PPG Performance Glass has made these 37 recent contributions to America the beautiful.
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Architects all over the country are putting up more buildings that use beautiful PPG Performance Glass. The architects of the 37 projects shown below used a PPG Reflective Insulating Glass, for one or more of several reasons: openness, reflectivity, color, drama, visual comfort, or to keep out the heat and the cold.

The list is made up of Solarban installations only, and while it is by no means complete, it does offer a guide to a number of interesting projects in widely scattered locations. For further details, write or call Mr. D. C. Hegnes, Manager, Architectural Construction Service, PPG INDUSTRIES, One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222.

ALASKA: Anchorage
International Airport
Architect: Manley and Mayer
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

CALIFORNIA: Los Angeles
Jules Stein Eye Institute
Architect: Welton Becket & Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

COLORADO: Denver
Denver Center
Architect: W. C. Muchow Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

FLORIDA: Clearwater
Pinellas County Courthouse
Architect: Anderson, Johnson, Henry and Parrish
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

FLORIDA: Cocoa Beach
Cape Canaveral Hospital
Architect: Stevens & Walton
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

FLORIDA: Miami
Mutual of Omaha Regional Home Office
Architect: Houston & Albary Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban Bronze (3)

FLORIDA: Titusville
Brevard County Courthouse
Architect: Hirshberg, Thompson & Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

GEORGIA: Atlanta
City Service Building
Architect: Toombs, Amisano and Wells
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

GEORGIA: Carrollton
West Georgia College
Architect: John W. Cherry
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

ILLINOIS: Chicago
Hyatt O'Hare Hotel
Architect: John Portman & Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

ILLINOIS: Rockford
Downing Box Company
Architect: Larson & Darby
PPG Glass: Solarban Bronze (3)

ILLINOIS: South Chicago
Ardeo Corporation
Architect: McCarthy-Hundrieser & Assoc., Inc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

MARYLAND: Baltimore
Social Security Administrative Complex
Architect: Myers, Ayers & Saint
PPG Glass: Solarban Bronze (3)

MINNESOTA: Duluth
St. Luke's Hospital
Architect: Thomas J. Shefchik & Assoc., Inc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

MINNESOTA: St. Paul
Pearson Candy Company
PPG Glass: Solarban (23)

PENNSYLVANIA: Indiana
East Pike Elementary School
Architect: Robert T. Scheeren
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

SOUTH DAKOTA: Sioux Falls
Airport
Architect: Fritzell, Kroeger, Griffin & Berg
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

TENNESSEE: Bristol
Tri-Cities Airport
Architect: Anderson & Gilliam
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

TENNESSEE: Cookeville
Cummins Engine Company
Architect: Walter F. Damuck
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

TEXAS: Dallas
American Hospital Supply
Architect: Nelson, Ostrom, Baskin, Berman & Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban Bronze (3)

TEXAS: Houston
One Shell Plaza
Architect: Skidmore, Owings & Merrill
PPG Glass: Solarban Gray (3)

VIRGINIA: Fairfax
Fairfax County Governmental Center
Architect: Vosbeck, Vosbeck, Kendrick & Redinger
PPG Glass: Solarban Bronze (3)

VIRGINIA: Roanoke
Southwest Virginia Savings & Loan
Architect: Kirsey, Matthey & Shane
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

MISSISSIPPI: Gulfport
Mississippi Power Company
Architect: Curtis & Davis
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

NEW JERSEY: Lawrenceville
Public Service of N.J.
Architect: James Laden and Raymond Althouse
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

NEW JERSEY: Wayne
Orban Office Building
Architect: Bernard Rothzeid
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

OHIO: Canton
Kent State University
Architect: Lawrence, Dykes, Goodenberger & Bower
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

OKLAHOMA: Lawton
YMCA
Architect: James Marshall
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

OKLAHOMA: Oklahoma City
Lincoln Plaza
Architect: Halley Riek and Hester
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

OKLAHOMA: Tulsa
Tradewinds Motel
Architect: Russell Magee
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

OREGON: Portland
Esco Corporation
Architect: Wolff, Zimmer, Gunsul, and Frasca
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

PENNSYLVANIA: Allentown
Mack Truck
Architect: Wolf-Hendrix & Associates
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

PENNSYLVANIA: Beaver
Beaver Area High School
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

WISCONSIN: Appleton
Wisconsin Wire Company
PPG Glass: Solarban Bronze (3)

WISCONSIN: Madison
Ohio Products Company
Architect: Weiler, Strang, McMullin & Assoc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (2)

WISCONSIN: Milwaukee
South Milwaukee Public Library
Architect: Losch & Hauser Inc.
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

WISCONSIN: Racine
St. Luke's Hospital
Architect: Hams M. Geyer
PPG Glass: Solarban (3)

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There is no reason that there should be striking originality among all architects, any more than among all artists or all composers, but it is true that the derivative or imitative work of architects makes a faster impression upon the community than the similar efforts of composers and artists. The public is not required to visit museums or art galleries or attend concerts. However, the public cannot escape the buildings which form a permanent part of its environment.

I believe the 1930’s are generally considered to be an important creative age in architecture. Le Corbusier, who has been described as the Leonardo of our age, and Mies van der Rohe, one of the most influential architects of his time, were both in their forties during this great age and both continued to produce powerful work. Le Corbusier, who personally rejected the suburban ideal of houses, built with great originality homes not only designed for urban life but also prototype for the city. Mies van der Rohe, on the contrary, made a powerful impact with his Seagram Building on Park Avenue in New York, which was designed in 1958. Like Hemingway’s spare prose, Mies’ clean lined rectangular volumes (as the Seagram Building) seem easy to imitate. The result has been that the Seagram Building, which the architect himself considered to be his finest work, has been imitated so prolifically that the public, without a technical understanding of the deficiencies of the imitations, all too frequently get the impression of dull repetitiveness in modern buildings.

On the subject of imitations, an architect in New York, Ken Kennerly, who designed the Pepsi Building, stated that effective imitations of a truly original architect were impossible. He said that, “with everything else, the imitator confronts the sensitive viewer with a vision like something out of a nightmare.”

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The Executive Committee of the Virginia Chapter, AIA, takes great pleasure in announcing the appointment of Buford S. Lindsay as Executive Director of the Virginia Chapter. Mr. Lindsay assumed his new duties on September 1, 1970, at the Chapter Executive Offices at 513 East Main Street in Richmond.

"Bud" Lindsay was recently retired from active duty in the U.S. Navy with the rank of Commander. He is married, the father of three children, and has been a resident of Virginia Beach for the past seven years. His naval career was quite varied, and included extensive management and personnel work as well as a stint on the faculty of the Naval Academy. As a civilian, he had several years of experience in newspaper work in Tampa, and is a graduate of the University of Tampa, where he received a B.S. Degree.

The Executive Committee feels that "Bud" will be a great asset to the Virginia Chapter. His naval and civilian experience, and his obvious executive ability, will prove of benefit to the Chapter and its membership, and they are very pleased to have found these qualities in such a likeable person.
ARCHITECTS URGE WORLDWIDE DRIVE TO SAVE OPEN SPACE

- Architects and city planners from 15 nations conducted a five-day meeting in Washington urging a worldwide drive to inventory open spaces and ways to preserve them against "disastrous" urban growth.

  Plans to better arrange the growth patterns of most of the world's cities are dying quick deaths, Luigi Piccinato of Rome, university professor, architect and city planner, warned the Town Planning Commission of the Union Internationale des Architectes.

  The public must be convinced of the need for open spaces or places to cleanse air and water, provide room for recreation and leisure, and offer relief from solid circles of highways, subdivisions and industry, he added.

  Land speculation, outmoded land use patterns based on cities of the Middle Ages, and government planning for highways, housing and industry are responsible for vanishing open space which is necessary for man's survival, said Piccinato.

  Noted architects and city planners told of the pressing need to inform and arouse the public in most nations, developed and developing, to share a common trend toward movement to the city. They advocated land banks, new kinds of public and private ownerships, regional planning authorities and other measures. Otherwise "we will have only a mere sample of nations completely surrounded by concrete" inaccessible "closed space," said Lub Tonev of Sofia, Bulgaria, longtime teacher and city planner and 1965 President of the Commission.

  Commission members and guest speakers presented these concepts and proposals during the Open Space Symposium, held at the Corcoran Art Gallery and AIA headquarters:

  - "Very soon I fear we may be asked to design all closed spaces," warned Mrs. Chloethiel Woodard Smith, FAIA, Washington architect. Cities under ground, in the sea, out in space or in the air with simulated natural environments "would be uprooted from our good mother earth," and should be avoided, said President Tonev.

  - Carl Foss, FAIA, of Washington, emeritus U.S. member on the Commission, advocated UIA's conduct.
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for the United Nations a worldwide inventory of valuable open space plus suggesting ways to retain it. UIA officials are considering the idea.

* Even a country as wealthy as the United States probably would not approve public spending on the magnitude of billions of dollars for open space acquisition. New approaches are needed. Jorge Wilhelm of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and A. Raouf el Kassem of Damascus, Syria, both architects and teachers, urged joint public-private development of land. Military installations no longer used and abandoned railroads and waterfronts could make good open space and park land, said Dr. John P. Keith, President of New York City's Regional Plan Association.

* Scenic easements which give tax benefits in return for keeping natural beauty is another alternative, pointed out William L. Slattery, AIA Executive Vice President.

* "A study done of the U.S.' 100 largest cities revealed that, on the average, 20 percent of the land area of the city is underdeveloped and uncommitted land," reported Dwight F. Rottie, Director of HUD's Open Space and Urban Beautification Division. Even in crowded slums space for at least small parks is usually available, he added.

* Older cities with a more dense population often actually contain more public parks and open space than newer suburbs. Current growth patterns in the fast-growing suburbs provide very little open land of a magnitude to combat air pollution and offer recreation and relief to residents.

* Many parts of the world still contain plenty of open space. In fact, rural regions in many countries have lost population in the last decade, pointed out Aristomenis Provelegihois, architect and teacher from Athens. Yet sea coasts and urban centers are increasingly congested. What is needed is settlement policy, aided with government incentives, to stimulate a better distribution of population and industry. Just such a policy is getting close to attention from the Nixon Administration in the U.S., reported Samuel C. Jackson, Assistant Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

* A public philosophy of "Come and get it" has prevailed in recent decades in the U.S., making it difficult to mobilize support for open space preservation, said U.S. Representative James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.), an honoraiy AIA member and former real estate developer. Piccinato labeled the philo

* "As designers we must look to the people and work with them,” said George T. Marcou, Washington, D.C. planner. "Planning czars" may stir so much public opposition by high-handed methods that no solutions are possible in a city, warned Rep. Scheuer. HUD and the Department of the Interior are striving to provide recreation areas close to cities and accessible to the poor, noted Jackson and George B. Hartzog, Jr., Director of the National Park Service, in a talk prepared for the meeting. In addition to the public symposium and private Commission meetings, delegates also inspected slums, historic and private communities and some communities in circles remain the greatest block to better urban planning, noted Henri Calsat of Paris, a top consulting architect to that city’s public works departments, and Piccinato. It would be better to encourage transit by train, car and other means, said Piccinato, in direct new homes and industry to include with open wedges between, said Calsat.

* Rising incomes, shorter work weeks and longer vacations mean planning or leisure will be as important for future cities as planning for work places, said Tonev. "Open or free spaces to be used for leisure—which may mean to re-create one’s life—certainly will become our preoccupation in the future just as planning for pace for the economy has concerned us most in the past.”

* Cities of the future will be based on information sending and receiving, directed Wilhelm of Brazil. Therefore pace will need to be allocated in other ways than the past. Not as much room may be needed for storage and equipment and transportation, freeing space or leisure, he added.

* In the United States, Minneapolis-Paul are pointing the way to effective new regional planning through their seven-county Regional Metropolitan Council, reported AIA Executive Vice President Slayton. The Twin Cities’ approach allows existing government levels to continue operations while at the same time providing vital overall regional planning direction. This type of planning to direct orderly development is now being mandated for urban areas in Switzerland, reported Claude Wasserfallen of Lausanne, a foreign architect and planner.

* A rash of second-home or vacation communities spreading in the U.S. and Europe threatens to acquire many key recreation areas before they can be reserved for the public, said Calsat,ISS, and Antonio Perpina Sebria, architect and planner in Barcelona and Madrid, Spain.

* Open space enthusiasts “must develop a responsibility” to also help save transportation, industrial development and housing problems, or “we risk the loss of the precarious respect we are beginning to achieve in providing a

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Tell the Virginia Story
RECENTLY COMPLETED, the new regional office for “The Bank of Virginia” in Norfolk is the latest addition to the city's new banking and office center. The building rises from a podium which provides under the building parking for visitors and customers as well as an entrance sheltered from the elements. The landscaped podium itself offers an open space complete with trees and a fountain designed by the Virginia Beach sculptor, George Laakso. The building, in shades of beige and brown, first rises to a height of two stories and features a colonade shading the two story windows of the banking lobby. After a setback the building then rises another seven stories as a tower form.

In the design of the building the architects aimed at achieving a harmonious bridge between the ultra modern and the traditional influences found in Norfolk’s new downtown. The influence of the historic MacArthur Memorial Building (the original building dates from 1850 in the style of the Neoclassic Revival) can be seen in the colonade and window treatment of the bank. The exterior treatment of the building using brick and stone, bronze anodized aluminum and bronze tinted reflective glass provides a quiet feeling of strength and elegance. The vertical thrust of the colonade and the tower is offset by horizontals which keep the entire structure in a proper human scale.

The podium gives direct access to the banking floor. Here again the em-
phasis was on elegance, the human element, and warmth. On one side the banking floor is open, through its glass walls, to the full height of the colonade. Over the tellers' area the ceiling drops to provide a more intimate feeling and more effective acoustic control in the noise areas. The upper floors were designed as rental space. The need for maximum flexibility in the arrangement of this space was recognized in the use of long span floor beams thus allowing a column-free interior. Mechanical equipment is all housed in the top floor penthouse. Heating and cooling is provided by a high pressure dual duct system with local supply via ventilating light fixtures. The choice of the mechanical system was based on the flexibility that it offers in rental space and its year round adaptability to various weather conditions. The design of the mechanical system was greatly aided by the use of the new reflective insulating glass which effectively reduces the sun load on the building. The reduced sun load is reflected in the size of the cooling system which will pay off in greatly reduced operating cost over the life of the building.

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From Richmond the general contractor was Daniels Construction Co., of Virginia; Owen Steel Co., of N. C. Inc., Gastonia, N. C., steel; and Howard P. Foley Co., Newport News, electrical work.

Others, from Norfolk, are: Capital Concrete Co., concrete; Snow Jr. & King, Inc., masonry; Southern Pipe & Block Corp., precast architectural concrete; Walker & Laberge Co. Inc., window walls; Shaw Paint & Wallpapercr Co., Inc., painting and plastic wall finish; John H. Hampshire, Inc., acoustical; Baker & Co., hardware; PPG Industries & Walker & Laberge Co., Inc, insulating reflective glass Solar Bar; Hicks & Ingle Co., of Va. Inc. plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating.

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THE ONE unusual aspect of this building is that it was almost entirely constructed by church members. It took them close to four years to complete the project. As the first phase, they built the classroom wing and the Fellowship Hall. For the second phase, they tackled the Sanctuary.

The building is placed on three residential lots. The configuration of those lots did not lend themselves too well for a church. It was rather difficult to place this building on the property and still provide sufficient parking. The land area was rather limited and for this reason the classroom wing was designed for a future second floor addition.

Even though the building was built by “non professionals” it is far from being a second rate job. The building was executed with the utmost care and accuracy. The people involved in the construction took pride in their work and this undoubtedly shows in the final result.

The Fellowship Hall is constructed with brick and block bearing walls, carrying laminated wood beams and structural wood decking. The Sanctuary is of similar construction except the structural frame consists of laminated wood arches that in turn carry the wood deck. The front of the Sanctuary is covered with narrow wood strips or curved plywood backings. The balcony like area conceals a fiberglass baptismal tank.

The red carpet on the floor and the rich wood tones lend a warm atmosphere to the interior.

James L. Owens was chairman of the building committee and was in charge.
Along with the Bald Eagle, the $2 bill and suspenders, is the 6”x6” tile in danger of becoming extinct?

The 6” x 6” tile has been around for so long that it’s really a part of American history. As far back as 1660, the people of Williamsburg used it on fireplaces, stoves and kitchen floors. And it looks just as good today as it did then.

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PAGE EIGHTEEN VIRGINIA RECORD
9001 Quioccasin Road is the location of the new veterinary hospital that all of the dogs and cats have been talking about these days.

The exterior of the 2400 square foot facility is constructed of a sand finish brick with vertical abraded cedar accent panels at the entrance and bronze aluminum and glass, topped by a mansard type roof of cement asbestos shingles that resemble cedar shakes. The generous overhang of the roof serves to ventilate the attic space through the soffit as well as afford some cover over the walkway from the parking area and the entrances.

The total design of Tuckahoe Veterinary Hospital is based on functional practicality, from the relationship of spaces to the ease of maintenance and cleanliness.

Expedient and efficient treatment of pets is accomplished by virtue of the floor plan. Minor treatment, shots and so forth are handled in the three

(Continued on page 110)
ROSSLYN is one of the fastest growing areas in Northern Virginia. In 1957, Rosslyn was described in an Office of Planning report as an area "used for open storage of building materials and automotive parts." Today it is a commercial-residential area which, when completed, will serve as a place of employment for 28,000 persons. Rosslyn, a part of Arlington County, is located across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C., and is centrally located.

Art Associates East & West Building
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VIRGINIA RECORD
with respect to the District’s transportation and employment centers. The master plan for Rosslyn incorporates circulation patterns for easy access and egress for motor vehicles and elevated walkways between buildings for pedestrians.

Art Associates East and West Buildings, designed by Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger, architects and engineers of Alexandria, were developed as part of the master plan for Rosslyn. The two buildings represent a working commercial complex which at the same time maintains economy, flexibility of space, and architectural unity with neighboring buildings.

Art Associates East and West reflect this aesthetic unity in the vertical design scheme of white precast concrete and dark glass, which relates to the nearby Oak Street and Nash Street Buildings also designed by VVKR, and which, in turn, are related to the design scheme of the total development.

Design unity of the two towers is reflected in the vertical precast concrete fins, arched roof fascias and dark grey glass. The buildings are related physically through common base and a plaza which connects the two towers. The base consist of several levels of interconnected parking and various commercial uses.

Constructed of precast concrete, glazed grey brick and vertical glass, the structures minimize noise. A great deal of flexibility is provided through the use of movable partitions on the interior. An interrelated mechanical system enables the gas/oil fuel system of Art Associates East, Oak Street and Nash Street Buildings to be connected for stand-by purposes. The air cooling system in all buildings is electric.

Art Associates East
Subcontractors & Suppliers


Art Associates West
Subcontractors & Suppliers

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THE STUDENT Activities Building is a reference point on the campus of Longwood College. Almost every campus in the United States, has such a building that plays an important part in developing the students' academic and social lives in the pursuit of a higher education. The building acts as a focal point of student life, providing for the enjoyment of the company of fellow students and for the entertainment of friends and distinguished college guests.

The building has an upper level and lower level. The principle entry is via the upper level into a large reception and lounge, a combination of carpeted floors and floors of homogeneous vinyl adds to the comfort of the student. The ceiling is domed with special chandelier light fixtures enhancing the decor of the Colonial architecture. The lounge receives a great deal of use because it is here that visitors arrange to contact the students. The upper level also includes several smaller lounges, private meeting rooms, and special activity rooms. The special activity rooms are shared by the Honor Society, Student Government, and numerous sororities. All spaces are generally open to any student. One of the outstanding features of the building is the large multi-purpose room which may be divided by folding partitions into three separate, smaller rooms, useful for banquets, teas, smaller meetings, and similar gatherings. The upper level includes two special lounges for television viewing and one lounge for quiet games. For the special benefit of the day students without dormitory accommodations a
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TEAM REALTY COMPANY!
THE NEW Hampton Elk's Lodge, located on Tide Mill Lane in Hampton, is designed to accommodate a variety of activities for groups large and small. The club presently serves an active membership of over 1000 and is located on the site to provide expansion for an already increasing membership. A 4500 square foot hall dominates the floor plan. It is divided by folding partitions to accommodate various size banquets and parties, as well as the lodge's membership meetings. A men's bar forms the nucleus of the rest of the building. Adjacent to the bar are activities rooms for cards, TV, and billiards. A Sauna bath, kitchen, offices, and storage rooms complete the plan. (Continued on page 111)
THE RECENT completion of a combination one- and two-story general office building at 5501 Patterson Avenue, Richmond, has brought two new neighbors; Liberty Mutual Insurance Company and American Health Services, Incorporated into the local or neighborhood type of office and commercial development of that area.

Measuring 99' x 90', the structure is of contemporary design and features a two-story glass enclosed lobby with a decorative stair and slate floor.

Bronze glass and aluminum were used throughout the building and the brick masonry walls were topped by a fascia of stucco panels that accentuates and relates to the masses below.

The site bound by Seneca Avenue on the east and Westview Avenue on the west is fully utilized by paved parking for fifty cars and the remaining areas are landscaped gravel borders.

The contemporary design is a statement of simplicity that in this case solved the age old problem of providing the owner with a building that is not only aesthetically pleasing but also fell within the allotted budget.

Interior space has designed-in flexibility to meet ever changing office layout requirements. In the general office area, power and telephone outlets from under floor duct provide flexibility in desk location and all partitions with the exception of the toilet rooms which are demountable. The ceiling grid is worked from the outside walls rather than to individual rooms or offices.

Heating and cooling of the building is accomplished by the use of roof top heat pump units which provide versatility and zoned control of temperature and humidity as required in the various areas of the building.

Now with moving day behind them, the new neighbors have been welcomed by all and are happily settled in their new quarters for "Business As Usual," from their shiny new desks as 5501 Patterson Avenue.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Richmond firms)
The Berry Corp., general contractor; E. G. Bowles Co., Inc., paving; Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry; Welding Service Co., steel & steel roof deck; R. Willson Roofing Co., roofing; Allied Glass Corp., windows & glazing; Modern Decorating, Inc., painting; E. S. Chappel & Son, Inc., weatherstripping; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., insulation, acoustical, plaster & resilient tile; John H. Hampshire, Inc., ceramic tile; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., millwork; Central Electrical Service Corp., electrical work; Hungerford, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and Pleasants Hardware, hardware.
The Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company has completed a new communications center for the Pulaski Area in the western part of Virginia. The building contains mainly dial communication equipment but also includes space for a plant manager, service dispatcher and lounge and toilets, etc.

The exterior of the building is faced with exposed aggregate precast concrete panels. The architectural firm of Lee, King and Poole in designing the panels attempted to simplify their construction and erection by reducing the number of basic shapes required to an absolute minimum. The repetitive, deep profile panels on the front of the building are composed of small quartz aggregate with inserts of large graded river gravel. These panels are in direct contrast to the more subdued but larger panels around the equipment area. All of the panels were constructed as large as possible to cut down on erection and handling costs.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


And, from Roanoke: Adams Construction Co., paving; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, miscellaneous iron & steel; Cates Building Specialties, Inc., hollow metal doors & frames; toilet compartments; aluminum louvers & hardware; E. V. Poff & Son, Inc., ceramic tile; and John H. Hampshire, Inc., acoustical, resilient tile & interior partitions.
Fire Company No. 1 and Rescue Squad

D'EARCY P. DAVIS, JR., AIA AND ASSOCIATES
Architects

WALTER LAMBERT & ASSOCIATES
Mechanical Engineers

NIELSEN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.—General Contractors

EDWARD L. BASS
Electrical Engineer

FIREMEN AND RESCUE SQUAD MEMBERS will soon move into their new building of reinforced concrete and brick construction built on a site owned by the city of Harrisonburg. The building posed problems of structure. For many years this area has been a dumping ground for debris and firm bearing was found some twenty feet below finish grade. A stream was moved to the rear of the site to make room for the building. Caissons were finally selected as the best means of providing adequate foundation.

This building not only serves as a fire station and rescue squad building but is also a disaster center. A generator has been provided for immediate power in the event of an emergency. The building will be a center for distribution of supplies and first aid equipment if the need should arise.

The first floor contains rescue squad quarters and firemen’s quarters separated by a lounge, offices and communications center. Also included on the first floor are a shop, mechanical room and storage rooms.

The second floor contains a large meeting room, a fully equipped commercial type kitchen, a ten-bed dormitory, and shower and locker facilities.

The offices, communications center, lounge, meeting room and dormitory are air conditioned.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
From Harrisonburg the general contractor was Nielsen Construction Co., Inc. and they did excavating, masonry and carpentry; also from Harrisonburg, Superior Concrete, Inc., concrete; G. A. Largent Construction Co., Inc., roofing, waterproofing & weatherstripping; Farrel Hensley, Tile Contractor, stone work & glazed tile; Zirkle & Zirkle, painting; James F. Logan plaster; Heatwole Tile Co., resilient tile; Electrical Contracting Corp., Inc., electrical work; and Riddleberger Brothers, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating.

Others were: Augusta Steel Corp. Verona, steel, steel roof deck and roof deck; The Staley Co., Inc., Richmond, windows; McKinney Drilling Co., Richmond, foundations & caissons; Manson & Utley, Inc., Richmond acoustical; and J. S. Archer Co., Inc., Richmond steel doors & bucks; PPG Industries, Roanoke, glazing and Skyline Paint & Hardware Co., Roanoke, hardware.
THIS 120-BED project presented the problem of scale definition on a large exterior in the necessarily long runs of wall surface combined with two-story height. The architects, Jones & Strange-Boston, solved this by use of large windows with full width louver spandrels extending full height in deep masonry reveals to establish a "running" module, and exterior feature lights to provide emphatic rhythm.

The efficient "cross" plan was rotated to provide maximum site use and allow for a second nursing complex, mirroring the first, to be added on the same administration and food service chassis. A full therapy department, clinic and kitchen are provided in the Administration Wing, together with a Chapel and Day Parlors.

An interior feature which has proved most welcome in operation is large size of the patient rooms (220 clear square feet). This is emphasized by using large windows at 12% of the floor area and...
Co., Inc., excavating, foundations, concrete; Hammond Masonry Corp., masonry; John R. Houck, Jr., steel; Concrete Structures, Inc., prestressed concrete; R. Willison Roofing Co., roofing; Sash, Door & Glass Corp., windows, window walls, glazing.

Also Lane Bros., Inc., painting; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile; W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., resilient tile; Miller Mfg. Co., Inc., millwork; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks; B & K Erection Co., handrails; Cornell & Waldbauer, electrical work; Reams & Moyer, Inc., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; L. H. Gay Elevator Co., Inc., elevator; and Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., hardware.

Photos by James M. McElroy

full height doors, giving a pleasant "open" atmosphere.

Bearing wall construction is used throughout, with steel joists and concrete second floor and prestressed concrete roof units. The exterior walls are 3" jumbo brick units with concrete block back-up in a solid wall, with polystyrene insulation and wallboard applied direct with adhesive on the interior.

Non-bearing partitions are metal stud and wallboard. Ceilings are predominantly acoustical lay-in type with exposed grid (metal tile in kitchen). Floors are vinyl-asbestos and ceramic tile, as appropriate.

The building is all-electric, utilizing incremental units in rooms and roof-top units for central zones.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Richmond firms)
Will and Cosby, Inc., general contractor, carpentry; P. E. Eubank &

NOVEMBER 1970 PAGE THIRTY-ONE
Masonry Contractors
for
Libbie Convalescent Center
Richmond
THE H. C. Hofheimer II Library is the first building to be completed in the central academic core complex of Virginia Wesleyan College. The Science Building, presently under construction, an Administration Building and the Student Union will complete the first phase of the core complex.

The library, which received an Award of Merit from the U. S. Office of Education, American Institute of Architects and Educational Facilities Laboratories for Achievement of Excellence in Architectural Design, was conceived to incorporate an important conviction of the college; that living and learning can be a united process.

The building is designed to perform three major functions: A. Acquisition of all recorded materials important for the educational principles of the College; B. Storage and maintenance of these materials; C. Provide efficient systems of retrieval of this material.

These functions are transformed into an architectural program containing:

1) The stack area for books, periodicals, reference works and bibliography, including the catalogue and charging area with reserve books for the circulation service with a total ultimate of 210,000 volumes;
2) Study and reading areas with an ultimate seating capacity of 460 readers;
3) The display of special collections and smaller current exhibitions.
4) Specific space for conference rooms (seminars, listening or viewing);
5) Preparation area and storage of visual material;
6) Space for equipment for mechanical retrieval of material by classrooms;
7) The li-

(Continued on page 112)
LIMITORQUE CORPORATION'S new 132,000 square-foot office and manufacturing plant, overlooking the heavily-traveled North-South Expressway through Lynchburg, features an unusual wing-shaped canopy over the office entrance.

The canopy appears to be constructed of concrete, but is actually a combination of structural steel with a 1/8th inch steel skin. The eight-inch prefabricated roof slab is hollow as are the upright supports.

The 200 by 60-foot area at the front of the building is utilized as general offices, housing also the vending machine cafeteria, and locker rooms for both male and female plant employees. This section is constructed of split masonry block. Fluorescent lighting is placed above an acrylic plastic ceiling. Tinted glass is used in the aluminum windows of the office area.

Walls of the manufacturing area are masonry block for approximately two

(Continued on page 113)
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THE COLLEGE of Architecture
Building was 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 to meet the needs required by changing teaching objectives and methods. 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 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 student areas. The entire second floor and areas of other floors indicated to receive movable partitions have dropped acoustical ceilings with combination lighting and air distribution fixtures to permit full flexibility. All studio and laboratory areas have exposed concrete pan ceilings.

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.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
From Galax, the general contractor was J. E. Davis & Sons, Inc., who also did excavating, foundations, masonry, carpentry, painting, paneling, waterproofing, insulation, plaster and wood flooring. From Roanoke were: Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc., steel and steel roof deck; PPG Industries, windows, window walls, structural wood, glazing and weatherstripping; John H. Hampshire Inc., acoustical and resilient tile; Byrd Tile & Terrazzo Co. Inc., ceramic tile; and Skyline Lumber Co., Inc., millwork and handrails. Others were; Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing Co., Salem, roofing; The Ceco Corporation, Richmond, waffle floor form work; and from Norfolk; E. Caligari Company, Inc., sandblasting; American Steel Equipment Co. Inc., movable partitions; and Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., hardware.

Also, D. W. Allen & Son, Inc., Hillsville, lighting fixtures, electrical work, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Southern Elevator Co., Inc., Greensboro, N.C., elevator; Dixie Exposaic, Inc., Mount Airy, N. C., stone work, cast stone; and Concrete Products Co., Christiansburg, concrete.

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This 58 home community of luxury contemporary homes lies along a stream in the McLean-Langley area of Fairfax County. The materials and forms complement existing traditional homes nearby.

All of the houses are open to the exterior, but all focus on two or three floor high interior spaces. The houses contain 4,000 to 6,000 square feet of space, and have up to five bedrooms. Materials vary from house to house, but include brick, stucco, wood and fieldstone.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


Others were: Holt Bros., Inc., Falls Church, concrete; William Craun, Falls Church, stone work; Jas. A. Cassidy Co., Inc., Washington, D.C., supplied Pella windows; L. E. Nail, Lorton, carpentry; R. & F. Weatherstripping, Vienna, weatherstripping; Arlington Insulation, Merrifield, insulation; Homer E. Henry, Inc., Fairfax, drywall; Harvey's Floors, Inc., Vienna, wood flooring; Scott S. Huff, Annandale, electrical work (Catalina fixtures); Perrin & Martin, Inc., Arlington, air conditioning & heating; and United Clay Products Co., Washington, D.C., brick supplier.
This new building will provide Old Dominion University with an articulated facility for the simultaneous use of separate physical education functions for several programs.

A Physical Education Program for the Student Body including team sports such as basketball, touch football, softball, soccer, hockey and volleyball; individual sports such as gymnastics, golf, wrestling, badminton, tumbling, tennis and track; swimming instruction and diving, lifesaving and water safety instruction.

Undergraduate and graduate professional training leading to the Bachelor of Science and Master of Science degrees in Physical Education.

Intercollegiate sports, intramural sports, student body, faculty and administrative staff recreational use and community recreational use.

These programs are designed for male use only, with the exception of swimming, there being a separate physical education building for women on campus.

In addition to the teaching and recreational features of the building, the plan provides for the seating of 5,000 spectators in the main gymnasium and 2,500 spectators at other events occurring simultaneously in other parts of the building.

One of the major design features of the main gymnasium seating permits its use for convocations, assemblies and rallies. As a feature of its planning, five major entrances are provided from the campus and community which give direct access to each educational and public function within the structure while retaining at the same time a closely knit internal locker core accessible to the peripheral playing floors.

The smaller peripheral elements are easily adapted to the changing requirements of instructional techniques and student use. These smaller basic elements can be remodeled individually as required without disrupting the main core of the building.

The location of the building is such that it is within easy access to other student areas on the campus and to the outdoor physical education facilities. This was helpful for the architect in reaching a satisfactory solution to the circulation problems as the building must accommodate over 1,100 students per class (dressed for physical education) moving through the structure to the various instructional facilities at a
time when a large number of athletic event spectators might also be moving through the building.

The building is framed in steel and concrete with a spectacular deep steel two-way truss supporting the roof over the main gymnasium. Exterior walls are finished with brick, stone, and epoxy coating. Interior walls are painted concrete units, acoustical facing tile units and tile. The roof over the gymnasium is an acoustical steel deck. Floors are of terrazzo, principally in the public circulation areas, vinyl asbestos tile and colored concrete. The gymnasium floor is maple.

The ultimate development of the building, which will be phased, will give it a main gymnasium and pool, an alternate smaller gymnasium, classrooms, wrestling rooms, a training wing, an administrative wing, additional second floor locker rooms taking the place of four (4) classrooms which are to be built on the second floor at first, gymnastics areas on the second floor and an indoor track.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


Others were: F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Richmond, plaster; Weaver Bros., Inc., Newport News, millwork; The Howard P. Foley Co., Richmond, lighting fixtures & electrical work; Warwick Plumbing & Heating Corp., Newport News, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating; Steel Products, Inc., Washington, D. C., metal lockers; and Virginia School Equipment Co., Inc., Richmond, electric score boards.
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See Kawneer Building in this issue.
Irby Residence
Blackstone

Edward S. Fraher, Jr.
and
James H. Hening, Jr.
Architects

Alvin W. Dunbar, P.E.
Consulting Engineer, Structural

Payne Construction Company
General Contractor

In respect to the area and the major enterprise of the vicinity, similar materials and shapes were employed in the design solution of this residence. The painted terne metal roof, vertical rough-sawn redwood siding, dark bronze glass, rough natural brick with deeply raked matching mortar recall the materials, shapes and character of the picturesque farmhouses, walls and barns on the scenic approach to the heavily wooded 30 acre site.

The natural slope of the site was emphasized by using similar slopes on the roofs. The house was placed on the side of the slope and the first level depressed so that the natural culmination of the hill was not impaired. The depressed first level allowed the structure to snuggle into the side of the hill and prevent the entrance from overpowering the human scale. Exterior and interior materials were selected to complement the heavily wooded site. Colors to harmonize with the natural environs were employed.

Photos by Harry Miller, III

Extensive glass areas were used to allow the natural beauty of the site to become a part of the living spaces, the owner being one who has a great enthusiasm for biology and the outdoor life. Creativity in food preparation is practiced by the owners. Since a great deal of time would be spent in the kitchen, the central location offered complete control and access to all parts of the house. A dumbwaiter serves the upper and lower levels.

The spaces in the house have been designed to exhibit continuity by extending parts of the living areas two stories with second level areas opening onto these lofty extensions. The first level areas wrap around the partially enclosed kitchen core area. The utility room and master bedroom are separated from this open concept by a wide gallery that extends the length of the house. The interior partitions were reduced to a minimum allowing more usable and free-flowing space for con-

(Continued on page 114)
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C&P Telephone
Kawneer Co., a subsidiary of American Metal Climax, Inc. has erected a multi-million dollar plant and office building at Harrisonburg. Kawneer is based at Niles, Michigan and is one of the five top manufacturers of aluminum window wall components.

The front office wing of the plant uses bronze anodized aluminum extensively in the window wall, doors and in the fascia system. The anodized aluminum, together with tinted glass and brown brick, harmonize to produce a darkly elegant facade.

The plant area of the building is constructed of an economical system of pre-engineered steel framing and insulated steel facing panels. The plan of the plant area was dictated by the various processes of manufacturing within. Equipment inside includes extrusion facilities, anodizing processes and electronically controlled production and fabrication equipment.

Subcontractors and Suppliers were: from Harrisonburg, Nielsen Construction Co., Inc. was the general contractor & did foundations, concrete, masonry, carpentry and millwork; David A. Reed & Son Inc., excavating; G. A. Largent Construction Co., Inc., roofing, waterproofing and weatherstripping; James F. Logan, plaster; Heatwole Tile Company, resilient tile; Electrical Contracting Corp. Inc., electrical work; Riddleberger Brothers, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works Inc., Roanoke, steel, steel roof deck and roof deck (wood fiber). From Richmond were: J. B. Eurrell Co., Inc., concrete; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., millwork; and Tom Jones Hardware Co., hardware.

Others were: H. S. Williams Co., Inc., Marion, pre-engineered metal building (American Building); Ray Ross, Painting Contractors, Waynesboro, painting; and from Niles, Michigan, Kawneer Company, Inc., windows, window walls and glazing.
The new Mixed Grill with its adjacent Arcade and the Teen Room below fulfills a long felt need at the Country Club of Virginia. The architects and interior designers faced a challenging task of blending this large, fully air conditioned, addition into the grace and charm of the half-century old Country Club of Virginia Main Clubhouse.

The need in the Mixed Grill was for complete and comfortable eating facilities for men and women golfers, tennis players and swimmers who would come directly from their sports activities outside and use the facilities without the necessity of changing attire. The key was informality with the maximum of ease and comfort.

The interior design team for Marcellus Wright & Partners, Mary-Landon Christian, AID, and William A. Voorhees, AID, elected to bring the handsome masonry walls of the older clubhouse into the area and to use it as the prime color note of the furnishings and custom designed spike-proof carpet. To achieve a warm friendly glow throughout was the aim of the designers. Soft specially designed light-
ing was used to complement the entire scene.

The Arcade was designed to be reminiscent of the most relaxing of resort facilities. Cocktails and eating may be enjoyed in sheltered outdoor comfort overlooking the three pool complex and also provide views down the golf course as added interest. The same handsome warm brick work sets the key here with segmental arches, painted wrought iron railings and sand finished stucco ceilings containing concealed lighting.

The Teen Room has bright and gay colors selected for all surfaces. This function serves the need of the youngsters coming directly from the pool for snacks, rest or occasional dance activity. All surfaces are hard for easier cleaning and to remove concern as to possible soiling.

The exterior treatment is fitted to blend into the detail and spirit of the existing building and wings. The use of the open arcade element permitted full glass fenestration in the opening to the Mixed Grill above without disturbing the feeling of the total design. The parapet was purposely left without the usual white cornice band in order to later receive a ballroom element to be superimposed on this wing.

The architects served in all three basic capacities, as coordinators working with the club committee on the original program, as architects responsible for the basic design and as interior designers guiding the fulfillment of the total turnkey project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Richmond firms)

THE NORFOLK Regional Airport Terminal Building is part of the initial phase of development of the Norfolk Regional Airport Development Plan. The Terminal Building site is located immediately adjoining the airport taxiways and aprons and opens on the landside to the Norfolk Botanical Gardens which provides an unusual natural setting appropriate for development as a visitor gateway to the South Hampton Roads area. Consideration of the relationships between the Botanical Gardens, the ground access to the Terminal Building and parking areas, the airside activities and the Terminal Building itself were paramount in the development of the plan.

To reduce traffic congestion at the Terminal Building complex an access road system has been developed to separate departing passenger traffic from arriving passenger traffic. By routing each type of traffic, necessarily moving in opposite directions, to opposite sides of the Terminal Building a directional traffic flow system for both vehicular traffic at building curbside and passenger traffic within the building is developed. Also, this arrangement doubles the amount of curbside space available to the face of the building. Departing passengers entering the building at grade level are ticketed, have their baggage checked and are moved directly to the second floor waiting lounge by escalator. The second level waiting lobby is located central to the passenger services including restaurants, news stand, bank, amusements, information center, nursery, gift shop, public toilets, etc. The second level boarding concourses connect the main Terminal Building to passenger board-

(Continued on page 114)
A BEAUTIFUL hill top site overlooking the Shenandoah River is the setting for this 21-classroom school of 600 students. Kindergarten and grades 1 through 4 are housed in an unusual plan of two hexagonally shaped buildings. The larger hexagon contains the classrooms, resource area and a large activities space with an apron stage. Academic spaces, resource area and activities space are carpeted. Folding partitions are provided between spaces to increase the space and to provide flexibility in teaching. An unusual feature in this wing is the completely open resource center. Classrooms surround this area and students are encouraged to walk through, browse and enjoy the books and displays.

Connected to the large hexagon by a glass lobby is the smaller building. This building houses an administrative suite, 3-room clinic, large cafeteria-auditorium space and mechanical room. A special education classroom is provided in this wing also.

The buildings are air conditioned and most spaces are carpeted. Brick is used on the exterior, and interior walls are painted masonry block. The structural system is a combination of columns and bearing walls with overhead steel joists supporting the roof.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Winchester firms were: Howard Shockey & Sons, Inc., general contractor; Miller & Anderson, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating. From Richmond: Lone Star Cement Corp., concrete (mortar); General Shale Products Corp., masonry (brick); J. B. Eurell Co. of Va., Insulrock roof deck; Economy Cast Stone Co., precast stone work; The Staley Co., Inc., windows, window walls, and glazing; PPG Industries, glazing; Manson & Utley, Inc. acoustical; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork; and Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., hardware.

Others were: Augusta Steel Corp., Verona, steel & roof deck; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Charlottesville, roofing; Richard T. Schoenfelder, Inc., Fairfax, vinyl covered folding partitions; Byrd’s Terrazzo & Tile Co., Inc., Roanoke, ceramic tile & terrazzo; Custom Tile & Carpet, Inc. Harrisonburg, resilient tile; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Roanoke, steel doors & bucks; and Chandler Electrical Co., Front Royal, electrical work.
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A WARM contemporary meeting place the Shouse Village Community Center was designed for a community of 260 traditional homes. A large community room, entrance and fireplace lounge occupy the upper level. The lower floor includes locker and bath house facilities for the pool. The high clerestories filter natural light through exposed wood trusses in both the community room and lounge. Large windows and decks overlook the swimming pool and adjacent lake. Materials are primarily wood and brick on the exterior and wood and drywall within. The building is heated and air conditioned by a central unit.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Arlington were: J. R. Lawrence Co., general contractor, excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry, glazing, waterproofing and insulation; Arlington Iron Works, Inc., steel & handrails; D. Compe & Son, plaster; and Atlas Air Conditioning & Sheet Metal Co., air conditioning, heating & ventilating.

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MELVIN M. SPENCE, AIA, & ASSOCIATES
Architects
Consulting Engineers: E. H. BOWMAN AND MATHEW J. THOMPSON, III
LASAL CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.—General Contractor

THE new facility for Casey Chevrolet, containing showroom, executive offices and service and parts departments is scheduled for completion by June 1971. The firm is now located on Warwick Boulevard in Newport News. This new facility will be on the north corner of Jefferson Avenue and J. Clyde Morris Boulevard.

The one-story, air conditioned building will feature a showroom 84' x 38', with a canopied area outside for additional display. There will be 10 closing offices as well as sales, executive and rental offices.

Of painted block exterior and interior, the building has a built-up roof, aluminum windows and floors of vinyl asbestos and carpet.

Other features are a parts department measuring 165' x 60', 29 bays with lifts in the main service area and a large write-up canopy on the north side of the building.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Newport News firms were: Lasal Construction Co., Inc., general contractor; Peninsula Engineering Co., excavating; Glisson Masonry Corp., masonry; Deuell Decoating Co., painting; and Southeastern Tile & Rug Co., ceramic tile, resilient tile and terrazzo.

From Norfolk were: Norfolk Iron & Wire Works, Inc., steel; Fett Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Inc., roofing and Hampton Roads Plastering Co., Inc., plaster.

Others were: Weaver Bros., Herndon, millwork; P & W Electric Co., Inc., Hampton, electrical work; and J. P. Blythe, Inc., Hampton, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating.

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The Yeatts Transfer Company warehouse and office, a 55,000 square-foot structure designed by Wiley & Wilson for the Altavista firm, offers many refinements in freight handling.

Occupied in December 1969, the facility also includes an additional 6,000 square-foot maintenance shop for rolling stock.

The warehouse is a pre-engineered steel building on a concrete floor, while the adjoining 5,500 square foot office section is of brick and block with steel joists and a built-up roof. Both warehouse and office are sprinkler protected throughout, while the office is air conditioned.

Yeatts Transfer is an ICC Common Carrier, specializing in furniture. The company started business hauling cedar chests for Lane Company of Altavista, then progressed into Pool Car Distribution, whereby furniture manufacturers from throughout the eastern half of the United States and from as far away as El Paso, Texas, ship rail cars of furniture to Yeatts, where the shipments are broken down for delivery to points from North Carolina to New England.
Provisions have been made in design of the present facility for expansion to another warehouse addition of equal size. Boilers, wiring and piping for the sprinkler and fire protection systems were of prime consideration.

The company operates 32 tractors and 76 trailers, and reports a 20 percent increase in business in the first five months of operation at the new location. Officials anticipate a 100 percent increase in operations within five years or less.

A motor driven conveyor system serves the entire length of the building with gravity conveyors leading off to the various storage and transfer areas. A telescoping conveyor on the unloading dock can be extended into the trailers for ease in off loading.

The rail siding extending along the 500 foot length of the warehouse features an electric car spotter which will spot boxcars at the receiving platform for discharge of freight.

Another innovation was the use of numerous translucent fiber glass panels as skylights in the roof of the warehouse to provide light.

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PAGE FIFTY-EIGHT
VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
The owner asked the architects to design a building to serve as a branch for the American National Bank, contain rentable office space for additional tenants, and establish the scale and materials for future construction on the property. This was accomplished by the two-story design having a separate entrance to serve the upper offices.

The banking facility is entered through a two-story vestibule glazed with bronze plate. The windows are treated similarly with projecting boxed frames interrupted with cast-stone spandrels. The cast-stone coping is repeated over the drive-in canopy.

Interior finishes are primarily carpet, wallboard and acoustic tile. Walnut paneling is used to define the public spaces.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Fredericksburg firms were: Hiter D. Carr, Jr., general contractor, foundations, concrete, carpentry, painting, plastic wall finish, insulation, and ceramic tile; P. C. Goodloe & Son, excavating; Leonard Bros., Inc., masonry; J. B. Broaddus, Inc., roofing; The Floor Shop, Inc., resilient tile; Wallace & Shannon, electrical work; Walter F. Dannehl, plumbing (American Standard fixtures), air conditioning, heating, ventilating; and Liebenow's Hardware, hardware.

And from Richmond: Liphart Steel Co., steel, steel roof deck; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; Ar-Wall, Inc. of Va., windows; Binswanger Glass Co., glazing; American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., millwork; and The Ceco Corp., steel doors & bucks.

to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1970
The New Science building and planetarium at Fork Union is a major addition to the academic facilities of the academy. Appropriately dedicated to its president from 1945 to 1968, Colonel J. Caldwell Wicker, the science building symbolizes the contemporary and progressive mood of the Institution.

Two recurring features of the existing Military Gothic Architecture, flat arches and sloped buttresses, were synthesized in the design of the new building by architects Lee, King and Poole to relate it to the campus. The arches...
Exposed aggregate precast concrete was utilized as the exterior material by the architects. It not only compliments the existing stucco buildings, but is practically maintenance free.

The building itself contains five large laboratory classrooms to teach Biology,
From every angle

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Geology, General Science, Physics and Chemistry. Each classroom complex has a separate lab, workroom and office for the instructor. The building also contains a complete photographic darkroom.

The bearing wall structure system is designed to carry a future second floor with the large storage rooms adjacent to the lobbies converting to exit stairs. The planetarium dome is made of sprayed, high-density concrete applied to a spun styro-foam form. The dome is covered with a matte gold hyperlon paint.

The building is completely air conditioned and is connected to the school’s central heating plant. All buildings services are sized to accommodate future expansion.

The planetarium, the only one of its kind in Central Virginia, seats seventy-two people in molded reclining chairs. The complex planetarium unit and electronic equipment enable the school to offer comprehensive courses in Astronomy, something almost unique below college level.

The science building complex also contains a large illuminated exterior fountain, which is completely automatic. An electronic sequencing programmer turns the fountain on and off, regulates the spray height on windy days and controls the multi-colored flood lights.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Others were: W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., Richmond, acoustical & resilient tile; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., Richmond ceramic tile, terrazzo & marble; Varina Electric Co., Richmond, electrical work; L. A. Lacy, Inc., Charlottesville plumbing, air conditioning & heating; and Lockhart Manufacturing Co., Inc., Charlotte, N. C., metal doors & frames.

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A RESIDENTIAL neighborhood in Harrisonburg is the setting for this glass and brick bank. There are large trees and older homes surrounding the site. Because of the greenery around the property, glass was chosen for the banking lobby and Board Room. Brick wraps into the lobby to become the facing for the vault.

In addition to the carpeted glass banking lobby and Board Room are a work room, employees' lounge, and a mechanical space. A mezzanine level—accessible by both a stair and an elevator—provides needed storage for records and supplies. There are two drive-up windows with provision for a future window when needed.

Structure is a combination of column and bearing wall construction with steel joists supporting the roof. Bronze anodized aluminum and bronze tinted glass combine to produce a handsome building.

Subcontractors and Suppliers


Others were: from Harrisonburg, David A. Reed & Sons Inc., excavating; Ray Brothers, masonry; G. A. Largent Const. Co. Inc., roofing; Harrisonburg Electric & Supply Inc., electrical work; and Riddleberger Brothers, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating.
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THE RANDOLPH Pool opened to the public on June 11, 1970 to become the fourth community swimming facility in Richmond, under a continuing program of the Department of Recreation and Parks.

This facility, designed to accommodate 500 persons, includes a twenty-five yard swimming pool with eight racing lanes, a separate diving pool with one meter and three meter diving boards and an enclosed wading pool. The pool house contains public toilet, shower and dressing facilities, a check room and a staff room.

The Randolph Pool is unique among the city's community pools in that the citizens of the Randolph community took a very active part in the planning phase. These citizens, acting through the Richmond Community Action Program were invited to participate in the early planning phase of the project in order to determine the total recreational needs of the community. This involvement resulted in a master plan program for a community recreation and civic center to contain, in addition to the swimming facilities, an indoor basketball court, locker and shower facilities, a kitchen, an out-patient public health center and office and meeting room space.

Following the formulation of the master plan, the next step in this program was the development of a feasibility study by the architect, David Warren Hardwicke and Partners, including the schematic design of the physical plant to house the required functions. This study was made in accordance with the terms of the cooperative agreement between the city and RCAP wherein the city would provide the funds required for the remaining facilities.

The Randolph Pool, therefore, is the result of this cooperative planning and represents the first phase of a multi-phase construction program. The arrangement of pools, pool house and deck area were determined by the planning for future additions of a community center building and the total (Continued on page 115)
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THE opening of the new Coca Cola Plant on April 28, 1969 marked its 50th anniversary of serving the city of Martinsville and surrounding counties.

The 38,000 square foot building incorporates the latest bottling equipment and layout, air conditioned offices and meeting rooms, and ample high pallet storage.

The building is located on the lot to provide perimeter parking for customer and service vehicles while maintaining surplus land for future expansions.

Added features include large fiber glass mechanical doors for storage access which reduce lighting requirements by using natural light; kitchenette in meeting room for entertaining; and exterior lighting of attractive landscaping.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Martinsville firms unless otherwise noted)

Frith Construction Co., Inc., general contractor; masonry; John D. Cox, excavating; Wilson Quarries, concrete; Structural Steel Co., Inc., Roanoke, steel; Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc.; Salem, roofing; Martinsville Glass Co., glazing; Richard Shough Paint Shop, painting; Hite Tile Co., Collinsville, structural (glazed) tile.

Also, Chas. J. Krebs Co., Roanoke, resilient tile; Schleuter Electric Co., Collinsville, electrical work; Prillaman & Pace, Inc., plumbing; Virginia Blower Co., Collinsville, air conditioning & heating; Richardson and Hodges Co., ventilating and Covington & Jefferson Asphalt Paving, paving.

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See related articles on Randolph Pool and Libbie Convalescent Center in this issue.

to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1970
BAYSIDE Arms Apartments was the first project in Virginia to be built under Section 221(d)3 of the National Housing Act. The apartments provide better housing for lower income people and senior citizens through rent supplements allocated by the Housing and Urban Department (HUD) and the Federal Housing Administration (FHA).

Some of the advantages of this type of low income housing are the following:

- If the tenant gets pay raises he does not have to move back to substandard housing where he probably came from.
- A tenant may own any personal property he can afford.
- The project owner pays taxes to the city. There is no burden on the city as is the case with the conventional public housing.
- This type of program stimulates private enterprise.

The first phase of this project contains 25 one-bedroom, 75 two-bedroom and 25 three-bedroom apartments, making a total of 125 units. All units are townhouse type, to assure maximum privacy and maintain individual identity.

There are several laundry rooms for the convenience of the tenants. The children are provided with playgrounds scattered about the buildings.

The construction is conventional wood frame with brick veneer and some stucco accent panels. Windows are aluminum slider or double hung units. Heating is provided with electric baseboard heaters. All the apartments are prepared for the installation of individual air conditioning units at a future date.

Plans are being prepared for a second phase that will contain 90 units.

Subcontractors and Suppliers (Chesapeake firms unless otherwise noted)

Spring Construction Co., Inc., general contractors; Sprinkle Masonry Inc., masonry; J. L. Sykes, roofing; and Maintenance Electrical Co., Inc. electrical work.

Others were: Gunter Brothers Concrete Co., Inc., concrete, Virginia Beach; Heath Linoleum & Tile Co., resilient tile, Norfolk; and M. H. Newsome Inc., Falls Church, site utility work.
THE Richmond Regional Administrative Headquarters is a complete automated, multi-level Mail Handling Facility with a Vehicular Maintenance Facility and Main Office.

The general office requiring an area of 45,000 sq. ft. is visually separated from the 285,000 sq. ft. Mail Handling Facility by split block screen walls and landscaping. The entire facility is air conditioned and contains a completely concealed Postal Inspection System. The 22,000 sq. ft. Vehicular Maintenance Facility building necessary for servicing the postal vehicles is located across the street but convenient to the main structure.

As Richmond is a city known for its handsome 18th and 19th century structures, the principal architectural concept was to design a modern complex that would blend into the history of the city and still reflect the architecture of the present. The Architects chose to use exposed concrete, precast concrete, split-block and light reflective glass for the major materials. Classic proportions are reflected by emphasizing the structural columns and fascia and separating the columns by the continuous light reflecting glass. The blending-in of the contemporary design elements has been accomplished by the introduction of exposed aggregate walks separated by Hastings pavers, tree planters and fountains.

Since there are no spandrels in the full height of the fenestration, the problem of protecting the glass was solved...
by the introduction of a closed heating element at each window opening to serve as a railing.

The interior design staff of Marcellus Wright & Partners strived to complement the total design by reflecting the nature of the exterior architectural elements. In the office building bronzes, beiges and off-whites were selected to relate to the exterior materials. Greys and blacks were used as occasional accents to tie in with the aluminum and black floor to ceiling window units.

Wall and floor colors were kept neutral throughout the complex with additional splashes of bright blue, burnt orange and bronze as accents. Few major colors were used to minimize touch-up supplies and to give complete continuity among the three functional units in the complex. Heavy duty vinyl wall covering was used for the main lobby areas and public corridors. Bronze-toned fabric fenestrations floor to ceiling add to a warm and pleasant working environment as well as help control heating, cooling and light.

To aid employees to find their way in the massive work building, doors are color coded as to the function of the space. Exit doors and stair doors are burnt orange. Toilet and locker room doors are bright blue. Office doors and/or private area doors are bronze-toned.

Specially designed cast stone ash urns, cast stone waste receptacles, lobby lighting fixtures and aluminum tables accessorize the total exterior-interior environment.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)
Also, F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster; Peter Bratti Associates, Inc., Arlington, ceramic tile & terrazzo; John H. Hampshire, Inc., resilient tile; Belmont Woodworking Co., West Point, Pa., millwork; Potomac Iron Works, Inc., Hyattsville, Md., handrails; Fischbach & Moore, Inc., electrical work; William H. White, Jr., Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating, ventilating; Otis Elevator Co., elevator; and Webb Builders Hardware, Arlington, Texas, hardware.

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PAGE SEVENTY-FOUR VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1871
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Virginia Beach, Va.

MELVIN M. SPENCE, AIA, AND ASSOCIATES
Architects

E. H. BOWMAN
Consulting Engineer, Mechanical & Electrical

L. J. HOY, INC.
General Contractor

This new office for the Atlantic Permanent Savings and Loan is located on Independence Boulevard in Virginia Beach and was completed in January 1970.

Of one-story rectangular design, the facility has a brick exterior, with plaster interior walls. The roof is Mansard type, built-up and slate, and there are wood double-hung windows and floors of carpet and terrazzo.

Air conditioned, the interior has a vaulted ceiling with cove lighting. There are office spaces, a conference room, waiting room and a new accounts area.

Also included in the plans by the architects, Melvin M. Spence AIA & Associates, is a community room which is used by many civic associations in the Virginia Beach area.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Norfolk firms unless otherwise noted)

L. J. Hoy, Inc., general contractor; Stutzman Masonry Corp., masonry; Chesapeake Steel, Inc., steel; Eastern Roofing Corp., roofing; Shaw Paint & Wallpaper Co., Inc., painting; Ayers Insulating & Supply Co., insulation; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., acoustical.

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THIS new county high school is located on a large site near Marlinton, West Virginia. The school is composed of two structures—a vocational building and a standard classroom building. The vocational building has 10 teaching spaces: one agricultural shop; two related classrooms; one welding shop; two home economic teaching spaces; one typing space; one business machines space; one bookkeeping-shorthand classroom and one electronics-electricity laboratory.

The main building is H-shaped and contains 18 teaching spaces as follows: 13 regular classrooms; one chemistry-physics lab; one general science lab; one band-choral room and two gymnasium teaching spaces.

Non-teaching spaces include administrative and guidance offices, a 3-room clinic, a teacher workroom area and a library.

Sports activities are a large part of this school's program and the combination auditorium-gymnasium was required to be large enough to accommodate both players and spectators—the 11,000 sq. ft. space will seat 1300 spectators at indoor sports events and 1600 for events requiring the use of the large stage. The structure of the two buildings is pre-engineered steel frame and brick veneer. Steel wall panels are used above the sloping roof as exterior wall facing for the upper part of the auditorium-gymnasium.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Central Valley Construction Co., Inc., New Market, general contractor, foundations, masonry, carpentry; Plecker Brothers, Inc., Millboro, excavating; Moore's Ready-Mix, Greenbank, W. Va., concrete; Butler Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Mo., steel (rigid frame), roofing (aluminum sheets); Augusta Steel Corp. (Republic), Verona, windows, steel doors & bucks; Valley Glass Co., Harrisonburg, glazing.

Others were: Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., Charlottesville, structural (glazed) tile, ceramic tile, terrazzo; G. A. Larget Construction Co., Inc., Harrisonburg, weatherstripping; Manson & Utley, Inc., Richmond, insulation & acoustical; Custom Tile & Carpet, Inc., Harrisonburg, resilient tile; A. P. Hubbard, Wholesale Lumber, Greensboro, N. C., wood flooring; Holsinger Lumber Co., Inc., Staunton, millwork; Trumbo Electric, Inc., Broadway, electrical work; Riddleberger Brothers, Inc., Harrisonburg, plumbing, heating & ventilating; and Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., Richmond, hardware.

To tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1970
THE LIBRARY which is currently under construction is the latest addition to the Patrick Henry College campus. The two-story building is designed to accommodate approximately 50,000 volumes. The design of the building is such that additions may be made to the building without disruption of appearances or services.

The new library building is expected to be completed in the early spring. The entire facility is climate-controlled. The plans include a ramp at the entrance and an elevator within the building to aid handicapped students. The elevator opens on the basement floor to a loading ramp which will facilitate the handling of books and supplies to and from the building.

The facility provides for the housing of a private library which has been donated to the college. Reading carrels are provided for individual student study on each floor. Private student listening rooms and student seminar rooms are provided.

At the present time the college is using part of one of the existing buildings for temporary library space.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

From Roanoke were: Creative Construction & Development Corp., general contractor; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., windows, steel doors & bucks; and Binswanger Glass Co., aluminum doors & frames.

Martinsville firms were: Williams Ready-Mixed Concrete, excavating, concrete; Helms Roofing Corp., roofing; Martinsville Iron & Steel Co., Inc., handrails; Larry's Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; and Prillaman & Pace, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning & heating.

Others were: Valley Steel Corp., Salem, steel; Danville Lumber & Mfg. Co., Danville, paneling & millwork; Hite Tile Co., Collinsville, ceramic tile; Dominion Elevator Co., Inc., Salem, elevator; and Contract Hardware Co., Lynchburg, hardware.
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A 30,000 square foot contemporary office building, this facility was designed to house the Virginia facilities of an Engineering, Architecture, Planning and Surveying firm. This is the first building designed by this firm since entering into the practice of architecture in 1969. Offices for 150 open off a two-story landscaped court; computer and survey offices occupy the lower floor which is also largely glazed.

Located along a high speed highway the building is raised above a landscaped plaza. Since it will be viewed from rapidly moving autos, the use of strong horizontal planes and deep re-
cesses allow the form to be unusually easily perceived.

Materials are predominantly buff precast concrete and bronze tinted glass with bronze mullions. Heating and air conditioning are provided by incremental perimeter units and a supplementary interior system. Lighting is recessed in the acoustical ceiling.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

Kettler Brothers, Inc., Washington, D.C., general contractor; also, Peter Gordon Company, waterproofing; Tanner Company, weatherstripping; and James A. Cassidy Co., Inc., Modernfold partitions. From Arlington were: Arlington Iron Works, Inc., steel; Walter Truland Corp., lighting fixtures and electrical work; Perrin & Martin, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating, and ventilating; and Hardware Contractors, hardware. Alexandria firms: Virginia Concrete, concrete; Anning-Johnson Co., roof deck; Twin-R-Decorators, painting; Marty's Floor Covering Co., resilient tile; Alexandria Lumber Corp., millwork & handrails. Rickard Masonry, Falls Church, masonry; Associated Glass, Inc., Fairfax, window walls & glazing.

Others were: R. D. Bean Co., Glenn Dale, Md., roofing; Anning-Johnson Co., Melrose Park, Ill., acoustical; Standard Art, Marble & Tile Co., Inc., Landover, Md., ceramic tile; Liskey Aluminum Co., Glen Burnie, Maryland, elevated floor. Maryland Cast Stone did stone work, Potomac Co. did insulation and plaster and Fairland Excavating did excavating.

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NOVEMBER 1970 PAGE EIGHTY-THREE
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New Ethics Approved

- New Standards of Ethical Practice for 24,500 of the nation's 32,000 registered architects were approved at the September Board of Director's meeting of The American Institute of Architects, it was announced by AIA President Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA. He said the Standards would be effective November 1st. They are being published for distribution to AIA's member architects. Delegates to the June AIA Convention in Boston gave tentative approval to the new ethics with the provision that additional, minor revisions should be made and final review and approval given by legal counsel and the Board at its September meeting.

Two of the Standards, dealing with fees and involvement in contracting, which have been of considerable interest to members and others, are:

"#6—An architect shall represent truthfully and clearly to his prospective client or employer his qualifications and capabilities to perform services. After being selected for his professional qualifications, an architect shall reach an agreement with his client or employer as to the nature and extent of the services he will provide and his compensations.

"#7—An architect shall not undertake any activity or employment, have any significant financial or other interest, or accept any contribution, if it would reasonably appear that such activity, employment, interest or contribution could compromise his professional judgment or prevent him from serving the best interest of his client or employer."

The Board in June approved most of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards legislative guidelines which call for major reforms in the licensing and registration of the nation's architects. However, action on certain ones was deferred until a review of them could be made by the Interprofessional Commission on Environmental Design. ICED recommended that any legislation resulting from the guidelines clearly indicate that it "does not restrict the practice of engineering as set forth in the engineering registration act of the state nor limit nor restrict the practice of landscape architecture or planning as customarily prac-
ticed by those professions." The AIA Board approved this modification and other minor changes and recommended that NCARB adopt the proposed amendments.

The Board also:
* was advised that AIA President Allen had written to President Nixon to indicate AIA interest and cooperation in the president's recommendation that a design competition among architectural students be held for creative development of Washington, D.C.'s Mall in advance of the 1976 Bi-Centennial; President Nixon was asked to include in the competition professional architects, landscape architects, planners, and students in these disciplines, as teams to propose more detailed developments of the design concepts.
* recommended strongly that when permanent structures are to be erected in connection with the Bi-Centennial that they not be replicas of existing historical structures, or try to represent architecture of a historical period, but instead be designed in the idiom or tradition of the region in which they are to be located,
* heard a special report from Nathaniel A. Owings, FAIA, chairman of a special steering committee working in coordination with AIA's Task Force on Professional Responsibility to Society, to map plans for future involvement of AIA members in professional responsibility activities,
* approved a preliminary Statement on Research Policy which calls for establishment of a Research Advisory Panel including architects and members from related design fields; the Statement indicates that AIA will not engage in original-investigation research but will use its resources to encourage appropriate government agencies, universities, and organizations to do so,
* reviewed a paper on conversion to the Metric system by architects to be presented at the U.S. Metric Study Conference on Construction in Washington in October,
* was advised by Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, Chairman of the New Headquarters Committee, that bids will be received in December for the proposed new AIA headquarters in Washington, D.C., and a determination made then concerning construction plans, movement to temporary quarters, and demolition of the current headquarters, and
* met with Gordon Arnott, President of the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada, and representatives of the Mexican Society of Architects, to work toward an increased interchange of ideas between the architectural societies of the three nations.

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Middle Atlantic Regional Director of AIA and Mrs. Grigg.

Walter Nexsen, former Virginia Chapter President, with Merrill C. Lee, FAIA.

John Wilson, Virginia AIA President, at reception.

Mrs. Charles C. Justice and Mrs. William C. Noland.

Marcellus Wright, Jr., former Middle Atlantic Director, AIA; and Milton Grigg, FAIA, present Middle Atlantic Director, AIA; with Merrill C. Lee, former AIA Regional Director.

Merrill C. Lee, FAIA, receives the Noland Award for Marcellus Wright, Jr. with Mrs. Noland looking on.

AIA MEETING
SHERATON-FREDERICKSBURG
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to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1970

PAGE EIGHTY-SEVEN
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NANCY HANKS IS HONORED BY ARCHITECTS

- Miss Nancy Hanks, Chairman of the National Endowment for the Arts and the National Council on the Arts, was honored at a reception sponsored by The American Institute of Architects and the AIA Foundation. She was welcomed to historic Octagon House, headquarters of the national professional society of architects, by AIA Executive Vice President William L. Slayton.

Miss Hanks has recently returned from Venice where she attended the UNESCO-sponsored, first international conference on cultural policies. She was the head of the six-member U.S. delegation.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of Duke University, Miss Hanks previously served as executive secretary of the Special Studies Project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund, was a member of the Museum Needs Committee, and held several government positions prior to her appointment to the National Council on the Arts.

MARSHALL IS APPOINTED JUROR

- Norfolk architect William Marshall, Jr., immediate past president of the Virginia Chapter, AIA, has been appointed to the jury of the 1970 American Institute of Architects—Naval Facilities Engineering Command Awards program.

The purpose of the biennial awards program, established in 1968, is to promote excellence in architectural design of projects constructed for the U.S. Navy or other Government agency. Emphasis is placed on entries exhibiting excellence in function, economy, and environmental harmony, thus depicting distinguished execution of a complex program.

Serving with Mr. Marshall on the jury will be: Charles W. Moore, FAIA, Essex, Conn., chairman; Edward G. Grafton, AIA, Coral Gables, Fla., and Dan Childress, Eugene, Ore., student observer. They met at national AIA headquarters in September to review the entries.

ARCHITECTS SERVICES DON'T COST - - - THEY PAY!
Conway Named AIA Research Director

Donald Conway, AIA, has been appointed Director of Research to advance the expanded education and research programs of The American Institute of Architects.

William L. Slayton, AIA Executive Vice President, announced the Conway appointment and noted that the newly created position is one of the steps AIA is taking to distribute knowledge about environmental solutions, encourage new research, and train architectural researchers.

Conway, who is 39 and was born in Brooklyn, N.Y., is a registered architect in Illinois and a 1961 graduate in architecture from the University of Florida. He also attended Brooklyn College, California Polytechnic, and Northwestern University.

Before joining AIA, Conway held the posts of Senior Research Staff Member, Director of Environmental Control, Manager of Building Systems, and Manager of Architectural Construction for U.S. Gypsum Co. in Chicago.

"The tip of the iceberg in architectural research is beginning to show and the iceberg is a new environmental science," noted Conway. "We will be searching out research findings, distributing them to AIA members, schools and research organizations, and encouraging the training of researchers in the 93 schools of architecture in this country," he added. "Our professional organization—the AIA—must encourage environmental research for the good of the profession and the nation," Conway said. "In the past, architectural research has been limited" and this fact has reduced the number of architectural educators and the size, funds, and effectiveness of the schools of architecture and their ability to deliver solutions to urban problems, he noted.

Conway will hunt out research from all related disciplines and firms both here and abroad and in research organizations as well as schools. "We welcome information about current research and experience from architects, firms, and others," he said.

Conway will report to James E. Ellison, Administrator of the Department of Education and Research.
AIA Says DOD Test Not in Public Interest

The President of The American Institute of Architects warned AIA’s more than 20,000 members that a current Department of Defense test for a new method of selecting architects and engineers is against the public interest.

Rex Whitaker Allen, FAIA, of San Francisco, in a letter to AIA members said the one-year test at the Sacramento, Calif. office of the Corps of Engineers and the Charleston, S. C. office of the Naval Facilities Engineering Command will encourage price competition and “lower levels of service” to the public.

“As a result of our careful study, . . . we believe that members of The American Institute of Architects should seriously consider the damaging implications of participating in what we believe to be an ill-conceived new method of procuring professional design services,” Allen wrote.

The AIA President enclosed copies of a Department of Defense news release reporting the test, which started Sept. 1, and a news release criticizing the test issued by the Committee on Federal Procurement of Architectural-Engineering Services, composed of six professional societies including AIA.

At Sacramento and Charleston, the DOD units will require “technical” proposals plus separate price proposals from firms already qualified by DOD to offer services to the Government.

“The AIA believes that to require architects and engineers to submit proposed design solutions in order to be considered for Federal work is an unfair burden on the design professional . . . It is unreasonable to expect an architect or engineer to perform a substantial amount of his work without remuneration simply on the chance that he may get a job,” Allen added.

“We point out that a design concept is an integral part of the total building solution arrived at only after careful study, programming and analysis. To require sketches of proposed design solutions from architects and engineers before a detailed program is agreed upon by the client and the design professional . . . is contrary to standards of practice” which safeguard the public, Allen added.

“Furthermore, we are convinced that to require price competition for architectural and engineering services will invariably result in the cost of those
services becoming the dominant factor in the selection process," Allen said.

"Since lower prices come from lower levels of service, we believe the client, in this case the Federal Government representing the public, will be the ultimate loser," he said.

Allen said AIA also has reason to believe that "coupling the preparation of a technical proposal with an estimate of the cost of design services will result in an overall increase" in cost of A-E services due to extra work which may have to be repeated and modified later.

The Department of Defense last year retained 1,000 architect and engineer firms at a total cost of around $87 million for design work on military installations.

To insure the best return on this investment, Congress has traditionally insisted that the most qualified architects and engineers be selected for Government work subject to negotiation of fair and reasonable fees. The House Government Operations Committee on August 12 this year reported favorably a bill by Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Tex.) confirming this professional negotiation procedure for A-E services.

"Emphasis on qualifications and competence in the relatively inexpensive design stage is essential to insure economy in the much more costly construction and operation stages," pointed out Elmer K. Timby, chairman of the Committee on Federal Procurement of A-E Services. Timby is a Princeton, N.J. civil engineer.

AIA Appoints Meltzer Convention Manager

Daniel Meltzer has been named convention and conference manager for The American Institute of Architects, according to an announcement by AIA Executive Vice President William L. Slayton.

Meltzer for the past year has been directing AIA's Professional Development Program which offers continuing education courses for practicing architects. He will assume management of the annual AIA convention plus arrangements for a wide variety of other programs.

Next summer's convention in Detroit—June 20-24—is expected to draw more than 5,000 architects and other persons. Meltzer's logistical responsibilities include the annual Products Exhibit held with the convention.

The Professional Education Program will be conducted by the new Department of Research and Education, administered by James E. Ellison.

Meltzer, 50, lives at 822 Hopewood Road, Pikesville, Md., a suburb of Baltimore. He was educated in Brooklyn and at the University of Maryland and was commander of field medical troops in World War II and Korean War combat zones, retiring as an Army Lieutenant Colonel. He joined AIA in May 1969 to direct the Institute's Barrier-Free Architecture Program which held 10 workshops around the nation to stimulate design of buildings accessible to the physically handicapped.
Hastings Challenges Producers to Make “Hard Choices”

- Robert F. Hastings, FAIA, First Vice President (President-Elect) of The American Institute of Architects, told the annual convention of the Producers’ Council meeting in Atlanta that businessman who have the courage, the faith, and the insight to make some hard choices hold the key to the nation’s—and their own—survival.

Speaking in Atlanta, Hastings said, “Too often in the past, the pattern has been that a going company with a successful product loses out to a new company because the older organization does not have the courage to make decisions about product change, about attitudes toward our society, and about its role as a producer/citizen.

Hastings cited architecture as a profession that was in the midst of radically changing the process by which buildings get created. He said that the old, linear pattern of client, architect, and general contractor was being changed to one that more clearly meets the functional pattern of Project Management, Planning, and Production. These three skills are now equally involved in the Decision, the Design, and the Delivery phases of the building process, he said.

If producers are going to play a meaningful role in this changed process, said Hastings, they are going to have to become involved earlier in the Decision phase. “You may have to concentrate on marketing a highly qualified technical problem-solving service instead of a fixed product line. Your products may be merely part of your problem-solving tools.”

Hastings told the group that a method must be found for selecting major product producers early enough so that products could be developed, tested, priced, and manufactured while the design of the building was being developed. Such a method, he said, will lead to bidding or negotiating performance contracts that will include product development, pricing, testing, manufacturing, coordinating delivery to precise schedules, and, finally, guaranteeing the system or sub-system in place.

But, Hastings reminded the audience that the hard choices they faced as producers were dwarfed by the hard choices they faced as producer/citizens. “Our social and political priorities will have greater effect on our businesses than any mechanical or marketing concerns. We can have anything we want in this nation, but we can’t have everything we want. What will we choose?” He then listed:

- Will we pay the subsidies to give everyone a free choice of housing?
- Do we really want to rebuild our cities?
- Will we pay the economic price to eliminate pollution?
- Do we believe that everyone should have a minimum income?
- Will we sacrifice today in order to build a better tomorrow?
- What is the proper role of government in business?
- What set of moral values will we uphold and pass on?

Mr. Hastings concluded, “These are among the hard choices to be made. Do we have the courage to make them?”

AIA Appoints Staff To Help Community Development Centers

- Vernon A. Williams has joined the national staff of The American Institute of Architects to help advance Community Development/Design Centers which are operating in more than 40 cities.

Williams, whose background includes work with the city of Chicago and advocacy planning in neighborhoods, will serve as Director of AIA’s Community Development/Design Center Services.

He will concentrate on generating funds from federal government and national institutions plus local foundations to help the CDCs already operating in around 50 neighborhoods. He will also seek to help establish and fund new CDCs.

A relatively new development in city life, CDCs are vehicles in which citizens can participate and direct the planning and architectural development of their communities. Architects and other design professionals are retained—often as volunteers—to provide technical assistance. The AIA national convention last June in Boston gave a strong endorsement to participation of its members in the expansion of CDC efforts.

“Too often and for too long, architects, planners and public agencies, have ignored the needs and desires of the minorities and the poor,” said Williams. “This country is guaranteed to decay and oppression which infest many urban areas,” said Williams. “Our programs deal with the fact that...
you can't apply band-aids to a cancer; you've got to kill the cancer in order to cure the disease. By this we mean that although CDCs' primary concerns are of architecture and planning, their programs must also address themselves to all of the basic issues which confront community lifestyle—health, education, local political structures and welfare."

At AIA, Williams will also be involved in the COBAS (Council of Black Architectural Schools), Equal Opportunities and Creative Economics programs of the Institute.

Williams is a graduate in architecture from the University of Illinois. He attended public schools in Chicago and as a founder of the Black Architects Collaborative worked in the Garfield and Kenwood-Oakland neighborhoods to aid citizen planning. He also worked for the city of Chicago in the city architect and traffic engineering offices.

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VIRGINIA RECORD
Boleii Elected By NSCP

Ben H. Bolen, commissioner of parks for Virginia, has been elected president of the National Conference on State Parks in Myrtle Beach, S.C. His term is for two years.

Bolen is the only Virginian ever to hold the post. The NCSP is made up of park officials and lay members from all 50 states and several Canadian provinces.

In accepting the office, Bolen said the National Conference will intensify its efforts to preserve open space as a part of strong state park systems, as well as providing wholesome outdoor recreation opportunities to meet the leisure-time needs of America's growing population.

PROFESSIONAL WEEK IN VIRGINIA

November 1-7, 1970

Those engaged in the professions in Virginia strive to contribute in countless ways to the welfare and advancement of our Commonwealth through their personal services to individuals, groups and government.

The Virginia Association of Professions, which includes those engaged in the pursuits of medicine, architecture, engineering, dentistry, pharmacy, law, accountancy, and veterinary medicine has designated the first week in November as "Professional Week in Virginia."

This is being done in an endeavor to call to the attention of the citizens of our Commonwealth the outstanding contributions being made by members of the various professions through their own societies and the Virginia Association of Professions, which speaks with a united voice for these eight major professions.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION

Virginia's professional men and women render incalculable services to our citizens.

Through their pursuits in law, medicine, architecture, engineering, and accountancy, their contributions to our welfare and the betterment of humanity have been immeasurable.

The Virginia Association of Professions has designated the period November 1-7, 1970, as Professional Week in Virginia, and I call this observance to the attention of all our people.

Signed: A. Linwood Holton
Governor
October 19, 1970

Witnesses: (L. to R. above)
Dr. John D. Beall of the Virginia State Dental Association
Dr. J. Asa Shield of the Medical Society of Virginia
Edward E. Lane of the Virginia State Bar Association
I. Russell Berkness of the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers
Carl E. Bain of the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association
Richard N. Anderson, Jr., of the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects

Members of the Virginia Association of Professions celebrated "Professional Week in Virginia" the first week of November, culminating with its 6th annual meeting at The Boar's Head Inn, Charlottesville, on November 7th. Governor Holton was guest speaker at the banquet.
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VIRGINIA RECORD
A NEW CONCEPT OF COMPOSITE DESIGN

The Cabin Creek Luxury Apartments now under construction on Gaskins Road in Richmond, utilize a completely new system for floor and roof construction. These apartments, designed by David Warren Hardwicke and Partners, are being built by A. Alexander, one of the leading builders and developers in the Richmond area.

The new method of floor construction employed is unique because for the first time it incorporates SPAN JOIST with galvanized corrugated steel and Lite-Crete (light weight concrete). The roof is constructed of SPAN JOIST, plywood and built up roof.

SPAN JOIST, developed by Sanford Industries, Pompano Beach, Florida and manufactured by Miller Manufacturing Company, Inc., of Richmond, combine wood and steel to permit long spans with minimum depths from common lumber. The product delivers the strength, uniformity and dependability of steel. Steel is used in the tension webs between the chords and in the unique laminated reinforcing strips, which are attached to the bottom chord. The reinforcing steel strips provide maximum strength and minimum deflection by a pre-stressing action which changes the characteristics of the joist.

By eliminating load bearing partitions, the architect is allowed considerable design flexibility, making custom design easily possible. Conduit, air conditioning and heating ducts, and plumbing may be run in both directions through the SPAN JOIST which greatly reduces job site labor costs. SPAN JOIST also permit the elimination of beams, lally columns and concrete bearing pads. A quality engineered product, factory fabricated, SPAN JOIST offers structural integrity, economy and ease of erection and is a product accepted by all the major building code agencies.

SPAN JOIST offers nailable surface—top and bottom chord for floor and ceiling application—and are available in long spans and in depths from 9 to 36 inches according to Miller Manufacturing Company of Richmond.

Lite-Crete, Inc. of Roanoke, attaches a galvanized steel corrugated form to the wood top chord of the SPAN JOIST with double headed nails. This system was developed and tested by Sanford Industries of Pompano Beach, Florida, and Lite-Crete, Inc.

Ready-mix cement is furnished by Massey Concrete Corporation of Richmond. Lite-Crete, Inc. injects into it a pre-formed foam to reduce the concrete cellular and to reduce its weight 40%. The purpose of this foam is not only to reduce the weight, but also cellular concrete has the effect of baffling impact and airborne sound transmission. This new composite floor system is incombustible and contributes to the rigidity of the structure and insures a level floor. Lite-Crete, Inc. uses a special pump to apply the concrete which is finished in the conventional manner. This is the first time in this area that a combination of SPAN JOIST, steel form and Lite-Crete have been used. Sanford Industries have successfully used SPAN JOIST in apartment projects and commercial buildings nationally for years. Lite-Crete, Inc. has placed some three million feet of sound insulating concrete on apartments in Virginia, North and South Carolina.
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VIRGINIA RECORD
Use of a rented helicopter to show prospective building sites to industrial clients has proved a worthwhile innovation for the Fairfax County Industrial Authority in Virginia. Left, above, Russell G. Hanson, Executive Director of the Authority, discusses flight plans with an industrial representative prior to takeoff from Triangle Airways in nearby Falls Church. And at right, flying high in a helicopter over Tyson’s Corner, an industrial client gets a good look at construction of the new TRW, Inc. building enroute to one of the sites he is considering for location of his firm in Fairfax County. A Fairfax County Industrial Authority spokesman rides along to identify landmarks and major highway routes for the prospect. Noting the competition for plant locations in the metropolitan Washington, D.C. area, William S. Hoofnagle, chairman of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, has described the aerial program as “a very useful tool in our efforts.” (Photos by Arvin A. Daniels)
Laboratories Merge
- A merger between Commonwealth Laboratory Inc. of Richmond and Nardin Laboratory, Greenville, S.C., has been announced by Edwin Cox III, President of Commonwealth.

Long active in environmental engineering, Commonwealth is currently heavily engaged in the measurement and abatement of air and water pollution. Nardin Laboratory specializes in water treatment and pollution control—both biological and chemical. Nardin Laboratory will continue to operate under the direction of Waller H. Nardin, its present director, serving clients in the Carolinas and Georgia.

Camille Scars Are Healing in State
- Over one year after Hurricane Camille devastated a huge portion of Virginia, many of the scars still remain. But many of the 200 miles of highways that were washed out or obliterated by landslides now are as good as, or better than, before the storm struck.

The hurricane smashed Virginia the night of August 19, 1969, causing more than $100 million in damages. The Virginia Department of Highways estimated damages to roads and bridges at more than $19 million; it's now expected to be just about $20 million.

There were 201 miles of road impassable immediately after the storm. By October, at least temporary access had been established to all points in the state.

Much restoration work remains for the Highway Department and the contractors it employs for the task, but with the exception of some water crossings that still require detours, the flood-damaged highway systems are in service throughout the state.

The most important traffic artery struck by the storm was US 29, one of Virginia's major north-south routes. It had 60 blockages in a distance of 18 miles—30 landslides and 30 washouts in Nelson and Amherst Counties. Work on its repair began August 21.

Along a three-mile portion south of Woods Mill, the Rockfish River and Davis and Muddy Creeks had washed away whole sections of highway, severely damaged what was left, and strewn all of it with debris.

By August 28, US 29 had been opened from Lynchburg to Lovingston, seven miles south of Woods Mill, with use restricted to local traffic and flood relief vehicles.

South of Woods Mill, repairs varied from total replacement to repaving to debris removal. By September 12, two of the four lanes from Woods Mill to Lovingston had been reopened to normal traffic.

On September 29, less than six weeks after the storm, all four lanes were in use. The off-roadway work remained.

The other main primary routes with flood damage were VA 56 and VA 151. From the intersection with VA 151 west, VA 56 was unusable for about 17 miles—half destroyed, the rest inaccessible. One-way trails were opened by early September, and full service was restored gradually.

VA 151 had sections of highway scoured from the sides of Brents Mountain. One-way trails were opened by early September, and the road was back in full service by the end of the month.

Early reports indicated more than 100 bridges destroyed. After the waters receded, many of these were found to be usable at once or after restoration of the approaches; but 94 still were out of service until some kind of replacement could be made.

Of the 76 secondary bridges knocked out, 63 now have been replaced—by new bridges, culverts or pipes—and the replacements are as good as the destroyed facilities or better.

Of the 19 primary bridges put out of service, permanent repairs have been made to five. For six others, it was a matter of restoring approaches, and they are in service. The other eight have had temporary repairs; the Highway Department expects that contracts for permanent restoration of six of these will be awarded soon. Permanent restoration of the other two will come later, in connection with additional dual-laning of US 29 in Albemarle County.

The primary roads have been restored to a smooth, usable condition, but many of them need to be strengthened. That will be accomplished before winter. Permanent shoulder work

(Please turn to page 108)

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VIRGINIA RECORD
STEEL INDUSTRY TO HONOR DESIGNERS OF HOUSING, HIGH-RISE, LOW-RISE AND PUBLIC WORKS STRUCTURES

For the first time, housing will be judged as a separate category in the structures section of the 1970-1971 Design In Steel Award Program, American Iron and Steel Institute has announced. Other structures categories include high-rise construction, low-rise construction and public works construction.

Designers, architects, engineers and artists who are interested in possible international recognition for their work have until January 29, 1971, to send in entries.

Two awards will be offered in each of the four structures categories—one for best design in steel and one for best engineering in steel.

The Design In Steel Award Program is sponsored by American Iron and Steel Institute to give recognition to designers, architects, engineers and artists for their creative uses of steel and to help develop a better understanding of steel's versatility.

Here are details on the four structures categories:

- **Housing** includes individual dwelling units, duplexes, high- and low-rise apartment buildings, prefabricated or modular housing and their components.
- **High-rise construction** includes structures of more than four stories—offices, apartments, hotels, government buildings, theaters, libraries, schools, exhibition structures, manufacturing and components of any of the above.
- **Low-rise construction** includes structures of four stories or less or building products and structural components of such—manufacturing plants, offices, service stations, churches, hospitals, recreational centers, airport terminals, stores and shopping centers.
- **Public works construction** includes structures or components (except buildings) erected primarily for governmental or public service—bridges, elevated highways, military installations, transportation facilities, public or private utilities such as power plants, harbor facilities, stadiums, monuments and components of such.

Individuals or teams of design professionals practicing in the Americas are eligible for the awards. Winners, selected by a jury of leading professionals, will be honored at a recognition dinner in New York City in April 1971.

Twelve noted professionals—three designers, three engineers, three architects and three experts in contemporary art—make up the jury for the 1970-1971 program. Submissions are limited to structures completed after January 1, 1968, or components initially offered for sale after January 1, 1968.

The biennial Design In Steel Award Program is recognized as the largest designer program in the country, and the most recent program drew 770 entries. The 1970-1971 program also will offer awards in these additional categories:

- Agricultural equipment; appliances, housewares and household equipment; business equipment; educational equipment; environmental enhancement and control equipment; furniture and furnishings; industrial equipment; medical and scientific equipment; transportation; and art in steel.

Entry forms and information are available from: Director, Design In Steel Award Program, 201 East 42 Street, New York, New York 10017.

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NOVEMBER 1970
PERKINSON SUCCEEDS MEONI AT HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT

Charles L. Meoni, who directed the programming and scheduling office for the Virginia Department of Highways, retired July 31, and has been succeeded by Herbert R. Perkinson, Jr., an assistant traffic and planning engineer.

Meoni's highway career has spanned 45 years, during which he rose from draftsman to a position in which he has prepared recommended fund allocations and schedules for all of the projects built thus far on Virginia's interstate and arterial highway networks.

Perkinson, 50, is a Richmond native. He was educated at John Marshall High School and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and joined the Department as an engineering draftsman in 1939.

He has been assigned to the traffic and planning division since 1946, and has been an assistant traffic and planning engineer for the past 14 years. In...
this capacity, he has directed most of
the Department's long-range highway
needs studies, and has been engaged in
developing plans for the arterial, rural
primary and Appalachian highway pro-
grams.
Perkinson, a captain in the Corps of
Engineers during World War II, is
married to the former Patricia Wood-
bury Royal of Middlesex County, and
they are the parents of a daughter and
son.

Mrs. Pennington Joins
Ad Agency

Mrs. Pennington was formerly adver-
tising copywriter for a nationwide tele-
vision and appliance retail chain, based
in Richmond. She moved to this city
from Lynchburg where she was news
reporter and assistant editor for the
Daily Advance.
The mother of two children, she is
a member of St. Paul's Episcopal
Church and edits the church's monthly
Newsletter.
Mrs. Pennington majored in fine arts
at the University of North Carolina,
Greensboro, and studied graphic design
at Virginia Commonwealth University.

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Annual Specifications Competition

- The Construction Specifications Institute, Washington, D.C., has announced details of the Annual Specifications Competition which is held to promote its objective of improving specification practices by recognizing merit. The competition, open to members and non-members of the Institute, is the only one of its kind held for those engaged in specification practices and each year attracts an outstanding number of impressive entries.

Entries must be submitted by the individual who was directly and primarily responsible for the preparation of the entry for a firm that is permitted, by law, to undertake professional architectural, engineering or construction-related planning work.

The Specifications Competition is judged as 15 separate categories to permit each entry to compete with similar works. The categories which cover a full range of construction are as follows:

A. Schools and Educational Buildings and Facilities.
B. Public Buildings, including Administrative, Zoos, Museums, Planetaria, Airport Terminal Buildings, Bus Terminals, Libraries, etc.
C. Commercial Buildings, including Office Buildings, Shopping Centers, Retail Buildings, Banks, Hotels, Motels, etc.
D. Institutional Buildings including Hospitals and Nursing Homes, Prisons, etc.
E. Industrial Buildings, including Factories, Bottling Plants, etc.
F. Churches, Theatres, Auditoriums, etc., where public assemblies.
G. Coliseums, Stadia, Grandstands, Natatoriums, etc.
H. Apartment Buildings, Housing Projects, Convents, Rectories, etc.
I. Individual Residences.
J. Civil Engineering Projects covering Means of Transportation, including, but not limited to, Highways, Bridges, Tunnels, Airfields, Railroads, Subways and Missile Sites.
K. Civil Engineering Projects covering Harbor Works, including, but not limited to, Wharves, Piers, and Bulkheads; Harbor Improvements, Shipyards; Floating and Graving Dry Docks.
L. Civil Engineering Projects covering Sanitary Engineering Works, including but not limited to, Reservoirs; Water Distribution Systems; Canals and Aqueducts; Water Purification Plants; Sewage Treatment Plants; Incinerators; Industrial Waste Treatment Plants.
M. Mechanical Engineering Projects covering any mechanical project where architectural and structural work are only incidental to project.
N. Electrical Engineering, Power Generating and Distribution Projects where architectural and structural work are only incidental to project.
O. Landscaping and Site Improvements.

Formal presentation of award certificates will be made at the CSI Annual Meeting and Convention in Anaheim, California, June 7-9, 1971. First-place winning entries will also be on display at the meeting.

The entire set of rules and regulations concerning the competition are published in the September 1970 issue of the Institute's monthly magazine, The CONSTRUCTION SPECIFIER.

Better Housing Can Increase Wood Sales

Wood Council Tells W.W.P.A. Meeting

- Dramatic changes in the way homes are designed, built and placed on the land provide the wood products industry with a great opportunity to increase use of its products, according to John Anderson, vice president of American Wood Council.

Speaking at the fall meeting of the Western Wood Products Association at the Camelback Inn in Phoenix, Sept. 16, Mr. Anderson said “the conventional single family home as we have known it is sick, if not dead. In its place are a growing number of groupings of new kinds of homes called patio houses, villas, clusters and zero lot line houses placed on the land to enhance human values and add to the quality of life.”

Mr. Anderson told the gathering of wood products executives that the American Wood Council has recognized the marketing potential for wood in the new open space communities since it was founded a year and a half ago. He said the Council has encouraged wood use in these developments through promotional assistance. In some cases, the Council has been a co-sponsor of demonstration communities.

Presidential Support Urged

During National Forest Products Week, Mr. Anderson said, the indus-
try, through American Wood Council would urge President Nixon to publicly endorse the need for quality as well as quantity in meeting the nation's housing needs.

"When housing production is finally unleashed, there will be a great temptation to repeat what happened after World War Two," Mr. Anderson said. "We want to encourage the alternatives to putting up anything and everything as quickly as possible with little or no concern about the effect on the land, the economy and people's lives.

"We're working to identify wood with innovative developments that compliment the land upon which they are placed," he said. "We hope they will replace the tracts of side-by-side 'cookie-cutter' homes, strung out in endless and mindless rows across the suburban scape," he explained.

Mr. Anderson showed several examples of innovative residential communities from every part of the country pointing out how wood products have played an important design role in each.

"In many cases, this new kind of housing design means wood products are now being used in what have been traditionally brick markets," he said, citing Atlanta, Ga., and Washington, D.C. as examples. "By providing more than 'just housing,' these innovative developers have prospered during the general housing slump." Mr. Anderson said the Wood Council's program in support of better housing is an industry-wide effort. He said representatives of the Council's member associations, including WWPA, have helped uncover innovative housing developments and have participated in the development of supportive promotional programs.

Mr. Anderson is president of Olympic Stain, a division of Comerco, Inc., Seattle, Wash. The American Wood Council is an alliance of 13 wood trade associations with headquarters in Chevy Chase, Md.

Freeburg Appointed Director of Development
By Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger

- Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger, Architects, Engineers and Planners of Alexandria, announce the appointment of Charles R. Freeburg as Director of Development. Prior to his association with VVKR, Mr. Freeburg served as a Principal in Charles R. Freeburg Associates in Dallas, Texas, from 1955-1963; Regional Architect with Health Grants Program of the U.S. Public Health Service, 1963-1966; Project Architect for Hospital Projects with Schmidt, Garden & Erickson in Chicago, 1968; Project Coordinator with George S. Dahl, Architects and Engineers in Dallas, 1969; and, most recently, Director of the Hospital and Health Facilities Department with Harwood K. Smith and Partners, also of Dallas.

A corporate member of the Dallas Chapter of the AIA and the Texas Society of Architects, Mr. Freeburg received his Bachelor of Science in Architecture from the University of Kansas in 1949.

Standley Appointed by Rochester Corporation

- Cleaver M. Standley, of Meadville, Pa., has been appointed controller of The Rochester Corporation, of Culpeper, a leading manufacturer of wire rope and electro-mechanical cables and cable systems, according to President Ralph H. DeRubbo.

Mr. Standley joins Rochester from similar positions with H. K. Porter Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.; GTI Corporation, Meadville, Pa.; Meadow Brook Dairy Co., Erie, Pa.; and with the Welded Products Division of Harischfeger Corp., Charlottesville.

Rochester, a subsidiary of Pauley Petroleum Inc., of Los Angeles, markets its products internationally. The company has become a leader in the design and production of sophisticated undersea cables and specially designed connectors.

Following service with the Army Air Corps in World War II, Mr. Standley was graduated from Geneva College, in Beaver Falls, Pa. He is married and has three children.
McCammond is Elected Vice President of VEPCO

- The board of directors of Virginia Electric and Power Company has elected Donald B. McCammond of Greenwich, Connecticut, a vice president of the corporation.

John M. McGurn, chief executive officer of Vepco, in making the announcement, said Mr. McCammond would have responsibility for public relations, public affairs, advertising, government relations and other information services. The functions of the several groups now engaged in these activities will be consolidated in a single major department under Mr. McCammond's direction.

Mr. McGurn said the purpose of this reorganization is to improve the Company's communications to and from the public, and to provide more effective and responsive service to its customers, the community, and the public generally.

"In view of the Company's projected $1.9 billion expansion program in the next five years," Mr. McGurn said, "the consolidation of activities to insure that we are fully informed of the public's interest, and that the public is aware of our plans, is especially timely."

Mr. McCammond, who assumed his new duties at Vepco on September 1, has served as vice president of corporate and public relations and advertising of American Can Company in Greenwich. Prior to that, he was vice president of public relations for Reynolds Metals Company in Richmond.

An accredited member of the Public Relations Society of America, he is also its current chairman of the board and president. A past president of the Society's Old Dominion (Virginia) and New England chapters, he has served as a member of the board of governors of St. Christopher's School, the board of directors of the Children's Home Society of Virginia, Historic Richmond Foundation, Richmond Symphony Orchestra, Deep Run Hunt Club, and as a member of the restoration committee of St. John's Church.

A graduate of Northeastern University Law School, Mr. McCammond is a member of the Massachusetts bar. Before entering the public relations field, he served 14 years as a staff writer of The Christian Science Monitor.

Mr. McCammond and his wife, the former Nancy Day of New Haven, Connecticut, have three children.

Lewis M. Walker, III Named Heart Fund Chairman for 1971

- Lewis M. Walker, III, a Petersburg businessman, has been named 1971 Heart Fund Chairman for Virginia. The announcement was made by the President of Virginia Heart Association, Dr. John C. Watson of Alexandria.

Walker, sales manager for Builders Supply Company of Petersburg, will lead over 35,000 Heart Fund volunteers in the February campaign. He succeeds A. Darden Howe, of Charlottesville as State Campaign Chairman.

A ten-year veteran of the Petersburg Jaycees, Walker is active in many other civic and professional organizations. His activities include membership in the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce, Southside Home Builders Association and Rotary Club, as well as, the Governor's Committee on the Handicapped, and the Governor's Committee on Soil and Water resources. He has served as local Jaycee president, as a National Director and, was the State President of the Virginia Jaycees during 1969-70. His efforts with the Jaycees earned him recognition as the Outstanding State Vice-President during 1967-68. He is presently serving as Chairman of the Board for the Virginia Jaycees.

Walker and his wife, Jacqueline, reside with their children, Edith, Elizabeth, and Lewis, IV, in Petersburg where they attend Second Presbyterian Church.

The Heart Fund campaign is held throughout the nation each February and supports local and national research, community services, and public and professional education.
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NOVEMBER 1970
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and landscaping will begin this fall.

The primary routes, then, have both the roads and bridges in an acceptable condition. Some slides still are in evidence, and are to be cleared from the roadsides.

Two major bridges on secondary roads are being constructed across the James River. The VA 690 bridge at Columbia is being built to replace the flood-damaged structure there at a cost of $677,391.

Both are scheduled for completion by next June. The Columbia bridge is about on schedule; the Howardsville facility is slightly ahead.

A large secondary road restoration project was approved for a contract recently. The rebuilding of VA 608 in Rockbridge County calls for 10.3 miles of 20-foot-wide roadway of improved alignment, four bridges over the South River, a bridge over Irish Creek and three box culverts between Vesuvius and VA 631. It will cost $1,279,864.

Ten other secondary road projects for flood repair have been awarded since July 1, five of them in one contract. Work has been under way on many others, which range in degree of completion from five to 100 per cent.

One project in the almost-finished class is the VA 626 bridge over the Tye River at Norwood. The old bridge was being upgraded when the hurricane struck. So much of the work was destroyed that redesign was required.

Through June 30, the Highway Department had spent $7,072,621 for work in the three counties hardest hit by the storm. The sum included $5,154,030 in Nelson County, $1,256,509 in Rockbridge and $662,032 in Amherst.

The VA 608 project just approved for contract in Rockbridge will more than double the amount of cost for restoration there, and another big project, 11.5 miles of restoration for VA 603, which recently failed to draw a satisfactory bid, will be re-advertised.

The larger projects generally have taken longer to get under way because of preliminary engineering and right-of-way acquisition requirements. At least one bridge won't be replaced at all because of the very low traffic count it had.

But with every month that passes, the state's highways show fewer scars from Camille's battering.

Multimillion Dollar Bottling Plant

Russell R. Brown, chairman of the Board, The American Distilling Company, and J. Frank Alspaugh, director of the Virginia Division of Industrial Development, have announced that the American Distilling Company has made arrangements to have built for its use a bottling plant on a 9.5 acre site in Roslyn Industrial Park in Colonial Heights.

Completion of the 80,000 square-foot one-story masonry building is set for early 1971.

The cost of the land and the building is $4 million and the cost of the machinery $1.5 million.

Executive headquarters for the American Distilling Company are located at 245 Park Avenue, New York.

The firm operates distilleries at Pekin, Illinois and Union City, California and produces Bourbon Supreme, Old American, Stillbrook, Penbrook, Guckenheimer and Town Club bourbons, as well as vodka and gin.

At Pekin, Illinois the company's expansive complex of buildings constitutes one of the largest single distilling operations in the world. The majority of the grain required for the distillery is secured from the heart of the grain country where the distillery is located. From the time the grains are received until the production is barreled and warehoused, the operation is completely automated. At this complex which covers more than 60 acres the whiskey is stored under conditions of carefully controlled temperature and humidity in large warehouses.

The Union City, California plant went into full operation in 1967. It is a model of production efficiency. The strategic location of the plant in the San Francisco-Oakland area better serves the company's expanded western states market and provides a vital link for the firm's growing export market.

Assisting the American Distilling Company officials in selecting the Virginia site was Peter O. Ward, representing the Division of Industrial Development, and W. H. Cardwell, Executive Director for the Appomattox Basin Industrial Development Corporation.

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Founded 1870

PAGE ONE HUNDRED EIGHT
VIRGINIA RECORD
Sheltering Arms' Needs

Sheltering Arms Hospital faces a financial crisis. Medical costs have risen nearly 43% in the last five years. As a result, the hospital's revenues, which are derived almost entirely from contributions and earnings on endowment gifts, no longer meet expenses—despite the fact that administrative costs are less than 3% and volunteers do much of the work.

Mrs. Randolph W. Gunn, Jr., president of the Board of Managers, has announced that Donation Day for the hospital is November 12 (although donations will be appreciated any time). It is necessary to raise $300,000 in donations from the general public in order to meet the increased cost of operation of Sheltering Arms.

Since 1889, Sheltering Arms has been Virginia's only free general hospital. Its patients are not welfare cases. They are individuals from all over the state who ordinarily are self-supporting but are unable to afford the cost of extensive treatment or major illnesses requiring hospitalization. Such persons are admitted to the hospital only upon the recommendations of their attending physicians and after their financial needs have been approved by the Hospital Board.

During the past year the hospital paid for approximately 2,500 outpatient visits and for all the expenses of over 1,000 medical and surgical patients who were admitted. The great majority of these individuals were enabled to return to their homes and families as productive members of society.

Many people will naturally ask why they should support Sheltering Arms now that the Government has launched its tax-supported Medicare and Medicaid programs. To begin with, Medicaid benefits did not become operative in Virginia until July, 1969, and until January 1, 1970 were available only to persons on welfare. Currently, such benefits can be obtained only by individuals in several restricted categories who have less than $2,000 annual income (or $3,300 with three dependents). Because of this, Public Health officials predict that it will be many years before Medicaid actually covers a major portion of the needy. Consequently, Medicaid will have little effect on the hospital's revenues for some time to come—and patients with Medicare and Medicaid benefits now provide only 14% of its revenues.

Sheltering Arms, therefore, must continue to rely on the help and generosity of persons who believe in assisting normally self-supporting individuals in time of crisis. The budget for 1970-71 is $866,400. Of this amount, $566,400 comes from endowment and miscellaneous income. $300,000 in donations must be raised.
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Tuckahoe Veterinary Hospital
(from page 19)

examination rooms adjacent to the waiting area. In event more extensive treatment should be required, the animal would be moved through the pharmacy into the surgery-treatment area, and then either to the runs, if required to stay at the hospital, or out through a separate corridor and exit so that the treated animal will not be exposed to the animals in the waiting room. The complete facility also includes a darkroom, an employee lounge and a private office for consultation.

All floors are finished with a seamless resilient flooring material that turns up at the wall to form a monolithic coved base. Walls in areas that require frequent scrubbing are finished with an epoxy coating. These two items are a tremendous aid in housekeeping and overall cleanliness.

The run and cage area is sound treated with block walls and acoustical ceiling material to control the noise level. The entire building is air conditioned by roof top heat pump units. The runs have a separate system so as not to transfer odors into other areas of the hospital.

Tuckahoe Veterinary Hospital is a fine example of the success that can be achieved by the development of a good program of requirements and the advance planning that is necessary to meet those requirements.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Richmond firms)

Imperial Construction Co., Inc., general contractor; F. G. Pruitt, Inc., excavating; Willis & Willis, Inc., masonry; R. Willison Roofing Co., roofing; Allied Glass Corp., windows & glazing; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., trusses; and W. W. Nash & Son, Inc., painting & plastic wall finish.

Also, E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., weatherstripping; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., insulation, acoustical & plaster; Kitchen Kraft, millwork; J. L. Parker Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; H. C. Gundlach Co., Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware; and American Seamless Floors, Inc., Torginol floor & wall systems.

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PAGE ONE HUNDRED TEN
A large patio adjacent to the main hall is the center of outdoor activities. The building is constructed of masonry bearing walls on spread footings, with bar joist, metal deck and built-up roof. Interior finishes include painted masonry, paneling, and ceramic tile walls; resilient tile, terrazzo and ceramic tile floors; acoustic tile and plaster ceilings. The building is fully air conditioned.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
From Newport News were: Nice Brothers, Inc., general contractor; Glisson Masonry Corp., stone work; Weaver Bros., Inc., millwork and W. E. Vaughn Co., Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating. Norfolk firms were: Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., foundations; Roof Engineering Corp., roofing; Brown & Grist, Inc., windows; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting; Hampton Roads Plastering Co., Inc. plaster; and Door Engineering Corp. steel doors & bucks. From Hampton: Chisman Co., Inc., concrete; Virginia Steel, Inc., steel; Ceramic Tile & Marble Co., ceramic and resilient tile, wood flooring and terrazzo; and P. & W. Electric Co., electrical work.

Others were, from Richmond; Binswanger Glass Company, Inc. glazing; Hanson-Utley, Inc., acoustical; and Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., hardware.
library staff area, work, maintenance and staff support areas.

The library is a two story, reinforced concrete structure with brick and cast stone used as exterior facing materials. A major design feature is the open well in the second floor which unifies the two floors of the building, provides control from the charge desk, and groups the functionally related activities of bibliography, catalogue, periodicals and reference reading. In addition to stack areas, the building contains conference rooms, a special collection library, administrative offices, acquisition, cataloguing and repair rooms and study carrels.

The modular bay frame construction permits full flexibility of partitions and stack areas throughout the building.

Subcontractors and Suppliers
From Norfolk were: W. H. Belanga & Associates, Inc., general contractor excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry and masonry; Tidewater Steel Co., Inc., steel, steel roof deck, prestressed concrete; Roof Engineering Corp., roofing; Ajax Co., Inc., stone work & windows; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., window walls, structural wood & glazing; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., tile & terrazzo; Cam­ postella Building & Supply Co., millwork & steel doors & bucks; J. B. Cross Inc., handrails & lighting fixtures; Coley & Petersen Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating, & ventilating; L. F. Chiselbrook, elevator; and Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., hardware.

Others were: George B. Flowe, painting, plastic wall finish, structural tile (glazed), paneling, waterproofing, weatherstripping, and insulation; and The Howard P. Foley Co., electrical work, both from Newport News. Also, W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., acoustical and resilient tile; and Hollybriar Nursery, Virginia Beach.

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thirds of the height, topped with corrugated plastic siding to provide natural lighting.

The building is structural steel with a built-up roof, 20 year bond, constructed on a slab on grade for the manufacturing area. Portions of the manufacturing area where there could be a fire hazard are sprinkler protected.

The project was planned for expansion at a future date. A loading dock in the rear of the building is served by an overhead crane, and interior crane provides for easy movement of materials.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Lynchburg were: C. L. Lewis & Co., Inc., general contractor; Lawhorne Bros., Inc., paving; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., steel, steel roof deck, roof deck & steel doors; T. B. Dornin-Adams Co., roofing; J. C. Fore, painting; J. W. Coleman, plaster; Luther T. Cress Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Taylor Bros., Inc., millwork; and Bailey-Spencer Hardware Co., Inc., hardware.

Others were: May Bros., Inc., Forest, excavating; Pritchard Paint & Glass Co., Durham, N. C., glazing; Manson & Utley, Inc., Richmond, acoustical & resilient tile; Cooper Electrical Construction Co., Greensboro, N. C., lighting fixtures & electrical work; J. H. Cothran Co., Inc., Altavista, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning & heating; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., Roanoke, hollow metal doors & frames; Worsham Sprinkler Co., Inc., Mechanicsville, fire protection; and Marsteller Corp., Roanoke, limestone sills.
IRBY RESIDENCE
(From page 43)

 temporay living. The kitchen along with the upper level toilet areas directly over provide a central core for the distribution of the cooling, heating and plumbing in a radial arrangement leaving the periphery uncluttered and open.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Blackstone were: Payne Construction Co., general contractor, concrete, window installation, structural wood, carpentry, paneling, insulation; Garrett, Moon & Pool, Inc. excavating; Spain & Williamson, painting; J. B. Irby, millwork; and William G. White, electrical work.

Others were: Clinton Smith, Kenbridge, masonry; Wingfield Roofing & Metal Co., Kenbridge, roofing, insulation, air conditioning & heating; Morgan Millwork Co., Inc., Portsmouth, supplied Andersen windows; Va. Auto Glass Co., Chase City, glazing; Bragg & Francis Tile & Marble, Inc., Richmond, ceramic tile; Harris Mfg. Co., Johnson City, Tenn., wood flooring; H. Leckstoffer's Sons, Richmond, millwork; Evans Contracting & Plumbing, Crewe, plumbing; and Pleasant's Hardware, Richmond, hardware.

NORFOLK AIRPORT
(From page 49)

ing lounges designed for second level bridge loading.

Arriving passengers enter the public waiting lobby from the concourses and move down by escalator to the Baggage Claim Lobby located on the ground level. Automatic baggage claim conveyors are provided to facilitate rapid and convenient baggage claim.

To serve airlines operations requirements a core area on ground level of the Terminal Building is provided. This area consolidates airline passenger ticketing, baggage check-in, baggage make-up, baggage loading and unloading and baggage claim operations in a contiguous area completely separated from passenger traffic with the exception of necessary interface for passenger ticketing and baggage claim. Major functional operations including the interior baggage cart route, ticket counters and baggage handling areas are conceived in a linear fashion to permit future expansion.

The main Terminal Building is a two story post tensioned concrete frame structure with a partial service basement. Exterior finishes include exposed aggregate cast in place and precast concrete and bronze tinted glass in bronze colored aluminum frames. Boarding concourses are steel frame with metal panels and bronze tinted glass. Building equipment includes a televised flight arrival and departure information system, automatic sound modulating announcing and paging system, automatic doors at passenger entrances, 3 elevators, 4 escalators and automatic baggage retrieval equipment. Interior finishes include carpeting for ticketing, baggage claim, lobby, concourse and lounge areas. All principal spaces are air conditioned by dual duct high pressure air system with radiation supplement as large glass areas. Construction will begin in 1971.
enclosure of the pool area. Foundations for the future pool enclosure were included in the original construction phases so that the enclosure can be erected at some future date with a minimum of disruption and damage.

A portion of the Randolph Pool site was formerly a portion of the playground space for the Randolph School which is located in the adjacent block. This area was set aside as a play area for the pool facility and includes a basketball court, timber play sculptures and landscaping. Under this arrangement, the Randolph School children may continue to use this area for play during school months while the Department of Recreation and Parks has a useful and popular play area adjacent to the pool for summer use.

Subcontractors and Suppliers (All Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

Frank S. Leake Construction Co., general contractor and carpentry; W. E. Duke & Sons, Inc., excavating, piling; P. E. Eubank & Company, concrete; Richmond Construction Corp., masonry, steel and steel roof deck; Concrete Structures, Inc., pre-stressed concrete; Binswanger Glass Company, windows, window walls, structural wood, glazing; W. W. Nash & Sons, Inc., painting, plastic wall finish, structural tile (glazed) and paneling; Manson & Utley, Inc., weatherstripping; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Ben Collier Electrical Contractor, Inc., electrical work; Kohler Co., plumbing fixtures; Westover Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing & ventilating; Virginia Elevator, Inc., elevator; and Pleasant Hardware, hardware.

Others were: National Construction Co., Alexandria, swimming pool shells & equipment; Swimquip, Inc., pool deck & equipment; Mack's Ornamental Iron Co., Colonial Heights, handrails; and W. A. Patterson, Glen Allen, roof deck and waterproofing.
"I Think I've Heard That Song Before"
(Continued from page 5)

City planners apparently do nothing to restrict the type of buildings that can be erected in such areas where these contemporary bazaars flourish. At the same time, in Richmond at least, city planners for some antic reason for-

bid the remodeling into apartments of handsome former carriage houses fronting on alleys, which could be turned into the most charming mews.

The city planning, however, is extremely alert in making inappropriate imitations. In metropolitan centers of vast physical areas, such as New York and Los Angeles, freeways leading into the Urban Center are necessities. For Richmond to build freeways through the central city to serve suburbanites who fight tooth-and-nail against assuming any responsibility for the city, is ridiculous and wasteful. It is as inappropriate as the Seagram building would be at the county courthouse.

Of course, there is no more reason to expect originality in city planners than it is in architects, but somewhere along, persons responsible for the structure in a community have got to develop what is appropriate to their specific environment and not go on imitating what someone else has done under different circumstances and different needs.

The point of imitations, especially of imitations out of the context of the originals, should not imply the absence of continuing good work in architecture nor of design that is appropriate to its environment. To take one example, Philip Johnson, called Mies' more intelligent follower, has done exquisite work in and around New York. Of his Asia House in New York City, Vincent Scully wrote that its facade "fulfills very well its primary urban responsibility to the street." And that is the whole point—that new buildings should fulfill their "primary responsibility" to the environment in which they are placed. It is here that many architects are betrayed by imitation into irresponsibility, in which they are unrestrained by city planners who, as well as imitating inappropriate models, lack clearly defined long-range purposes or any semblance of an over-all design.

We have recently observed the revolt of the whole female sex against the dictated fashion of the midiskirt. Maybe some architects could revolt against the dictates of inappropriate fashion for them and, by ceasing to imitate, become innovators in a modest way.
(a bit of nostalgia from Southern Elevator) Remember the days of the front porch swing? How about when you used to watch Dad crank the Model T? Can you recall such fond memories as the apothecary jar of penny peppermint sticks or fifty-cent haircut? Those were the days you refer to when you say “They sure don’t make ‘em like they used to!” This modern-day business of “as long as it meets the minimum standards” just isn’t good enough for us. Southern designs elevators for the needs of today and tomorrow but we always include the sturdiness of yesterday as a built-in feature. Southern builds elevators to last the lifetime of your building and then some. The next time your thoughts wander to Keystone Kops and Theda Bara, remember there’s still one good old-fashioned buy in elevators: Southern Elevators®. Who knows, our elevators will probably still be around when the nickel beer comes back!

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