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During the past year I experienced a somewhat bewilderling readjustment to a group of students, in a creative writing class, who demonstrated the most determined resistance to acquainting themselves with the literature of tradition and rejected any knowledge of the historic eras out of which the literature had been produced. To these students the only literature of any meaning began about ten years ago, with Salinger, though they were aware of Faulkner and Hemingway as vaguely patriarchal founders of the novel. History had no meaning whatsoever, since it did not concern their personal problems in the immediate moment of the now. This rejection of everything not involved with their immediate current problems also included current history, as specifically in political developments.

Since this attitude of self-imposed ignorance, accompanied by a pride in this rather quaint assertion of individualism, was totally unfamiliar to me, I consulted with several professional teachers at various colleges. They had encountered the same trend, only beginning two or three years ago. One professor, who was greatly disturbed, placed the beginning of the new cult in 1961.

Last week I happened to read the new book of Arthur Fiedler, the passionate literary critic and English professor at Montana State, and Fiedler wrote in quite a casual manner of the Born Yesterday college generation of the Sixties. In fact, he built his premises of the approaching death of the novel on the existing attitude of the Sixties' college generation as though it was generally accepted knowledge.

Then I read an essay by Diana Trilling, the wife of the Columbia professor, novelist and critic, and she also referred in passing to a new generation that ignored any literature that does not reflect those aspects of the current scene with which the students can---as they say---"identify" themselves.

For the first time in modern history a breed of students has appeared which does not seek to grow to the appeciation of great art but which expects art to be diminished and tailored to fit its post-adolescent level of narrowly circumscribed experience. This is not only the denial of the principle of personal growth; it is the assertion of a nurvy individualism that lives outside the context of its times—including in the times all the formative elements that produced the present. This is not a difference in degree from anything that preceded it. This is a difference in kind.

It should be stated that the self-consciously assertive individualists of the Little I cult are only a strain in the college generation of the Sixties, mostly literary or "intellectual," but this group represents the voice of the generation as well as the cultural fashion of the future. As of now the cultists seem to regard the well-motivated students scornfully as "conformists," though it seems to be general that even the well-motivated students are often themselves removed from knowledge of the past and lack any strong interest in it. The anti-education boys regard the well motivated with scorn because they wish to adjust to, get ahead in, a world which the intellectuals regard as having no worthwhile values.

In terms of the literary-minded students, the valueless world is dominated by technologists and entertainers—either gladiators or comics. In the academic world the darlings are the science students and the (Continued on page 71)
The Richmond Section, Virginia Chapter AIA held a discussion on design for their program at the June meeting.

The program leader opened the occasion by expressing concern at the architectural quality of some of the buildings that had been selected by this year’s national AIA honor awards jury. Showing various illustrations of some of the more notable selections, he questioned whether they were examples of sensational design or good and functional planning.

The “brutality” of the winning work was criticized as was the apparent lack of discipline on the part of the designers.

While several of those present agreed that some of the honored buildings might have weaknesses in planning or functional quality, they insisted that they represented imaginative design and were therefore worthy. Continuing discussion by the group was almost evenly divided between those who thought the winners were good or bad.

The meeting was closed by a motion to advise both the state and national AIA groups that Richmond was concerned with the selection of buildings which appeared to have resulted from an undisciplined approach to architecture. It failed for the lack of a second.

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DALE CONWAY HAMILTON

Born Sept. 1, 1925 in West Norfolk. Graduated in 1942 from Woodrow Wilson High School in Portsmouth. Attended Emory & Henry College, and North Carolina State College in Raleigh, N. C., then transferred to University of Virginia and received a B.S. degree in Architecture from there in 1951. Has worked for Stainback & Scribner in Charlottesville since 1951. Became an Associate Member of the Virginia Chapter, AIA in July 1959.

RILEY BENJAMIN MONTGOMERY, JR.

Born June 4, 1923 in Nashville, Tenn. Graduated from E. C. Glass High School in 1940. Received a B.S. degree from Lynchburg College. In 1949 received a B.S. degree in Architecture from University of Virginia. Received Instructor Scholarship on Graduate (Continued on page 9)

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Terrazzo for University of Virginia Life Science Bldg., page 28.

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for Bank of Whaleyville, page 43

PAGE EIGHT VIRGINIA RECORD Founded 1878
Program 1949-50 at University of Virginia, and Instructor Scholarship on Graduate Program at Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. Received his Masters Degree from Washington University in 1951. Went with the firm of Stainback & Scribner in Charlottesville in June 1951. Became Associate Member of Virginia Chapter, AIA July 10, 1959.

John Walter Myers


Byron Rhodes Sample

Born April 9, 1920 in New York City. Graduated from Ridgefield Prep School, Ridgefield, Conn. in 1938 and received a B.S. degree from University of Virginia in 1942. Worked for S. J. Makielski from 1946-47 when he went to the firm of Stainback & Scribner in October 1947. Became Associate Member of Virginia Chapter, AIA on July 10, 1959. (Continued on page 10)

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RAUL ANTONIO FUMAGALI
Born July 11, 1923 in Havana, Cuba. Received Bachelor of Science & Letter degree from Academia Baldor in Havana, Cuba in 1940 and an Architectural degree from the University of Havana in 1947. Had his own practice in Havana, Cuba from 1947 until 1959. Upon coming to the United States in 1960 went to work for Walter S. Klements & Associates, Coral Gables, Florida until October 1962 when he went to the firm of Norman M. Giller & Associates in Miami Beach. In October 1963 he joined the firm of John McNair & Associates in Waynesboro. (No photo available)

ASSOCIATES
NORRIS ERVIN EDGERTON
Born May 24, 1934 in Chase City. Graduated from Chase City High School in June 1952. Attended College of William & Mary before transferring to VPI, Blacksburg, where in 1956 he received a B.S. degree in Building Construction. Worked for C&O Railway Co., until May 1961 when he went to work for J. Robert Carlton & Associates, Richmond. (No photo available)

JOSEPH EVERETTE FAUBER, III

(Continued on page 13)

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JORGE M. GALDOS
Born November 16, 1908 in Cuba. Attended Colegio de la Salle High School in Cuba and Lane High School in Charlottesville. Attended University of Havana in Cuba for two years and went to the University of Virginia where he received his Bachelor of Science in Architecture degree in 1938. He returned to the University of Havana where he received a degree in Architecture in 1939. Had his own business in Cuba and was Chief Architect for the F.H.A. of Cuba from May 1955 until May 1960. Went to work for Stainback & Scribner of Charlottesville in late 1960 until January 1964. Presently working for Ballou and Justice in Richmond. (No photo available.)

GEORGE ALAN MORLEDGE
Born May 28, 1930 in Cleveland, Ohio. Attended Classen High School in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Received a B.A. degree in Chemistry from Rice Institute, Houston, Texas in 1951, and a Masters Degree in Architecture (Design) from Harvard University Graduate School of Design in 1958. Went to Ecole des Beaux Arts in 1958, received a Diploma in Architecture. Presently employed as Assistant Project Manager for Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

NEW VPI DEAN
Charles Burchard assumed his post as Dean of the new school of architecture at VPI effective January 1, after spending ten years as senior partner with Cincinnati's A. M. Kinney Associates.
Before going to Cincinnati, he had been assistant professor of architecture at the famed Harvard Graduate School of Design from 1945-53. He has also served in the offices of Rockefeller
(Continued on page 14)

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Landscaping for Schrafft's Virginia Inn, page 27

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Williams and Tazewell Firm Adds New Members

John Paul Hanbury, Tamas F. Pucher, and William M. Wilshire, Jr.

Williams and Tazewell, Norfolk Architects, have announced that John Paul Hanbury, Tamas F. Pucher and William M. Wilshire, Jr. have joined them as associates in the practice of Architecture and Interior Design. The firm name henceforth will be Williams and Tazewell & Associates.

Mr. Hanbury received his B.S. degree in architecture from the University of Virginia, where he was a recipient of Intermediate Honors, a member of Omicron Delta Kappa and the Raven Society. He is married to the former Jean Randall Cornthwaite of Wilmington, Delaware. Mr. and Mrs. Hanbury reside with their two daughters on Swimming Point in Portsmouth.

Mr. Pucher received his degree in architecture from the Technical University of Budapest, Hungary. Prior to coming to the United States with his wife in 1957, Mr. Pucher was associated with the City Planning Office in Veszprém, Hungary. Mr. and Mrs. Pucher reside on Newport Avenue in Norfolk.

Mr. Wilshire is a native of Greenwich, Connecticut who has lived in this area for the past seven years. He received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from Princeton in 1957. Mr. Wilshire is married to the former Anne Monroe Rigsbee of Durham, North Carolina. They, with their son and daughter, make their home on Surfside Avenue, Virginia Beach.

These gentlemen, all Registered Architects, will join the firm’s principals, James L. Williams, Jr. and E. Bradford Tazewell, Jr., who have been in practice together since 1953.

The firm served as architects for the Administration Building of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge Tunnel, and were recently commissioned, together with Skidmore, Owings and Merrill of New York, to design the new Virginia National Bank Building in downtown Norfolk. (See page 17.)

Reinhard and Hofmeister; Wallace K. Harrison; and Gropius and Breuer. He has been associated in practice with Marcel Breuer and William Lyman, both in Cambridge, Mass.

He received the bachelor of architecture degree from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in 1938 and the master of architecture degree from the Harvard Graduate School of Design in 1940. He was a Fulbright Senior Fellow at the Architectural Association School in London, England, during 1950-51.

The new school of architecture is composed of four departments—architecture, architectural engineering, building construction, and urban and regional planning. The bachelor of science, bachelor of architecture, master of science, and master of urban and regional planning degrees are offered.
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EXACTLY ONE YEAR AGO today Virginia National Bank opened its doors for business. Culminating the first year's successful operation, Virginia National Bank has revealed plans for a striking new headquarters office building.

To be constructed on land cleared by the redevelopment of downtown Norfolk, the building will be the most imposing structure yet announced for the area. As shown by the model, the building will be the equivalent of 23 stories. Using an exposed column technique, the architectural firms of Skidmore, Owings and Merrill, of New York, and Williams and Tazewell & Associates of Norfolk, have created an interesting and extremely functional building. Plans for the structure call for exterior pre-cast concrete load bearing columns and exposed floors with bronze-tinted glass in bronze-colored aluminum frames set back six feet from the edge of the structure. The extended floors and columns will serve as an efficient shade system from solar glare and heat, and result in fewer columns and more flexible office space.

The building sits on a plaza, or podium, 350 feet long by 192 feet wide raised four feet above ground level. Accessible from all directions, the plaza is tree-lined and planted, and contains a reflecting pool and sculpture. Parking for customers and clients of tenants and the bank is planned for a lower level under the plaza. Present plans are that the main banking floor will be one floor above the plaza served by both elevators and escalators. Six highspeed elevators are to serve all floors of the building.

Extending from the plaza on the south to the proposed Waterfront Drive and on the east to present redevelopment projects are planned landscaped areas.

Bordering the plaza on the east side is a proposed street. Along this new street another park will be located and will be landscaped in a formal garden style.

Estimated cost of the project is approximately $9 million.

Projected completion date for the project is early 1967.

The gross area of the building will approximate 365,000 square feet. Eighteen rentable floors above the main banking floor provide 12,000 net square feet of space per floor.

Preliminary estimates are that Virginia National will occupy approximately 1/3 of the gross area.

Rental agent for the building is the Norfolk firm of Goodman-Segar-Hogan.
The building, housing the studios and offices of the Hampton Roads Educational Television Association, Norfolk, was designed to shut out broadcasting's major enemy—noise. Noise is especially high in the area.

The architects did this by eliminating the main places of noise entry—windows—and by surrounding the studio section with a double wall arrangement where dead air space further dampens sound. There are sound locks at the studio doors, too.

The site is beset by two major sources of noise—Hampton Boulevard with its heavy car and truck traffic and low-flying airplanes from the nearby Naval Air Station.

The Television Center was completed in the fall of 1963 at a cost of $125,220. It is not a public building as such but rather a workshop for teachers and television personnel to put together lessons and shows for about 74,000 children attending schools in Hampton and Norfolk, the two cities which participate in the operation of the center.

One concession was made to visitors who are interested in seeing a television show produced and learning about the operation of the control room. It is a small viewing gallery above and behind the control board and from which activities in the building's two studios are easily seen.

The large windows between the studios and the control room contain (Continued on page 57)
Despite all the new construction in Norfolk, the public safety building is still one of the dominant features on the skyline. It will soon be eclipsed, however, by the 11-story City Hall building, scheduled to be completed in October.

Both are part of the city’s civic center, along with state courts building and a service building, also scheduled to be completed this fall.

Work on the public safety building was started in 1958 and it was completed in February 1961. Cost was $4,231,594. The building is in fact two structures; the eight-story portion houses the jail and police division, and the two-story section houses the municipal courts and, temporarily, two state courts.

The two structures are connected. The first floor is the lobby and the second contains holding cells for prisoners and a passageway for the movement of prisoners from the main jail to the courts.

The jail occupies the top five floors and it is constructed so the corridors are on the outside walls, as a security measure. Escaping prisoners must first break out of their cells and then out of the building. To date, there has been only one escape.

The windows are narrow for esthetic purposes. They are not detention windows although they are covered with stainless steel tension screens.

The top floor is for women prisoners, the sixth and seventh for male misdemeanants and the fifth, with individual cells, is for felons. On the fourth floor are the cafeteria and administrative offices.

The police division’s supply rooms, classrooms and the chief’s offices are on the third floor. On the second floor are the detective bureau, central files, complaint room, dispatcher’s room with related space. On the first floor is a precinct office, the traffic bureau, and the youth bureau.

Linked to this building is the two-story structure housing the municipal courts and offices and refreshment areas with vending machines. Corridors are also against the outer walls with the courtrooms located centrally.

One feature of the traffic court is a glass-enclosed gallery where groups such as school classes may watch trials without disturbing the court procedures. Witness rooms also permit a view of the courtroom.

Except for the jail portion, the building is completely air conditioned. Unique to the Tidewater area when the building was constructed was the Airson ceiling which permits air to circulate through holes in the acoustical tile, thus eliminating unsightly vents.

The building has a reinforced concrete frame and its exterior walls are white brick with a magnesium fleck.

The jail and police division portion of the building is served by three elevators, one for the police division, one for use by the public and which serves the jail, and one for security purposes and which serves the prisoners and jail employees.

Connecting the jail and the courts is a passageway. Off this passageway are holding cells for prisoners brought in to await hearings.

After the hearings, if they are remanded to jail, they are taken through the passageway to the main jail.

The lobby of the building contains space for displays. An aluminum gate at night closes off the courts part of the building, leaving access to the police division at all times.

The building contains 189,725 square feet and will be the largest, although not the tallest, of the buildings in the city center.

The City Hall building will have 186,000 square feet and the state courts buildings, (which will house two Circuit Courts now in the public safety building, two Courts of Law and Chancery and two Corporation Courts) will have 92,600 square feet.

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This new bank, designed by Beeson & Beeson of Abingdon, and presently under construction, reflects the spirit of progress and confidence in the future of this Southwest Virginia town. The bank has assets of seven million dollars at the present time, with areas designed for future growth to a 20 million dollar operation without physically expanding the building. The building is designed to give a homogeneous appearance on all sides of the exterior and the interior by using the same materials: brick, pre-cast concrete, Mo-Sai fascia and feature strips on both the exterior and interior.

Pre-cast concrete barrel vaults form the canopy over the drive-in banking facilities on the west side and, also, the main entrance canopy on the east side. The concrete vaults project into the lobby to unite the interior and exterior of the building and, also, form the ceilings for the entrance foyers. This further dramatizes the lobby area, which is two full stories in height. All public banking functions are located on the first floor, which is at street level with the bookkeeping area on the mezzanine floor. Parking is provided at the west side of the site.

The first T.V. Auto-banking unit in Southwest Virginia is being installed, along with the more traditional drive-in window unit. Provisions have been made for an additional T.V. Auto-banking unit to be installed in the future, typifying the progressive spirit of the area.

The second floor is available for office rental space. It will remain unfinished until specific requirements for future tenants are known.

All glass areas are of double glazed insulating units with either tinted glass or Solar block panels being used to control glare and sun shading. The same Solar block panels are introduced on the interior of the upper lobby to screen off the passageway between the

(Continued on page 66)
The design of a motor hotel on a narrow sloping lot, fronting on a heavily travelled street with a junk yard across this street presented a unique and somewhat difficult situation.

The design which finally evolved has not only solved the problems, but has provided a distinctive eye-catching structure which is an asset in attracting travellers as they pass by.

Each room has been turned 30° away from the traffic, noise and undesirable view. This reduced the overall width of the building, enabling it to fit the narrow lot. The corridors reflect this angular pattern and the door to each room is thus recessed into a triangular niche. The resultant corridor takes on a very interesting pattern, giving an illusion of greater width and all guest room doors are removed from corridor traffic. W. L. Mayne, AIA, & Associates, were the architects.

The structure is of reinforced concrete. It was designed for lift slab erection technique with an alternate design for poured-in-place concrete. The bids indicated an identical price for each system and the contractor elected to use the poured-in-place method of construction. Exterior walls are made up of brick and curtain wall panels. The interior partitioning is of Gypsum wallboard screwed to steel studs with joints taped and cemented. All walls are finished with Vinyl wall fabrics.

The building is equipped with fan coil units mounted at the ceiling near the corridor end of each room. Hot and chilled water is supplied to each fan coil unit from the boiler room.

An economic survey, performed for the owners prior to development of the building, indicated that the neighborhood and type of businesses already in the area could justify a facility providing overnight accommodations and, in addition, a need was indicated for weekly and monthly accommodations with kitchen facilities. Accordingly, all rooms are equipped with kitchenettes available on an optional basis to tenants who desire efficiency apartment type accommodations. All rooms have radio and TV. The ground floor of the building has been devoted to commercial uses such as restaurant, beauty parlor and other compatible service shops. A meeting room for use of guests and community groups has been provided on this level.

Columbia Construction Corp., Arlington, was general contractor, with the following subcontractors and suppliers:

Norfolk architects Brundage and Cohen Associates have recently completed design on a sophisticated apartment complex which promises to presage the future of that cosmopolitan tidewater city's environmental development.

An eight-story rectangular building 54 x 180 feet, it provides more than 160 modern-age living units overlooking Norfolk's historic inlet, The Hague.

Double-studded walls and eight inch thick concrete floors provide a privacy as yet unknown in Tidewater area apartment developments.

Dishwashers and garbage disposals in every kitchen eliminate daily chores while year-round air conditioning of oversized living spaces promises up-to-date living comfort.

Fallout Shelter Analysis courses will be offered by the Office of Civil Defense in selected Virginia cities during the fall, provided at least 30 architects and engineers enroll for each course.

Probable locations for these courses include Richmond, Newport News, Lynchburg, Danville, Roanoke, Charlottesville and Arlington, but any other city will be considered if demand justifies it.

Beginning in September or October, the courses will be scheduled one night a week or on Saturday for 14 weeks. They will be conducted by university professors who have been specially trained by the Office of Civil Defense. There is no tuition charge and all text and reference materials are provided free.

The Fallout Shelter Analysis course covers effects of nuclear weapons, attenuation of nuclear radiation, structural shielding methodology, shelter criteria and environmental engineering, compartmental structures, apertures and entrances, quick approximate methods of determining protection factor, and shelter planning and design.

To attend, an applicant must be a registered architect or engineer, or hold a Bachelor's degree from a recognized school of architecture or engineering. Those successfully completing a course will be certified as Fallout Shelter Analysts by the Office of Civil Defense and their names listed in National and Regional directories. They will also be kept abreast of technical developments in the field of fallout shelter design through mailings and periodic updating workshops.

To enable the Office of Civil Defense to determine the extent of interest in this training and to select specific locations in Virginia for the courses, an architect or engineer who anticipates attending is asked to furnish his name, mailing address and course location preferred, with second choice shown, to the Director, Training and Education, Office of Civil Defense, Region 2, Olney, Maryland, as soon as possible. Later in the summer, times and places of the courses will be announced, and enrollment forms furnished to applicants.
Ground was broken late in June for the new eight story building for the Citizens Trust in Portsmouth. Completion is set for spring of next year. Architects for the project are Brundage & Cohen Associates with Glen Yates, Jr. as Associate Architect.

To be supported on treated timber piles, the structure of the new building will be of light weight reinforced concrete columns and beams carrying steel joists which will be topped with light weight concrete fill on steel centering.

The exterior of the building will be of brick veneer supported by angles at each floor. The walls will be of insulating cavity construction backed up with concrete masonry. Interior partitions will be smooth finished Gypsum wallboard over steel studs with taped joints. Concrete masonry partitions faced with furred sheetrock finish will be used around elevator and mechanical shafts and stair towers.

The continuous "v" shaped windows seen in the rendering will have fixed glass set in heavy aluminum frames extending from the second through the eighth floors. Heavy gauge aluminum will also be used for the entrances and the first floor window walls. Doors will be heavy tubular sections. Flush hollow metal doors will be used in the interior of the building. Lobby and corridor areas will be floored in terrazzo. Toilets will have ceramic tile floors while office and other areas will be floored in Vinyl asbestos tile and coved Vinyl bases. Ceramic tile wainscots will be used in toilet areas with marble veneer wainscots on the lobby areas.

Fire-rated acoustical ceilings will be used in office areas. A special acoustical ceiling with an integrated lighting system is scheduled for the lobby.

The building will form a 110 foot square atop a raised terrace area on Crawford Street. The terrace will be paved with exposed aggregate concrete creating a decorative pattern. Gross area of the building will be 110,000 square feet with a usable net of 80,000 square feet. Scheduled to cost $1,200,000, a banking area will occupy the first floor with offices on the floors above.
The Central Mutual Telephone Company, which serves most of Prince William and parts of Fairfax and Stafford counties, has recently completed additions to buildings in three of its five locations. The headquarters office building, located at 133 Peabody Street in Manasas, was completed in January of 1964. It houses the General Offices of this rapidly expanding company, as well as the electronic equipment which serves the area immediately adjacent to Manassas. Mobile partitions were used throughout this building to permit flexibility in adjusting to the ever-changing needs of the community. Thus, conference rooms and office space may be rearranged or varied in size as occasion demands, and the equipment itself may be relocated or enclosed according to necessity, with a minimum of complication.

All calls completed in any of the branch locations are automatically referred to the General Office for processing and billing. Long distance calls initiated in any of the areas served by Central Mutual are relayed through central offices to appropriate tie-in with the Bell System for completion. It is interesting to note that this building claims the first passenger elevator in the city of Manassas. The elevator was supplied by Salem Foundry & Machine Works of Salem.

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NEW WOOD HANDRAILS with an aluminum core substructure are furnished as a complete unit by Blumcraft. The solid walnut wood, with a natural hand-rubbed oil finish, is bonded to the aluminum at Blumcraft's factory. This new railing concept combining wood and metal is trademarked RAILWOOD®.
OFFICE AND COFFEE ROASTING PLANT
WOODS BROS. COFFEE CO., INC., ROANOKE

RANDOLPH FRANTZ & ASSOCIATES
Architects

Sowers, Rodes & Whitescarver
Mechanical & Electrical Consultants

H. A. Lucas & Sons, Inc.
General Contractors

Construction is now underway on a new processing plant and offices for Woods Bros. Coffee Company, Inc. Randolph Frantz & Associates are the architects for this building. The total project cost will be approximately $500,000 including land, building construction, processing equipment, furnishings, and fees. The plant is being constructed on a three-acre site located in the Blue Ridge Park for Industry in Roanoke County. There will be parking space for approximately 45 cars and 12 trucks. An interior loading dock will handle six trucks.

The office wing contains 4,500 square feet of space with exterior walls of brick and concrete block and with steel windows. This portion of the building has masonry bearing walls with steel joists and built-up roof. Interior partitions are painted concrete block. Floors are resilient tile and ceilings acoustical tile.

The plant area is constructed of textured precast concrete exterior wall panels with precast concrete beams and columns and precast concrete double tee roof slabs with built-up roof. Floors are concrete slabs on grade, and all concrete construction is exposed. The penthouse over the coffee processing area contains coffee storage and processing equipment. The exterior walls of the penthouse are standard precast concrete double tee slabs installed vertically on a precast concrete frame. The penthouse floor is designed for a 250#/S.F. live load. Fluorescent lighting is used in the office area and incandescent in the plant area. The coffee bean and packaging material storage portion of the warehouse is daylighted by means of plastic dome skylights.

The office wing is air-conditioned, and is heated with a gas fired forced air system. The warehouse area is mechanically ventilated with roof fans and is heated by gas fired unit heaters.

The company—which markets H&C Coffee and Tea—is presently located in Roanoke on East Campbell Ave. Norman M. Woods, president of Woods Bros., says the move is necessary because the coffee plant is in the way of Interstate Spur 581, now under construction.

"But we were able to make the move and expand our operations because of a 14 per cent increase in business in 1963," says Woods.

Completion date for the new building is January, 1964.

With the installation of new equipment, plans call for stepping up production by a third. Woods Bros. presently employs 40 persons, but Woods believes at least 11 more will be added once the building is completed and new operations begun.

The company was founded in 1927 in Roanoke. Presently it produces ground and instant coffee and tea. It also custom blends coffee for a number of private labels. According to the company's president, a new vending department will be added to meet the demand for machine-dispensed coffee.

"And,"—adds Woods—"we are now looking into the possibilities of marketing a line of dehydrated products in the soft drink line." Woods cautioned, however, "this is only in the research stage; no definite date has been set."

H&C Coffee and Tea is marketed in Virginia, North Carolina, West Virginia and Tennessee but has scattered accounts all over the country.

Harold Woods, Sr., founded the company and the first plant was crammed into one floor of a downtown Roanoke warehouse. According to President Norman Woods, "Daddy founded the company by going out and buying five small bags of green coffee beans, and he had a hard time paying for those." Both Norman Woods and his brother, Vice President Robert W. Woods, worked after school for their father. Laughingly, they recall the days when they would be paid on Saturday and father Harold would borrow back the money on Monday to keep the coffee company in operation.

"We've grown an awful lot," says Norman Woods, "but those hectic early days were lots of fun."
New Motel Chain in Richmond

ROBERT S. SPRATLEY & ASSOCIATES
Mechanical & Electrical Consultants

The Schrafft's Virginia Inn, which is located on Interchange 95 and 301 North Chamberlayne Avenue, Richmond, opened last October 27, 1963. A local firm of Virginians, Interstate Inns Inc., has the franchise for the motel.

The motel was designed to take full advantage of the view and contours of the land. The outstanding attraction is the main dining room. The curved front of this room gives a panoramic view, and the location on the second floor gives a pleasant privacy, and at the same time gives it an inviting appearance for passers-by.

On the lower level is the meeting and banquet hall. It serves 200 people and is acoustically designed for speakers and entertainers.

The rear building on an elevated plateau is seen from the highway, yet private and isolated from highway noise. This building is in an L shape, and between the wings is a landscaped lawn which provides the recreational facilities, a large swimming pool with terrace and play equipment.

The motel units are all equipped with the television, music system and direct dialing telephones, and special attention has been given to style, color and overall comfort.

General contractors were Conquest, Moncur & Dunn, Inc., Richmond, with the following subcontractors and suppliers, all of Richmond unless noted otherwise:

- E. G. Bowles & F. G. Pruitt, Inc., excavation and grading; Willie Cosby, seeding; Waynesboro Nurseries, Inc., Waynesboro, landscaping; Richmond Paving Service, Inc., paving; William To tell the Virginia Story

- W. B. Van Bakergem, AIA: Architect
- General Contractors

- W. K. Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; Sash, Door & Glass Corp., aluminum windows, aluminum doors and frames, metal toilet partitions, glass, glazing and mirrors; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., aluminum siding, roofing, sheet metal.

Others were E. S. Chappell Co., Inc., weatherstripping, caulking; Smith Door & Window Specialties, folding doors; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., lathing and plastering; Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., tile and marble; Manson & Utley, Inc., resilient flooring; The Hampshire Corp., acoustical tile; Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing; Lane Bros., Inc., painting; Concrete Structures, Inc., precast prestressed concrete; Virginia Steel Co., Inc., steel joists and reinforcing steel; Richmond Ready-Mix Corp., ready mix concrete.

Also, Bowker & Roden, Inc., Steel-tex, mesh and slabform; H. Beckstoffer's Sons, millwork and overhead door; The Staley Co., Inc., metal door frames, aluminum sliding doors; Pleasant's Hardware, finishing hardware; Economy Cast Stone Co., cast stone; C & T Mechanical Corp., plumbing, heating, ventilation, air conditioning; Union Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; Acme Equipment Co., Inc., restaurant and kitchen equipment; Miller & Rhoads Contract Dept., interior decorating and furnishing; Jo-Pa Co., Richmond, swimming pool.
The first unit of the proposed new Science Group at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia was completed and occupied in the Fall of 1963.

The entire Life Science Group was designed and schematics and models prepared, beginning in the summer of 1958 after Ballou and Justice, Architects & Engineers, and Stainback and Scribner, Architects, had been selected as Associated Architects & Engineers.

The property for the Science Group was located at the S. E. corner of McCormick and Alderman Roads opposite the Men's Dormitories on the north side of McCormick Road.

After the approval of the Science Group and the determining of the location for the first unit, the Associated Architects began work on the Life Science Building. This building was to house the Psychology and Biology Departments. The function of each department required complete separation of facilities, even though they were to be housed in a single building.

The work and study required special systems for close temperature and humidity control; shielded enclosures for isolation of electrical frequencies; audiometric room for isolation of sound; and low temperature rooms, for research areas, in addition to the classrooms, lecture rooms, teaching laboratories and general administrative areas.

(Continued on page 63)
The Piedmont Trust Bank was organized in 1922, the late Senator T. G. Burch being the first president. During 1957, the present bank building was erected with some 12,767 sq. ft. of space and considered one of the most modern banks in design and working space. The plan featured a spacious lobby and adjoining office space, installment loan area, and a featured Trust Department.

The present addition, 55 by 15 feet, provides for approximately 2,420 sq. ft. serving the Trust Department, Bookkeeping area, elevator and storage area. When completed, the building will provide for all phases of a complete banking institution and the largest single unit in Henry County and surrounding area. The present bank on Church Street and the office at Collinsville serve the growing area of Martinsville and Henry County.

J. V. Richardson, Inc., Martinsville, is general contractor with the following subcontractors and suppliers: Carolina Steel Corp., Greensboro, N.C., steel; Helms Roofing Co., Martinsville, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Roanoke, windows; Richard L. Shough, Martinsville, painting; Lee Brothers Electrical Co., Martinsville, electrical work; Williams & Pace, Inc., Martinsville, plumbing, air conditioning, heating.

Two Banks by J. Coates Carter, AIA

The First National Bank of Stuart was founded in Stuart, Patrick County, in 1920. The new bank unit under erection on Route #58 is situated in the northern section of the town, overlooking scenic mountains and valleys for a distance of ten miles, or more.

The new bank building will have meeting room available for local civic or business meetings, drive-in window and night depository. Provisions are made for future expansion, with an unfinished second story. Adequate parking is provided and driveways extend around the entire building. The location adjoins a new development for offices and stores accessible from the various sections of Patrick County. It is contemplated that the building will be in use during the summer of 1964.
The Alexander Mack Memorial Library was dedicated on April 3, 1964. It commands a central location on the campus and is readily accessible from all dormitories and parking areas for day students. The library will accommodate 264 students and has space for 115,000 volumes of materials. There are individual places for three special collections: The Brethren Room for materials about the Church of the Brethren; The Bridgewater College Room for materials by and about Bridgewater College, and the Archibald Room for materials about the Shenandoah Valley and the German movement in Virginia.

Modular construction was used so that stack areas might be moved to accommodate the collection in the most feasible way. It also provides for open shelf arrangement so that constituents may serve themselves.

The exterior is of brick and cast stone.

The library is air conditioned and humidity controlled throughout, and contains 32,689 square feet of floor space.

Cost of the building was $555,564 or $13.09 per square foot.

Nielsen Construction Co., Inc., Harrisonburg, was general contractor with the following subcontractors and suppliers:

- David A. Reed, Harrisonburg, site preparation, earthwork; Betts & Frazier, Inc., Harrisonburg, footing and underfloor drains; Virginia Steel Co., Richmond, steel joist, Inland Steel Products metal roof deck, reinforcing steel; Webster Brick Co., Roanoke, back-up brick; Valley Concrete Products Corp., Harrisonburg, concrete masonry units; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, Robert partitions, miscellaneous metals; Windalume Corp., Kenvil, N. J., windows; Augusta Sheet Metal Corp., Staunton, roofing, waterproofing, clamping, flashing, sheet metal; U. S. Plywood Corp., Richmond, wood doors; Binswanger & Company, Roanoke, Inc., glass and glazing; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Roanoke, Mosler vault doors; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, acoustical tile, resilient tile; Farrel Hensley, Harrisonburg, ceramic tile and marble; Westbrook Elevator Mfg. Co., Danville, elevator; Tom Jones Hardware Company, Richmond, finishing hardware; Crist L. Rhodes, Harrisonburg, painting, finishing; Roy Riddleberger, Bridgewater, air conditioning, plumbing; Hale Electric Co., Inc., Verona, electrical work.

The general contractor also worked on site preparation and earthwork, masonry, carpentry, millwork, caulking and thermal insulation.

Below: Interior scene from the Brethren room where the founder of the Church of the Brethren's Personal Bible is enshrined.
St. Dunstan's Episcopal Church in Falls Church

DONALD J. OLIVOLA & ASSOCIATES
Architects

MILTON A. GUREWITZ ASSOCIATES
Structural Consultant

Significant recent additions to Virginia's ecclesiastical architecture must include St. Dunstan's Episcopal Church in Falls Church, designed by Donald J. Olivola & Associates.

Located at 5420 Kirby Road, the new edifice has a seating capacity of 550. The building presently used for services is the Parish Hall—with a classroom wing to which a number of classrooms are to be added along with the construction of the new church. The cost of the entire plant will be approximately $300,000. The church building will be air-conditioned as well as heated by forced air system. The construction will be masonry exterior and interior with laminated beams and planked roof.

The baptistry will feature facet glass walls which will allow a multiplicity of colored light beaming down on the font. There will also be facet glass windows on each side of the church numbering nine on each side to recall the nine stations of the cross of the Episcopal Church and to depict life from birth to resurrection. Centered over the altar is a large lantern tower which will collect light and thus bathe the altar in bright luminescence. The fenestration of the building is so designed that the altar area will always be bathed in a brighter light than the rest of the church. This is accomplished not only by the windows mentioned above, but by orienting the church with the baptistry to the south. The location of the building is such that it will be the dominating feature of the site and yet will be compatible with the existing structure which is the educational building and Parish Hall.

Engineering consultants for the project include Frank J. Sullivan & Associates, structural. The general contractor is Earl K. Rosti, Inc., Falls Church.


Also, Nobis Studios, Canton, Ohio, facet glass; Fairfax Glass Co., Falls Church, glazing; Nelson Maffett, Springfield, painting; Ply-Rite Co., Washington, waterproofing; Dodd Bros., Inc., Falls Church, plaster; Harvey's Floor Covering, Arlington, resilient tile; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., Alexandria, millwork; Bilt-Rite Steel Buck Corp., Washington, steel doors and bucks; Fred S. Gichner Iron Works, Inc., Washington, handrails; M. C. Dean, Falls Church, electrical work; Brandt Co., Inc., Arlington, plumbing (American-Standard fixtures), air-conditioning, heating, ventilating.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL SOLITE AWARDS

The winning design for a building for the College of Architecture at Virginia Polytechnic Institute is inspected by the three top award winners in the 1964 "Solite Design Award Contest." The First Award went to Lewis A. Ellis (center), Hampton; Second Award to W. Richard Wilson, Jr. (right), Branchville, New Jersey; and Third Award to E. Fuller Moore, Jr. (left), Virginia Beach. Cash prizes totalling $750 went to these three senior VPI architectural students in this eleventh annual contest.
SWEET BRIAR
SCIENCE BUILDING

- The Science Building is the newest addition to the growing Sweet Briar campus. This three-story building of 43,700 sf will house the departments of Physics, Biology and Chemistry and provides complete facilities for undergraduate courses as well as undergraduate research. Laboratories are fully equipped with custom-styled metal and wood science furniture. Services are complete to all areas. In addition to the general laboratories each faculty member is provided with an office-laboratory combination for individual experiments and research.

These lecture-classrooms are equipped with tiered seating and projection facilities in addition to the normal demonstration area. The large lecture-classroom is designed as a small auditorium to permit assembly to science students.

Other special areas include a library for 40,000 volumes, future classroom space (unfinished) and a faculty lounge. The lounge and future classroom areas are designed and equipped for alternate use as fall-out shelter area. An elevator will serve all floors and an electrically operated chart has been provided in the large lecture-classroom.

The present student body is approximately 680 and this facility is designed to accommodate an enrollment of 850 to 900 with provisions for additional expansion.

The structure is a rigid concrete space frame of concrete columns and flat slab construction. Exterior finishes are brick and stone. Interior partitions are steel studs with laminated Gypsum board to provide readily demountable partitions where future changes may be required. All glass is tinted. Windows are aluminum pivoted type.

Lighting throughout is fluorescent; heating is provided with fin tube and convecter units. The ventilation is a separate system and the ground floor is temperature controlled. Power, steam and water are connected to the campus systems; adjacent facilities include special built-in refrigerator rooms, animal rooms for housing and experiments, greenhouse, toilets, lounges, maintenance shop and supply storage. Loading dock and receiving areas are located to permit direct delivery.

Bids were received on May 12, 1964. A total contract in the amount of $839,708 was authorized on May 18, 1964. The project is expected to be completed in August 1965.

SANDUSKY ELEMENTARY SCHOOL AT LYNCHBURG

WILEY & WILSON, Mechanical & Electrical Consultants
FRAIOLI-BLUM-YESSELMAN, Structural Consultants
PAUL E. OVERSTREET CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., General Contractor

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CARTER G. WOODSON ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

WILEY & WILSON
Mechanical & Electrical Consultants

WILLIAM T. ST. CLAIR
Structural Consultant

MOTTLEY CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
General Contractor

- The Carter G. Woodson Elementary School at Buckingham represents an additional phase of plans and construction to consolidate the county school systems. Planning time was approximately three years and the result provided the owners with a spacious, organized school plant well within the budget allowances.

The exterior is red face brick relieved with stone trim. Windows are steel double-hung set in stone surrounds. Interior finishes are concrete masonry walls painted, resilient tile floors and exposed ceiling construction. Toilet areas have ceramic tile floors and walls. Where ceilings were required in the two story section lay-in exposed grid system 24 x 48 acoustic tile units were used.

The structure contains 24 classrooms, library, cafeteria, kitchen-serving, administrative offices, health suite and teachers' lounge areas. Additional unfinished space under one wing was constructed which will provide a ready expansion of six additional classrooms.

Construction contract was awarded in April 8, 1963 and the project completed in June 1964. Total area is 38,000 sf constructed at a cost of $8.24 psf.

Subcontractors and suppliers include the following: Taylor Mfg. Co., Inc., Farmville, excavating; M. G. Bagby, Kenbridge, insulation, masonry contractor; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel; Virginia Steel Co., Inc., Richmond, steel roof deck; Dornin-Adams Co., Lynchburg, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone masonry; Houserman, Farmville, heating, ventilating, electrical work; Marvin Moseley, Lynchburg, plumbing; Consumers Company of Lynchburg, Inc., ventilating. Millwork was done by the general contractor.

- The Sandusky Elementary School is located in a fast growing suburban area and will share the site with a proposed junior high school. This first unit contains eight classrooms for kindergarten through seventh grade and will ultimately be expanded with two additional similar units for a total enrollment of 600 pupils.

The criteria required maximum flexibility and multi-use of spaces. The final design provided eight classrooms surrounding a multi-purpose space which will be used for assemblies, reading and group instructions. Flexible partitions between classrooms permit combining classes for special subjects. The flexible partitions are so arranged as to permit the combining of four persons. Adjunct facilities include toilets, offices, health suite, teacher lounge and food serving pantry.

The exterior is comprised of sand finished face brick capped with a white concrete beam; eave projections protect the exterior doors from each classroom. The monitor located on the roof for having the mechanical equipment is faced with porcelain panels and trim.

Interior finishes are resilient tiles for the classroom areas, terrazzo for the multi-purpose areas and ceramic tile in toilets. Utility wall construction permits the face brick to remain exposed on the interior. Other surfaces are painted with plastic base spatter paint. Ceilings throughout are acoustic tiles.

Lighting throughout is fluorescent and provides 70 fc in all study areas. The ventilating system is designed for future air conditioning. Total area of the structure is 11,650 sq. ft. for 240 students, thus giving a low per pupil cost of $680.00.

Subcontractors and suppliers include the following: Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc., Roanoke, steel, steel roof deck; Dornin-Adams Co., Lynchburg, roofing; Lynchburg Plate Glass Co., Lynchburg, glazing; Hesse & Hurt, Inc., Roanoke, painting; The Hampshire Corp., Roanoke, resilient tile, acoustic; Standard Tile Co., Inc., Staunton, ceramic tile, terrazzo; Trovato Electric Co., Inc., Roanoke, electrical work; Marvin Moseley, Lynchburg, plumbing, heating, ventilating; Houseman, folding partitions.
Stratford Landing Elementary School is one of many schools under construction in one of the fastest growing suburban counties in the United States. This growth, although taking place in an area of high average income, has, even so, strained the community school budget. Construction cost has, therefore, been a major factor in any school design for the area. However, the largely professional background of the community will not tolerate less than above average educational opportunities.

Flexibility and change are the key words in the current community program for education so that, within a system of over 100 schools of all grades, many experiments are being conducted. These include ungraded primary classes, team teaching, television, language in elementary grades, and the separation of boys from girls.

This plan was developed from a program of space requirements set forth by the local school administration working within a rigid State school code.

In preliminary planning the architect pursued several different proposals which were presented in sketch form to special committees of teachers, administration, and school board, all working informally to develop the best possible design. From this team effort resulted the central office for ease of administration, the large multi-purpose room for school and community use, the separation of elementary and primary grades, and the compact plan for low cost.

(Continued on page 61)
St. Mary's Parochial School in Henrico

Several years ago, the Most Reverend John J. Russell, Bishop of the Catholic Diocese of Richmond, purchased 29 acres on Gayton Road for the eventual establishment of a new parish in the ever-growing far west end of Henrico County.

Bishop Russell, a dynamic and personable man, expressed his profound respect for tradition in giving the new parish a namesake, deeply rooted in the local history of Richmond. The original St. Mary's Church on Marshall Street, one of the oldest parishes in the City of Richmond, stands no more, a victim of population movement and the expanding area of commerce in the heart of Richmond. Now the name of St. Mary's lives again in the recently completed Parochial School on Gayton Road, under the guidance of its first, and recently appointed pastor, the Reverend John W. Ren, a native Richmonder.

The pastor's initial thoughts were to develop a design along the lines of a Colonial motif, having separate cottage-type classroom buildings assembled around the future church, rectory and convent. There were conferences between the architect, pastor and the bishop with particular emphasis on master-plan and site study. During these conferences, the architect stressed the many restrictions imposed by a Colonial scheme on school design, e.g., the limitations involved in providing adequate fenestration for classrooms, selection of materials, the imposed symmetry in design, and the ever present consideration of cost.

Bishop Russell, with his long experience in construction projects and his uncanny perception of architectural problems, readily agreed to a change in the concept of the program to allow the architect more freedom in developing a contemporary design.

Where many school projects, particularly public schools, have leaned more towards campus planning, both the owner and the architect felt that a central corridor system afforded the desired protection from the elements for the children.

Cost of the project, including surface-treated parking area for 150 cars and air-conditioning for the cafeteria, was approximately $242,000.00.


Also, Lane Bros., Inc., painting; Richmond Prinoid, Inc., waterproofing; E. S. Chappell Co., Inc., weatherstripping; W. K. Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., acoustical, resilient tile; Joseph Prezioso, plaster; Stonnelli-Satterwhite, Inc., Granwood flooring, ceramic tile, terrazzo; R. A. Siewers, Inc., millwork; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Roanoke, steel doors and bucks; Lighting & Supply Co., Inc., lighting fixtures; Howard P. Poley Co., electrical work; J. W. Bastian Co., plumbing, air conditioning, heating; Pleasants Hardware, finish hardware.
The Congregation of Stanleytown Methodist Church is relocating in the center of the community recreation complex at Stanleytown, placing its new plant adjacent to the community center and thus coordinating and making joint use of a number of facilities, including the parking area. The church building has been conceived as a completed unit rather than something for phased construction, and this has permitted the development of a somewhat unique plan employing the principle of clerestory lighting for the sanctuary area and the one story envelopment of this by the facilities for the other activities of the congregation. Thus symbolically there is a unity of purpose expressed in the mass of the building—all that goes on on this site is uniquely religious and not confused with other peripheral pseudo-churchly activities.

The structure is being built of brick with minimum trim: while thoroughly contemporary in its structural system and details, the mass effect, textural and color combinations are reminiscent of the traditional. The clerestory window lighting recalls some of the early Virginia churches but the relationships of the sanctuary to Sunday School and social areas are altogether contemporary since Sunday school and energetic fellowship activities were not a part of the Colonial church program in the 18th Century, as a result of which there is a congenial blending expressed here of contemporary program requirements with maximum utilization of our Virginia design inheritance.

The interior arrangement of the sanctuary reflects much of the most recent thinking in worship facilities in the Methodist Church and the classroom area reflects the program and curriculum requirements envisioned for the latest approaches recommended by the educational authorities of the Methodist Church.

The local power rates have made it possible to employ complete electric heating and cooling in the structure, thus a maximum of zoning of heating and cooling has been resorted to for operational economy and the employment of “flameless” heat has reduced the expense which otherwise would have been incurred through provisions of compliance with Fire Safety Regulations.

The building is being constructed by the L. P. Cox Company of Collinsville. The building including landscaping, decoration and furnishings was designed by Grigg, Wood & Browne of Charlottesville and Alexandria. Brandt & Morse of Richmond are the consulting mechanical engineers. The contract sum including the fixed chancel furnishings, pews, parking area and basic landscaping is approximately $180,000.00 or $13.90 per square foot. The basic structure without furnishings or other incidentals is estimated to cost $165,000.00 or $13.20 per square foot.

L. P. Cox Company, Collinsville, the general contractor, is doing the work on foundations, masonry and carpentry. Subcontractors and suppliers, all Martinsville firms unless otherwise noted, include the following:

Williams Ready Mixed Concrete, excavating; Doyle Ready-Mixed Concrete Co., Inc., Bassett, concrete; Martinsville Iron & Steel Co., steel; Helms Roofing Co., roof deck; Hesse & Hurt, Inc., Roanoke, painting; Underwood Insulation Co., Inc., insulation; Rakes Drywall Service, plaster; Danville Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Danville, millwork; Larry's Electric Co., electrical work; T. S. Minter, plumbing; Richardson-Hodges Co., air conditioning; Roanoke Engineering Sales, Inc., Roanoke, tower.

PAGE THIRTY-SIX
Temple Shalom—Silver Spring, Maryland

MILTON L. GRIGG, FAIA: Architect
BRANDT & MORSE: Mechanical Consultants
C. M. HALE, INC.: General Contractor

The newly formed Congregation of Temple Shalom follows the Reformed Hebrew tradition which allows interesting architectural and artistic expression. As a result its new Temple now under construction makes considerable use of objective symbolism in the mass of the building. The central feature of the building is a conventionalized rendering at massive scale of the Tablets of the Law. However these have been reduced to contemporary vernacular by carving on the face of the Tablets a summary of the Ten Commandments as expressed in the Jewish mezuzah. The focus in the forecourt will be a sculptural rendering in sheet steel of the burning bush in which God appeared to Moses. Abstract flow of color through the introduction of integral multi-colored glass brick size inserts provides the one source of daylight into the sanctuary area and free use is made of scriptural text on the facade of the building. A unique art element will occur in the entrance vestibule in which by enameled bricks in flowing sculptural lines there is in abstract delineation a recollection of the ethnic history of the Hebrews; this poly-chrome mural sculpture will be an integral part of the brick walls.

The “butterfly” shape suggested by the building is the result of the reconciliation of the unique overflow seating requirements of the congregation in which expansible seating must be provided for High Holy Days to supplement the normal sanctuary seating.

The rolling site rising from the East-West Highway ascending toward a residential area makes it possible to have a split level mass with the religious education facilities being at the lower level providing a stylobate-like base or platform from which the main Temple arises.

Construction is wall bearing with concrete precast floor system and steel roof framing.

The interiors are restrained in materials, the sanctuary is being finished in brick with mahogany trim and the classrooms in conventional block and acoustical tile construction.

The mechanical and air conditioning equipment is housed in a loft occurring on the axis of the building and formed by the roof of the central sculptural feature.

To tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1964

PAGE THIRTY-SEVEN
TRUCK PLAZA REVEALS EFFECT OF INTERSTATE HIGHWAYS ON BUSINESS AND DESIGN

• Jarrell’s Truck Plaza, located at the Doswell Interchange on the northeast corner in Interstate 95 and State Route 79 in Hanover County, will differ considerably from conventional “truck stops” both in concept and scope.

The strategically located plaza, half way between Charlotte, North Carolina and New York City, will be the largest of its kind in the United States. The usual “truck stop” facilities for refueling and eating will be provided in the plaza along with facilities for sleeping, haircutting, clothing, gifts, accessories, entertainment, tire servicing, truck maintenance, icing and weighting.

Fifteen acres of asphalt paving cover the plaza to provide needed parking and maneuvering room for 180 trucks and many automobiles and buses. The plaza is primarily designed to cater to truckers; however, facilities will be provided to accommodate tourists arriving by private automobiles and chartered buses. The extensive dining and resting facilities provided for the truckers are also excellent for the use of the budget minded tourist.

A commercial building dominates the plaza. This two story building is windowless on the truck park side to separate the noise and activity of truck servicing from the pleasant environment for dining and sleeping. On the first floor of the air conditioned commercial building are located a cafeteria with seating capacity for 150 people, a private club room with table service for 50 drivers, a television and game room, gift shop, clothing store, barber shop, accessory store, toilet facilities with showers and small guest rooms. The second floor will contain executive offices as well as office suites for trucking companies which will maintain dispatcher offices complete with teletype service for their drivers.

Attached to the rear of the commercial building is a two story motel building which contains 24 rooms and baths. These rooms will be furnished and decorated on a par with many of the finest motel rooms to be found. A

(Continued on page 65)
Library Building, University of Delaware, Newark, Del.
Wexler Construction Company, Boston, Mass.—Baltimore, Md., Contractors

A MODERN CLASSIC

Completed in 1963, the new library building at the University of Delaware is a stunning example of modern architecture. Yet, it is serenely at home amid its mellowed, campus surroundings.

Mo-Sai precast facing of exposed quartz aggregate gleams with a pure-white, classic elegance. Panels of brick lend textural contrast, and story-height fins embellish both front and rear. The result is a building that blends the freshness of the future with the dignity of the past. It is a tribute to architectural ingenuity, and to the versatility of such modern materials as Mo-Sai precast facing.

Mo-Sai is fast and economical to install, offering architects a wide variety of colors, shapes, textures. Most important, it provides the freedom of design that results in such masterpieces as this modern classic.

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to tell the Virginia Story
AUGUST 1964
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA ATHLETIC COMPLEX

Architects: BASKERVILL & SON

Consultants:
ANDERSON, BECKWITH & HAIBLE, Boston
Structural Engineering
SERVERUS ASSOCIATES, New York
Mechanical Engineering
WILEY & WILSON, Richmond
Acoustical
BOLT, BERANEK & NEWMAN, INC., Cambridge
Site Work
HANKINS & ANDERSON, Richmond
General Contractor
McDEVITT & STREET CO., Charlotte

ON ITS Copley Hill property northwest of the present Memorial Gymnasium the University of Virginia is constructing "University Hall", its athletic complex which is scheduled for completion prior to the 1965 basketball season. Baskervill & Son are the architects.

University Hall is planned as a four part structure composed of:
1. A circular basketball arena and auditorium seating approximately 8,500 for basketball, 9,500 for convocations, and up to 3,400 for concerts.
2. A Link Building housing service areas and all major mechanical equipment.
3. A dirt floored cage building for the indoor inclement weather practice of football, baseball and track.
4. An addition to be added later is planned to include squash courts, wrestling rooms and a swimming pool with fixed seating for 500 spectators.

The circular form of the arena was adopted on the basis of its compelling volumetric economy and its adaptability to the development of an economical structural system. The roof which is entirely of reinforced concrete has a clear unobstructed diameter of 282' and is a tension ring system with precast concrete radial arched ribs and precast scalloped concrete roof shells. The main arena floor which is designed to accommodate athletic, musical and

CONVENTION SCENES

On outgoing national AIA President J. Roy Carroll of Philadelphia is shown in picture just left talking with the new president, A. G. Odell of Charlotte, N.C. during the AIA convention in St. Louis earlier this summer. In the center photo Pier Luigi Nervi is shown among the fascinated group of architects and students that followed him around the St. Louis Art Museum where the annual president's reception was held. For Virginia Architect A. O. Budina (far right) it was a return to a former home in St. Louis. He is talking with St. Louis Chapter Executive Secretary Jean Schneeberger and Ellis Murphy of the Inland Architect.

PAGE FORTY

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
theatrical events is surrounded, beneath the seating, by the player level which contains team and visitors' locker rooms and showers, spectators' lounge, athletic equipment rooms, training department, and physical conditioning rooms. Above the player level is the circular public level, which in addition to serving as the main spectators' entrance, houses office space for the entire athletic department, concession stands and ticket lobbies.

Above the public level and directly below the upper levels of seating is the mechanical level which houses air handling equipment for complete heating, ventilating and air conditioning of the arena building.

The link building which is constructed of conventional reinforced concrete contains in addition to mechanical equipment, service spaces such as laundry, building superintendent's office, shop, loading dock and an enclosed corridor to the cage building.

The cage building is of structural steel construction and is enclosed above an eight foot high masonry wall with an aluminum window wall system with insulating panels and with fixed glass windows for the top eight feet.

To meet the demanding conditions of Copley Hill a vigorous and controlled site geometry has been designed. Parking space for over one thousand cars has been provided and in the future practice football and soccer fields, baseball diamonds, track and tennis courts will be added to make University Hall a complete and efficient athletic complex.

McDevitt & Street Co., Charlotte, N. C., are the general contractors and are also doing the work with foundations, concrete and precast concrete.

Principal subcontractors and suppliers include Faulconer Construction Co., Inc., Charlottesville, excavating; M. Mos­
tow & Co., Hamilton, Ohio, masonry, structural tile; Roa­
neke Iron & Bridge Works, Roanoke, steel; G. G. Ray Com­
p­any, Charlotte, N.C., roofing.


Wood flooring supplied by PowerLock Floors, Inc., Phila­
delphia, installed by Maple Flooring, Inc., Charlotte, N.C.; Owen Steel Company of North Carolina, Gastonia, rein­
forcing steel; Wearn Lumber Company, Charlotte, mill­
work; John C. Manos, supplier Day-Brite lighting fixtures; J. M. Murphy Co., Inc., Roanoke, electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., Richmond, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating; BBR Prestressed Tanks, Inc., Cajon, Calif., tension ring wire winding; Guy Smith Hardware, Richmond, Corbin hardware.
A fast-growing section of northern Nansemond County in the Driver-Bennett's Creek area presented an opportunity for a new banking operation. After extensive research, the incorporators held their first meeting in May, 1963, a charter was granted July 15, capital stock was over-subscribed three hours after it was offered approximately 15 days thereafter, and the authority to do banking was granted in late August.

A four-acre site was selected on U. S. Route 17 at its intersection with State Route 701 between the Nansemond River and Bennett's Creek. The contract for the building was awarded November 1, the building was completed May 15, 1964, a dedication ceremony was held May 30 and the first newly organized bank in Nansemond County since approximately 1920 opened for business June 1, 1964.

Route 701 intersects Route 17 at the center of a long curve and the site is located at the intersection on the outside of the curve. Since prospective customers would approach the bank from three directions, a decision was made to locate the front of the building on Route 17 and its left side parallel to Route 701 with aesthetic emphasis placed on both sides and rear as nearly equal to the front as possible. This approach was intended to convey the bank's interest equally to the population residing in all three directions from the bank. In addition, the land slopes gently away from the right side of the building towards a small pond and a minimum amount of grading would provide good drainage from the parking area located on the right side of the site.

In establishing a design program, the directors requested a colonial style building of sufficient size to accommodate immediate and foreseeable needs with provision for future expansion without additions to the building. Toward this end, two drive-in-teller windows and four inside teller counters were installed, with one of these counters being of sufficient size to add a fifth teller; and space was allotted to add a sixth teller counter in the future. All other spaces were allotted adequate area to provide for increased services which will be added as the need arises.

The front entrance is centered on the main lobby with tellers area on the left, officers platform on the right and security vault with vault lobby centered on the front entrance.

The president's office and conference room are located in the right wing of the building and are entered through the officer's platform area. Utility spaces and rest rooms are in the right rear portion of the building.

Bookkeeping and work room are in the left rear of the building with records vaults adjacent to this space and behind the security vault. A drive-in-teller window is located in the bookkeeping-work room space and a second drive-in-teller window is in the rear of the teller's space.

An open stair adjacent to officer's platform leads to the second floor where employee's lounge, director's room and three large storage rooms are located.

A rear entrance door from main lobby leads to a paved parking area. The parking area may be entered from Route 17 and Route 701, and will accommodate 20 cars. The traffic pattern is arranged so that drive-in-teller customers may enter from and exit on both highways without interrupting parking area traffic.

Interior finishes include acoustical plaster ceilings throughout, terrazzo floor with marble base in lobby, ceramic tile floor and wainscot in rest rooms, carpeted floors in officer's platform area, president's office, stairway and conference room, and vinyl asbestos tile floors in other areas. Walls in the officer's platform area and the open banking space are finished with wallpaper; the president's office and conference room are walnut paneled, and walls in other main spaces have vinyl wall covering.

Lighting in the main banking space is from recessed incandescent fixtures with a brass chandelier in center of lobby. Fixtures in director's office, president's office and conference room are recessed incandescent and other spaces are lighted with surface mounted fluorescent and incandescent fixtures.

The building is heated and cooled with a heat pump.
The Bank of Whaleyville, located in Whaleyville, was organized in October 1906 and opened for business in March 1907. Situated in a predominantly farming area, one of its primary objectives was to offer banking services to the people in that area, which would relieve them from driving 12 or more miles to the nearest bank. Its banking operation was conducted in the original building until 1963, when its operation became too large for the building and a new home was erected approximately 200 feet from the old building.

When establishing the program, the directors indicated the need of one drive-in-teller window and four inside teller counters, with open bookkeeping and work space directly behind the teller counters and adjacent to the drive-in-teller window for a combination teller-bookkeeping operation. In addition, a director's room, president's office, conference area, records vault, security vault, rest rooms and utility space was required.

The space arrangement was resolved by using a wide shallow center lobby with teller counters facing the entrance, director's room entered from left side of lobby, open conference area on right side of lobby with a wall separation and president's office entered from the conference area. The open bookkeeping space behind teller counters provides a clear view and ready access to the drive-in-teller window on the left side of the building, security vault on the right and conference area on the right. Rest rooms, utility room and combination records-supply storage are located in the rear of the building and are accessible from the open bookkeeping area.

Interior finishes include terrazzo floor in lobby, ceramic tile floors in rest rooms, vinyl asbestos tile floors in other areas, acoustical tile ceilings, prefinished plywood walls in director's room and president's office, vinyl wall covering in lobby and teller-bookkeeping space, plaster walls and ceilings in rest rooms and exposed painted concrete block in all other areas. An appropriate wallpaper scene covers the rear wall of the teller-bookkeeper area, which is visible from the lobby and may be seen from the exterior upon approaching the building.

The paved parking area in the rear of the building will accommodate approximately 15 cars.

The building is heated and cooled with forced air and all lighting fixtures are recessed fluorescent.

BANK OF WHALEYVILLE
Whaleyville, Virginia

J. R. WILLS & SONS, INC.
General Contractor

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
Silas S. Kea & Sons, Ivor, general contractor, excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry, carpentry; Portsmouth Paving Corp., Portsmouth, paving; Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, Norfolk, steel; Bethlehem Steel Co., Richmond, steel joists; H. L. White & Son Sheet Metal Works, Inc., Suffolk, roofing; Aldo Construction Corp., Portsmouth, concrete curbs; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., Norfolk, finish hardware; Burgess Brothers, Portsmouth, painting, wall papering and Vinyl wall covering; Febre & Company of Norfolk, Inc., plaster, insulation; Pompei Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile, terrazzo; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, resilient tile; Kirk Lumber Company, Suffolk, millwork; R. L. Thompson, Smithfield, electrical work, plumbing; Thomas E. Shotton, Jr., Suffolk, air conditioning, heating; Mosler Safe Company, Hamilton, Ohio, vault equipment.

BANK OF NANSEMOND
Driver, Virginia

SILAS S. KEA & SONS
General Contractor

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

to tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1964
LOCAL GOVERNMENT has an opportunity to demonstrate to the community the wisdom of imaginative planning and good taste in the construction of its public facilities. In recreation projects this becomes a definite responsibility because of the very nature of the undertaking. Not only should the work be consistent with the need but, equally important, an atmosphere should be created that is both a “change of pace” from office, school and home and is appropriate to the recreation goal.

Large family homes, wide lawns, vacant lots, that provided such settings in the past are rapidly disappearing in most population centers across the land. Interests of children and adults alike are vastly different than they were a few short years ago. By pooling resources in community centers such as these, a variety of activities and contacts may be experienced that would not be possible otherwise.

In addition to the more obvious functions, the ideas of healthy living, vitality and a sense of values for one's own home can be stimulated by well planned space, pleasant color and tasteful landscaping. If these, rather than the perishable froth of much commercial recreation, are provided, then a real service has been done for the community.

These are some of the observations and conclusions we have reached as a result of conferences with the county officials and staff and our own development of the plans. The designs were developed under the guidance of the Arlington County Department of Recreation and Parks with the encouragement of the County Manager and the Arlington County Board.

At the Walter Reed Center the key to the problem proved to be the utilization of the site. The original building, a former dwelling, was located on about three acres of land which is gently bowl-shaped except for the eastern quarter which is wooded and slopes downward sharply. Location of the former structure and parking area is shown by dotted lines on the plot plan. Our studies quickly revealed the need to preserve as much of the playing ground as possible by removing the parking, and perhaps even the building itself, from the area. Presentation of our findings to the county officials

WALTER REED RECREATION CENTER

WALTER REED RECREATION CENTER

ROBERT D. LARSEN
Mechanical & Electrical Consultant
W. R. MANCHESTER, INC.
General Contractor

SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS
resulted in acquisition of two adjoining properties which were sufficient for access and parking. The building was located to the east on the edge of the slope with the wooded space being set aside for quiet use and future development of an outdoor woodland stage. Acquisition of the adjoining lots also provided a bonus in that the entrance to the Center could be moved from a heavily used highway.

The building is of stone and redwood, approximately 6,000 sq. ft., containing an assembly room, a meeting room with stone fireplace, two activities rooms, office and an extensive roofed outdoor play area. Unit heating and air conditioning is individually controlled in the principal spaces, floors are Vinyl asbestos on concrete slab with exposed wood roof framing and deck. Gas is the heating fuel.

Incorporated in the Dawson Terrace Center is an old stone house which has been partially restored and adapted to its new function. Local historical research by Eleanor Lee Templeman described in her book Arlington Heritage shows that Thomas Owsley, clerk of the Stafford County Court, acquired the land by grant in 1696 and proved his patent by erection of a house. A survey made in 1785 shows a house in this exact location.

Time and money was not available for a thorough archeological and historical survey but observations and records were made as areas were exposed. Evidence of former fireplaces, stairways, windows and doors were recorded or maintained. The heavy pine flooring boards appear to have been "pit sawn" and were leveled to the joists by adzing the undersurface. These, together with more recent patches, have been sanded, refinished and left exposed on the second floor.

The new work at this Center is somewhat smaller than Walter Reed, about 4,000 sq. ft., but with the additional space in the stone house, about 1,200 sq. ft., comparable areas are provided. The type of construction, equipment installed and general facilities are much like the other project. However, electricity is used for heating throughout as well as air conditioning.

In both project the plans were developed so that the director may visually supervise about 70% of the outdoor area from his office.

The principals concerned with both projects are Roye L. Lowry, Chairman, Arlington County Board; Bert W. Johnson, Arlington County Manager; W. Riley Matsler, Director, Department of Recreation and Parks; James Morris McHugh, Architect, AIA, Bradford C. deWolf, Associate; W. R. Manchester, Inc., Contractor.
J. B. WINE & SON, INC.
General Contractors

VERONA, VIRGINIA

THE PAPER BOX DRIVE IN
- VIRGINIA BEACH -

- A corporation saw the need for a local drive-in which would cater to the family with children, and would serve hamburgers and soft drinks. The architect developed the basic triangle motif for the structure, representing three specific uses of the building, namely, to have curb service, to include inside serving, and to sell through the side wall to passers-by. A paper model was assembled by the architect who colored the three triangle walls three colors to create a friendly and inviting atmosphere. Thereby, the name The Paper Box was born.

The basic floor plan is in the shape of a triangle, and is divided up into serving areas, including table service, cooking areas, and storage facilities. The structure is constructed of steel members covered by waterproof materials and colored three colors. The restaurant roof is flat and the walls are glazed with decorative glass, concentrated at the foyer. Exterior walls include decorative masonry block patterned to create shadows in the sun. A reflection pool is decorated with patterned tile and formed with stones to catch the water streams.

Subcontractors and suppliers included Alk, Inc., Virginia Beach, general contractor, excavating, masonry, roof deck, roofing, carpentry, painting; Steve Voliva, Virginia Beach, foundations, concrete; Globe Iron Construction Co., Norfolk, steel; R. F. Trant Distributing Corp., Building Supplies Div., Norfolk, glazing, window walls; Matzen Tile Co., Virginia Beach, ceramic tile; Beach Electric Service, Virginia Beach, electrical work; G. E. Ricks Plumbing & Heating, Virginia Beach, plumbing.

WILLIAM BURTON ALDERMAN, AIA
Architect

NORMAN C. EDGE
Structural Consultant

ALK, INC.
General Contractor and Owner

VERONA, VIRGINIA
HOLIDAY HOUSE MOTEL

The Holiday House Motel is located on the Oceanfront at 14th Street, convenient to all swimming, shopping, and recreation areas at Virginia Beach. It replaces an old 1880 frame building which was a long-time landmark on the seaboard.

The completed development consists of 17 two-story oceanfront motel units, a north wing connected to a fully operated restaurant, this wing containing four kitchenette apartment-like units for families who like to cook in. The south wing contains large motel units facing the interior courtyard which includes the oval-shaped swimming pool designed especially for the non-swimmers and children.

Room decor includes light colored terrazzo floors for easy maintenance, exposed face brick walls, acoustic plaster ceilings to absorb noises, tiled bathrooms containing tub-and-shower and oval lavatories built into corner vanities. All units are summer and winter conditioned with individual controls, and the system is designed with full control over zoning various sections of the motel. Public access balconies lead to two decorative stairways overlooking the pool. All oceanfront units have individual balconies affording views from north to the south oceanfront where the surfers, swimmers, sand loafers, and sailors can be observed.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS


WILLIAM BURTON ALDERMAN, AIA
Architect

NORMAN C. EDGE
Structural Consultant

CLYDE W. SIMPSON
General Contractor

E. C. ARENDTS
Supervising General Contractor

George W. Kane, Inc.
General Contractor

Commercial

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Suppliers of structural and miscellaneous steel for Hampton Roads Educational Television Building, page 18

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Painting contractor for Piedmont Trust Bank Addition, page 29

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GALAX, VIRGINIA
Mechanical contractor for Merchants & Farmers Bank of Galax, page 20

PAGE FORTY-EIGHT VIRGINIA RECORD
TWO DESIGNS  
BY D. G. CHASE  & ASSOCIATES,  ARCHITECTS

Fort Hunt High School site was conceived in 1960 when the effect of Northern Virginia's population explosion was being felt in Fairfax County. The final selection was made after careful study by all pertinent county agencies which are involved in school planning.

The school is planned to be one of the largest high schools in Fairfax County. The first stage was planned for a student population of 1200 with future expansion of 2000 or more students.

The architect's problem involved the design of a building that was a complete facility in itself, yet could be expanded without basic changes in the design concept.

Construction was started on the $2,500,000 job in the fall of 1961. The first students entered the school in the fall of 1963 and final completion of construction was in July, 1964.

(Continued on page 68)

FORT HUNT HIGH SCHOOL

George Fortune, Structural Consultant  
Kendrick & Redinger, Mechanical & Electrical Consultants  
Thorington Construction Co., Inc., General Contractor

Construction was begun last spring on the new sales and distribution branch plant for the National Biscuit Company. The new facility, which has been in the planning stage since November 1962, will be located on 400 feet of road frontage along Lee Highway near Prosperity Corner in Merrifield, Fairfax County. The site was assembled by C. Louis Caputi, Inc., Real Estate Brokers of Arlington.

The branch will employ 30 people to distribute Nabisco cookies and crackers to retailers in Arlington, Fairfax, Alexandria and Northern Virginia areas. These had been previously served by a Nabisco unit in Washington, D. C., which will continue to serve the District of Columbia and Southern Maryland.

The one story concrete and masonry building was designed by D. G. Chase & Associates and will have a gross area of 36,000 square feet with some 27,000 square feet of modern warehouse space with tailboard-height, dustproof floors, automatic loading conveyor and other up-to-date material handling equipment.

Space has been provided for the enclosed loading and garaging of the company's fourteen delivery trucks and enclosed receiving docks for three trailer trucks simultaneously. Paved parking is to be provided for some 30

(Continued on page 68)
Three Projects
by
Melvin M. Spence
&
Associates

FRANCIS ASBURY METHODIST CHURCH

The first unit of the Francis Asbury Methodist Church at London Bridge in Virginia Beach was completed in February of 1962. Designed by Melvin Spence & Associates, the first unit consists of a social hall which will be used as a temporary classroom, a study and office, kitchen, toilet facilities and seven classrooms. The main sanctuary is located on the left in the photo and additional classroom space will be added at a later date. To the right in the photo is space for still another classroom wing which will be added as a third stage and which will form a garden court for the complex.

Built of brick exterior and block interior walls, a built up roof, aluminum windows with asphalt tile covered concrete floors, the new church cost $52,000. for the first unit.

PHILLIPS BROTHERS RAMBLER

Strikingly crisp in its design, Phillips Brothers Rambler Motor Agency at 3525 Military Highway in Norfolk is the result of the increasing competition between car agencies in the Tidewater's capital.

A block building with modular accents, the salesroom stands out in a glass cubicule in a large car-storage area.

On a 3 1/2 acre tract of land, the new building contains besides the showroom, offices, a conference room, parts and service department — the largest Rambler distribution operation on the East Coast.

Partners are G. Conoly Phillips and Trench A. Phillips, Jr.

Twenty-six thousand square feet of floor space are included in the dealership.

PHILLIPS BROTHERS RAMBLER

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
UNION MISSION BUILDING

The Union Mission in Norfolk has recently occupied a new two-story building designed for them by Melvin M. Spence & Associates. Located at Ribble Place and West Olney Road, the new structure contains a chapel, lobby, dining room, kitchen, manager's apartment and administrative quarters on the ground floor. On the second floor there are separate quarters for 80 men and 25 women and children with lounge and toilet facilities.

The exterior walls of the building are brick with a concrete block back-up. The roof is built-up, windows are aluminum and the floors asphalt tile over concrete.

The Mission was founded in 1892 by the Cumberland Street Methodist Church (now known as the First Methodist Church). It is an inter-denominational organization supported by individual donations, businesses and 20 churches in the Norfolk and Portsmouth area.
WEARN LUMBER COMPANY
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CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA
Millwork supplier for the Norfolk Public Safety Building, page 19

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NEWPORT NEWS, VA.
Ceramic tile & terrazzo for Bank of Nansemond, page 42

JOHN W. DANIEL & CO., INC.
General Contractors
Telephone SWift 2-1111
P. O. Box 458
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA
General contractor for the Life Science Building, University of Virginia, page 28
In February of this year, Empire Machinery and Supply Co. opened for business in its new location in Norfolk's Industrial Park. Formerly it occupied buildings on Commercial Place and on Water Street in the city's older section now slated for redevelopment to make way for the proposed Waterfront Drive and extensive rebuilding and civic development. Established in 1914, Empire Machinery marks this, its 50th year, by locating in its new headquarters on Virginia Beach Boulevard at the entrance to Industrial Park.

The 3-acre wooded site was left as nearly natural as possible, retaining many fine trees. Access to the company's showrooms and executive offices is convenient from nearby landscaped parking over partially cantilevered platform levels into the glass enclosed lobby. White porcelain enamel and blue Darlington Co. brick present a striking facade accentuating this entrance feature.

The building provides, in addition to its show room and executive suites, nearly 50,000 square feet of warehouse space. Rail access is provided to the warehouse as well as trucking facilities. Central location in the Industrial Park completes the picture of a growing company's concern for the maintenance of business in Tidewater.
ROLLING PIN BAKERY
-RICHMOND-
JAMES H. GOULD, AIA
Architect

THOMAS W. SMITH
Mechanical Consultant
LEO T. GRIFFIN
Electrical Consultant
EARL M. CHILDREY, INC.
General Contractor

IMAGINATIVE DESIGN and $135,000 has turned this former auto service station into a handsome retail bakery outlet in Richmond.

The area that formerly served for lubrication bays is now the bakery salesroom. The service station office is now a bridal shop. A 6,600 square foot addition houses the bake shop.

Designed by James H. Gould, AIA, the remodeled and enlarged building now measures 85 by 75 feet. The exterior and interior walls are of masonry block. The roof is built-up; steel projected windows were used, while floors are brick in the bakery, and terrazzo in the sales areas.

Plastic wall covering for ease of cleaning was used in the bake shop. There are several skylights to provide working light.

The faces of the canopies and columns are finished in terra cotta tile against the white stucco background of the building.

Engineering consultants were Thomas W. Smith for mechanical and Leo T. Griffin for electrical. The general contractor was Earl M. Childrey, Inc.

---

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Earl M. Childrey, Inc.
GENERAL CONTRACTOR
Registered Virginia Contractor No. 6380
306 Cowardin Ave.
P. O. Box 4294 Richmond, Virginia 23224

PAGE FIFTY-FOUR

VIRGINIA RECORD

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(All of Richmond unless otherwise noted)
EARL M. CHILDREY, INC.
General contractor, foundations, concrete
SYLVESTER DANCE
Excavating
SID DAVIS
Masonry
TOMLIN ENGINEERING CO., INC.
Steel, handrails
CONCRETE STRUCTURES, INC
Prefabricated concrete
WHITLEY ROOFING CO., INC.
Roof deck, roof insulation
BINSWANGER GLASS CO.
Glazing
MODERN DECORATING, INC.
Painting, plastic wall finish, waterproofing
C. B. SMITH CO.
Acoustical metal ceiling, resilient tile
ROBERT H. WILTON
Plaster, stucco
OLIVA & LAZZARI, INC.
Ceramic tile, brick in bakery, terrazzo for sales room
MILLER MANUFACTURING CO., INC.
Millwork
J. S. ARCHER CO.
Steel doors and humps
TROVATO ELECTRIC CO., INC., Arlington
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G & G PLEMBING & HEATING, INC.
Plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating
PLEASANTS HARDWARE
SAIVO Italian glass tile
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JARRELL'S TRUCK PLAZA
(See Page 38)
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General Contractor for the Merchants & Farmers Bank, page 20

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FINISHING HARDWARE SUPPLIER FOR UNIVERSITY HALL, PAGE 40

to tell the Virginia Story
Public Safety Building
(Continued from page 19)

The service building, located 740 feet away on the other side of a busy thoroughfare, is connected to the city hall and state courts building by an eight-foot wide tunnel through which will run pipes and conduits carrying the steam and power for the two buildings.

The city hall building will be served by three elevators for public use and one for freight. It, the state courts building and the service building are of steel frame construction with matching exteriors.

Parking for 700 cars will be provided on the perimeter of the civic center.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
(All of Norfolk unless otherwise noted)

W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, acoustical and resilient tile; Reeves Marble Co., Inc., Atlanta, Ga., marble; Beaven Co. of Va., Inc., Richmond, porcelain enamel panels, caulking.


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Bank of Nansemond, page 42

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Arlington, Va.
Painting contractor for National Biscuit Co., page 49

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BASIC ADDS
FIVE NEW OFFICERS

JEROME D. PETERSON

ALLAN M. HEYWARD JOHN E. POINDEXTER

• Basic Construction Company, Virginia-based general contracting firm, has added five names to its list of officers, three of them as vice presidents. The announcement was made by A. M. Miller, president of the concern, following the company's annual meeting at its headquarters in Newport News.

The new vice presidents are Allen M. Heyward, Business Development; Jerome D. Peterson, Utilities Construction, and John E. Poindexter, Procurement. All three have been handling the respective phases of Basic's activities indicated by their new titles. The other new officers are Albert F. Elliott, Assistant Secretary, and Philip A. Rand- all, Jr., Assistant Treasurer.

The Basic concern, now in its 49th year, was founded for many years as Virginia Engineering Company. Among its current projects is the largest single contract ever awarded for academic construction, one covering an eightstructure complex at Albany, N. Y., for the New York State University Construction Fund at a cost of approximately $26 million.
double panes, set wider apart at the top than at the bottom. These panes are also in the interest of the complete elimination of noise.

On the right side of the building are 10 offices for teachers. Across the hall are offices for administrative personnel and the art department. Up front is a film library and a viewing room.

On the left side of the building are two studios and behind the studios is a large work area for building props.

The building is constructed of brick on masonry block with a light steel roof. The floors are asphalt tile.

The building is completely air conditioned and because of the extremely hot lights in the studios, the system is a powerful one.

About 35 persons work in the television center and already they are beginning to feel a need for additional space. The building was designed for expansion. The plans can be reversed so that an addition on the north side will be exactly like the present structure.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
(All Norfolk firms unless otherwise noted)

Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., reinforcing steel; United Fireproofing Corp., Hampton, masonry; Chesapeake Steel Corp., structural and miscellaneous steel; Roof Engineering Corp., insulating roof deck, roofing, sheet metal; Door Engineering, metal doors and frames; Morris Dudley, glass and glazing, toilet partitions; Withers-Clay-Utley, Inc., overhead doors.

Also, The Hampshire Corp., acoustic tile and insulation, laminated partitions; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., miscellaneous supplies, finished hardware; Ajax Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Grover L. White, Inc., resilient tile; John Bouchers, Inc., lath, plaster and insulation; Elliot & Co., Inc., millwork; F. Caligiuri & Son, Inc., painting; R. L. Harris, storm drainage, plumbing, heating, air conditioning; Charles W. Davis, electrical; Smithfield Wood Letters, Smithfield, plastic door numerals; R. W. Hodgson & Son, Inc., and J. Henry Holland Corp., miscellaneous supplies.

All other work, including carpentry, was done by the general contractor.

SOUTHERN ELECTRONICS CORP.

Electrical and Electronic Contractors

JU 3-1596
7553 Waco Street
NORFOLK 5, VIRGINIA
Central Mutual Telephone Co. (Continued from page 24)

Almost simultaneously with the opening of the Manassas headquarters, work was completed on two branch locations at Occoquan and Triangle, Virginia. The Gregory Construction Company of Manassas was the general contractor for the Triangle building. These buildings are primarily utilitarian in function, with the largest part of their space devoted to housing the equipment necessary to serve the rapidly increasing population of their respective areas. Stromberg-Carlson supplied the electronic material which provides automatic dialing and direct distance dialing in all areas served by Central Mutual. Pre-stressed concrete was used to good advantage in both the Occoquan and Triangle buildings. It has proved especially effective in protecting the sensitive equipment against vibration and in supporting the live loads required.

The area served by Central Mutual involves a total population of approximately 35,000. According to George B. Cocke, president, this figure is increasing at the rate of about 30% per year. Plans are currently being made for additions to other branch buildings in Stafford and Nokesville, Virginia.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
Carter-Wood Construction Co., Inc., Manassas, the general contractor, also did the work in excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry, carpentry and weatherstripping.


Also, Bilton Insulation & Supply, Inc., Alexandria, insulation, acoustical; Dodd Bros., Inc., McLean, plaster; Standard Art, Marble & Tile Co., Inc., Washington, terrazzo, ceramic tile; Miller-Flor Co., Arlington, resilient tile; Spittle Co., Manassas, painting; W. M. Schenkelberg & Assoc., Bethesda, Md., steel doors and windows; M. C. Dean, Falls Church, electrical work (Perfeclite fixtures); Shrum, Manassas, plumbing (Kohler fixtures); Clevett-Jones Co., Inc., Arlington, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Salem Foundry & Machine Works, Inc., Salem, elevator; Livers Bronze Co., Kansas City, Mo., ornamental grille.

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Founded 1878

PAGE FIFTY-EIGHT

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STUART, VIRGINIA
General contractor for First National Bank of Stuart, page 29

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HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA
Site preparation and earth work for Bridgewater College Library, page 30

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HARRISONBURG, VIRGINIA
Window walls and glazing for National Biscuit Co., page 49

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Controlled temperature rooms for Life Science Building, University of Virginia, page 28

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PAGE SIXTY VIRGINIA RECORD
Founded 1878
No special site problems were encountered except for poor soil conditions which determined the angle of the building with respect to the road.

The floors are concrete slab on grade; walls are masonry bearing and the roof is steel joist and metal deck.

Finishes are composed of the following: floor, terrazzo and stone in corridors, ceramic tile in toilets, resilient tile in classrooms and multi-purpose rooms; walls, painted masonry with ceramic tile wainscots in corridors, toilets, and multi-purpose rooms; ceiling, acoustical tile in lay-in suspension system.

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* Installation of ceramic and resilient tile for Haun Park Apartments, page 22
* Installation of ceramic tile for Bank of Whaleyville, page 43
* Installation of ceramic tile and terrazzo for Holiday House Motel, page 47

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Lathing and plastering contractors for Schrafft's Virginia Inn, page 27

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Concrete suppliers for the Sweet Briar Science Building, page 32
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Sandusky Elementary School, Carter G. Woodson Elementary
School, Sweet Briar College Science Building, pages 32-33.
National Biscuit Company, page 49.

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Pile driving contractor for Holiday House Motel, page 47

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Installation of elevators for Norfolk Public Safety Building,
page 19

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See the new
Bank of Whaleyville and Bank of Nansemond, pages 42-43
Merchants & Farmers Bank of Galax, page 20

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PAGE SIXTY-TWO VIRGINIA RECORD
Founded 1878
The mosaic block screens used on the north and south elevations were an architectural feature to bring into scale the entire building, which otherwise would not have been possible because of the variation in the fenestration. This variation in size of openings was dictated by the layout and multi-size rooms needed. It also enabled a flexibility in planning within the structure without affecting the exterior appearance.

The departure from the traditional University of Virginia architecture was debated and discussed at great length; but by the use of red brick and white trim and such features as the serpentine wall which encloses the Auditorium, it was felt that the building as designed was compatible with Mr. Jefferson's architecture.

There is a total of 119,000 sq. ft. in the completed building, and approximately one-half of the basement area will house the Computer Science Center to be completed in the Fall of 1964.

John W. Daniel & Co., Danville, served as general contractor for the project, which cost approximately $2,500,000.00 not including the laboratory equipment at an additional cost of approximately $250,000.00.

John W. Daniel & Co., Inc., did the work on foundations, concrete, masonry and carpentry. Subcontractors and suppliers included the following:

- C. O. Hall, Keswick, excavating; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, structural steel; Fenestra, Inc., Detroit, Mich., steel roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Charlottesville, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists; C. O. Hall, Keswick, excavating; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, structural steel; Fenestra, Inc., Detroit, Mich., steel roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Charlottesville, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists; C. O. Hall, Keswick, excavating; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, structural steel; Fenestra, Inc., Detroit, Mich., steel roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Charlottesville, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists; C. O. Hall, Keswick, excavating; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, structural steel; Fenestra, Inc., Detroit, Mich., steel roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Charlottesville, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists; C. O. Hall, Keswick, excavating; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, structural steel; Fenestra, Inc., Detroit, Mich., steel roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Charlottesville, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists; C. O. Hall, Keswick, excavating; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, structural steel; Fenestra, Inc., Detroit, Mich., steel roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Charlottesville, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists; C. O. Hall, Keswick, excavating; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, structural steel; Fenestra, Inc., Detroit, Mich., steel roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Charlottesville, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists; C. O. Hall, Keswick, excavating; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, structural steel; Fenestra, Inc., Detroit, Mich., steel roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Charlottesville, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists; C. O. Hall, Keswick, excavating; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, structural steel; Fenestra, Inc., Detroit, Mich., steel roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Charlottesville, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists; C. O. Hall, Keswick, excavating; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, structural steel; Fenestra, Inc., Detroit, Mich., steel roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Charlottesville, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists; C. O. Hall, Keswick, excavating; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Roanoke, steel joists.

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Hardware suppliers:
- Schrafft's Virginia Inn, page 27
- Rolling Pin Bakery, page 34
- Jarrell's Truck Plaza, page 38
- St. Mary's Parochial School, page 35

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General contractor for the St. Dunstan's Episcopal Church, Page 31
20 foot by 40 foot swimming pool will be located in the lawn terrace area behind the commercial building for use by the motel guests.

A service building will provide minor maintenance, tire service and truck icing. This building will be located away from the commercial building. Adjacent to the commercial building will be located 16 fuel pumps for trucks and a four-pump service station for automobiles.

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Since the project is located in a rural area, considerations for fire protection became important. Therefore, the use of concrete block bearing walls and pre-stressed concrete double “T” floor and roof systems were logical choices for all buildings except the motel which uses pre-stressed flat slabs. The exterior finish will be trowelled marble for permanence and ease of maintenance. The sleeping units will be air conditioned by a four pipe fan coil system to offer every flexibility to the occupants.

The owner of the project is Jarrell Oil Company, Ruther Glen. Oran V. Jarrell, owner of the Jarrell Oil Company, is president of the National Truckstop Owners Association.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
Lee Roy Boshen, general contractor, Ashland, excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry and carpentry; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., Richmond, steel; Concrete Structures, Inc., Richmond, prestressed concrete; J. S. Archer Co., Richmond, steel doors and bucks, windows; Allied Glass Corp., Richmond, glazing; Cornell & Waldhauser, Richmond, lighting fixtures, electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., Richmond, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating; Pleasants Hardware, finish hardware.

All contracts had not been let at press time.
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- Walter Reed Recreation Center, page 44
- Dawson Terrace Recreation Center, page 45

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Roofing contractors for University Hall, page 40

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PAGE SIXTY-EIGHT

TWO CHASE DESIGNS
(Continued from page 49)

— National Biscuit Co. —
cars and provisions have been made for future expansion of the warehouse.
The entire office section of 3,500 square feet will have Vinyl asbestos floor covering, acoustical ceilings, fluorescent lighting, warm air heating and summer air conditioning. The exterior of the office wing will be aluminum and tinted glass with blue-green porcelain enamel panels and cherry-red "Nabisco" and "National Biscuit" signs. The building will be set back 55 feet from Lee Highway with a Travel Lane with sodded areas and landscape planting around the entire office area.
The plans and specifications for the new unit were prepared from layouts and sketches furnished by the company's Branch Buildings Division in New York. Construction is scheduled to be completed in November 1964.

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— See The —
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FRANCIS ASBURY METHODIST CHURCH, page 50
PHILLIPS BROS. RAMBLER, page 50
UNION MISSION BUILDING, page 51
Melvin M. Spence & Associates, Architects

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

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

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

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PAGE SEVENTY VIRGINIA RECORD
"Win With Hoover"

(Continued from page 5)

thugs hired to represent the institution in sporting events. Both of these do well at their respective specialties, since the world has an honored and lucrative place for them. Viewed through the eyes of the intellectuals, it must be admitted that the age of technology — made bearable for the cultural masses by the mass media of television and the Romanesque public spectacles—might not seem the best of all possible worlds. And if the present is the product of the past, it is understandable that the heritage of history might not seem worth bothering about to those imaginative youths approaching adulthood.

This is by no means to exculpate the know-nothing cultists, but only to explain this strain in the new college generation. This attitude, after all, reflects something in the society which produced them at this specific time. In the twenties, a period of truly cultural and creative revolution, students felt no impulse to cut themselves off from the literature and art of tradition, and there was an intense awareness of history. In the thirties, the Depression caused students to become politically minded. I remember the late Steve Benet, after a visit to Yale (from which he had graduated in the early twenties), said, "They're smarter than we were." I accepted this because that college generation seemed to want to involve itself with the problems of the world, where we had been interested only in its cultural aspects.

Then the forties and fifties brought a college generation of The Bomb: they read Sartre and Camus and became fashionably nihilistic, since it was all going to come to ashes anyway. However, they were very intense and they were involved. Though they no longer believed, like the politically conscious generation of the thirties, that they could remake the world by getting out the vote for Willkie and joining a Commie front organization, they believed in causes. As the imminence of The Bomb receded, this generation in its post-college years affirmed existence by becoming liberal causists. (This course refers to the more generally enlightened and not to the specialists, the scientists and the gladiators.)

In one way or another the college generations of the past 40 years have been re-makers of the world—in its culture in the twenties, in its political theories in the thirties, and in its social
causes in the forties-fifties — and I cannot honestly say that the world today looks as pleasant as it did when I came on the scene before any of the re-making began. If pressed, I think I would say the world was better off for individuals if it had been let alone. However, change was inevitable—at least, so the pundits assure me—and the changes have produced a world that a type of intellectual student regards as nothing he wants to have anything to do with.

Most of all, the know-nothing cultist has renounced politics. While his attitude to the tradition of literature and interpretation of the past is mostly negative, a rejection out of disinterest in anything that doesn't affect his feelings and sensations of the moment, about politics his feelings are positive and strong: he's against the whole idea. About literature and history, he is passively infantile — just as an infant would show no response to literature and history, or anything beyond the comforts of the crib. But about politics, he is an infant enraged, as stuck with a pin or cold with wet diapers. He wants politics to go away.

Politics intrudes on his consciousness as, God knows, literature and history do not intrude on the consciousness of Americans. This does not refer to political theory or the larger sense of the political policy of government. This refers to the practical operation of the machinery of politics—getting nominated, getting elected, and getting measures passed in legislative bodies. I don't know which came first — the public absorption in politics or the diet fed the public by newspapers and other mass media. Maybe it is a chicken and egg proposition. In any event, we have seen the rise of a whole new profession in the political expert. Every morning I confront two editorial pages devoted to analysts, pollsters, commentators, editorialists and what-all investigating, exploring, predicting, lamenting or approving some aspect of...
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Finishing hardware for Bridgewater College Library, page 30

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Pile Driving Contractor, Hague Park Apartments, page 52
some candidate for public office. If you read every word for five years, what do you know of what is really going on?

The experts tell us, for instance, what a busy man President Johnson is and how he gets things done. But, except for maneuvering through Congress a civil rights bill with several very dangerous elements in it, what exactly is he doing? I know, of course, he's against poverty, and is going to use the cur-al of spending more money, but what is the goal of America in world politics? I've not learned that in any of my reading. Or, for that matter, how exactly was Kennedy different from Eisenhower? Or Eisenhower from Truman? I know many subtle differences could be explained, along with impressive lists of statistics of bureaus added, committees appointed, and dollars allocated, but has the populace gained in happiness, dignity, inner security, pride in being Americans?

The significant change in the decade during which the Supreme Court appointed itself a legislative body is of course in the legal moves made to improve the condition of the Negro. This end of social good has been debased by means that revive the worst aspects of Reconstruction: the same mixture of fanaticism and political expediency attempts by coercion to change the human heart, perpetuated customs and convictions, while exploiting sectional prejudice and promoting the extremism that begat a matching extremism. Since these means failed a century ago, causing a lasting division in the nation, it is difficult to see how the political actions in this tragic area represent an advance either in intelligence or humanity. Yet, the race field must be regarded as the one difference between Johnson and Truman, the one change that is readily apparent to those who have survived the eras. Indeed, since Roosevelt the political leaders seem to be carried along by events, by trends, by forces which they neither anticipate nor control.

Since our college generation of the Sixties was born approximately in Truman's first administration, it is understandable that America's leaders are to the young an unimposing succession of Rutherford B. Hayes' and Chester A. Arthur's, or Tweedledum and Tweedledums. Truman was tougher than the others, Eisenhower stupider and Kennedy had more style, but nothing changed the drift that made the nation a place without goals to a seg-

But the young can get enough. They probably had enough before they began. And if you look at the world through their eyes, the incessant din on politics is certainly nothing to draw them into involvement with their own times. If, as the mass media seem to indicate, the play of political personalities is the ultimate concern of the day, I think I understand the youths who don't find the day worth becoming involved with. I do not approve of them, but I am sorry for them. I am sorry for them for appearing at such a time on earth.

In the twenties, we read on the opposite-editorial page in the old morning World five fascinating columns: Deems Taylor wrote on music, Lawrence Stallings wrote on books, Alexander Woollcott wrote on plays, Heywood Broun wrote on the current scene (oddly enough, on people who were
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neither in politics, baseball or television), and F. P. Adams in the delightful Conning Tower opened his column to verse and sketches of one and all. On the editorial page, not much mention was made of politics. What was there to say? Coolidge was in the White House and Jimmie Walker in New York. I suppose Walker was a very poor mayor, but I must say this: Walker's New York was a gay, exciting and colorful city, such as America never had before nor is likely ever to have again. And this: The daily mental diet in Walker's Manhattan involved everybody of student age in the context of his times. There were no little egos huddling to themselves: life was an unending expansion, in which the individual partook eagerly of the whole.

The Sixties' college generation misses all that, and I suffer from a strong suspicion that, even when Johnson banishes poverty, the soul of the mental-type young is going to remain very bare. Of course, the Supreme Court might pass a law against the young feeling outside their times, and Bobby Kennedy could send some troops in to make them embrace the issues of the day. But the spiritual or intellectual well-being of the young (except technicians) does not seem a pressing concern. In a two-way street, the young find little to nothing in mass communication to arouse their concern either. Hence, America fiddles with political circuses while the literary young do not burn: as of right now, the potential future cultural leaders are scarcely smouldering.

Is it possible that the politicians' arena provides a new spectator sport that has replaced "the straws and prayerbooks" to which those no longer young turned in other times? If this is true, the gap between the adult and the rising generations of the intellectuals will become unbridgeable. For the young are natively idealistic and seek governing principles. Today the one place where principles, where motivating convictions, are trampled under the rush of expediency — an expediency given sickeningly to pious, hypocritical generalities — is in the politicians' arena, the place where the machinery of power operates. The Columbia students expressed the sentiments of a literary generation when they paraded with derisive placards, such as "Win With Hoover."

Clifford Dowdey

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• Stanleytown Methodist Church, page 36
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