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It Tu, Virginia?—
or, “Is Money Really the Answer to Everything?”

(Part I of two parts)

Among the recent comments in Virginia newspapers on the problem of increased college enrollment, the Roanoke World-News ran an editorial that is picked up by the Richmond Times-Dispatch. This pointed out that, as of February 1, forty-one of the state’s four-year and two-year colleges had on hand 6,244 completed applications for admission. This represented an increase of 1,932 over the 27,692 applications on file in these colleges on the same date last year. Last year slightly less than 16,000 students were admitted in these forty colleges, leaving close to 12,000 Virginia high school graduates not admitted those colleges. This year the forty-one colleges plan to admit an increase of approximately 2,500 students, bringing their total admission of applicants to 14,383. This will leave 22,241 high school graduates who cannot be admitted to the forty-one colleges which participated in the survey. (The few institutions which did not participate in the survey would evidently not change the ratio of applicants to acceptances.)

Since this number of rejected applicants is an increase of just under 10,000 in a single year, and since this figure causes the number of acceptances to be less than the number of the applicants, the editorial seem justified in terms of this situation, is a crisis. As the state government had been warned by college officials that the population explosion would reach the institutions between 1965 and 1970, the editorial stated that the main responsibility falls upon the state, which has failed miserably for years to respond to the appeal... The state has been getting each two years less than 20 per cent of the capital fund outlays requested by its colleges which wanted to be ready to extend the education of high school graduates. To politicians it was more important to boast a balanced budget and to keep taxes levied. Chickens come home to roost. The 1966 General Assembly is going to face an overwhelming emergency. Meanwhile, another committee is deciding whether or not more revenue is needed!

This is doubtless true enough as far as it goes, but it is a vast oversimplification to reduce the complexities of the problem to “politicians” and “a balanced budget.” In the first place, the editorial mentions that the colleges wanted to be ready to “extend the education of high school graduates.” How far is higher education to be extended by the state? Any one in education knows that an undergraduate degree is de-valued every year as it becomes more common. Despite the higher standards of admission, the pressure of numbers is generally causing a national processing of students through a grind for grades which, in the long run, will prove to be extended by the state? Any one in education knows that an undergraduate degree is de-valued every year as it becomes more common.

A graduate degree is de-valued every year as it becomes more common. The main responsibility for this falls upon the state, which has failed miserably for years to respond to the appeal... The state has been getting each two years less than 20 per cent of the capital fund outlays requested by its colleges which wanted to be ready to extend the education of high school graduates. To politicians it was more important to boast a balanced budget and to keep taxes levied. Chickens come home to roost. The 1966 General Assembly is going to face an overwhelming emergency. Meanwhile, another committee is deciding whether or not more revenue is needed!

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The Road to Freedom
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But they were no joke. Armed and in the saddle at a moment's notice, they attacked often, took hundreds of prisoners, then melted into the countryside. Through the darkest days of the Revolution, they kept the British off balance—and made communications in the Carolinas a virtual impossibility. To British General Tarleton, the wily Marion became "the old Swamp fox." And to Tarleton's vastly superior army, those ragged raiders seemed "everywhere at once." Through the swamps and woods of the Carolinas, Marion and his men blazed a new road to freedom. Turning adverse odds into victory. Keeping the torch of liberty aflame.

The road to freedom is seldom a highroad, with bands playing and flags flying. It is more often a rough way, unmapped, through darkness and danger. It has not been the way of ease and expediency, but the way of individual initiative and determination, that has paved our long American Road to Freedom.

Heroes of the American Revolution
General Francis Marion's Brigade

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Carl Feiss, FAIA, Washington, D.C., will moderate the Thursday, June 1, theme seminar, “The Future Prospects of Urbanization in the New World.” Speakers and topics are:


Housing, commerce and industry are the subjects of the first technical seminar on Thursday, June 17, at which speakers will be Arq. Villanueva; Arq. Quincy Jones, FAIA, Los Angeles, Calif.; Arq. Jorge Ferrari Hardoy, Buenos Aires, Argentina; Minoru Yamasaki, FAIA, Birmingham, Mich., as a member of the new National Council on the Arts; Arq. Felix Candela, Hon. FAIA, Mexico City, Mexico; and Maximilian O. Urbahn, AIA, New York, New York.

Speakers at the session on health, education and recreation will be Arq. Gabriel Serrano Camargo, Bogota, Colombia; Edward Durell Stone, FAIA, New York, N.Y.; Arq. Emil Duhart, Hon. FAIA, Santiago, Chile; Ernest Kump, FAIA, Palo Alto, Calif.; O’Neil Ford, FAIA, San Antonio, Texas; and Max Abramovitz, FAIA, New York, N.Y.

Lewis Mumford, world-renowned authority on cities, will be the speaker at the first annual AIA Purves Memorial Lecture and luncheon on Friday, June 18, and he also will address the annual student forum the previous evening. Dr. Robert C. Weaver, federal housing administrator, is scheduled to address the delegates at the joint closing ceremonies Friday, June 18.
Virginia AIA Chapter Member
Louie L. Scribner of Charlottesville is among 37 architects advanced to Fellow status in the AIA, The Institute has announced.

A former mayor of Charlottesville, Scribner was elevated to Fellow status for his contributions to public service. He lives at 713 Lyons Court Lane.

The 37 new Fellows bring the number of Institute members using the letters FAIA after their names—the initials of Fellowship—to 654, or only 3.8 percent of the nearly 17,000 architects who are corporate AIA members.

Virginia has nine Fellows.

Fellowship will be formally conferred on the AIA’s new elite during the annual banquet and ball Friday, June 18, limaxing the 97th annual convention of the AIA and the XI Pan American Congress of Architects.

Scribner, 58, is a principal in the Charlottesville firm of Stainback & Scribner. He attended the University of Virginia.

During World War II he was assistant project manager for construction of a $27 million expansion program at Fort Lee, being responsible for the architectural and engineering phases of the project. He held a similar position in the construction of Camp Peary, a $23 million Navy project.

He later served as manager of the Corps of Engineers training cadre, Fort Belvoir, teaching all phases of combat engineering. He was discharged from the Corps in 1945 with honorable commendation.

Among Scribner’s buildings are the Daily Progress Building, American Red Cross, Barracks Road Shopping Center and Sperry Piedmont Co. factory-office, all in Charlottesville, the Royal School Laboratories factory in Ashland and the Life Science Building, U. Va.

(Continued on page 11)

MAY 1965 PAGE NINE
George W. Kane, Inc.
General Contractor

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He has served in Charlottesville as a member of the Board of Assessors and appeals, as a member and chairman of the Board of Zoning Appeals, as a member of a committee appointed by the mayor to draft a new building code, as a member of the Housing Committee and as a member of the City Council.

He served as mayor in 1961 and 1962.

Other new Fellows to be elevated next month are as follows:

For both design and contributions to education: Lawrence B. Anderson, Boston; Joseph Esherick, San Francisco; Ralph Rapson, Minneapolis; and Jose Luis Sert, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

For both public service and service to the profession of architecture: Mario J. Celli, McKeesport, Pa.; Frank L. Hope Sr., San Diego, Calif.; Amedeo Leone, Detroit; and Adrian Wilson, Los Angeles.

For public service: William F. R. Ballard, New York; James Joseph Fiorello, Seattle; Alfred Preis, Honolulu, Hawaii; and Karel Yasko, Bethesda, Md.

For design: Giorgio Cavagli, New York; William Francis Cody, Palm Springs, Calif.; Harwell Hamilton Harris, Raleigh, N. C.; Philip C. Johnson, New York; Robert Andrews Little, Cleveland; and Arch Reese Winter, Mobile, Alabama.

For service to the profession: Richard S. Banwell, San Francisco; Robert Ellington, St. Louis; William Ernest Freeman Jr., Greenville, S. C.; Terrell Ray Harper, Dallas, Texas; Lee B. Kline, Los Angeles; William H. Scheick, Washington; George Patton Simonds, Oakland, Calif.; Frank Robert Slezak, Kansas City, Mo.; Gustavus Scott Smitherman, Shreveport, La.; Ross Lloyd Snedaker, Salt Lake City, Utah; Oswald Hagen Thorson, Waterloo, Iowa; Frederic Richard von Grossmann, Milwaukee; Fred Carter Williams, Raleigh, N. C.; and David Norton Yerkes, Washington.

For education: Robert Henry Dietz, Seattle; Joseph T. Fraser Jr., Philadelphia; William John Wagner Jr., Des Moines, Iowa; and Philip Armour Wilber, Stillwater, Oklahoma.

- Richmond Architect William A. Briggs was retained by the city of Birmingham, Ala., to prepare a program and establish the criteria for an arena-convention center and concert hall.

- City Council approved employment (Continued on page 12)
of Briggs on recommendation of Planning Director James A. Wright.

The arena and music hall were proposed Jan. 25 by the Birmingham League of Architects in the "Design For Progress" for the city presented to City Council.

Briggs' study will take into consideration all the needs which must be met to accommodate conventions, exhibits, concert-theater activities, sports and spectacular presentations to the benefit of all Birmingham.

The arena and concert hall would become a part of a "Civic Activities Center" encompassing the existing Municipal Auditorium and Museum of Art.

Wright said Briggs is one of the few architects in the nation qualified to conduct studies of civic center needs.

"The average city planner is not qualified to do this kind of work," Wright said.

The architect's study is expected to be completed by Oct. 30.

It will include:

—Analyzing the city's needs for an arena-convention center and a concert hall for a designed period of at least 50 years.

—Determining the effect that such facilities will have upon the economy of the city.

—Assembling, evaluating and reporting the factors affecting the needs.

Briggs is expected to furnish an estimate of the construction cost and means of implementing the project.

A target date of 1970 for completion of the civic center has already been suggested by city officials.
CHARLES DOUGLAS FLAMMIA
A native of Richmond, where he was born March 28, 1942, he graduated from Thomas Jefferson High School in 1960 and currently attends night school at Richmond Professional Institute. He has been an architectural draftsman with Carl M. Lindner & Son since May, 1962.

(Continued on page 15)
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JOHN P. C. HANBURY
Born May 16, 1934 in Portsmouth, he is a graduate of Woodrow Wilson High School. He received a Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1957 from the University of Virginia. Presently is an associate with Williams and Tazewell & associates in Norfolk, where he was a Craftsman from 1959 through last June.

FREDERICK W. REDFORD, JR.
Born in Richmond June 9, 1929, he attended Norfolk schools, graduating from Maury High School in 1948. He also attended Virginia Mechanics Institute and Old Dominion College since 1963, he has been with Clark, Uhrr & Nessen following four years with Lublin, McGaughy & Associates also in Norfolk. From 1955 to 1959, he was with Walford & Wright in Richmond. (No photograph available)

HAROLD O. WARNER
A native of Morgantown, West Virginia, he was born January 30, 1934. After graduating from Maury High School in Norfolk, he attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute where he received B.S. in Building Design in 1956. He worked with Oliver & Smith and A. Kay Pentecost in Norfolk, prior to joining Melvin M. Spence & Associates in 1961. He has been an associate with his firm almost a year. (No photograph available)
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VIRGINIA RECORD

PAGE SIXTEEN
A Roanoke physician's discovery that some of his fellow practitioners needed, like he did, a little more office space led to a plan for a small office building which, like Topsy, just grew and grew into an award-winning five-story structure with custom-tailored facilities.

Formal opening of "707 Building" in March found the modern structure 70 per cent occupied, largely by doctors and dentists. The world's largest horseshoe of roses, symbol of progress and good luck, and helium-filled balloons helped celebrate completion of the nearly million dollar office building, which was singled out by Downtown Roanoke, Inc., as 1964's "most imaginative and outstanding improvement in the downtown area."

Precast concrete panels, measuring four by seven feet and three inches in thickness, provide decorative interludes beneath the windows. The steel frame building, with a brick exterior except for the panels, is the first multi-story (Continued on page 48)
GLOUCESTER RESIDENCE
for Mr. and Mrs. John L. Finney
TIFFANY HALEY ARMSTRONG
Architect

The site for this house is 3 1/2 acres in Gloucester County with several hundred feet of waterfront on the North River. The property at one time was a pecan grove and there are still many large old pecan trees. Underneath the trees there are quantities of daffodils as is typical of Gloucester County.

The program specified that each room should, if possible, take maximum advantage of the view and the breeze from the water, and at the same time have privacy on the land side. On the first floor are the living, dining and family rooms, kitchen, master bedroom and a bath, a study, and “mud” and utility room with a half bath. All the main rooms open on the water and several have sliding glass doors opening on a large screened porch. The porch is two stories high. The upper floor will be used as a playroom by the children in the summer time. There are two children’s bedrooms and a guestroom upstairs, all opening on the porch.

Although Mr. and Mrs. Finney wanted a contemporaneous house, it was felt that this house should reflect in some way the traditional proportions of old houses in the Gloucester area. Basically the shape of the house is a two story central portion with two one story wings on each end and a double decker porch on the river side. Mr. Finney is in the concrete business, and wished to use concrete as extensively as possible. The walls will be concrete tilt-up panels. These panels will be poured in heavy grained wooden forms enabling them to pick up the grain of the wood. Small vertical

(Continued on page 49)

New Dormitory at Shenandoah College

KEITH WILLIAMS & ASSOCIATES
Architects

MAHAM CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
General Contractor

This new hill-top dormitory at the Shenandoah College and Conservatory of Music in Winchester was designed by Keith Williams and Associates, Architects. Housing 128 students, a housemother’s apartment, lounge, infirmary, laundry and mechanical room, it is dormitory number three and named after President Forrest S. Rancey.

Dedicated in September of 1964, the building is three stories, 53 by 144 feet, and constructed of prestressed concrete slabs on a steel frame. Walls are aluminum curtain walls with porcelain panels and insulated cavity masonry walls. It is connected to dormitories one and two by a covered arcade.

The general contractor did the masonry, carpentry and insulation. Subcontractors and suppliers included the following firms, all from Winchester unless otherwise specified:

Perry Engineering Co., Inc., excavating; Valley Redi-Mix Co., Inc., concrete; Shenandoah Brick & Tile Corp., masonry supplier; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel doors and bucks, steel; Shockey Bros., Inc., prestressed concrete; Orville C. Wine, roofing.

Also, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Hagerstown, Md., glazing; Ring Meade, Hagerstown, painting; Zirkle & Zirkle, Harrisonburg, cement enamel; Dick Carter, ceramic tile; The Floor Shop, resilient tile; Manson & Utley, Inc., Charlottesville, acoustical; Miller Hardware Co., hardware; John W. Rosenberger & Co., Inc., millwork; Globe Lighting, Inc., Hazeltown, Penna., lighting fixtures; Chandler Electrical Co., Front Royal, electrical work; Riddleberger Brothers, Inc., Harrisonburg, plumbing (American-Standard fixtures), heating and ventilating.

PAGE EIGHTEEN
VIRGINIA RECORD
Founded 1876
Amherst Branch, Fidelity National Bank

This attractive Colonial type building is the Amherst Branch of Fidelity National Bank of Lynchburg. This facility is designed as a full-service bank with large banking room, with conference rooms and executive offices off of same, and with bookkeeping area, all on the main floor. The second floor contains a large directors' room which has been designed with adjacent kitchen facilities and can serve as a community meeting room, with private and separate outside entrance, as well as inside access.

The bank building replaces an old, eighteenth century tavern which was formerly on the site and lies well within a residential area; hence, the owner specified a Colonial design that would be sympathetic in the old residential area of Amherst Court House.

The exterior walls are oversize, hand-made brick laid up in Flemish Bond with gauging and rubbed brick arches. The roof is graduated rustic Buckingham slate, and the building is fully winter and summer conditioned, with modulated temperature control.

There are service driveways and a parking area for 45 cars behind the building, where a drive-in window also provides additional drive-in teller service to the bank's customers.

The interior is designed with clean, functional, contemporary lines; and a series of large photo murals depicting neighboring landscapes features the pleasant banking room.

The building was completed in June, 1964, with the following subcontractors and suppliers, all of Lynchburg unless otherwise noted:


Also, Lynchburg Plate Glass Co., glazing; W. R. Newsome, painting; The Bonitz Insulation Co., Greensboro, N. C., insulation, acoustical; Luther T. Cress Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Kennedy's Linoleum Shop, resilient tile; Danville Lumber & Mfg. Co., Danville, and Taylor Bros., Inc., millwork; Hundley Bryant Electrical Contractor Co., Madison Heights, electrical work; Bill Moseley, plumbing; Southern Air, Inc., air conditioning, heating, ventilating; Marvin V. Templeton & Sons, Inc., paving; Bailey-Spencer Hardware Co., Inc., finish hardware; Grant E. Key, Inc., bank fixtures; Dirom Insulating Co., Virginia kitchenette.

J. Everette Fauber, Jr., AIA, Architect • Wiley & Wilson, Mechanical, Electrical & Structural Consultants
Fred B. Fuqua, General Contractor

To tell the Virginia Story

MAY 1965
OCEAN VIEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

- The addition to Ocean View Presbyterian Church was completed in March, 1962. The addition consists of a two-story masonry building containing office, study, church parlor, classrooms, kitchen, and toilet facilities.

E. M. Pope Construction Co., Norfolk, was general contractor and did the excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry.

Subcontractors and suppliers included Southern Block & Pipe Corp. and Eastern Builders Supply Co., masonry suppliers; Julian's Masonry, masonry contractor; Standard Iron & Steel Co., Inc., steel, steel roof deck, roof deck; A. W. Hughes Sheet Metal Co., weatherstripping, roofing; Overmyer & Ennis, Inc., stone work; Truscon Div., Republic Steel Corp., windows.

Also, Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., glazing; Shaw Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc., painting; Grover L. White, Inc., resilient tile; Burton Lumber Corp., paneling, wood flooring; Hampton Roads Plastering Co., plaster, insulation; Sea board Paint & Supply Co., Inc., hardware; Princess Anne Pile & Lumber Co., structural wood; Door Engineering, steel doors and bucks; Fred L. Russell, Virginia Beach, lighting fixtures, electrical work; E. K. Wilson & Sons, Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating; Morris Dudley & Associates, folding partitions.

All are Norfolk firms unless otherwise noted.

THREE NEW PROJECTS BY MELV

(ALBEN RESIDENCE, VIRGINIA BEACH

- The residence for Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Albers is located on Crystal Lake in the Bay Colony section of Virginia Beach, Virginia.

The residence, located on a hill, has a full ground floor level containing bedrooms, utility room, recreation room, and study. The plan of the main floor consists of a foyer, living room, powder room, bathrooms, dining room, kitchen, bedrooms and garage. The home is heated and cooled by a heat pump.

G. L. Cline & Son, Inc., general contractor, of Portsmouth, did the work on excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry, weatherstripping and waterproofing. Subcontractors and suppliers included the following:

PAGE TWENTY  VIRGINIA RECORD  Founded 1878
The Noble Truck Leasing building is occupied by a firm specializing in leasing trucks. The building is owned and was built by Snow, Jr. and King, Inc. and was completed in 1963. In addition to a service area, the building contains a small waiting room and office.

G. L. CLINE & SON, INC.
General Contractor

From Portsmouth: Archie L. Luffbrugh, masonry contractor; C. M. Norris, roofing; Aubrey G. Sweet, Inc., structural wood; Portsmouth Lumber Corp., millwork, wood flooring.


to tell the Virginia Story

MAY 1965
Nuclear Development Center Facilities

Since 1956 The Babcock & Wilcox Company has been operating a nuclear fabricating plant and nuclear research and development laboratories on a large rural site near Lynchburg. The research and development laboratories, collectively referred to as the Nuclear Development Center, were substantially expanded last year by the addition of a building housing nuclear fuel laboratories and a test reactor. Completion of this center marked the first time that private industry was afforded the capability of designing, testing, manufacturing, and servicing nuclear reactor cores on one site.

The firm of Wiley & Wilson had overall responsibility for designing the facility exclusive of the test reactor and hot cell and the exterior design concept. Due to the unusual nature of the project, The Babcock & Wilcox Co. was the general contractor and all of the instrumentation, electrical, and plumbing work was performed by its own employees. Many of the local contractors participated in some phase of the work but mainly C. L. Lewis & Co., Inc., Lynchburg, and Chicago Bridge & Iron Company, Chicago, built and erected the containment vessel.

Housed in the new two-story structure, covering an area of over 31,000 square feet, are both the test reactor and the nuclear fuel laboratory. The test reactor is a pool-type reactor initially rated at 6,000 thermal kilowatts, and the nuclear fuel laboratory is capable of handling all types of irradiated and fuel materials. Supplementing the main building is also a small feed materials building of 2,800 square feet in area.

In addition to accommodating The Babcock & Wilcox Company's own nuclear program designs, the facilities also handle nuclear programs being carried on by government agencies of the Defense Department, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Aeronautical & Space Administration.

The building was constructed in two phases. Phase I composed the nuclear fuel test laboratory areas. The first floor of this unit contains the entrance and reception area with corridors and passageways leading to the various work laboratories which are identified as Spectrographic, Tracer, Chemistry, Metallurgy with specialty work areas adjacent, and Non-Destructive Test. Convenient to the laboratory areas are the Hot and Cold Change shower and toilet facilities which are also adjacent to the two large high bay rooms; one, the Oxide room with concrete Assembly Pool below grade; the other, the Machine Shop Assembly room with a Vault and Pickling Room adjacent.

The second floor of Phase I includes executive and staff offices, secretarial pool, conference, storage, toilet and mechanical equipment room areas. Viewing rooms look down into the two high bay areas.

Phase II of the building followed next in construction and it contains the facilities required for the Reactor Pool and Out-Pile Loop, the Hot Cell, and several surrounding work areas. The first floor is mostly a high bay area containing Counting Area, Cell Operations Area, Hot Instrument Repair, Experimental Assembly Area, Isolation Area, Crane Room and Cask Handling Area, Radio-Chemistry Laboratory, Loop Control Room, Air Lock Room, Switchgear and Battery Storage, and the Reactor Containment Shell. Below grade is the Reactor Pool, Out-Pile Loop, the Storage and Transfer Canal Pool, and Lower Level Primary Cell. The part-second floor area consists of conference room, control room, and several storage balconies.

The Feed Materials Building is constructed of reinforced concrete foundations and slab on grade, including a heavy concrete cell 33 feet below the floor. Bearing walls are masonry block with scored stucco finish on the exterior. Roof is structural metal deck with insulation and built-up roof over, with surrounding aluminum fascia and gravel stop. Hollow metal doors and frames and aluminum projected windows were used.

The new laboratory building is constructed of concrete foundations and floors on grade with prestressed concrete wall beams, double-tee second floor structure and concrete joist roof framing. Roof is of insulated concrete slabs and built-up roofing. Exterior cavity walls are face brick with masonry wall back-up. Interior partitions are masonry block. Finished areas such as reception, offices, laboratories and (Continued on page 52)
The Carter Machinery Company, Incorporated, headed by Beirne B. Carter, is a franchised Caterpillar sales and service organization covering the territory of southwest Virginia and southern West Virginia. This plant is a complete facility for the activities of the firm and is located at 1330 Lynchburg Turnpike in the Salem Industrial Park.

While the original contract was completed in 1962, expansion was started almost immediately with the latest increment scheduled for occupancy in the very near future. At that time, the total construction cost will be in excess of $430,000 without equipment. This plant is one of the most thorough in its field, and is able to offer complete service on the basis of flat-rate schedules.

Carter Machinery Plant, Salem Industrial Park

HAYES, SEAY, MATTERN & MATTERN
Architects

The main building, erected under the original contract, is L-shaped in plan, approximately 210 feet by 222 feet, one story high without basement and having a gross floor area of 33,710 square feet. The plan is divided into three main units for the three main activities of the operation.

The office unit houses the sales and general business activities and contains a lobby, sales offices, three private offices, accounting and general office, credit office, mail room, conference room, men's lunch room and the boiler room.

The warehouse unit contains a large warehousing area for parts, a parts manager's office, the parts warehouse office, an IBM room, the service manager's office and a service office, the tool room, locker room and toilets. A 20-foot-wide mezzanine over a line of offices is used for storage.

The general shop unit, in addition to the usual shop equipment, contains a large component and main tractor repair department and a hydraulic power transmission test facility.

A separate building, erected subsequent to the original work is located to the rear of the main building to provide additional shop space. The construction of this unit was accomplished in three increments, the latest part approaching completion at this writing. This structure is approximately 212 feet by 60 feet one story high. It contains a large shop area, a paint shop, a wash rack and a dynamometer room. The equipment in this building includes a flux immersed arc-welding facility for rebuilding tractor undercarriage and running gear, as well as a welding fabrication shop and an engine test plant which utilizes dynamometer equipment.

The main building is of structural frame construction. The shop unit is framed with steel with precast concrete channel slab roof deck. The other parts are framed with precast concrete columns with precast prestressed concrete roof beams and joists and precast insulating roof slabs (shredded wood and cement). Walls and partitions are of concrete block, except that the exterior walls of the office portion are aluminum window wall and a portion of the wall of the warehouse unit near the main entrance lobby is faced with rubble stone masonry. Masonry is exposed interior and painted. Exposed concrete on exterior is coated with an epoxy type coating. Roofing is built-up type. Floors are of concrete, and in the office area are covered with vinyl asbestos tile. Interior doors are generally of wood in hollow metal frames. Overhead doors in exterior wall are of wood in structural steel frame. Windows, as such, are not used; exterior doors are glazed. Heating and summer air-conditioning in the office.

(Continued on page 50)
The first building for Clifton Forge-Covington Community College was completed in August, 1964. This is the first of a group of five buildings which eventually will form the complete facilities for this community college.

The site is quite large, containing approximately 67 acres, and is bordered on three sides by the Jackson River and on the fourth by a new proposed interstate highway system.

Clifton Forge-Covington Community College is a rectangular, fireproof, two-story concrete frame building. The two-story building contains eight class rooms, a business laboratory, library, physics, chemistry, and zoology laboratories, and a drafting room. The laboratories have adjacent instructor's offices and storage areas and are equipped with the latest laboratory equipment.

The building also houses the administration area, a student lounge, and snack room.

Interior finishes are asphalt tile floors, painted concrete block walls, and acoustic tile ceilings in all classrooms, laboratories, and administrative areas.

(Continued on page 47)
The National Guard Armory on Dove Street in Richmond, designed by the Richmond firm of Ballon and Justice, Architects & Engineers, typifies the great change in concept for this type of structure from the archetype of old which it replaces.

The Armory, completed at a cost of approximately $1 million, replaces the antiquated structures which for years housed the Blues, the Grays and the Howitzers. At the time those buildings were erected, the concept of the Armory was a fortress-like building consisting principally of a large drill hall, around and under which were arranged, as best could be fitted, the necessary administrative and service spaces.

The new Armory, one of the latest of 26 such structures for the Guard designed by this firm, typifies the modern business-like concept of the Armed Forces today, yet still conveys the formality associated with such a building. The drill hall remains the center of Armory activities, its 80 feet by 140 feet represents only a fraction of the total complex of elements in the end, shielding the window walls which illuminate the space. The columns and cornice of these porticos are of Mo-Sai and the columns were each cast in one piece. The side walls of the drill hall rising above the surrounding low-roofed areas are faced with brick in a stacked bond pattern.

While the drill hall remains the center of Armory activities, its 80 feet by 140 feet represents only a fraction of the total complex of elements in the (Continued on page 55)
New Brookville High School, Campbell County

The New Brookville High School presented both a problem and a challenge to provide housing for 900 students at the present time, with central facilities to house an eventual 1200 enrollment. The 29 acres of land presented a narrow frontage on the major highway, and also had a 100 foot elevation differential from high point to low point. To add to the complications, the original budget was set for a lower student enrollment, and there was a question as to availability of extra funds. With these problems, it was decided to design a compact school facing the side road and utilizing the drop in terrain for a terrace level. By going to compact construction, the same structural module could be used throughout most of the first floor, and the overall area could be reduced even though it meant winter-summer conditioning of the building. Regardless of the plan, the architects felt the latter is desirable for today's program, since it better controls the student's environment for learning.

The bus loading area is protected by a covered walkway, which connects the secondary entrances on the left, the main entrance to the lobby in the center, the exterior entrance and exit of the library, and an exterior entrance and exit from the lunch room. This system of entrances will allow the library, the auditorium, and the lunch room to be operated individually or collectively during off-hours without opening the entire school. The round precast concrete columns are covered with ceramic tile.

The commercial department and the library facilities are to the left of the main entrance. The library is enhanced by a window wall in one end, which opens onto the courtyard to the left of the main entrance, and has a clerestory topped by a hyperbolic paraboloid roof at the other end. The administrative area connects with library facilities, the work room, the guidance department and the main lobby. A 600-seat auditorium is also connected to the main lobby. The area on the right consists of the music department, which connects to the stage of the auditorium, and the lunch room, which will accommodate 400 students in one setting. The front end of the lunch room has a window wall opening to the courtyard to the right of the main entrance. Service for the kitchen is behind the brick screen to the extreme right.

Located along the rear of the longitudinal corridor, which runs the entire length of the building, are corridors that open to a rear walk. Each corridor accommodates ten classrooms. At least one classroom in each department is a double classroom separated by folding partitions, and in larger departments, two double classrooms are provided.

The heating and air conditioning of this school is accomplished by roof-mounted heat pumps. For the classroom area, there are two heat pumps mounted above the corridor; thus, each unit accommodates five classrooms with individual temperature control in each classroom. Other sections of the building are similarly zoned. Each roof-mounted unit has a custom constructed hood, which covers all duct connections, etc. so as to present a better appearance aesthetically.

The gymnasium can be reached from the stairs on the right of the longitudinal corridor or reached from the exterior by means of the terrace level lobby. The gym will seat 1200 spectators for basketball and is subdivided by a folding partition for separate boys' and girls' physical education activities. The art and industrial arts departments are located on the terrace level beneath the kitchen, lunch room and music department. These departments have direct access to the exterior.

Rough grading has been accomplished for two athletic fields and sewage lagoon which will be located in the far corner of the site.

The exterior walls are constructed of utility brick using the utility wall method. Interior partitions are painted masonry block. Structural floor slabs are either on grade or precast concrete units above grade. The roof construction consists of prestressed concrete joists at 8 ft. o.c. with an acoustical form board on bulb tees and insulating.

(Continued on page 48)
The Sheltering Arms Hospital, first opened on February 13, 1889, in the Clifton House on Fourteenth street between Ross and Franklin, under the leadership of Miss Rebekah Peterkin, daughter of the rector of St. James Episcopal Church. On November 20, 1894, the hospital moved to the William Grant house at 1008 East Clay street. Over the years, the other houses on the block fronting on Clay Street were acquired to house the nursing school, and in 1941 an addition was built west of the Grant house.

By 1961 it became evident to the board of the hospital that further alterations and additions to the old buildings were unwise, and the decision was made in 1962 to erect a new hospital on the grounds of Richmond Memorial Hospital. The agreement between Sheltering Arms and Richmond Memorial provided for the sharing of central facilities by the two hospitals, and unified operating procedures.

Funds for the new construction were derived from the Sheltering Arms Hospital, Richmond Memorial Hospital, and a Federal grant under the Hill-Burton Act. The main portion of the project was completed and occupied in 1964.

The project consists of the Sheltering Arms Hospital itself, plus a connecting addition to Richmond Memorial Hospital and alterations to Richmond Memorial to enlarge their central facilities sufficiently to cope with the added load of Sheltering Arms patients.

The Sheltering Arms Hospital proper houses a 50 bed nursing unit for long term patient care on the second floor, with administrative offices, the main laboratory for the complex, and a research laboratory on the first floor.

The addition to Richmond Memorial provides a two-story connection between the two hospitals, four new major operating rooms, an enlargement of the central sterile supply department, an outpatient clinic, and a new main staff dining room. A second addition on the west side of the hospital provides an enlarged emergency service.

The alterations in Richmond Memorial provide an enlarged pharmacy, re-arrangement and enlargement of the kitchen, enlargement of the physical therapy department, and other minor changes.

All new construction is of reinforced concrete with brick and stone exterior.
The Dining Hall and Activities Building is a complete facility designed to serve the complete food service needs and recreational program of the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center. These two basic functions are combined into one total facility, all of which is arranged on one floor to provide maximum convenience for wheel chair students.

The food service facility includes a student dining hall with double cafeteria service line facilities, snack bar, faculty dining room (also suitable for banquets and other special functions) and a complete kitchen with related service facilities.

The activities portion of the facility is divided into the following principal areas:

1. Strenuous physical activities, to include a multipurpose - gymnasium room, swimming pool and related dressing facilities.
2. Theater-auditorium.
3. Moderate activities, to include spaces for billiards, reading, arts and crafts, lounge, etc.
4. Miscellaneous areas to include a range (for both pistol and archery), bowling lanes and a post office.

The entire facility is conceived as a pleasant interrelationship of indoor and outdoor areas with exterior courts and terraces provided immediately adjacent to several of the major interior areas. Interior partitions have been held to a minimum in order to minimize "barriers" for the handicapped and invite student participation in a wide variety of activities. Interior finishes have been carefully studied to provide easily maintained surfaces and yet retain a residential scale and atmosphere. The wheel chair student has been taken into consideration throughout so that all door widths, corridor sizes, equipment heights and other similar conditions have been designed to accommodate these students as well as those with other handicaps.

The swimming pool has received special attention being designed as a "V" shaped facility allowing a beach type wading facility to be joined to the swimming area, yet retaining a certain separation of the users. The enclosing glass exterior partitions around the area contain large sliding doors permitting the area to be opened up during warm weather and for maximum use of the outdoor terrace. The entire facility (except for the pool) is air conditioned for year around use.

Nielsen Construction Co., Inc., of Harrisonburg, the general contractor is doing the masonry and carpentry work.
Renovations and Remodeling
Portsmouth Public Library

GLENN YATES, JR., AIA — JAMES D. BOGGS, AIA
Architects

VANSANT & GUSLER
Mechanical & Electrical Consultants

TUGWELL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
General Contractor

The Portsmouth Public Library building was erected in 1911 for use as a post office, and an annex was constructed in 1930. Extensive interior demolition was required to begin the remodeling which included installation of new acoustical ceilings, wall finishes and resilient flooring throughout. Vinyl fabrics and walnut paneling were used on many walls and partitions. The large arched front windows were replaced by aluminum frames with gray glass, with an aluminum and glass entrance. The exterior brick stonework was cleaned and repaired.

The 30,000 square foot building will accommodate 176,000 volumes. Total cost, including furnishing and equipment, was $273,000.

Furnishings selected by the architect, were in many cases custom designed and fabricated. The remodelling was completed in 1963 and in 1964 the building was selected for first honor award by the Virginia Chapter, AIA.
The official opening of a new Virginia facility, the size of nine football fields and large enough to hold three Queen Mary size liners side by side, took place in Harrisonburg May 14 with Virginia’s governor and lieutenant governor in attendance.

Space Conditioning, Inc., housing principal manufacturing and technological facilities of Electronic Specialty Company, of which it is a subsidiary, will centralize in 11 acres under one roof operations previously conducted at six separate plants acquired by the parent company since 1962. The building, designed by Davis & McClintock, AIA, Architects & Engineers, of Harrisonburg, thus creates one of the largest plants in the world designed for integrated manufacture of equipment for indoor climate control.

Building was completed late last year at a cost of more than $7.5 million. Shen-Valley Corp., combining N. J. Construction Co., Inc., of Harrisonburg, and English Construction Inc., of Altavista, were general contractors and had to remove more than 100,000 cubic feet of earth for site preparation on the 90-acre site.

One of the more dramatically noticeable characteristics of the plant will be the control of the temperature of all 11 acres' worth of the plant, with a system that can maintain any temperature in the entire plant at a given time.
Inc. Is Dedicated

Front entrance wall. It consists entirely of a glass curtain wall 25 high and 360 feet wide. From outside, the glass gives an almost mirror-like appearance, due to its transparency; from the inside, there is a detailed, technicolor-like view. A million feet of fabricated steel, 600 cubic yards of concrete and 100,000 gallons of paint were used in the construction of the fully air-conditioned office building and plant. The curtain wall construction of the plant contains nearly 10,000 square feet of parent and opaque colored glasses in varying sizes. Approximately 80 per cent of the curtain wall has been optimized, accomplishing an appreciable reduction in solar glare and solar heat transmission. Transmitting 37 per cent of the visible light, this system (Solar-gray Twindow) provided more architectural freedom and affords employees better glare control and visibility. In addition, a reduction in heating and cooling costs is effected because of the insulation provided by the double-glazed units.

Six thirty-foot tropical palm trees accent the landscaping, which required 40 tons of grass seed.

Consolidation of the six companies into a single, ultra-modern installation was influenced partly by the need of modernization of some equipment and manufacturing techniques, as well as the important economics afforded by production in one location. Harrison-
space conditioning, inc.

The paint system is conveyerized with power reciprocators, and electrostatic application programmed by computer. The features of Bonderization cleaning system and gas oven baking system result in 50 per cent increase in paint mileage, thus high speed production and lower cost.

Air conditioning fabrication features helium-mass spectrometer testing for leaks, and absorption refrigeration test blocks, which will duplicate any condition that might be met in the field. The shipping department, which uses almost 25 per cent of the total plant area, features air-sealed doors, 10 hydraulic platforms and the most modern material handling equipment. The cafeteria, seating 207, is located on the second floor adjacent to the offices; catered hot-food service as well as vending machine service is available. Art and literature rooms and print shop allow for complete internal and external reproduction systems, equipment including three multilith offset presses, stripping table, plate making machine, automatic addressograph and graphotype materials, varityper and complete supply of art work materials.

Governor Albertis S. Harrison, Jr., and Lieutenant Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., spoke prior to the official ribbon-cutting ceremonies on Friday, May 14. The Governor's address was acknowledged by William H. Burgess, Electronics Specialty Co. president. Among other distinguished guests was John O. Marsh, Jr., Seventh District congressman.

Officials expected more than 10,000 visitors to the two-day open house scheduled for the general public, May 15 and 16, from 12 noon to 5 P.M. A refreshment tent was set up to serve light refreshments free to guests. More than 1000 parking spaces were available.

Electronic Specialty Company's acquisition program was planned in order to broaden company operations outside the primarily electronics manufacturing field and to concentrate expansion in industrial rather than consumer market areas. The wish was to acquire products which lent themselves to the "system management" concept whereby the company's capability in engi-

(Continued on page 47)
Instruction in basic health requirements, instruction in movement and muscular coordination and therapeutic conditioning are requirements of the design criteria for this structure that are not normally found in the criteria for physical education structures in other school plants. Those of us who have the senses of sight and hearing do not realize the problems confronting the deaf and blind beyond their inability to see and hear. To teach a deaf child coordinated movement and rhythm requires the development of a sense of balance and coordination of movement by visual means. To teach a blind child to move freely and to develop a natural freedom in space requires equipment not normally encountered. The new Health-Physical Education Building represents the end results of planning and dreams of Dr. Whitehead, past Superintendent, Dr. Holloway, present Superintendent, and E. H. Pearson, Director of Department of Physical Education over a number of years. Construction is scheduled for completion in time for use in the fall.

The structure has a standard high school gymnasium with 500-seat capacity folding bleachers and a regulation basketball court. A folding panel wall may be used to divide this space into two teaching sections, each with its practice court. To enable blind children to play basketball, the backboards are fitted with electric metronomes. Complete locker storage for 500 students and accompanying shower and toilet facilities are provided. There is also a complete visiting team facility. The therapy room is outfitted with whirlpool bath, specialized exercise equipment, massage facilities and infrared diathermy. There are several classrooms for health education, arts and crafts, small group calisthenics, and facilities for Boy and Girl Scout activities. Offices for the Director and Assistant Director of Physical Education provide the control of the coeducational facility.

The exterior of the structure is of brick, matching the remainder of the buildings, with cast stone trim. The main entrance is framed in white exposed quartz Mo-Sai panels with a frame and column facing of dark blue polished Granux. The random ashlar slate entrance leads into a lobby fitted with walnut trophy cases, walnut veneered doors, and white terrazzo floor. The lobby walls are covered with a fine print vinyl wall covering.

With the activation scheduled for September, one more structure has been added to this fine institution for "exceptional children."
It is anticipated that the new building for The First National Bank of Clifton Forge, Virginia will be completed by the first of next year. The unusual triangular site of .28 acre is located at the intersection of two of the principal business streets in Clifton Forge. Located on the site at approximately 20 feet below the proposed first floor elevation is a railroad track, a creek and a parking lot.

Due to the existing conditions a two story building, having a modified trapezoidal plan of five sides, has been designed. The elevation of the basement floor will be such as not to obstruct the parking facilities and other features below.

Located above the railroad (or subway) will be a landscaped plaza containing a fountain. At the opposite end of the site, over the present parking lot, will be located a driveway for access to drive-in banking windows.

The first floor will contain public spaces of 1,670 square feet, space for 13 tellers, private offices, foyers, a conference room, work spaces and the main vault.

The fact that the Consumer Loan Department of this bank will be open for business throughout the normal business day rather than the usual banking hours has necessitated unusual planning of public entrances for control and security purposes. Entrance foyers will be provided for access from both of the principal streets.

The second floor will contain a community room, board room, bookkeeping space, work space, staff room, record vault, rest rooms and mechanical equipment space.

An elevator will serve the basement, first and second floors. Elevator machinery and controls must be located below the first floor. The building will have a total floor area, exclusive of the basement, of 13,000 square feet.

The structure from the present grade to the street elevation (approximately 20 feet) will be of reinforced concrete. Framing supporting the second floor and roof will be of structural steel supporting bar joists.

Exterior finish from the street elevation to the first floor ceiling line will be of precast concrete panels surfaced with 4" x 4" units of Cold Spring granite veneer. Upper exterior finish will be of gray-blue ceramic glazed brick. Large window frames are to be bronze anodized aluminum. Spandrels will be of gray polished glass.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
(All Roanoke-Salem area firms unless otherwise noted)
S. Lewis Lionberger Co., general contractor, excavating, foundations, masonry, carpentry, waterproofing, weatherstripping, insulation; Allegheny Ready Mix Corp., Low Moor, concrete supplier; Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc., Richmond, steel, steel grating, handrails.
Also, Southern Roof Deck Co., Inc., roof deck; Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc., roofing; Marsteller Corporation, stone work supplier; Roanoke Engineering Sales, Inc., windows; Morgan Metal Products, window walls; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glazing; Hesse & Hurt, Inc., painting; Shields, Inc., plaster, acoustical.
Others were Byrd's Terrazzo & Tile Co., ceramic tile, terrazzo; Charles J. Krebs Co., resilient tile; Barnes Millwork Co., millwork Morgan Metal Products, steel doors and bucks; Graybar Electric Co., Inc., Daybrite and Smithcraft lighting fixtures; Noland Co., Inc., American-Standard plumbing fixtures; G. J. Hopkins, Inc., electrical work, plumbing, heating, ventilating.
The Fairlawn Office of the First and Merchants National Bank of Radford, Virginia, has been recently completed. This project is located in the Fairlawn Community, a suburb of Radford, in Pulaski County near the intersection of Routes U. S. 11 and Virginia 114.

The site has entrances from both Virginia Routes 114 and 600 (at the rear of the property). Generous customer parking is provided in addition to a landscaped area for a future fountain. It was necessary to construct sewage disposal facilities on the site.

The building is rectangular in plan with an appendage or maintenance purposes and mechanical equipment.

Since the building site can be seen at considerable distance from all directions the exterior design was given a maximum of consideration. This resulted in the design of thin shell, vaulted, precast concrete roof sections, thereby obtaining a spacious interior as well as exterior.

The building contains a public lobby, open officers' space, tellers' space, conference room, vault, lounge, rest rooms, coupon booths, and supply, equipment and maintenance spaces.

(Continued on page 49)

The Pendleton County Bank of Franklin, West Virginia, will be located on Main Street (Route U. S. 220), next to the recently constructed Post Office.

Access to the drive-in banking window and customer parking will be provided at the north side of the building.

The building will have 8,157 square feet of floor space with a partial basement.

On entering from Main Street, paying and receiving tellers will be located on the left side of the public lobby. The main vault entrance and coupon booth area is to be immediately to the right on entering the building, and adjoining this will be the open officers' space. Note tellers will be at the rear of the public lobby with the bookkeeping room, separated by large glass panels extending to the ceiling, behind note tellers. The record vault adjoins the bookkeeping room.

On the far right side of the building will be private offices, board room and a conference room, all opening into the open officers' area.

Left of the public lobby near the rear of the building will be a stairwell and foyer opening to the customer parking area to the north. Both exterior and interior walls of this space are to have large glass panels extending from floor to ceiling.

The basement will contain a community meeting room, employees' lounge, rest rooms, record storage and mechanical equipment room.

Exterior wall finish will be of face brick with windows being of heavy extruded aluminum sections. In general, floor finishes will be of resilient tile and carpet, walls of plaster and fabric covering, and ceilings of a variety of materials.

The building will be heated and cooled by forced air with oil used for fuel.
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AN OUT-OF-TOWN businessman in advertising wished to invest in rental property at Virginia Beach which could also be used at times by his family during the summer at off peak periods if possible.

Co-ordination between the client, the real estate agent, and the architect permitted ample freedom for the design of an informal type of duplex rental units, a second similar unit to be built directly behind the first, facing on the next street a few steps away from the oceanfront beach.

Two narrow lots first had to be replatted so that wide lots could permit the duplexes to spread out to carry out the design of the floor plans. Although a few windows had to be deleted and the roof slope raised to permit asphalt shingles instead of white marble built-up roof of the original concept in order to be more economical, the original floor plan was maintained. Each duplex complex is in the shape of a H, a unit being on each side. Each living unit has an entry court at the front and at the rear, separated from the neighbor by a high divider wall connected to storage units at each court. Two bedrooms have three exposures at each rental unit, being at the two outer legs of the H-shape plan; each bedroom has a tiled bathroom and built-in bureau near the door to the bedroom. Between the two bedrooms of each unit is the kitchen, dining-family room. The middle of H-plan contains the living room, flanked on two sides by sliding glass patio doors off the two terraces front and rear.

The rental units have proven very popular in that they allow informal comfortable living quarters, especially for those who come to the beach for relaxation and privacy at home.

The general contractors did the excavating, foundation work, paneling, waterproofing, weatherstripping, insulation and resilient tile work. Subcontractors and suppliers included:

- From Norfolk: Southern Materials Co., Inc., concrete material; Albert Davis, roofing; Air Control Products, Inc., of Virginia, windows and sliding doors; Sea-board Paint & Supply Co., Inc., millwork; J. U. Addenbrook's Sons, septic tank.
- From Virginia Beach: Basnight & Calhoon, masonry; Hazel Godfrey, carpentry; R. D. Brown, painting; C & C Plastering Co., Inc., plaster; Matzen Tile Co., ceramic tile; Montgomery Lumber Co., millwork; Smith & Keene Electrical Service, heating, electrical work; Princess Anne Plumbing & Electrical Suppliers, Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing; Walter Hutchins, grading.
A retired couple decided to build a home of their own at Virginia Beach instead of living the years in an apartment away from the beach. The couple has no children but desired enough rooms so that relatives and friends could spend part of the summer with them.

The site presented an unusual situation in that the desired location on the site required that the house be built on a knoll which was not running parallel with the main street. The site is also surrounded by right-of-ways leading to other sites behind this home.

The ultimate design resulted in a Colonial style story-and-a-half, the upper area to be used for storage, and a partial basement built into the knoll to be used for the garage and mechanical equipment, as well as laundry service. The main floor contains an entry with concealed access to the attic, large living room with fireplace and bookcases left of the entry, dining room with chairrail and chandelier to the right of the entry, the kitchen and breakfast combination behind the dining room, and a three exposure jalousie breeze-porch off the dining and kitchen areas. The master bedroom and tiled bathroom with large shower is directly behind the side living room window section with three exposures, and the second bedroom, third bedroom or den and guest bathroom are contained in the rear wing over the garage.

The exterior walls are reddish brick veneer and all woodwork is painted an olive-beige, except the window blinds and entrance door are painted green-black to color harmonize with the black roof shingles. The couple has harmonized the landscape with striking results.
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Graduate Research Lab and Instruction Building

The first unit of a new graduate research center is now under construction in Newport News for the State of Virginia.

According to Virginia Associated Research Center Director Dr. William H. MacFarlane, the new building is expected to cost $800,000 and is being built on property adjacent to NASA’s Cyclotron.

Architects for the 24,000 square foot structure are Marcellus Wright & Partners of Richmond. The new building will contain 13 research laboratories, 22 graduate study and faculty offices, two classrooms and three workshops. There will be separate offices for the administrative staff, a library, lounge, conference and equipment rooms.

Situated on low land off of state route 143 near the Bomarc site, the building will be built up on a raft of earth to simplify drainage and foundation problems. Surrounding the building itself on top of the raised area will be a paved area for outdoor experiments.

VARC is a cooperative venture of the graduate physics departments of the University of Virginia, William and Mary and VPI. The group is under contract with NASA to operate the new Space Radiation Effects Laboratory on an adjoining site.

A large entrance lobby will contain waiting and display areas and will have partitions that can be relocated easily to provide for varying areas for display and assembly. Two utility cores are surrounded by laboratory and classroom spaces to permit greater flexibility of piping and special services. The light fixtures in the laboratory areas are also used for control of heating and air conditioning. These fixtures have leaded glass lenses for the control of radio interference in the laboratory.

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The Futterman Corporation is currently further developing the Janaf Shopping Center area in Norfolk. A new six story office building is now being constructed.

The Office Building, which features a light tan brick accented with color coordinated pilasters in a darker color and special glare and heat absorbent glass, faces the shopping center mall which will be suitably landscaped.

The building itself provides the latest in modern equipment. This includes a high speed vertical transportation system; an electrical layout which gives every tenant the flexibility required by his business; a dust and dirt free air conditioning system with individual controls for each office suite; and a tenant-controlled music system.

When the building was being designed, special attention was given to the problem of "audio privacy" by using materials which will reduce sound transmission between adjoining areas.

The location of the office building in the heart of the shopping center also has other advantages and the convenience of adjoining restaurants and shops which are usually associated with downtown areas. The agents for the building are Goodman-Segar-Hogan, Inc. of Norfolk, Virginia.
The Commonwealth Building, completed in June of last year, is located on Broad Street in Richmond's growing West End area near Willow Lawn and is one of the largest office buildings yet built in this area. The building was designed by Charles Shiflett, Thomas A. Gresham, Associated Architects, of Richmond.

The owners of the building are Earl Wicker, contractor, and John W. Keith, Jr., attorney, both of Richmond. Mr. Wicker was also the general contractor of the building.

Parking for more than 100 cars is provided beneath the building and in the rear yard area. The central lobby area features a luminous ceiling, a colorful wall mural of Italian tile and two hydraulic elevators which serve the 34,000 square feet of office area on the upper two floors. A snack bar adjoins the lobby and serves the residents of the building.

The office areas feature acoustical tile ceilings, soundproof partitions and corkstone resilient flooring. Heating and air conditioning are provided by an all-electric warm air-cool air system.

The thin vertical strips of floor to ceiling windows surrounded by Mo-Sai stone and the vertical shafts of stone used in the masonry parking area screens tend to unify and aesthetically shorten the building's unusual length.

E. H. Wicker, Richmond general contractor, did the work on foundations, concrete, carpentry and plastic wall finish. Principal subcontractors and suppliers, all of Richmond, included the following:

P. E. Eubank & Co., excavating; Southern Brick Contractors Inc., masonry supplier and contractor; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., steel, handrails, steel roof deck; Whitley Roofing Co., Inc., roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; Sash, Door & Glass Corp., windows, millwork, glazing, steel doors and bucks.

Also, Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., ceramic tile; M. N. Nixon & Co., resilient tile; E. S. Chappell Co., Inc., waterproofing; W. K. Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; Wallace Ceilings & Sound Conditioning Co., acoustical; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster; Pleasant Hardware, hardware; Moore's Super Stores, Inc., structural wood.

R. M. Greene, lighting fixtures, electrical work; Tomlinson Co., Inc., plumbing fixtures; R. B. Moore, plumbing, air conditioning, heating ventilaing.
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Space Conditioning, Inc. (Continued from page 32)

engineering, development and marketing could work most effectively. Projected or 1965 is a sales volume of $90 million, equally divided between commercial products and electronics systems or national defense.

The six acquisitions to be centrally accommodated in Virginia began with the purchase of Iron-Fireman—Warren-Webster, Inc. Following came the acquisition of Peerless Corp., Round Oak (pioneer manufacturer of the historic "pot-bellied" stove), Statham-Swearingen, Inc., and Jet-Heet, Inc. Plan for a seventh purchase recently announced is that of International Heat Co. of Utica, N. Y. In 1964 the grouping of the merged companies into a single subsidiary was effected as Space Conditioning, Inc.

The general contractors did the site preparation, earthwork and concrete work. They also did the masonry, structural steel erection and setting, erection of metal roof deck, installation of hollow metal doors, metal stairs, toilet accessories, metal toilet partitions, vault doors, miscellaneous metal, finish hardware, thermal insulation, and application of concrete floor treatment, as well as carpentry and millwork.

Other subcontractors and suppliers included the following:

- From Harrisonburg: G. G. Price & Sons, Inc., fire and extended coverage insurance; Betts & Frazier, Inc., concrete batched; Frazier Quarry, stone fill; Union Roofing of Virginia, Inc., expansion joint; Valley Concrete Products Corp., block and lintel, screen block; Dan L. Logan, lathing and plastering; Heatwole Floor Co., installation of resilient tile.

- From Richmond: Bethlehem Steel Co., reinforcing steel, wire mesh; West Chemical Products, Inc., West floor treatment; J. S. Archer Co., Steelcraft metal doors and frames; J. G. Wilson Corp., rolling steel doors, Dusing & Hunt metal sliding doors, rolling grills and installation of all doors except hollow metal; U. S. Plywood Corp., wood doors; Sash Door & Glass Corp., Barber-Coleman Co., overhead doors; Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., finishing hardware, toilet accessories; Stone Specialty Co., caulking; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., space conditioning, plumbing.


Sheltering Arms (from page 27)

walls, and is air-conditioned throughout. Electrical facilities include nurses' call, paging systems, provision for patients' television, and fire alarm. The building is designed for the addition of two additional patients' floors, all mechanical services being taken through the roof for future connection. Elevators are hydraulic, with provision for a travel of the two additional floors.

The main entrance lobby is finished in walnut and marble paneling with terrazzo floor. The Board Room is panelled in walnut with a walnut parquet floor. Colors in all patient areas are gay and light.

The total cost of the project is $1,-645,000.

Community College (from page 24)

area. Corridors are finished with asphalt tile floors, ceramic tile walls and acoustic tile ceilings. Walls in the entrance lobby and stair halls are natural brick, matching the exterior brick. All toilets have ceramic tile floors and walls.

The exterior has brick panels, with contrasting dark granite between first and second floor windows and under first floor window sills. The structural frame of the building is exposed concrete, painted.

All exterior windows and door frames are aluminum. The dominating feature is a sculptured "Seal of Virginia" in cast aluminum mounted on a black aluminum solar screen over the main entrance.

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MAY 1965 PAGE FORTY-SEVEN
(Continued from page 17)

office building in Roanoke to have individual year-round controlled heating and cooling by a dual duct space conditioning system. The 7,000 square feet of each floor are divided into 20 bays of approximately 20 square feet, each bay having four temperature zones. In this way, it is theoretically possible for one floor to have 80 different temperatures.

Air flowing into mixing boxes is released into the rooms at the temperatures indicated by individual thermostats, through ducts located in the light fixtures. This integrated light air diffuser system uses air funneled at a velocity of 4,000 feet per minute.

Fundamental to such flexibility is the 120 ton air conditioner located in the penthouse. In addition to hot water baseboard radiation on all outside walls, two natural gas-fired boilers in the penthouse boost provision of heat and hot water. Also custom-tailored are the water and sanitary drain piping connections which, provided at regular intervals, permit adjustment to individual tenant needs.

Among 707's most unusual features are elevators that count and pivoting windows which allow cleaning from the inside. The doors of the two high-speed elevators automatically close after the fifteenth person gets on.

The modern business and professional facility, located at 707 Jefferson Street, overlooks Elmwood Park and is strategically located convenient to public transportation, banks, restaurants and any possibly needed facilities and services. Parking for nearly a thousand cars is available on asphalt surface areas within a block's distance.

Constructing on a former parking lot 707 is said to herald a medical complex now forming in downtown Roanoke. Adjacent to Gill Memorial Eye, Ear, Nose & Throat Hospital, the two buildings have been connected. Also nearby is the Community Hospital & Roanoke Valley.

The structure, which was begun by J. H. Fralin & Son, Roanoke general contractors, in February of last year, has provided work for more than 20 persons. It is designed for the addition of more stories in the future.

Owners are Professional Properties, Inc., composed of two doctors, two dentists and a lawyer, who call themselves "all chiefs and no Indians." President is Dr. Houston Bell, C. W. Francis & Son, Inc., are realtors. The largest tenant is Travelers Insurance Companies which occupies about 5,000 square feet.

Participating in the construction and supply of materials for 707 were the following firms, all of Roanoke, unless otherwise noted:


Also, Marsteller Corporation, Cold Spring Carnival facing granite; Roanoke Engineering Sales, Inc., windows; Salee Glass Corp., Salem, glazing; L. E. Price, Radford, interior and exterior painting and caulking; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Rich mond, acoustical tile; John H. Hampshire, Inc., plaster.

Others were Byrd's Terrazzo & Tile Co., terrazzo marble, Mexican terrazzo, marble window sills; South Roanoke Lumber Co., millwork; Skyline Pipe & Hardware, Inc., hardware; Clearbullock Electrical Co., Inc., Martinsville, electrical work; G. J. Hopkins, Inc., plumbing, heating; O. E. Funk, dry wall; Dominion Elevator Co., Inc., Salem, elevators.

Brookville High School (Continued from page 26)

concrete topping, although lin tees are used over the auditorium and the gymnasium. All corridor and lunch room floors are monolithic terrazzo, and toilet floors are ceramic tile. All corridor and toilet room wainscots are Decor-Glaze concrete masonry units.

The entire school consists of 104,000 sq. ft. plus 6,000 sq. ft. of canopy. The contract cost ($1,066,000.00) includes shelving in library, teachers' closets and bookshelves in classrooms, and the construction, after rough grading, of the sewage lagoon. The cost is approximately $10.50 per sq. ft., not including rough grading.
rips of wood will be placed in the forms in order to create reverse board and batten effect. The concrete will be tinted a grey-green to give the walls a weathered look. The windows on the front will be floor to ceiling and operable. In the back the majority of the rooms have sliding glass doors or French doors. The hipped roof will be covered with concrete shakes of the kind used extensively in the restored area of Williamsburg.

The house will be situated near the water. There will be a swimming pool and a boathouse and dock on the water front. The driveway will wind in through the trees to a two car garage and guest parking area at one end of the house. Some preliminary site work has begun and construction of the house should begin later in the year.

**Fairlawn Office (Continued from page 35)**

Exterior finishes consist of blue glazed brick and painted exposed concrete. Roofing is of a smooth, white material. Windows are of heavy extruded aluminum sections surrounding insulating glass.

Interior finishes, in general, consist of carpet and resilient flooring, walls of plaster and fabric wall covering and acoustical ceilings. Concrete vaulted ceilings have sprayed on acoustic plaster.

Particular attention has been given to the selection of suspended lighting fixtures of an unusual design in order to well coordinate with interior decoration and vaulted ceilings.

The basic design provides for future construction of additional drive-in banking facilities.

**SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS**

(Roanoke-Salem area firms unless otherwise noted)

- Barnes Millwork Co., millwork; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., steel doors and bucks; Nelson-Roanoke Corp., finish hardware; Hines Electric Shop, Radford, electrical work; Harris Plumbing & Heating, Radford, plumbing, air conditioning, lighting, ventilating; Diebold, Inc., Canton, Ohio, vault equipment; American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., Richmond, bank fixtures and furniture.

(tell the Virginia Story) MAY 1965 PAGE FORTY-NINE

**Sprouse's Corner Garment Plant (From page 24)**

ment from the express door to loading platform, just adjacent to the front entrance drive on the side of the building, leaving the complete drive free for traffic. There is also an "employees" area which melds with the stack area which provides ample area for tables, drink machines, etc. for the use of employees at lunch time, coffee breaks, etc.

The structural system is of clear span steel joist with bearing walls and metal deck over which is placed a light weight roof deck and a bonded built-up roof with white stone chips for thermal reflection. This type of system was used so the occupant could have as much clear floor space as possible, with only one row of steel columns down the center of the building, and still not exceed the economic demands which had to be met.

Being located on a moderately level lay of land and well drained naturally, it was easy to provide parking for three hundred automobiles without destroying the feeling of a pleasant approach, which is a large paved oval shaped drive with a wide and long central plot for the planting of grass, trees and shrubbery. This type of entrance does permit the future expansion of the parking facilities by several hundred spaces without any appreciable damage to the overall concept of design. Water for the use of the building, manufacturing processes and the people is provided by the owner from an excellent well located not too distant from the building. For the treatment of sewage, we were fortunate in having a small but adequate stream located in the low point of a gentle slope away from the building rear. This lent itself naturally to one of the more recent developments of sewage treatment—the sewage lagoon. The owner reports that this is a fairly trouble free system and does not require as much of his time as anticipated, but the requirement is constant. The lagoon was designed to handle a maximum of 25,000 gallons of sewage per day. This was also designed in having a small but adequate stream located in the low point of a gentle slope away from the building rear. This lent itself naturally to one of the more recent developments of sewage treatment—the sewage lagoon. The owner reports that this is a fairly trouble free system and does not require as much of his time as anticipated, but the requirement is constant. The lagoon was designed to handle a maximum of 25,000 gallons of sewage per day. This was also designed in the architect's office and he reports that it is an interesting but involved process but he feels, where the soil is acceptable and ample surplus water can be provided, it will far surpass other methods of sewage disposal most commonly in use today.

Ranson Construction Co., Dillwyn general contractor, did the work on foundations, carpentry, glazing, painting, resilient tile, paneling, waterproofing, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating. Subcontractors and suppliers included the following:

Carter Machinery (from page 23) area is combination hot and chilled water system, supplied from a gas-fired boiler and a package chiller. Change over is accomplished manually. The shop area is heated by gas-fired radial heaters and unit heaters.

The separate, additional building generally of construction similar to the shop wing of the main building except that the roof is metal with plastic pan inserts for lighting.

At an exhibition staged in Roanoke during January 1965 by the Southwest Section, Virginia Chapter, AIA, the Carter Machinery Company building was given First Honor Award in the Commercial Class for the area represented as judged by G. Holmes Perkins, Dean of the Graduate School of Fine Arts, University of Pennsylvania and Charles Burchard, Dean of the College of Architecture, V.P.I.

**SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS**
(All Roanoke area firms)
- Valley Steel Corp., reinforcing steel; Webster Brick Co., Inc., masonry contractor; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, structural steel, miscellaneous metal work; Virginia Prestressed Concrete Corp., prestressed concrete column, joists, beams, precast concrete channel, lab, insulated roof, roof deck; Valley Roofing Corp., roofing and sheet metal work; Binns & Co., Roanoke, Inc., glazing; W. E. Robertson Co., painting and concrete coating; Charles J. Kreis Co., resilient flooring; The Hampshire Corp., acoustical work.
- Also, Billy R. Ayers & Son, Inc., lathing and plastering; McChesney Lumber Co., Inc., hardware; Home Lumber Corp., millwork; A. L. Horwitz, hollow metal doors and frames, vault door, steel rolling service door, steel rolling counter shutter; Engleby Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; Weddle Plumbing & Heating, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, water distribution, sewers, storm drains; Cates Building Specialties, overhead doors, toilet accessories; Adams Construction Co., paving; Roanoke Engineering Sales, aluminum window wall.

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tell the Virginia Story
Nuclear Facilities  (from page 22)
corridors are of asphalt tile floors, painted walls, rubber base and acoustical tile ceilings. Toilet and shower areas have ceramic tile floors, bases and wainscots. All other areas are painted walls and exposed ceilings, and concrete floors.

Entrance facade is composed of deep reveal pre-cast white concrete trim and aluminum windows with greenstone spandrels. Windowless wall areas are grey brick flush panels surrounded by white glazed brick base and vertical trim with aluminum fascia and gravel stop.

The Reactor Pool, Transfer Canal, and Out-Pile Loop walls were constructed of thick concrete for shielding purposes. The Hot Cell walls were constructed of high density concrete (Ilmenite).

The building is heated and air-conditioned by a multi-zone air handling unit. Fin-type radiation provides supplementary heat in areas of high exposure.

A combination oil-gas fired hot water boiler provides hot water as the heating medium. Chilled water for summer air-conditioning is provided by a compressor chiller unit with an air-cooled condenser located on the roof.

The high heat dissipation required for the reactor when in operation offered a special source of heat for heating the building. Cooling water from the reactor can be circulated through an aluminum heat exchanger to provide the heat for a secondary heating coil in the multi-zone air handling unit. Not only can this provide inexpensive building heat, but also acts as a means to dissipate the excess reactor heat.

Hood exhaust systems utilizing special filters to remove radioactive particles from the airstream were provided.

The facility has two emergency generators and emergency batteries to immediately take over certain critical operations in case of power failure. The system is designed for maximum safety and control of the reactor facility.

Principal subcontractors and suppliers, all of Lynchburg unless otherwise noted were as follows: May Brother Inc., Forest, excavating; Southern Materials Co., concrete; Montague Betts Co., Inc., steel; Virginia Prestressed Concrete Corp., Roanoke, prestressed concrete; Dornin-Adams Co., roofing; H. D. White & Co., painting; Mid-State Electric Supply Co., lighting fixtures; Southern Air, Inc., air conditioning.
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Virginia Record

Sanford Brick...
National Guard Armory
(Continued from page 25)

Much the larger part of the armory activities is conducted in the curtain-walled administrative area to the west of the drill hall and separated from it by the entrance lobbies at front and rear. The offices are placed along two longitudinal and two cross corridors. This arrangement produces two courts within the area, one of which is left open, while the other is roofed over to form an assembly hall.

Within the assembly hall glass display cases are arranged around almost the entire room. In these will be displayed the many items of historic interest and significance acquired by the three major units quartered in the Armory. This space will serve as the center for the many social functions held by the historic Guard units. Chandeliers from the Old Blues Armory hang in this room, which is also lighted by skylights in the roof.

Along the north side of the administrative wing are located the locker rooms for the unit personnel. Between the assembly hall and the drill hall is a space which can be subdivided by folding partitions for use as classrooms, an essential feature of training. On the east side of the drill hall is a wing housing the unit storage rooms in which each unit keeps its supplies and equipment. Most of the interior wall surfaces are exposed Solite block painted. Partitions between offices are of the movable metal type. The walls of the entrance lobbies are enhanced by a facing of stacked-bond glazed brick. All toilets, showers and the kitchen have walls faced with glazed structural facing tile. Ceilings throughout the offices are acoustical tile and floors are resilient tile except for the toilets and showers where ceramic tile is used.

The entire structure is air-conditioned, another feature of the “New” Army with which the “Old Timer” of even a few years ago was not acquainted.

Paved parking areas to the west and north of the building can accommodate all the Guardsmen utilizing the Armory as well as the many public visitors anticipated for formal, informal and sports activities which may be held here. A fenced paved area to the east of the building is provided for the many military vehicles belonging to the units stationed at the Armory.

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"Et Tu, Virginia?"

(Continued from page 5)

As the explosion in the college population will demand increasingly more college-level teachers, should the state not logically extend the high school graduate's education through three or four years more to a doctorate?

Then, if this is done for teachers, should medical students not demand that their period of post-graduate training be subsidized by the state. We need more doctors. Since Virginia also needs highly trained technical personnel to induce industry to locate here, should not engineers and scientists have their advanced education supported by the state? Already Virginia is competing with other states in providing post-high school training in technologies in order to offer skilled personnel to industries.

Are we dealing with anything here as simple as a "budget"? Are we beginning to think like Washington that everything can be remedied by a government hand-out? If the state is at present meeting only 20% of the requested capital fund outlays, the education allotment should be multiplied five times right now and that doubled to enlarge facilities to accommodate the present number of applicants. If the present rate of increase, almost 50 percent this year, is to continue through the next five years, the budget—after being multiplied ten times for the coming year—would expand by 1970 to a figure which, to say the least, would represent a tax burden of a size that any citizen would seriously consider before imposing.

Personally I know nothing about budgets, except my own, but I must say for one that after I've paid Federal income taxes and city property taxes, I am deeply grateful that the state income taxes and city property taxes, 1(Miltiplied times for the coming years, the budget—after enlarge facilities to accommodate the present number of applicants. If the present rate of increase, almost 50 percent this year, is to continue through the next five years, the budget—after being multiplied ten times for the coming year—would expand by 1970 to a figure which, to say the least, would represent a tax burden of a size that any citizen would seriously consider before imposing.

If the present need is now ten times greater than the budget allotted, and higher education is to be provided or the ballooning number of high school graduates, the new plants demanded alone would make an absurdity of the present program of doling out separate institutions money allotments to meet one-fifth of yesterday's demands. But, even if the General Assembly went on a spending spree and rushed up new plants all over the state, isn't even that a stop-gap measure?

The college enrollment population will not remain static after 1970. By then the new plants will be bulging at the seams and more new ones will be needed, along with more teachers and more up-to-date equipment, along with fancier student centers and better dormitories and more parking space for student cars. Are the citizens to continue to increase the taxes they pay while the state frantically continues a building boom, always keeping behind the continually exploding college population? Will the burgeoning taxes be equitable for people who have no children or are educating their own children? Or, overburdened with taxes, will those parents who wanted to educate their own children turn the job over to the state and further expand the population seeking entrance in state colleges? Where is it ever to end?

If the budget is the answer to everything, then the future looks more than ever likely to reduce the citizen to the losing role of a squirrel in a revolving cage—though each squirrel will have a social security number to comfort him as he views his approaching collapse.

The editorial concludes with this sentence: "What, do you suppose, is it going to take to arouse the people of Virginia to demanding action?" The answer to what it will take on their part is simple: it will take a personal interest supported by an individual responsibility. But that is only the beginning. The true problem is what action they will demand? Before any action can be demanded, first the citizen must define what he means by education and clarify the purpose it is expected to serve. For example, the large private institutions in the East have a questionnaire to be filled out by the alumni representative who is supporting an applicant. The final, summarizing question asked is: "What will the applicant do with the education?"

The private institutions ask because it is costing them a lot more money to educate the student: budgets run to $50,000,000 a year. That these private institutions are doing a good job is attested to by a recent national survey of high school graduates as to their ideal choice of a college. In the ten that led the field, hands down, were M.I.T., Harvard, Columbia, Yale, Princeton and Cornell. In the rich states in which these institutions are located—Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey—not one has a state university in any way comparable to the private institutions. Indeed, higher
education in those states is reflected in such colleges as Smith, Vassar, Wellesley, Mount Holyoke, Williams, Trinity, Amherst, Wesleyan, Hobart, Rutgers, New York University and countless others. For one small state, compare the reputations of Dartmouth and the University of New Hampshire. This is not to assert the “natural superiority” of the privately endowed and operated institutions. It is, however, to stress the point that these institutions have maintained excellence by (1) defining the purpose of the education they are offering and (2) by demanding to know what use a graduate will make of it.

Though the problem in Virginia seems to concern quantity, since the state is new in the education field and these Eastern universities have behind them a couple of centuries of specialization, might it not be pertinent to apply some of their proven techniques in Virginia’s terms?

First, the purposes are clearly defined: (1) a liberal arts education offered as a foundation for a person who wishes to be educated as an end in itself, or, who wishes to use this foundation in the pursuit of any graduate studies; (2) a less broad and intensive liberal arts background as part of a program designed to prepare the student for a specialized graduate work—such as medicine, law, engineering and the like; (3) a less broad and intensive liberal arts background as part of a program for specialization necessarily requiring graduate work—such as business, commerce or journalism. On the third item, many of the privately endowed institutions offer this type of specialization only in graduate schools. Most of them require the same basic work for all students in their first two years, with a heavy emphasis on outside reading. However, in no undergraduate school do they try to offer something for everybody—to be a thing for all students.

(To be continued)
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