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The Passing of an Old Park

The park of the Old Soldiers' Home in Richmond belonged in the earliest memories of life, and also the most formative because this home for Confederate soldiers provided a tangible link with the past of our people. In those long days wooden barracks formed an open-ended quadrangle, with the double-awnings on the fronts facing the enclosed, shaded lawn. At all hours of the day, the veterans could be seen lounging on the balconies, strolling through the park and sitting on the benches. They were all neatly dressed in the cadet-gray cloth of the "regulation" Confederate uniform, which few wore for any length of time during the war and some never before they became "veterans." Despite the numbers of them, the old men were lonely for companionship from the "outside" and hungry for attention. When we visited them, they entertained us with tall tales of the war, and each one had a tendency to say that all the others were liars. Yet, I heard there a story—which seemed the wildest of all—about a group of armed quartermasters firing between the spokes of their wagon-wheels against a mass of Yankee cavalry, while protecting the wagon-train until they were saved by Jeb Stuart. Years later, in researching, I came across records of this incident which occurred at the crossing of the Potomac on Lee's retreat on Gettysburg. Because of the memories of "color" provided by the nameless veteran, I wrote the incident into a story which was my first sale to a "name" magazine, the Atlantic Monthly.

When a veteran died, a bell would toll, heard through the neighborhoods in the vicinity of the park. When I returned to Richmond, the last bell had long since tolled. The barracks were gone, and all that remained of the buildings were the bite frame chapel at the Grove Avenue end and the old brick administration building (which had housed Stonewall Jackson's "Little Sorrel," mangily preserved and saddled) at the end of the park adjoining the beautiful grounds of the Virginia Historical Society. On the western side of the park ran the low wide white building which served as a home for Ladies of the Confederacy, and on the east side, fronting on the Boulevard, rose the handsome building of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. These two new buildings, set off by the background of the old Administration museum of Fine Arts. These two new buildings, set off by the background of the old Administration building (which had housed Stonewall Jackson's "Little Sorrel," mangily preserved and saddled) at the end of the park adjoining the beautiful grounds of the Virginia Historical Society. On the western side of the park ran the low wide white building which served as a home for Ladies of the Confederacy, and on the east side, fronting on the Boulevard, rose the handsome building of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. These two new buildings, set off by the background of the old Administration...
NEW LOCATION FOR LUMBER AND MILLWORK FIRM

SHIFLETT AND GRESHAM, AIA
Architects

BRANDT AND MORSE
Mechanical Engineers

TAYLOR HOGAN
(The Furniture Studio)
Interiors

TORRENCE AND DREELIN
Structural Engineers

BARKER CONSTRUCTION
CO., INC.
General Contractor

RUFFIN AND PAYNE, INC., one of Virginia's oldest and largest lumber and millwork firms, is celebrating its 75th anniversary in a new location.

Forced to move their entire plant and facilities because of construction of Route 64, the firm chose a site in Henrico County on Laburnum Avenue at Vawter Street. The new construction and moving of facilities was completed without interruption or loss of a single day's work in plant operation.

The office building portion of the project was designed by Thomas Orfham of the Richmond firm of Shiflett and Gresham, Architects.

The office building is placed in a key control area on the site, and separate from all the other buildings to provide openness and landscaping. The owners wanted the building design to combine as many wood and material

← President's Office
products as possible with other traditional materials and to have the building express these materials as well as utility, comfort and openness. The 9,000 square foot building, as completed, is ill display room. Although only a mall area is set aside as formal sales and display area, some 15 varieties of aneling and wood finishes have been used on walls of the different areas. Included are teak, walnut, pecan, elm, cherry, oak, birch, cypress and butternut in different finishes as well as Arkansas Pine solid wood paneling in two finishes.

In addition to display and public ttes areas on the first floor, there is kitchen and dining room for employees.

Additional offices and a large drafting room occupy the second floor.

Doors, windows, siding, ceilings, soffits, fascias, counters, wall paneling, insulation and hardware are all products made or distributed by Ruffin and Payne.

The multi-million dollar corporation existed in 1892 as a modest coal and wood yard, and the millwork and building products trade came about almost by accident. Initially, only a small sideline of lumber was carried, but by 1900, sales had expanded to other lime and cement and dairy feed to dairy farmers on the outskirts of Richmond.

By 1909, the lumber and building business had far outstripped other sales and expansion called for lumber storage sheds. Coal and feed products were dropped in 1912, as the building were entered full scale. Millwork business continued to climb, and additional buildings were added as needed. Ruffin and Payne weathered the depression of the early thirties, only to be burned out in 1939, when the entire mill operation was destroyed. With the help of friends at the old Richmond Woodworking Company, Ruffin and Payne met its millwork commitments and by the summer of 1940, a new mill was in operation at the old.

Although design had brought on cost of the company’s expansion in the first seventy years, it was chance at brought on the biggest move of Ruffin and Payne’s location at 21 Fifth Avenue lay in the path of interstate 64, and moving was no longer a matter of choice. After accomplishing the move and riting the firm’s 75th Anniversary year in the new location, Tom Ruffin, Ruffin and Payne president, said, “Supplying the home building industry will be an ever expanding job to keep pace with the housing demands of a rapidly expanding population. Our new facilities and our 75 years of experience put Ruffin and Payne in an ideal position to do the job.”

With the design of architect Tom Gresham and the interior decorating of Taylor Hogan, A.I.D., The company is well prepared to display its many products.

SALES OFFICE ➔

tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1967

PAGE SEVEN
The constantly increasing variety and sophistication of electric environmental control systems, particularly heating and cooling, has created a need for logically presented information on the subject for architects and engineers.

The Electrical Design Library, which is meant to help fill that need, is a non-promotional, comprehensive, continuing survey of system types and their potentialities, with emphasis upon integrating environmental systems into design concepts.

Straightforward, factual, exposition permits appraising systems in relation to an overall architectural problem.

**LIBRARY MATERIALS ARE OF TWO KINDS:**

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2. Reprints of pertinent articles from the authoritative magazines in the field, both those published in America and abroad.

Among the specific subjects covered are:

- Advanced unitary systems.
- Trends in lighting design.
- The relationship between systems and aesthetics.
- Approaches to making feasibility studies.
- Integration of lighting with heating and cooling.
- Principles, logic, and potential of heat/light systems.
- The variety and range of electric environmental systems.
- Flexibility: provisions for system expansion and occupancy change.
- Reliability of electric systems.
- Application presentations of existing and prototype systems for schools, stores, office buildings, restaurants, religious buildings, recreation facilities, etc.

In the near future all architects and engineers in Virginia will be invited to attend a meeting, in their localities, for the showing of the film, "Eureka", and a further explanation of the Electrical Design Library. Should you desire additional information prior to the meeting, please contact the Virginia Chapter, NECA, office—4905 Radford Avenue, Room 209, Richmond, Virginia, 23230. 'Phone 359-2234.
Sweet Briar College Chapel

OLIVER and SMITH, AIA
Architects

The Sweet Briar Memorial Chapel stands as the focal point of the residential quadrangle, at the east end of the Sweet Briar College Campus in Sweet Briar, on a steeply inclined hill. Location of the Chapel was determined by a desire for it to be in the center of the students' daily life. Every Sweet Briar student must pass the Chapel many times a day. Completion or beneficial occupancy was on April 7, 1966 and the dedication to the religious service of the college was on Sunday, April 23, 1967.

The Chapel is cruciform in shape, 13'-0" x 61'-4", including shallow canopists with an added portico with four stone columns supporting the pediment. In keeping with other buildings at Sweet Briar, the exterior of subdued red brick laid in Flemish bond. Architrave, pediment columns and trim are limestone. The Chapel has a slate roof with a copper roofed spire rising 125 feet above the surrounding landscape.

The design is modified American-georgian architecture characteristic of the late 17th and 18th centuries and follows other campus buildings in detailing.

The main Chapel, with one public entrance, has the traditional design consistent with the exterior. The size and arrangement of the main Chapel was controlled by the number of people served, the form of worship and the housing of the organ.

The Chapel seats approximately 75, plus a balcony choir. The limited transept seating is for overflow and special choral programs. The Chapel is non-denominational, although the services generally follow the Episcopal format.

(Continued on page 68)
British Tobacco Machinery Firm

J. ROBERT CARLTON & ASSOCIATES
Architects & Engineers

KENNETH R. HIGGINS
Landscape Architect

DICKERSON, INCORPORATED
General Contractors

PHYLISS CHANDLER, A.I.D.
(Sterns Office Furniture)
Interior Decorator

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- Howard P. Foley & Co., Richmond
  electrical work
- J. W. Bastian & Co., Richmond
  plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating
- Grinnell Co., Richmond
  sprinkler
THE RAPIDLY EXPANDING Molins Machine Company, Inc., the American Organization of the British Molins Organization Limited, manufacturers of Tobacco Machinery, moved from their old location, 1716 Summit Avenue, in Scott's Addition, to their new 42,400 square foot plant on Carolina Avenue, off Laburnum Avenue, in 1966. This move was headed by Vice President, Jim Morris, who understands the need for pleasant visual surroundings, as well as economical construction.

The theme of pleasant surroundings, within a strict budget, has been tastefully carried out in the 12,000 square foot executive offices, drafting room and general administrative area. The office area and plant are connected by a cafeteria and rest room area.

The factory portion of the building is divided into engineering offices, storage and manufacturing. The manufacturing plant is framed in precast-preressed concrete columns, beams and double-tee roof panels. The main feature of this portion of the building is a bay 45 feet wide and 25 feet clear height spanned by a bridge crane, which travels the length of the bay, with modern trucking facilities.

The rear portion of the building, 60 feet wide and 218 feet long, is a complex machine and welding shop with air cooling to insure comfortable conditions for the employees. There is a receiving dock and heat treat area in this portion of the machine shop.

Fire protection sprinkler piping, compressed air piping and gas piping are routed throughout the manufacturing plant in color coded piping taking an interesting geometric painting against the background of the white precast double-tee ceiling. The fluorescent lights recessed between the legs of the double-tees combined with the painted white reflective background, gives a very economical lighting system.

This beautifully landscaped, and attractive building, is a worthy home for the North American Headquarters of his world wide corporation.

The facility itself plus the attractive office on page 10, and the work spaces and cafeteria on this page are visual proof of the "pleasant surroundings" at Molins Machine Co.
THE SEVEN HILLS SCHOOL is located in Lynchburg and was conceived in 1961 as a college preparatory school for girls. It began operation in a large remodeled residence of transitional American-Gothic design.

By 1964 the Board of Trustees cognizant of the rapid growth of the school realized that additional space and facilities were necessary in order to carry out the fully rounded program required of a certified secondary school.

The new addition is somewhat contemporary in design but tied to the existing building by special architectural treatment. It includes a teacher's lounge, secretary's office, three classroom rooms, a combined biology and chemistry laboratory, a much needed all-purpose room, kitchen, locker area, shower rooms, and a large entrance gallery completely glazed across the front side of this building.

Plans also called for sizing the all-purpose room in such a way that the large existing brick garage ties into directly at the rear and affords much needed storage space for that facility.

The exterior of the addition consists of brick veneer, matching the original building, with stone trim and built up roof for one wing and with exposed laminated arches, wood roof deck and extensive glazing for the all-purpose room wing. The upper portion at one end of this space is enclosed with multi-colored translucent "Kal-wall" panels.

(Continued on page 69)
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The Second Presbyterian Church of Waynesboro was built in successive stages over a period of fifteen years. These constructions were made without benefit of a coherent master plan, indeed in some instances without benefit of professional architectural services. An unanticipated growth in the highly industrialized neighborhood required the creation of a new worship room or Sanctuary and for this work and the related creation of an ultimate master plan the Office of Milton Grigg, F.A.I.A., now Grigg, Wood & Brown, of Charlottesville was retained. A strong building committee, ably directed by the Pastor, the Reverend Ralph M. Piland, was receptive to
requirements of the architect for diligent study of the background of Presbyterian worship and the contemporary trends in expressing their historical heritage and the present day renewal of congregational worship. This, combined with a strong appreciation of craftsmanship inherent in the community, produced a straightforward, honest and truly functional space.

It was required that the corporate or gathered nature of the congregation be expressed in the seating arrangement. It was required that the unique policy of the relationship of Clergy to Elders inherent in Presbyterian organization be expressed. It was required that the quality of Word and Sacrament symbolized in the pulpit and table-font be symbolized. In the latter item of furnishing the building possesses a unique element. Recalling the usage in an early Christian Church, St. John’s in Thysreos, the communion table and altar have been combined in a single functional sacramental element. It was required that the strong musical emphasis traditional in the congregation be recognized but that it not be allowed to dominate the service. For this reason the choir is arranged as a part of the congregation, being seated in the rear slightly elevated tiers enveloped in an acoustical reflecting shell.

The interior effect is one of extreme simplicity as required by the taste and program of the congregation. The simplicity is dramatically relieved, however, by the stained glass which occurs on the two side walls. The glass is monolithic and is built integrally with the brick work. The abstract pattern is designed by the architect and the

(Continued on page 70)
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To help meet the need for living accommodations for out-of-town students at Norfolk’s Old Dominion College, the Harrington Development Corporation has constructed an apartment “residence” house for upper-class women students. The “Harrington House” is the first residence hall for students at Old Dominion College to provide college approved, apartment type housing on a near-campus site. The developers consider that the cooperative boarding will serve as an education toward independent living.

The project is directed toward sophomore, junior and senior women students who, because of their greater maturity and adjustment to college are considered to be ready for this type of facility.

Harrington House is a structural steel framed building, constructed with a concrete floor slab supported on open web steel joists. The exterior walls are brick masonry; the interior partitions are sheet rock wallboard on metal studs.

The building contains 20 apartments, four apartments on each of five floors above the ground floor. On the ground floor are an appropriately furnished party room, an apartment for the resident manager, the lobby and a laundry room.

The building is air conditioned with water to air heat pump units and individual controls in each apartment.

Each apartment includes a fully equipped kitchen with dish washer, garbage disposal, refrigerator, and electric range and oven.

Individual lounge-dining and study rooms will enable the six girls who share the apartment to find places for study, recreation or sleep independently of the needs of the other occupants.

The building is located less than five minutes from the campus of Old Dominion College at 1024 Gates Avenue in the West Ghent residential area.

The residence will start operation for the fall term of 1967. Applications from students are currently being received.
A new office and manufacturing plant for the Electra Motors division of Litton Industries, Inc., was opened in January. Located on Interstate 95 near Ashland, the 210 x 140 foot rectangular building was designed by J. Robert Carlton & Associates. It is one story, of grey brick and block with interior partitions of black and plaster board. The roof is built up over perlite on a metal deck. Floors are of concrete covered with carpet or vinyl. Windows are of grey tinted glass.

In addition to the architectural interest the building creates, its location in Virginia is another interesting story. According to the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, this is how it happened:

**Industrial Development in Ashland**

**ELECTRA MOTORS**
**DIVISION OF LITTON INDUSTRIES, INC.**

J. ROBERT CARLTON & ASSOCIATES
Architects—Engineers—Interiors

CONQUEST MONCURE & DUNN, INC.
General Contractors

How do you get a new industry for Virginia? What are the ingredients that go into a presentation to the top management people who will influence the decision to move or expand?

The activity surrounding the courting of industrial prospects differs dramatically in each instance, depending on the prospects' needs and type of business. However, the following study of one new Virginia corporate citizen offers an insight into the competitive field of industrial development.

In the fall of 1965, W. L. Heartwell, the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce's director of industrial development called on Mr. Arval Morris, president of Electra Motors, in Anaheim, California. The visit with Morris was part of a two-week presentation campaign to California based growth industries.

Advance planning and research had indicated that many fine firms had grown up in California since the end of World War II. These firms had prospered, had good management and had progressed to the point of needing East Coast facilities to supply expanding nation-wide markets. Electra was in this category.

A presentation, expressly tailored for Electra was included in Heartwell's briefcase. And, advance homework by the State Chamber had turned up what proved to be the requirements of the company if they did indeed look to Virginia.

VIRGINIA RECORD
Heartwell later recalled the first meeting with Morris saying, "Arval Morris was already practically sold on Virginia on the basis of his continued visits to Hot Springs for meetings of NEMA."

The points stressed by Heartwell in that initial meeting were Virginia's ideal business climate, the productivity of Virginia employees, the training assistance offered by the state government and the unique location of Virginia in Electra's east coast distribution picture. Complementing the fact that Virginia was centrally located on the East Coast, was the rapid development of the interstate highway system and the opportunities it afforded Electra, a company utilizing truck transportation.

Industrial development is a team effort in Virginia. All agencies must, and do, work closely in handling prospects. (This was dramatically demonstrated in the Electra location. In this case, Heartwell had called on Mr. Morris early in his trip to the West Coast. The next day, with more than a week of additional calls to be made, Heartwell heard from Morris. Morris was ready to take a look at Virginia the next day.

With much work to be done, the team effort was put into practice. Heartwell called a representative from the Governor's Division of Industrial Development and an agent from VEPCO. Electra was interested in a site along Interstate 95 between Fredericksburg and Colonial Heights. Both men were briefed fully on Electra requirements and agreed to meet the company's top management representatives and show them this area of Virginia.

After several days of site searching and examination of labor supply, the town of Ashland and a location adjacent to Interstate 95 was selected. While this took place, Heartwell remained in California and continued his planned itinerary of business calls, knowing that his prospect was in capable hands.

The remainder of the Electra story is well-known. How the town of Ashland and Hanover County joined together to provide water and sewage for the plant ... another example of teamwork needed in locating new industry. How the state cooperated in setting up a training program that impressed Electra management. And, more importantly, how Electra has been accepted as a good neighbor in the community.

The Electra plant was dedicated in April of 1967. Governor Godwin was guest of honor and spoke at the opening ceremonies. Arval Morris responded to the Governor's address saying, "We are pleased to be here, and extremely gratified by the cooperation of all parties involved." He specifically complimented the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, the officials of the state government, VEPCO, and the governing bodies of Ashland and Hanover County. Morris closed by stating, "My only wish is that as well as having a Virginia located company, I also could claim to be a Virginian."

To many of us in industrial development, Arval Morris is a Virginian.
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Architects
WILLIAM W. MOSELEY and VINCENT J. CILIMBERG, JR.
Partners-in-Charge

WILEY & WILSON
Mechanical & Electrical Consultants
HENRY W. ROBERTS
Structural Consultant

PAUL E. OVERSTREET CONSTRUCTION COMPANY—General Contractor

THE LATEST BUILDING completed at the New Western State Hospital site is composed of two main first-floor levels with a partial second story and is designed for recreation and occupational therapy.

It contains such facilities as an auditorium-gymnasium, indoor game room, lounge, library, canteen, multi-purpose room/classroom, barber shop, art room, home economics areas, music room and rehabilitation shops. Outside of the building are a softball diamond, tennis courts and a handball court.

Designed by Marcellus Wright and Partners, the new building is of brick, grey glass and cast stone. Other details include floors of vinyl-asbestos and concrete with composition block flooring in the gym; built-up roof with white chip surface and aluminum windows.

This facility closes one end of a quadrangle of buildings which have been erected during the eighteen year period the new complex of buildings has been under development.

The building contains approximately 52,885 square feet of total floor area in a basic wall-bearing structure system. It is supplied with steam from the Institution's central powerhouse at the New Western State site.

The auditorium-gymnasium is air conditioned and the building's mechanical systems have been designed to allow the addition of future air conditioning in certain other portions of the building.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Paul E. Overstreet Construction Co., Bedford, was general contractor and worked on foundations, masonry, steel, steel roof deck, stone work, windows, and carpentry. Other firms were, from Staunton: L. R. Shull & Son, excavating; Transit Mixed Concrete Corp., concrete; Homer L. Yount, plaster; Standard Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile. Salem firms were: Old Va. Brick Co., Inc., brick; and W. E. Robertson Co., painting & plastic wall finish. From Verona: Augusta Steel Corp., steel joists & roof deck; Hale Electric Co., Inc., electrical work.

Richmond firms were: Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; Manson and Utley, Inc., acoustical; W. Morton Northern & Co., Inc., resilient tile and Guy Smith Hardware, Inc., toilet accessories and finish hardware.

Peninsula Junior Nature Museum and Planetarium

DEER PARK - NEWPORT NEWS

PAGE TWENTY-TWO

VIRGINIA RECORD
The Peninsula Junior Nature Museum and Planetarium was dedicated at 2:00 P.M., November 13, 1966, by Mills E. Godwin, Jr., Governor of Virginia. Governor Godwin was introduced to a crowd of about five hundred people gathered on the lakeside lawn by State Senator Hunter B. Andrews of Hampton.

The Museum which was sponsored jointly by the Junior League of Hampton Roads and the Warwick Rotary Club as a public service project, owes much of its existence to the individual efforts of Mr. Harry H. Wason, who as the Rotary President must be credited with the conceptual thinking and leadership that ultimately achieved the facility. Wason's efforts were immeasurably assisted by John Ripley Forbes, President of the National Science for Youth Foundation.

The structure was designed by the Peninsula architectural firm of Rancorn, Wildman and Krause and includes a 100-seat Planetarium. Additional spaces housed are: A Great Room (main exhibit hall), Live Animal Room and kitchen, workshop, library-lab, Lecture Hall to seat 100 and associated administrative offices and building service areas. The fully climate-controlled building cost about $50,000 complete.

Structural details of the 2-story 50x150 foot facility include: built-up roof with asphalt shingles; Andersen casement windows and floors of vinyl-asphalt, carpet and slate over concrete.

The photographs on the facing page show a view of the Nature Museum-Planetarium complex from across the lake, an interior view of the "Great Room" in the museum and, in the smaller picture, Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr. making his Dedication Address on November 13, 1966. Above, is an interior view showing the Planetarium. Seated in the foreground, left to right, are W. H. Bowditch, Governor Godwin and Mrs. Godwin. Below, a different view of the building as seen from the entry approach.

RANCORN, WILDMAN & KRAUSE
Architects & Interior Designers

VANSANT & GUSLER — Mechanical & Electrical Consultants

NICE BROTHERS, INC. — General Contractors

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

Nice Brothers, Inc., Newport News, was general contractor and also did excavating, foundations, roof deck, structural wood, carpentry, waterproofing and weatherstripping. Other Newport News firms were: Colony Equipment Corp., concrete; Cain Iron Works, steel roof deck, R. R. Houston Sheet Metal Works, roofing; Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., glazing; Mallory Electric Co., lighting fixtures & electrical work and Warwick Plumbing & Heating Corp., plumbing fixtures, heating, and ventilating.

Norfolk firms were: D. A. Sprinkle Masonry Co., masonry; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., steel; Ferrell Linolum & Tile Co., Inc., acoustical; Jayen Tile Corp., resilient tile and Baker Sheet Metal Corp., hardware. And from Hampton: E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting; Economy Insulating Co., insulation; McPhatter & Son, plaster; Ceramic Tile & Marble Co., ceramic tile and R. F. Slaughter Lumber Co., millwork.

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Minnie Howard School is one of two existing schools in Alexandria to be altered and extended to satisfy the new middle school program. The city's three middle schools are now operating in "temporary quarters" in that they occupy elementary or high school space not designed for their program of instruction. The existing structure in this case was originally designed as an elementary school for 600 students, grades one through seven. As a middle school, it will serve 1,200 students in grades seven and eight.

The architects Saunders & Pearson, of Alexandria, were given a program which increases the size of the school by about 130%. Classroom count for regular academic instruction was increased by 25%; library facilities were increased by 250%; laboratory space was required for health, music, science, art, industrial arts and homemaking and gymnasium facilities were required for a complete physical education program.

The architectural solution attempts to make the most of existing conditions. Because of the location of some facilities, extension is required immediately adjacent to these. Such is the case at the library and cafeteria. Also, the location of the gymnasium was dictated by location of the athletic field. The site is basically rectangular. However its frontage is more than three times its depth and has an 8% slope for half its length. For this reason the new construction has been planned for three levels. A two-level classroom wing and a single level entrance and locker lobby wing have been added to the west side of the existing T-shaped building formed around a landscaped court. The locker lobby wing was developed to satisfy several requirements. First, it was necessary to provide additional space to house the 1,200-plus student lockers needed. Only about half of the required lockers can be installed along new corridor walls in the conventional manner. Any attempt to install lockers in existing corridors would be prohibitively expensive because of having to recess them into existing construction that contains extensive plumbing, electrical and architectural finish work. A second reason is to provide a more complete interior circulation pattern by connecting the extremities of the existing west wing and the new classroom wing. This connection allows two paths of travel between the classroom area and the shop and lab area, rather than restricting all traffic to one minimal width corridor. Third, it was necessary to alleviate an existing transportation problem. It is now necessary to load and unload students at a parking bay contiguous with Braddock Road, a main thoroughfare. To provide completely on-site loading and unloading facilities is desirable and less hazardous. Since the westernmost part of the site is little used at present, it was felt that the new driveway, parking area, loading area, and locker lobby wing made more efficient use of the site. The gymnasium, auxiliary gymnasium, and locker room facilities have been arranged as a separate unit between the lower level of the existing building and the athletic field at the east end of the property.

(Continued on page 70)
THE PHOTOGRAPH of the new Chronic Facility for Petersburg General Hospital shows the new wing to the right, and the existing building to the left. Foundations were such that the engineers selected caissons for the support of the building. Besides their being suitable for the purpose, the noise from pile driving was avoided.

The new facility provides 137 regular beds and 20 psychiatric beds, along with complete rehabilitation services, occupational therapy, physical therapy, and practical nursing program. Most of the floors have a Day Room and Dining Room, and on the seventh floor there is quite a large recreation and meeting area with kitchen and serving facilities. Closed circuit T.V. will be used for teaching and entertainment. Mr. George E. Bokinsky, the adminis-
The typical floor plan indicates a utility core at approximately the center of the building with nurses' station opposite the new elevators. This area connects directly to the existing building by open corridor so that the elevators are serving the new as well as the existing area.

It is expected that the building will be completed and ready for occupancy by late summer of 1967.
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THE SITE for this project, the former Dolley Madison School in Arlington, has a beautiful view of Washington, D.C., and is adjacent to the Army-Navy Country Club golf course. It is on Interstate 95 (Shirley Highway), 2 miles from the Pentagon and minutes from downtown Washington, D.C.

The 4.9 acre site allows a maximum of 12 stories, not to exceed 125 feet, and a density of 360 apartment units, with a maximum coverage of 50 percent. The coverage includes building, parking, driveways and roads.

The shape and design of the apartment house presents an excellent solution to this site. A 1-story drop from front to back allows a parking garage to be on grade at the front and on grade at the back. Service at one end allows moving vans and service trucks to back into the building eliminating the viewing of this operation by the tenants on the balconies above.

A continuous cantilever of 5'-8" allows a number of significant design and construction considerations name-

Continued on page 71)

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Dittmar Corp. of Arlington, was general contractor and did excavating, foundations, masonry work, carpentry, painting, paneling, waterproofing, and weatherstripping. Other Arlington firms were: Va. Clay Products Corp., masonry supplier; Union Wallpaper, vinyl wall finish and Compe & Son, plaster. Alexandria firms were: McKinney Drilling Co., caissons; Battis Roof Co., roofing and Clarendon Plumbing & Heating, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating.

Other firms were: Va. Concrete Co., Inc., Springfield, concrete; Solite Corp., Richmond, aggregate; Lehigh Portland Cement, Allentown, Pa., cement; Precast Corp., Corpus Christi, Tex., tendon supplier; W. T. Industries, Inc., Baltimore, Md., windows; Arlington Insulation, Merrifield, insulation; R. L. Barton, Vienna, acoustical; Harvey Floors, Fairfax, resilient tile; Flooring Contractors, Inc., Rockville, Md., wood flooring; Metal Products, Inc., Cheverly, Md., balcony rails; Interstate Electric, Merrifield, lighting fixtures; L. T. Boutin, Vienna, electrical work. Also, Franklin Marble & Tile Co., Inc., terrazzo; Colonial Building Supply, Inc., steel doors & bucks, Arrow locksets, Miami Carey bath cabinets, Norton Closers, rough & finish hardware, reinforcing and masonry materials; Armor Elevators, elevator—all from Washington, D.C.

VIRGINIA RECORD
AUGUST 1967
PAGE TWENTY-NINE
THE LINCOLNIA Methodist Church, designed by Vosbeck-Vosbeck and Associates, is adjacent to a very busy local highway and is on the fringe of a commercial area. Some years ago, an earlier building was constructed which consists of classrooms and a fellowship hall on the upper floor. This is a pseudo-traditional building that does not satisfy the congregation in portray ing their Church. As the Church membership continued to grow, the congregation concluded that the next unit of construction should be the Sanctuary unit and that it should physically tie into their existing building and, therefore, a requirement of contrast rather than complete blending was made.

Because of the high ground being close to the noise of the traffic, considerable thought was given to whether the placement of the Sanctuary should be on the high or lower ground. A scheme was developed that protected the interior of the building from traffic noise and still presented the character that the congregation required for their new Sanctuary. The congregation also presented the requirement of hav-
The interior of their Sanctuary reflect the maximum liturgical significance of the Methodist Church.

The resulting arrangement provides a fan shaped Sanctuary converging on a very symbolic altar in the chancel area, and locates the choir in a rear loft. In addition, a large narthex was provided where there could be a social hour after the Church service and which could serve as a transition to the existing building.

The exterior is very simply shaped, and constructed completely of masonry, using the fan shape of the inside and with overlapping wall breaks to give a rich play of natural lighting on the inside and a dramatic accent of artificial lighting at night from the exterior. The cross topped tower is also a very simple shape and can be viewed from both up and down the highway. This exterior design was chosen in order that the building be as clean and straight forward as possible in a rather high density, complex neighborhood.

At the Fall Meeting of the Virginia Chapter of The American Institute of Architects, Vosbeck-Vosbeck and Associates were cited for excellence in design carried out with sophistication and careful attention to detail in a biennial competition of work completed by Virginia architects during the past five years.

**SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS**

- Whyte Construction Co., Inc., Arlington
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- Ruffin & Payne, Inc., Richmond
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- Fairfax Electric Service Co., Fairfax
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IN THE SOUTHWEST redevelopment area of Washington, D.C., various parks and playgrounds are being updated for the recreation and enjoyment of the community. Lansburgh Park playground, nestled among the high rise apartments and redevelopment housing, is one of these areas.

The problem of utilizing the raw land to its maximum potential and at the same time constructing low-maintenance areas and vandal-proof structures, fell on the National Park Service and its project architects, Thomas J. Madigan and Leroy Skillman.

The areas of the park were divided into open spaces, play areas, sitting areas, promenades and pavilions, allowing for random access and free circulation throughout the park. The natural topography was retained by landscape architect Skillman giving a variety of views within the park itself and permitting private areas for those who desired them.

The pavilions were designed around a basic sixteen foot module by architect Madigan. This module was a multiple of the overall park module of four feet. The desired atmosphere for the structure was one of cheerfulness, relaxation and complete freedom in use and appearance. This was achieved by creating a series of gracefully curved canopies open to the view on all sides and by the use of gay colors to stimulate a desire to use the park.

These canopies form the pavilions which are 16 feet square and 14 feet high. In some instances the pavilion modules are clustered to form groups. In others they are freestanding single units. One cluster of four pavilions is raised above the promenade level on a platform and is reminiscent of the village bandstand of years gone by.

Each pavilion is constructed of a metal frame supported by round steel columns. These frames are slightly cantilevered to make the canopies about 21 1/2 feet square. This design afforded a larger shaded area beneath the pavilions. The frames were covered with 3/16" thick yellow plexiglas which was easily formed to the re-

(Continued on page 72)
The first unit of the master development plan for the Inverness Montessori School in Potomac, Maryland, designed by Vosbeck-Vosbeck and Associates, was completed in 1966. The architectural design of this private school for children aged 3 to 9 years, facilitates performance of the Montessori teaching method. The Montessori system of teaching emphasizes the training of the senses and aims at self-education through guidance rather than controlling the activities of children. The psychological implications in room design, room relationships, and the plan of the complete school formed the primary design criteria. The scale of the buildings and their interior design are similar to the home environment to which children are accustomed. The school design has warmth and intimacy that has been developed to help the children feel they are in a home-like environment rather than in a formal school building.

Classroom design has been arranged so that each room is self-contained where the entire activity of the class can be conducted within a single environment that includes all required furnishings and storage spaces. Toilets are included in the classrooms for the three to six year old children.

Flexibility in design was also a major consideration so that, when required, classrooms could be opened to each other to provide for wider ranges of activity for pupils that would permit greater mixing of ages.

The architectural and interior design of this Montessori school is positively developed to encourage self-learning and play, and to stimulate initiative in children. The building is far removed from resemblance to an institution. Each classroom has direct access to exterior paved and landscaped play areas and the overhang of the eaves provides some shelter.

The school is located on a heavily wooded hillside, of irregular shape with varied contour, and is approached by way of a bridge. Careful attention
The blending of the building with the natural features is self-evident. The vee-shape of the roof structure blends easily with the topography. The exterior of the building is of warm tan face brick with dark stained woodwork. The structure is of wood construction.

The administrative area has been separated from the teaching areas so that student use of this section is not required except on unusual occasions. The teachers and the children have their own entrances.

An observation room is centrally located in relation to the classrooms so that teachers in training can study student activities without distracting the children.

Vosbeck-Vosbeck and Associates received an Award of Merit given by the Virginia Chapter, the American Institute of Architects, in the fall of 1966, for the Inverness School.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

- Glen Construction Co., Inc., Rockville, Maryland was the general contractor.
- Others from Maryland include: Weather-tite Manufacturing Corp., Hagerstown, roofing; M. E. Staley, Gaithersburg, windows; Bussey, Lathing & Plastering, Bethesda, plaster; G. Leonard Daymude Co., Kensington, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, heating.

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Aside from the general space criteria and spatial relationships ordinarily presented to an architect when he is commissioned to design a secondary school, the King George County School Board and Superintendent Lawrence W. Roller outlined several basic requirements and innovations which eventually shaped the final design of the King George Consolidated High School:

A. It must be a completely air conditioned school, suited to year-round occupancy.

B. Instructional spaces must be adaptable to a highly individualized and flexible programming system which will include ordinary class sizes, large lecture groups, small group conferences and seminars, split periods between lecture and lab work, and between supervised instruction and independent study.

C. The interior spaces must have a degree of flexibility with the capability of being rearranged as future instructional methods and program requirements dictate.

D. There must be provision made for future installation of closed circuit television throughout all instructional spaces, gymnasium, cafeteria and auditorium with the capability of intra-school programs emanating from a self-contained TV studio as well as receiving extra-school programs from ETV networks.

E. The gymnasium, auditorium and cafeteria shall have the capability of being used as an independent unit in the evenings and on weekends.

F. The entire plant must not cost more than a conventional school building, despite the aforementioned innovations.

As may be seen from the floor plan, a "compact" arrangement of spaces (Continued on page 73)

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SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

Sherman Construction Corp., McLean, general contractor, foundations, concrete and carpentry; from Fredericksburg: David L. Henderson, excavating; Leonard Brothers, masonry & stone work. Lynchburg firms were: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., steel, steel roof deck; T. B. Dornin-Adams Co., Inc., roofing, handrails and insulation.


AUGUST 1967
VIRGINIA RECORD
THE BASIC REQUIREMENT of the American Speech and Hearing Association Building, designed by Vosbeck-Vosbeck and Associates, was to create a distinctive National Headquarters.

Although the Association's offices were previously located in downtown rented space, it was felt by the Association that location within a residential environment would be preferable. While the building had to be symbolic of the Association membership professions, it had to be compatible with a residential area.

The selected site is located on a busy street in an older residential area containing many large, attractive trees. In the initial design stages, the residents of the area were quite concerned about the design of this building and wanted to be sure that it would blend with the adjacent residential character.

The building was developed as a two-story scheme with basement in order to conserve as many trees as possible and to fit the restricted area of the site. The classical square shape of the building, along with the rather classical development of fenestration elements, was used in order to exem-
plify the character of the National Association. The basic steel structure is enclosed within white concrete precast sections, that in turn frame panels of grey glass mounted is charcoal colored frames of dark grey-brown face brick. Great care was given to development of the entire site including location of parking areas, placing of masonry screen walls, and selection of planting material throughout.

The Bethesda-Chevy Chase Chamber of Commerce cited Vosbeck-Vosbeck and Associates for excellence in architecture and planning of the National Headquarters Building of the American Speech and Hearing Association and awarded the firm the Oliver Owen Kuhn Memorial Cup. This architectural competition is held each year to recognize superior architecture and planning. Special emphasis is placed on the contribution a project achieves toward a more beautiful and convenient community, and principal consideration is given to external appearance and harmonious relations with the environment.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

Kaiss Construction, Inc., Silver Spring, Md., general contractor, foundations carpentry & weatherstripping. Other Silver Spring firms were: Roberts E. Latimer, excavating; Orndorff & Spaid, roofing; Smallwood Contracting, plaster. From Rockville, Md. were: B & M Welding, steel, steel roof deck; Service Glass & Mirror, windows, window walls, glazing; General Millwork, paneling and millwork. Other Maryland firms were: Ewing Lumber & Millwork, Beltsville, structural wood, painting; Berwyn Fuel & Feed, wood; William F. Dunbar Co., Brent College Park, steel doors & bucks; American Iron Works, Inc., Bladensburg, handrails; Bethesda Armature, Bethesda, lighting fixtures, electrical work; Richard B. Tyler, Burtonsville, plumbing fixtures, plumbing.

From Washington, D.C. were: Maloney Concrete, concrete; Thomas & Armistead, masonry; Washington Plyrite, waterproofing; Standard Art, Marble & Tile, ceramic tile; Stern & Arey, air conditioning, heating & ventilating and William Doolan Elevator, Inc., elevator.

Others were: Carolina Stone Setting Co., Mt. Airy, N.C., pre-stressed concrete; and from Virginia, Bilton Insulation, Arlington, insulation & acoustical; Fairfax Tile and Linoleum, Fairfax, resilient tile and Fries, Beall & Sharp, Springfield, hardware.
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The site, located on the expressway, several miles from the ocean front, is on earth fill with the Maintenance facility raised to the level of the elevated road bed and connected to the Barrier Toll Plaza by an underground tunnel.

The Maintenance building will house authority police, toll attendants, general repair facilities, storage and automatic equipment serving the Toll Booths.

The Utility Building will be used for storage of materials and vehicles.

Both of the approximately 35'x75' structures are of masonry construction with plaster interior walls, built-up roof and concrete floors. Wide overhangs provide maximum weather and glare protection. The exterior fascia and window panels are entirely of Colorlith to reduce maintenance to a minimum.

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VIRGINIA RECORD AUGUST 1967 PAGE FORTY-THREE
THIS MEDICAL OFFICE BUILDING is located at 4908 Monument Avenue in Richmond's west end. It is owned and occupied by Dr. James F. Blades, Dr. Leigh G. Budwell, Dr. Gilbert F. DeBiasi, Dr. David C. Forrest and Dr. W. Lowndes Peple, Jr.

Wood moulded Colonial red brick, buff colored mortar, washed gravel exposed aggregate fascia panels and bronze colored aluminum window and door frames are the predominate materials in the design. The building contains 11,000 square feet located on two floors and in a partial basement.

A hydraulic elevator connects the first floor vestibule with the second floor and basement. The vestibule has a Virginia slate floor and walnut paneled walls. An exposed aggregate surface was constructed on the entrance walk leading to the vestibule.

All windows are casement type with "Anderberg" hinges that open them in such a manner that washing from the inside is easily accomplished. Offices and waiting areas are carpeted. Other floors are covered with vinyl asbestos tile. An exposed grid lay-in acoustical ceiling is installed throughout the building.

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The construction is bearing wall with steel floor and roof joists. Steel formed concrete slabs are used for the floors and a steel deck is used on the roof.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
(All Richmond Firms)

Frank S. Leake Construction Company, general contractor; Scruggs & Thomas, masonry, Herman C. Gundlach, plumbing, heating & air conditioning; Tate & Hill, Inc., Electrical; The Hampshire Corp., floors & ceilings; W. W. Nash & Sons, Inc., painting; Concrete Building Units Co., Inc., precast stone.

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Founded 1871
The Instructional Resources Center is a 10,000 sq. ft. addition to an existing classroom building adjacent to John Tyler Elementary School, Portsmouth. The building will be used to consolidate storage and handling of all the various materials and instructional tools such as books, films, art material, etc., required by the school system. In addition, the building will house a central professional library, curriculum lab, teachers' workroom and the printing facilities for the City of Portsmouth.

The plan and form were derived by allowing the various functional requirements to express themselves. The existing one story building indicated that an "L" shaped addition would serve the purpose of separating the various functions. The resulting "U" shaped complex forms a rear court which serves as a loading area for large trucks; this area is thus screened from the street which fronts on a pleasant residential area.

The requirement for good quality lighting and security determined the fenestration pattern. This form was developed and used to suit both the library and warehouse areas.

The interior has been left austere to relate to the predominantly industrial nature of the building. Except for the Library and office spaces, the roof structure of steel joists and steel deck has been left exposed. Painted exposed block walls have been used throughout.

To save valuable floor space, roof top units have been used, and the system zoned into three parts. These units are screened and serve to articulate the separate functions housed within.

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The Rosslyn Office Building North, is planned to be under construction by August of 1967. The building is located at the Virginia side of the Key Bridge, on Route 66, at Rosslyn Circle. Key Bridge is one of the major bridges crossing the Potomac River, connecting Rosslyn and Washington, D.C. The building is so situated that the horizon engulfs most of Washington, D.C., and will afford to the tenants a panoramic view.

When completed, the building will be connected by a pedestrian overpass with adjoining office buildings. The facility is constructed of reinforced concrete columns and flat slab. The exterior facades will be curtain wall, with insulated tinted glass, spandrel glass, and black anodized-aluminum mullions. The vertical exterior columns will have honed finish black granite veneer faces. There will be three levels of parking and the first two floors of the building will be devoted to commercial space.

Interior finishes include terrazzo floor and travertine walls for entrance lobby, vinyl wall covering at all other elevator lobbies, with carpeted floors. Rental suites to have vinyl-asbestos flooring, with steel stud and drywall partitions.

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Howard Johnson’s Motor Lodge

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- Construction of the Motor Lodge and Restaurant is approximately 80% complete, and it is planned to be open to the public by late summer of 1967.

The Motor Lodge and Restaurant are located on U.S. Route #1, adjacent to Interstate Highway 495 (Beltway). Highway 495 circles Washington, D.C., passing through the states of Maryland and Virginia. The location is ideally situated for the motoring public, approximately seven miles from the center of the Nation’s Capital, and one mile from historic Alexandria.

The Motor Lodge, when completed, will consist of 151 units, (Howard Johnson’s standard units). The restaurant will have a seating capacity of 140. There will be public meeting rooms of approximately 5,000 square feet, in addition to a private club which will be on the seventh floor, with a panoramic view of Washington. The buildings are constructed of reinforced concrete columns and flat slabs.

The exterior facades will be brick and aluminum curtain wall with ½” plate glass windows. Balcony units are to have sliding glass doors.

Interior finishes include terrazzo carpet, quarry tile, ceramic tile and asphalt tile floors; wood paneling, vinyl fabric on plaster walls; acoustical tile, drywall painted, acoustical plaster ceilings.

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tell the Virginia Story AUGUST 1967 PAGE FIFTY-ONE
The branch bank is located on a gently sloping lot at the intersection of King Street, South 25th Street and Walter Reed Drive. A parking lot, with planting, and drive-in windows surround the structure, which is approached from all of the surrounding roadways. A deep drain swale off the southeast corner of the site will require an 18' high concrete retaining wall.

The building is cross shaped. The first floor and basement will be used by the bank; the second floor will be used as an IBM-type data center. The lower level is faced on the exterior with a buff-colored brick, laid in a pattern to create a shade and shadow relief. The glazing will be solar bronze with matching aluminum trim. The upper level, which overhangs the lower level, will be enclosed with pre-cast concrete panels that are faced with white marble chips.

Inside, the main banking floor will be carpeted. Pre-finished walnut plywood and patterned brick will give an arkle and contrast within the area.

Ceilings will combine textured plaster over the banking floor with acoustic tile in the adjacent areas. Exposed brick will again be used in the stairwell with pre-cast terrazzo treads being supported on steel channels and pans. The second floor has a vinyl-asbestos floor, drywall partitions, and an acoustic tile ceiling.

A portion of the second floor will be devoted to computer usage. This area will have a raised floor which will be used as a combined electrical chase and an air plenum. The basement will have an acoustic tile ceiling, vinyl-asbestos flooring, and painted block or concrete walls. All toilets will contain marble stalls and flooring will be ceramic tile.

The structure is reinforced concrete, of a thin slab and reinforced joist construction. This was selected for economy and fireproofing, and because of the heavy superimposed loading on the second floor and the vaults.

Mechanically, the building approaches an optimum of sophistication within the realms of practicality. The air conditioning system is central, located in the basement mechanical equipment room. There will be two steam operated absorption refrigeration units, a gas fired boiler, a steam to hot water convertor for heating and one air handling unit. The second floor is designed to maintain critical, year-round temperature and humidity control because of the usage of IBM equipment. This area has its own air handling unit located in an adjacent space. The entire system utilizes terminal re-heat for zone control. Two cooling towers are located below grade within the confines of the building to permit winter operation. One tower discharges to the roof to prevent seeing the formation of steam during cold weather usage.

The structure is illuminated by recessed fluorescent fixtures, with accent "cans" being used at the entrances and over the tellers' space.

The ultimate "package" will result in a fine architectural contribution to the bank and to the community as a whole.

AUGUST 1967
BICENTENNIAL MUSEUM
FOR
NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD

YATES, BOGGS, BERKELEY & SERVICE, AIA
Architects

NORFOLK NAVAL SHIPYARD
Contractor

The Norfolk Naval Shipyard 200th Anniversary Exhibition required the remodeling of 2,800 sq. ft. on the first floor of Building 19. The requirements were to house an exhibit of several large scale models and other materials, a snack bar and a slide theater in an imaginative way, on a limited budget.

A scheme was developed to use materials and skills available in the Yard. The dominant elements were graphics, canvas and paint. The rather low ceiling was painted dark blue, and a system of variously sized multi-colored canvas strips were slung in various patterns, rather recalling the sails of the great windjammers of an earlier day.

A system of graphics was based on the various flags under which the Yard has served. A large mural of the 4 flags dominates a large curved wall which occurs at the main entrance.

Except for the main title wall at the entrances, all lettering was done with stencil which is a shipyard and navy trademark. The doors within the exhibit simulate ships hatches and add to the gay nautical atmosphere of the exhibit.

Above—This salute to the Bicentennial Celebration, is a painting created especially for the museum and donated by the artist Martin Johnson, retired shipyard journeyman painter and, in his spare time, a practicing artist, who has done more than 200 oils. Lower photos show the imaginative design of the museum.
"Design Concept Teams"

Congress was asked today by The American Institute of Architects to make "design concept teams" of specialists required part of the Federal Government's interstate roads program.

AIA first vice president, George E. Kassabaum, of St. Louis, Mo., told the Senate Committee on Public Works that architects were "convinced that this approach will produce a highway that is a part of the community, rather than one that sets the community apart."

Design concept teams are panels of engineers, economists, sociologists, planners and architects who focus on the "complete social, economic and physical impact" that a given freeway or expressway corridor will have on a community.

"The concept team," said Kassabaum, "is being tested on a 4-mile segment of the Interstate Freeway System in central Maryland." He said that AIA strongly urges that such a team be required by the Federal Government for the design of all future segments of the Interstate System.

He added that design opportunities in highway safety have not been fully exploited, nor are highway engineers making of significant breakthroughs in lighting, breakaway lighted sign structures, and similar innovations.

"The fact of the matter is that good design cannot be prescribed," said the AIA official. "The design opportunities which a highway represents do not derive from any text book code. Of course, there are reasonable guidelines, but the latest design success is the product of specialized skills.

"If the Federal and state highway departments would only utilize the design skills that are now available, we are convinced the highways would be safer and less disruptive," he included.

The AIA testimony was delivered as part of hearings underway on the Highway Beautification Act of 1965. The AIA, representing 22,000 of the nation's architects, reaffirmed stand in support of the Act.

The Institute recommended that mandatory just compensation features of the beautification law be repealed and that the law be amended to permit states to provide effective billboard and junkyard control by either compensation police power.

(August 1967)
"CREATIVE COST CONTROL"

Charles Luckman, AIA, one of the nation's most successful architects, told his professional colleagues at the AIA convention that they should be more concerned with money — their own and their clients'.

In his address Luckman said that architects have a responsibility to furnish clients with accurate cost estimates and to adhere to budgets. "It is easy to be creative without a budget; it is infinitely more difficult, but equally rewarding, to be creative within a budget," he said.

The results of "creative cost control," Luckman declared, can be "better design, better planning, more efficient professional services and more satisfied clients."

At the same time, Luckman suggested that architects give more thought "to the making of a better living for themselves and their families."

Luckman quoted with approval the statement of a former president of AIA who said that money and the power to exert influence go together in our society.

He said architecture has a "fantastic future" because:

- By 1985 more than half of all people will live in cities not yet built;
- By the year 2000 the population of the U. S. will be 350 million;
- By the middle of the 21st century some of our present cities will be 100 times as large as they are now;
- By the middle of the 21st century there will be a 20-hour work week and this trend toward more leisure time will be "the single most influential factor in our lives."

Luckman said architects must develop a "cooperative meshing of the multifaceted talents" of the building team, and thereby prove their right to lead it, and that the profession must integrate "design" into architecture.

"Design," Luckman said, "is a field in which a man may wander and gather as many nosegays of ideas as his fancy dictates. Architecture is the field in which the concept must be translated into reality."
Astronomer, inventor and science-fiction writer Arthur C. Clarke told The American Institute of Architects' annual convention that in the next century the world may be a place where:

- Agriculture will have been replaced by the manufacture of food factories.
- Cities will have been "disintegrated" by transportation advances that will enable anyone to live anywhere in the world.
- Newspapers will have been replaced by electronic communication.
- There will be a universal language, perhaps English, due to the impact of "global TV."
- There will be "self-contained households" that will produce their own food and process their own wastes, and there will be "mobile towns" that can "go south for the winter and north for the summer."
- There will be true "thinking machines" and man will have largely "dis-invented work."

Agriculture, he said, is a highly inefficient process because it uses great amounts of land. Its replacement by the industrial manufacture of food would free this land for other uses, he predicted.

Advances in transportation will make it possible for persons to live anywhere and work anywhere, he declared. "A brain surgeon may be able to use remote manipulators to perform an operation anywhere in the world."

This new freedom to live anywhere will accelerate the disintegration of cities, he said. "They will continue to grow, like dinosaurs, and for much the same reason, but they will become extinct," Clarke stated.

In the next century, "information processing" will have advanced to the point where it will be possible to turn on a machine and have any information delivered to your home at any time, Clarke said. He added that our society is already changing from a producing one to one largely devoted to "information processing."

Homes that are "self-contained" and owns that can be easily moved will help open up great areas of the earth that are now vacant.

Clarke said that "global TV" from satellites will solve the problem of a universal language, and that the victor in the linguistic competition may be English.

He said it is possible to create machines that actually "think" and such machines will relieve man of much of the necessity of working.

(Please turn the Page)
Clarke said that man is a "carnivorous predator" who needs new hunting grounds and that we have them in space and the sea.

The sea will be exploited first, Clarke said, to produce food and water. He suggested the possibility of "whale herding," with "killer whales used as sheep dogs," to produce food. The use of sea water to irrigate some crops is feasible, he said.

Space is a "benign environment," Clarke declared, and by the end of the century space colonies, first on the moon and later on Mars, will be under development.

Clarke called these forecasts modest, and said some "far-out" ideas for the distant future include:

- The possibility that space mirrors can be used to "abolish night" by reflecting the sun's rays.
- The possibility that "synchronous skyscrapers" 22,000 miles high can be built.
- The possibility that an "astronomical architecture" will be developed which will enable man to enclose the sun to conserve its energy.

Case and Company Conducts Cost Study

A management consultant firm conducting a study of the cost of architectural services reported that (1) the cost of such services has gone up sharply, (2) the profits of architectural firms have dropped sharply, and (3) clients of architectural firms are demanding "much more complicated and sophisticated service."

The preliminary findings of the study were presented and discussed at the annual convention of the American Institute of Architects. The study, entitled "Comprehensive Study of the Cost of Architectural Services," is being performed by Case and Company for the AIA.

The preliminary findings included the following:

1. There was a sharp increase in the direct costs of performing architectural services from 1960 to 1966, and there was a steady rise in the cost of outside consulting services from 1950 until 1966. Overhead has been maintained at a relatively stable level despite significant increases in the pay scales of employees in the architect's office.
2. The pretax income or profit of the average architectural firm has declined from 22.6 percent of total gross receipts in 1950, to 17.8 percent in 1955, to 15.8 percent in 1960, to 9.1 percent in 1966.
3. Last year, one architectural firm out of 12 suffered a loss for the year's work—a loss averaging about five percent of annual gross income. And of the average, architects are currently losing money on one project out of four.
4. Despite recognized disadvantage involved in using construction cost as the basis for compensating architects for professional services, this method was used in 84 percent of the project analyzed.
5. By comparing the Engineering News-Record building cost index with pay rates for direct and indirect services of architectural firm employees, it was found that the building cost index has risen 13 percent since 1960, but pay rates have gone up 25-44 percent. Case and Company called this an "excellent example of the price-competition which is plaguing the architect."
6. Nine out of 10 architects say their clients now demand much more complicated and sophisticated service than they did 10 years ago. These demands include increased risks, increased liability, increased programming, and increased engineering.
**Fellowship Award**

Architect Donald Watson AIA of 20 Compton Street New Haven, Conn., has been awarded the first ACSA-AMAX Fellowship Award, a $20,000 grant for a two-year study of "indeterminant architecture." The fellowship was made possible by a grant of $25,000 from American Metal Climax Inc. of New York City.

Watson's application explained that the project he will undertake is intended "to explore the indeterminant problems of architectural design, particularly unpredictable social change. The research will seek to demonstrate the options which should be designed into a building to allow future generations a full range of choices in determining the character of their own changing physical environment."

The study will be conducted at Yale University's School of Arts and Architecture, with direction from faculty advisers Charles W. Moore AIA, chairman of the Department of Architecture, and Peter Millard, associate professor of architectural design.

**Richmond Newsletter Honored**

Nine Construction Specifications Institute Chapters were cited for various activities conducted during 1966 at the CSI Convention in May, President Henry B. Baume, FCSI, announced.

Six chapters were honored for publication activities during 1966. They are: Metropolitan New York Chapter for the "Addendum," the best newsletter in Category A (more than 500 members); Milwaukee, Wisconsin Chapter for the "Or Equal," the best newsletter in Category B (76-150 members); Richmond, Virginia Chapter for the "Report," best newsletter in Category C (fewer than 75 members); Los Angeles, California for publishing the quarterly "Specification Forum," the best special chapter publication during 1966; Indianapolis, Indiana for the best roster in Category A (more than 50 members) and Miami, Florida for the best roster in Category B (76-150 members).

**Philosopher Speaks to AIA Members**

"Is the whole world becoming a happening?" Dr. Marshall McLuhan, noted philosopher and social historian, told the convention of the AIA that things may turn out that way.

He said: "In the age of electric information, the service industries take over the total human environment as their responsibility — everything from government and education to entertainment networks are involved in creating 'happenings,' as it were, or in transforming the environment into a work of art."

"Town planners report that during the past 30 years more space has been enclosed architecturally than in the preceding 6000 years. The next 30 years will see a great escalation of this process. In other words, without even looking beyond architecture it is possible to see the world as a 'Happening' today."

**Steel Resolution Passed**

During its 29th Annual Convention, recently completed at Chicago's Sherman House, the National Association of Architectural Metal Manufacturers (NAAMM) passed a resolution calling on the President and Congress of the United States to take appropriate action to halt the unrestrained importation of foreign steel. The resolution was passed by an overwhelming majority of the Association's membership; copies will be sent to the President and to each Senator and Representative in Congress.
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Their Poverty Is Real

By

CLARA TALTON FUGATE

ridge of Stone Mountain rises sharply behind the Derth home. A few yards from the front gate a railroad track winds its way past a coal pile and on through the nearby mining town to dead ends in the lifeless mining camps that fan out from the town like fingers on the hand.

Stone Creek cuts its jagged course at below the level of the train track. A course that is sometimes low and thorny, always cluttered with trash. A purse that at other times is wild and friendly, savagely washing along anything within its reaches. In seasons of melting snows and heavy rainfall, torrents of foaming, brownish waters rush by in an everwidening path of destruction that clutches at the bushy growth along the creek banks and stumps the branches with tattered remains of tissues and rags.

The creek and the train furnish entertainment and education for the Derth children. Frog eggs and gage hold no secrets from the little ones playing on the rocky banks. Water striders and tadpoles become summertime playmates. Fishing exploits reap minutes and, upon occasion, medium-sized, bony fish.

The train brings another world past their door. Names of cities and states intoned in neat, block letters, along with numerals, become the first reading materials for the little Derths. Exactly they watch for other names and numbers that may be flashed upon a car. Both the creek and the train early win the respect of the whole family.

By anyone’s standards Jim Derth is poor man. True, he owns his home, the little square of land on which the house stands. He paid two hundred dollars for it over twenty years ago when the mining company pulled its stakes and left the dwindling fields. But poverty declares itself in the unpainted, soot-blackened walls of the rundown house, in the patched roofing, the sagging porches, and crumbling foundations. Poverty puts the youngest of the children to sacking up pieces of coal that fall along the railroad track. Poverty dictates the carrying of water in buckets from a nearby spring and makes necessary the fresh-air privy.

From the front gate of the Derth home a footpath finds its way across the creek and straight up a little shoulder of another ridge to the main highway. This is the path that the Derth children use when they meet the school bus. The cross-ties of the train track offer an alternate to this route to town.

Town to the Derth family is a narrow winding street, irregularly bordered with decadent buildings. A post office, a grocery, one regular clothing store, two used-garment places, a “Cheap John,” two garages, several restaurants and pool halls comprise the business district.

The younger children try to imagine the lively place that the older Derths declare their town once was. They pass the empty, crumbling facades of long ago stores and pleasure places and try to envision the carefree life the miners at one time enjoyed.

Jim Derth has worked in the mines so many years that he scarcely can recall the date when he began to dig coal. He knows that he was still in the fourth grade when he quit school. He has nothing against schooling. It just happened that too many facets of everyday living interfered with his school education so that he rarely was able to complete a full year.

Jim Derth married early. His family steadily increased. Mining pay was good enough as long as the large companies operated in the area. It was after the shutdown of the big mines that Jim began his walk with true poverty.

Hordes of other miners left the coalfields. The younger better-educated miner than Jim Derth looked for and, more often than not, found work in the North Central states. Jim Derth, however, remained in familiar surroundings. There was never a time when there was enough money ahead to risk a northern trip or a time when he could leave his wife. Always, it seemed, they were expecting another child.

Jim Derth is grateful to the little truck mines that operate in his county and in the neighboring counties. He is grateful that he has kept in good enough health to continue his digging for coal whenever a job in the neighboring mines is available. Though his pay is small and irregular he and his wife have provided for their large family to such an extent that they have not hungered too many times and they have not lost a child to death.

It is easy not to recognize the poverty of the Derths. In the spring a riot of mountain laurel and rhododendron camouflages the privations of the Derth surroundings. Grim living is hidden by wild displays of honeysuckle and morning glory vines. Fall continues the deception by masking the surroundings with colorful autumn foliage. Even winter conceals the poor soil and weathered buildings with a veneer of snow. In summertime motorists on the highway smile to see the youngsters playing along the creek banks. Under a deep tan, thin bodies go unnoticed.

Jim Derth dreams that his children can have a better life. At the same time he knows that he cannot keep his boys and girls in school long enough for them to acquire the necessary skills to lift them from their poverty. The oldest boy is restless. He talks of quitting school and of “going away” to look for work.

In recent months a transfiguration suggests itself. Laughter, singing and just plain good fun are an unaccustomed factor in Derth life. The oldest Derth boy no longer talks about quitting school. Rather, he speaks of how many hours of work he was able to get in this week and looks forward to his paycheck. He and the oldest girl relieve the financial strain of their father. Table fare includes fresh eggs, inexpensive cuts of meat, even fresh fruits from a store. There are new clothes for the family.

Quite unexpectedly hope and ambition fill their souls while extra income fills their stomachs. There is a (Continued on Page 73)
Virginia's newest state park, Natural Tunnel State Park near Clinchport in Scott County, opened initially May 15th and will remain open through October 31st, according to Ben H. Bolen, commissioner of the Division of Parks in Virginia's Department of Conservation and Economic Development.

The Commonwealth of Virginia bought the spectacular attraction in February from the Natural Tunnel Chasm & Caverns Corporation. It will be operated under a concessionaire contract by J. Clifford Wyatt of Radford, who also operates the concessions at Douthat State Park in Bath County and Breaks Interstate Park on the Virginia-Kentucky border.

The Southwest Virginia phenomenon is a natural opening about 900 feet long through a limestone ridge. The passageway is from 100 to 175 feet wide and averages 100 feet high.

Among the state park's features, Natural Tunnel opens into a crater formed by a circular wall of limestone. Called the "amphitheater," the chasm is more than half a mile around the rim and rises from 364 to 750 feet high.

Other natural features include a "lover's leap" on the pinnacle of the sheer crater. This is the highest of several large rock "chimneys" formed by centuries of water and wind erosion.

Stock Creek, which carved Natural Tunnel, shares the spacious passageway with a modern man-made object, a railroad track. The Southern Railway will continue hauling coal through the tunnel from nearby mines.

Another man-made construction is a smaller tunnel about 200 feet long which was dug through one edge of the crater to provide a straight railroad bed. At that point Stock Creek bends around the rim and flows through the open end.

The total length of the Natural Tunnel complex is 1,557 feet.

State Route 646 crosses the ridge over the tunnel and connects with U. S. Highway 23-58-421 which runs through part of the park and provides ready access to the entrance.

Also on the property are several large natural caverns, but at present they will not be open, Bolen said.

Visitors to Natural Tunnel State Park will be taken on a tour of both...
the large and small tunnel, the "lover's leap," and the amphitheater. The admission fee is $1 for adults and 50¢ for children 8 to 12. Picnic tables on the grounds will be available without charge.

A restaurant and motel, formerly operated by the Natural Tunnel Chasm & Caverns Corp., will remain temporarily closed. However, Wyatt will offer refreshments, Bolen added.

Virginia purchased the 109-acre site for $145,000. When Natural Tunnel State Park is complete, Bolen said, it will cover about 800 acres.

Known as "the eighth wonder of the world," Natural Tunnel's slogan is credited by local tradition to William Jennings Bryan, the famous lawyer.

Lover's leap derives its name from an actual incident. In the nearby forest a Cherokee Indian princess was rescued from a panther by a young chief—ain of the Shawnee tribe. They became sweethearts and went to her father, the Cherokee chief, to ask his consent for marriage. Because the tribes were enemies, the chief refused permission.

After days of futile effort, the young lovers abandoned hope and went in the night to the great stone pillar. At the first light of dawn, they plunged to their death 750 feet below.

The first recorded description of Natural Tunnel appeared in February, 1832, in an article by Lt. Col. Stephen H. Long of the U. S. Army in the American Journal of Geology and Natural Science. Col. Long, who had explored the tunnel the previous summer, called it "a rare phenomenon" and this magnificent spectacle.

It is likely that Daniel Boone was acquainted with Natural Tunnel carer, as the trail he blazed from the Carolinas to Kentucky passes a few undred feet from the entrance. The Daniel Boone Trail follows the route of the present main highway from Moccasin Gap near Gate City, Virginia, westward past the tunnel to Big Stone Gap and Cumberland Gap.

During the Civil War the tunnel and nearby caverns were worked for nitre to make gunpowder for the Confederate armies.

In 1882 the South Atlantic & Ohio railroad Company was deeded a right of way through Natural Tunnel by W. V. Jones, Sr., who was then the property's owner. Later the track was acquired by the Southern Railway.

The Natural Tunnel Chasm & Caverns Corp. bought the property from several owners in early 1940 and developed it as a tourist attraction after World War II. (Please turn the Page)
PRIZE WINNING STUDENT

Kent C. Underwood, Ohio State University, shows a simple working model of the telescoping segments which make up his "Retractable Aluminum Dome," the winning design in the 1967 Reynolds Aluminum Prize for Architectural Students. His design is seen in the background.

T&A Trucking Co. Wins Safety Award

Mr. Leo W. Foust, vice president and general manager of the T&A Trucking Company, announced that the company has received notification from the national safety council that they have earned first place in Group B Common and Contract Carriers Division, Commercial Vehicle Section, Employee Injury Safety Contest for the period January 1, 1966—December 31, 1966.

During this period the firm accumulated a total of 282,630 manhours and drove a total of 2,889,209 miles without a disabling injury.

This is the fourth time the T&A Trucking Company has received recognition from the National Safety Council for its outstanding safety record.

The firm operates a fleet of 130 units and employs approximately 16 drivers, operating in North Carolina and Virginia.
Three New Offices For Weaver Brothers

Weaver Brothers, Inc., mortgage banking firm with main offices in Washington, D. C. and Baltimore, has recently opened three new offices in Virginia in Norfolk, Richmond and Newport News.

In the seventy-nine years since the firm was founded in 1888 by John L. Weaver, Weaver Brothers has grown to be a company with twelve offices serving the metropolitan areas of Washington, D. C. and Baltimore and the states of Maryland, Delaware and Virginia. The firm employs more than 300 skilled specialists in all phases of real estate service.

The Norfolk office, at 1500 E. Little Creek Road, will operate under the direction of Ferren Bert Brown.

Mr. Brown had been active in the insurance and real estate business in Hampton prior to his joining United Mortgagee Servicing Corporation in Virginia Beach in 1964. He most recently served as branch manager for that firm in the Norfolk, Virginia Beach and Portsmouth areas.

While residing on the Virginia Peninsula, Brown was the winner of the Peninsula Amateur Golf Tournament and several club titles. He is a former member of the Virginia State Golf Team.

He is a member of the Norfolk Executives Club; a part time instructor for

(Please turn the page)

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WEAVER BROS. (Continued from preceding page)

the Norfolk School Board specializing in Real Estate financing; and a finance instructor for the Norfolk Board of Realtors—Real Estate Institute.

The Richmond office, at 1510 Willow Lawn Drive, will operate under the direction of Lester A. Putze, Jr.

Mr. Putze, 37, is a graduate of John Marshall High School and the University of Richmond with a degree in Business Administration.

He started as a mortgage loan representative with the Richmond branch of United Mortgagee Servicing Corporation in 1962. In June, 1965, Putze was promoted to assistant vice president and branch manager of that branch. He subsequently opened and developed new areas in Fredericksburg.

The Newport News office, located at 9712 Jefferson Avenue, will operate under the direction of Donald N. Belote, assistant vice president.

Mr. Belote, a native of Newport News, is a 1958 graduate of William and Mary.

Until recently, he served as Vice President and branch manager for the Newport News branch of United Mortgagee Servicing Corporation.

W. M. Rennick Named Virginia District Manager for Atlantic Richfield Company

William M. Rennick has been named manager of the Virginia marketing district, Atlantic Division, Atlantic Richfield Company, with headquarters at Richmond, William R. Holland, southern regional manager, announced here today.

Rennick, formerly manager of the company’s Jacksonville, Florida, marketing district, succeeds Dana H. Conley, manager at Richmond since 1954. Conley transfers to Charlotte as manager of Atlantic Richfield’s Charlotte district, serving the states of North and South Carolina. The Virginia marketing district serves all of the state of Virginia except three counties in northern Virginia which are part of Atlantic Richfield’s Washington, D. C. district.

A native of St. Catherines, Ontario, Canada, Rennick joined Atlantic Richfield in 1951 as a retail instructor at Buffalo, New York, and served as dealer sales supervisor and general sales supervisor there before being named direct marketing manager of the company’s New England marketing region at Providence, Rhode Island, in April 1964.

He was appointed manager of the Jacksonville district, serving northern and north central Florida and the state of Georgia in August 1965. Rennick attended Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, and served overseas during World War II as an aerial gunner with the Royal Canadian Air Force. He was discharged with the rank of Warrant Officer. Rennick and his wife, Grace, have four children, Christy, 4, Billie, 2, Michael 8, and Patrick, 4.
Banking News—The Bank of Virginia

The Bank of Virginia advanced 10 places during the first six months of 1967 to rank 181st in amount of deposits among the nation’s commercial banks, according to Herbert C. Moseley, chairman of the board of The Bank of Virginia.

With $258,655,600 in deposits on June 30, the bank moved from 191st place to 181st among the 300 largest banks in the U. S.

Tabulations and rankings are compiled by The American Banker, daily newspaper for the industry.

Wm. M. Stafford
Promoted by VEPCO

Virginia Electric and Power Company announced the appointment of William M. Stafford as assistant director of its nuclear information center at the Surry Power Station, Surry County, Va. The change became effective July 16.

Now a member of Vepco's public relations department, Stafford was previously a commercial representative in the company's Southside District sales office at Fredericksburg.

He joined Vepco in 1963 as assistant commercial representative in the Rappahannock District sales office at Fredericksburg.

A 1963 graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Stafford is a native of land, Virginia.

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Supper Theatres have caught on in Virginia. Often remodeled barns, old mills or Colonial inns, they serve patrons traditional Virginia foodstuffs to mellow them for an evening of Shakespeare or Shaw, Arthur Miller or Molliere. Prominent among these are Barksdale at historic Hanover Court House; The Barn near Richmond and in Roanoke, Norfolk and Arlington; the Wedgewood near Williamsburg; Summer Theatre atop Roanoke's Mill Mountain; The Wayside Theatre at Middletown, and drama-in-the-round at Summer Sands in Virginia Beach.

Two outdoor dramas in Virginia have been outstandingly successful. Pulitzer Prize-winner playwright Paul Green's “The Common Glory,” the story of the American Revolution, is dramatized each summer atWilliamsburg's wooded Matoaka Lake Amphitheatre, while 400 miles to the west, John Fox, Jr.'s immortal “Trail of the Lonesome Pine” is performed in the wildly beautiful country of its origin.
SWEET BRIAR COLLEGE CHAPEL
(Continued from page 9)

The Georgian tradition has many moods and degrees of complicity. The main Chapel is not strictly Georgian. In the design of this space, the architects were anxious to emphasize the congregation by maintaining a high-level natural illumination in the nave. The high ceiling was the result of the need for sufficient volume to give a proper environment for the organ. The tall windows are of clear glare-reducing glass. The painted wood paneling of the walls is in harmony with the simple box-pews, which, with their walnut trim, have the appearance of pews commonly found in churches built in the Colonial period. The floor is of sand-rubbed slate.

On the ground level, at the rear of the building, is a smaller Chapel which seats about fifty people and is used for religious assembly of various degrees. The College permitted freedom in design since it is located in a strictly functional area of the building with two public entrances. The walls are an open filigree wood paneling backed up by acoustical material. Other areas on this level are a small sacristy adjacent to the Chapel; office space for the College Chaplain; two seminar rooms; a small kitchen and a choir rehearsal room with tiered seating and storage space for choir robes and the music library.

On the two levels above the main floor, at the back of the building, there are several faculty offices, a reading room and the office of the student YWCA.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

C. L. Lewis and Co., Inc., Lynchburg, was general contractor and did foundations, concrete, masonry, carpentry, waterproofing, weatherstripping, insulation and acoustical work. Other Lynchburg firms were: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., reinforcing steel; Consumers Co. of Lynchburg, Inc., roofing; Paul E. Styles plaster; McDaniel-Kelly Co., Inc., lighting fixtures and electrical work; Bailey-Spencer Hardware Co., Inc., hardware and Walter N. Webber & Son, Inc., paving.

From Danville, Danville Lumber & Manufacturing Co., windows, paneling, millwork. Richmond firms were: Martin Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile and terrazzo; W. Morton Northern Co., resilient tile and Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating.


Others were: May Brothers, Inc., Forest, excavating; The Bonitz Insulation Co., Greensboro, N. C., gypsum plank; John J. Morton Co., Charlotte, N. C., stone work and Pritchard Paint & Glass Co., Durham, N. C., glazing.
Seven Hills School Addition

(Continued from page 12)

Interior partitions are primarily painted concrete masonry with a glazed wall at the office and ceramic tile in the toilets and other wet areas.

Ceilings are mainly acoustical tile and the floors are mainly vinyl-asbestos except in the all-purpose room which has hardwood flooring.

Doors, with the exception of fully glazed and screened exterior units in the all-purpose room are flush wood, all painted one color. Windows are Andersen flexi-vent units in all spaces.

Future plans call for an existing storage room on the ground floor to be remodeled into an additional classroom whenever the school attains enrollment of 120 students.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Fred B. Fuqua, Lynchburg, was general contractor. Other Lynchburg firms were: Southern Materials Co., Inc., concrete; Goff Masonry Contractors, masonry; Montague-Beck Co., Inc., steel, steel roof deck and seal doors & seals; Consumers Co. of Lynchburg, Inc., roofing; Lynchburg Plate Glass Co., glazing; H. D. White & Co., painting; Luther T. Cress Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile; John W. Coleman, plaster; Bailey-Spencer Hardware Co., Inc., hardware; Hubbard Electric Co., Inc., electrical work and Marvin Moseley Plumbing & Heating, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating.

Others were: J. A. Deatherage Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C., stone work; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., Richmond, windows & sillwork; John H. Hampshire, Inc., Roanoke, resilient tile & acoustical; and Unit Structures, structural wood.

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Second Presbyterian Church—Waynesboro
(Continued from page 15)

Second Presbyterian Church—Waynesboro
(Continued from page 15)

Second Presbyterian Church—Waynesboro
(Continued from page 15)

glass dalles an inch thick were cast in various modular brick dimensions by Blenko Glass Works in accordance with the architect's color cartoons. The glass was installed by the brick masons. Laminated bents and purlins combined with finished decking to form the vaulted tray shaped ceiling. The simplicity and unity of the room is enhanced by the slate floor and the repetition of the ceiling sheathing in the back panel or reredos behind the pulpit.

All of the furniture, hangings and art work were designed by the architect, including the symbolic door handles and other minor accessories.

The room is provided with gas air heat and central cooling.

The pews were specially designed by the architect and fabricated by Winebarger of Lynchburg.

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(Continued from page 25)
The major construction systems include precast, prestressed concrete floor and roof panels on masonry bearing walls for classroom, cafeteria and locker lobby additions, and structural steel on bearing walls for library and gymnasium additions. Exterior walls are face brick, concrete masonry and limestone trim. Interior walls and partitions are painted concrete masonry.

Predominant finish materials include vinyl-asbestos tile for floors generally; ceramic tile for floors and walls of wet areas and for wainscot in corridors; acoustical tile for ceilings in library, corridors, locker lobby, cafeteria and certain classrooms. Painted concrete masonry is the prevalent wall finish.

The mechanical systems for the building have been upgraded and extended. A new mechanical plant will serve both new and existing portion of the building and provide for air conditioning as well as heating and ventilating. Electrical systems will be extensively revised to bring the existing building into conformance with present state lighting requirements. In addition, the communication system will provide greater flexibility for intercommunication, programming and television usage.

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MANAGER
Apartments

(Continued from page 29)

y, projections of exterior walls thus increasing the size of the apartment units and balconies where desired; elimination of scaffolding except for the projections and the use of brick veneer in lieu of the conventional 8" masonry wall.

The use of brick veneer enabled the builder to enclose faster and lay face brick when weather permitted. It is much lighter and much stronger than the conventional 8" masonry wall. The brick veneer wall consists of 4" face brick, air space, non-combustible weather protected gypsum sheathing, re retarded wood studs, insulation and sheet rock.

The apartment layouts feature large rooms and many closets. Kitchens are electric with dishwashers and disposers. Of the 360 units 12 are 3-bedroom with 2 baths, 79 are 2-bedroom with 1 bath and 269 are 1-bedroom. Of these 1-bedroom units, 73 are Junior bedroom units consisting of a combination living-dining room and a slightly smaller bedroom.

The apartment building features the rooms, recreation rooms and a penthouse (adjacent to the elevator) for the outside swimming pool. A number of convenient service areas are proposed for such as groceries, drugs, beauty shop and valet service. It has a group of 3 elevators at one end and a passenger-freight elevator at the other end. Two laundry rooms are provided in the basement adjacent to the elevators. Separate storage cubicles for tenants are provided in the basement.

Structurally the use of post-tensioning produced a 5" Solite slab giving a saving in concrete and in building cubicage. Floor-to-floor dimension is 8'-51/4". The continuous cantilever eliminates all exterior beams. In fact, the only beams on the job are on the roof for the elevator penthouses.

Initially the use of the post-tensioned system was to equate the cost of tendons to the mild steel on the identical span. The savings would then be one inch of concrete thickness valued at approximately $0.10 per square foot. During the design stage it was figured that other savings would occur. The reduction in dead load achieved a saving in the columns and caissons, a 790-foot expansion joint was eliminated and its double column beams were eliminated at openings, and the cost of the steel was reduced. The builders, Dittmar Construction Corporation achieved savings in labor cost due to their ingenuity in application of the design. The adherence to their schedule and organization of materials definitely added to the overall savings of $0.36 per square foot for this post-tensioned method.
Lansburgh Park
Pavilions
(Continued from page 33)
quired shape, was impervious to weather, had outstanding breakage resistance and could withstand severe impact without shattering, thereby insuring the relative safety of the occupants.
Each column was also utilized as a lighting standard to support a cluster of four fixtures, these fixtures were designed by the architect to be compatible with the overall project. Each fixture consists of a standard Washington, D.C. street luminaire, is encased in a sheet metal skirt and cantilevered from the column by a 1" round steel pipe which also acts as the electrical conduit for the fixture. These fixtures provide light both outside and under the pavilions shining directly through the plexiglas roofing. Individual columns with one fixture were spaced throughout the rest of the park to create uniformity and an overall concept for the park.
Mr. Madigan has recently opened an office for the practice of architecture in Arlington, under the name Thomas J. Madigan, Architect.
Ivas elected for several reasons. It provides the most efficient use of the heating and air conditioning systems, it keeps circulation distances to a minimum throughout this 116,000 square foot area, and it permits the grouping of blocks of instructional spaces around resource areas, preparation areas, and, in the case of Social Studies and English classrooms, around the library. Bearing walls surround the individual blocks of rooms, with demountable vinyl-covered partitions separating the space within the blocks. These partitions may be removed, changed, and rearranged as future needs dictate.

The interior finishes are generally resilient tile floor in instructional spaces, ceramic tile in toilets, terrazzo in corridors and cafeteria, and carpeting in the library, resource areas, auditorium and offices. Walls are generally painted masonry with ceramic tile rainscot in corridors, toilets, kitchen and cafeteria, and vinyl-covered gypsum board on all demountable partitions. Ceilings are acoustic tile with plaster in locker room and showers and metal acoustic deck in gymnasium.

The contract for this project was let in March 1967, and included the complete building, sound system, clock and program system, all finishes mentioned above including carpeting, auditorium seats and stage curtain, all built-in furniture and equipment and a completely equipped gymnasium. The cost of this entire package came to $12.53 per square foot, or approximately the same cost as a conventionally planned, non-conditioned structure.

The vocational education wing, which may be seen in the upper right-hand corner of the rendering, is presently under design and will probably be ready for bids in late summer, 1967.

Their Poverty is Real
(Continued from page 61)
distinct bulge in the periphery of their poverty cycle. The oldest son and daughter, employed by the Neighborhood Youth Corps, are among thousands of other sons and daughters who are being taught and counseled on job skills while they earn a paycheck. The two young Derths work fifteen hours each week at their school.

Let's not make the mistake of measuring the worth of the Neighborhood Youth Corps by the irregularities that may be spotted in certain localities or by the bad local supervision that may be cited in other areas. Let's not penalize the young people for whom this worthwhile program was planned.

Let's think, instead, of the lasting advantages offered to our needy youth. Let's think of next generation's happier, brighter homes where more Americans may enjoy the gift of a good life. Who knows, the cycle of poverty may be broken.
to visit with old veterans, I took my daughters when they were little children to feed the squirrels. A wizened old man, then in charge of the park in the daytime, fed the squirrels around five o'clock, and I had a speaking acquaintance with him. When the children asked me his name, I invented a name on the spot, and said, "Leon O'Squirrel." During their early years, Leon O'Squirrel and his squirrel charges were figures in the children's world. After they ceased going to the park, or seldom, the memory of squirrel feeding under the old trees provided a link with their childhood, with an evocation of tranquility extending from the past.

At about the time when they were getting too old for the simple pleasures of squirrel-feeding, the squirrels' gathering place was destroyed when the old trees and lawn gave way to additional parking space needed by the Museum on the nights of special events. Leon O'Squirrel vanished at the same time and the five o'clock ritual joined the memories of other things that have given way to modern needs. Though I was personally saddened at the passing of the landmark (with its associations with my daughters' childhood), this minor inroad of parking spaces—unobtrusively blending in with the landscaping—left untouched the main quadrangle of shaded and shrubberied lawn something over two hundred yards long, the length of two football fields. The crisscrossing narrow footpaths of cement and the green benches seemed the same as when the gray-clad old veterans strolled and sat in the sun.

Their places were taken by young mothers, whose children played in little groups, and by a variety of men and women of all ages enjoying the repose of the restful sanctuary. Sometimes students studied there, older women read, and on Sundays men and women brought there their out-of-town papers to read. Young couples in romantic mood strolled through, though they rarely lingered on the benches as the atmosphere was not conducive to the cultivation of romance. The people sunning themselves from April through October were usually quiet and, in good weather, an air of traditional decorum was brought by charmingly dressed older ladies from the Confederate Home taking walks along the paths. Tourists going from the Museum to the Historical Society, paused in the park, looked at the guns, and occasionally asked informed questions of sunner who were obviously natives. They always expressed interest in the former use of the park, and the ghosts of the Confederate veterans seemed to evoke to them a sense of the continuing past.

In all ways the park appeared to be one vestige of the continuing past which, by its usefulness in the present, seemed safe in a modernizing city. During the colder months, from November through mid-March, the visitor to the park were few, although strollers and/or sitters were there on all except bitter days, and one nurse brought out a brood of children regularly in all seasons.

In the past winter, due to illness in the family, I did not visit my former haunt. Then, on a warm day in March when I went out for a rest in the sun, I found that all the benches were gone and in the lower half of the park stakes were driven into the ground. With a feeling of premonition I made a quick stroll from end to end finding the familiar grounds bleakly deserted rather than reposeful. Fearing some approaching change that might impair the restful quality of the park, I stayed away for several weeks.

On a beautiful day in April, I returned apprehensively to investigate the nature of the change. The whole lower half of the grounds was crowded with men in work clothes who were laying out neat parking spaces where the stakes had been. No benches had been set out and the grass in the
upper half, untended, had grown rankly like brush. With a sinking heart I tried to reassure myself that after the work was completed in the lower part, at least the upper half would be returned to its former state and the benches placed out again.

It was not to be. By mid-May, the spread of parking spaces in the lower half had been completed, except for stretches of upturned red-clay where driveways were under construction. Some of the trees had been preserved and the lay-out of parking spaces was a pleasant design—by the standand of parking lots. But the grass at the upper half was even wilder, the benches had not been returned, and takes had been driven up to the former domain of Leon D'Squirel. Except for the workmen, not a person was in the park, and the sounds of construction rang out where children's voices had been heard.

Until that moment, it had been hard for me to absorb the reality that I was observing the systematic destruction of a city park. It seemed incomprehensible that an urban sanctuary, at once historic and useful, would be thus unceremoniously transformed into a parking lot, regardless of how tastefully done. There was no question but that the museum needed parking spaces for patrons coming to its right events. But, as even the present parking spaces are occupied during the day, it would seem that the parking problem of a few hours on a few nights a month were solved at an unnecessary cost to the daily use of the park.

On the day when I realized that the old park was destroyed, a story appeared in the newspaper about the first public hearing of the Virginia Metropolitan Areas Study Commission. One paragraph in referring to parks, read: There is a growing awareness that urban living often results in the loss of the amenities, pleasures and recreational values of the natural environment. The need for a place to play, to walk, and to enjoy undisturbed nature has recently received dramatic recognition by the work of the Virginia Outdoor Recreation Commission. This is a need for the metropolitan areas are attempting to meet, but their efforts thus far appear to fall far short of what is required. The cost of land is high, the availability of open space is often limited, and rapid population spread and growth is decreasing the supply at an accelerating rate.

Then, referring to metropolitan core areas, the story reported, "Significant decline of metropolitan core areas, including the neglect of natural historical and cultural assets... The decline of core regions of metropolitan areas represents serious loss not only for the core areas but for the entire metropolitan areas and the commonwealth as a whole."

That the Virginia Metropolitan Areas Study Commission is reporting its findings precisely while an historic park a core area was being destroyed indicates, to say the least, a lack of liaison between the State's planners. The sight hand knows not what the left hand is doing. Certainly coordinated studies could have found a solution for the problem which did not exacerbate and contribute to the basic problem of preserving attractive and essential features of life in the metropolitan core areas. There was land available in the park, where the veterans used to receive visitors and where children played, for the erection of at-level parking decks enclosed by outer walls consistent with the existing buildings. In that way, the sight parking problem would have been solved more efficiently and more permanently without transforming a beautiful, memory-haunted urban retreat into parking lots which would be unused and empty during the days—lost forever for the daily use of urban citizens.

In heartless New York Richard Rodgers, the song-com-poser, personally preserved Mount Morris Park as a landmark of the neighborhood of his childhood. In traditional Virginia, "progress" has once more been achieved not only at the cost of a landmark but to the deprivation of men, women and children of families who are personally trying to support metropolitan cores in the face of the discouraging neglect of the State.

For the unnoted passing of one park, removing a haven for this summer and all summers to come, is merely a symptom of the State government's evasion of the confrontation of the total urban situation. Without some long-range inter-relating plan, which coordinates all agencies in permanent solutions to those metropolitan problems which are also the State's problems, commissions can come and go, and the metropolitan core areas will continue to deteriorate, daily offering families fewer reasons for staying in the city. Nothing can halt the erosion of metropolitan core areas until the State government inaugurates far-reaching action on the reality that Virginia is today an urban-centered community. As my daughters say to me on some of my old-fashioned stands, "They shot McKinley."

Clifford Dowdney

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