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Disturbia

We were driving back from Charlottesville on a Sunday when, about ten miles west of the Richmond city limits, our lane of the two-lane highway became jampacked with one of those lengthening parades, in which you poke along, halt and then creep forward a few yards before halting again. Preferring the risk of the unknown, we turned off on an unfamiliar road that led generally southward. We calculated that in time we would reach one of the main east-west thoroughfares into the city.

Shortly after Route 250 lay behind, we began to pass areas containing groupings of houses. These groupings could not rightly be called neighborhoods, nor could they be defined by any category known to me. Sometimes there were no more than eight houses; sometimes they seemed to be in the hundreds. These communities had no boundaries, no beginning, no end, no center. The one point of similarity was that in each grouping the houses were all alike. Some of them were on flat land; on some the land dipped in the front, on others the land dipped in the back. Whatever the tilt of the terrain, each group gave the impression of being a reproduction of another group.

After passing a number of these similar communities, and being on an unfamiliar road, I began to think we were going in a circle. There was the growth of a panic feeling that I was trapped in some kind of modernistic maze and would never see anything again except these lifeless-looking clots of similar houses. When finally we emerged on a recognizable road, the impression of unreality did not leave me.

Years ago when I was living in Hollywood, I used to walk by houses that gave me the impression of impermanence—as if they would not be there when I entered a reproduction of another group.

The experience in the unmarked area west of Richmond was more like an hallucination. It was not as though all the clots of houses would go away: it was as if they never existed except in a nightmare. I could envision these disembodied groupings continuing to spread westward, like some sort of inconceivable blight, all the way to Charlottesville. The lines of demarcation between eastern Virginia and the beginning rolls of the Piedmont would be extinguished. The earth would be covered with these endlessly proliferating clumps of characterless houses.

But this was not a nightmare. It was a pre-vision of the new megalopolises which we are told will spread from Boston to Jacksonville, westward to Chicago and Dallas, on to the Rockies. Even the Painted Desert would disappear under rows of identical houses, and hillside sites would cover the walls of the Grand Canyon. Who is responsible? Nobody.

Long ago semi-urban communities, called suburbs, grew around the definable center of cities. As the cities became congested and decay resulted from the lack of future planning, the suburbs began to stretch into what had been rural areas. They stretched so far that the heart of the city (Continued on page 87)
VIRGINIA ARCHITECTS & ENGINEERS MEET

- The Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects and the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers resumed their joint meetings in Roanoke October 14-16.

Some of the activity at the convention, which drew hundreds of architects and engineers to Roanoke, is shown on these pages. At upper left Ken Mot...
ley, AIA Chairman for the meeting, is shown with two of his attractive assistants at the registration desk. Next is the Litecontrol booth, displayed by "Red" Johnson of Newport News. The exhibits of various building materials, equipment, systems, etc., was a feature of the meeting.

Left to right in the center of the page are I. Russell Berkness, president of the Virginia Association of Professions as he spoke to a joint meeting of the architects and engineers on the subject of VAP; the handsome Hankins & Johann booth, which was presided over by Dan Kalman and Foster Johann, and Hugh W. Brenneman, executive director of the Michigan Association of the Professions, speaking to the joint meeting on the value of professional associations.

Left to right along the bottom of the page: Henry Huband, of Baskervill & Son, examines the Pittsburgh Plate Glass exhibit while Miss Quensen, Mr. Francis, Mrs. Johann and Mrs. Quensen enjoy the social aspects of the meeting.

On the right hand page, left to right: another handsome booth—from the Buckingham Slate Corporation of Virginia; three views of the large turnout at the joint meeting on Association of Professions where (in the right hand photo) John R. Booton is shown introducing the featured speaker, H. W. Brenneman. Along the bottom of the page are seen Bob Simpson and Bill Joe Addison and another view of the meeting.

During the Saturday meeting of the AIA Chapter, the architects nominated as 1966 officers: Howard R. Kiester, Jr., as president; Clarence W. Meakin and John Wilson, vice-presidents; Kenneth Motley, secretary; Horace G. Freeman, treasurer; and Richard Meagher, Ernest M. Frank, Ben R. Johns, Jr., and Gordon B. Galusha, directors. The group also decided that the profits from the meeting, which have in previous years gone to the Virginia Foundation for Architectural Education will be instead put in the Chapter treasury because of the increased demand for funds by Chapter activity.
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA — AND — ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
VAP to Hold 1st Annual Meet

The Virginia Association of Professions will hold its first annual meeting at the John Marshall Hotel in Richmond on December 7.

There will be a membership meeting and business session in the afternoon starting at 1:00 P.M. Ten new members will be elected to the Board of Directors to join the eight appointed by the member associations. Officers for 1966 will also be elected.

Following a reception and dinner that evening, members of the association will hear an address by Dr. Edward R. Annis, of Miami, a Past President of the American Medical Association.

Doctor Annis, who is a surgeon, served as chairman of the AMA's National Speakers Bureau for a year prior to his election in 1962 as President-Elect of the Association.

From 1963 to June 1964 Doctor Annis was President of the World Medical Association. He is the second American to hold the offices of president of the AMA and WMA simultaneously.

(Continued on page 10)

Dr. Edward R. Annis
VAP Speaker

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nearly 300 by the first of this month. All of the members of the five statewide organizations approved for membership — the Virginia Chapter AIA, The Medical Society of Virginia, the Virginia Bar Association, The Virginia State Dental Association and the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers, plus those of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association, will be invited to attend the meetings whether or not they have joined VAP.

A number of prominent professional men in the state have made statements supporting the new association.

Marcullan Wright, Jr., FAIA:

"With the advent of even greater responsibilities being imposed upon all of the professions by law and by government, it becomes increasingly helpful and beneficial to each group to provide a means for interchange of information and procedures in meeting certain of our problems which we face in common."

Louis L. Scribner, FAIA:

"Coordinated action by all of the professional groups is necessary to improve understanding and cooperation between and among their various members.

"We need improved educational programs offering more adequate preparation for professional life.

"Encroachment on professional rights and a trend toward socialization are threats to all of the professions.

"All of these might best be met through an association of professionals in Virginia."

(Continued on next page)
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"If the professional man is to maintain his proper position in our society, it would appear that he must be represented by an organization which is sufficiently large and strong to protect the fundamental freedoms upon which professionalism is vitally dependent."

I. Russell Berkness, P.E., president of the newly-formed Virginia Association of Professions, quoted this statement recently during a talk to members of the Richmond VSPE Chapter.

Endorsements have come from Alexander W. Parker, a Richmond attorney and past president of the Virginia State Bar Association, who observed that VAP is "an association which extends to professional men the opportunity for greater mutual understanding, protection and benefit" and one which "can be a great boon to all the professions."

Dr. Moffett H. Bowman, president of the Virginia State Dental Association, said that it is his "sincere wish that every dentist in Virginia will support VAP and become an individual member. If the ever-growing monster 'Socialism' is to be circumvented, it must be done at the voting booth. We must join other groups with a similar purpose in order to make our purpose significant."

"The day has long passed when the individual professional society can stand alone," commented Louis A. Oliver, president of the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

"There is a real need," he continued, "for the joining of the efforts of these professional societies in order that they

(Continued on page 16)
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Dr. Lewis W. Webb, Jr., president of Old Dominion College, and winner of the 1964 Engineer of the Year Award of the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers, observed that "the programs that VAP proposes . . . will enable the organization to serve the interests of the public as well as those of the professions. I am certain that the unity of purpose and dedication which will be created by VAP will enable its members to render even greater service in the future.

"Surely, since the 13 original states insisted that the Constitution contain checks and balances, constitutional limitations and a Bill of Rights, we should have the courage and integrity to insist that these safeguards be maintained and that they not be destroyed or diminished by the centralization of power in Washington.

"The greatest need in this country today," he declared, "is for a resurgence of morality in public service—a new and honest respect for the spirit and meaning of the Constitution and a firm resolve by those who have sworn to protect and defend it, to abide by that oath.”
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Seminar on Electric Environmental Control

The concept of obtaining heat from lights within a building was discussed by R. B. Darling, Executive Sales Director, Barber-Colman Company, New York, at a conference at the Hotel Roanoke, October 24-26. The talk, "Harness the Energy within the Building," was part of a seminar on electric environmental control for architects and professional engineers.

The seminar, sponsored by the electric utility member of the Public Utilities Association of the Virginias (PUAV) and participating companies, had as its theme, "New Dimensions in Design."

Some 400 architects, professional engineers, and professors of architecture and of electrical and mechanical engineering from Virginia, West Virginia, and the District of Columbia attended the seminar.

Heat from light has been the topic of much recent discussion. The October issue of Fortune magazine said, "A 'heat/light' system is generally competitive in cost with a conventional heating and cooling arrangement, and makes possible some economies in general construction costs. No boiler plant is needed, ducts can be smaller than is usual in air conditioning systems, and the fans less powerful. It also saves money on heating bills."

Other systems for controlling the environment electrically were discussed by a number of educational and industrial leaders from throughout the nation. According to E. T. Diggs, chairman of PUAV's Electric Sales Committee and marketing manager for Virginia Electric and Power Company, a member of PUAV, the speakers were chosen for their ability and their knowledge of the various topics.

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This building is the first television station in the Richmond area devoted entirely to the presentation of educational programs. It is located in Chesterfield County on one of the highest pieces of land in the Richmond area.

The facility consists basically of an administration and programming area, a large property storage room, a large production studio and a master control room.

In the administrative suite there are private offices for the general manager, the program director, and a production manager, a general business office with adjacent mimeograph room, and three offices for eight teachers. There are also two rooms for teachers where displays may be prepared prior to a production, and a combination conference and rehearsal room.

The property storage room is 36' x 40' with a truck entrance which will permit a vehicle to drive into the room and to continue on through another large opening into the production studio. The room has also been designed for future conversion to another production studio.

The production studio is 34' x 56' with a clear height of 16'-6" and a pipe grid, to which lights and equipment can be attached, mounted at 14'-0" above the floor. Adjacent to both the studio and the property storage room is a production control room with an announcer's booth. Large (Continued on page 83)
O f the various superlatives available, most fit Norfolk's new City Hall.

Not only for the tremendous efficiency which evolved but also for the esthetic effect created—and both in terms of the vast number of square feet enclosed—praises are due the great foresightedness of the citizens of Norfolk and their leaders, civic and municipal, for being the only city in the nation that is planning an integrated Civic Center for municipal government on this scale.

To top off their unique $15 million Civic Center complex, the city on July 17 dedicated Virginia's most modern city hall building, a $6 million structure they are proud to say was paid for "in cash."

Previously completed were a modern State Courts Building and a Public Safety Building containing city courts, police headquarters and jail.

"The complete integration of government agencies in this Center will reduce the cost of City Administration by some 15% below the cost of a scattered and decentralized operation," said Vincent Kling, co-architect with Louis Oliver and Herbert Smith.

One of the most significant features of Norfolk's new City Hall is the marble-lined first floor structural "root" of the building. A strong design aspect, the marble faced columns, which at 16 points support the entire weight of the tower, are examples of detailing and workmanship rarely seen in the Old Dominion.

On the fourteen stories above, outside of each glasswalled office floor, a second wall of tinted, "sun-break" glass projects from the building to cut heat and glare. The outer skin of darkened glass also provides substantial savings in air conditioning.

On the ground floor, just off the terrazzo-floored lobby, is the spacious public service area, where tax and revenue matters are transacted. This area, which is the scene of the greatest public activity in the building, was located at ground level and off from the circulation spaces for the remainder of the building to avoid conflict between those using the office tower and the large groups of citizens being served on financial matters. The space is illuminated by 16 large translucent plastic sky domes which are lighted at night from the outside.

The top floor of the new City Hall houses offices for the Mayor, City Manager, their staffs and the glasswalled Council chamber with its sweeping view of the city. The Council chamber, indirectly lighted and carefully wired with the most up-to-date sound, recording and TV equipment, provides cushioned theater type seating for 154 people. A section of the paneling at the
end of the room facing the Council contains a booth for TV cameras.

Competing with the handsome Council chamber as one of the most notable features of the building is the data processing section. Through an interior glass wall, visitors to the building may watch the city's technicians operate the new IBM 1401 computer and associated equipment. The system takes care of almost all of the city's bookkeeping needs.

Heating and air conditioning throughout the building are of the latest design. Ceiling diffusing systems are used for air handling in some areas while combination light and diffusers are used in others. A utility tunnel connects the building with others and can be used for service and shelter as well.

View of computer center through the surrounding interior glass wall which protects the delicate machinery and maintains the appropriate operating temperature.

**SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS**

From Norfolk: Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., miscellaneous glass and glazing; Door Engineering, metal toilet partitions, steel doors, rolling grilles; Roof Engineering Corp., insulating roof decking; Ferrell Lindeum & Tile Co., Inc., ceramic and acoustic tile, terrazzo; Fowler Roofing Co., Inc., roofing, roof insulation, sheet metal, skylights; Reid Havden, Inc., sprayed on insulation for exterior walls and related work, blind pockets; Arctcraft Industries, interior signs and city seals.

From Richmond: Wm. H. White, Jr., Inc., mechanical; Pilkko Sales & Service Co., incinerator; J. H. Penge Co., (American Seating Co.) seating for Council Chamber.


Other material suppliers were as follows:


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This building serves as the headquarters for a mortgage servicing and placing company with more than 23 branch offices across the nation. At the present time United Mortgagee is originating approximately 12,000 new loans yearly and servicing approximately 26,000 loans. All originations, servicing, payments and disbursements are made by the headquarters at Virginia Beach. The building includes the executive offices, clerical areas, central files, mailing and printing, a complete IBM data processing center and training facilities for branch managers.

The building is constructed with exterior bearing walls and steel beams on interior columns concealed in the corridor walls. The second floor and roof are carried on steel bar joists while the first floor is a slab on grade. The basic finishes are vinyl-asbestos tile floors, plaster walls and acoustic tile ceilings. The entrance and main stairwell have terrazzo floors and walnut paneling. All executive offices, reception rooms and the board room have carpeted floors and walnut paneled walls. The computer room in the IBM Suite has a flush access floor providing for concealed wiring of present and future equipment.

The IBM Computer Room is located adjacent to the lobby to permit visitors to the building to observe the equipment in operation. The executive offices are located on the second floor and they have a clear view of the Atlantic Ocean and also have an aluminum solar screen to reduce the east sun load.

The heating and air conditioning is supplied to the individual spaces through the acoustic ceilings, thus eliminating the need for exposed grills in each space. A separate air conditioning system is provided for the IBM Computer Room. The majority of the acoustic ceilings are lay-in units which provide convenient access to mechanical and electrical lines.

- McELROY & BALDWIN: Architects
- Consultants: JOHN A. HOFFMAN & ASSOCIATES   E. H. BOWMAN   JOE D. GLENN, JR.
- SIDNEY SEMEL: Interior Decorator
- W. H. BELANGA & ASSOCIATES, INC.: General Contractors
The exterior of the building is primarily brick and exposed aggregate concrete panels whose selection was based on their cost, maintenance, durability and appearance.

This office building cost was $11 per square foot. The quality of interior and exterior finishes is high and the cost is considered exceptionally low. Factors affecting the low cost are 1) Use of wood framed plaster partitions for the many non-bearing walls required; 2) Heating and cooling air supplied through acoustical tile units; 3) The project was put out for bids in the fall avoiding the overloaded market which occurs at the end of the government fiscal year; 4) Selection of general contractors whose background is consistent with the size of this building.

The low bidder was only two hundred dollars less than the next bidder, indicating that plans and specifications were clear and precise and also indicating that the low bid was not a mistake.

The unit construction cost of $11 per square foot of building includes the cost of exposed aggregate concrete sidewalks, and soil cement base with blacktop finish on a parking lot for forty cars.


Subcontractors and suppliers, of Norfolk unless otherwise noted, included the following:


Others were Burgess Brothers Painting Contractors, Inc., Portsmouth; Ayers Insulating & Supply Co., insulation; Shields, Inc., acoustical, resilient tile; Hampton Roads Plastering Co., plaster; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile, terrazzo; Powell-McClellan Lumber Co., Inc., millwork.

Also, Door Engineering, hardware, steel doors and bucks; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Richmond, handrails; Woodington Electric Co., Portsmouth, electrical work (Lithonia Lighting, Inc. and LaMar lighting fixtures); W. D. Sams Co., plumbing (Hajoca Corp. fixtures); Bodner & Manuel, Inc., air conditioning, heating, ventilating; Tate Engineering, Inc., Baltimore, Md., raised floor.
THE LOCATION of the dining hall, established by the campus master plan, is in a commanding position near the main entrance to the campus and relates the new building with a campus dormitory group. Removal of faculty housing in the general area has gained a park between the new building and the mall entrance.

The design of the building is compatible with the dormitory group it serves. It contains three dining areas with seating capacity great enough to accommodate 2,000 students per meal. Also, a separate snack bar seating 100 and a 2,000-box branch post office.

Each increment of the building (the dining halls, snack bar and post office) operates independently and during overlapping hours. Each dining area has two serving lines, either of which can be closed as required. The kitchen has daily delivery on most food items from a central food supply, thus reducing the storage requirements.

The building is approximately 192 feet wide by 217 feet deep with a 20 foot wide portico across the entire front. The service area in the rear portion of the building, approximately 72 feet deep by the width of the building, is in two stories, while the dining area extends the full height of both stories.

The building is constructed of brick, concrete, steel,
aluminum and glass. The basic structural system is a concrete-encased steel frame supported on piles; however, precast and poured-in-place concrete are used in combination with the basic system. The exposed concrete has a sprayed-on plastic coating. Because of the height of the ceiling in the dining rooms and the exposure, together with the fact that the owner did not want drapes or other items that would increase maintenance problems, an exterior aluminum solar screen was developed. The solar screen provides the desired open feeling, yet controls the critical sun angle (28 to 30 degrees) and gives a pleasing unification to the mall facade. In the same plane with the structure and screen are two large sculptured aluminum seals: one, the seal of VPI; the other, the seal of the Commonwealth of Virginia. These seals provide additional interest by identifying the building with the VPI campus and the Virginia school system.

Generally, students enter the building from the west, or dormitory side, on the mezzanine level, which overlooks the three dining rooms below and is accessible by stairs to each. This level contains, in addition to the main lobby, or vestibule circulation area, the snack bar and the branch post office. Non-student spaces such as the service entry, rough vegetable preparation area, storage areas and employee locker rooms are also located on the mezzanine level.

The kitchen is designed for maximum efficiency in the preparation and cooking of food. It is mechanically ventilated and all food service equipment is arranged so that maximum sanitation may be maintained. Food is prepared and cooked in the lower level kitchen and then stored behind the serving counters in pass-through warmers and refrigerators until needed in the serving lines.

The lower level, or main floor, contains the three dining areas seating 350 students each, the serving lines and the kitchen with its related rooms and services. The dishwashing room is located on a level six feet below the main floor to isolate its noise from the dining room and kitchen. The students return their soiled dishes on trays to a center dish-return in each dining hall, where an employee places them on a downveyor to horizontal conveyors below. These conveyors transport the trays directly to scraping tables in the dishwashing room. The dishes are washed, placed on carts and transported through elevators back to the serving lines.

Photos by Deyerle Studios

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

Roanoke-Salem area firms unless noted otherwise:

J. M. Turner & Co., Inc., general contractor; excavating, pile driving, foundations, masonry, structural steel, carpentry; Concrete Products Co., Inc., Christiansburg, concrete; Structural Steel Co., Inc., steel; Virginia Pre-stressed Concrete Corp., pre-stressed concrete; Valley Roofing Corp., roofing; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., window walls, glazing; Coe & Sons, Wytheville, painting; Heise & Hurt, Inc., plastic wall finish; Stark Ceramics, Canton, Ohio, structural tile; The Bonita Insulation Co., Greensboro, N. C., insulation. Also, John H. Hampshire, Inc., resilient tile, acoustical; Shields, Inc., Winston-Salem, N. C., plaster; Standard Tile Co., Inc., Staunton, ceramic tile; Marsteller Corp., terrazzo; Valley Lumber Corp., millwork; Coast Line Steel Products, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., steel doors and bucks; B & R Iron Works, Inc., handrails; Muncy Electric Co., Narrows, electrical work (Miller Co., lighting fixtures); Lowe & Nelson Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing (American-Standard fixtures), heating, ventilating; Southern Elevator Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C., elevator; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, Corbin hardware; Klem Corp., Chicago, Ill., solar screens; Wm. P. Swartz, Jr. & Co., kitchen equipment; Cates Bldg. Specialties, Inc., mail boxes. Conveyors were by Lamson Corp.
The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ikeda is located near the south side of the James River in the Westover Hills area of Richmond and was completed in December of last year. The architects for the house were Shiflett and Gresham, AIA, of Richmond.

The Ikedas, who have spent most of their lives in California, wanted to build a house for themselves and their three small children that would reflect their desire for openness and modern living while maintaining a rigid budget.

The land drops some 30 feet from east to west diagonally across the lot. By placing the house diagonally on the lot and in line with the slope, maximum use is made of the larger exterior open areas of the site as well as reducing construction costs.

Openness and view are provided by the large glass areas of the west wall. The centrally located kitchen obtains additional light from a plastic skydome located on the roof.

Future plans include moving the existing work room to a new carport area away from the house, a wood deck on the west side and enclosing the south court for more living space.

M. M. Marshall was general contractor. Major subcontractors and suppliers, all of Richmond, were Randolph Snead, excavating; A. R. Buffin, masonry; T. A. Phillips, roofing; Sash, Door & Glass Corp., windows, glazing, steel doors and bucks; Kidd-Groome & Clarke, Inc., painting; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., sheetrock; Melvin Wright, ceramic tile; Consolidated Tile Co., resilient tile, wood flooring; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., millwork; Ben Johnson, electrical work; Wade Mechanical Corp., heating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware.
Construction has begun on the first phase of a three building, medical-dental complex designed by Marcellus Wright & Partners, Frederic H. Cox, Jr., is partner-in-charge of the project. The Brook Road Medical & Dental Center, located at 4100 Brook Road in the Ginter Park area of Richmond, will have 5,000 square feet of space divided into six suites. Four of the suites are for doctors and two for dentists. Running at right angles to Brook Road is the largest of the three structures. It will contain suites for two doctors and a dentist. The building on the corner of Amherst Avenue and Brook Road will contain two suites. These two buildings comprise the first phase, which is to be completed by April 1. A third building containing a dentist's suite will comprise the second phase.

Site layout was an important factor of this design since it was desirous to retain several very old maple trees. The buildings will feature an unusual roof that turns upward to house the mechanical and electrical equipment. Another feature is that there are no windows or doors on the exterior of the building. All face onto an interior court. The buildings will be of dark brown brick and cedar siding. The total cost of the project will be $170,000.

George B. Smith, the general contractor, is doing the work on excavating, foundations, windows, structural wood, carpentry and weatherstripping. Among the subcontractors and suppliers are Southern Materials Co., Inc., concrete; Gammon Construction, masonry; W. A. Patterson, roof deck, roofing; Richmond Glass Shop, Inc., glazing; C. H. Shultz Co., Inc., painting; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., paneling, millwork.

Others are W. F. Weiler Co., insulation; C. B. Smith Co., acoustical; Jackson & Lewis, plaster; Aladdin Tile Co., ceramic and resilient tile; J. L. Parker, lighting fixtures, electrical work; Massey, Wood & West, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating.
Construction of a new science building for Hollins College started in August of this year. H. A. Lucas & Sons, Inc., of Roanoke are the general contractors. The 85,000 sq. ft. structure is being built on a level site south of the Fishburn Library and will house the college’s biology, chemistry, mathematics, physics, psychology, and statistics departments. The building is part of the college’s expansion and campus improvement program and is scheduled to be occupied in January, 1967.

The building will have a basement and two floors above grade. The basic structural system is reinforced concrete columns and concrete waffle slab floor and roof construction. The most striking exterior feature of the structure will be the free-standing round columns faced with brick, and eight vertical brick shafts extending above the roof line. The shafts will contain air conditioning ducts and equipment along with other utility lines, and will distribute these vertically to the various floors. The first floor exterior walls, which are floor-to-ceiling double glass set in black anodized aluminum frames, are shielded by a colored aluminum screen, and are recessed under the second floor to create a covered arcade around all four sides of the building. The exterior walls of the second floor are faced with brick and are pierced by narrow deep-set windows.

Because of the rapid advancement of science technology requiring new teaching and research methods, the architects have designed the building interior so that rooms can be rearranged with a minimum of work. In order to accomplish this, the air conditioning, lighting, ceiling, and partition...
systems have been worked out on an integrated modular basis permitting complete flexibility in space arrangement. The system consists of steel stud and plaster partitions which fit into a custom-designed suspended aluminum channel ceiling grid which in turn supports the acoustical tile ceilings and lighting fixtures with integral air conditioning supply and return outlets.

The basement contains an IBM computer room, psychology animal colony rooms, wood and metal shops, and major mechanical rooms. The first floor houses the mathematics, statistics, and psychology departments. One psychology faculty research suite will be equipped with built-in electro-magnetic shielding. The focal point of the first floor will be a circular 200-seat lecture room fully equipped with the latest audio-visual facilities. The second floor contains the biology, chemistry, and physics departments. An outdoor roof court is located in the center of the second floor over the lecture room below. The perimeter of the roof court has continuous skylights on all four sides which daylight the corridor around the lecture room below. A sunken greenhouse, with a Plexiglas dome, is located in the center of the court. The roof court will be landscaped and provided with concrete benches. A reinforced concrete astronomy platform is cantilevered from a round column above the second floor roof and will be reached by a spiral stair.

Flooring will be neoprene composition, vinyl asbestos tile, and carpets. Walls will be painted plaster and ceilings are to be acoustical tile. The building will have year-round air conditioning supplied from a central campus plant. Lighting will be fluorescent, except where incandescent fixtures are used for accent. In addition to the normal mechanical and electrical services, the building is provided with gas, compressed air, distilled water, steam, alternating current and direct current systems.

**SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS**


**RALEIGH COURT BRANCH LIBRARY**

Sowers, Rodes & Whitescarver
Mechanical & Electrical Consultants

**to tell the Virginia Story**

**NOVEMBER 1965**

**PAGE THIRTY-ONE**

- A new, much needed branch library for the Raleigh Court section of Roanoke is soon to be constructed on Grandin Road in that city. The building will be so located as to save some beautiful trees presently on the site. The design is contemporary in character and a major portion of the inviting interior can be seen through a wall of glass on the street side. Other walls will be brick in a varying range of color. The building has been so designed that it can readily be expanded and only enclosures for strictly private spaces and mechanical equipment will have permanent walls so that the interior arrangement can be altered from time to time according to changing needs.

Space has been provided for about 60 readers and 19,500 books. In addition to separate adults', young people's and children's reading areas, there will be a public lounge overlooking a small outdoor garden. Other facilities include a staff work room, staff lounge, librarian's office and service areas.

As presently arranged, the circulation desk is near the main entrance and also a rear entrance from a parking area. The staff work room is adjacent to the circulation desk although separated from it by a glass partition. The librarian's office is adjacent to the staff work room with entrances from the work room and the public space. A staff rest room is convenient to the work room, and public rest rooms to the public space. Reading area for children is near the main entrance and so located as to avoid traffic through any other area. Reading space for young people is separate from adult space but convenient to stacks for adults. All areas are to have medium size tables, and comfortable lounge seats are to be provided adjacent to the adult reading area. Catalog files and reference books are visible from the main entrance and centrally located from all reading areas. There are to be two exhibit cases: one adjacent to and the other visible from the main entrance. The staff lounge will have a kitchen unit and closet for coats.

Floors in reading and stack areas will be covered with vinyl tile. On the interior, walls will be of exposed brick and painted concrete blocks. Ceilings will be covered with fissured acoustical tile and will have uniformly spaced fluorescent light fixtures. The building will be heated and air-conditioned by means of an electric heat pump.
A retired couple from New Jersey, fond of "the great outdoors," purchased 37 acres of land in the mountainous section of Amherst County. The owners instructed the architect that they wanted something different, open, yet arranged to accommodate an occasional guest or limited parties.

The design conceived by the architect encompasses only 768 sq. ft. in the living area with an additional 452 sq. ft. of space in the lower level, which houses Mr. George's shop equipment and the laundry facilities. In addition, there is space for parking of the owners' two small foreign cars.

The modest area of the home includes two bedrooms, 1½ baths, kitchen, and a living room 12' x 24'. There is a cantilevered balcony surrounding the living area with sliding glass doors which open to provide one large usable space.

The foundation is constructed of mountain stone found on the site, with fir plywood exterior panels and battens. Interior features include a redwood panelled living room and completely open ceiling, with only the bath being closed in from the top.

The general contractor was W. Morris Gannaway, Amherst, with the following subcontractors: Lumber and millwork: Hill Hardware Co., Amherst; electrical: H. T. Smith Electrical Co., Lynchburg; plumbing: Woodrow W. Murphy, Lynchburg; insulation: G. S. Duval, Jr., Roseland. All other sub-trades were executed by the general contractor.
Within the confines of the limited property available, a challenge was presented to design as much building as possible, yet provide ample parking and circulation through the property for drive-in traffic.

The general contractor was Fred B. Fuqua with the following subcontractors, all from Lynchburg unless otherwise noted:

- Excavation: May Bros., Inc.; concrete: Lynchburg Ready Mix Concrete Co., Inc.; paving: Lawhorne Bros., Inc.; masonry: Goff Masonry Contractors; structural and miscellaneous steel: Montague-Betts Co., Inc.; glass and glazing: Lynchburg Plate Glass Co.

The latest addition to Pearson's Drug Store, Inc. is the new Langhorne Road store in Lynchburg. The 5,460 ft. building includes complete and up-to-date facilities for prescription drugs, fountain area, and sundry commodities. The building features mountain fieldstone, precast exposed aggregate panels and screen block in the exterior and a "luminaire ceiling" in the sales area. The lower area was designed for rental space and has gradually been filled with professional offices.

The general contractor is Montgomery Construction Co., Inc., of Lynchburg and subcontractors unless otherwise noted are from Lynchburg:

With its new Emmet Street office, National Bank & Trust Company at Charlottesville stands better prepared to render service to those customers who have moved into the greatly expanded Barracks Road Shopping Center area.

Boasting this section's first television operation of a remote-drive-in window, National Bank & Trust illustrates its up-to-date concept of modern banking, as well as pointing up the physical growth of the city. Plans call for one unit to be installed now, with provisions for an additional unit.

The new branch is a "full service" bank except that safety deposit boxes will be added at such time as customer requirements make it feasible. The new office stands at the termination of Barracks Road Shopping Center, which extends along Emmet Street from Barrack Road south towards the University for about 2,200 feet.

The structure has 12 precast stone columns, with four "arms" extending outward and two "arms" curving along the building line. The exterior "arms" carry a poured in place concrete slab which serves as a canopy around the building's perimeter. The interior "arms" support a plaster ceiling ring which will align with and simulate the exterior concrete disc and will have at its center an opening 19 feet in diameter. A false dome of acoustical plaster extends from a coved section back of the edge opening of the plaster disc and up to an "eye" five feet in diameter. The "eye" is covered by a double plastic dome.

The cast stone columns have bronze glass and bronze anodized aluminum trim in between five spaces and a low brick wall with glass above in all other spaces except at the standard drive-in window on the north side.

There are two entrances with vestibules, each opening to the adjacent streets. The floor is terrazzo of dark red, light pink "botticino", and white marble chips set in gray cement. At ground level, except for walks and drive-in window, medium sized river stone bed repeats the concrete canopy overhead.

On the axis of the building which bisects the street corner, there is a cast stone water fountain with circulating water and spray. On the opposite side of the building along this axis are three drive up window spaces (one future), covered by a cast-in-place concrete canopy extending out from the building and supported by cast-stone columns with one "arm" extending inward.

The interior of the tellers' counters are curved on a long radius and are made of walnut veneer backed up by a curved wall of walnut panelling which extends up to the plaster "disc" ceiling.

(Continued on page 74)
Strotmeyer & Epps has been skipping and jumping around because of the lower Main Street building boom for some time but is now firmly planted in its own building at 915 East Main.

The three-story and basement structure occupies the place of two 100-year-old buildings which were demolished to make room for it.

Part of the first floor and part of the basement is occupied by Strotmeyer & Epps, with the remainder of the first floor occupied by Galeski Photo Center. A portion of the basement is taken up by a watch repair shop and, at this time, the two upper floors have not been leased. Each floor has about 2,500 square feet.

The building is divided into five zones, each with its own heating and air conditioning system. Heating is all electric resistance system type.

Lighting fixtures throughout are recessed fluorescent, with acrylic prismatic lenses giving a uniform lighting intensity of 125 foot candles.

The elevator is an automatic self-operated, oil-draulic type, its cab finished with Formica walls, stainless steel trim and ceramic tile floor. Each floor is equipped with its own locking device.

The rectangular masonry structure has interior walls of block, Insulrock and 20-year bonded roof, aluminum and stainless steel windows and floors of vinyl asbestos on concrete.

Mayor Crowe, in speaking at the dedication, gave the details of the long and involved title to the lot on which the building stands. The property was included in the city's first annexation in 1742, at which time Richmond's population was 250.

Meticulously laid out by William Byrd, the blocks north and south were named numerically from First Street, with the east-west streets alphabetically named, starting with "A" and going north. At that time, Main Street was "E."

According to the Byrd Plan, this particular block was divided into quarters, the northeast quarter designated as Lot 414 and out of this lot the present property was carved.

The title was at one time owned by several members of a McKim family, one of whom died, apparently intestate in 1806, so that a friendly suit followed and the land partitioned. These papers have since been lost or destroyed, as were others subsequently in the 1865 fire.

In 1881 the property was owned by Dr. H. C. Jones and in 1911, there was a boundary line agreement with Joseph Bryan's estate, involving many familiar Richmond names.

The store continues at present under the ownership of the family of the late Robert J. Strotmeyer.

The new home of the clothing store was completed very recently at a cost of about $130,000. The general contractors handled the foundations and concrete work and the carpentry. Other subcontractors and suppliers were as follows:


Others were Manson & Utley, Inc., resilient tile, acoustical; Phil Hill, plaster; Pleasant Hardware, hardware; Ashland Lumber Co., Inc., millwork; The Stailey Co., Inc., steel doors and bucks; Central Electrical Service Corp., electrical work; J. W. Thurston Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing; R. E. Orcutt Co., air conditioning, heating, ventilating; Virginia Elevator Co., Inc., elevator.
Gadsby Urban Redevelopment

Tavern Square, as planned for the Gadsby Urban Renewal Project in Alexandria, has been praised as follows by a panel of architectural consultants retained by the City Council: "The problem of relating today's complex functional requirements for large commercial buildings to a predominantly historical residential area is difficult at best. It is the opinion of the Architectural Review Panel that the proposed design represents a skillful handling of this complex problem and results in a visual expression of compatibility with the surrounding area."

Designed by Architects Vosbeck-Vosbeck & Associates, the Tavern Square concept as incorporated in this development will feature quality shops and retail stores, office buildings, underground parking facilities and well-landscaped pedestrian malls and walks. Tavern Square will provide goods, services, convenience and delightful atmosphere necessary to attract a new sense of commercial activity in the central business area of the city.

The basic design concept of the project attempts to achieve an overall architectural integrity and harmony that will be in keeping with the history and general character of Gadsby's Tavern, City Hall, the proposed Market Square and other significant structures in this area. An attempt has been made to keep the overall project in proper scale with the surrounding area and to capture the intimate character of much of the old and historic district.

The plan of the block is composed basically of three multi-story structures, oriented on the three corners of the block in a pleasing overall composition of the total site. The three buildings are five stories in height and are tied together with low two story masses, and the total complex is pleasingly grouped around an inner court or plaza, noted as Tavern Square. This is the focal point of the plan.

Pedestrian flow was felt to be extremely important. The plaza, therefore, has access from all four streets surrounding the block. This will create a quiet, intimate atmosphere so typical of the old town area. The scale of the court is an important factor and this is achieved by the low two story structures surrounding it, the type of shops that would open on to it, the general landscaping and walkways, and, perhaps most of all, by the interesting approaches from the streets.

Along King, Royal and Pitt Streets, the retail shops on the ground level, under the multi-story buildings, are set in to provide a covered area or arcade for the casual shopper as well as to aid in creating the proper scale for the overall project. The two story connecting portion is set back from the building line to provide an interesting interplay with the higher masses at the corners.
The approach from the proposed plaza in front of City Hall has been created to give a visual tie-in between the two plazas. The approachway is accented with a flounder type roof treatment so often found in Alexandria. From King Street, a completely different but extremely interesting approach to the plaza has been formed. An open arcade under the two story building leads into the inner plaza. Underground parking is provided under the entire site. Stairways would be provided at several locations while (Continued on page 67)

DAVID WARREN HARDWICKE & ASSOCIATES Architects

RICHMOND STATIONERY CO., INC. New Headquarters on West Cary Street

WILLIAM J. BLANTON: Structural Engineer
EMMETT L. SIMMONS & ASSOCIATES: Mechanical Engineers
FRANK S. LEAKE CONSTRUCTION CO. General Contractor

The new headquarters for the Richmond Stationery Company, recently completed in the 1000 block West Cary Street, embodies a straightforward design approach to the building requirements of one Richmond merchant particularly interested in upgrading his public image by providing a bright and tasteful environment for patrons and employees.

The site, just west of the central business district, provides the convenience of on-site parking for the regular customers and entices the passing motorist to stop and browse.

A deeply channeled bronze-colored aluminum store front system proposes a distinctive counterpart to the warm tones of the brick and stucco exterior. Brick and block bearing walls and steel joist roof construction constitute the structure which encloses 2,400 square feet of air conditioned space.

(Continued on page 78)
The Stowe-Huntington Apartment project is located immediately west of U. S. Route 1 on Huntington Road in Fairfax County.

This project has been delayed because of a storm sewer out-fall problem. A building permit has just been issued allowing the foundation work to proceed.

The site is located on an area of soft clay. The bearing capacity of the soil is such as to require the use of piling or caissons for a large building. Because the structure is designed to the maximum permitted height, 15 stories, a welded structural steel frame was selected as the structural system. Caisson foundations are used to a depth of approximately 60 feet. The use of caissons instead of piling reflects a saving in cost over a structural system employing greater dead loads.

The building is essentially a rectangle, approximately 135 feet in height. The narrow building dimension and the height required a greater consideration of wind stresses, and additional reinforcement into the caissons was incorporated to compensate for an "overturning" tendency, also due to wind.

The site has a gentle slope for the most part, increasing in steepness at the rear (south side). There is an overall grade differential of 41 feet from front to back, and the building is positioned to take some advantage of the slope, but grading and earth removal will be a substantial factor in cost.

The structural system is lightweight, modular, welded steel frame. This system is totally integrated into the architectural design concept and provides substantial savings in steel tonnage. The structural frame employs various classes of small size, light steel beams.

Open web steel joists are used for "in-filling" over which a corrugated and 2½" thick lightweight concrete deck.

(Continued on page 77)
core. Various triangular residual areas are filled with pipes and ducts.

The top floors of the first three buildings each contain six 3-bedroom units. Each of the 14 typical floors contain the balance of the approximately 400 units of each building. The apartment units are predominantly 1-bedroom and efficiency types. Two and 3-bedroom units are located in the wing ends.

The ground floor contains additional apartments and the other functional requirements of the building, such as boiler room, incinerator room, electrical room, storage area, lobby, mail room, toilet rooms, party room and building offices. Building number three also contains additional commercial space for doctors and other compatible uses.

Apartments are finished very much like individual homes. Walls are plastered and painted, floors are oak parquet. Kitchens and baths are finished with resilient and ceramic tile floors and ceramic wainscots. Corridors are carpeted as are the lobbies which, in addition, have terrazzo finishes in floor areas subject to heavy wear. Lobby walls are paneled and windows are draped.

Two additional buildings are now under construction. Building number four is "Y" shaped but has a different apartment type distribution. Building number five, however, is a simple rectangle.

All apartment and public spaces are air conditioned. The system used is chilled water and fan-coil units for individual spaces. Each space has control over its temperature by individual thermostat.

Presently, the first three buildings are rented and in operation. The additional two buildings, now under construction, should be complete in the spring of 1966.

JOHN G. KOLBE COMPANY RELOCATES IN GINTER PARK AREA

CARL M. LINDNER, JR., AIA

Robert H. Deaderick
Structural Consultant

Bernard E. Cooper
Mechanical Consultant

Alexander Building Construction, Inc.
General Contractor

The John G. Kolbe Company, which was located in the 300 block of East Main Street since 1937, purchased the Bristow Truck Terminal which contained 2,000 square feet of office space and 8,000 square feet of warehouse space. An L-shaped building was added containing an additional 2,100 square feet of office space and 18,000 square feet of warehouse space and 5,000 square feet of air conditioned display area. At one end of the display area there are facilities provided for the salesmen to demonstrate any of the kitchen merchandise which the company sells.

A planter and canopy along the front was used to tie the addition into the existing building. The main entrance to the display area is emphasized with a covered canopy and floor to ceiling doors.

(Continued on page 78)
Major Alterations and Additions to Altavista Presbyterian Church

The church building is located on a site that allows approximately 4 feet to property line on the two sides and rear, and only about 10 ft. from the sidewalk in front. Due to the investment and inability to buy additional property, it was elected to remain on the site and to enlarge the existing sanctuary by moving the chancel back 20 feet, which incorporates an existing assembly room. However, to accomplish this, the floor level had to be built up approximately 18" and the roof of this assembly area had to be removed and rebuilt since it was at a lower level than that of the nave. Hence, the whole project became major surgery.

New piers were built between the chancel and the choir to accommodate two new wooden trusses to match those existing. By using the central pulpit placed in front of a screen, which covers the organ chamber, it was possible to adhere to the limitations of height inherent in the original construction. Thus keeping the chancel in an open arrangement, the maximum utilization of space is made with the elders' pews on each side next to the walls, and the lectern and memorial font from the original church flanking the Communion table to complete the chancel arrangement with minimum depth.

The pipe organ chamber is but four feet deep, but it extends the entire width of the chancel and nave. Such an open arrangement with a mere screen in front achieves maximum efficiency from the organ. Yet, the distance from the organ pipe to console (located in the choir to the right) is well within limits preventing distortion due to distance.

The nave has a seating capacity of 160, plus space for eight elders on each side of the chancel, which will be used mainly during Communion service. The choir seats 20.

The new pews and furnishings are a walnut finished oak, which matches the existing trusses. The plastered walls are painted a grayed gold accented by the scarlet carpet.

The sanctuary is completely air conditioned.

Williamson Construction Company, of Altavista, was general contractor with the following subcontractors and suppliers:


Church pews and furnishings were by Carricker Church Furniture Co., Monroe, N. C. The organ was from Schlicker Organ Co., Inc., Buffalo, New York.

CARL D. CRESS, JR., AIA
Architect

M. LYMAN JOHNSON
Mechanical Consultant

WILLIAMSON CONSTRUCTION CO.
General Contractor

(Founded 1878)
SENSENY ROAD SCHOOL IN FREDERICK COUNTY

The population explosion seems to continue to force school boards to expand their teaching facilities at new locations, and more and more schools will have to be built from scratch.

The School Board of Frederick County commissioned the architectural firm of Hubert T. Stratton, AIA, Architect, to design a new elementary school for a capacity of 500 students now with eventual expansion to accommodate 750 students.

The new Senseny Road Elementary School presented some problems to the designer, Howard D. Whitmore, due to several site conditions, so particular emphasis was stressed on designing the building to follow the contour of the site. The ten acres of land also had a narrow frontage on the highway, which caused some concern. Keeping in mind the drop in terrain, the designer decided a two-level plan connected by a ramped corridor worked best and also eliminated any use of steps within the building. The general plan form would appear from an aerial view to be an irregular "U"-shaped enclosing a court on three sides.

The school, now under construction, is located in the residential neighborhoods of Fairway and Rolling Hills Estates developments near the southeast section of Winchester. Completion of the building is scheduled for July, 1966, at a cost of $437,000.00, including the site improvements of a ten-acre tract.

The half a million dollar facility contains several special features. The bus loading area is protected by a covered walkway to accommodate a minimum of four buses at a time, which in turn connects to the main entrance and central lobby. The library and multi-purpose room on an adjacent corridor are very near the lobby and convenient to the main entrance. To the right of the main entrance is a patterned wall design of white block where the school name is displayed in colored aluminum letters. Directly behind the patterned wall is the administrative area.

Across the corridor from the administrative area rises the highest portion of the building, the multi-purpose room. This room, as it implies, has varied activities, including a stage, and serves also as the cafeteria. The use of precast concrete beams, projecting past the brick bearing walls, adds extra interest to the exterior treatment. Recessed brick reliefs under each precast beam give some vertical emphasis and break up the brick wall into a rhythmic series of panels terminated against the white horizontal band of the precast Mo-Sai panels and precast beams.

The exterior design is a wall bearing structure having a brick face with a cavity and block interior finish. The brick bearing walls are accented by the precast exposed aggregate concrete panels above and below all windows surrounding the building. The floor system is a concrete slab on grade. With the exception of the multi-purpose room, the roof system consists of open web joists at 4'-0" o.c. metal deck, 2" insulation under a built-up roof.

The interior décor includes quarry tile in the main lobby and an adjacent corridor connecting the multi-purpose room; all other floors will be covered with resilient tile except the rest rooms where ceramic mosaic tile will be used. The lobby also features a display case in wood paneling. One of the principal features is the use of several folding partitions between classrooms allowing more flexibility for new methods in team teaching, lectures, etc.

The engineers designed a gas-fired heating and ventilating system which provides unit ventilators in classrooms and principal spaces and convector radiation in auxiliary areas. The library is air-conditioned, making possible summertime use as well as providing overall comfort and control the year around. All lighting is of fluorescent type, which does not depend on daylight in the classrooms. However, the corridors have some natural illumination of daylight by using skylights. Ceilings of all spaces have (Continued on page 81)
• The five acre site of this church commands one of the highest points in the area. The view toward the east overlooks a new residential development and a golf course. The main parking area is located at the side and is partially screened from the street by the rise of the site.

From this parking area, the visitor walks into the space between the sanctuary and fellowship hall. This open area is the highest point on the site and from here there is a wide vista of the surrounding landscape.

The sanctuary is square in plan and will have the communion table in the center with congregation, choir, and minister seated around. The seating area with a capacity of 350 people is surrounded on three sides by an ambulatory. The clerestory will provide some natural light to the interior, but primary attention will be focused on the center by means of accent lighting. A sacristy and robing room for the choir will be located opposite the narthex with toilets and mechanical room in a partial basement. The steeple, topped with a gilt orb and cross, will dominate (Continued on page 74)

A CHURCH AND A SCHOOL BY
STRANG & CHILDERS, AIA, & ASSOCIATES

• The original school was constructed in the late 30’s with an addition at the rear constructed about ten years later. The retention of existing athletic fields and septic system left the front of the original building as the only feasible location for this addition.

A new entrance lobby is located in the addition, opening to an interior court created to provide natural light to an existing classroom. The school’s P.T.A. is presently planning to landscape the court which also serves as a visual termination for the main corridor of the addition. To the left of the canopied entrance, is the new administrative suite, including clinic, school office, conference room, offices for principal and visiting teachers, and a record vault. To the right, on the corridor are five classrooms, library, and two special instruction rooms. A separate addition at the rear houses the incinerator and equipment storage.

W. Bradley Tyree, Inc., Falls Church, the general contractor, did the concrete and foundations work, as well as the carpentry and waterproofing. Other (Continued on page 74)
The City of Hopewell recently awarded a contract for the construction of a new high school. The facility, intended for a school population of 1,200, is a one and two story structure centering around an open courtyard.

To solve the circulation problem and to keep school traffic orderly, the layout of the school has been designed to provide a traffic pattern by which students proceed from class to class in adjoining areas rather than forcing them to criss-cross the building. The courtyard provides a diagonal traffic core for the instances when it is necessary to cut across the usual traffic flow.

The major elements in the design include an auditorium, a gymnasium, band and music facilities, a library which serves as the focal point for the courtyard, dining areas and the usual range of classrooms from laboratories and shops to academic subjects.

A special feature of the Hopewell High School is that it was designed to have a larger than usual square foot per student ratio. This was done to provide flexibility and to enable the school to absorb future growth of the student body. It was further designed to allow instruction in depth in all subjects by making space available for special projects. The main purpose, however, related to the instructional needs of the community. Hopewell is an industrialized area, and while a

*Continued on page 84*

The requirements for the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. Paul Smith, on Knotts Island, N. C., were both simple and complex. The site, fronting for some 800 feet on the bay and encompassing some 90 acres in all, consisted of family land belonging to Mrs. Smith. The aim of the owners was to erect a residence which would be Colonial in character, sufficiently informal to blend with the predominantly rural atmosphere of the island, but which would offer on the interior all of the modern conveniences and facilities for entertainment.

The answer to these requirements has been a house which recalls the Colonial in its materials of beaded edge wood siding accented by a belt board and the

*Continued on page 83*
DOMINION CHEVROLET
WAGONER CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
General Contractor

- The Dominion Chevrolet facility, located in the 6500 block of West Broad Street, Richmond, has one of the largest service facilities of any dealership in this area. This design was arrived at through intensive consultation with the Dominion Chevrolet service personnel.

The Service Department operates 70 stalls and is capable of handling 150 cars per day. The existing site topography and the Dominion requirements for vertical expansion of their Parts Department largely controlled the design of the building.

The Display Room was conceived as a simple display case in which the automobiles would be featured. The architects did not want the building to compete with the cars. To emphasize the automobiles, special attention was given to lighting and to providing a very simple background.

Of technical interest is the load bearing structural tube curtain wall around the Display Room. It is glazed with neoprene “zipper” gaskets.

The outdoor illumination for new and used car display is provided by a combination of mercury and quartz light sources providing both high level illumination and correct color balance.

With Wagoner Construction Co., Inc., of Salisbury, N. C., as general contractor, subcontractors and suppliers included E. G. Pruitt, Inc., excavating; Binswanger Glass Company, windows, window walls, glazing; M. P. Barden & Sons, Inc., painting; Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., terrazzo; Chewning & Wilmer, Inc., electrical work, lighting fixtures (supplied by Thomas Harris & Co.); C & T Mechanical Corp., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating.

COMMONWEALTH FORD
AUSTIN BROCKENBROUGH
Structural Consultant
MORTON MARKS
Interior Decorator
R. L. BULIFANT & CO., INC.
General Contractor

- The owner's program placed emphasis on providing distinct "identification" for the new facilities in Richmond. The architect's solution included the distinctive roof over the display room which is clad with gold anodized aluminum. The rest of the facilities are of concrete masonry, finished with an off-white color to provide a simple background for the display room. The dark accent at the fascia line and the gold doors on the service department provide a simple exterior color scheme.

The architects designed the signs which are conceived as simple identification signs only. It was felt that the owner's interest would be best served by presenting to the public a combination of building and signs in good taste, without unnecessary ostentation.

The facility provides modern service facilities with a special department for servicing large trucks, a central parts distribution area, a separate department for truck and fleet administrative offices, a connecting wing containing the main administrative offices with a customer's lounge and the display room and salesmen's area to the front. Special attention was directed to the intensity and color of lighting.

R. L. Bulifant & Co., Inc., the general contractor, did the work on foundations, concrete and carpentry. Principal subcontractors and suppliers included the following:

Shoosmith Bros., Inc., excavating; Scruggs & Thomas, masonry; Montague-Beits Co., Inc., steel; Houck & Green, steel roof deck; Joe M. DeShano Roofing Co., roofing; Sash, Door & Glass Corp., window walls, glassing; E. Mowbray, Jr., Painting Co., painting; Wallace Sound Conditioning, acoustical; Joseph Prezioso, plaster; Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., ceramic tile, terrazzo; Mcl. T. O'Ferrall & Co., resilient tile; Miller Mfg. Co., Inc., millwork; Flakes Bros., Electrical Contractors, Inc., electrical work; Thomas Harris & Co., supplier of lighting fixtures; C & T Mechanical Corp., plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware.

Dominion Chevrolet

PAGE FORTY-FOUR
The Shirley Service Building in Fairfax County, below, is the largest, most modern facility of its type in the country. Its purpose is to provide a central warehousing and distribution center for the Woodward & Lothrop retail store operation in the Washington area. In addition, service shops are included for carpentry, upholstery, store fixture repair and painting, carpet cutting and binding.

The retail store, of approximately 20,000 sq. ft., is at one end of the building which is related to an extensive outdoor Garden Shop. Approximately 89,000 sq. ft. of mezzanines in the building provide space for office functions, employee lockers, cafeteria and store fixture storage.

The frame, roof deck and walls are of precast concrete which was cast jointly by Virginia Prestressed Concrete Corp., Roanoke; Concrete Structures, Inc., Richmond; Shockey Brothers, Winchester, and Southern Block and Pipe Corp., Norfolk. This was necessary due to the quantities involved and the short time available for construction.

SERVICE BUILDING FOR WOODWARD & LOTHROP

WILLIAM J. BLANTON
Structural Consultant

CHAS. H. TOMPKINS CO.
General Contractor

An interior truckway of approximately 40,000 sq. ft. is contained within the building, providing a protected area for the loading and servicing of Woodward & Lothrop's fleet of delivery vehicles. Approximately 35 delivery trucks can be loaded simultaneously with semi-automated equipment.

Cooperation between Woodward & Lothrop technical personnel and insurance underwriters, Fairfax County Fire Marshal and Carlton & Associates produced a sound and economical approach to the smoke detection and fire protection programs. This coupled with the prestress frame and roof deck enabled the building width of 400' without intermediate fire walls.

(Continued on page 83)
THE V.P.I. Coliseum, one of the recent major structures in V.P.I.'s continuing construction program, was completed in 1962 at a cost of approximately $2,500,000.00. The building measures 349 feet by 223 feet. The main Coliseum section contains basketball court, spectator stands for 10,000, offices, utility rooms and concession areas. It has the equivalent of seven stories of clear height inside. There are no interior columns. Emptying time is seven minutes. Floor of the basketball court is removable to allow other uses. Although designed primarily for sports events, it has been successfully used for assemblies, graduation exercises and concerts.

The separate Field House section at the rear contains three floors with locker rooms, shower rooms, two practice courts, two handball courts, a large classroom, a conference room, a laund­ry, fifteen offices and several dormitories for visiting teams.

The interior concrete buttresses, the largest 130 feet long and 80 feet high, take the thrust of the curved laminated wood arches which span 225 feet. Reinforced concrete and structural steel are used for the Field House portion. Exterior walls are poured-in-place concrete and masonry block laid in square pattern.

T. C. Brittain Co., Decatur, Ga., general contractor, did the work on piling and foundations. Excavating was done by the owner. Among the sub­contractors and suppliers were the following Richmond firms:

Inc., millwork; Thomas Harris & Company, supplier of lighting fixtures; Lone Star Cement Corp., cement.
Roanoke firms participating included Southern Roof Deck Co., Inc., Tectum roof deck; G. E. McDaniel Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Inc., roofing; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., hollow metal doors and frames, windows; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glazing; Graves-Humphreys, Inc., hardware.
FOR MANY YEARS, the Baptists of Virginia have been serving the religious needs of Baptist students in state colleges and universities through the local Baptist churches and through the Baptist Student Unions at the campuses. With the increase in college enrollments, the numbers of Baptist students and the BSU activities have outgrown the temporary facilities used as student union centers. Sunday worship services are not conducted at the Centers, and the students’ attendance at the local churches is encouraged. The local churches are meeting the growing demands with their own building programs; however, since the students come from various parts of the state and nation, Baptists throughout the Commonwealth have assumed the obligation of meeting the capital and operating needs of the Student Centers.

MARY WASHINGTON COLLEGE

LEONARD M. EMBREY
General Contractor

THREE BAPTIST STUDENT CENTERS

E. L. SIMMONS & ASSOCIATES
Mechanical & Electrical Consultants

WILLIAM T. ST. CLAIR
Structural Consultant

In 1960, the Virginia Baptist General Board, through its Student Department, launched a construction program aimed at replacing the inadequate facilities with permanent buildings specifically designed to accommodate the planned activities and growing number of students. The first Baptist Student Center constructed under this program was built at the University of Virginia, with Paul Johnson as architect. (Mr. Johnson is now associated with the Baptist Sunday School Board in Nashville.)

The next most urgent need was to expand the Student Center at Mary Washington College. Housed in a small stone bungalow donated by Fredericksburg Baptists, the BSU was hampered in its growth by inadequate meeting and recreational facilities. Rawlings and Wilson, Architects, were retained
to develop a long-range expansion program planned around the existing building and future needs. The result was a proposed three-stage expansion. The first stage, a combination meeting room and recreation room was completed in 1963, with toilets, heating, and storage to serve the ultimate growth. Stage two, enlarged meeting and recreational facilities, including a snack-kitchen, will be added to the rear as funds become available. The third stage envisions the demolition of the stone bungalow and erection of an administration office, student lounge, library-conference room and a prayer center. The stone from the old building will be used to form a retaining terrace wall and to retain the sentiment attached to the initial gift from the local church.

At Longwood College in Farmville, the Baptist Student Center was occupying one floor of a building owned by the Methodists. Engaged in their own building program, the Methodists planned demolition and replacement of the building in 1965. Consequently, the Baptists purchased a site on Ely Street directly opposite the new dormitories and again retained Rawlings and Wilson to design a complete facility. This building, completed in the spring of 1964, contains a formal lounge, meeting room, recreation room, kitchen, library-conference room, administration office and workroom, and a small prayer center. A sheltered terrace provides space for outdoor recreation activities, and terraces are to be added in the future to serve the lounge and meeting room.

At Radford College, the rapid growth of the college and the dilapidated condition of the old frame house used as a student center combined to establish an early priority for replacement. Designed by Rawlings and Wilson and completed this summer by the construction firm of Trinkle and Dobyns, Inc., this newest and largest center contains a large meeting room—lounge, library-conference room, recreation room, kitchen, prayer center, administration offices, and storage and service spaces. A sunken terrace on the south supplements the recreation room and, well screened by planting and visual baffles, extends the prayer center into a meditation garden.

The program of construction is planned to continue until the Baptist students at all of the state colleges are served by adequate, attractive and well-staffed Baptist Student Centers. These will be planned for growth with the institutions they serve, not only in physical size, but also in student participation and Christian service.

### SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

#### LONGWOOD COLLEGE


#### RADFORD COLLEGE

J. Coates Carter, AIA, Designs New Quarters For Virginia National Bank in Martinsville

The Virginia National Bank moved into its new quarters Friday, October 1. The building is surrounded by three major streets with convenient access to parking lot and drive-in window.

Some of the features of the building are as follows: A meeting room to seat 50 or more people, accessible from the main entrance to the building, independent of the bank facilities. This is provided with a kitchen space for serving lunches. Offices enclosed with movable wood finished partitions, which may be altered as the bank facilities grow. Part of the second floor is unfinished, providing for future expansion, with elevator and stairways. The exterior surface is of enamel brick. Anodized gold on aluminum was used for all metal trim and doorways. Window panels are of blue aggregate. Landscaping provides for evergreens, maples and crape myrtle.

Some 3,000 people visited the bank opening day.
CONSTRUCTION on the new Smyth County Community Hospital in Marion is well underway, and the citizens over the county and surrounding area are able to visualize the fruits of their efforts in time and contributions toward making this project possible. What has been a dream is now becoming a reality. Completion of the $1,750,000 facility is scheduled for January 1, 1967.

The move to organize a community non-profit hospital was spearheaded by a group of men from the Marion Chamber of Commerce, and in 1961 the Smyth County Community Hospital was organized. A hospital consultant was retained to prepare a survey to determine the needs for a new community hospital. Recommendations of the survey were followed, which included the purchase of two privately owned hospitals. A local fund-raising campaign was successfully completed in March, 1963, with $955,000 being raised in pledges through local subscription. In October, 1964, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, under provisions of the Hill-Burton Act, allocated $1,029,000 for construction of a new 75-bed hospital.

Present plans include the following adjunct facilities which will be adequate for expanding the capacity to 132 beds: administrative department; surgical, cystoscopic, anaesthetic and recovery suite; delivery suite; central sterile department; doctors', nurses' and employees' locker facilities; emergency department; radiography suite; laboratory, including pathology, bacteriology, and serology; pharmacy; therapy department; central kitchen, refrigeration and dishwashing facilities; central storage and supply area; laundry and housekeeping facilities; lobby and snack bar; staff and employees' cafeteria; staff library and conference room; morgue and autopsies; and vertical transportation. Present proposed bed capacity consists of two 31-bed medical-surgical nursing units and one 13-bed obstetrical nursing unit with a 20-bassinet nursery which includes observation and premature nursery facilities.

The master plan includes future expansion in three additional phases: Phase 1 now under construction for 75 beds; phase 2: 132 beds; phase 3: 189 beds with adjunct facilities also being expanded; phase 4 to be the final phase with a total capacity of 224 beds including additional out-patient facilities and a complete 20-bed pediatric unit.

The setting is well oriented in a quiet neighborhood away from industry and heavy traffic, overlooking the adjacent residential section with a wooded area as a background. The access is from Hungry Mother State Park Boulevard (Rt. #16) and Gills Street. Emergency, service, doctors and employees, and public entrances are all separate with parking facilities adjacent to each area.

In addition to the main five-story (Continued on page 81)
The branch bank today is primarily designed as a service building for the community. The design of this bank and property is based on providing a safe, efficient, convenient and comfortable project to satisfy the customers' financial needs. The desire was to design a contemporary building that would set the feeling for an up-to-date, modern banking facility. This was to be set within the framework of economical building cost and ease of maintenance. For, although the bank handles large sums of money, it is still responsible to its investors as are other businesses. If the building is expensive to maintain or costs more than can be economically financed, it is not a wise investment.

The bank is located on a busy thoroughfare in an area in which nearby buildings are not particularly attractive; therefore it was felt that a simply stated building affecting a light, airy feeling would be the best solution and would through contrast advertise itself and possibly influence other buildings in the area.

Since it was felt there would be a large volume of automobile customers, a drive-in window was provided on the side with its own separate driveway lane to avoid interference with the parking area. This is designed for a future additional lane.

A night depository is also provided for after hour bank deposits. The location is set in a well lighted, open area at the front of the building as a customer safeguard. To avoid a cluttered look of cars in the front of the building, the parking for walk-in customers was located at the side and rear of the building, but the entrance was located at the side convenient to this parking.

A wide overhang was provided at the front of the building and one side. It serves two purposes: a protection from inclement weather and, since the building with the large expanse of glass is exposed to the sun, acts as a sun shade.

The materials were selected for aesthetic value and ease of maintenance. The aluminum window frames and overhang trim were pre-treated with a permanent amber finish by the manufacturer to blend with the concrete brick facing. The interior wall finishes are painted concrete block and the floor is covered with a resilient vinyl tile.
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**WASHINGTON BUREAU**

**NOVEMBER 1965**

**PAGE FIFTY-THREE**
THE ROSSLYN BUILDING
COE CONSTRUCTION, INC.
General Contractor

The Rosslyn Building is a 12 story office building located in Rosslyn at the Virginia end of the Key Bridge just across the Potomac River from historic Georgetown. The Rosslyn area of Arlington County has been the scene of dramatic redevelopment by private enterprise as a result of full cooperation with the Arlington County board and planning staff. A zoning category was created that enabled developers to construct modern high rise office buildings on sites of 30,000 sq. ft. or more by taking advantage of the full site underground for parking facilities. The Rosslyn Building rises 12 stories above its 3 story underground parking garage. The tower structure occupies only 30% of the ground area, leaving the balance of the lot to provide for visitor parking at the entrance and the landscaped plaza facing the 19th Street side.

The building, built at the cost of $3,600,000, contains 111,440 sq. ft. of space on the upper floors together with 3 levels of parking underground that will park more than 300 cars. Each floor will provide 8,900 sq ft of usable office space.

The luxurious lobby, finished with marble walls and terrazzo floors and a walnut grid ceiling containing incandescent recessed lighting, features a dramatic fountain-planting arrangement and opens into a parking area on the one side and to the 19th Street front on the opposite side. All metal finishes in the lobby are of the dur-anodic bronze to match the exterior finishes of the building. Three high speed automatic elevators featuring the latest in electronic controls will provide vertical transportation from the parking levels to all office floors. The building is designed for maximum flexibility of office arrangement and utilizes underfloor duct systems for telephone and electrical outlets. The heating and cooling system has been designed also for maximum flexibility and comfort and uses the space between the hung ceilings and the floor slabs for return air.

(Continued on page 72)

TWO HIGH RISE STRUCTURES FOR NORTHERN VIRGINIA
from the office of W. L. Mayne, AIA & Associates

SILVER, SCHWARTZ & ASSOCIATES Mechanical Consultants
CRAIG, ABIOUSNESS & ASSOCIATES Structural Consultants

The Landover House is a high rise luxury building situated on one of the highest elevations in the City of Alexandria with a clear unobstructed view of the City of Washington and the entire Potomac River basin. The building was laid out on the property so as to provide the maximum number of apartment units with this dramatic view. Landover House contains 345 apartments in the following breakdown: 112 executive efficiencies; 125 one-bedroom apartments; 108 two-bedroom apartments.

In addition, a small amount of commercial space is provided in the lower levels as a service to the tenants. Most apartments are provided with balconies which afford an excellent view of the panorama before the building. On site parking has been provided for 1/4 cars per apartment unit. The building, together with driveways and parking area, occupies less than 50% of the six acre site leaving the balance for amenities such as a swimming pool, badminton courts, fountains and open green area. A roof garden and public areas for the enjoyment of the tenants have been developed, the latter with sauna baths, recreation rooms and a community room.

The building is a 17 story reinforced concrete flat plate design with a brick exterior construction. Heating and cooling are provided through fan coil units in each room, thermostatically controlled from an all gas fired central plant. Steam is generated and supplied to an absorption type chiller for the cooling cycle. Steam generated and fed through a converter provides hot water for the heating cycle. Three high-speed automatic elevators provide efficient vertical transportation for the tenants.

PAGE FIFTY-FOUR

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
Subcontractors and suppliers for Landover House included the following firms:


From Bethesda, Md.: William H. Klinedinst, Inc., masonry; Southeastern Floor Co., resilient tile, wood flooring; Bethesda Builders Supply, Inc., hardware.

Continued on page 70

A NEW OFFICE BUILDING FOR THE PENINSULA
FORREST COILE & ASSOCIATES: Architects

Dramatic building changes on the Peninsula are reflected in the upward trend of a skyline once as flat as the terrain.

A new six-story office building, designed by Forrest Coile & Associates will set a new standard of professional sophistication in the area.

It will include about 4,000 square feet of space on each floor, planned for custom tailoring by the individual tenant’s requirements, with rental rates based on a square foot basis, so that suites of offices or entire floors will be available. Murray and Padgett are rental agents.

The ground floor has been planned for financial institutions and for a drugstore with luncheonette. Complete facilities for doctors and dentists will be included on several floors.

The building will have individually controlled air conditioning in each office, elevator service and private parking facilities for tenants as well as ample space for visitors.

Its site on Warwick Boulevard, next to the Jamestown Apartments, was chosen for its proximity to all Peninsula business points and transportation facilities.

to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1965
This striking facade of blue panels, white glazed bricks, and granitized split-block was designed by Whitmore and Chichester, Architects and built by Barker Construction Co., Inc., all of Richmond. Behind it there are 300,000 cubic feet of mechanized storage and office space to serve Bryant dealers throughout Virginia and northern North Carolina. The warehouse area is custom-designed around the mechanical handling system that quickly moves air conditioners, furnaces and boilers as handily as registers and water heaters. Shipment are received and dispatched by rail, trailer truck, and even by hand over the “City Counter.” The generous parking lot is a great convenience for contractors picking up small items.

In addition to the customary office spaces, there is a showroom where customers may view the latest models plus a classroom in which installers and servicemen are trained. This is a necessity, with Bryant's policy of keeping its representatives abreast of the latest “know how” from the factory and research labs.
An imposing and unusual structure designed specifically to meet the requirements of the Fleet Training Center to be constructed at the Naval Base, Norfolk, has just been lifted from the boards of Clark, Buhr & Nexsen, Norfolk Architects & Engineers, and will shortly be advertised for bids by the Director, Atlantic Division, U.S. Navy Bureau of Yards and Docks.

While the building will be modern in concept and appurtenances, embodying many new training innovations especially designed for utilization as a Technical Training Building, it will harmonize with the Fifth Naval District Headquarters and other structures which it will adjoin. The criteria for this important training facility were prepared under the direction of Captain Robert E. Sinnott, USN, Commanding Officer of the Fleet Training Center, and the design as well as the construction has and will be performed under the cognizance of Rear Admiral Norman J. Drstrup (CEC) USN, Director, Atlantic Division, Bureau of Yards and Docks.

Strict compliance with Bureau directives regarding type of construction and character of facilities has been observed, and design requirements conform to precepts established by the Department of Defense for Value Engineering. It is to be noted that the structure will be three-story, "L"-shaped, containing 86,000 square feet of floor space which provides for classroom, laboratory and administrative functions and, in addition, a 230-man auditorium is included. The building has been designed on a module basis to enable utmost flexibility and to facilitate meeting modifications in space requirements that may be dictated by unforeseeable future developments.

Compartmentation of the structure will provide for training requirements associated with damage control, undersea weapons, radio and ship handling, with supporting administrative and operational services. An unusual feature of the training equipment will be a floating damage control trainer dubbed the "U.S.S. Buttercup" by the Navy. The trainer is by no means a little flower, as it consists of a 48-foot by 28-foot section of a ship's hull, complete with utility, ventilating and electrical systems. The trainer has "designed in" casualties that test the students' ability to repair damage and keep the "Buttercup" afloat.

In keeping with the architectural treatment of adjoining structures, the exterior will be faced with alternating panels of red brick and cast stone, all windows and doors being of aluminum. A fireproof structure is insured through the utilization of a structural steel frame, concrete slabs, masonry walls, all supported on treated wood pile foundations. The interior finish will provide for resilient tile over concrete surfaces with terrazzo floors in lobbies, corridors, stairs, etc. Acoustical finish will be installed in ceilings of all instruction areas. The entire structure will be air conditioned, and illumination will be of a high order of intensity to insure lighting provisions that will be conducive to study and laboratory activities. Construction work is to be prosecuted vigorously to insure completion on schedule now set for summer of 1967.

Jack G. Starr, on the staff of Clark, Buhr & Nexsen, is the Project Manager/Architect and the firm of Fraioli-Blum & Yesselman is the Structural Consultant. Mechanical, electrical, civil and sanitary classifications of the work were performed by the in-house staff of Clark, Buhr & Nexsen.
Construction was completed June, 1965, on a 39,000 square foot Prison Farm building for the City of Danville. The new building is located just a few hundred feet behind the building it is to replace. Due to its inadequate size and facilities, the old building had to be replaced with a building four times as large and with more security precautions for the same number of supervising personnel.

The prison wings are designed so that one man’s supervision is required. There are three dormitory-type prison wings and the guard is in the center of these wings. The walls at the bathing facilities are left low to discourage vandalism and to keep the inmates under surveillance. Each prison wing is divided into three sections. One is the sleeping quarters, large enough to hold 64 men. Another section is the Day Room, where inmates may play cards, read, or watch television. The third section contains the bathing and toilet facilities. Each fixture is a prison type aluminum fixture secured to the floors or walls with vandal-proof screws. Each section is sealed off by security grillwork, having electrically operated doors operated from the supervisor’s position.

Prisoners arrive at the building and are carried into the receiving room where they are recorded and issued new clothing. This room has a detainer pen and is accessible to the laundry storage, thereby requiring only one man to operate this section.

The dining room is divided in the center, thereby dividing the number of men so that they are easier to supervise.

Detention cells have been provided at the opposite end of the building from the prison wings along with trustees’ cells and guards’ bedrooms.

The warden’s office is located so that in time of trouble he may get to any part of the building quickly. Near this office is the records room, consultation room, and weapons storage. A large assembly room has been provided for visiting and also for church services.

The entire building is joined together by one central corridor, making the job of supervision a fairly simple one.

Other facilities include a complete laundry, a sick bay consisting of isolated rooms for inmates with contagious diseases, a separate prison wing for young men to separate them from the hard-core or habitual criminal, and complete kitchen facilities.

The building is designed to house 176 inmates, with provisions for future extension thereby doubling the capacity.
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235 Chester St. Phone MErose 5-4544 FRONT ROYAL, VIRGINIA
The concept of design for this building came from the blending of native building material of Virginia into a unique oriental-contemporary design of today. Native field stone, rustic cedar siding, exposed beams, asbestos shake roofs, and large expanses of glass are used throughout.

Enclosed oriental gardens give an informal and warm atmosphere to the entire surroundings.

This building is designed as a full service bank, including executive offices, conference room, banking area, lounge, coupon booths, vault, and drive-in window. A community room, conveniently located at the rear, offers the neighborhood civic clubs a meeting place that can be used for many purposes.

H. A. Lucas & Sons, Inc., Roanoke general contractors, are handling the (Continued on page 70)

GABLES SHOPPING CENTER
GRAVES CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
General Contractor

The Gables Shopping Center, developed by W. M. Pack and C. R. Reynolds, both natives of Blacksburg, is situated on a 31.3 acre site within the southern corporate town limits of Blacksburg. The site faces U. S. Route 460, is surrounded by residential area, is within three miles of the proposed Industrial Park and within four miles of the Corning Glass plant.

The Shopping Center is approximately 60,000 square feet in area, has parking for 560 cars and, of this date, leases to such major tenants as A & P, Gables Pharmacy, Leggett's, Scott's Stores, High's Ice Cream, a beauty salon, and Firestone.

In addition to the Shopping Center, there are several unattached buildings located adjacent to the site. They are Lendy's Restaurant, one of the largest in the Roanoke-Blacksburg area; Texaco Service Center; and First Federal Savings and Loan Branch. Future plans call for the construction of a professional building in conjunction with the shopping complex, and already discussion is in progress for the expansion of two of the major tenants within the Shopping Center proper.

Construction costs total approximately $1,000,000. These costs include the grading and the construction of the Shopping Center, Texaco and Lendy's. As of this printing, the overall construction is 65% complete. The Shopping Center is of structural steel constructed with light-weight concrete on metal deck. Ninety percent of the roof area is built-up, the remaining ten percent including the canopy is asbestos shingles on wood trusses.

Exterior walls and interior party walls are of masonry with the brick oversized and rustic for economy and (Continued on page 69)
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This building will be constructed at a major intersection of Interstate Route 95 approximately seven miles from Washington, D. C. This intersection is experiencing a very rapid growth with 75,000 people expected within a 3/4 mile radius between 1963 and 1968, including 120 acres of regional shopping. The site sits very high, on the outside of a curve in the highway, exposing the building for several miles in both directions.

The exposed concrete columns and the bay window treatment accentuate the vertical character of the building and the recesses at the top floor create penthouse terraces, leaving the bay windows to continue through the penthouse floor and terminate with their own roofs.

Each floor contains ten apartments: one three-bedroom, one two-bedroom, five one-bedroom, and three efficiencies.
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- HOWARD JOHNSON -

A new building at an existing Howard Johnson's Motel was built to accommodate the increased patronage. The site affords spectacular views of a valley and the mountains of southwestern Virginia. This building was placed high on the hilly site, with the window-walls of one side facing the best outlook, so that the tired traveler might sit in his room, or just outside it, and look over the white roofs and green lawns of the lower buildings, on over the deep valley of Reed Creek, to 4000-foot peaks beyond. The other side looks over pleasant meadows to distant mountains. Through the large glass areas at the ends of the hallways, one can see 50 miles or more up and down the valley.

The interior first floor ceiling beams and exterior porch slabs were of pre-stressed concrete. The second floor ceiling beams, and all roof framing, were of wood.

Room arrangements, appliances, fixtures, etc., follow the usual Howard Johnson program. Heating and cooling was by Remington "Incremental Conditioner" type room units.

The cost of the project was $137,837.00, or $5,743.22 per unit.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

D. W. ALLEN & SON, INC., Hillsville: plumbing, heating, electrical
ARNOLD STONE CO., Greensboro, N. C.: pre-stressed concrete
PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO., Roanoke: glass and glazing
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PAGE SIXTY-SIX

VIRGINIA RECORD
GADSBY URBAN RENEWAL PROJECT

Elevators from the three major structures would provide access to the parking areas.

Servicing of the retail area has been carefully studied. General day-to-day deliveries would be handled from below the building in a service core. Larger shipments would be brought in from side streets during off-peak hours.

All of the basic shapes and forms of the building structures are a reflection of the masses found throughout the old town area of the city. These factors should create a proper scale for the block so that it will be compatible, harmonious and consistent with the atmosphere and charm in the immediate area and make it a unique and outstanding development.
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NEW MARKET, VIRGINIA
Gables Shopping Center
(Continued from page 61)

for best achievement of design.

For the protection of the shopper
and stores, a sloping canopy, with built-in
sign channel, has been provided.

The colonnade of the department
store is constructed of epoxy covered
steel tubes with an infill of brick and
Granlux panels.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
Graves Construction Co., Inc., Blacksburg, gen-
eral contractor, excavating, foundations, masonry,
carpentry, paneling, waterproofing, weatherstripping;
Blacksburg Block & Supply Co., concrete supplier;
Webster Brick Co., Inc., General Shale
Products Corp., and Lighthill Block Co., Inc.,
masonry suppliers; Montague-Bitsco Co., Inc.,
Lynchburg, steel supplier; Vulcraft Corp., Flor-
ence, S. C., steel joists; D&M Concrete
Specialties, Inc., Roanoke, precast concrete;
Tauscher Roof Deck Co., Bristol, Tenn., roof
deck; I. N. McNeil Roofing & Sheet Metal
Works, Roanoke, roofing.

Also, B. H. Tingler, Salem, stone work; Roa-
noke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., windows,
steel doors and gates; Mt. Airy Glass Co., Mt.
Airy, N. C., glazing, window walls; Unit Struc-
tures, Morrisville, N. C., and Timber Truss Co.,
Inc., Roanoke, structural wood; C&Co., Sons,
Inc., Wytheville, painting; Glazed Products, Inc.,
Martinsville, glazed block; John H. Hampshire,
Inc., Roanoke, insulation, acoustical, resilient
tile, plaster; Blacksburg Insulation Co., Inc.,
Roanoke, ceramic tile, terrazzo; Skyline Lumber Co., Inc.,
Roanoke, millwork.

Others were Muny Electric Co., Inc., Nar-
rows, electrical work; Thomas Harris & Company,
supplier of lighting fixtures; Harris Plumbing &
Heating Co., Radford, plumbing, air condition-
ing, heating, ventilating; McClung Lumber Co., Inc.,
Salem, hardware; Stanley R. Capp, Christi-
tiansburg, paving.

A somewhat small but interesting
feature is an "open to the sky" court,
serving the ice-cream parlor, beauty
salon and a proposed ladies' apparel
shop. This court will be landscaped
with dwarf size trees, planting and
benches.

Each store has individual heating
and air conditioning with 75% of the
Shopping Center electrically heated
and air conditioned.

The Center is in a fast growing area
of southwest Virginia and nurtured
by a rapidly expanding college plant
at Virginia Polytechnic Institute, which
is fostering industrial, commercial and
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burg area.

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Low Gap Highway
GALAX, VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA RECORD
NOVEMBER 1965 PAGE SIXTY-NINE
MOUNTAIN TRUST BANK
(Continued from page 61)
excavating, foundations and carpentry. Other subcontractors and suppliers, from the Roanoke-Salem area unless otherwise noted, include the following: Concrete Ready Mixed Corp., concrete; C. E. Young Co., masonry; Structural Steel Co., Inc., steel, handrails; H. A. Gross, Inc., roofing; Larry Francisco, facing stone work; Salem Glass Corp., windows, window walls, gazing; A. P. Hubbard Wholesale Lumber Corp., structural wood.

Others are L. R. Brown, Sr. Paint Co., painting, plastic wall finish; Cunningham-Lewis Corp., insulation; John H. Hampshire, Inc., plaster; Standard Tile Co., Inc., ceramic and resilient tile; Skyline Lumber Co., Inc., millwork; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., steel doors and bucks; Cross Electric Co., Inc., lighting fixtures, electrical work; Widdicomb Plumbing & Heating, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilation; Graves-Humphreys, Inc., hardware.

LANDOVER HOUSE
(Continued from page 55)

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The Rosslyn Building (Continued from page 54) plenum. Year around comfort is assured, using a 4 pipe induction heating and cooling system. Heating and cooling is provided from 2 gas fired low pressure steam boilers which supply steam to an absorption type chiller. In the summer, chilled water is supplied to heating and air conditioning units and induction units and in the winter, steam is supplied to a converter which will supply hot water to the induction units. Individual temperature controls are supplied to control each induction unit so that the tenant has full control of his comfort conditions. The office space is furnished with a suspended lay-in grid type acoustical ceiling with surface mounted fluorescent lights. Office partitioning will utilize drywall construction on steel studs. Interior finishes will be at the option of the tenant. The bronze tinted, heat-absorbing glass will be provided with draperies and all public corridors will be carpeted.

The building structure itself is of reinforced concrete, utilizing flat plate design. The exterior skin is bronze tinted glass set in a Duranodic bronze finished aluminum curtain wall system with brick panels covering two-thirds of the east and west elevations. Initial estimates during the design of the building indicated that, by utilizing brick on the east and west and using the long elevations toward the north and the south, more than $40,000 dollars could be saved in heating and air conditioning equipment.


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CHESAPEAKE, VIRGINIA
Epiphany Methodist Church (Continued from page 42)

the site and will be visible from most of the surrounding area, serving as a community focal point.

The fellowship hall, also square in plan, is one of the two buildings being erected currently. The entire upper floor of this building will be used as a temporary sanctuary. Movable panels will screen the narthex from the sanctuary. This room is lit by tall casement windows glazed with colored glass around the perimeter and by a cupola also glazed with colored glass. Below the cupola is a curb to which will be attached spotlights and general illumination. This space has been designed to be as flexible as possible, allowing a variety of seating arrangements and social functions as well as theater-in-the-round productions.

An annex to this building contains the kitchen and a serving pantry.

The basement has a large activity room, a pullman kitchen, church office, minister’s study, toilets, storage, and mechanical rooms. The activity room and minister’s study open to a sunken court at the street side.

Two classroom buildings are included in the master plan. One of these is being built at this time. The typical classroom building uses a double loaded corridor. Classrooms have floor to ceiling combination fixed and awning windows.

The fellowship hall framing consists of laminated arches framed into the central curb. The roof is three-inch tongue and groove wood deck with cedar shakes as the finish material. Between each arch is a non-bearing wall with a pair of tall casement windows flanking a solid panel finished in battens over plywood on the exterior and gypsum board on the interior. This building is heated by gas-fired forced air with all ducts sized for air conditioning.

The classroom building, now under construction, has face brick on the exterior and painted concrete masonry on the interior. Wood trusses carry the cedar shake roof. All classrooms are heated by forced hot water running through a radiant coil system in the floor slab.

Branch Bank (from page 34)

The motors and blowers which operate the tube system from the remote T.V. drive-in tellers to the inside teller unit are located in a partial basement.

Air conditioning and heating is accomplished by single duct, concealed behind false dome, registers with down floor in plaster “disc” ceiling around perimeter of building and common return. Condenser and compressor unit are located in a well alongside the building.

The concrete dome and tops of all canopies have white five-coat application plastic roofing.

Lighting is accomplished generally by recessed incandescent down-lights in the false dome and strip fluorescent in the cove below, plus daylight from the dome’s “eye”. Each column has cylindrical lights mounted at transom line and emit downward and upward flashing the plaster and concrete discs.

Operation of the bank is expected to begin December of this year.

Fairview School (from page 42)

Subcontractors and suppliers included the following firms:

From Alexandria: Cannon Construction Corp., masonry; Virginia Roofing Corp., roofing, insulation; J. B. Kendall Co., hardware.


From Alexandria: Alexandria, foundations, concrete; Goodman Brothers, Falls Church, masonry; American Stone, Inc., Newington, cast stone sills; Timber Structures, Inc., Haytistville, Md., laminated arches, wood deck; Virginia Plate Glass Co., Falls Church, glazing; Wayne Insulation Co., Inc., Alexandria, insulation; Southern Floors & Acoustics, Inc., Merrifield, acoustical; Dodd Brothers, Inc., Falls Church, plaster and drywall; Worshain & Ciews, Inc., Fairfax, electrical work (Lightstider and Prestolle lighting fixtures); F. W. Harris, Inc., Annandale, plumbing (Kohler fixtures), air conditioning, heating, ventilating; Lexter’s Hardware, Springfield, hardware; Cokesbury, Richmond, chancel furniture.

The general contractor did the excavating and carpentry.

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Page Seventy-Four

Virginia Record

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are used. Total structural steel tonnage is 700 tons. Joist tonnage is 275 tons. Weight of steel per square foot of floor area is 7.1 lbs. The building contains 274,000 square feet. Balconies are simple precast, prestressed concrete slabs welded to steel beam outlookers.

The building has four large penthouse apartments, three and four bedroom types. These and the 13 typical floors contain 186 large apartments, all with balconies. The ground floor is planned to include only utilities, i.e., lobby, offices, laundry facilities, boiler room, etc.

Exterior facing material is brick, glass and metal siding for the penthouse walls which are set back from the building face to allow for terraces. The interior of the building is finished completely in gypsum wallboard, painted. Required fire ratings of 3-hour for floor-ceiling and 3-hour for columns were readily achieved.

Apartments are finished with oak parquet floors, except that resilient tile and ceramic tile are used for kitchen and bathroom floors. Bathroom walls have ceramic tile at the tub only. Extensive use will be made of wall covering for bathroom and corridor walls. Corridor floors will be carpeted. The lobby is mostly glass and, therefore, will be draped; the ceiling is a spray-on acoustic material; floors are impervious or carpeted.

Among the subcontractors and suppliers are McKinney Drilling Co., Alexandria, caissons; American Masonry Construction Corp., Falls Church, masonry; Barber & Ross Co., Washington, D. C., structural steel, steel joists, and Continental Corporation, Falls Church, electrical work.
General contractor was Alexander Building Construction, Inc., of Richmond, with the following subcontractors and suppliers, all Richmond firms unless otherwise noted:


- Also, Harris Painting Contractors, painting; Masonite Corp., Chicago, Ill., paneling; Southern Waterproofing & Concrete Co., Inc., waterproofing; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical, resilient tile; A. Bertozzi, Inc., plasterboard; L. L. Worrell, ceramic tile; H. Beckstoffe's Sons, millwork; The Staley Co., Inc., steel doors and bucks; Welton Co., handrails; Northside Electric Co., electrical work; Garland L. Cole, plumbing; Community Heating and Air Conditioning Co., air conditioning, heating, ventilating.

Foundations, concrete work and carpentry were done by the general contractor.

Richmond Stationery Company

(Continued from page 37)

retail sales room, two private offices and shipping room, and a 1,600 square foot stockroom.


Others were J. S. Archer Co., hollow metal doors and frames, overhead doors; Pleasants Hardware, hardware; E. S. Chappell Co., Inc., caulking & weatherstripping; West Sand and Gravel Co., Inc., sand and gravel; Wallace Ceilings & Sound Conditioning Co., ceilings; Aladdin Tile & Floor Covering Co., floors; Rabe Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; Wade Mechanical Corp., mechanical contractors; E. G. Bowles Co., paving; John De Gaetani, stucco and gypsum wallboard; William Van Settin, painting.
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Smyth County Hospital

(Continued from page 51)

structure, a separate building houses the engineer’s office, locker facilities, and maintenance shop — also, the emergency power generators and control panels, boilers, water heating and storage equipment, and air conditioning chillers and cooling towers. The heat and air conditioning is a 4-pipe hot and chilled water system with air handling units in the main building. Other features include high pressure steam, compressed air, vacuum, nitrous oxide and oxygen piping systems; also, television receivers with closed circuit television, background music and paging system, doctors’ register and nurses’ call, and intercommunications system.

The main building is of fireproof construction with a structural steel frame. The floor structures are concrete on open web joists. Partitions are non-bearing, allowing flexibility. Interior partitions on the ground floor are masonry of structural glazed tile and/or lightweight block. Partitions above the ground floor are plaster on open steel studs for lightweight construction and ease of mechanical and electrical utility installations. The main utilities are contained in the ceiling of the corridors above the removable acoustical panels allowing access to these utilities.

At present, only three stories will be completed for the required 75-bed capacity, with the top two floors being shelled-in.

The exterior materials are of exposed aggregate and glazed brick panels overhanging a sandfaced brick base and flanked by brick end walls. The solarium with southeast exposure is cantilevered from the main building and is boxed by aluminum and porcelain curtain window walls. Selection of materials gives an accenting color scheme of blue and white.

The main feature of the nursing units is the double corridor plan around a central patient care core.

Construction and equipment contract costs are as follows: General contract, $1,424,042.00; accepted alternate — shelling in two additional floors, $153,415.00; Group I equipment (N.I.C.), $136,229.40. The unit cost on the construction of three floors, and including all Group I equipment, is $27.20 per square foot.

Senseny Road Elementary School

(Continued from page 41)

acoustical tile. Side walls are of painted masonry block which absorbs sound and requires a minimum of upkeep.

The school also contains a teachers’ lounge, medical or examining room, complete kitchen facilities with a walk-in freezer, and conduit for a sound and television system.

The total building will enclose nearly 35,000 square feet of space providing 20 classrooms for grades one through six and designed for an additional ten classrooms to be added later. The grounds provide ample playground space away from vehicular traffic, along with walks, drives and parking for more than 25 cars, plus an area for parking five busses to the rear east side of the building.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

(Winchester firms unless otherwise noted)


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Educational TV
(Continued from page 21)
soundproof viewing windows overlook
the studio and future studio areas.
The master control room is 40' square with an engineer's office and repair room and a switchgear room partitioned off from the control and transmitter areas. This room contains the latest in television broadcasting equipment which, together with a 700' high transmitting tower, enables the programs to serve a radius of 50 to 80 miles.

Adjacent to the master control room is a large storage room for film and tape.

The exterior and interior are of painted Solite block which has been laid in an alternating pattern to provide an interesting yet economical texture to the wall surfaces.

The entire building, except for the property storage room, is air conditioned by five heat pumps mounted on the roof. One heat pump conditions the interior spaces of the administration wing. One unit conditions the production studio, one the production control room, one the tape and film storage room, and one the master control room. In addition the outside offices have built-in window units so that each space can be individually controlled.

This facility bears the call letters of WCVE and its channel is 23. It is furnishing to the schools and homes of Virginia a wide variety of excellent educational programs. It also provides school administrators in the area with a means of reaching all teachers visually and simultaneously. The entire region is responding enthusiastically to the services provided by this latest tool in the educational field.

SHIRLEY WAREHOUSE
(Continued from page 45)

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Smith Residence
(Continued from page 43)
massive brick chimneys. Wood cornices and trim recall the elegance of the period. The interior plan was so arranged as to give all but one guest room a view of the water; the living room runs the full width of the house.

From the upstairs rooms, one can look across the bay and see the barrier dunes facing the Atlantic ocean. Richly detailed woodwork, including under-the-window paneling, carved marble fireplace surrounds, cornices and arched openings, as well as pegged floors, provides the requisite elegance for entertaining. A study at the other end supplies a retreat and a place to work. The balance of the first floor contains various service areas, a breezeway with barbecue facilities and a two-car garage with space for water filtering, power generating and general yard storage.

On the second floor, the master bedroom runs the width of the house with adjoining dressing, closet and bath areas. Two guest rooms and their adjoining areas complete the second story. A zoned air conditioning and heating system ensures physical comfort. A split electric panel was provided in case of power failure, whereby one panel can be disconnected from the regular service by throwing a switch and connected to a standby electric generator.

Smith Residence
(Continued from page 43)

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Also from Virginia Beach: Premier Millwork & Lumber Co., windows, paneling, millwork, handrails; Palette & Ives Painting Contractors, painting; M. Greer, plaster; J. B. Rasnake, electrical work; Earl M. Garrett, plumbing (Noland Co., fixtures).

From Norfolk: Buzzy's Fuel Oil Service, insulation, heating; J. C. Law & Son, Inc., wood flooring; Edwin E. Bibb & Co., lighting fixtures; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., hardware; Custom Kitchen Distributors, cabinets and all kitchen appliances.

Also, Clarence E. Swain Tile Co., Portsmouth, stone work, ceramic and resilient tile.
placed on technological subjects, such as science, and shop facilities. In line with this, Hopewell High has the facilities to provide its students with a far more comprehensive program in these fields and to prepare the students for the adult world which they will enter.

**SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS**


Also from Richmond: Modern School Equipment, Inc., chalkboards and tackboards; McL. T. O’Ferrall & Co., acoustical tile, dry hung ceilings, insulation over ceilings; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glazing; Pleasant Hardware, toilet room accessories; Renuble Steel Corp., steel jists, steel roof deck; Rossarie Engineering Co., Inc., metal windows and panel units, vault door, flagpole, metal shelving, plastic glazing panels; Virginia School Equipment Co., Inc., food laboratory equipment.

From Norfolk: Atlantic Equipment Co., kitchens, equipment; Warner Moore & Co., Inc., gymnasium and music department equipment, auditorium seating; Withers-Cay-Utley, Inc., metal doors, frames and partitions; Fire Equipment Engineering Co., fire extinguishers.


The school is a masonry and panel wall structure accented with natural stone, exposed aggregate and porcelain enamel trim. Interior partitions are block with tile wainscot in the public area and polyester wainscot in the instructional facilities.

The school features electric heating throughout. The cafeteria, library and administrative suite are air conditioned and the rest of the building can be air conditioned, a section at a time, by the simple expedient of providing cooling chassis for the incremental heating units.
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became too distant to serve the communities, and minor shopping centers developed for convenience. In time, the extended residential areas themselves became so populated as to become no more than the far reaches of the city proper. As no plans were made to adapt the center of the cities to this phenomenon, something like a group (on)fusion continued the ceaseless geographic spread of residences to such a remoteness from the original city that the clusters seem unattached to anything. They could certainly not be classified as suburban, since they bore no relation to an urban community. As these detached clusters seem to rise out of the earth in no relation to any previous pattern, they so reflect a contemporary condition that they might be called "dist-urban." This reflection of our times has occurred, as was said, through the responsibility of no one. That is to say, no persons or agency produced this disturbia nor the conditions which it reflects. It is, however, also to say that this formless growth, dooming the cities to blight, could have been prevented by vision and energy in city planning. The waste lands that are obliterating the countryside are like weeds: no one is responsible for weeds either—in the sense of planning, planting, and cultivating weeds. They are the results of negligence.

It is very late in the day to try to check the present trend, and it will not be affected significantly by such make-shift measures as some downtown civic center. The trend can only be checked by heroic measures which anticipate the future instead of closing a battered door after the horses are gone.
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