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A RECENT TOUR of old parts of Richmond raised the disturbing question: to what can the residential city architect relate? What are his points of reference? The local tour came about as a result of reading a gloomily convincing syndicated column of John Chamberlain, "The Central City—Hopeless?", and several days later, a Richmond Times-Dispatch editorial on the threat of the Downtown Expressway to the historic locks of the old James River and Kanawha Canal, between 9th and 13th Streets. The editorial took the position that saving the locks was desirable, but not essential, and the costs of their preservation seemed prohibitive. I'd had little interest in the Expressway, because I have long felt the foreboding that such measures of accommodation to automotive traffic are erosions that doom the central city as now known. However, this was only a personal opinion (which I hoped was wrong), and out of curiosity I took a Sunday trip along the length of the city stretches of the old canal from the Pearl Street locks to the site of the loading basin. I went with a friend who, out of an absorption in old Richmond, had made a detailed study, with maps, of the city section of the canal. It turned out to be the most depressing trip I can ever remember.

Back from the river and across the courseway of the canal—the area of prosperous activity in the ante-bellum Richmond of grace and charm—lay a desolate wasteland. Despite the scattering of buildings in active use by firms of various kinds, the impression was of the remnants of a city of another age—as of a ghost-town with a few survivors. Granite arches in the locks, built 125 years ago and as durable as the Roman aqueducts, span weeds and rotted timbers, and the lower basin, with its walls built for the centuries, serves as a small parking lot until it shall vanish for the Expressway. Nearby lay the abandoned tracks of railroads, representing another stage in transportation, and the freightyards over the old basin, on which train movement is restricted for automotive traffic.

At every angle were vacant lots, unused buildings, and a great barren space on Shockoe Slip, where "only yesterday" the old Shockoe Warehouse had been used by transfer companies, whose wagons and trucks hauled freight from the depots. The sense of depression came from the uselessness of once bustling areas in the physical heart of the city: it seemed that whatever, having outlived its usefulness, had been abandoned, was not replaced by anything new.

Leaving the lost city in the canal-river area, my friend drove along the course of the Expressway where it entered tree-lined streets of homes marked for destruction, whose inhabitants were incidentally marked for uprooting and displacement. These Negro families are of low income or welfare incomes, and their new dwellings can only be new housing projects or houses of low-income white families bordering the Fan District. Suddenly it occurred to us that residential architects were being replaced by demolition (Continued on page 87)
The College of Architecture building is programmed to accommodate present and expanded programs in Architecture, Urban and Regional Planning, Architectural Engineering and Building Construction, and to provide facilities for new programs in Art and Landscape Architecture. Principal among the program requirements was to provide for both flexibility and expandability requiring the grouping of areas on a fully functional rather than the more conventional departmental basis. Specific areas to be provided included painting, drawing, and sculpture studios; architectural-engineering laboratory; building construction laboratory; urban and regional design center and graduate laboratory; library; administrative and faculty facilities; exhibition gallery; lecture and jury rooms and the general design laboratories with supporting areas.

The formal program takes significant note of several important considerations to be incorporated into the design which relate to a philosophy of teaching as well as the kind of environment in which it could most effectively take place. Since there seems little question that the working-learning environment has a bearing on performance and attitude, it is essential that the building's role meet the demands not only of quality architecture in aesthetic and functional terms but that it do so without asserting a dominance of presence over a student body of formative designers. Irrespective of one's potential for creativity, creative production appears to depend upon special motivations and upon environmental stimulations and opportunities. The importance of the building in this role is therefore evident as a complement to both opportunity and motivation situations.

In its final form the building should reflect a synthesis of both functional and symbolic considerations. Functionally, its pattern of organization must accomplish not only the immediate demands of the college but those generated in time through the evolution and change of its methodology of instruction, and for the accommodation of new programs and concentrations.

In its symbolic aspect the pattern should emphasize the interdependence of the disciplines concerned. A common thread of purpose is shared by these disciplines—to train students to qualify for leadership in shaping human environment and to bring order, vitality and form to man's surroundings. The grouping of similar type instructional areas supplemented by sub-centers and service cells, overlaying the departmental disciplines, supports this pattern.

The building’s location at the point of visual juncture between a new complex of the campus and portions of the existing “collegiate Gothic” campus and also its location as an axial focus from three sides, contributed to a suggestion of a formal and omnifacial concept. The introduction of the bridge to the second level permits convenient access from the principal direction of approach, provides more central location of administrative and library functions, and reduces vertical traffic requirements.

The plan is penetrated by two core units which contain “non-flexible” components of the building, such as stairs, toilets, and chases. Other areas are fully flexible; the first, third and fourth floors being developed as studio and design
laboratory spaces and the second floor as administrative, library, office and graduate areas. The entire second floor and areas of other floors indicated to receive partitions have dropped acoustical ceilings with combination lighting and air distribution fixtures to achieve full flexibility. All studio and laboratory areas have exposed concrete pan ceilings.

The art studios are located on the first floor to reduce noise, minimize cleaning problems and permit access to a north terrace area suitable for outdoor instruction.

Third and fourth floor design laboratories are designed to provide a restricted glass area in deep reveals to minimize sun and glare problems. The completely glass walls of the second floor are in the plane of the column centerlines thus being afforded protection by the columns themselves and projecting critique bays of the design laboratories above. Glass on the lower level, with the exception of the art studios which open on grade, is restricted to vertical lights on either side of the columns and lights located immediately under the spandrel beam above.

Glass and the projecting critique bays on the upper floors are employed to emphasize the deep columns which rise from the grade a floor below the level of principal entry to support the deep overhanging roof parapet which both provides and symbolizes a shelter for the activity within.

Beyond meeting the basic functional needs, the facility seeks to generate a spirit of command free of domineering caprice, provide a space to work in and change about to serve the known present and most of the unknown future needs, and be possessed of a form, scale and proportion which can have meaning to the present and the future.

The building is designed as a reinforced concrete framed structure with floors and roof developed as two-way bay systems utilizing 30-inch pans on 36-inch centers. Column bay spacing is 30 ft. center to center. Reinforced concrete, as a basic framing material, was selected for several reasons; to provide large open loft spaces, relatively free of vibration and resistant to sound transmission; to provide economically, easy to maintain and architecturally suitable finishes; and to achieve a scale and character of members, columns, spandrels, etc., appropriate to the design desired for the site and use. The building plan is closely developed around the 3'-0" pan grid both in exposed pan and dropped ceiling areas; the grid module being carried through to lighting and air distribution equipment and the movable partition system.

Exterior finishes consist of exposed concrete, cast stone panels and glass. Cast stone was selected to permit articulation of floor systems and spandrels and to relate with other materials on campus. Glass is bronze tinted in bronze finish duranodic aluminum tubular shapes.

Interior wall finishes consist of exposed masonry block, plaster and a movable partition system with solid and glass panels. Doors, handrails and wood batten exhibition walls are natural Oak. Ceilings are exposed concrete and suspended acoustical.

The building is designed to provide a central station dual duct, high velocity heating and cooling system with radiation supplement at large glass areas. All central equipment is located in an enclosed roof penthouse. Air supply and returns are through the two stair and utility cores to each floor. From the core areas distribution is by duct to combination lighting and air distribution fixtures in the dropped ceiling areas and to wall grills in studio and design laboratory areas. The high velocity dual duct system was elected to provide controlled heating, cooling and ventilation to interior spaces, provide full flexibility of partition arrangement in selected areas, and to adapt to a central filtering system to reduce air borne dust throughout the building.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS

J. E. Davis & Sons, Inc., Galax, was the general contractor and did the foundations, masonry, carpentry, plastic wall finish, painting and plaster; Reliance Drilling Co., York, Pa., piling; Concrete Products Co., Christiansburg, concrete; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Roanoke, steel, steel grating & handrails; Leonard Smith Sheetmetal & Roofing Co., Salem, roofing & waterproofing; Dixie Exposiac, Inc., Mt. Airy, N. C.; stone work; The Ceo Corp., Richmond, windows; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Roanoke, window walls & glazing; Galax Plumbing & Heating Co., Galax, insulation, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; John Hampshire Corp., Roanoke, acoustical & tile (resilient); Byrd's Tile & Terrazzo, Roanoke, tile (ceramic) & terrazzo; Skyline Lumber, Roanoke, millwork; W. M. Schoenfelder & Assoc., Bethesda, Md., steel doors & bucks; D. W. Allen & Son, Inc., Hillsville, lighting fixtures & electrical work; Bailey-Spencer Hardware Co., Lynchburg, hardware and elevator furnished by Southern Elevator Co.
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7TH AND BROAD • THREE CHOPT & PATTERSON • SOUTHSIDE PLAZA • AZALEA MALL
CONSTRUCTION began in June, 1967, for the Chesterfield County School Board Administration Building, in Chesterfield County. The approximately 25,000 square foot building was designed around an enclosed courtyard. The interior spaces were arranged with closely related departments and provisions for administrative space to accommodate such activities as seminars, staff meetings, school board meetings, etc. Such departments as curriculum and instructional development areas, health and guidance and library processing provide for an orderly flow of services to the forty-two operating schools with an enrollment of 26,000 students. The school system, growing at the rate of 1,500 children per year, will be expected to supply services for 40,000 to 45,000 students within the next decade. With this factor in mind, the initial one-story structure is planned for a future second floor expansion. The majority of the interior partitions are of the demountable metal type which provide for maximum flexibility of space. Large areas of glass are incorporated into the partitions to admit light and to provide for an interflow of color within departments.

The main entrance features an exhibit and reception area in which changing displays of student artwork and business materials will be exhibited. Adjoining this area is a fully carpeted Board Room, paneled in walnut, which is able to accommodate approximately one hundred people and is equipped with folding partitions in order to divide the area into three separate components. The central courtyard is accessible through the main entrance and adjacent to the Library. The general sections of the building include the School Business Department, the Library, the Curriculum and Instruction area, and the Central Administration area.

Located on Route 10 in the county government complex at the Chesterfield Court House, the esthetically designed brick building is easily accessible and is laid out so that the public will find a warm, helpful reception, be able to transact its business promptly, and leave with the feeling that the school system is effective and efficient.

The $618,800 building is scheduled for completion in the summer of 1968.
Residence for Mr. and Mrs. Joseph M. Mulford
William B. Dew, Jr., AIA – Architect and Interior Designer

W. J. HANBACK—General Contractor

This project is intended as a somewhat smaller and more convenient residence for a couple of substantial means, who have been living previously in a very handsome residence on another part of the same estate. Requirements were that it should be informal and not imposing in design; should have the master bedroom, with two baths and dressing rooms, on the first floor; should be of native stone; and should take full advantage of the natural beauty of the site. Rooms were to include a large living room, den, dining room, non-screened porch, pantry, kitchen, utility room, laundry, lavatory, the master bedroom suite, two other bedrooms with baths, studio, and storage area.

The house is located one thousand feet from a small country highway. The view, which extends from Maryland to Culpeper County, is primarily across the highway. The entrance driveway, flanked by three types of Japanese cherry trees, winds past the end of the house to the front door which is on the opposite side from the view. As one enters the house, he can begin to see the view past a circular stair, through an arch, and through the glass wall of the living room. The long side of the living room and about one half of each end are entirely of glass, with small, square Georgian col-

(Continued on page 77)
We have the key to your interior design needs. Consultation, specifying, designing, presentation, furnishing and installing. Motels, hotels, restaurants, office, dormitories, clubs and nursing homes. Idea showrooms available for use at your convenience.
The Imperial Plaza, located in northwest Richmond, is a complex of buildings designed and built expressly to serve the needs of senior citizens. Originally proposed by a group of local churchmen, who followed through by organizing the Church Development Corporation to carry out the development, the project consists of three, ten-story concrete frame, brick faced structures, 63' x 251' providing 674 living units ranging from efficiencies to two bedroom units. A two story double wing to the center structure houses service facilities, a large lounge, dining facilities and a wide variety of commercial shops. A separate multi-purpose structure serves as an auditorium, theatre, chapel and general meeting area.

All buildings are interconnected by covered walks or enclosed walkways.

Tenants have the advantage of an in-house medical clinic and eight living units established for nursing care.

About one-half of the project's 600 parking spaces are located in the basements of the three large buildings with direct elevator service to the parking levels.

The entire complex is centrally heated and air conditioned. A central plant provides chilled water to fan coil units throughout the various buildings. The chilled water is generated by two engine-driven chillers fueled by natural gas. Steam, generated by three natural gas fired boilers, provides heat energy for circulated hot water systems of the complex.

Many other features for the comfort and convenience of tenants are part of the basic design of the project. Among these are wide doors for wheelchair access, safety rails in baths, nurses call systems, ground level lounges and reception rooms and individual thermostatic control of the heating and cooling of each living unit.

H. D. NOTTINGHAM & ASSOCIATES, Engineers-Architects, of Arlington, provided complete design service and consulting supervision throughout the construction phase.

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PAGE FOURTEEN
VIRGINIA RECORD
CONSTRUCTION STARTED LAST MONTH on the five story Duke-Grace Office Building in Norfolk; it is expected to be completed early next year. The site is the southeast corner of Duke and Grace Streets, near to the central business core of the city. Because of its proximity to Virginia Beach Boulevard and Brambleton Avenue arterial thoroughfares, the building is expected to be occupied by businesses which desire a downtown location but which require easy vehicular access to other parts of the Tidewater area. Initial tenants include the Mutual of Omaha and the Lincoln National Insurance Agencies and the Mortgage Investment Corporation.

Each floor contains approximately 6,500 square feet, of which approximately 5,500 square feet is rentable area. A two level parking ramp, adjacent on the south, allows convenient parking for visitors and tenants.

The exterior materials will be white glazed brick and cast stone, with stucco surfaced stair towers and elevator penthouse. The windows will be bronze anodized aluminum.

Sheldon Leavitt of Leavitt Associates, the architects for this facility, pointed out that the building is designed with a pedestrian court at the front corner, provided with trees, shrubbery and textured concrete sidewalks. The front entry is recessed and sheltered with a projecting canopy.

The building is constructed as a structural steel frame with masonry curtain walls. The bay system, 24' x 24', will accept a 12', 6' or 4' office module.

Mechanical services are contained in a suspended acoustical ceiling with lift out panels. Changes in tenancies can proceed without disrupting the building's normal operation.

A feature of the mechanical design includes year around air conditioning, utilizing electric heat pumps. It is possible for individual tenants to obtain either cooling or heating, at any time of the year without regard to the air conditioning cycle of other tenants. This flexibility is expected to be especially appreciated during the spring and fall when heating and cooling cycles do not follow seasonal patterns.
Cover Story:

MOST UNUSUAL MOTEL

On a prominent knoll situated on four hundred acres of rolling pasture land in Spotsylvania County, near the intersection of Interstate 95 and State Route 3, rises a unique, contemporary motor inn. Incorporated are the usual motel accommodations as well as many features normally associated with convention-type hotels.

This facility is partially housed in a completely renovated, well-proportioned tee-shaped dairy barn. All administrative and service areas are located here in addition to a three hundred and fifty seat banquet room-ballroom, three large meeting rooms, two restaurants capable of seating two hundred patrons plus an intimate lounge accommodating another fifty persons.

With one hundred and thirty guest rooms on three levels presently in use and seventy additional units planned in the near future, the facility will be considered complete as originally conceived.

The original exterior appearance of
shown on the facing page: top, main entrance; bottom, pool & cabanas. Photos on this page, top to bottom: Barn portion of building; entrance lobby and, restaurant at the base of one of the silos with a plaid rug specially woven in Scotland.

(All photos by Jim McElroy)

deck that includes a wading pool and cabanas. All automobile parking is confined to the highway side of the building affording the majority of the guest rooms a view of this pool area.

The existing silos, of which there are two, have been incorporated into the design concept and serve needed functions in the dining and lounge areas, at the same time they are an easily identified landmark for the Motor Inn.

Part of the original hayloft has been (Continued on page 79)
IN KEEPING with the need for additional office space in the ever expanding west end of Richmond, the owner embarked on a plan of development that would permit complete flexibility of the spaces consistent with the individual needs of the tenants. The largest tenant is S.B.C. (Service Bureau Corporation). This is primarily a computer organization with a large amount of complex equipment.

The first level above the parking deck will be completely occupied by the S.B.C. organization. Access to this, as well as the upper floor, will be through a public lobby at the ground floor with a pneumatic elevator and public stairway. The upper floor areas are being developed for individual tenants, basically representing various construction manufacturing companies. Each major area is equipped with individually controlled heating and air conditioning units. These units are an integral part of the exterior window units and their exterior louver becomes a part of the design. All levels are served with a dumb-waiter to allow quick loading of supplies from the parking level. The front and rear of the building are treated with equal emphasis. Many offices have a "billboard front" with a very disgraceful rear facade. The owner wisely concurred in the architect's recommendation to make the rear equally interesting. The exterior materials selected blend very properly into the surrounding business complex. The predominant exterior material is a light powdery pink-red Virginia brick set in running bond joints raked. This textured effect coupled with the off-white framing of cast concrete and aluminum window louver results in a most pleasing exterior facade. The basic steel frame, steel bar joists with metal deck and concrete topping account for the lack of columns within the rentable spaces. The exposed face brick is used as the finish wall in the public lobby and stairway. A planter feature within the lobby will be accented with the vertical application of matching hexagonal brick pavers on the background wall. The interior office partitions are not permanent and can be removed and/or altered to suit the changing needs of the tenants with little or no change in the mechanical systems.

Early during the preliminary design period it was decided that the all electric concept of heating and cooling would be followed. This permitted the owner to offer more rentable space and thus a better return on his investment.

Initially, the owner selected the general contractor and established continuing conferences with the architect, engineer and contractor. Cost studies were made during the design development stage which resulted in a very careful selection of materials, methods and systems. This early team effort eliminated any backtracking or last minute changes.

The building is now nearing completion and all connected with the project are most pleased with the results.
HERE AT THE NEW SHERATON MOTOR INN, FREDERICKSBURG, VIRGINIA . . . IS PROOF POSITIVE of how tastefully Miller & Rhoads designs and furnishes interiors . . . how M&R interior decorators plan and create an atmosphere to adapt to the individual functions of each institution . . . how each interior is filled with refreshing originality. Here is proof positive of Miller & Rhoads ability . . . and we stand ready to use this same ingenuity just for your institution be it club, hotel, office complex, hospital, school, restaurant.

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MILLER & RHOADS CONTRACT SALES DIVISION • 6TH & CANAL ST., RICHMOND, VA. 23217
The Fairfax County Board of Supervisors awarded a contract in the amount of $4,219,876 to the Blake Construction Company, Inc., of Washington, D.C. for the construction of the County Administration Building designed by Vosbeck-Vosbeck and Associates of Alexandria. The Administration Building is the first unit to be built as part of the Master Plan for the design and development of the Fairfax County Governmental Center. This Master Plan, also prepared by the Vosbeck firm, is based on the projected growth of the county over the next 25 years that will lead to the need for progressive expansion of county governmental facilities. The Master Plan is flexible. Changes in county growth, policy, and organization can be accommodated within the planning concept.

The major elements of the Master Plan and their planned sequence of design and construction completion are:

The Administration Building — 1968
The Health Administration Building — 1968
The Public Contact Building and Board Room — 1975
The Board of Education Building — 1980
The Community Service Building — 1985
The Courts Buildings — 1990
The Public Safety Building — 1995

The existing Courthouse and the Administration Building serve as staging space for accommodation of county staff until growth requires construction of additional buildings for specific governmental functions. It is expected that the employees of the county will approximate 3000 by 1995.

The Fairfax County Governmental Center is located southwest of the intersection of Route 236 and Chain Bridge Road, extending southward to Jones Street, adjoining the Fairfax County Courthouse in Fairfax City.

The Administration Building, when completed, will relieve the current and acute space constraints now facing the county. The building tower presents a very strong formal appearance—intentionally monumental — as befits a center of government for a county the size and importance of Fairfax County. The two-story lobby is massive and imposing without being overpowering in scale. The window frame design is unusual with its angled glass and hood of concrete which express strength not achieved in a "wall of glass" found on many buildings of this type. The wall and flooring materials—of brick and slate with exposed aggregate concrete — were chosen to harmonize with the rural setting. The style of this building is most important for it sets the stage for and must complement future buildings in the Governmental Center.

The Administration Building is twelve stories with the mechanical equipment equipment penthouse on the 13th floor, and there are two sub-levels.

The building is entered by an impressive 200' long plaza divided by a 40' x 40' fountain and flanked by low trees and indirect lighting. The plaza is of expanded aggregate concrete and gray cleft-finish slate. The building stands on a 2' raised platform and is covered by smooth white precast concrete. The bronze colored lobby glass is 18' in height and is set back 12' from the building overhang. There are four entrance vestibules one at each corner. Lobby walls are smooth finish, earthen-color brick with dark, recessed, mortar joints. The floors are of natural slate.

The reception and information desk occupies the front part of the lobby. An open stair of exposed aggregate concrete connects this lobby to the Board of Supervisors' Room on "A" level below. Special low brightness lighting is continuous over the lobby ceiling of acoustical plaster. A special fixture of hanging bronze tubes is suspended over the open stair.

"A" level contains the Board of Supervisors' Room with seating for 200 and TV facilities, and also a lounge for employees, Data Processing and service rooms. Finishes in public lobby on this level are also natural slate and brick, with wood paneling.

"B" level is the Civil Defense emergency operating center with day-to-day use by Fire and Police Communication Departments. This level is independent from the rest of the building and has its own emergency generator and water system and its own separate air conditioning system. This entire level is below grade.

Four elevators connect the lobby to other floors. Typical floors are laid out on a 4' x 4' grid system with flexible lighting and partition arrangements. The exterior walls are floor to ceiling double glazed reflective glass, bronze in color, for comfort and glare control, separated by exposed precast concrete millions 12" in width. Usable space on each floor is 8000 square feet plus a core area of 2000 square feet containing toilets, stairs, elevators, janitor and electric and telephone rooms.

Floor uses for this Administration Building are:

Sub-Level A Board of Supervisors' Restaurant, Data Processing
Sub-Level B Civil Defense, Fire and Police Communications Department
Floor 1 Entrance Lobby
Floor 2 Administration and Finance
Floor 3 Taxation, Assessments, Purchasing, Insurance
Floor 4 Real Estate, Recreation, Housing
Floor 5 Domestic Relations, Economics, General Services
Floor 6 Farm and Home, Electoral Board, Soil Survey
Floor 7 Sanitation Engineering Construction, Data Processing
Floor 8 Building Inspection
Floor 9 Administration, Site Plans, Operations, Subdivision Design, Utility Control
Floor 10 Zoning, Planning, Land Acquisition, Inspection
Floor 11 Research, Comprehensive Planning, Public Facilities, Personnel
Floor 12 Supervisors, County Executive, Public Works, Commonwealth Attorney, Information, Budget

The structure consists of welded high-strength steel frame and steel deck (spans of approximately 10') with poured concrete topping slab. The building rests on spread pad footings with steel columns extending to "B" level inside the building. There is an outside foundation wall of concrete and a composite 6" concrete slab and steel beam first floor deck to facilitate waterproofing.

Live loads are 100 PSF on all floors except mechanical where 120 and 150 PSF design is used.

The building is heated and cooled by all-electric air handling units in the penthouse through a high velocity dual-duct distribution system. Heating is accomplished by returning air from office spaces across fluorescent lamps in ceilings. The heated air is redistributed to office spaces in response to demand.

Double glazing at all windows cuts heat loss to a minimum. When demand for heat is greater than lights

(Continued on page 81)
THE FIRST BUILDING of a complex planned to house all departments of the City government is scheduled for occupancy during December, 1967. The building brings together, under one roof, for the first time the administrative, finance and engineering departments and the offices of the assessor and the tax collector. The existing structure is to be remodeled to provide facilities for the Police Department as a component of the complex.

The one- and two-story masonry structure, with its earth-toned brick, grapevine joints and grey stone trim is designed to blend with the Colonial architecture of Williamsburg, but still represent a modern and growing community. The Carnellian granite steps to the front portico with its Buckingham-Virginia slate flagging provide an entrance to the main lobby where the Receptionist can direct the visitor to his proper destination. The slate flagging of the portico is carried into the lobby and is set off by a special patterned vinyl wall covering. A reinforced concrete basement under the two-story section will serve as a future Civil Defense Center.

The first floor contains offices for the City Manager, Finance Director, Assessor, Department of Public Works, Department of Public Utilities, tax collection, and the Council Chamber. The second floor contains spaces for the engineering and planning sections of the utilities and public works departments. All contact with operating vehicles in these departments will be maintained through the central communications center on the first floor.

The grounds have been landscaped using shrubs and trees found in the area with weathered-wood light standards and Colonial post lanterns. The new sidewalks are to be of concrete using washed creek gravel aggregate surface treated for exposure.

SUBCONTRACTORS AND SUPPLIERS


Gerald Parks, General Manager of The Southeast Division of The Continental Telephone System requested in his program for the Exchange Building at Princess Anne Station, Virginia Beach, a building to accommodate the equipment for 12,000 telephones and enough commercial and office space to complement this amount of equipment. Because of the very name of the local telephone company, i.e. The First Colony Telephone Company, he wanted, in effect, to achieve a Colonial atmosphere, in spite of the highly sophisticated and up to date communications system the proposed building was to house.

For several reasons the Georgian style was chosen, one, there was a need for extremely high ceilings, 13'-6" minimum clearances on each of the two floors, resulting in a difference of 32' from first floor to attic slab. In reality this was a dimension comparable with a three story arrangement. To offset this obvious height architectural treatments had to be refined and scaled accordingly — brick sizes and shapes, windows, their muntins, sill heights, doors and their heights, and the various interior details were adjusted to proper proportions so that in effect an apparent two story structure could be achieved within the dimensions of an obvious three story one.

The equipment rooms were critical areas in that temperature, humidity and dust must be carefully controlled year round. The corroding effect to the contact points of the dialing equipment due to periodic refinishing processes by the application of certain paints was a consideration. To eliminate extensive periodic refinishing of walls and floors, and too, to combat the problems of dust complications...
Torginol was chosen for the floor and wall surfaces in these areas; it was also used in other areas. In addition, it was felt that high light reflectivity could be maintained by the use of this material, also it provided a wide color range for other areas.

The overall exterior Colonial atmosphere was emphasized further by the extensive use of brick paving for walks and promenades, cobble stone driveway and a complete landscaping scheme with the inclusion of formal gardens in the rear yards.

**SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS**

Lee Roy Boschen of Ashland, was general contractor and did excavating, foundations, masonry, stone work, carpentry, painting & paneling; Ford Pile Foundation, Norfolk, piling; Chesapeake Steel, Inc., Norfolk, steel; Joe DeShazo, Richmond, roofing; John E. Wool Lumber Co., Norfolk, structural wood; E. S. Chappel & Son, Richmond, weather-stripping; Ayers Insulating & Supply Co., Norfolk, insulation; John DeGaetani, Richmond, ceiling; Pete Puryear, Ashland, tile (ceramic); Tidewater Seamless Floors, Norfolk, terrazzo; Ornamental Iron, Mechanicsville, handrails; Cofer's Inc., Norfolk, lighting fixtures.

Firms from Virginia Beach were: L. J. Martone & Assoc., concrete; Premier Millwork & Lumber Co., windows & millwork; Princess Anne Plumbing and Electrical Suppliers, Inc., electrical work, plumbing fixtures, plumbing air conditioning & heating and J. D. Gregory, hardware.

**WHAT DOES A DUST COLLECTOR DO?**

Now an obvious answer might be: A dust collector collects dust. But this isn't always true! Koger & Wade designed collectors (and transport systems) perform daily in a variety of grueling operations not remotely identified with dust.

True . . . . . many of the systems they manufacture and install are used for dust; but, many others of their design and manufacture find application in an increasingly broadened area.

For example, Koger & Wade Type "A" collectors are employed to re-clean/restore used air, as well as to collect waste (and usable) materials such as 300 mesh wood flour, textile lint, noxious fumes, chips and splinters from 'hogged' wood, and the by-product of leather goods manufacture.

Craddock-Terry Shoe Corp., Lawrenceville, Virginia, uses a 42,000 CFM Type "A" collector. This Koger & Wade installation demonstrates the considerable capacity of the Type "A" collector.

The principle and design of the Type "A" collector can be adapted to solve problems of pneumatic transport and collection in many manufacturing processes. For additional information, write for your copy of the Type "A" Mechanical Data folder.

Koger & Wade Manufacturing Corporation
Martinsville, Va. 24112

To tell the Virginia Story

November 1967

Page Twenty-Five
THIS NEW BUILDING was originally designed for The Peoples Bank & Trust Company of Chase City, Virginia, an independent bank, on a new location two blocks north on Main Street from the bank's facilities. Later during the construction of the new building The Peoples Bank & Trust Company merged with the Fidelity National Bank of Lynchburg taking on the identity of the Lynchburg Bank. However, for the most part, the new facilities are used as originally designed for the complete banking operation and not as a branch bank.

The owner favored a building with traditional or period detailing adopted to modern methods and materials. The exterior brickwork is a soft mud wood moulded brick laid with a grapevine joint of colored mortar to blend or harmonize with the soft pink color of the brick. There are quoins on all external corners of the building and a moulded water table at the bottom of the wall extends around the building. All windows have rubbed brick arches using the same brick as in the walls. The front entrance has a graceful semi-circular brick vaulted ceiling, framing the modified Georgian entrance of wood pilaster and transom, leaded glass sidelight and aluminum and glass doors. The sloping roof is of Virginia-Buckingham slate, the gutters are copper and a moulded wood cornice with modillions extends around the building.

The covered drive of the Drive-In Teller is a gabled roof supported by four wood columns of the Tuscan order.

The interior also has the Colonial detailing of raised panel wood doors with wide, moulded trim and chair rails. The counters in the Banking Room, designed by American Furniture & Fixture Company, are of panelled cherry with marble inlaid deal plates and base.

In the old building there were three very beautiful colored photo murals. These were moved into the new building and installed on the wall behind the Tellers' counters. The floor of the Banking Room is terrazzo, the offices and Board Room are carpeted and the (Continued on page 83)
Introducing... exciting... new
WITE-LITE® Pumice Masonry Units

With construction costs mounting as they are, it is easy to see why architects and engineers are more inclined to favor WITE-LITE pumice masonry units. The exceptional advantages that accompany the specification of WITE-LITE serve to reduce substantially both construction and operational costs.

Getting down to specifics, the uniqueness of WITE-LITE masonry units rests in their being made with pumice—the "natural", lightweight aggregate—and the fact that they are subjected to single-stage, high-pressure, steam curing in their manufacture.

Decidedly different, WITE-LITE pumice masonry units have more outstanding properties and characteristics than other types.

Namely...

HIGHER FIRE RESISTANCE AND LOWER HEAT LOSS. WITE-LITE pumice masonry units with standard 1 1/4 inch face shell thickness have a 4-hour UL fire rating, and thereby reduce insurance rates. And their lower coefficient of thermal transmission results in savings in heating costs in winter and cooling costs in summer.

MORE UNIFORM IN COLOR AND TEXTURE. A white-like surface and distinctive texture are readily achieved via its natural color and controlled blending of the pumice aggregate.

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GOOD SOUND ABSORPTION. WITE-LITE pumice masonry units are of such density and texture as to afford excellent sound absorption characteristics.

GREATER RESILIENCE MAKES FOR OPTIMUM STRENGTH AND EASIER NAILING AND SAWING. WITE-LITE pumice masonry units take more shock without chipping or breaking, accept and hold nails almost as well as lumber, and are readily sawed.

WITE-LITE® pumice masonry units meet or exceed all physical requirements of ASTM specifications.

For the complete WITE-LITE story, call or write for your free copy of The WITE-LITE Pumice Masonry Units Manual for Architects, Engineers and Contractors.
The Conference Center at Roslyn consists of a number of buildings of several styles built at various times during the past fifty years, informally scattered over a beautiful site on hills overlooking the James River above Richmond. As the conference program has intensified in recent years, there has been a growing need for more space to house the conferees, and this prototype dormitory is the first building in a very flexible building program intended both to provide this additional space and to increase the utilization of the present buildings by concentrating the main activities into a smaller, more cohesive grouping.

Conferences at Roslyn occur frequently but intermittently throughout the year; the number of conferees may vary considerably from conference to conference, and the duration of the meetings may vary from a weekend to a week or more. Thus the dormitory must house a constantly changing population of both sexes and must function as well for a few occupants as for its maximum capacity of 40 people. The rooms are small and monastic, but a lounge near the entrance has been included for social activities and occasional seminars; dining and more formal programs are provided for in other nearby buildings.

The building form derives from the generally sloping site of this and the future buildings, and is, basically, a linear aggregation of two-story functional units each comprising 8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms and a stair. These basic units can be added onto, adjusted in elevation, and grouped into different configurations as the specific future requirements of the site and the Conference Center demand. The sketch shows the first dormitory in its relationship to a proposed colonnade connecting the old buildings, in the distance, to the new in the foreground and out of the picture to the left.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
(All Richmond firms)
Davis and Spiers, Inc., general contractor, excavating, foundations & carpentry; P. E. Esbank & Co., concrete; C. A. Guard Masonry Contractors, Inc., masonry; Cruikshanks Iron Works Co., steel; Joe Delhiazo Roofing Co., roofing; The Ceco Corp., windows; Leslie Davis, plaster; Martin Tile & Marble Co., tile (ceramic); Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., tile (resilient); H. Beckstoffer's Sons, millwork; Staley Co., steel doors & locks; Central Electric Service Co., lighting fixtures & electrical work; Gundlach Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing (Kohler) & heating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware.

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Versatile, low-cost concrete masonry provides beauty, too. New sizes, shapes, colors and textures are available for the school design of your choice. Concrete masonry is easily painted or integrally colored. Initial investment is moderate. Upkeep costs stay low.

For excellent acoustics and insulation, choose modern concrete masonry. It absorbs sound waves and resists sound transmission for quieter classrooms. Affords year-around comfort by withstanding extremes of heat and cold. Helps keep fuel bills down.

The next time your school district plans to build, follow the lead of communities everywhere. Build with modern concrete masonry. More details upon request.

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RICHMOND CAR DEALER

RICHMOND CAR DEALER

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
(All Richmond firms)

Barker Construction Co., general contractor, excavating, foundations, concrete, roof deck, carpentry, paneling, waterproofing & weatherstripping; Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; Cruickshanks Iron Works Co., steel & handrails; Willison Roofing Co., roofing & insulation; Binswanger Glass, windows & glazing; Layne Bros., painting; General Tile Co., tile (ceramic); R. A. Siewers, Inc., millwork; J. S. Archer, steel doors & bucks; H. E. Oliver, lighting fixtures & electrical work; H. C. Gundlach, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Pleasants Hardware Co., hardware.

J. ROBERT CARLTON
AND ASSOCIATES
Architects

MORTON MARKS AND SONS, INC.
Interior Decorators

BARKER CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
General Contractors

PAGE THIRTY

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
**Strong Simple Forms, boldly used, give visual impact to the 6,400 square foot Hyman Pontiac Showroom in Richmond; a sophisticated handling of materials and color adds to its handsome design. In a field of merchandising not noted for its restraint, the Hyman Pontiac Showroom effectively attracts attention.**

For the display of the automobiles, the architect has chosen an integrated, unobtrusive structure of exposed steel and glass wall. The architectural exposed steel beams and columns create a design having surface interest that reflects an honest statement of structural skeleton. The exposed steel columns and beams also serve, without modification, as mullions for the glass curtain wall. The structural joints were specially designed for a clean, sophisticated appearance. Accentuating the dominant features of steel and glass is the contrasting base of rough board formed concrete.

With the theme of combining structural function and architectural quality in mind, the interior of the spacious (40' x 90') main showroom is a quiet blend of steel, wood, carpet and glass. The exposed steel beams above have been painted a bronze tone, framing perfectly the stained wood decking, and harmonizing with the neutral carpeting. The subtleties of the interior of the Hyman Showroom were purposeful, so as not to detract from the six automobiles being displayed.

At the front of the main showroom is a modest (25' x 25') special showcase display area, where each month one Pontiac from the numerous styles available will be spotlighted on a turntable.

The rear portion of the building, 26 feet wide and 79 feet long, provides ample space for an executive office, conference room and closing booths.

---

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NOVEMBER 1967  PAGE THIRTY-ONE
THE FIRST FEDERAL Savings and Loan Association of Suffolk, Virginia was organized in August, 1955. The Association conducted its business in a small rental space prior to moving into its new 5,500 square foot office building at the intersection of Market and Saratoga Streets in November, 1966.

Due to the size of the lot, a two-story structure was required in order to leave sufficient space for drive-in teller’s window and customer parking in the rear of the building. Since the building is located on a corner, provision was made for drive-in customers to enter from one street and exit on the other street. The lobby has its main entrance on Market Street and a secondary entrance on Saratoga Street.

The main lobby extends the full two-story height and a second floor lounge overlooks the lobby. Other facilities include a vault, four teller counters with ample work space, work room, president’s office, conference room, officer’s platform with space for four desks, and utility rooms on the first floor. The director’s room, coffee room, large storage room and rest room facilities are on the second floor.

First floor finishes include vinyl wall covering and carpeting except in utility spaces. The lobby has a cherry paneled wainscot with marble base and terrazzo floor. Second floor walls have vinyl wall covering except director’s room and utility spaces. Director’s room is finished with wall paper, cherry paneled wainscot, marble base and carpet. Lounge is carpeted. All ceilings are acoustical plaster.

The exterior consists of face brick laid in Flemish Bond with dark headers, and a false slate roof around the perimeter.

PAGE THIRTY-TWO

First Federal Savings and Loan Association in Suffolk

FRANK A. SPADY, JR.
AIA
Architect

VIRGINIA RECORD
Silas S. Kea & Sons, Ivor, general contractor, excavating, foundations, concrete and carpentry; Frank Waldon, Holland, masonry; Marshall Steel Co., Norfolk, steel and steel roof deck; Felt Roofing Co., Norfolk, roofing; Walker and Laberge, Suffolk, windows and glazing; J. H. Steen & Sons, Portsmouth, painting; A. D. Stowe, Portsmouth, insulation & plaster; Clarence E. Swain Tile Co., Portsmouth, tile (ceramic & resilient) & terrazzo; Miller Manufacturing Co., Richmond, millwork; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, steel doors & bucks; Vaughan Electric Co., Suffolk, electrical work; Victor & Eugene Wills, Suffolk, plumbing; Thomas E. Shotton, Suffolk, air conditioning & heating; Orkin Exterminating Co., Portsmouth, termite treatment; Door Engineering Co., Norfolk, metal partitions; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Norfolk, hardware; Portsmouth Paving Co., Portsmouth, paving; and Mosler Safe Co. vault door, night depository & drive-in teller window.

The main lobby extends the full two story height and a second floor lounge overlooks the lobby.

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Public areas and kitchen at the Sheraton-Fredericksburg Motor Inn designed and furnished by our company.

Branch Office
315 30th Street
Virginia Beach, Va.
CRADDOCK-TERRY — LYNCHBURG

WILEY AND WILSON
Architects

This general headquarters complex was planned and designed to replace the company's existing antiquated and widely separated facilities located within the older sections of the city. Due to the company's expanding production growth and the need to house additional personnel and accommodations for modern technologies in accounting, sales and advertising, it was essential and desirable to provide centralized headquarter facilities in completely contemporary and spacious surroundings.

The site which was selected and developed as part of the project, comprises a 60 acre parcel located in a new industrial area on the city's bypass expressway. The building and parking areas are on a plateau which gradually slopes downward to the expressway on the west and an avenue

(Continue on page 36)
on the north, and which slopes slightly upward to a traffic artery and interchange on the south, and a railway line on the east.

The new complex is presently composed of a general offices and sales building (82,500 s.f.), a central plant building for shoe leather and shoe accessory storage (71,500 s.f.) and a central boiler plant building (4,800 s.f.). The ultimate development will include a cafeteria building (9,400 s.f.), a shoe manufacturing plant (75,500 s.f.) and a finished product warehouse building (192,000 s.f.).

The office and sales building houses company administrative offices; departments for styling, advertising, sales, purchasing, accounting, auditing, mail order, clerical, data process, quality and production, sample display and other supplementary and service areas. The second floor area on the southwest corner contains the company's executive offices, board room, outdoor roof terrace and supplementary areas. This second floor area serves as an architectural focal point for the entire complex.

The central plant serves as the daily material supply for the company's nine local and out-of-town manufacturing plants within the state.

The boiler plant functions as the central heating and mechanical equipment building for the entire complex.

Project materials for the three buildings are as follows:

Office and sales building: Structural steel frame, sand finish two tone face brick and masonry block cavity insulated exterior walls with precast exposed quartz aggregate stone trim, aluminum tube window wall areas with precast granite panels and grey tinted glass. Air handling unit penthouse walls are insulated flush aluminum panels. Interior areas include solid vinyl tile floors, painted plaster and block walls, wood paneled walls in executive and lobby areas, ceramic tiled toilets, metal pan acoustical ceilings and flush metal movable partitions.

Central plant: Structural steel frame, matching face brick and masonry block cavity exterior walls, aluminum windows and fascia. Interior painted block walls, concrete floors, wire partition storage areas, painted exposed construction and ceilings. Armored concrete floors used in trucking aisles and dock areas.

Boiler Plant: Structural steel frame, matching face brick and masonry block cavity exterior walls, aluminum windows and fascia. Interior painted block walls and equipment, concrete floors and painted exposed construction and ceilings.

All buildings have built-up insulated roofing on metal deck.

(Continued from page 34)

Wallpaper Co., Roanoke, painting & plastic wall finish & plastic face base block (Spectra glaze).
Also, James H. Carr, Inc., Richmond, insulated aluminum siding; J. E. Sears Co., Appomattox, paneling (wood) & millwork; Owens Corning Fiberglas Corp., Richmond, insulation; W. M. Northen & Co., Richmond, acoustical & tile (resilient) kentile; H. W. Thompson, Madison Heights, plaster; Andco Industries Corp., Greensboro, N. C., metal letters; The Mosler Safe Agency, Richmond, vault door; E. G. Ernst, Inc., Richmond, lighting fixtures (Smithcraft); Warwick Plumbing & Heating Corp., Newport News, plumbing (American Standard), air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Southern Elevator Co., Greensboro, N. C., elevator; General Automatic Sprinkler Co., Charlotte, N. C., sprinkler system; Liskey Aluminum Co., Glen Burnie, Md., elevated floor system for data processing room. Movable partitions by E. F. Hauerman Co.; steel doors and bucks by Coastline Metal Products; flagpole by American Flagpole Co. Lumishade was used for the covered walkway.
In 1966, Flint, Michigan, had 536 miles of streets—only 42 miles remained unpaved. During the year, 11.14 miles were paved with modern, Full-Depth Asphalt pavement placed directly on the compacted subgrade. This work was part of a continuing program to upgrade all of the streets in the "Vehicle City."

**TYPE:** Full-Depth Asphalt residential streets—two 11.6-foot traveling lanes; asphalt concrete surface on hot-mix asphalt base over compacted clay subgrade, portland cement concrete curbs and gutters.

**TERRAIN:** Generally flat.

**CLIMATE:** Normal temperature range: 71.2°F—24.5°F. Average annual precipitation: 30.14".

**TRAFFIC:** Streets were designed to handle a minimum 500 vehicles daily.

**PAVEMENT SECTION:**
- **Subgrade:** Clay loam to silty clay. Plastic when wet but stiff and dense when compacted at proper moisture content. Variations in moisture are apt to produce detrimental volume change. **Base:** 6" (placed in two 3-inch layers) hot-mix asphalt using Michigan Department of State Highways aggregate No. 24-A. (Uncrushed sandy gravel.) **Surface:** 1.5" asphalt concrete using Michigan Department of State Highways coarse aggregate No. 31-A (crushed limestone), fine aggregate No. 3NA, and mineral filler No. 3MF. (Fly ash.) **Total Pavement Thickness**—7.5" FULL-DEPTH Asphalt.

**DRAINAGE:**
- **Subsurface:** No underdrains used.
- **Surface:** Gutters, drop-inlets and storm drains.

**COMPACTION:**
- **Subgrade:** Minimum 95% of maximum unit weight.
- **Base:** No compaction criteria. Compaction controlled by specifying rolling pattern. **Surface:** Same as base.

**TIMETABLE:** Paving under way July 21, 1966. Completed October 12, 1966—45 days ahead of schedule.


Flint will continue to use Full-Depth Asphalt pavement—already in the 1967 program approximately 7.5 miles of this type pavement have been let to contract. The officials of this progressive city are providing its citizens with the most economical and yet the most durable and safest pavement modern engineering can develop.
THE VIRGINIA Associated Research Center was originally founded to give our state a competitive position in graduate research. William and Mary College, VPI, and the University of Virginia jointly managed the early efforts of the group while the National Aeronautics and Space Administration began to build their most important research tool, the 600 mev synchrocyclotron which is housed in a building adjacent to VARC and designed by the same architects. The Medical College of Virginia later joined VARC to form a fully representative advanced research spectrum.

Located on a site donated to the state by the federal government, the Nuclear building is the first of an estimated 44 buildings which will compose the complex when complete. An addition to the existing Nuclear Science Building (completed last year), this expansion provides for a balanced area assignment between graduate physics, research space and teaching facility.
The immediate growth of the facility is a by-product of the increasing scope of activities assumed by the Center. The Nuclear Science Building now provides an administrative headquarters, a graduate and contract experimental laboratory complex and one of the most extensive technical libraries on the Eastern seaboard. VARG functions include graduate physics degree programs in high-energy physics, biophysics and several other fields in conjunction with NASA contract experiment programs at the adjacent Space Radiation Effects Laboratory (Synchrocyclotron).

The original building is constructed of a brown brick, previously chosen for the administration wing of the Cyclotron or "Space Radiation Effects Laboratory" building. The fascia is of white Mosaic, windows of black steel with vinyl glazing beads, and doors are color-coded for use.

Within the building the laboratories are arranged in pairs on either side of a utility corridor which permits easy access to all of the services—water, sewage, compressed air, nitrogen—which serve the laboratories. Unusual features of the building include a biophysics animal research laboratory suite with a 100% fresh air system controlled to maintain a 2-degree maximum temperature variation; a special two-way welded vierendeel Truss System permitting ultimate flexibility in routing exhaust ducts, piping and utilities at any future time and a flexible concrete raft or controlled fill in lieu of piles or footings.

**SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS**

Harwood Construction Co., of Newport News, was general contractor. Other Newport News firms were: Benson-Phillips Co., Inc., concrete; Deuell Decorating Co., painting; Pompei Tile Co., tile (ceramic); Weaver Bros., Inc., millwork; Howard P. Foley Co., electrical work; Warwick Plumbing & Heating, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating.

Other firms were: Chesapeake Masonry Corp., Hampton, masonry; Chesapeake Steel, Inc., Norfolk, steel & steel roof deck; Roof Engineering Corp., Norfolk, roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, stone work; The Ceco Corp., Richmond, windows; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., Norfolk, glazing; Dages Co., Richmond, paneling (porcelain); Manson & Utley, Inc., Richmond, acoustical; A. C. Gordon & Co., Norfolk, plaster; Door Engineering Co., Norfolk, steel doors & bucks & hardware; Marsteller Corp., Roanoke, composition flooring and tile (resilient) by Southeastern Tile & Rug Co.
A building program that started in 1959 will soon realize a phase of completion on the main campus at Mary Baldwin College in Staunton.
Since 1959 two new dormitories, a dining hall, a library and a new heating plant have been constructed and work on a new science center is scheduled to commence in 1968.
This building, of traditional campus design, will house the departments of physics, biology and chemistry and will include a large lecture hall that will double as an auditorium for assemblies, showing of films and limited theatrical productions.
A separate wing connected to the main building will house a potting shed, greenhouse, tropical room and animal room.
Basic construction will be masonry bearing walls with steel joists and concrete floor slabs. Interior partitions will be painted C.M.U. Floor finishes will be generally vinyl asbestos with ceramic tile in wet areas and concrete in mechanical room and storage areas.
All levels will have ample storage, toilet facilities and custodial space.
The floor levels are serviced by a centrally located elevator and stairs at both ends of the building provide excellent student circulation in conjunction with the center corridor.
Steam from the existing central heating plant which will be incorporated within the new building shall be utilized for heating through use of a steam to water exchange and for cooling through use of a steam absorption chiller. A separate central-station-type system shall provide year around air conditioning for the large lecture room.

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PAGE FORTY VIRGINIA RECORD NOVEMBER 1967
THERE'S ONLY ONE NAME TO REMEMBER . . .

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BORDEN — also the maker of the brick with famous combinations of T-S-C (Texture, Shape and Color) — 6f in Sweet’s Architectural Catalog File.

Borden
BRICK AND TILE CO.
GOLDSBORO DURHAM SANFORD
John Tyler Community College

GOYNE HALL IS DEDICATED

MARCELLUS WRIGHT AND PARTNERS
Architects
DONALD L. STRANGE-BOSTON
Partner-in-Charge

CONSULTANTS:
Bolt-Beranek & Newman—Acoustics
W. J. Blanton—Structural
Wiley & Wilson—Electrical & Mechanical
Austin Brockenbrough & Assoc.—Civil
Kenneth R. Higgins—Landscape Architect

MITCHELL ASSOCIATES
Interior Designers

J. W. ENOCHS, INC.
General Contractors

PAGE FORTY-TWO

VIRGINIA RECORD
A comprehensive Community College (and the first new building to be built under the Virginia Department of Community Colleges), John Tyler opened this Fall with an anticipated enrollment in excess of all predictions. The Community College System of Virginia is designed to serve local community and industry needs as a focal point for advanced technical training (leading to an Associate Degree), Liberal Arts transfer (as the first two years of a full Baccalaureate program) and adult education.

John Tyler is also the first adaptation of the State's Prototype Community College scheme and proves admirably (in speed of planning and in flexibility) the sound basis for such a scheme. The Prototype Community College is a design scheme, also developed by Marcellus Wright and Partners, providing a basic modular pattern for growth and development which allows a high degree of coordination for planning by the Department of Community Colleges. While flexible in actual room layout and individual utility conditions to suit individual colleges, the principle of a regular module for growth allows controlled expansion to fit capital outlay, academic planning and aesthetic relation.

At 58,233 square feet, John Tyler is air-conditioned (except for shops) and was built at slightly above $17. per square foot. Two large lecture rooms, seating over a hundred students in each, a flexible "wet core" for labs, and sound-resistant movable partitions between classrooms are building features, as well as the "controlled environment" windowless classrooms. The exterior circulation and student lounging area are accented by courtyards, pools, fountains, a waterfall and fixed exterior seating for between period study.

The building was commented on by Governor Godwin during his speech to the joint Engineer-Architect meeting of the VSPE and the AIA in Roanoke in October. The Governor said that he hoped other architects would follow some of the examples set in this building.

The building is 374 feet long by 326 feet wide and arranged in rectangular modules for easy expansion. Walls are brick cavity, windows steel with vinyl coating, floors vinyl asphalt or carpet and roof built up on steel deck.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS


Firms from Richmond were: Municipal Paving Co., excavating; Liphart Steel Co., steel; Republic Steel Corp., steel roof deck; Concrete Structures, prestressed concrete; N. W. Martin Bros., roofing; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; The Cero Corp., windows; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., hollow metal work & steel doors & bucks; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., glazing; M. P. Barden & Sons, painting; Manson & Utley, Inc., caulking; W. Morton Northein Co., acoustical & tile (resilient); A. Bertozzi, Inc., plaster; Chewning & Wilmer, Electrical work; Carter-Johnson Corp., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Pleasant's Hardware, hardware; Stamie E. Lyttle Co., Inc., sewers & Utility work.

Others were: K. C. Hart Co., Norfolk, rolling platform & seating and Joshua Swain & Co., Portsmouth, tile (ceramic).
We are proud to have installed the unique electrical wiring system for the John Tyler Community College featured in this issue.

Accepting the challenge of installing wiring systems utilizing the most modern techniques and equipment.

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Member: F.D.I.C.
THE NEED for additional space and facilities for long-term care nursing homes at the Guggenheimer Memorial Hospital in Lynchburg, requires an addition to its already overcrowded nursing home.

The proposed expansion is a three story structure of contemporary design with a capacity of 72 beds. Two glass walled arcades connect it to the existing hospital.

On the ground floor are storage areas, central supply, receiving and distribution spaces for linen, physical and occupational therapy, classrooms, laboratory, nurses' lounge, vending machine room and related facilities.

The first and second floors contain all the patient rooms. Each floor has in addition a nurses' station, clean and soiled utility rooms, treatment and intensive care facilities, pantry, central bath area and a large glassed-in day room. A beauty shop and gift shop are located on the first floor. All patient rooms have private or semi-private toilets and all rooms have built-in bedside units including wardrobe, lavatory, storage space and communications console for music, nurse call and T.V. control.

All levels have adequate storage space, toilet facilities and janitor service closets. The floors are serviced by a central elevator. Plans call for air conditioning certain portions of the building with provisions for a complete system in the future.

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- Shenandoah College relocated in Winchester from Dayton, in 1960. The student center, pictured above, is the sixth building on the new college campus.
- It is a two-story building of 18,640 square feet. The cost per square foot, including carpeting and all furnishings, was $17.10.
- The building frame is fire-proof steel with prestressed concrete floor systems.
- The roof is framed with exposed laminated wood beams, and the exterior curtain wall is cast stone. Both floors are fully air conditioned and the building is carpeted throughout.
- The lower floor consists of 12 eight-student apartments, 2 six-student apartments, and one proctor's apartment. The second floor, connected to the roadway by a bridge, is devoted entirely to student recreation.
- It is anticipated that as the building is amortized, each apartment in turn will be converted to student center activities, such as newspaper, year book, etc. All apartment partitions are of the removable type.
- Both the relocation and campus buildings, to date, have been under the direction of the president, Dr. Forrest Racey. All building designs and campus master planning have been executed by the architectural firm of Keith Williams & Associates, of Winchester. The seventh building for Shenandoah College, a physical education plant, is now in the preliminary stage.

S. L. Minghini & Son, Martinsburg, W. Va., was general contractor and did the foundations, concrete, steel, carpentry, paneling, waterproofing & insulation. Other Martinsburg firms: H. Maes Ring, painting; T. E. Matthews & Bro., handrails.
Firms from Winchester, Va. were: Perry Engineering, excavating; Howard Haymaker & Son, masonry; Shockey Bros., prestressed concrete; Orville Wine, roofing; J. W. Rosenberger & Co., millwork; Baker & Anderson, lighting fixtures & electrical work; Miller & Anderson, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Millers Hardware, hardware; E. W. Armstrong Co., weatherstripping.
Other firms were: J. H. Hampshire, Inc., Baltimore, Md., roof deck; Maryland Cast Stone Co., Rockville, Md., pre-cast concrete wall panels; Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Hagerstown, Md., windows & glazing; Timber Structures, Portland Oregon, structural wood; Standard Tile Co., Staunton, tile (ceramic) & tile (resilient); Hagerstown Paint & Glass, Hagerstown, Md., steel doors & bucks.
THE STEPPED PLAN of this fire station reflects its situation on a narrow, roughly triangular corner lot in South Richmond. The short depth of the lot, front to back, permits a design in which the fire equipment is allowed to drive straight through the apparatus room, between free-standing bays intended to provide point-of-use service to the equipment in the apparatus room. Since all the other spaces in a fire station are built solely in order to support the fire fighting equipment, the apparatus room is the hub of any fire station. Here the apparatus room also acts as a buffer zone between the noisy daytime areas and the quiet dormitory area.

From the exterior the sloping brick walls mask the roof top air-conditioning and ventilating equipment. The materials throughout have been chosen for durability and ease of maintenance.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Richmond firms)


Others were: J. S. Archer Co., steel doors & bucks & overhead door; Tate & Hill, Inc., lighting fixtures & electrical work; H. C. Gundlach Co., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware and John G. Kolbe, Inc., kitchen equipment.
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A SIGNIFICANT STEP FORWARD in the training of aurally handicapped youth of Virginia will have been made upon the completion of the new Vocational Education Building at this growing school in the Tidewater area. Designed to provide basic and advanced training in the fields of homemaking, tailoring, printing, furniture upholstering, carpentry, masonry, commercial painting, professional sewing, drafting, barbering, beauty culture, automobile repair and maintenance, and business machines, its graduates will be ready to take their places as useful citizens of the Commonwealth.

With present vocational training facilities located in odd places wherever space was available, this phase of instruction has not produced the craftsmen that are so desperately needed in the area. The new building will provide properly designed spaces for them, plus the additional courses not now available due to the lack of space.

The basic design criteria for the building is compatible with the new campus buildings. The structural steel frame is enclosed with mingled-red shades of brick trimmed with grey cast stone and white quartz Mo-Sai stone panels. All interior partitions and the inner wythe of the cavity type exterior wall will be lightweight concrete masonry units. A supported structural concrete first floor slab will provide easy access to all mechanical and plumbing piping for maintenance. Steel joists with metal form deck and concrete fill form the second floor construction permitting power distribution in required areas through an underfloor duct system. All operating areas will have acoustical ceilings and resilient tile floors. Rest rooms have ceramic tile floors and wainscot and marble stalls.

Heating and ventilating will be accomplished with fan coil units using dual purpose piping to provide for future air conditioning.
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REDISCOVERING THE VITAL DIFFERENCE

(Address by Robert L. Durham, FAIA, President, The American Institute of Architects, to the annual convention of the California Council of AIA, at San Diego, Calif., Oct. 6, 1967)

It is indeed a pleasure to be back in California, and to be invited to address this regional convention. The California Council has a way of picking outstanding locations for its yearly meetings. This one is no exception. The Mission Bay Park project is everything I had anticipated—and it is easy to see why it won for the citizens and mayor of San Diego a national AIA Citation for Excellence in Community Architecture. To all of the architects and other design professionals who worked on this project, and in particular to the architectural firm of Spencer and Lee who designed Vacation Village, I extend my congratulations.

A setting such as this illustrates the vitality of California architecture. An audience such as this demonstrates the strength of your regional professional organization. Your convention theme, “The City and the Region,” and the program of this meeting, are sober reminders of the need for putting this professional strength and vitality to work on great public problems.

In my appearance before you today, I will have the privilege of bestowing the AIA-Sunset Magazine Western Home Awards. It seems appropriate, both to the convention theme and to the Home Awards program, that I should discuss with you the major architectural consideration of housing.

I am encouraged to tackle this subject by the knowledge that in perhaps no other State in the Union could I find architects who are more involved in the design of houses, or who have contributed to the development of such a rich, regional home architecture.

For this reason, it is not surprising to find a Californian, Donald L. Hardison, FAIA, serving as chairman of AIA’s national Committee on Housing, while another Californian, George T. Rockrise, FAIA, is rendering distinguished service to his country and his profession as the Advisor on Design to the Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

But, there are two compelling reasons why I would take up the question of housing if I were speaking today before another audience in another State. One is the absolutely overriding importance of the subject. The other is its timeliness.

There is evidence that the United States stands today near, or at, a road junction in housing. The major events which have conspired to bring us here...
might be described as urban revolution and suburban evolution. A large segment of the population of our cities has violently demonstrated its antipathy and contempt for its surroundings. A growing segment of our suburban population is exhibiting a deepening dissatisfaction with the quality of its environment. The public housing programs of the nation which date from the Great Depression no longer seem pertinent to an entirely new problem. The private housing industry, supported by government programs designed to provide minimum standards and maximum quantity, is being forced to adjust to public demands for quality.

The nation will not be able to continue for much longer down the road it has been traveling—it must soon choose a new route. The evidence of imminent change is mounting. The private housing industry is obviously restive, and both the Federal and local governments are exploring new approaches to public housing. The staff at national AIA headquarters has noted a significant fact: the first session of the 90th Congress has initiated a quantity of housing legislation unmatched except in the period immediately following World War II when American soldiers returned home to find a critical housing shortage. Under these earlier conditions, the Congress and the Federal government embarked this country on a housing quantity course. That course, I believe, has just about been run, but a new course has not yet been plotted. In this situation, the architectural profession has both opportunity and responsibility.

We have to chance to influence the new course—to see that it does not represent an unhappy choice between quantity and quality, but provides both—to see that it incorporates those good environmental solutions we have learned so painfully—to see to it that the new course fully involves architects and other design professionals. We have the responsibility of fitting ourselves to the housing task—and of making our skills and knowledge more widely available to the American public.

There is a great deal to be accomplished before we can seize this opportunity, or discharge this duty. The contemporary record of the architectural profession in housing only shows how far we have to go. A writer in an architectural publication estimated that architects provide professional services for less than one per cent of the single-family homes built. Nothing will be gained by arguing the reasons for this situation—by attempting to blame the home builder for not wanting to work with architects, or by accusing the public of indifference to what we can contribute. These are our problems, too, and the fact remains that our profession has not had an influence on American housing commensurate with its abilities. Yet I doubt that I could find in this audience a single architect who would dispute the statement that the home is man's most "immediate" and therefore most important, environment.

It may sound like a form of boasting criticism for an architect to say it, but I believe that the consequences of my profession's isolation from housing have been enormously destructive. They may well include the decay of city centers and the physical and visual pollution of entire regions of the nation.

To be understood, cities must first of all be examined in terms of housing, and in these terms America's cities have to be judged harshly. As residences, our cities today are largely populated by the socially or economically unwanted who live there because they have no choice.

The simple fact is that this happened because most of those who had a choice, chose to leave. They didn't leave the city just because it was possible to do so—because they had an automobile and a road on which to run it. The middle class deserted the city because it was, for middle class Americans, already an unsatisfactory place to live. Their places were taken by the disadvantaged, and the shortcomings of the city as a place to live were exacerbated by poverty and social isolation until today's intolerable conditions resulted.

But the middle class, in rushing to suburbia for the greenery and space it could not get in the city, lost something with which it had no intention of parting, or, perhaps more accurately, did not now that it valued. In a classic case of over-reaction, the essentially urban nature of suburbia was ignored and rural patterns of housing were imposed. Much of suburbia today gives one the visual impression that we have regarded it as an extension of the city. Architects did not foster this illusion, but we must share some of the blame for allowing it to flourish.

The illusion contained tragic seeds. Suburbia was built in a fashion that often prevented the orderly growth and development of cities when it should have facilitated such changes. Furthermore, suburban housing wasted and despoiled land and landscapes...
Just as tragically, the repetitive, deadening pattern of suburban housing failed to provide a sense of community, of identity. In many cases, we built good houses, only to plunk them down on postage-stamp lots that provided no kind of privacy, and put them in mass housing tracts that were absolutely devoid of community amenities. At the same time, in order to somehow hold the rigidly differentiated city center and suburbia together, it became necessary to spend billions of dollars on new highways that blighted the landscape while providing an increasingly unsatisfying answer to an unnecessary problem.

This bleak picture of our nation's housing "mess" can in some small way be relieved, however, by one fact: we—the architectural and other design professions, and to a degree the American public—have learned something from the experiences of the past two decades.

We have rediscovered something which was well known to the people who first settled and built this nation—that there is a vital difference between a house and a home: we have rediscovered the necessity of community.

I believe we have also learned that suburbia is the city, and that only when city and suburb are ecologically unified can either of them be healthy.

Because we have learned, or are beginning to learn, these things, I find the outlook to be hopeful. The "new town" and "planned community" movements on the one hand, and some outstanding urban development projects on the other, are favorable signs. Both attempt to do essentially the same thing—to fuse, or synthesize, a lively urban community with the suburban attributes of greenness and open space.

These movements offer additional hope—they involve architects in a basic and major way. In the one instance, a new and different kind of private client makes it possible for architects to attempt design solutions that have housing as a primary consideration. In the other instance, public clients with a new understanding of the needs of our cities make the same thing possible.

There is hope, therefore, that we approach our new road junction in housing armed with workable design ideas to improve our environment, and with the skills and talent to put these ideas into effect. It is vital, however, that architects, acting as individuals as
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well as collectively through the Institute, work to insure that government programs enacted at all levels do not foreclose the possibility of improving the quality of our housing—that they, in fact, open the door to good design.

To this end, the AIA must make a basic reappraisal of its policies on housing, and issue statements that will inform the public and legislators of the profession's stand. We owe it to the people of our nation, and to the members of all legislative bodies who will be considering housing problems in the near future, to offer carefully conceived and positive advice and counsel. At the same time, we must intensify our efforts to inform the public of the elements and benefits of good community design.

I feel that it is highly important for the profession to serve public notice that it is interested in housing, and is prepared to involve itself. It is high time, I believe, for us to make it easier for individuals to obtain architectural consulting services on housing matters. We must continue to insist that it is preferable for a client to put an architect in control of the design process. At the same time, we have a public responsibility to see that home owners and home builders who cannot afford, or do not wish to use, full architectural design services, but would like to benefit from architectural consultation, can do so. In brief, we must recognize our duty to the architectural out-patient.

The chapter organizations of AIA can be of service in this matter. I would like to see each chapter maintain a list of its members who are willing to provide such consultation, so that any individual who has a building problem can get professional advice. Fees to be charged for this kind of consultation obviously would have to be tailored to fit the client. It is one thing to spend an hour discussing a home improvement with an individual. It's another matter entirely to spend the same amount of time discussing with a home builder or businessman a land development problem. This is not, however, the kind of difficulty that should make us hold back our services from the public.

Before we have reached that point in time when a new housing route for the nation must be chosen, or else forced upon us, architects must also apply themselves to exploring the potentialities of the multi-disciplinary team in community design, and the systems approach to design and building. If we are to use these new and promising tools, we must first be able to "sell" them to both public and private clients. We must be able to convince the client that housing inevitably involves such diverse elements as economic planning, transportation engineering, and commercial and industrial development—and we must show the client that the multi-disciplinary team furnishes the broad professional competence needed to deal with all of them. The systems approach may make it possible for us to radically alter the design and construction of housing—in particular low-cost housing. It may significantly advance the ability of architects to design balanced communities that will include homes, schools, and recreational, commercial and industrial facilities.

It is clear, I believe, that we have much work to do if the profession is to be able to take advantage of developing opportunities in housing. I would not, however, have any architect feel that in undertaking this work we are preparing for a short campaign. Architects are by their nature opposed to "crash" programs. Housing problems that have accumulated over two decades will not be swept away overnight, no matter how new the broom or how skillful the sweeper.

If we reach the road junction in housing and take the correct route—the one that leads toward the development of a satisfying environment for our people—the job will only have begun. Each step along that route may be difficult, and perhaps painful. But the burdens that are unbearable when you walk down the wrong road can seem light when you're headed in the right direction.

(More AIA and Related News on pages 59 & 61)
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JONES AND STRANGE-BOSTON OPEN RICHMOND OFFICE

Stevens M. Jones, A.I.A., and Donald L. Strange-Boston, A.I.A. and P.E., have opened an office for the practice of Architecture and Engineering in Richmond. They are located on the 6th floor of the new Ross Building at 8th and Main Streets. Both are experienced in feasibility studies and maximum land use study. Jones is a graduate of the University of Virginia while Strange-Boston attended Georgia Tech, receiving both architectural and engineering degrees there.

ENTRY DEADLINE FOR LIBRARY BUILDINGS AWARD PROGRAM IS DECEMBER 14TH

The American Institute of Architects, in cooperation with The American Library Association and The National Book Committee, announced the opening of nominations for the 1968 fourth annual Library Buildings Award Program for excellence in the architectural design and planning of libraries.

Entries may be submitted by registered architects practicing in the United States for libraries which have been erected here or abroad, completed after January 1, 1963. The program is open to buildings in the following classifications: academic (junior college, four-year college, university, special); public libraries (including county and state) and school libraries (up to and including secondary schools).

A jury will be appointed by The American Institute of Architects and will consist of three architects and one representative each of The American Library Association and The National Book Committee. Three librarians will be named to represent each class of libraries.

The jury will select one or more of the entries for First Honor Awards for Distinguished Accomplishment in Architecture and will also select for Awards of Merit in Architecture as many exhibits as it deems worthy.

A brochure detailing criteria for the award will be mailed to all members of The A.I.A. Entry forms must be completed by December 14, 1967, and submissions in brochure form must be received by January 22, 1968, in time for the jury meeting at The Octagon.

ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING FIRMS MERGE

Vosbeck-Vosbeck & Associates, Architects of Alexandria and Kendrick and Redinger, Consulting Engineers of Arlington, announced recently the merger of their firms effective November 15, 1967, for the combined practice of architecture, engineering, and planning. The merged firm will be moving to 720 North Saint Asaph Street, Alexandria, Virginia. The name of the merged firm is “Vosbeck-Vosbeck-Kendrick & Redinger.”

The partners of the firm are William F. Vosbeck, Jr., AIA; R. Randall Vosbeck, AIA; Garland L. Kendrick, P.E.; Carl C. Redinger, P.E.; Richard T. Ball, P.E.; and Philip L. Vander Myde, AIA.

The purpose of merging the two expanding partnerships, who have worked in association for many years, is to more effectively meet the challenges of contemporary architectural and engineering practice which is growing in both its complexity and volume and thus to provide a more efficient and comprehensive service to clients. The total services to be provided by the merged firm will include the full range of program research and analysis, site planning, and architectural, mechanical, electrical and structural engineering, including construction coordination, budgeting, and cost control. Where projects are sufficiently complex, the systems approach to planning and design will be used. In the past, both the Vosbeck firm and Kendrick & Redinger have had widespread experience working together, providing architectural and engineering services on projects for governmental agencies, institutions, commerce, industry, ecclesiastical bodies, and developers. Based upon this joint professional experience, it appeared logical that the firms should merge as a single partnership for more effective operations.

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GOVERNOR COMMENDS VIRGINIA ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONS

Governor Godwin (pictured above in foreground) talks with (left to right) Richard N. Anderson, Jr., AIA, President of the Virginia Association of Professions; I. Russell Berkness, P.E., past President of the Virginia Association of Professions; Robert O. Hudgens, M.D., Vice-President, VAP; Samuel A. Derieux, CPA, Treasurer of VAP; L. C. Caldwell, Jr., P.E., Secretary of VAP; Jason R. Lewis, D.D.S., Nominee for President of VAP for 1968 and Frances B. Butt, Executive Secretary of VAP, on the occasion of his Recognition of Professional Week. His remarks follow:

"The professional people in Virginia—those engaged in the pursuits of law, medicine, architecture, engineering, and accountancy—contribute in countless ways to the welfare and advancement of our Commonwealth. Through their personal services to individuals, groups, and government, and through the efforts of their organizations, they make up one of the most important forces for good in our communities and our State.

"In an effort to promote better understanding of the nature of the services rendered by professional people, the Virginia Association of Professions designated the period from November eleventh as Professional Week.

"As Governor of the Commonwealth, I take this opportunity to commend the Virginia Association of Professions in this endeavor and to call to the attention of the citizens of our State the outstanding contributions being made by members of the various professions and their organizations."
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PAGE SIXTY-TWO VIRGINIA RECORD
FOR THE RECORD

Southern Tile To Distribute Mid-State Line

Southern Tile Distributors of Norfolk, Inc. has been named a distributor for Mid-State Tile Company, Lexington, North Carolina. Southern Tile occupies a new showroom and warehouse on Inventors Road in Norfolk's Industrial Park. In addition to the Mid-State line, the firm also is a distributor for Ruberoid Floor Coverings and Viking Carpets. J. Marvin Slaughter is president.

To introduce Mid-State to ceramic tile contractors in the Norfolk area, Southern recently conducted an early morning open house. Mid-State representatives attending were Fred H. McIntyre, Sr., President; Fred H. McIntyre, Jr., Vice President; John S. Cox, Director and Treasurer; Robert Braddock, Sales Manager; John Lomax, Factory Representative and Jack Wagstaff, Director of Design & Merchandising.

Richard Galusha and K. W. Smith represented Continental Tile of Biglerville, Pennsylvania. Continental manufactures porcelain floor tiles which are distributed by Mid-State in the South.

UNION CAMP TO BUILD RICHMOND PLANT

Union Camp Corporation will build a corrugated box converting plant in Richmond.

The site will be on Parham Road, midway between Interstate No. 64 and Interstate No. 95, in an industrial park area being developed by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad Company.

The new plant will be a one-story structure covering 86,000 square feet. Operations are expected to start by mid-1968. When it is completed, approximately 100 people will be employed at the plant. Except for executive and supervisory personnel, most employees will be hired locally.

The company noted that it selected the Richmond area from a number of alternate sites because its studies showed that the Richmond market has grown at a rate 25 per cent faster than the U.S. as a whole. Others reasons for this location are the city's abundant pool of skilled labor, its excellent transportation facilities and the fact that industry and agriculture in the area represents a favorable product mix for the plant's line of corrugated products.

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FOR THE RECORD (Continued)

Alterations Planned For Peoples Bank in Buena Vista

THE PEOPLES BANK building in Buena Vista will receive a new front and interior alterations of the main banking lobby amounting to $35,000, in a continuing four-stage modernization program started several years ago. The announcement was made by J. T. Lewis Dickinson, Jr., president of the bank—an affiliate of the Financial General banking group. Jarvis & Stoutamire of Roanoke are the architects and the general contractor is Montgomery Construction Company of Lynchburg.

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PAGE SIXTY-SIX
VIRGINIA RECORD
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Editor
VIRGINIA RECORD
Dear Mr. Dowdey:

The article LET NELLIE LEARN TO WRITE in VIRGINIA RECORD for June gave me the idea of suggesting that an article about another Virginia Educator who was born and bred in Virginia and not a Damyankee from New York be written.

This educator is John Chapman Blackwell, L.L.D., D.D. who was born 1812 in Lunenburg County, Virginia. He began his college work at Washington College but transferred to Randolph-Macon College when it was founded. He was not only the first graduate of Randolph-Macon but he taught there and was President pro-tem later. In all he was president of four colleges. One of the colleges being Buckingham Female Institute—known to all of its’ girls as “The Institute”—for Young Ladies.

One of his favorite expressions being when asked why somebody did such a foolish thing was “they’re either cracked or need cracking”—He would certainly use it these days and with more reason than ever.

Yours truly,
Martha A. Cheairs
(Mrs. W. J. Cheairs)
Waynesboro, Virginia

Editor
VIRGINIA RECORD
Dear Mr. Dowdey:

I personally want to commend you for your very fine editorial “Invent the Future” which appeared in the June, 1967 issue of the VIRGINIA RECORD.

I feel you are rendering a real service to mankind in your efforts to put matters in perspective in this era of our history.

Sincerely,
D. V. Chapman, Jr.
Richmond, Virginia

(Please turn the page)
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Editor
VIRGINIA RECORD
Dear Mr. Dowdey:

You have probably heard from some good Roman Catholics on Virginia's Eastern Shore before this but I have to add my comment also.

In the very interesting—The Bishop Russell Story—appearing in the VIRGINIA RECORD, September 1967 under Clergy, Churches, Missions and Schools I looked in vain for the listing of the two Roman Catholic Churches on the Eastern Shore. One at Cape Charles, established, I think, in 1886, and one at Onley, Accomack County, established, I think, in the 1930's or perhaps later. Of course some one is going to say "Just another way they have of leaving out the Eastern Shore" but at least I will not say this.

But, Mr. Dowdey, on Page Five, how could you! "Singel copies, $1 each."

With all necessary apologies, I am,

Cordially yours,

Henry A. Wise
Craddockville, Virginia

P.S.—It has just occurred to me that the Eastern Shore of Virginia may not be in the Diocese of Richmond but in the Diocese of Baltimore or Philadelphia. If so, my apologies again,

H. A. Wise

(We wouldn't want Mr. Wise or any of our Eastern Shore readers to think the RECORD would ever intentionally "leave them out." The above mentioned churches are located in the Diocese of Wilmington, which takes in portions of Virginia and Maryland as well as Delaware. Also, please accept our apologies for the proofing error on page 5.—Ed.)

Editor
VIRGINIA RECORD
Dear Mr. Dowdey:

Your piece on "The Passing of an Old Park" in August VIRGINIA RECORD, caused a resurge of the almost sick feeling I experienced when I, too, saw what was happening to a sanctuary I cherished.

Back in the unemployment days of the depression in the early 'thirties, when things looked bleak, a visit to the beauty of the "Old Soldiers Home" and a little time spent amid the greenery, and birds cheerful notes, and the scampering squirrels, would restore my spirits, give me a new perspective, and give me added courage to fight the hardship of the times.

And then about fifteen years ago during a period of convalescence after a severe illness I would stroll daily in the sunlight and the shadows or shade of the beautiful trees and shrubs and an
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attitude of peace and contentment would fill me. Many times since I have strolled briefly in that park just to enjoy the beauty and the solitude.

Now, its all gone—replaced by stone, cement and tar—a disaster—and so unnecessary.

A young niece of mine came to me in tears several months ago and said "they cut down my tree." She had for some childish reason become attached to a "special" tree in the park. Her older sister, in her mid-teens, was heartbroken that her peaceful haven was being destroyed.

These are all intangibles—but things of untold worth in the life of an individual. Of course, progress we must have, but as in this case the cost seems mighty high.

Maybe the sentiments you expressed in your article might deter some future destruction in these changing times in our beloved Richmond. Thanks for saying it.

Sincerely,
Edward L. Kusterer
Richmond, Virginia

Editor
VIRGINIA RECORD

Dear Mr. Dowdey:

I read this morning with pleasure and agreement, as I always do, your editorial on the sad state of our economy in the (October) VIRGINIA RECORD. If you have the time, you may be interested in my thinking which follows a somewhat different road to the same conclusion.

Our economy is in some ways like a living organism. It has a related physical structure which performs related functions. It is characterized by an equilibrium which is constantly changing but is constantly maintained by principles inherent in it—like the law of supply and demand—and is most healthy when it is most free to obey these principles.

Like a living organism, it has evolved, following Herbert Spencer's definition of evolution, from a simple agricultural economy, where the family and the community produced almost all of what they needed and where money was needed more as a measure of value than a means of exchange, to the highly differentiated and tightly integrated
The economy of today, where no one produces any great part of what he needs and money is so necessary as to give value to currency which is worth no more than the credit of the government issuing it.

The real function of today’s economy is to permit the individual to exchange what he does for what he needs and wants. Most people confuse buying power with money, but buying power is really the contribution the individual makes to the economy, and money and credit are simply two of the most important tools which measure this contribution and permit it to be exchanged for present, or stored for future needs. But upon the soundness of these two tools depends the health of the economy.

To look at it in a slightly different way, what you and I and all other people buy makes all business possible. The taxes we pay, plus the taxes our buying makes it possible for business to pay, make all government possible. It follows that all debt, government and business at all levels as well as individual, must be repaid from individual earned income.

When total debt increases it is translated into earned or unearned income, increases buying power and stimulates the economy. But when total debt becomes so great that total earned income is no longer able to service it and continue to buy the same volume of goods and services at current prices, it must buy less. When it buys less, goods and services, which flow through channels, pile up against the dam of a lower demand and break through in lower prices. Then business profits dwindle and disappear, unemployment increases, and total earned income decreases and is less able to service the debt and continue to buy. Fear will make this worse. The outstanding fact in all depressions is the inability to pay what is owed. The extent of this inability determines the seriousness of the depression, as losses must be written off before recovery can begin.

Today our federal government will be helpless. In the 1930s it was solvent. Today it is heeds over head in debt and is also guaranteeing billions in mortgages, bank deposits, Social Security, Medicare, unemployment insurance and what have you. Eighty per cent of its current income is from taxes on business profits and individual incomes. If these take a nose dive, and the federal government cannot borrow, it could not carry on its normal functions. Using the printing press, as it is practically doing now, would only defer briefly the disaster.

Would you believe that fifty five years ago I was teaching beginners classes in French and had the Magazine’s verse medal at the University of Virginia?

Sincerely,

Henry P. Taylor
Walkerton, Virginia

CORRECTION

B. J. Wilson was erroneously listed as subcontractor for plumbing, plumbing fixtures, air conditioning, heating and ventilating in the coverage of the Maintenance and Utility Buildings for the Virginia Beach-Norfolk Expressway on page 43 in our August issue. The correct subcontractor was E. K. Wilson & Sons, Inc. of Norfolk.

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PAGE SEVENTY-FOUR VIRGINIA RECORD
I Recall . . .

“Scarlett O’Hara”

By

G. Watson James, Jr.

I recall . . . the day I rode with Vivien Leigh, star of “Gone With The Wind,” and Laurence Olivier on a jerk-water train from Bellows Falls to Rutland, Vermont and the “scoop” I could have passed on to The Rutland Herald but didn’t.

It was in August, 1940, and my wife and I had been vacationing in Provincetown, Massachusetts where I had been studying painting under Henry Hensche.

We were to round out our summer trip by a visit to the Keewaydin Camps at Lake Dunmore, Vermont, where each summer from 1930 through 1939 I had been Director of Publicity and in addition had taught a class for boys in landscape painting.

In order to reach Rutland, where we were to be met by our son and driven to camp, we had to change from a Boston train to a branch line of another railroad at Bellows Falls. It was about midday when we reached the junction and entered the lunchroom at the station. A lone customer was paying his check as we prepared to give our order. To us he was just a fellow traveler, and as a matter of fact, we didn’t catch a glimpse of his face as he left in the direction of the waiting room.

As we were being served, the short-order man leaned over the counter and in a sotto but excited voice volunteered the information that the man who had just paid his check was Laurence Olivier, and furthermore that Vivien Leigh, who had also lunched at his counter, was now in the waiting room.

As I recall, my wife left her lunch partly unconsumed and made a beeline for the waiting room. A hungry male, I finished mine and then “sauntered” into the waiting room . . . where I discovered my wife and the star of “Gone With The Wind” chatting as if they had been lifelong friends.

I was introduced and was on firm ground when I told Miss Leigh that I had been associated with David Wark Griffith during the production of the motion picture, “America.”

But it wasn’t such firm ground a few minutes later. Here was a swell “scoop” I could pass on, via telephone, etc., to the city desk of The Rutland Herald, for as Publicity Director for the camp for nine summers, I was a persona grata with the paper. Having such action in mind, I blurted out, “Miss Leigh, won’t the boys at The Rutland Herald be glad to get this story?”—or words to that effect.

“Oh please don’t, Mr. James,” the actress replied in a strained voice. She then explained that she and Olivier were to spend a vacation with Alexander Woolcott at his home on an island in Lake Bombazine near Rutland.

Train time eventually rolled around and, in company with the two stage celebrities, we boarded a day coach of ancient vintage. The only other passengers were two typical Vermont women who appeared to be the rural type, and both of whom were totally oblivious that “Scarlett O’Hara” and her distinguished actor-escort were fellow passengers.

The train rattled on its journey, and as I recall, Olivier buried himself in a book, surrounded by much luggage including a mink coat. Meanwhile Miss Leigh and my wife were chatting away merrily, and I sat a few seats behind admiring the scenery and watching for the clusters of my favorite trees, the birches.

Although I had the opportunity, I hadn’t tipped off the Herald’s desk, but I think the actress thought I had, or would, when we arrived at Rutland.

However, when we were about midway to our destination I strolled up to where my wife and the famous heroine of “Gone With The Wind” were seated, listened in on their conversation, and then turned to Miss Leigh, remarking in words to this effect:

“Miss Leigh, I never heard of you. I never heard of “Gone With The Wind.” I didn’t know you were on the train. Etc., Etc.”

She looked at me quizzically for a moment and then seemed to realize the intent of my, to say the least, prevaricating and gross understatement.

“God bless you,” she replied fervently. Whether she doubted that I had resisted the impulse for a “scoop”, I’ll never know. But this I do know: she was a very nervous young lady as

(Continued on page 85)
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umns between. The glass is thermopane except in the large French windows in the ends used for circulation and ventilation.

Behind the house there is a large semi-circular lawn, with little planting. Beyond that lies a semi-circular strip, about fifty feet wide, of pattern gardens accented with red and white flowering peach trees, and pierced by five vistas. This extends about 180 degrees, coinciding with the extent of the spectacular view.

To achieve the desired informality, and to harmonize with many of the antique homes of the area, this one was built in a series of pavilions.

The floor of the entrance hall is of dark and light grey marble, in an unusual pattern. The stairway, of the circular, "flying" type (engineered according to stressed skin panel-diaphragm principals) has a wrought iron railing of original design, which is made in a series of panels. Each panel has in the center a small brass fox’s head, cast from a model by the architect, symbolizing the favorite sport of the owner.

Most of the first floor interior wood work is of red oak, with a very light natural finish. Designs by auger and carving are worked into the mantels, cornices, and chair rails.

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Other firms were: T. H. Maddux & Co., Marshall, windows, window walls, structural wood, glazing, paneling & millwork; Southern Iron Works, Inc., Springfield, steel; E. W. Armstrong Co., Winchester, weatherstripping; Commonwealth Tile Co., Winchester, tile (ceramic); P. A. Fiebiger, Inc., New York City, handrails; Winchester Electric Service, Winchester, lighting fixtures & electrical work; George B. Thomas, Berryville, plumbing & heating; Barber & Ross, Washington, D. C., hardware; Frank Marr, Leesburg, landscaping.
converted for use as a large ballroom with sloping acoustical walls terminating at the ceiling approximately twenty-four feet above the floor. Four forty-light chandeliers with cove lighting around the perimeter of the room are controlled by dimming devices to afford any desired lighting intensity. A large central kitchen serves five separate dining areas and meeting rooms with the aid of an elevator, serving stations, and service corridors.

Each of the spacious guest rooms has either a private balcony or terrace, as well as individual temperature control. The conditioned air in all public spaces is electostatically cleaned and filtered in addition to being heated and cooled.

The well conceived landscaping was enhanced by the liberal use of large and stately boxwood that at one time bordered the main drive to the original farm house. All of the major planting areas are automatically served by an underground sprinkler system.
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can supply, electrical resistance coils are cut into air handling units (usually at about 0°F exterior temperature). Cooling is by means of centrifugal chiller and a cooling tower in the penthouse. Heat gain is cut to a minimum at outside glass by a reflective coating inside the double glazed unit. The precast window frame also shades glass, as glass is recessed 12" into frame.

Both hot and cold air from the penthouse are pushed by room-size fans through vertical shafts in the core, to high-velocity distribution ducts which penetrate the middle of the steel floor framing beams (to conserve space in ceiling.) Air cells in steel deck are utilized to pass high velocity air from these ducts and move it to mixing boxes which mix air to demand temperature and redistribute it through air cells in the deck to perimeter grill boxes (at floor or through flexible duct connections) to light troffers which are air-handling fixtures. All light fixtures may act as air supply sources as well as air return sources (typical floors). Operational costs of this system will be greatly reduced because of double-glazing and using heat generated by the lighting, while being one of the most flexible and comfortable systems ever used. No changeover is ever required — warm or cool air is available in all zones throughout the year.

Flexibility of office spaces is furthered by underfloor raceways in the steel deck system which contain electrical and telephone wiring and can be tapped in any office space without disturbing other areas.

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**Fairfax County Governmental Center (Continued from page 21)**

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rest of the building has vinyl-asbestos floor tile with the exception of the toilets which are ceramic tile.

The walls of the Banking Room are vinyl coated wall fabrics. The Board Room has cherry panel walls, the Bookkeeping Room has acoustical tile walls above a painted plaster dado. The other walls are painted plaster.

All ceilings are acoustical tile.

The electric fixtures for the most part are recessed fluorescent with the exception of some incandescent accent lighting and 3 incandescent chandeliers in the Banking Room.

Along with all of the normal facilities for the banking operation there was provided a Staff Room with a kitchen unit for the convenience of the personnel and a Meeting Room with a seating capacity of fifty people for the use of local civic and business groups.

The building is electrically heated and cooled by heat pumps located in an enclosure at the rear of the building with the air handling equipment in the mezzanine. The mezzanine is also used for storage of supplies and old records.

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I Recall . . .
(Continued from page 75)

she disembarked at the Rutland station that night, and when her baggage had apparently all been unloaded she suddenly remembered that her mink wrap was still in the car.

Was she expecting the newsboys to converge on her from the dim-lit platform? Again, I'll never know. But one thing is certain in my memory: she was a very beautiful, serene, sincere and unaffected lady. No wonder she was such a star in the theatrical firmament. The memory of her still lingers with me as it did with my dear wife.

Note: inevitably, the newsmen learned of the two celebrities' visit. But my conscience is still clear, "Scarlett O'Hara", wherever you are today!
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(Continued from page 5)

experts, highway engineers and the contractors who are able to throw up the box-like cinder-block igloos.

This raised the fundamental question about the relevance of the city residential architect to an environment changing without plan or long-range purpose. Going back to Chamberlain’s column: is there going to be an urban core-area for which the architect can design homes?

There are a number of scattered houses in Richmond that handsomely evoke the era of the canal, and the majority of the houses in the Fan District may be said loosely to represent the era of the railroad. A very few houses in the city’s core reflect the isolated architectural experiments in what so recently was called “modern architecture.”

The remaining canal era houses, those few that escaped the demolition marchers of progress, are mostly maintained by private or institutional means and used for purposes other than residential. The railroad era houses of the Fan District are maintained by a relatively small number of die-hard urbanites, whose children—without the associations of gentler days in a proud city unthreatened by change—will doubtless give up the struggle and move outside. Both the canal era houses, preserved by civic-minded citizens with a sense of values encompassing beauty and heritage, and the railroad era houses which are maintained under the cloud of impermanency, were relevant to their eras.

The experiments in “modern architecture,” though proclaimed as the vanguard of the future, proved to be relevant to no era, and represent the first time in America when city dwellings were designed in something close to “architecture for architecture’s sake.”

At the time of these unrelated experiments (largely just before and increasingly after World War II), architects in Virginia were confronted with clients’ preferences for new houses in “Williamsburg” style and with existing solidly built houses of the railroad era which, without extensive interior remodeling, were impractically and wastefully designed in comparison with what could be done with then available materials. Certainly the architect of city residences would gag at endlessly repeating designs of the 18th Century (no matter how charming), and no architect in his right mind could have been expected to reproduce the artistic nondescripts that characterized the railroad era houses with their dark back-parlors, huge dining rooms, empty hall spaces and rooms for “live-on” maids.

Yet, in breaking with both the traditional and the familiar, the architects of city dwellings, while skillfully using contemporary materials and efficient planning, too frequently neglected to relate the houses to their environments. Even if the “new” houses had become widely desirable to the home-owning public, it would have been impractical for owners of town houses to demolish their homes—as the city can afford to do—and build something new on the spot. Instead, in some sort of spontaneous movement, Fan District owners began exterior remodeling and uncovered lines of simple elegance which managed to capture a generalized style of durable “town house.” Home-dwellers had, in effect, refused to follow the lead of the architects.

In this, they displayed an instinctive cultural soundness, because their architectural barbarities did relate to an era; and, though the era was passing, their homes were associated with
the comfortable and familiar in a world where change was coming too fast to be absorbed by the individual. In contrast to the era of the canal and the railroad, the area of mass automotive movement (unlike any phenomenon in world history) is implicit with a continual change, and the architect of city residences can properly relate to the era only by building transitory dwellings designed to be occupied briefly until, like tent-dwellers, the owners set up "further out." Since costs would prohibit this continuous dismantling and moving, there is no city residence that could properly relate to an era of dissolution of the known without a vision of the beyond.

The house designed as a family dwelling is—or was—essentially regarded as having a permanence. The houses of the early and mid-19th century now preserved in Richmond and other Virginia cities were built for durability, and the sixty-years and older houses in the Fan District are today in better condition (according to workmen in the building trades) than many houses five and ten years old in the suburbs. When the sense of permanence, of durability, is lost to the owners of city houses, the day of the city residence will be over.

Lewis Mumford, in *The Highway and The City,* made the point that where architecture reflects the machine domination of the present—always the exact "present," what is "new today"—its functionalism fails to meet the total conditions under which men and women live. "The notion of mechanical progress alone will not do, because it leaves out the one element that would give significance to this progress, man himself... the human psyche."

Mumford wrote that the belief in "modern architecture" was based upon certain preconceptions about "the na-
tecture of modern civilization,” and at the center of these preconceptions “was the belief in mechanical progress. Concealed within this notion was the assumption that human improvement would come about more rapidly, indeed almost automatically, through devoting all our energies to the expansion of scientific knowledge and to technological inventions; that traditional knowledge and experience, traditional forms and values, acted as a brake upon such expansion and invention, and that since the order embodied by the machine was the highest type of order, no brakes of any kind were desirable. Whereas all organic evolution is cumulative and purposeful, in that the past is still present in the future, and the future, as potentiality, is already present in the past, mechanical progress existed in a one-dimensional time, the present. Under the idea of mechanical progress only the present counted, and continual change was needed in order to prevent the present from becoming passé, and thus unfashionable. Progress was accordingly measured by novelty, constant change, and mechanical difference, not by continuity and human improvement.

“If we look at our modern buildings with open eyes,” Mumford went on, “we shall find that even in handling the great positive forces of our time, with admirable constructive facility, the greater number of them have neglected even the scientific data they need for a good solution. There is hardly a single great innovation in building these last thirty years—total air-conditioning, all-day fluorescent lighting, the all-glass wall—that pays any respect to either the meteorological, the biological, or the psychological knowledge already available, for this knowledge calls for radical alterations in their present use. And still less do...
these innovations heed human activities or personal desires.

"In so far as modern architecture has succeeded in expressing modern life, it has done better in calling attention to its lapses, its rigidities, its failures, than in bringing out, with the aid of the architect's creative imagination, its immense latent potentialities. The modern architect has yet to come to grips with the multi-dimensional realities of the actual world. He has made himself at home with mechanical processes, which favor rapid commercial exploitation, and with anonymous repetitive bureaucratic forms, like the high-rise apartment or office building, which lend themselves with mathematical simplicity to financial manipulation. But he has no philosophy that does justice to organic functions or human purposes, and that attempts to build a more comprehensive order in which the machine, instead of dominating our life and demanding ever heavier sacrifices in the present fashion, will become a supple instrument for humane design, to be used, modified, or on occasion rejected at will."

Many thoughtful observers of today's scene have commented upon the conflict between the durable and the functional, between that which exists for its intangible values (as an old house) and that which meets a current societal need (as a new expressway.) Hannah Arendt wrote that culture itself was threatened when "all worldly objects and things, produced by the present or past, are treated as mere functions for the life process of society" and that in "this functionalization, it is almost irrelevant whether the (current) needs in question are of a high or a low order." It would seem, from this, that the architect of city dwellings has become confronted by this irrelevance as to whether or not his work is of a high or low order. It is as if he is building in sand to meet only functionally some need of the moment, which will be gone tomorrow.

This irrelevance pertains only to the architect of city dwelling. Buildings for commercial use and multi-dwelling units represent enterprises and investments which can allow for swifter or gradual obsolescence. But, as this acceptance of obsolescence is both foreign to the desires of the home-builder and unfeasible for most incomes, the designer of city homes appears to be as obsolete as the central cities, as now known, will be when the present generations pass from the scene—to the suburbs or the cemeteries. Even as of today, I should think that architects would find little encouragement in the prospect of "Build, thee, less stately mansions..."
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