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"In the Eye of the Beholder"

THE VIRGINIA primary campaign reminded me of an observation in a book of essays by Joseph Wood Krutch to the effect that most of us have little understanding of the inner workings of a politician. No citizen to whom Dr. Krutch addressed his essay could have less understanding of the political creature than myself. However, it requires no special knowledge to perceive the disparity between political action and the urgent needs that are neglected. You can hardly add an editorial without coming across one daily reference to the dangers of inflation, and economists and financiers who are respected in their fields seem anamalous on the basic remedy of the government spending less. Experts pinpoint the dangerous consequences of income exceeding productivity, and international servers hold up Great Britain as an example of what can happen here.

Every candidate for national office bemoans poverty and the plight of the ties, and the national legislative bodies go right on favoring the few with the oil depletion tax-allowance. The U.S. Senate, which we used to regard as the more responsible body, given to the long-range view, refused to go along with the apposely more volatile Congress and impose a $20,000 limit on farm subsidies although Virginia's senators voted for the limit).

Perhaps, as jugglers of statistics point out, the gain to the populace would not be great from a lower, or no, oil depletion tax-allowance, and from limitations on the amounts of farm subsidies. But some legislative action from Washington could do much to assure the citizenry that the government was being operated for all the people and not for special interests. As it is, there exists, especially among the more enlightened young, a discouraged conviction that corporations are really the powers of the nation and that the politicians in the main (certainly not each individual) have their own fish to fry.

We hear a lot of intemperate talk about the way to deal with disruptive rioters at the colleges—and hardly anyone will deny the need of the colleges to prevent the disruption of the education of the majority—but we hear very little about the roots of the unrest. Although it is certainly true that many of the rebel leaders are destructively anarchistic with their "non-negotiable demands," and few hold constructive programs, they reflect at their immature level something of the vulsion for the corporation-establishment which is shown in the theatre of the absurd." In the theatre of the absurd, as in so much of today's literature, the writers begin with the premise that present-day society is meaningless and then pict segments of it in ridiculous futility.

To many older citizens, to non-readers and to those uninterested in weird experiment in the theatre, these plays and books might seem to be so inconsequential as not to merit a mention. However, the next time the phrase "generation gap" comes up, listen to what the mental-type students are reading and seeing and talking about. They are not ready to join student rebels but they are also not ready to join (what James Hillman called) "the boy-Fausts" in the halls of power of the corporation world. Not anarchistically disruptive, they are in their hearts idealists.

(Continued on page 94)
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HARLEN N. HILLER
Born April 13, 1923 in Okemah, Oklahoma, Hiller attended Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, New York for one year. He is presently...

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(Continued)
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New Professional Associate

MICHEL CLAUDE ASHE
Born December 7, 1939 in Paris, France, Ashe received his Bachelor of Architecture from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1964. He is presently employed in the firm of Lewis A. Rightmier, Harlen N. Hiller & Associates in Norfolk.

New Associates

STILES L. BARTLEY
Born August 1, 1911 in Richmond, Bartley received his Bachelor of Architecture from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1966. He also became a Qualified Fallout Shelter Analyst in 1967 after attending the University of Richmond. Bartley is presently employed in the firm of C. W. Huff, J. Carl Morris, Associated Architects in Richmond.

JAMES N. MALEADY
Born January 13, 1946 in New York, Maleady received his Bachelor of Architecture in 1959 from Catholic University in Washington, D.C. He also attended Catholic University for three years enrolled in an Urban Design Program and George Washington University for one year enrolled in a City Planning Program. Maleady received a Regional Scholarship and a Teaching Fellowship from the Catholic University. He is presently a partner in the firm of Dewberry, Nealon & Davis in Fairfax.

THOMAS G. MURRELL
Born September 20, 1929 in Portsmouth, Murrell graduated from the University of Virginia in 1954 and from the Union Theological Seminary in 1965. He was a Corporate member of the Chapter from 1958 to 1962 and is presently employed in the firm of Waller & Sadler, Architects in Virginia Beach.

JOHN W. CHENAULT
Born February 11, 1914 in Richmond, Chenaught attended Virginia Mechanics Institute for two years. He
(Continued on page 67)
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THE CHESAPEAKE and Potomac
Telephone Company of Virginia
has recently completed or nearing com-
pletion, buildings totaling $37.5 million
in three major Virginia cities.

The Roanoke facility is complete, oc-
cupied and in service. The recent em-
ployment of 72 additional telephone
operators at the new universal informa-
tion service center is a “significant
boost to the Roanoke area economy,”
according to C. L. Whitehurst, local
C&P manager.

The company’s annual payroll will
be increased by more than $375,000.
The recently completed major building
and equipment expansion project to
the Luck Avenue communications cen-
ter cost some $3.5 million. About a year
and a half ago C&P began the three-
story building addition to the Luck
Street center. When the new structure
was completed last year, installation
forces of the Western Electric Com-
pany moved in and began installing
various types of equipment for addi-
tional communications services.

Among the most significant items of
unusual equipment to be placed in
operation are the desk-type operator
consoles. There are thirty-six of these
in the Roanoke center, used in con-
junction with “universal information
service.”

The operators manning these con-
soles will eventually handle all infor-
mation service for all incoming calls for
telephone customers outside the Roa-
noke area in the state of Virginia.

In commenting on other aspects of
the new structure and facilities Whit-
hurst said, “a vast amount of equi-
ment was installed for Touch-Ton
service, local and long distance serv-
and power equipment required in the
event of an emergency.”

This new addition contains more
than 643,000 cubic feet of space, much
of which has been used in this initi-
program, while the remaining space
will be used for future telephony
growth.

A unique feature of the new C&P
structure is that it is constructed
only to house the heavy equipment be-
to withstand most any major disaster
that might occur. An underground
spring provides fresh-water supply to
meet the needs of the occupants in the
event of a disaster. A food supp
In the last several weeks is also kept on

Whitehurst added, "with the addition of these 72 new employees we now have about 400 telephone operators employed in Roanoke."

Architects for the project were Lee, King and Poole. The General Contractor was Wise Contracting Co., Inc.

C & P Roanoke—subcontractors and suppliers were as follows—Richmond firms: Wise Contracting Co., Inc., general contractor, foundations, concrete; carpentry; Frick, Vass & Street, Inc., painting; John H. Hampshire, Inc., plaster; General Electric Co., lighting fixtures.

From Roanoke were: Branch & Associates, Inc., excavating; Valley Roofing Corp., roofing; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glazing; Shields, Inc., acoustical & resilient tile; Davis H. Elliot Co., Inc., electrical work; Progressive Products Corp., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Dover Elevator Co., elevator; Byrd's Terrazzo Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile.


More recently completed is a major addition to the downtown Richmond central office building facilities.

The company purchased several parcels of land east of its existing building and extending to 8th Street. The portion of the new property on the 8th Street side extends to a depth of 93'.

An eleven-story building, designed by Lee, King and Poole, Richmond architects, has been erected on the site. The new building is of limestone construction with a granite facing on the first story.

In designing the building, special care was given to making the new structure compatible with the varying styles of architecture in the immediate vicinity, while at the same time conveying a concept of beauty and simplicity of style. As a consequence, a harmonious result has been achieved.

The new building also contains two basement levels in addition to the seven floors above ground. Every effort has been made to blend existing telephone buildings on the site with...
the new addition. Plans provide for
the installation of electronic equipment,
the newest feature in the field of com-
munications, for use in the provision of
local and long distance service. Also,
the latest concept of telephone oper­
tor positions known as Traffic Service
Positions has been included in the en­
gineering specifications for this project.
 Provision also will be made for an ex­
panded cafeteria for use by some 300
employees who will occupy space in
the new building. A modern clinic for
telephone employees will occupy ad­
ditional space.

The building cost $8.5 million.

Richmond subcontractors and sup­
pliers were as follows—Richmond firms
were: Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc., gen­
eral contractor; J. S. Archer Co., Inc.,
doors/accordian; A. Belanger & Sons,
Inc., waterproofing; A. Bertozzi, Inc.,
lath and plaster; Bethlehem Steel Corp.,
reinforcing steel/furnish; The Ceco
Corp., concrete/slab forms; N. Chasen
& Son, Inc., painting; Dementi Studio,
progress photographs; Empire Granite
Corp., stone work, granite (furnishing);
E. C. Ernst, Inc., electrical; Ezekiel &
Weilman Co., Inc., food service equip­
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acoustical ceilings; Froehling & Rob­
ertson Inc., concrete/test reports; Gen­
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tile; John H. Hampshire, Inc., movable
partitions; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., mis­
cellaneous iron; N. W. Martin & Bros.,
Inc., roofing & sheetmetal; W. Morton
Northen & Co., Inc., flooring; Otis
Elevator Co., elevators; Pleasants Hard­
ware, finish hardware; Richmond Lumber
& Building Supply Co., carpentry
& millwork; Southern Materials Co.,
Inc., concrete/furnish; W. H. Stovall
& Co., Inc., glass & glazing, aluminum
entrances, and curtain wall: J. A.
Walder, Inc., earthwork; William H.
White, Jr., Inc., mechanical.

Others were: Acme Steel Door Corp.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., doors/frames; AND­
CO Industries Corp., Greensboro, N.
C. “Bell Sign”; Inland Steel Products
Co., Baltimore, Md., metal deck; John
B. Kelly, Inc. of Pa., Philadelphia, Pa.,
masonry; Kinnier Corp., Columbus,
Ohio doors/rolling grille; Mills Co.,
Inc., Cleveland, Ohio, toilet partitions;
Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg,
structural steel; Service Steel Erectors
Co., Chester, reinforcing steel/place.

In Norfolk, the company has start­
on the largest single expansion pro­
ject ever undertaken.

Bailey L. Condrey, Norfolk C&G
manager, said that the first phase
the construction of the high-rise com­
municiations center is underway.

The initial work involves the founda­
tion for a nine-story building with an
ultimate height of twenty-four floor.
It is being built at the corner of Bu
and Boush Streets at the site of the
former Virginia National Bank Build­
ing that was recently demolished.

Condrey said the company will spend
over $16 million on this project. The
amount includes the expenditures for
the foundation, the nine-story building,
local and long distance dial equip­
ment, and associated trunking and power
radio facilities. Included is a sum to
be spent for a new type of operating
switchboard such as in the Richmond
project, “Traffic Service Positions.
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C&P is expected to be completed by late 1971. Condrey stated that this particular expenditure by C&P is almost as much as was allocated for the entire construction program in the company's operating area during 1947.

The foundation work included the removal of the piling and foundations. Then the land was excavated with some 1,400 pilings placed and a concrete mat laid which will be adequate for the future structure. The contractor for this work is Daniel Construction Company of Virginia.

The new building will be of contemporary design having a one-story block granite base. The remainder of the building will be marble faced precast concrete frame. The contract for the structural steel portion of the building has been awarded to Montague-Betts Company, Inc., of Lynchburg.

Lee, King and Poole of Richmond and Oliver and Smith of Norfolk are the architects.

Norfolk, subcontractors and suppliers for foundation were: Daniel Construction Co. of Va., Richmond, general contractor & foundations; Welch Contracting, Va. Beach, excavating & piling; Capital Concrete of Va., Inc., Norfolk, concrete.

Another Richmond Area project is an “Electronic Data Processing Center” in Henrico County just west of the city. Charles P. Marks, district commercial manager for Richmond, said, “This new facility is being built to enable C&P to handle its accounting operations faster and more efficiently.” The company is currently providing bills to 925,000 customers who place some 10 million long distance calls each month. Data processing will also be used in conjunction with the administration of other activities of the business, such as the yearly multi-million dollar construction program, outside plant studies and reports, results reporting, estimating and engineering.

The new structure will be four stories high, approximately 240 feet wide and deep. It will provide the company with about 230,000 square feet of space — for comparative size, about nine football fields. The building is of contemporary design and will be of concrete frame and precast stone with glass and aluminum facing. The total investment at this site represents the largest amount ever earmarked by the C&P to be spent for a building project.

When completed early in 1971, the third floor will house most of the data processing equipment so that there will be a steady flow of data from one computer to another for maximum productivity. The second and fourth floors are to be used for administrative office space and clerical work operations. General service facilities will be on the first floor.

C&P purchased the property, totaling some 43 acres, three years ago. It is located on the east side of Hungary Spring Road approximately 1,300 feet north of the intersection with Brook Street Road (Route 250) and extends through to Wistar Road.

Marks also commented on the parking for employees. Access roads will be built to both Hungary Spring Road and Wistar Road. There will be a parking lot on the tract to accommodate 800 vehicles.

Presently the accounting department is located in the west end of Richmond at Nansmmond Street and Ellwood Avenue. These quarters have been occupied by C&P since 1955. However, the continuous growth of the communications industry and the use of data equipment have made the facility inadequate for its present purpose. The new “Electronic Data Processing” (EDP) building will provide C&P with about 50 percent more space for its accounting purposes as does the Nansmmond Street center.

(Continued on page 90)
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WARD'S CORNER SHOPPING ADDITION

SPIGEL, CARTER, ZINKL, HERMAN — Architects
E. B. SMALL, P.E.—Structural Consultant
ROBERT MORRIS & COMPANY, INC.—General Contractor

The Hub Store at Wards Corner represents the latest addition to one of Norfolk's key shopping areas. It occupies the front corner of a shopping area and is thus visible from all four sides. In addition to its high degree of visibility, the store had to be conformed in scale to the surrounding area which consisted of one- and two-story stores and office buildings.

The solution to the various problems was to erect a store whose overall shape followed the line of the street intersection, resulting in a somewhat symmetrical square. The building itself respected the same architectural elements of tan brick and beige, plexiglass panels on all sides with projecting, bronze toned, mansard roofs over glass display windows. A large display unit or entrance serves to emphasize each side of the building.

An appropriate scale was obtained by designing the building so as not to have any horizontal divisions on the exterior, but to provide enough interior height to provide office areas on a second floor and a high ceiling to match the larger, central store area which was given an open feeling for display purposes.

The overall appearance of the store provides a feeling of restrained elegance and contemporary design. It also provides a focal point for the entire area and, indeed, provides a visual "Hub" pulling together the diverse elements surrounding it.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
From Norfolk: Robert Morris & Company, Inc., general contractor; Eastern Roofing Corp., roofing; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., glass glue & store fronts; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting; Jayen Tile Corporation, ceramic and resilient tile; B. E. Sharpe and Company, plumbing; Aircon, Ltd., air conditioning and heating.

From Chesapeake: Sprinkle Masonry, Inc., masonry; Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, Inc., structural steel; and Maintenance Electrical Co., Inc., electrical work.
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TORRENCE, DREELIN, FARTHING & BUFORD
Structural Consultants

DANIEL CONSTRUCTION COMPANY OF VIRGINIA
General Contractor

T HIS COMPREHENSIVE and functional 1600-pupil high school is located on eighteen acres facing Cool Lane on the south, and bounded on the north by Interstate 64 which is elevated. The school is situated in the eastern metropolitan area of Richmond at the city limits in Henrico County, and contains approximately 11,000 sq. ft., and is designed for a multi-use of space.

Ballou and Justice, Architects & Engineers of Richmond, were commissioned as architects to design the two-story school plant. The basic provisions were specifically fulfilled in the early planning stages as to internal arrangements, to accommodate instructional techniques such as team teaching and large group instruction; as well as for independent study.

An innovation in high schools for the city of Richmond is the fact that the school plant is totally air conditioned to ensure year round comfort. A further departure from established custom is the Total Materials Center which replaces the traditional Library. This Materials Center is complete with study carrels and resource rooms,

Photos by JAMES M. McELROY

tell the Virginia Story
space for viewing film and listening to records and tapes. The use of skylights in the ceiling of the Center provides a maximum of diffused daylight without glare.

Experimental science facilities are coordinated in planning to combine rather than separate lecture room and laboratory facilities. Every department in the school is placed to provide a complementary relationship with adjacent areas, and the work and office areas are adequate to care for the needs of pupils and teachers alike.

Above the Auxiliary Gymnasium two large instructional spaces can accommodate 125 students each. The Auditorium Balcony provides space for multi-purpose activities, which are separated from the Auditorium proper by electrically operated partition. When moved in place, these completely seal off the balcony area from the main Auditorium.

An innovation which provides useful teaching space in addition to complementing the design of the school is the use of certain roof areas on the
second floor level. These areas are enclosed with screen block walls and provide outdoor teaching areas for use in pleasant weather.

The exterior of the school is a departure from the normal red brick or panel construction. A brown-toned brick has been used, which blends with the Mo-Sai and screen block panels. The projection of second floor classrooms enables additional space to be created where needed, without increasing the first floor area.

A complete greenhouse is located on the second floor level, adjacent to the biology laboratories.

Bids for this project were taken on March 21, 1967, and Daniel Construction Co. of Virginia, the successful contractor, started construction on April 20, 1967. Construction was completed in early Fall, in time for the opening of the school term starting September 1968. The total cost of the construction contract was $4,104,349.00.

The architects worked closely with Kenneth R. Higgins, Landscape Architect, Richmond, in developing the site and the landscaping which will be a continuing program.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)


The owners of this facility expressed their desire to build a branch building that would be residential in character and further that the details should closely follow those of the restoration work in Williamsburg.

Not apparent in the photograph, is the fact that this building is built over a creek. Concrete foundation walls were erected on either side of the creek bed and the creek was spanned by precast double tee sections. In this manner, an otherwise almost “unbuildable” site was salvaged and developed.

Mutual Savings and Loan Association was interested in serving its neighbors and to do so they have provided a “Community Room” which is made available to various groups. This room can be used after normal business hours without entering the Association’s area.

Interior decor and furnishings were selected to enhance the Georgian style of the architecture.

VIRGINIA RECORD
Kohler-Daniels Association, Architects are the owners and developers of a new office building complex located in Vienna. These buildings will house the architects' own firm and other professional offices. The first phase consisting of 7,000 square feet was completed in February 1969.

The two buildings comprising the complex front on an outdoor garden which contains year round planting, benches, and a fountain for the enjoyment of the tenants and their clients.

Construction of these buildings is masonry bearing wall, steel joists and wood roof trusses. Brown brick, painted masonite panels and stained, wood windows are part of the facade treatment.

The architects' office on the second floor is fully carpeted and has natural cedar decking and dark stained, fir beam. A second complex of 7,000 square feet of rentable space is scheduled for completion this August and is designed along the same lines. The architects have been located in Vienna since 1963.

Subcontractors and Suppliers


Others were: G. H. Byrd Construction Co., Inc., Oakton, excavating; Hope's Windows, Inc., Jamestown, N. Y., windows; and Harry J. O'Meara Tile Co., Inc., Falls Church, ceramic tile.
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DUNCAN GRAY—Structural Engineer
CHAS. H. TOMPKINS CO.—General Contractor

Photos by Robert H. Canizaro, Ward & Hall, AIA

This church, since the year 1869, was known as the Fifth Baptist Church of Washington, D.C. and, only in the last year, was the name changed to Riverside Baptist Church. The Fifth Baptist Church actually began as a mission Sunday School in 1856 in a building known as "Island Hall" at Virginia Avenue and D Streets, S.W. The church property, now located at Maine Avenue and Seventh Street, S.W., overlooking the Potomac River, was purchased by the Redevelopment Land Agency in 1962 as part of their accumulation of that block for the purpose of office building construction. The Nasser Office Building, a thirty million dollar project, was to be built on the site, but the Church purchased this strategic and desirable property from the RLA to build their new building in order to continue their ministry in Southwest Washington.

The present ministry of the church is to the nearby redeveloped apartment and townhouse community although many of the church's members are those who were members when the church was at its prior location. The building design received the approval of the D. C. Redevelopment Land Agency Architectural Review Panel which has the responsibility to oversee the design of all buildings in the RL area for the achievement of an overall design relationship.

Ground was broken for the new church building in April 1967 by Chas. H. Tompkins Co., General Contractor. Construction was complete in February 1968.
The sanctuary roof is constructed of laminated arches, long span wood deck, and natural slate roofing. The native stone walls are exposed on the interior as well as the exterior. The stone work, which is local Stoneyburst Quarry stone laid in Regular ashlar pattern, was done by the Piñado Stone Company and received 1968 Craftsmanship Award from the Washington Building Congress for exceptional care and ability in selecting stone size and color to achieve the desired effect.

At each gable end of the 51’ high pitched roof are beautiful, hand-crafted, sunburst stained glass windows made by J. Wippell & Co., Ltd., of Exeter, England. The two large apex windows in the sanctuary are of abstract composition. The ten smaller vertical windows along the sides of the nave illustrate in a contemporary manner ten of the main points of Christianity.

The architectural area of the building contains 17,200 sq. ft. The sanctuary has a seating capacity of 300 including the choir. At the north end of the sanctuary are two 60 foot wings embracing a grass-covered courtyard. In the west wing are the church office and pastor’s study, and assembly and classrooms are in the east wing. Educational space below the sanctuary includes eight classrooms and a 60 foot assembly and fellowship room as well as a modern fully equipped kitchen.

Interior materials include carpeting; and vinyl asbestos tile on the floor, painted plaster and natural stained wood paneling, natural slate base, and indirect lighting. The educational wing and lower level educational and activity space have exposed native stone or painted light-weight aggregate block walls, vinyl asbestos floors, and lay-in acoustical tile ceilings. The building is heated and cooled by means of a central hot water boiler and a chiller piped to air handling units serving various zones of the building. Self-contained electric heating and cooling through-wall units are used in the church offices.

The new building cost approximately $550,000 including land plus the cost of furnishings and landscaping. The cost of construction was completely paid by funds donated by members along with funds realized from the sale of the original church properties.

The church was further equipped when Mr. Nassif, after the purchase of the original church property from RLA and prior to the razing of the old building, gave the church the old pipe organ, which has been reconditioned and custom-adapted to the new contemporary building by the firm of Lewis & Hitchcock of Silver Spring, Maryland.

Subcontractors and suppliers were as follows: from Washington, D. C., Charles H. Tompkins Co., general contractor; James Parreco & Son, excavating; Corson & Gruman Company, bituminous paving & curbs; S & S Masonry, Inc., masonry; Jack’s Roofing Co., Inc., slate roofing; Solway Painting Co., Inc., painting; Chamberlin-Washington Division of Chamberlin Co. of America, weatherstripping;

(Continued on page 91)
The latest facility of the American National Bank of Danville is in a residential area to the south of the city. The site, a corner lot, was developed within the confines of a retaining wall on two sides of the property with the other two sides opening to the streets. The site was a parallelogram and the architect chose the hexagon shape to adapt to the property and the "drive around" concept.

The lobby and main banking area has a bluestone floor with wood paneled walls and a cathedral ceiling with exposed structure and acoustical plaster. Other areas make use of exposed brick walls, carpeting and ceramic tile.

In addition to the usual banking accommodations the facility also includes a "Community Meeting Room" capable of handling 25 people. A private entrance to the meeting room was planned so that those using the facility could do so without going through the banking area.

Subcontractors and suppliers were as follows: From Danville—P. L. Anderson & Son, general contractor; Cre Tile & Marble Co., ceramic tile & bluestone; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., installed aluminum entrances & glass.

J. W. Squire Co., Inc., resilient floor.
Clarke Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; T. C. Dameron Plumbing & Heating, Inc., plumbing; Link-Watson Corp., air conditioning, heating & ventilating.
Statesville Fixture Corp., Statesville, N. C., banking counter & paneling; Mustain Glass Co. furnished aluminum entrances & glass.
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A new facade for Jones Motor Car Company was designed by W. J. Van Bakergem, architect-engineer, to replace the old, outmoded design which needed a face lifting to bring the building up to contemporary standards for retail outlet stores.

The main entrance and showroom would be the focal point in the design of a car dealership and therefore special consideration was given to the selection of materials to create emphasis and contrast. This was accomplished by covering the old existing brick work with finestone aggregate plaster and metal lath produced by the Finestone Corporation of Detroit, Michigan and installed by F. Richard Vilton Jr., Inc. of Richmond. The main entrance feature is the highly-polished Imperial Emerald Granite installed by Economy Cast Stone Company of Richmond. This finishing touch adds color and richness to the design. Also featured are shadow form aluminum fascia panels by Kawneer company for aluminum frieze and side panels in the entryway installed by Richmond Glass Shop of Richmond.

The Armstrong acoustical ceiling in the entrance was installed by Manson & Utley, Inc., of Richmond.

The upper floor storage area needed natural interior light and a completely new exterior facing. This dual objective was completed by specifying Reynolds Metals Company expanded anodized aluminum grid system with expanded gold anodized aluminum panels. The installation of this aluminum facing was by Holmes Steel Co., Inc. of Richmond.

The general construction and demolition was executed by James A. Ford Construction Company. Other sub-contractors also from Richmond are Harris Electric Co. of Va., Inc., electrical; and W. W. Nash & Son Inc., painting.

JAMES A. FORD—General Contractor

Prior to Renovation

Tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1969

PAGE THIRTY-ONE
WITH A PANORAMIC view of the southern branch of Linkhorn Bay as its focal point, the Harrison residence nestles serenely into the wooded setting of its waterfront site. The architects, Williams and Tazewell & Associates, of Norfolk, using materials such as grey slate, sand textured brick, and wood shingles, have created for the owner a total environment where the view of the Bay becomes a vital part of the interior and exterior design.

Having lived in a traditional residence in Charlottesville for the greater part of fifteen years, Mr. and Mrs. Harrison expressed a desire to build something that was new and different, a house for happy family living. This criteria, along with a magnificent site, established the problem of moulding the interior spaces and exterior shape into a homogeneous concept with as many areas as possible enjoying the view of the water. The water side thus had to be just as important in plan and elevation as the entrance side of the house. To achieve this, a pavilion style approach was taken, the main house having three distinct roof lines and the detached carport and pool house creating two additional roofs. (There is a purple martin birdhouse designed to incorporate the proportions...
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and features of the main house.) The stylized roof shape, which is emphasized by the use of heavy hand-split wood shakes, creates an oriental feeling that is accented by the use of heavy brass chain downspouts reminiscent of Japanese architecture. Mrs. Harrison, an enthusiastic gardener, has added to the exterior by her creation of a delightful oriental garden complete with an authentic temple lantern, lava rock, and winding pathway of smooth river bed pebbles.

The interior of the residence is a harmonious compromise of traditional and contemporary furnishings. Heirlooms and antiques are combined with massive slate panels and large walls of glass to create the comfortable atmosphere desired.

The extensive use of grey slate both in the interior and exterior along with warm rich décor has given the residence a quality traditional in character, yet contemporary in feeling. The entrance hall, with its heavy African mahogany doors, carries through the grey slate exterior paving in large two foot squares. The living room again picks up the grey slate, this time with massive natural cleft panels on the fireplace wall extending the entire fourteen feet from floor to ceiling. Each panel is divided horizontally and vertically by recessed oil-rubbed teak trips. The south wall of the living room is entirely of glass, with strong vertical mullions, and affords a panoramic view of the Bay. The dining room also shares this vista through glass sliding doors that open onto a large slate terrace. The dining room features indirect light lighting combined with coffered ceiling, covered in an attractive fabric. Walnut paneling and bookcases accented with grass cloth are the design features of the library. Soft tones of marble used on the hearth and fireplace surround, and a simple walnut mantel shelf both end to give this room an elegant, yet reserved feeling.

The bedroom wing, accented on the exterior with a separate roof line, is joined to the rest of the house by a wide, handsomely decorated, corridor. The master bedroom, also with a view of the water and surrounding landscape, opens to the exterior and is easily accessible from the terrace and swimming pool. Two dressing rooms and baths are nearby. Also included in the bedroom wing is the son’s bedroom, with dressing room and bath, and a guest room and bath. A maid's room is off the kitchen-pantry area.

The pool house, which is located on the west end of the site tends to frame the entire pool terrace and swimming pool area. The pool house has pecan paneling on the fire place wall, with concealed doors that open into a small kitchenette and storage area. The pool house, which also doubles as a guest house, has two dressing rooms and showers as well as a pool equipment and outdoor storage area. Close to the pool terrace is a convenient pier.

The total design concept, closely coordinated from the beginning, is a total collaboration between owner, architect, interior designer and landscape architect. Much individual attention was given to the design of such details as lamp posts, fencing, and mailbox, as well as the positioning of trees and shrubs. Virtually all design aspects have been carefully controlled and coordinated, and the result is a residence that is both elegant and spacious.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
From Virginia Beach: Weigand Construction Corporation, general contractor, carpentry; R. T. Evans & Company, masonry; Johnson Millwork Co., window walls, paneling, millwork; Hasty Perry, painting; Ayers Insulating & Supply Co., insulation; W. R. Sawyer, plaster; J. B. Basnight, electrical work; Princess Anne Plumbing & Electrical Suppliers, Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating. From Norfolk: A. W. Hughes Sheet Metal Corp., roofing; Ajax Co., Inc., stone work, ceramic tile, resilient tile; Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., glazing; Atlantic Electric Corp., lighting fixtures; and Door Engineering Corp., hardware. J. A. Miles Flooring Co., Chesapeake, wood flooring.

AUGUST 1969 PAGE THIRTY-FIVE
Bank Servicing Facility
FAIRFAX COUNTY

PAUL QUIGG ASSOCIATES—Architects, Land Planners
DUNCAN GRAY—Structural Engineer
GOODWIN H. TAYLOR—Mechanical & Electrical Engineer
EDSALL CORPORATION—General Contractor

First Service Company, the bank servicing subsidiary of First Virginia Bankshares Corporation, is located in Ravensworth Industrial Park in Fairfax County. The 40,000 square feet, modern operations center was constructed at a cost of approximately $450,000 in order to consolidate the many services under one roof.

First Service Company operates data processing, proof and transit, reproduction and duplicating, purchasing, check imprinting, and account reference center services. Many of these are performed on a multi-shift basis.

During 1968 a second IBM 360 Model 30 computer was installed and much work was done in preparing to...
Architecturally the building functions well. To the south the loading locks are set back into the building to play down the appearance from the street and parking areas and at the same time offer all-weather freight handling. Equipment is screened from direct view with pierced brick walls. The building has ample parking on two sides, to the south and east.

To the north a screened patio with tables, benches, chairs and umbrellas provides for a pleasant outdoor lunch area.

All windows are set back from the facade to give natural protection from the direct sun. White precast panels break up the masonry perimeter and help to define the scale of the building.

Since First Service Company moved into their new quarters in the early summer of 1968, graphics and logo have been added to the front elevation. In the fall, the grounds were landscaped.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


Others were: Sweetman and Hall, Inc., Falls Church, concrete; American Stone, Inc., Newington, precast concrete; Woodbridge Glass Co., Inc., Woodbridge, glass & glazing; Standard Art, Marble & Tile Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., ceramic tile; Perrin and Martin, Inc., Arlington, plumbing, heating, air conditioning, ventilation; Bee & H Electric Co., Fairfax Station, electrical; and Va. Sprinkler Co., Inc., Ashland, sprinkler.
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The Martinsville Senior High School is the result of several years of intensive study and planning. The school is designed for a current enrollment of 1,200, but is expandable to 1,800 by the construction of an additional classroom building which has been designed and is to be located on the site. Central facilities for maximum utilization such as heating, cooling, library, cafeteria, and auditorium have been provided in the original construction.

The design of the school is generally campus type with separate buildings for various curriculum areas; as for example, science and mathematics, English and social studies, health and physical education, band and choral music, and vocational education. Elevators and ramps are provided for handicapped students.

Provision is made for individual and independent study and projects as well as for large and small group instruction. Facilities are also provided for the use of advanced audio-visual techniques. Flexibility is achieved through multiple use of spaces of different size by the utilization of folding partitions in the classrooms, cafeteria, and auditorium.

(Continued on page 91)
THE ENGLISH HILLS APARTMENTS, located on Parham Road at Interstate Highway 64, in western Henrico County is partially complete and occupied. The 424 unit project is scheduled for completion in December of '69.

The project, which was designed for English Hills Company by John W. Ryan Jr. AIA, of Richmond, consists of one, two and three bedroom garden type apartment units some containing dens. The exterior treatments employ a mixture of Tudor, Dutch Colonial, and American Colonial facades creating an aesthetically pleasant and inviting atmosphere, which is evidenced by the tenant acceptance. The buildings each contain eight apartment units and are placed on the site to create as many tree-filled court areas as is possible, offering relief from the necessary but massive parking and drive areas.

The construction is primarily wood frame with varying brick veneers, sidings and shingles. In most cases the roof line has been brought down to the second floor line to eliminate the large masses of masonry which usually prevail in garden type apartment units. This lower roof line further gives a residential scale to the buildings.

In addition to the dwelling units, the project will have a community club house, swimming pool, tennis courts, baseball field, and recreation facilities for children and adults.

Interior finishes and appointments include brick paver and oak flooring, french patio-balcony doors, ceramic tile...
baths, the usual kitchen appliances including dishwashers and disposals; laundry facilities are provided in each building. Walls are painted drywall throughout the apartments with face brick in entry foyers. All units have individual central air conditioning, gas heating and cooking. Gas post lamps are placed throughout the project offering night time illumination.

Gene Hickok was manager of construction for English Hills Company.

Henry Stern and David Arenstein, who developed the Three Chopt West and Town House Apartments, are the developers.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

From Richmond; English Hills Co., general contractor, waterproofing, weatherstripping; Holmes Steel, steel; Concrete Structures, Inc., prestressed concrete; Reynolds Aluminum Supply, windows; Carter Lumber Co., Inc., structural wood; Republic Lumber Building Supply Corp., structural wood; H & L Contractors, carpentry; Stratton Bros., painting; Lakeside Insulation, insulation and acoustical; Allied Interior Wall Construction Co., plaster; Consolidated Tile Co., resilient tile; Costen Lumber Co., wood flooring; Circle Woodworking, millwork; Greendale Ornamental Iron, handrails; Ben Collier, Inc., electrical work; Kane Plumbing Co., Inc., plumbing (Briggs), air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Joseph L. Samuels, foundations & concrete; Burngarter's Masonry Contractors, Inc., masonry; Mills Excavating, excavating.

Others were: W. H. Koris, Sandston, roofing; Ceramic Tile of Florida, Inc., Va. Beach, ceramic tile; and J. S. Archer Co., Wytheville, steel doors and bucks.
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This modern service station, which opened in September, 1968, was constructed a block away from its original location just off the very busy Route 95 in Springfield, Virginia. The need for relocation resulted from the construction of a new highway ramp system and from a master development plan prepared by the architects for an orderly redevelopment of a larger parcel of land owned by Lynch Brothers, Inc. of Springfield.

The service station is a custom design to meet the requirements of the lessee, Humble Oil & Refining Co. It is a one-story ‘L’ shaped building of brick and precast concrete, and has a built-up roof on a metal deck and steel frame. The station contains five service bays totaling 2,973 sq. ft. of space, and an additional 878 sq. ft. of enclosed office and sales area. The office area is of brick and the service bays are of concrete block, painted. Construction cost was approximately $100,000.

The architectural solution to the design problem employs a careful control of graphics and colors and demonstrates the particular attention given to the visual aspects at night.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

From Springfield: Edsall Corporation, general contractor, excavating, foundations, and carpentry; Fries, Beall & Sharpe Company, steel doors & buck & hardware; From Alexandria: Mimsco Steel Corporation, steel, steel roof deck; Allen Glass Company, Inc., windows, window walls, and glazing; Higham Company, Inc., painting; McClary Tile, Inc., structural (glazed) tile, and ceramic tile; Northern Va. Plumbing Co., plumbing fixtures, and plumbing; Logan Brothers, Inc., air conditioning, heating and ventilating.

Others were: Rose Brothers Company, Arlington, roofing; Dodd Brothers, Inc., Vienna, plaster; Bee & H Electric Co., Fairfax, lighting fixtures and electrical work; and Jake Snider Neon Sign Co., Washington, D. C., sign strip.

The general contractor, Edsall Corporation, also of Springfield, was the winner of one of ten Northern Virginia Builder Association awards of merit based on "excellence of construction with outstanding workmanship" for their part in the building of this service station.
Construction of Roanoke's new James Madison Junior High School started in May of this year. The 91,000 sq. ft. structure is being built on a steeply sloping 22-acre site in the southwest section of the city, and completion is scheduled in August 1970. The project was designed by Randolph Frantz & John Chappelear, Architects, of Roanoke.

The two-story school is designed to initially accommodate 700 students, and to ultimately house 1,000 students with minor additions. The building will have year-round air conditioning, and will feature a landscaped entrance court giving direct access to all major building facilities. The school will contain an administration area, guidance suite, library, classrooms, seminar rooms, departmental faculty offices, science labs, home economics department, art lab, typing room, a multi-purpose room seating 700, complete food preparation and serving facilities, band and choral room, shop, gymnasium, and locker-shower rooms. Outdoor athletic facilities will be provided on the south side of the building.

The building will be of fireproof construction, and the basic structural system will be reinforced concrete columns with concrete waffle slab floor and roof construction. The gymnasium and multi-purpose room roofs will be prestressed, prestressed “tees.” Exterior materials will be poured-in-place exposed concrete, red brick, and gray glass set in black neoprene gaskets. Since the building will be air conditioned, all glass will be fixed. Interior partitions will be exposed brick, plaster, and exposed concrete masonry. Some classrooms will be separated by folding partitions with integral chalkboards, permitting flexibility in room sizes and arrangement. Ceilings will be exposed waffle slab, plaster, and acoustical tile. Floors will be carpet, resilient tile, and quar tile. Exterior doors will be steel, and interior doors will be prefinished sliced, red oak with stainless steel hardware.

The building will be all electric, and the air conditioning system will utilize roof-mounted multi-zone packaged units concealed by concrete enclosures. Lighting will be fluorescent, except where incandescent fixtures are used for accent.
Subcontractors and Suppliers

NESTLED IN A VALLEY six miles from Lynchburg is one of Virginia's most unusual and seldom-seen industries, the Babcock and Wilcox Nuclear Fuel and Plutonium Development Laboratories at Mt. Athos.

One of the latest additions to the multi-million dollar complex is a $1 million expansion of the Plutonium Development Laboratory completed and put in service in 1968. Architect-Engineer for the facility, as well as for the previously completed $3 million Nuclear Fuel Laboratory was Wiley & Wilson, Engineers and Architects of Lynchburg.

The PDL is a 21,000-square foot facility suitable for development of plutonium fuels from small test batches through pilot plant levels. The facility consists of 10 plutonium handling areas for fuel preparation, scrap recovery, fuel fabrication and assembly, fuel analysis and characterization, and a below grade-level high exposure plutonium handling area shielded by 2 1/2 feet of concrete.

The air conditioning system in the Plutonium Development Laboratory is unusual in that no air is recirculated. The air is used once, filtered through absolute filters and discharged into the atmosphere through a 150-foot stack.

The entire design concept for the facility was one of containment in the event of accidental release or spillage. All "hot" materials are worked on in sealed glove boxes. An elaborate health physics unit provides constant monitoring of the air and air filters. Special alpha monitors check floor areas, and scintillators and gas spectrometers are used to check clothing and "scuffs" worn over shoes. All personnel who enter the buildings are required to wear personal monitors.

The facility is licensed by the United States Atomic Energy Commission, as are all Babcock and Wilcox facilities at Mt. Athos which process radioactive materials.

The complex is a welcome addition to the growing industrial power of the Old Dominion, and a tribute to the "atomic age" design capabilities of native and adopted Virginia engineers and scientists.

Future plans call for an alpha-gamma hot cell for destructive examination of spent fuels containing plutonium to be constructed in the early 1970's.

Because of the research and development nature of the work in these laboratories, extensive support facilities and services were provided during construction. These included mechanical rooms, change rooms, alpha shop, stores, offices and a health physics laboratory. In addition, major capital expenditures were made for plutonium analytical, characterization and fabrication equipment.

B&W is developing a process for utilizing plutonium in fuel for the pressurized water reactors of today, and is also working to extend its use to "breeder" reactors of the future. A safe, workable and economical breeder is being developed because, under proper conditions, it will be able to produce more reactor fuel than it consumes.

The PDL project was headed by T. R. Leachman, AIA, of Wiley & Wilson's Lynchburg office. Structural design was handled by C. M. Parker, P. E. and J. K. Dickinson, P. E.; Mechanical by C. H. Mitchell, P.E.; and electrical by M. W. Nixon. Coordination was by K. G. Weeks as project manager.

The masonry block structure is finished with stucco on the exterior, while all interior surfaces are of a hard, impenetrable finish for protection against contamination. Ceiling is a metal pan with caulked joints, walls are glazed paint on masonry block and Dex-O-Tex seamless floors complete the interior finishes. (Continued on page 91)
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PAGE FORTY-EIGHT
A Wiley & Wilson designed building has won the Pascoe Steel Buildings' "Presidents Award" for Best Building of the Year, 1968, in a commercial division of the nationwide contest conducted by the manufacturing firm.

Winning project for W&W is the recently completed warehouse and office of Virginia Machinery and Well Company, Inc., a plumbing equipment supplier at 4201 Jacque St., Richmond.

The pre-engineered steel building, 120 feet wide by 216 feet long, houses in addition to general offices and warehouse, a city counter area, executive offices and a display room.

The urgency under which the building was designed and constructed is indicated by the fact that the owner was warehousing materials in the rear section of the structure before the front had been completed. The owner's previous building had been destroyed by fire.

To satisfy the owner's desire for more than just a low-profile warehouse structure, W&W architects and engineers took the building manufacturer's basic panels, and, with aluminum tube supports, created a false front to give added height. This is set off by the glass enclosed front section housing the showroom.

A contract for the steel building was awarded in November 1967 and later expanded to include the entire project. The warehouse was occupied in April 1968, and the office and showroom were occupied in June.

E. F. Holton, PE, headed up the W&W design team as project manager. Architectural design was by R. B. Franklin in coordination with T. R. Leachman, AIA. Electrical design was by Ralph G. Roberson and mechanical design by J. E. Harris, P. E. Barker Construction Company was general contractor.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
From Richmond: Barker Construction Co., Inc., general contractor, foundations, concrete, carpentry, paneling, and steel doors & bucks; Municipal Paving Co., Inc., excavating & grading; R. A. Young, Inc., masonry; R. Willison Roofing Co., roofing; Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., window walls and glazing; Dave Ecker Co., painting; Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., acoustical and resilient tile; A. Bertozzi, Inc., plaster; R. A. Siewers, Inc., millwork; Northside Electric Co., electrical work; Reames & Moyer, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware.

Also, Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel, steel roof deck, roof deck, and handrails; and Pascoe Steel Corp., Columbus, Ga., pre-engineered building.
While some visitors to Colonial Williamsburg during the peak summer travel months watch "Williamsburg—The Story of a Patriot" in the new Auditorium, others may obtain information, buy tickets to the exhibition buildings, or view special exhibits in the foyer immediately outside the Auditorium. At other times the foyer overlooking both the west terrace of the Lodge and the Colonial Parkway may be used by conferees for receptions and exhibits, and as a waiting area. In the foreground can be seen one of the old streetlamps from Copenhagen which decorate the building. (Photos by Stephen M. Toth—Colonial Williamsburg)

CONFERENCE CENTER AUDITORIUM
COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG

DAVID WARREN HARDWICKE & PARTNERS
Architects
HANKINS, ANDERSON & MONCRIEF
Mechanical & Electrical Engineers
LYNN H. MORRIS
Stage Lighting

- CHARLES H. CHAMBERLAYNE
  Partner-in-Charge
- WILLIAM J. BLANTON
  Structural Engineer
- THE H. CHAMBERS COMPANY
  Interior Designers
- SPENCER, LEE & BUSSE
  Consulting Architects
- BOLT, BERANEK & NEWMAN, INC.
  Acoustics
- TAYLOR & PARRISH, INC.
  General Contractor

With the continuing annual increase in the number of visitors to the restored Colonial city of Williamsburg and the demand for more conference facilities, Williamsburg Restoration, Incorporated has added a 514 seat auditorium to the Conference Center at the Williamsburg Lodge.

The auditorium has been designed to accommodate a variety of activities ranging from motion picture projection to live drama. During the summer months the auditorium will serve as a supplementary Information Center where visitors will be shown the film "Williamsburg—The Story of a Patriot." During the other seasons of
The $800,000, 514-seat multi-purpose auditorium is the most recent addition to the Colonial Williamsburg Conference Center near the Lodge. The building is built of the same type brick as the Conference Center and the exterior design features arches and a porte-cochere strongly influenced by those in the Center.

The limited land area available for building at the Conference Center site was steeply sloped and bounded by a prime parking area on the higher level, which is one of the major approaches to the Conference Center, and the Colonial Parkway on the lower level. These site limitations led the architect to orient the auditorium wing at an obtuse angle to the adjoining Conference Center building in order to create (Continued on page 92)

The extensive electronic equipment located in the projection booth at the rear includes two 70-35mm projectors, as well as a 16mm and multipurpose slide projector with special lighting features from a master preset control panel.

The year the auditorium will be used by conference groups for meetings, lectures and panel discussions. Nighttime activities will include such additional activities as pageants, musicals, recitals and drama.

to tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1969
PAGE FIFTY-ONE
THE DIRECTORS of the Schoolfield Bank and Trust Company felt the need to expand their services into the downtown Danville area. After a good deal of study and review of the old Greyhound Bus Station the architects decided that the basic structure could satisfactorily house a branch banking operation and the bank decided to purchase the property.

The architects were then commissioned to undertake the design and planning of the remodeling work. The front area was developed into a branch banking facility and the remainder was designed as leased office space which could be later used for bank expansion.

The owners expressed the desire to create a building of traditional expression and at the same time to create a feeling of permanence as associated with banking facilities. The end result proved to be most satisfying and acceptable to the owners and their downtown neighbors—as evidenced by the before and after pictures.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
From Danville were: A. W. Saunders, general contractor; J. W. Squire Co., Inc., acoustical ceiling & resilient floors; Wise-Hundley Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; Walter Taylor Plbg. & Hg., Inc., plumbing; S & H Metal Shop, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Hardison Brick Contractors, masonry.

Helms Roofing Corp., Martinsville, roofing; furniture & interiors were by J. T. Townes Printing Co. and Myrtle Desk Co.; Statesville Fixture Corp., Statesville, N. C., banking fixtures.
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HISTORIC JAMESTOWN

Jamestown, site of the first permanent English Settlement in the new world, has been recreated in exhibit at Jamestown Festival Park on the shores of historic James River, a scant six miles from Colonial Williamsburg.

It is a must for children and grown-ups alike.

Jamestown Festival Park, owned by the State of Virginia, was opened to the public in 1957, on the 350th anniversary of the landing. Since that time, hundreds of thousands of Americans have visited this unique presentation at a rate, most recently, of about 400,000 a year.

A tour of Jamestown Festival Park begins at the Information Center and proceeds to the Old World Pavilion where Queen Elizabeth and her sea captains, modeled in wax, are part of the story of Virginia's settlement by Great Britain. In the New World Pavilion, you will see flags of all the nations of the world.

The most exciting sight of all—a view of three exact-size replicas of the ships which brought the settlers across the Atlantic—awaits you at the waterfront. There you will see the Susan Constant, Godspeed and Discovery at dock. Visitors may board the largest of the three, the Susan Constant.

Close is James Fort, a full-scale reconstruction of the fort built in 1607 for protection against Indians and Spaniards. An exact reproduction of James Fort contains the wooden stockade with cannon parts and outside trenches; buildings with sloping thatched roofs and "wattle and daub" walls of woven twigs and clay; the armory and guard house; a church and some small buildings.

Snacks, meals and beverages may be obtained at the Mermaid Tavern in Festival Park. Individuals and groups may also picnic free of charge in the Festival Park picnic area and in the Tavern dining room. There is ample free parking for automobiles, buses and trucks.

At Jamestown Island, Federally supervised, maps, audio aids, markers, exhibits, paintings and guides depict the early way of life. When you step onto the island, the year is 1607 again.

You will see ancient relics, dioramas and models, gather educational literature and see an exceptional motion picture explaining the significance of Jamestown.

Following the movie, there is a tour of the grounds where there are many foundations, including that of the old state house. The first representative legislative assembly in the new world was convened here. The Old Church Tower, one of the oldest standing ruins in the U. S., marks the site. Indian Princess Pocahontas and John Rolfe were married in the church. There are statues of Pocahontas and John Smith, a leader of the early colonists.
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PAGE FIFTY-SIX
VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
The new church and school for St. Ambrose Parish was dedicated on September 29, 1968, with Reverend Vincent S. Sikora as Pastor.

The facilities include a church to seat 700 with a side chapel for everyday Mass. The sanctuary has carpeted floors and paneled walls. On either side of the nave is a clearstory of different colors of cathedral glass. The nave and sanctuary are so designed that they can be converted to a hall in the future when a permanent church is built. In the meantime by closing off the sanctuary with a folding door the church can be used as a hall for social and church functions.

Adjacent to the entrance of the church is an administration wing consisting of a clinic, principal's office, secretary's office and a library with a beautiful view of the undisturbed wooded area beyond. Both the church and administration wing are air conditioned.

The classroom wing consists of 8 classrooms, each with wardrobe units, sinks and individual hot air gas furnace units.

Adjacent to the church and classroom wing are the service rooms consisting of toilets, supply room, kitchen, storage and mechanical rooms.

Construction is steel frame and precast concrete, brick and block exterior walls, acoustic tile ceiling, slate foyer and asphalt tile floors.

St. Ambrose is located on Woodburn Road, off 236 in Annandale.
Located on a 32 acre site on Starlight Lane, between Providence and Ruthers Roads, Chesterfield's new Providence Junior High School's name is related to historical Providence Methodist Church which identifies the community. Mottley Construction Company, Inc., of Farmville was the general contractor for the facility which was designed by MacIlroy and Parris, Richmond based architects.

The two-story brick building has a built-up roof and aluminum windows. Interior walls are of Solite block and plaster, and floors are vinyl asbestos. Chesterfield County has air conditioned three junior high schools, three elementary schools and nineteen Kindergarten additions. Providence Junior High is one of the fully air conditioned schools and the source of power for all of its heating and cooling is electricity.

UNIQUE ARCHITECTURAL AND FUNCTIONAL FEATURES

Science Area—(1) 8 combination Science laboratory—lecture rooms are clustered around a 1,200 sq. ft. teacher's preparation area. (2) Each room has a center area for student desks surrounded by a perimeter laboratory stations around the walls. (3) Between each two science rooms is a folding partition which is used for team teaching. (4) Each science room is equipped with a fixed screen and an overhead projector.

Library—The library is considerably larger than a normal library because it is built around the Instructional Materials Center (IMC) concept.
The IMC is separated from the corridor by an all-glass wall. The architectural effect intended is to invite and encourage the use of the IMC by constant exposure of this very useable and available facility.

Art—Because of the increased emphasis on art in the 7th and 8th grades three rooms, including a ceramics room, have been included as a two-teacher art station.

Auditorium—Special lighting is furnished in one section of the auditorium so that a classroom is made by darkening all areas of the facility but one. The resulting classroom from the perimeter of darkness serves 100 students and has three special features:
   (1) A flat lecture platform is provided,
   (2) an electrically operated screen is attached to the ceiling in the front of the class, and
   (3) an audio-visual storage closet is included at the back of the room. The auditorium will seat 550 students.

Gymnasium—The gym features an exercise room not found in other junior high schools.

Cafeteria—The student dining area is completely opened to a main "through" corridor of the building which is separated by a brick planter. The exterior wall of the corridor is tinted glass from floor to ceiling which provides a vista for the students in the cafeteria of a landscaped court which features an intricate network of seating areas of exposed aggregate concrete.

The 111,976 square foot building has a student capacity of 1,200 and was built at the cost of $15.50 per square foot.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

From Farmville: Mottley Construction Co., Inc., general contractor; foundations, concrete, steel, carpentry, and millwork; A. K. Mottley, excavating; From Richmond: Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; Whitley, Incorporated, roofing; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., windows, steel doors and bucks; M. P. Barden & Sons, Inc., painting; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., structural (glazed) tile, ceramic tile & terrazzo; O’Ferrall, Inc., acoustical, resilient tile; Varina Electric Co., lighting fixtures, electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier.

Others were: Anning-Johnson Company, Alexandria, pre-cast roof deck; Pritchard Paint & Glass of Durham, Inc., Durham, N. C., glazing; and William H. Dickinson, Falmouth, plaster.
FORCED TO VACATE their previous quarters to make way for the downtown expressway, Atlantic Electrical Supply Corp. has erected its new Showrooms and Warehouse comprising a total of approximately 30,000 square feet of floor space, at the corner of Westwood and Lamour Avenues, Richmond.

A major supplier to Richmond area builders since 1929, Atlantic Electrical Supply Corporation is a wholesale distributor for electrical supplies as well as lighting fixtures and lamps.

This business diversity is reflected in the three-part scheme of their new quarters. The two-story portion represents nearly twenty-three thousand square feet of warehouse space. The upper floor is serviced by an elevator and electrical conveyor.

(Continued on page 93)
SOUTHAMPTON BAPTIST CHURCH ADDITION

CHARLES SHIFLETT—Architect
JULIUS M. DUBOVSKY
Mechanical & Electrical Consultant
JAMES A. FOX & SONS, INC.—General Contractor
MRS. HARRIETTE F. WHITE
Interior Designer

THE SOUTHAMPTON BAPTIST Church of Richmond observed Dedication Day on May 18, 1969 for its new educational building. The 14,000 square foot building was constructed at a cost of $183,000 by James Fox and Sons. Charles Shiflett served as architect. The two-story brick building houses the church offices, library, parlor, kitchen, social hall, nurseries, and Sunday School rooms. Interior walls are of block and wood paneling and floors are of vinyl asbestos.

Honored on the Dedication program were Dr. H. T. Stevens, founder and Reverend William T. Smith, Jr., pastor, 1957-1966. Dr. Lucius M. Polhill brought the dedicatory address.

The church was organized in September, 1956 and purchased five acres of the Cherokee Estates on which the Chesterfield County Club was located. Church services were held in the clubhouse until the chapel was built in 1961. Sunday School was continued in the clubhouse and in the parsonage until the present building was completed. The clubhouse has been demolished and the area landscaped.

Reverend John H. Allen came to be pastor of the church on July 1, 1967.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(All Richmond firms)

James Fox & Sons, Inc., general contractor; E. G. Bowles Co., excavating; Tidewater Materials Corp., concrete; Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., steel; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; Street & Branch, Inc., painting; Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing; Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., acoustical & resilient tile; Stonnell & Satterwhite, Inc., ceramic tile; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., millwork; H. E. Oliver & Co., Inc., electrical work; Westover Plumbing & Heating, plumbing fixtures, heating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware.

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VIRGINIA RECORD
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PAGE SIXTY-FOUR
Virginia Association of Professions

The initial and most important project of the Virginia Association of Professions for 1969 is membership. Within the 8 component organizations the hope is that the members will be increased by at least 50% during this year. Offering his services on the membership committee for architects is J. Everette Fauber, III, of Vosbeck & Vosbeck, Kendrick & Redinger of Alexandria, with whose help it is desired to gain the interest of statewide architects. As a member of the Virginia Association of Professions you have a voice before the General Assembly and, through the American Association of Professions, the congress of the United States. In order to promote the principles in which all professional people believe it is time to unite and speak out strongly through this organized voice—The Virginia Association of Professions.

Your V.A.P. is the watchdog for all member professions and when the General Assembly convenes next year will keep an able eye out for all impending bills which might affect any of the organization members. Undeniable is the fact that there are greater attempts today to undermine our registration laws and to circumvent the educational requirements for professional practice, which makes it our duty to maintain ever higher standards of ethical behavior to the end that we continue to minister capably to the public, and at the same time, prevent those persons from practicing who are not qualified.

The professions have much to learn from each other, can gain strength from each other, and . . . together can do more for the public and professional welfare than can be done separately. This is the real basis for the Virginia Association of Professions.

V.A.P. acts as a "reserve force" always on the alert to any danger which might threaten any one of the professions. You, as a professional, need V.A.P.—and V.A.P. needs your support. Won't you use the application form below and join us? You will enjoy meeting members of the other professions and participating in V.A.P. programs for the mutual benefit of all the professions.

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I hereby apply for membership in the Virginia Association of Professions, and certify that I am a member in good standing of the professional organization indicated below,

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( ) The Medical Society of Virginia
( ) The Virginia State Bar Assn.
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ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA
AIA NEWS

(Continued from page 8)

New Associates
(Continued)

Iso took a Landscaping course at John Marshall High School in 1964; a Fallout Shelter Manager Instructor's course at the University of Virginia Extension for 12 weeks in 1965; an Architectural History and Theory course at John Tyler Community College in 1967; and another Architectural History and Theory course at the Architectural License Seminar, Los Angeles, California, in 1968-1969. Chenault is presently employed in the firm of David Warren Hardwicke & Partners in Richmond.

ROBERT E. PAYNE
Born January 2, 1943 in Richmond, Payne received his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Virginia in 1968. He is presently employed in the firm of David Warren Hardwicke & Partners in Richmond.

C. CALVIN PHELPS
Born February 13, 1937 in Amherst County, Phelps received his Bachelor of Architecture from the University of Virginia in 1968. He is presently employed in the firm of Kinsey, Motley & Shane in Salem.

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CARL LEIGH RICHARDSON
Born July 16, 1945 in Norfolk, Richardson received a Bachelor of Science in Psychology from Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1968. He has also had three years of Architecture at V.P.I. Richardson is presently employed in the firm of Williams & Tazewell in Norfolk.

(AIA News Continues on pages 68 through 82)
Giant Aspirin for Moon Settlers

- The first thing man will need when he settles on the moon for a prolonged period of time is a giant aspirin. Or so Professor C. Herbert Bowes, AIA, of the University of Colorado contends. But he hasn’t in mind the regular type aspirin. His type is a pressurized aluminum shelter with only the shape of the common tablet. However, it is designed to take some of the headaches out of living in the hostile lunar environment.

Writing in the July issue of the AIA JOURNAL, official magazine of the American Institute of Architects, Professor Bowes tells how his shelter would have some of, while certainly not all, the comforts of home: kitchen, bath, sleeping quarters, exercise and recreation space, a TV set and a microfilm library. It would be covered with lunar soil for added protection against radiation, storms and extreme temperatures.

Bowes’ shelter is planned for a six month stay for two men and is completely self-contained, although it might be part of a larger station. Power initially would be supplied by small nuclear power plants; as the colony grows, a larger plant could be used and the smaller ones be held in reserve in case of emergency.

Professor Bowes, who has studied extraterrestrial design for the past eight years, and is with the School of Architecture at the Boulder campus, doesn’t expect a building boom on the moon. Even so, he feels that architects should become involved in the design of moon shelters and the planning of moon stations, which may well influence construction on earth.

In view of the predicted population explosion, man will need more room. Space technology may encourage development of regions of the earth so far considered uninhabitable for large communities as a normal way of life such as the polar and subpolar regions and our many deserts.

And, says Bowes, if in the near future we are to create housing worthy of, and within reach of, most people, architects must learn from the aerospace industry a fresh and more efficient approach to design.
ARCHITECTS WORK TO SAVE VALUABLE PAST

Growing citizen concern, new funds and Federal and state programs are helping record and save buildings and places which will give the American future roots to its past.

The American Institute of Architects’ 172 chapters across the nation and a new system of state preservation coordinators are helping spark the effort.

From slums to farm land, architects with a love of the builder’s art and what it means to people, are documenting sites with ruler and camera, then often aiding drives to save the measured structures.

In New Orleans the old city hall, Gallier Hall, was salvaged. In Los Angeles the Victorian Rochester House was moved to a safe place. At Boston’s Roxbury district the Shirley-Eustis home will become a community center. Add “typical” farm houses in Wisconsin and North Carolina, Indian mounds and forts and the many-gabled Sheridan Hotel once owned by Buffalo Bill and you get the range of effort.

Blair Reeves, AIA, a University of Florida professor of architecture and chairman of AIA’s Historic Buildings Committee, said architects are delighted at public demand for preservation.

Officials now realize places and structures which contain “patriotic, inspirational and educational values” are needed to retain a sense of belonging in the slums of older cities and to anchor civic spirit in the mobile suburbs and new cities, Reeves pointed out.

The U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) notes in its guide to historic preservation grants that restored buildings can “spark the redevelopment of a decaying area.”

HUD now spends around $500,000 a year to help safeguard valuable buildings threatened with demolition plus larger amounts through its urban renewal and open space grants to cities, counties, and states.

This Federal outlay is in addition to the longer established protection of the National Park Service through surveys, inclusion in parks and monuments and grants.

Latest AIA instrument in the campaign is the SPC—State Preservation Coordinator.

The SPC’s are available for advice on what ought to be saved as well as priorities, methods, documentation, and Federal funds and other resources.

Appointed by AIA’s Historic Buildings Committee, SPC’s serve without pay.

In Wyoming, Tom B. Muths, AIA, of Jackson helped the Sheridan County Historical Society gain title to the many-gabled Sheridan Hotel, once owned by Buffalo Bill Cody. It had been set for destruction as a gas station site. Now Muths is working on turning the old gold mining community of South Pass in the Wind River Mountains into a state preserve.

“Our prime function is to stimulate others but we often have to step in ourselves,” said Muths.

In Washington state, SPC William H. Trogdon, AIA, of Spokane is urging county historical societies to inventory places worth keeping. The five Washington AIA chapters are being asked to help conduct the work. The early settlement of Tumwater and Indian war sites in the Palouse country are prime targets, said Trogdon.

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AUGUST 1969 PAGE SIXTY-NINE
Design Teams Remaking America

Men who study people are joining architects and engineers in a new wave of city building led by design teams.

Design teams are at work in dozens of American cities coast to coast un-snarling civic controversy and plugging citizen needs into highways, schools, neighborhood revival and new communities.

The American Institute of Architects says the team concept shows the greatest promise of any recent innovation in providing American cities with variety and choice.

From highway corridors in Seattle, Los Angeles, Boston and other cities to entirely new towns for 125,000 persons, teams are matching building projects with needs of people.

“The horizon for this kind of approach is absolutely unlimited,” says architect John Weese, AIA, who managed a massive team attack on Baltimore’s freeway problems.

“Any project where you’re dealing with an impact on the community is subject to the design team treatment,” Weese says. Design teams form when architects, engineers, landscape men and decorators—the traditional design profession—join sociologists, economists, psychologists and community workers. Goal: to work with residents, using a variety of skills and experience.

Objective, a project that builds individuals and neighborhoods, fills public needs, and protects man and his limited supply of land, air, and water.

“This is the future of urban design,” says San Francisco architect John Fisher-Smith, AIA, head of the Institute’s Urban Design Committee.

Design teams can spur improvement of a city, not just “dress up” projects or minimize damage, says Baltimore architect Archibald Rogers, FAIA. Rogers, who first detailed the idea, said: “The end result should be great public architecture which was the case with the Roman aqueducts.”

In Chicago, a design team converted an eight-lane elevated “stiltway” into one-way depressed expressways with room in the middle for new homes, stores and light industry. Controversy over the $1.57 million first phase of the giant Crosstown Freeway evaporated as citizens helped the design team plan.

At Baltimore, the design team was brought in by the State Roads Commission of Maryland, and in two years won radical change in 18 miles of freeway which would have damaged historic Federal Hill and sliced two other neighborhoods. The team showed how two neighborhoods could be saved by alternate routes and a third revived by building on air rights over the freeway. A tunnel will be used by chosen parts of a park and a freeway diversion will carry around 45 percent of the traffic away from the area.

The $1.5 billion Cross Brooklyn Lin-ear City spine of houses, schools, clinics proposed along an Interstate Highway line, Phoenix’s Papago Freeway joint development and Seattle’s 10-mile downtown highway corridor are getting intensive study by design teams.

Smaller cities like Gainesville, Georgia (pop. around 40,000) are using design teams, too. A dozen Georgia Tech architectural majors are working with local residents and officials to redesign a 60-acre poverty pocket.

The Department of Transportation (DOT) has a $1.4 million team study underway in Atlanta, Pittsburgh, Seattle, Dallas, and Denver “to get transportation improved downtown in a short time.” Twenty-one other cities will use this information, DOT Secretary John Volpe said last month.

New York City this spring unveiled a $1.1 billion Battery Park City with room for 55,000 inhabitants and 35,000 workers on Hudson River landfill. It was drawn by a design team and includes low-income housing.

A unique new school that will be scattered through Hartford, Connecticut’s South Arsenal neighborhood was invented by a team. Called the “everywhere school,” it will include a community center, clinic, library, adult education as well as instruction for children. The school will become the community.

“Success for the design team,” according to architect Weese, “depend on the political environment” ever more than money, time or available land. “Is the city interested or not? Will it support and accept the team way?”

Architects have always consulted the people who pay for buildings and often with those who will use them. And architects must collaborate with engineers, market analysts, investors, decorators, contractors, suppliers, and landscape men before a building can be finished.

Design teams are an extension of this consultation plus three added dimensions:

—Architects are calling in social scientists to determine how the...
project will affect people and the environment. Economists, psychologists, opinion researchers, doctors and teachers have signed in.

—Citizens are telling needs, offering ideas and reacting to plans before blueprints are drawn. They are in the process at the start. They become part of the client which formerly may have been solely a banker, public works director, industrialist or school board.

—Joint uses for the new facility are sought. Object: increase economic return and cut waste, build a neighborhood, and save money and space.

What are the extra costs in time and money caused by the new approach? Construction cost will go up one half to one and one half percent, estimates Weese. But added returns could more than offset this, he added.

—Rescuing land can yield property taxes to a financially periled city, Weese said. Social dividends—the preservation of a neighborhood or of institutions like churches and stores—are hard to figure but can be sizeable.

Future use of air rights and surplus rights of way, if thorny legal and financing questions can be settled, might help pay for the project.

Changes in highway and urban renewal plans could save low income housing and thus ease a city's housing shortage. Even in new growth cities like San Jose, Calif. (now the nation's 31st largest), highways have aggravated severe housing shortages by demolishing cheap rentals, social workers claim.

The design team process, particularly the public participation element, does take longer than the old, single planner method, some city officials feel. It also can offer an excuse for officials to avoid decisions.

But if a costly and longwinded lawsuit is prevented, it could be viewed as a short cut. Bitter public hearings and referendum elections also could be averted. Such suits and elections have stopped needed highway solutions in numerous cities. San Francisco and Washington, D.C., for example, have not yet settled highway battles a design team might be able to resolve.

In Philadelphia, the AIA Chapter is urging Mayor James Tate to "retain an interdisciplinary team" to get the Crosstown Expressway moving in less harmful ways to residents. As long as the project is cloudy, property in the highway zone deteriorates, said the chapter.

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A design team uncovers information often overlooked in the past: What persons will use a project? What will it cost in disruption as well as concrete? What alternatives exist? How can it be combined with something else?

A team may set up field offices, hold meetings (the Baltimore team held around 125), survey opinion. “We listen, talk, walk, see, and feel,” explained Norman Klein, AIA, on the Baltimore team.

Teams can introduce new technologies and methods in land use, traffic circulation, building materials and construction, or machinery.

The DOT study now underway will determine the market for improved central district transit, then go to manufacturers to see if equipment can match demand. DOT is expected to be asking Congress for billions of dollars to help urban transportation in the next decade so those findings could be crucial.

Unexpected fallout from the team’s work can include: pressure on a city to adopt a good master plan and upgrade its planning staff or changed Federal, state and local regulations.

From early opposition, Federal and many state highway departments have swung to firm support for the design team concept.

Even older neighborhoods can benefit from design teams.

Pullman, a model city built from 1880 to 1884 on the far south side of Chicago, is getting help from a current team. Here the goal is to safeguard schools, trees, landscaping—the qualities of a contained community—from new land uses that threaten them. Renovation of homes is stressed as well as the value of a stable, well-established village amid a huge metropolis.

Entirely new cities are being designed by teams.

Columbia, Maryland—a successful 8,000-acre New Town midway between Washington, D.C., and Baltimore—wasn’t started until developer James Rouse had a 60-member team at work or eight months deciding “what is the ideal system for health, transportation, education . . .”

“The real shafts of light brought into his discussion came from rather ordinary people,” recalls Edwin W. Baker, AIA, manager of planning and design for Columbia.

“A lady suggested a small bus system to safely take children to school” and prospective buyers said schools should be small, Baker said.

AIA’s Urban Design Committee says design teams should be widely used in the future. Whatever Federal highway system will follow the $62 billion Interstate network is a logical arena for the teams. New airports are another target. The Air Transport Association says at least $2.5 billion will be spent on U.S. airports before 1976. Yet aviation writer Robert Lindsey points out: “There’s not an airport in the country that’s ready for the Jumbo Jets. And architects should immediately realize they can’t design the jetports without much more consultation with airline traffic controllers, users and others.”

Already 18 conservation organizations plus the United Auto Workers are battling a proposed $250 million jetport 50 miles west of Miami. They say it will destroy Everglades National Park.

This latest controversy resembles in some aspects hundreds that have engulfed U.S. cities as money and technology confront people and a tolerable living space. The conflicts—plus some that may have not yet surfaced—look like tasks for a design team.

“Public opinion can no longer be ignored and antiquated practices must give way to common sense and changing needs,” says AIA’s President George E. Kassabaum, FAIA, of St. Louis.

“Participation is the order of the day and that’s after all the essence of democracy.”
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PAGE SEVENTY-FOUR VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1879
New Booklet Calls for Joint Action to Improve The Design of Cities

The business community is urged by a new publication being made available by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and The American Institute of Architects to join with public leaders in a concerted effort to improve the design and livability of American cities. The consequences of failure to do so, the publication concludes, can be dire.

Written for the AIA by John Hirten, then Executive Director of San Francisco Planning and Urban Renewal Association, the booklet stresses that steady deterioration of our cities is causing enormous business losses and adds directly to higher crime rates, paring welfare rolls, and other urban problems.

The publication, entitled “Form, Design and More Attractive Environment,” points out that to the businessperson this urban decay can mean “the loss of billions of dollars invested over the years in real estate, transportation systems, and facilities of all kinds.”

Widespread apathy is pinpointed by the publication as one of the chief obstacles to improving city design, and failure to take corrective action immediately, it warns, can only result in the continued decline of the quality of city living.

In the foreword to the text of the urban study, Arch N. Booth, National Chamber executive vice president, emphasizes that the population concentration in our cities “requires that we take prompt measures to insure that our cities, now frequently containing many neighborhoods that are either lighted or obsolescent, be made truly vable and enjoyable.”

As a remedy to the problems facing urban architects, the booklet suggests that business and public leaders work together to achieve better urban design, with business asserting a dual influence since it builds major sections of the community and plays a crucial role in civic affairs.

In addition, the publication suggests an incentive approach. Communities might offer awards for architectural achievement, place major design exhibits before the general public, and possibly extend design competition to the citizens themselves.

Another conclusion noted in the booklet is that the news media should play a more prominent role in building public awareness for design questions by offering enlightened criticism of a city’s architecture.

The publication singles out modern building codes and a set of minimum design development standards as constructive action a community might take toward improving design. It also singles out, as areas where effective action has been taken, such cities as Philadelphia, Pa.; Detroit, Mich.; San Francisco, Calif.; and Reston, Va.
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PAGE SEVENTY-SIX
The Architects' Collaborative, a Cambridge, Mass., architectural firm, has been selected to design the new national headquarters building in Washington, D.C., for The American Institute of Architects. The announcement was made by George E. Kasabaum, FAIA, president of AIA. Mr. Kasabaum said, “The firm was chosen on the basis of the outstanding buildings they have designed, their sensitivity to the difficult architectural problem of designing a new building that closely relates to the historic Octagon House, the services they have performed for other clients, and their capabilities for handling this project.”

The firm was chosen unanimously by a committee headed by architect Max D. Urbahn, FAIA, of New York City. The Committee was appointed by the AIA Board of Directors on December 1, 1968, to nominate and interview qualified candidates and select a firm. The firm’s principals are: Norman C. Fletcher, FAIA; Walter Gropius, FAIA; Sarah P. Harkness, AIA; John L. Harkness, FAIA; Louis A. McMillen, AIA; Richard Brooker, AIA; Alex Djivjanovic, AIA; Herbert K. Gallagher, AIA; William J. Geddis, AIA; Roland Luver, AIA; Peter W. Morton, AIA, and H. Morse Payne, AIA. Buildings designed by the Architects’ Collaborative which have won national AIA awards are: The Dormitory and Commons Building, Clark University, Worcester, Mass., and The C. Thurlow Chase Learning Center, Eaglebrook School, Deerfield, Mass., both Honor Award winners in 1967; The Academic Quad, Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass., a 1963 Award of Merit; The Arts and Communications Center and Science Building, Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass., a 1964 First Honor Award. Other awards include: The Roxbury Massachusetts Y.M.C.A., Honor Award, AIA, New England Regional Council, 1966; First Prize in competition for the Classical-Central High School, Providence, R.I.; and The Harvard Graduate Center, Cambridge, Mass., Gold Medal of the Architectural League of New York, 1951. In 1964, The Architects’ Collaborative was presented the national AIA Architectural Firm Award. In 1959, Walter Gropius, FAIA, of TAG, was awarded The AIA Gold Medal, the highest honor that the profession can bestow.

AIA’s new headquarters building will occupy the site of its current offices, built in 1940 and 1950, at 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., and the AIA-owned Lemon Building at 1729 New York Avenue, N.W. The Octagon House at 1799 New York Avenue, N.W., which was built in 1798-99 and served as the temporary White House for President Madison, is being restored by the AIA Foundation. It will reopen to the public as a National Historic Landmark in January, 1970. The Octagon Garden will not be encroached upon by the restoration or new headquarters.

The design for the new building by The Architects’ Collaborative must be submitted to the Fine Arts Commission which, in 1967 and 1968, declined to approve previous designs on the basis of their incompatibility with the historic Octagon House. At that time, the design called for a $4,000,000 construction budget and a building 72 feet high extending from New York Avenue to 18th Street. On September 23, 1968, the AIA accepted with regret the resignation of the architect and later appointed the committee to select a new one.

The Architects’ Collaborative will bring to the project a totally new approach. With the guidance of Norman C. Fletcher, FAIA, who will be principal-in-charge, they will assist in the development of the new program of space requirements, economic feasibility studies and schematic concepts for planning and design.

Serving on the selection committee with Mr. Urbahn have been: I. M. Pei, FAIA, New York; Romaldo Giurgola, AIA, Philadelphia; Morris Ketchum, Jr., FAIA, New York; Philip Will, Jr., FAIA, Chicago; Rex W. Allen, FAIA, San Francisco; G. Harold W. Haag, FAIA, Jenkintown, Pa.; Willis N. Mills, FAIA, Stanford, Conn.; Edward Charles Bassett, AIA, San Francisco, and W. H. Scheick, FAIA, Washington, D.C., Staff Executive.
Architects Urge Congress to Fund Housing Act

America's housing crisis is "ominous" and Congress must appropriate enough money to meet it, according to The American Institute of Architects. Jack C. Cohen, AIA, a Washington architect whose firm has prepared designs for 75,000 living units, testified that rising mortgage interest rates are driving middle as well as low income families out of the housing market.

"In the near future a person who buys a $30,000 home may be expected to pay $81,810 or more over the life of the mortgage," Cohen told a House Subcommittee on Housing, June 11. A decline of 150,000 housing starts comes with each percentage interest rate hike.

Congress should even "consider wage and price restraints" to try to halt spiraling interest rates, Cohen said in prepared testimony.

"Also we must have full funding of the 1968 Housing Act and enthusiasm to use the act" if the goal of 2.6 million new housing units a year is to be met, Cohen said.

Speaking for the AIA's Committee on Housing, Cohen said architects urged these steps:

1. Enough Congressional appropriations. "There are many low and middle income housing projects already planned that are at a standstill because there is no funding. They are in limbo.

2. End delays in getting seed money to non-profit housing sponsors like churches and citizen groups. "Many architects must decline" to work on these projects for low income housing because they can't carry costs for long time until the Federal grant arrives, Cohen pointed out.

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PAGE SEVENTY-EIGHT VIRGINIA RECORD
3. Encouragement to the Operation Breakthrough project for prototype housing that can be manufactured round the nation. Housing and Urban Development Secretary George Romney deserves backing for this but architects want to caution the public to avoid quickie units “that won’t hold up or create real communities.”

4. Government money and programs to spread technology already developed so it is “used in more places by more people.”

5. Help to industrialized building. Cohen agreed with subcommittee member Rep. Del Clawson (R. Calif.) there is no reason the appliance industry shouldn’t be making a total bathroom or kitchen” to insert in a house.

6. A close look at waste in construction, such as labor union practices that block installation of prefabricated building parts. (However, Cohen notedinite labor charges are only a small part of the cost of housing. Financing and other levies account for 50 percent of the cost of a new house, he noted.)

7. A minimum building code that could be used for all Federally-subsidized or aided housing throughout the nation. “This would be particularly helpful for industrialized (factory-built) housing,” Cohen said.

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AUGUST 1969 PAGE SEVENTY-NINE
1969 REYNOLDS AWARD

A Montreal building designed with the help of a computer and believed to be the world's largest space-frame structure has been honored by the 25,000 R. S. Reynolds Memorial Award for 1969.

The American Institute of Architects announced today that an English architect, 39-year-old Boyd Auger of London, will be the recipient of the 8th annual international Reynolds Award for "a significant work of architecture in the creation of which aluminum has been an important contributing factor."

He was selected by an AIA jury for the design of the Gyrotron structures housing the major entertainment ride for the permanent Man and His World exposition, originally Expo 67.

The award, largest monetary award in architecture, was presented June 6 in Chicago during the AIA convention by Institute President George Kassabaum, FAIA, of St. Louis, and Paul H. Fox of Chicago, vice-president of Reynolds Metals Company, sponsor of the program.

The Royal Institute of British Architects honored Mr. Auger with a luncheon in London, where the award was also announced.

Mr. Auger credits a computer with a major supporting role in his design. The programmed structural analysis took two hours of computer time, the equivalent of the computations which 10,000 men could make in their lifetimes.

The Gyrotron structures in Canada consist of two space frames, basically pyramidal in shape but with inverted bases for minimum ground area, each supporting an enclosed building. The space frames are formed of some 9,000 aluminum tubes, each 16 feet long and inches in diameter, for a total of about 27 miles of tubing linked by a specially developed joint. One is a giant structure supporting within its "lace-like" exterior an enclosed pyramid of most 1,000,000 cubic feet formed by panels of 4-inch-thick honeycomb paper sandwiched between aluminum sheet. The second structure is similar in form but much smaller.

The Gyrotron is, in effect, a fully-equipped stage within the two enclosed spaces. The audience travels through the array of theatrical sets in small cars on a spiral track in each of the enclosed buildings. The large building's special effects simulate a ride through space, while the small one is a "thrill" ride to exit the viewers back to ground level.

The award jury termed the Gyrotron structures "aesthetically and functionally successful."

"They employ a structural concept which promises significant developments in the future," the jury report added.

"The lace-like quality of the exposed space frame, its aspects constantly changing as the viewer moves around it, was eminently appropriate to the light entertainment area. Lighthearted and lively, the Gyrotron was well suited to the role of focal center for 'La Ronde.'"

The architect was required to design this "centerpiece" facility on an economical budget. Aluminum proved the design choice because of the ease of extruding the component tubes, and the construction economies resulting from the tubes' light weight. No painting or other maintenance protection was needed, another important saving.

The award-winning Gyrotron structures were Mr. Auger's first major building project. Previously he had specialized in prefabricated housing systems. A native Londoner, he was chartered by the Institution of Civil Engineers in 1957 and by the Royal Institute of British Architects in 1960. He received an engineering degree from the University of London and did postgraduate work at the Imperial College of Science and Technology in London. In 1957 he won the Leverhulme European Research Award to BRUNSWICK LUMBER CO., Inc. MANUFACTURER OF YELLOW PINE

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Anchored in the corner of a long rectangular lobby in a small hotel was a pipe organ, a hand-crafted, hand-painted relic of the past. It was not a recent addition but a valued part of the history of the hotel. The organ was a small, yet intricate, piece of art that added to the overall ambiance of the lobby. It was played daily by a skilled organist, who would entertain guests with a variety of renditions. The organ was an integral part of the hotel's character and a reminder of its rich history.
Mr. Auger has his own architecture firm in London. Much of his work is concentrated on use of computers and procedures for design of individual buildings and entire communities.

The Reynolds Award was established in 1957 as a memorial to the founder of Reynolds Metals Company. In addition to the cash honorarium, it also brings to the recipient an original sculpture in aluminum. This year's sculpture, entitled "Falling Water," was created by American sculptor Jack Zajac, now resident in Rome.

Last year's Reynolds Award also went to the architects for a building designed for Expo 67, the Netherland Pavilion.

The Gyrotron rides were conceived by Sean Kenny and George Djurkovic, also of London, consultants to Expo 67. The facility originally was owned by Expo 67, and now is owned and operated by the City of Montreal. General contractor was Douglas Bremner, Ltd. of Montreal.
CSI Announces Unique System

Kelsey Y. Saint, FCSI, President of the Construction Specifications Institute, has announced that CSI has concluded arrangements for a proposed second generation SPEC-DATA® program, with a microfilmed Building Products Selector retrieval system. Saint noted that the current SPEC-DATA® program will be continued and will complement the new microfilm system. SPEC-DATA II® stems from work done initially by the CSI Research Foundation under the direction of the Foundation Board. Its development proceeded in a cooperative effort between the Foundation, the Institute, and Information Handling Services, a division of Indian Head Inc. IHS, located at the Denver Technological Center, is the nation's leading producer of microfilm software systems and the pioneer in the micropublishing field.

According to present plans, IHS will produce, market and distribute the system under an exclusive license agreement with CSI. The agreement was finalized at Indian Head corporate offices in New York on Tuesday, May 20. Preliminary nation-wide market tests received enthusiastic response from members of the profession interviewed. Officially titled "VSMF®/CSI SPEC-DATA II®," the system was demonstrated with a prototype model at CSI's 13th Annual Convention in Houston, Texas, June 2-4. According to Saint, the Institute was pleased with continued expression of interest at the Convention by CSI members and others throughout the industry which can make SPEC-DATA II® a reality soon after the 1st of the year.

SPEC-DATA II® will be in four microfilmed sections: an index of manufacturers, a brand-name-to-manufacturers index, a manufacturers' catalog section, and the heart of the system, a Building Products Selector file. Overall, the file merges SPEC-DATA® techniques, an application of the CSI Format, and utilization of the IHS copyrighted Visual Search Microfilm File (VSMF®).

When published SPEC-DATA II® will be available for eight and sixteen millimeter microfilm equipment on a lease basis and in several segments: CSI Format Divisions 2 through 9, Divisions 10 through 14, Divisions 15 and 16 either singly or in combination, Divisions 2 through 14, or the complete file of product information on Divisions 2 through 16. Though undecided at this point, the file may also be made available in single Divisions or other combinations of Divisions according to user requirements.

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The dispensary and dental clinic at Fort Meyer won first place award in the Chief of Engineers Architectural Design Contest. The project was designed by McGaughan & Johnson of Washington, D.C., under the supervision of the Norfolk Engineer District. The Norfolk Engineer District managed construction and the general contractor was Tuckman-Barbee Construction Company, Inc., Washington, D.C.

A panel of nationally prominent architects selected the project as the best architectural design of the 1969 competition. All of the judges are outstanding members of the AIA. The panel was made up of George E. Kassabaum, Panel Chairman, President of IA and Principal of the firm of Hellmuth, Obata & Kassabaum of St. Louis, Mo.; Joseph D. Murphy, Fellow of the AIA, former Dean of the Washington Institute School of Architecture and a partner in the firm of Murphy & ackey, Architects, Inc., of St. Louis, Mo.; and Charles M. Nes, Jr., of Fisher, Nes, Campbell & Partners, Baltimore Maryland. Mr. Nes was also former president of AIA. Mr. Murphy is former president of the St. Louis Chapter of AIA.

The panel announced its selection earlier this month to LTG Wm. F. Cassidy, Chief of the Army Engineers, after considering 16 entries submitted by District Engineer Offices in this country and overseas.

In picking the Fort Myer facility for first place award the judges praised the "strong, powerful and yet calm exterior treatment to a building which houses complex functions. The restraint in the use of color and the material results in a dignified and most pleasing simple statement, with the main entrance facade having good scale and the other elevations equally well handled. The arrangement of main corridors permits convenient access to the various services and clinics in the building."
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Top honors for the best display at the National Conference on Religious Architecture, held in St. Louis, Mo., April 29-May 2, went to Richmond-based, Buckingham-Virginia Slate Corp. The winning exhibit consisted of a combination of white formica, black slate, mirrors and flowing water. The focal point of the design was the "moongate," opening into a 3'-deep shadow box with hanging architectural shapes—in slate—surrounded by mirrors that seemed to visually extend them into infinity. Behind the shadow box were two white alcoves, 2' deep, containing 3'-high Buckingham slate urns—one constructed of roofing slates, the other of flooring slate.

To the left of the "moongate" was another recessed area, 8' high, which contained a 7' abstract sculpture fabricated of odd pieces of slate—of varying thicknesses—that were circular, square, and irregularly shaped.

Beverly R. Tucker, Jr., president of Buckingham-Virginia Slate Corp. was responsible for the design of the award-winning exhibit and sculpture which was executed with the help of Charles A. Saunders, Jr., W. Norman Hall; and William Pepper, Jr., all of the Richmond-based company.

Commenting on the presentation, judges said that it showed exciting imagination and artistic use of a monocolored material and that the mystery and strength of the contrasting black and white represented a look into the future and successfully reflected the theme of the convention.

The conference was held at the Chase-Park Plaza Hotel in St. Louis and competition judges were: Harold E. Wagoner, FAIA; T. Norman Mall and William Pepper, Jr., all of the Richmond-based company.

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tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1969

PAGE EIGHTY-SEVEN
Oratorical contestants are pictured above with two of their instructor/friends. (L-R) F. Jesser, Drue Martin, W. R. Creekmur, Donald Rock, Leo Wiles, and Wesley Ward.

Since selecting the Beaumont School for Boys as their project, the men of the West Richmond Optimist Club have had many rewarding experiences, according to their club president, not the least of which was the occasion of the club's oratorical contest in which four young men from Beaumont competed.

Only a few short years ago the public appearances which such participation necessitate would have been unthinkable. In 1968, however, the West Richmond Optimist Club elected to sponsor contestants from Beaumont, Virginia's training school for 18 year old boys. All of the school's administrative personnel concurred agreed to allow the boys to enter the contest.

Beaumont's boys typically have not been outstanding in school or community affairs and thus their spirit of competition and desire to participate in this contest was very gratifying. Cupple this with the fact that these boys would have to speak on a set subject—"Respect for Law, Cornerstone of Democracy," and you have an interesting thought—just what were these young men thinking about? How did they feel toward this subject?

It soon became apparent that they did not take this matter lightly. On the contrary, they spent between 40 and 80 hours in preparing for the contest. Every one of these young men gave an excellent account of himself. Each talk was well thought out and was delivered with an air of confidence that each man alone in that room was listening to this speaker alone and wanted to know just how he did feelabout this important subject. And indeed each of the Optimists and their wives were concerned and interested.

An introduction to these young men would seem appropriate at this time. Donald M. Rock, a native of Norfolk, is in the ninth grade and maintaining a "B" average. Upon his return home, Donald plans to attend summer school and to get a part-time job. He hopes to budget his time so that he will be able to pursue his favorite hobbies of surfing and swimming during the coming summer months. Although Donald has definite plans to finish high school, he has...
ade any decision regarding a career yet.

Next, meet Leo Wiles who is from Anville and is currently enrolled in the tenth grade, where he also has a "B" average. Leo is also enrolled as an eldering student and is making very satisfactory progress. When this young man leaves Beaumont he plans to work with his welding during the day and tend school at night, since he wants to complete his high school education. A boy of well-rounded interests, Leo enjoys singing, creative writing and basketball.

Wesley W. Ward, from Norfolk, is in the ninth grade and maintaining an "A" average. He is also enrolled in the Electronics Shop, where he is receiving training which he hopes will lead to his eventual enrollment in Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center, since he wants to pursue a career in electronics. Prior to entering Beaumont, Wesley had a long-time interest in electronics, and his hobby was dismantling and repairing radios and electric appliances. He feels that the field of electronics is one of the brightest and most promising in the country and that it offers virtually unlimited opportunities to young men with ability and a serious interest.

Last, but not least, we introduce the inner, Drue A. Martin. From Chesapeake, he is enrolled in the ninth grade where he has maintained a "B" average in his studies. Drue is also enrolled in the vocational training woodwork shop where he has shown an excellent aptitude. He is the art editor for the school paper and has appeared in several plays. His outside interests include free hand art and football. Drue plans to continue his education and work part-time. His long range goals are directed toward the business of his own in the field of commercial art and/or artist supplies.

Now that you have met all four young men, don't you find that they remind you of the boy next door? Thankfully, these boys have a new world opening up to them due to the work, support and encouragement of the excellent staff at Beaumont School Boys and people with the foresight of President Jim Duckhardt and his fest Richmond Optimist Club.

We do hope that you enjoyed meeting these fine young men and will, in the future, offer a helping hand to someone who possibly has made an unfortunate mistake, but who, with understanding and encouragement can prove his true worth.

Tell the Virginia Story
The "EDP" structure will eventually accommodate about 1,000 employees. Initially, more than 800 employees will occupy the building. These will include personnel from several other departments in the company who are now housed in leased quarters in various locations in the Richmond Metropolitan area.

This "EDP" center is so designed that an additional three stories can be added in the future.

Less than half of the 43-acre site will be used now. The additional property will be available for further expansion by C&P. After the building is completed, the area will be appropriately landscaped.

Construction is scheduled to begin immediately and the contractor is Basic Construction Company, Inc., of Newport News, Virginia. Baskervill & Son of Richmond is the architect.

The Company-owned Nansemond Street center will be utilized to consolidate other operations of C&P that are now housed in other quarters.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

- Basic Construction Co., Newport News
- General contractor, foundations, concrete & carpentry; Raymond International Inc., Washington, D.C., piling; Hammond Masonry Corp., Sandston, masonry
- Ornamental Iron Products, Inc., Mechanicsville, steel; Firedoor Corp. of America, Bronx, N.Y., steel doors & bunks
- E. C. Ernst, Inc., Norfolk, Va., electrical work.
- E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., weather stripping; Waco Insulation, Inc., insulation; W. M. Northen & Co., acoustical & resilient tile; Oliva & Lazuri, Inc., ceramic tile & terrazzo; Wm. H. White Jr., Inc., plumbing, air conditioning & ventilating; W. W. Moore & Sons, elevator; Guy Smith Hardware Inc., hardware.
Riverside Baptist Church
(Continued from page 27)


Laminated members, Unadilla Laminated Products; toilet room accessories, brick Dispensers, Inc.; toilet stalls, etpar Steel Products.

MARTINSVILLE SR. HIGH SCHOOL
(Continued from page 39)

The auditorium has a seating capacity of 1,800 with added seating space for an additional 200. This will be used also as a civic auditorium for the city of Martinsville.

The completed building has been in use for one full school term. The planning and arrangement of spaces has proven most satisfactory for the purpose intended.

Subcontractors and suppliers were as follows: From Martinsville, Frith Construction Co., Inc., general contractor; John D. Cox, excavating; Williams Ready-Mixed Concrete, concrete; Martinsville Glass Company, glazing; Richard L. Shough Paint Snop, painting and plastic wall finish and waterproofing; Martinsville Concrete Products, Inc., structural (glazed) tile; and Covington and Jefferson, paving. From Roanoke: Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc., steel, steel roof deck, steel grating and handrails; The Hampshire Corporation, roof deck, acoustical, and resilient tile; A. L. Horwitz Company, steel doors & bucks; Lowe & Nelson Plumbing & Heating Corp., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating; and Imperial Elevators, elevator.

Others were: Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc., Salem, roofing; Snow Lumber Company, High Point, N. C., paneling and millwork; Marus Marble & Tile Co., Inc., Greensboro, N. C., ceramic tile and terrazzo; Virginia Contracting Company, Bedford, lighting fixtures and electrical work; and Link-Watson Corporation, Danville, hardware.

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PLUTONIUM LABORATORY
(Continued from page 47)

The 44,502 square foot Nuclear Fuel Laboratory building, 315’ by 82’, has reinforced concrete foundation walls and footings, with concrete fill on prestressed double Tees. Main roof is composed of three-inch, fiber form board on bulb tees, supported by prestressed concrete joists. Some metal roof deck and steel bar joists were used, all covered with 20-year bonded roof.

The Nuclear Fuel Lab air conditioning system utilizes ventilating tile, above which conditioned air is pumped to filter down through the tile ceilings.

Wiley & Wilson engineers, working closely with Babcock and Wilcox engineers, were called on to pioneer in design of much of the needed equipment, which was not then commercially available.


Others were: Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Roanoke, glazing; Marsteller Corp., Roanoke, Dex-O-Tex Floors; and Taylor Brothers Builders, Inc., Portsmouth, millwork.

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a more “open” feeling to the entrance area and to maintain the maximum number of parking spaces.

The exterior of the auditorium was designed to complement the architectural character of the Conference Center which is basically a contemporary treatment of a Colonial motif using brick walls with semicircular, headed arched openings and visible roof construction with slate shingles. The entrance side of the building is one-story in appearance with a covered promenade extending the full length of the building. The opposite side facing the Colonial Parkway, is two stories in height with basement level spaces which were planned as future conference rooms and will open onto an existing grade level terrace.

On the interior of the Conference Center a wide, gallery space extends along two sides of the building to connect the two major entrances and the entrance to the Lodge. This gallery space was extended by the addition of the auditorium wing and, because of the angled orientation of the wing, is widened considerably to create a foyer space for the auditorium. The finishes of the new foyer space were selected to match those of the gallery consisting of bluestone floors, exposed brick and linen covered plywood walls and acoustic plaster ceiling; stained cypress was used for accent on both wall and ceiling areas. The furnishings of the foyer space is a 20 foot by 30 foot oval wood rug specially designed and woven for this building by Edward Fields, Inc.

The auditorium is a rectangular space with a sloping carpeted floor and hard plaster ceiling. The rear wall is lined with sound-absorbing material and covered with a coarse linen which was upholstered to the wall without visiblefastening. The two, side walls are sound transparent panels specially woven for this building using thin bleached bamboo strips as the horizontal “thread” and bound together by vertical strips of coarse tan colored yarn. These panels conceal curtain recesses which contain heavy, sound absorbing drapes which can be closed to absorb sound along the full length of the wall when high sound absorption values are required and opened to expose the hard masonry wall behind the curtain when more sound reflection is desired. This system was designed to provide a degree of acoustical flexibility which was required by the variety of functions to be served by the facility.

The stage is of wood construction to serve the needs of dramatic groups but is covered with a removable carpet for such activities as lectures and panel discussions. At the back of the stage is a 45 foot by 22 foot, curved motion picture screen which is used for showings of the “Patriot” and other motion pictures and in addition there is a second, motorized screen, which can be lowered for slide presentations.

Auditorium seating was furnished by the American Seating Co. and each seat is equipped with a desk tablet which can be folded down into the arm of the seat.

The colors of the room are royal blue for carpets, seats and stage curtains, and tan on the walls with stained cypress paneling as accent around the proscenium.

The audio-visual equipment which has been provided is quite extensive consisting of two 35-70 m.m. projectors, one 16 m.m. projector and several slide projectors with the capability of handling any size slide. The sound system includes separate speaker systems for the “Patriot” (eleven speakers) and for public address with the capability of joining the two systems together as the need arises. Live taped television can also be originated from this facility.

The auditorium house lights and the extensive stage lighting system are controlled from a master, pre-set control panel to provide great flexibility in the total lighting system in both light intensity and lighting effects.

The building is completely air conditioned and humidity controlled with equipment designed and installed to operate at very low noise levels required by auditorium usage. Air supply and return devices were selected and detailed to be as inconspicuous as possible and to become a component of the design rather than an applied “feature.”

Interior design was by the H. Chambers Company.

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Subcontractors and Suppliers
The one-story portion, housing the fixture showrooms and offices, is connected to the warehouse by a spacious trans-reception area. Masonry and prestressed, precast concrete were used throughout, thus affording a high degree of fire resistance as well as speed of construction. Factory finished, bronze colored windows, bronze colored aluminum storefront and trans door complete the palette of exterior finishes. The mechanical system is totally electric; the offices and showrooms being conditioned year around by heat pumps. Electric resistance unit heaters are employed in the warehouse and in showrooms and offices as supplemental heat sources.

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**Subcontractors and Suppliers**

From Richmond: Kayhoe Construction Corp., general contractor, foundations, concrete, carpentry, and insulation; E. G. Bowles Co., excavating & grading; W. B. Davis, masonry; B & K Steel Co., steel; Concrete Structures, Inc., pre stressed concrete; R. Willison Roofing Co., roofing; W. H. Stovall & Co., Inc., windows; N. Chasen & Son, Inc., glazing; Georgia-Pacific Corp., paneling; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical and resilient tile; A. Bertozzi, Inc., dry wall; General Tile and Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile; H. Beckstoffer’s Sons, millwork; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., steel doors & bunks; J. L. Parker Electrical work; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating; W. W. Moore & Sons, Inc., elevator; Pleasants Hardware, hardware; and Reliance Equipment Corp., conveyor.
In the Virginia primary, Howell was the candidate who reached the discontents of all ages, those who believe that the corporations are really the power. I do not wish to imply that these "boys" need a watch-dog to "keep the honest," nor that Senator Howell offered a realistic program for returning the government to the people. What he did was to strike a responsive note in the state of Virginia. The size of his vote demonstrated that the stude rebels and the theatre and literati of the absurd reflect a deeply rooted rejection of the current value-system of government.

On the other hand, Pollard, a proven moderate and moderately progressive, would seem to have been rejected for his association with the existing government, including its association of peoples' minds with the defunct By organization. Stressing the record of the Godwin administration (which, after all, was Godwin's record and not his), and emphasizing his experience, by advancing no dynamic political philosophy, Pollard came across as curious old-fashioned and opened himself in being maneuvered into the role of Conservative. While he was heavily supported when he ran for lieutenant-governor four years ago, in the swiftly changing times only 25% of the Democratic voters supported the Conservative position which Pollard had, inaccurately, thrust upon him.

With Howell a frankly avowed Liberal, coming up with some catchy phrases (even if few of them could be translated into political action), and Pollard virtually thrust into the role of Conservative (and his campaign a very conservatively offered), almost default Battle, going with a pleasing personality, emerged as the compromise Moderate. In political ideology there is probably no significant difference between Battle and Pollard, and there would seem to be scarcely a sound reason that a candidate with political experience in the state would be chosen over a veteran. But, again, Battle would seem to have been helped by his very disassociation from government. His agreeable presence suggested something fresh and new. And at this stage, this is only a suggestion: it must be assumed that Virginians, li...
her voters, are not immune to the appeals of personality.
Here it comes back to the lack of understanding of the politician. I'm sure that I cannot be alone in not having the remotest idea of Mr. Battle's positive programs, nor any notion to that course he would commit the state the power were entirely his. Battle summed up a "posture" which could impress as "moderate" between the voices of the avowed liberal and the avowed conservative, and, like a skillful illusionist, he encouraged the voters to see in him what they wanted to see. His is not to imply that he is not truly, heart and soul, a moderate—in that he certainly is not an avowed liberal and disassociated himself from the old-fashioned traditional conservatism. But that course a moderate follows was certainly left to the imagination of the voters. Since he is manifestly an intelligent man and achieved his objectives, of gaining the most votes, the politician manifestly does best to approach ends by the best politics—which to seem to be the ability to convince the voters that he is their man.

Howell, it seemed to me, was in many ways the most politically skillful of the three primary candidates, in that he did discover that chord of difference which he could strike in Virginia. His indifferent legislative record in the General Assembly, as well as the frankly demagogic appeal in some of his approaches, would appear unlikely to inspire confidence in the pugnacious that he could accomplish much of a positive nature. But in the mysterious being of the politician evidently it is fundamental to appraise the temper of the voters, not necessarily the needs of the Commonwealth. I think the surprise about Howell's vote-getting capacity was its reflection of Virginia of the general public's frustration and displeasure with the futility of government today.

It is highly possible that the low vote reflected the Virginia people's denying faith in the ability of politicians to solve the mounting needs and tensions in their daily lives. Much has been written about the fragmentation of the old Byrd organization, and this is listed, among other reasons, as contributing to Pollard's poor showing, since he could be identified with the old days of the organization. But there is a possibility that by no means all of the old organization supporters found Pollard, who in their minds suggested the Byrd organization, to be behind the times. Of the 100,000 to 200,000 who did not vote, of the 500,000 to tell the Virginia Story
600,000 who were expected to vote there is probably a fairly solid segment who found the Godwin Administration too advanced. Judging by letters to the newspapers, there are voters determined to return to the McKinley era and Pollard's association with Godwin was too much to stomach. My belief that Pollard's support came largely from voters who believed he was the ablest man running.

His failure as a politician is far more baffling than the success of Battle and Howell. An experienced campaigner who had never been defeated in twelve years of office-holding, he evidently got that political fundamental of appraising the temper of the people and then projecting an "image" in tune with it. By standing on his record he left nothing to the imagination of the voters, in contrast to Battle's personal appeal and Howell's appeal to the dissidents, has caused, it seems to me, a number of glib conclusions to be drawn about the winds of political change in Virginia. There is no doubt that Virginia has changed and is changing, and that very rapidly. But along with the uncertainty of the real nature of the change, the primaries reveal that the citizens, in their lack of understanding of the politician, vote according to what they wish to believe.

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