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ITH the Stereotype in which the rest of the country fixes the whole South, most of us are a little wary about observations on our region de­
ered by denizens from elsewhere. A most welcome and surprising change on the expected brickbats came from a California visitor who spent five weeks in Virginia working on a television script.

His unexpected bouquets were all the more surprising because this visitor, who had never been in any part of the South before, held not only the usual stereotype of the region but the stereotype refracted through a liberal viewpoint. He visitor—whom we will call Leo, since that was his name—was not one of the radical liberals who thought in extremes and had the only answer for every ob­len; he was a liberal-minded man in middle-age guided by humanistic niderations rather than ideological. Nonetheless, by voting record he was a political liberal, if a very good natured, undogmatic one.

He came then with fixed preconceptions, formed in Minnesota (where he grew up and was educated), in New York City (where he worked on magazines in his early twenties), and largely in the Southern California area which goes below the non-descriptive name of “Hollywood,” indicating the center motion picture and television production. In those vineyards where he has worked his labors for the past thirty-odd years, liberalism (mostly of a ram­nture) is as prevalent as, say, conservatism was until recently in Virginia. Leo was essentially a writer of light comedy (he wrote a number of episodes the “Maverick” series) and an irreverently humorous view of things carries er into his personality. What would such an unrooted, untraditional individ­make of Virginia? How would the reality match his preconception?

Within one week, he said his preconception was totally wrong. He had thought the people would be “inverted,” turning inward upon themselves and their ways. is first shock of personal discovery was the people's genuine, spontaneous endlessness. He had never been made to feel so much at home anywhere. As rt of this friendliness was a courtesy, also of a nature he'd not before encoun­red. He had expected “good manners,” meaning surface exchanges, but this urtesy showed consideration and thoughtfulness, as people with whom he is only slightly acquainted took him to lunch and dinner at their clubs, invited into their homes, and went out of their way (as Leo saw it) to make sure at his stay was pleasant and that he participated fully in the Virginians' way life.

The consciousness of their past, a knowledge of it and pride in it, was another ment entirely new to his experience and one which impressed him pro­indly. Leo had heard, of course, that Virginians were supposed to be ances­workshippers, living in the past and looking backward, and he had expected ch tendencies to be involved in their inward-turning disinterest in non-Virgin­ns such as himself. But the Virginians' awareness of their past appeared as trually a part of their present as their awareness of their environment. Having me from a region without a deep sense of its roots, and having lived with her unrooted persons in Manhattan and Southern
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WILLIAM Marshall, Jr., AIA. (left) is shown as he was invested into the American Institute of Architects' College of Fellows by The Institute President Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, at the National AIA Convention in Houston, Texas, May 8, 1972.

Mr. Marshall is a principal of the firm McGaughy, Marshall & McMillan in Norfolk. He received a Bachelor of Science—Architecture degree from the University of Virginia and did graduate work at Columbia University. The AIA Board of Directors elected him as National Vice president in April, 1971. He served as Chairman of the Government Affairs Steering Committee in 1971, and has served as president of a Student Chapter, Local Section and the Virginia Chapter. He was also a member of the Design Honors Award Jury AIA/Navy in 1970.

Currently Mr. Marshall is Chairman of the Commission on Governmental Affairs, Chairman of the AIA National Task Force studying architectural procurement methods and AIA liaison to the State Department AID Advisory Committee. He is active in community affairs and in assistance to educational institutions.
AIA NEWS

New Corporate Members

MICHEL CLAUDE ASHE, AIA
Born December 6, 1939 in Paris, France, Ashe received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in 1964. He is self-employed in Virginia Beach.

HARRY H. FOSTER, AIA
Born September 2, 1922 in Richmond, Foster received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Architecture Engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in 1947. He is self-employed in the firm of Foster and Saul, in Richmond.
JAMES H. HENING, AIA
Born February 29, 1939 in Hopewell, Hening attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from the University of Virginia in 1963.
He is employed by Mosely-Hening associates, Inc., in Richmond.

DAVID A. LIPP, AIA
Born June 19, 1943 in Washington, D.C., Lipp attended Furman University and George Washington University. He received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from Iowa State University in 1967.
He is employed by Vosbeck, Vosbeck, Kendrick and Redinger, in Alexandria.

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ROBERT P. MAKIELSKI, AIA
Mr. Makielski's transfer from the Delaware Chapter, AIA to the Virginia Chapter, AIA was complete April 10, 1972.
He is employed in Charlottesville.

WARREN A. SAUL, AIA
Born February 27, 1922 in Bridgeport, Connecticut, Saul received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Architecture and Engineering from Virginia Polytechnic and State University in 1943.
He is self-employed in the firm of Foster and Saul, in Richmond.

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PAGE TEN
VIRGINIA RECORD
WILLIAM L. SMITH, AIA

Born June 9, 1942 in Richmond, Smith received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in 1965. He is employed by Highfill and Associates, Inc., in Richmond.

WILLIAM L. POULTON, AIA

Mr. Poulton’s transfer from the Eastern Ohio Chapter, AIA to the Virginia Chapter, AIA was completed April 26, 1972. He is employed by T. A. Carter, Jr., architect, in Salem.

NEW AIA ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

NORRIS E. EDGERTON

Born May 24, 1934 in Chase City, Edgerton received his Bachelor of Science Degree in Building Construction from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in 1956. He received his Master of Science Degree in Business Administration from Virginia Commonwealth University in 1972. Edgerton has been a Virginia Chapter Associate Member since 1964 and is employed by the firm of J. Robert Carlton and Associates, in Richmond.

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PAGE ELEVEN
New Associate Members

LEONARD T. COULTER, JR.
Born August 12, 1946 in Adrian, Michigan, Coulter attended Onondage Community College, the College of William and Mary (Extension), and Christopher Newport College.
He is employed by Forrest Coile and Associates, in Newport News.

WILLIAM H. LIPSCOMB, III
Born August 12, 1943 in Richmond, Lipscomb received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from the University of Virginia in 1966.
He is employed by MacIlay and Parris, in Richmond.

RICHARD L. GRIMSTEAD
Born June 11, 1943 in Virginia Beach, Grimstead received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from Clemson University in 1971.
He is employed by McLaughy, Marshall and McMillan, in Norfolk.

RICHARD L. GRIMSTEAD
Born June 11, 1943 in Virginia Beach, Grimstead received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from Clemson University in 1971.
He is employed by McLaughy, Marshall and McMillan, in Norfolk.

HOWARD R. KEISTER, III
Born November 9, 1942 in Rural Retreat, Keister attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.
He is employed by Clark, Nexsen and Owen, in Norfolk.

RONALD G. MILLER
Born January 20, 1949 in Roanoke, Miller received his Associate Degree in Applied Science from Virginia Western Community College in 1971.
He is employed by Joseph Stout, Architect, in Roanoke.

CLEVELAND L. MURPHY
Born May 29, 1950 in Miami, Florida, Murphy attended the University of Virginia, Tidewater Community College and Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.
He is employed by C. T. Goodwin, Architect, in Norfolk.

DAVID R. YOUNG
Born April 26, 1947, in Nassawadox, Young received his Bachelor of Architecture Degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in 1970.
He is employed by Moseley-Henin Associates, Inc., in Richmond.

(AIA News Continues on page 55)
Beginning Our Second Century

1972 marks 100 years of growth for Binswanger Glass Company. From the humble beginning of one small retail glass store in Richmond, Virginia, our company has expanded and prospered over a century. Today we can boast of fifty-one fine Binswanger branches and two manufacturing plants serving the glass and related building needs of the South from the Potomac River to the Rio Grande with nation-wide sales.

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Our most important asset now and all through our long history has been our loyal customers who have contributed so much to our growth and success over the years. We are “Looking Ahead—with you—to our Second Century.”
THE new Woody Funeral Home, Parham Chapel, completed in December 1971 is sited on seven acres in the far west end of Richmond. Located at Three Chopt and Parham Roads, it is easily accessible to Route 64, West Richmond and the area south of the James River.

Landscaped to the south end of the grounds by mass plantings of white pine and large American hollies, and on the north by planted masses of white pine, privacy is established and yet the whole has an openness. The Eternal Flame, a main feature of the exterior, occupies the center of the total landscaping design. Leading from the flame to the south is a long grass mall which is bordered by trees and brick walks. This mall is the center of the parking area facilities. At the end of the mall is a small garden type structure which provides shelter for the parking attendants. This structure provides an excellent terminus to the mall and its design is in keeping with the main structure. A recessed brick panel on the wall of this building features a symbol of the Eternal Flame and faces the Eternal Flame at the main entrance of the home. At the front of the building, flanking the main entrance and Eternal Flame Circle, are two formal gardens, each containing ornamental sun dials and large vases for flowering plants. Drive entrances are defined by low hollies.

The two chapels with cupolas and ascending spires that sweep upward in poetic motion are connected by a wide corridor, broken at the middle by the Gallery of the Four Seasons. The intersection of the Gallery and the corridor is accentuated by a large fountain. The building is of modern design incorporating materials and colors of traditional styles to blend with Colonial Virginia surroundings. The exterior is of red Colonial Virginia brick with white stone trim at the openings. The three porte-cochères are of Mapei stone.

The exterior parking and circulation is coordinated with the building to provide easy access and egress, with provisions for combinations of visitor parking and actual funeral parking and lineup. There are approximately 125 parking spaces for the public with a separate twenty spaces for employees and company vehicles, in the rear toward all service facilities. Architectural light standards provide ample light.
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or the entire parking area and for access to the building. The grounds being lighted at night, allows visitors to wander through the garden for moments of conversation or quiet meditation.

Ballou and Justice, Architects & Engineers of Richmond designed this funeral home in accordance with the owner's wishes for simplicity and dignity. Appropriately, the first floor is entered by means of a porte-cochere and one is then in the Gallery of The Four Seasons. This area contains four paintings depicting the four seasons; two attractive fountains lined with Italian mosaic tile, sculpture work and seating for those waiting for various reasons. To the right is the lobby leading to the Three Chopt Chapel which seats approximately 100. By means of folding doors, the two rooms immediately behind this chapel can increase the capacity to 125 or 150, and there is a family room adjacent to the chapel capable of seating twenty persons.

The rooms immediately behind Three Chopt Chapel comprise the Colonial Suite consisting of two rooms; and are known as The Jefferson Room and The Lee Room. Directly opposite these two rooms is the Three Chopt Garden Suite consisting of two rooms known as The Holly Room and the Ivy Room. The latter two rooms overlook the Three Chopt Gardens.

To the left from the Gallery is the lobby leading to the Parham Chapel, which seats over two hundred. By means of folding partitions this may be opened up to include two rooms which will increase the seating capacity to approximately three hundred. There is a family room adjoining the chapel capable of seating twenty-five.

The two rooms behind the chapel comprise The Forest Suite and are known as The Elm Room and The Cedar Room. Directly opposite are The Camellia Room and The Azalea Room which overlook Parham Chapel Garden.

The Chapels are not only different in size, but different in decor and design. Three Chopt Chapel is the smallest of the two and presents a modified Colonial manner; making use of white and off-white for the walls and woodwork, and the white pews with walnut seats are capped by walnut rails.

On the other hand, the Parham Chapel is constructed of laminated wood arches with a natural finish wood deck for the ceiling and the oak pews complement the exposed construction.

Both chapels are for all faiths and economic levels. The variance in size is intentional, since some families prefer a smaller chapel for services; while in some instances there is a need for larger seating capacities. The Gallery of The Four Seasons, and the lobbies serve the public in both cases.

Music for both chapels during the services is provided by organs, and a feature of each chapel is the capability of transmitting the service by telephone to those close relatives unable to attend the service. In addition, both chapels have a clerestory of stained variegated glass which provides an attractive area and can be seen both from inside and at night from the outside.

A receptionist's desk, near the main entrance, is convenient for answering inquiries and directing those needing assistance. At the far end of the gallery

(Continued on page 73)
The Paul D. Camp Community College at Franklin, the 13th and newest of the state's community colleges, is an air conditioned, one-story brick, masonry block and steel building.

Located on an 89.76 acre site at the intersection of U.S. 58 and Bypass U.S. 58, the college serves the communities of Franklin, Suffolk, Southampton, Nansemond and Isle of Wight counties.

The school will ultimately have an enrollment of 2,226 students in buildings with a total of 222,600 square feet.

Phase I, the basic college, contains 56,025 square feet. It was completed last December and serves 600 students in classrooms, a learning resources center and administrative area. Cost of the basic college was $1,049,120.

In order to reduce filing and to simplify drainage problems, the building was put on a "plateau."

Completion of the college is expected in 10 years by which time all eight phases will have been built. These include more classrooms, student center, laboratories, physical education building, fine arts center and, finally, a 14,000 square foot auditorium.

Parking will be provided for all students since no dining halls or dormitories are planned.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Suffolk firms were: J. R. Wills & Sons, Inc., general contractor; Art-Ray Corp., storm drains, building fill; R. W. Askew, landscaping; Major Signs, aluminum letters; and, Webster Brick Co., Inc., face brick.


Others were: Short Paving Co., Inc., Petersburg, paving, soil cement base; J. H. Lee & Sons, Inc., Courtland, sitework; Atlantic Exterminating Co., Inc., Hampton, soil poisoning; Franklin Contractors, Inc., Franklin, concrete; Howell Steel Service, Inc., Weldon, N. C., steel; Modern School Equipment, Inc., Richmond, chalkboards & tackboards; Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., Richmond, glazing; Flowe Painting Co., Hampton, painting; A. D. Stowe, Portsmouth, plaster & stucco; Virginia Construction specialties, Inc., Newport News, drywall; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., ceramic tile; Miller & Rhoads, Inc., Central Div., Richmond, carpet; and, Ar-Wal Inc. of Virginia, Richmond, el. access floor.


Virginia Record
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The law firm of Cole, Wells (formerly Cole, Wells and Bradshaw) was seeking 1) a prime location and 2) a building which would provide their firm an individual identity as opposed to being one of the many tenants in a high-rise structure.

With these points in mind the principals of the firm decided on the Northeast corner of North Boulevard and Grove Avenue in Richmond, an area promptly acquired an existing residence known as 201 North Boulevard. The location is enhanced by the neighboring Virginia Museum and convenient parking facilities.

The real task began in determining the scheme of renovation which would provide both functional space and the identity that the firm was seeking. The existing two-story structure had to be completely gutted to bring some...
to the high-ceilinged rooms of various sizes. The original character of the house was retained, with the vaging of a graceful L-shaped stair situated in the center of the house, and certain wood-paneled doors and buildings, all of which required the diligent task of removing several layers of paint in order to restore the natural beauty of the woodwork.

Even in the necessary reconstruction, the character of the house was carefully maintained through custom production of wood moldings, paneling, and other such handcrafted millwork items. Carrying attention to detail further, registers and grills were placed so as not to conflict with the millwork.

A few short years after completion of the renovation at 201, the firm's practice grew to a point of requiring additional space. In order to retain location and the established identity, the firm was pleased that they were able to acquire the adjacent residence of 203 North Boulevard, which is of the same basic character. In 1972, both structures were originally built by the same man. The problem then was to connect the buildings in a manner that the two original structures would function as one building.

This was accomplished by removing the huge front porch from 203 and installing a new two-story bronze and glass enclosure. Inside the new enclosure, a gallery walkway connecting the second floors overlooks the main reception area. Once again, the process of renovation began, and when completed the law firm was provided with private offices for the firm's principals and associates, an expanded library, a conference room, and a lounge area for the employee's leisure.

The owners and the architect found challenge and reward in coming to the law offices that today contribute to the area surrounding the Inia Museum, and the community whole.
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Citizens Bank and Trust Company, of Blackstone, recently completed its second branch bank. Located in Crewe, this new facility contains 4000 square feet of space and includes a bookkeeping department in order better to serve local accounts. A drive-in window and large parking lot make this a truly full-service banking facility. Furthermore, a large walnut-paneled conference room with a separate outside entrance doubles as an evening meeting room for local civic groups.

The exterior of the building features bronze glazed semi-circular brick arches at all doors and windows. The arches themselves are further outlined by deep, wide, raked joints. The chimney, with ventilating grilles on each side (required by the mechanical system) is emphasized rather than concealed in the design.

Brick not only serves as an interior wall finish in the public space and offices, but also is reported as the basic material for the tellers' counters and check-writing desks. Flange (four-foot diameter) circular light fixtures in public space complement the semi-circular brick arch. Carpeting is used in all public and office spaces.

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AUGUST 1972
PAGE TWENTY-THREE
THE Bank of Hampton Roads chose the new Todd Center Shopping Center on Mercury Boulevard for its fifth office, and The Bank of Virginia (formerly Bank of Warwick) has its eighth office near the ever-expanding Copeland Industrial Park. Both locations bring the convenience of Drive-In Banking closer to the customer.

Although the designs are completely different, the programs for the banks are almost identical. There are teller facilities, bank official's offices, a vault, employee lounge and toilets, and a large lobby in both buildings. With the emphasis on Drive-In Banking, each bank has the latest in pneumatically controlled drive-in windows. This system provides service to two or more lines with all tellers in the building; eliminating the tiny teller's booth (or as some tellers call it "the drive-in closet") separated from the building. Generous canopies over the

Subcontractors & Suppliers
The Bank of Hampton Roads
(Norfolk firms unless noted)


drive-in area keep transactions dry and adjacent parking serves those who go inside.

Two problems handled uniquely on both buildings are the screening of roof top equipment and building mounted signs. The buildings have high parapet walls to hide equipment and signs were included in early design to keep these two "necessary evils" from spoiling overall appearance. Some unusual brick treatments, generous use of solar glass, and tasteful landscaping compliment the exterior of both buildings.

To keep pace with the growth of the Virginia Peninsula, the Bank of Hampton Roads and the Bank of Virginia each plan the construction of another branch office in the very near future with these buildings serving as prototypes.

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The Bank of Virginia
(Formerly the Bank of Warwick)

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From Hampton were: Atlantic Exterminating Co., Inc., soil poisoning; R. R. Houston Sheet Metal Works, Inc., roofing & sheet metal; Enscore Paint Co., Inc., painting, special coatings, resinous cement coating; McPhatter & Son, Plasterers, lath, plaster, drywall & stucco; Air Control, Inc., heating & ventilating; and, Bay Electric Co., Inc., electrical.

Others were: from Norfolk, Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., glass & glazing, automatic sliding entrance, aluminum framing; Door Engineering Corp., steel doors & frames, metal toilet partitions; Ajax Co., Inc., slate window stool; and, Baker Sheet Metal Corp., metal toilet accessories; and, from Richmond, Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical tile.

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VIRGINIA REHABILITATION CENTER FOR THE BLIND

Location: 401 Azalea Avenue, Henrico County, Virginia on approx. 30 acres.

Owner: Virginia Commission for the Visually Handicapped—Mr. William Coppel, Director.

Consultant: Hankins & Anderson, Richmond, Virginia—Consulting Engineers.


Size & Scope: Three new buildings plus the renovation of an existing stone cottage. New Construction includes separate buildings for Administration & Training Activities; Dining Facilities and a Motel type dormitory.

Building Area=35,000 sq. ft., total area including covered walks and inclement weather spaces=44,350 sq. ft.

Occupancy: Approximately forty “clients” can attend the Center at each of the three, four month rehabilitation sessions thus allowing a maximum of 160 clients per year. The permanent staff, supplemented by visiting medical consultants and volunteers, approaches numerically a one-to-one ratio with the clients.

Unusual Allowances: Due to financial participation by Federal Agencies and the Virginia Lions Clubs as well as the Commonwealth of Virginia, amenities such as complete landscaping, pools, fountains and a fireplace in the social area were included as part of bid.

INTRODUCTION

Centers for the blind must be designed to provide an environment conducive to the professional services that will restore the visually handicapped to his fullest usefulness. Physical, mental, intellectual, social, domestic, vocational and economic capabilities must be regained and developed to the highest possible level for each individual.

The facilities developed for the Virginia Commission for the Visually Handicapped accommodate up to forty clients per session primarily with the single
disability of blindness, including both the totally blind and those partially sighted within the limits established by law.

THE VIRGINIA CENTER

After communication with some of the established Centers and visits to others, several innovative departures from the physical plant norm were made in the design criteria. Briefly, there were:

(a) The concept of a "campus plan incorporating separate buildings for the main functions of administration/activities, eating and sleeping. This concept derived from the determination to omit any special architectural "isms" which would in fact distract from the objective of making the entire complex a challenging environment for the client wherein he would meet and learn to cope with every day situations. The campus plan forces early self reliance in order to attend the separated functions even though they are connected by covered walks containing heated elements in the slabs to reduce danger of snow and ice.

(b) Our research uncovered the administrative difficulty in knowing percentages of males and females applying for any given session. We saw at more than one Center a typical dorm designed for one sex virtually empty while the other was not fully accommodating the applications of the opposite sex. As a result, the typical dormitory concept was abandoned and instead a modified "motel" scheme was developed. This consists of the three houses each containing eight rooms each, where the assignment restrictions are the principle of room sharing a common bath. Also included is an apartment for the Supervisor as well as a day room, laundry and housekeeping facility. Since these units are basically under one roof the spaces between and around establish protected areas for use during inclement weather.

(c) The appreciation of a total environment which recognizes even though the blind individual's eyesight is gone, or is restricted, he retains other resources and through these perceives his surroundings. Hearing, touch and smell become the filtering senses of perception and the basis for several design features of the Center. Utilizing a supplemented allowance, landscaping a direct incorporation of the total plan and a non-architectural too
the development of a pond complete with sensory plantings, gravel walks, and a bridge. To further this, both the fountain in the pond and a small fountained pool were located as audible signals at the important intersections of the Center. The Activities-Administration building provides the usual spaces for the latter, recreational and social areas for the clients as well as training spaces for the varied personal adjustment courses offered. These include braille, typing, transcription, public relations, cane travel, daily living techniques in a specially designed practice apartment, grooming, cooking, sewing, crafts, household mechanics, industrial arts among others. This building also houses departments for evaluation and testing of sight and hearing as well as a medical suite for treatment.

The basic design of the Center utilizing brick, painted stucco and titanium coated metal roofing is one which blends with the residential character of the surrounding area and which, through outside communication, as well as the established amenities, transmits to the clients the contributing environment stimuli.

**Subcontractors & Suppliers**


Also, F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., acoustical, plaster & resilient tile; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., ceramic tile & terrazzo; Valley Lumber Corp., Roanoke, millwork; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks; Central Electrical Service Corp., lighting fixtures & electrical work; Catlett-Johnson Corp., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Architectural Hardware, Inc., hardware supplier; and Audio-Suttle Corp., Lawrenceville, Ill., audiometric sound-proof booth.
Two day care centers are under construction for the Model City Program in Norfolk — one at 1302 Marshall Avenue next to the Jaycox School and the other at 1000 Galt Street.

The brightly-colored structures are 85 by 65 feet with exterior walls of vertical wood siding. Interior walls are stud and drywall.

Each of the centers will care for up to 60 children—ages 3 to 5—while their mothers are off at work. Cost per center is $113,000.

The buildings will be extensively landscaped and the grounds will also contain a variety of play structures to keep the young people happy during the day.

Highlighting the exterior is a large drawing of a train on one wall.

The two centers under construction will be completed in July. Work on a third center in the Berkley section of Norfolk began this spring. Completion of the third structure is scheduled for September 1.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Norfolk firms were: Metro Construction Corp., general contractor; Lone Star Industries, Inc., structural wood & wood trusses; Walker & LaBerge Co., glazing; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting; C & P Air Conditioning Corp., air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and, Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., hardware.

From Virginia Beach were: Asphalt Roads & Material Co., Inc., asphalt paving; Forrest Exterminating Service, soil poisoning; Hanna Garden Center, Inc., landscape; W. D. Carson Drywall & Plastering Co., acoustical & resilient tile; Cardinal Contract Furnishings, Inc., carpet; Fred L. Russell Co., Inc., lighting fixture & electrical work; and, James O. Nixon Co., plumbing fixtures & plumbing.

Others were: Eastern Fence & Aving Co., Chesapeake, fence; J. J. Miles & Sons, Inc., Chesapeake, roofing & sheet metal; and, Weaver Brothers, Inc., Newport News, millwork.

Virginia Record
SANFORD BRICK and TILE CO.

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The site of the Vaughan residence is in an established section of Bon Air, Virginia, and as nearly as possible provides the benefits of both a rural setting and the suburban comforts of accessible shopping, schools and church, all of which are within walking distance.

The owner had always desired a site that had some slope and had the presence of water. In this case Jimmy Winters Creek answered the water requirement and the site was sloping, however, the recent installation of trunk sewer had left the area adjoining the creek in a state of devastation with trees scarred, broken and even removed.

The house was designed to take advantage of the slope of the site by having the entrance, living, dining and kitchen areas on the middle level. The bedrooms of the two daughters, a den, dark room and utility spaces are located on the lower floor which is at ground level on the rear of the house. The master bedroom suite consisting of bedroom, bath and workroom occupy the partial third level. The third level is only partial because the upper part of the foyer and living areas also occupy parts of the third level.

The owners enjoy outside living therefore, the house employs the use...
of a large deck area between the carport and the house. The deck also affords access to the house for guests, however, privacy is maintained from the public side of the house by a six foot high screen. The deck opens to the rear of the lot which has been maintained in its natural state as much as possible.

The exterior of the house employs bleached redwood siding, cedar shakes and wood mould brick. Although the house represents a strong design statement the material selection creates a sympathetic relationship to the wooded site. Pre-finished steel windows and aluminum sliding doors contribute to minimal-maintenance exterior. The interior utilizes drywall, painted white, with doors, kitchen cabinets, stairs and handrails of red oak. The fireplaces become a dominate feature in both the den and living room by utilizing wood mould brick for the entire wall. The brick wall has a sculptural quality with penetrations for log storage and openings for storage and visual access between living and dining rooms.

Mechanically, the house is all electric, incorporating a heat pump with supplementary electric heat, electrostatic filter and humidifier. The bathrooms utilize fiberglass tub enclosures.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)
Also, Southern Waterproofing & Concrete Co., Inc., waterproofing; E. L. Chappell & Son, Inc., weatherstripping; Weiler Insulation Co., insulation; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork; Noland Co., plumbing fixtures; Hungerford, Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and, Architectural Hardware, Inc., hardware.

Tell the Virginia Story
Award Winning

FIRST VIRGINIA BANK BRANCH - VIENNA

HEINZMAN, CLIFTON & KENDRO
CONSULTING STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS
WALTER L. PHILLIPS, C.E. — SITE PLAN
DENNIS COREY ASSOCIATES, N.S.I.D. — INTERIOR DESIGN
BRUCE SCOTT CONSTRUCTION — GENERAL CONTRACTOR

The new First Virginia Bank building in Vienna has won the Northern Virginia Builders Association Award of Merit for general contractor Bruce Scott. The Vienna banking facility is the latest of a number of branch offices built throughout the Old Dominion by First Virginia Bankshares Corporation and is the firm's 47th location in Northern Virginia.

The 3,200-square-foot banking office is constructed with load bearing masonry walls and roofed with wood trusses. The traditionally-styled building is electrically air conditioned with heating supplied by a gas-fired, forced hot air furnace. Construction was completed in November, 1971.

The interior contains a large banking room with space for six teller windows and—for bank officers—an area centered around the vault door and a traditionally-manteled fireplace. Included behind the main banking room are rest rooms, mechanical and storage rooms, an employees' lounge and the reinforced-concrete vault. The exterior features two covered drive-up teller windows.
Interior finishes — selected and installed by Dennis Corey Associates, N.S.I.D.—are designed around a gold, white and teakwood theme. Tiled and carpeted floors, painted and foil-covered drywalls and lay-in ceiling acoustical tiles are utilized throughout. Two Williamsburg chandeliers in the banking office and antique brass coach lamps on the exterior also were specified by the decorators.

The exterior trim is accented in Williamsburg beige and complements the Colonial brick laid up with a grape vine mortar joint. Gutters and leaders are copper and the roofing tile is a slate-black asbestos shingle.

Walter L. Phillips' site plan includes the provision for an additional drive-up banking window to be added in the future. The original site plan was altered with an exit drive omitted in order to save a large, beautifully shaped magnolia grandiflora. The tree had been planted by the previous property owner when she was a child. Their family home had remained on the property until it was purchased by the First Virginia Bank for its Vienna branch. Additional landscaping includes junipers, azaleas, rhododendrons, pyracanthas and white dogwood trees. A brick wall at the rear property line provides a permanent and attractive screen for the neighboring residential areas.

Contractor Bruce Scott was cited for excellence in construction of a commercial building, with outstanding workmanship of crafts. The award from the Northern Virginia Builders Association was presented to Scott by NVBA President Jefferson S. Smith in the April awards ceremony for the 1971 annual builders' competition.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


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ALEXANDRIA, VA. 22304

to tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1972 PAGE THIRTY-FIVE
TWO FITTING-UP PROJECTS

Continental Telephone Service Corporation

and

E. F. Houghton and Company

Although design work for E. F. Houghton & Company and Continental Telephone Service Corporation required the fitting-up of interiors of two nearly identical shell buildings, the problems involved and the approaches taken were entirely different. One building was to be used as a manufacturing plant, while the other was to be converted to general office space.

The two properties had been constructed by Appalachian Power Company as speculative investments. The buildings were strictly shells—walls, roof, and floors. Work began on the E. F. Houghton & Company project in Lynchburg in 1968, with the pouring of concrete slabs in the back of the building. Houghton, manufacturer of a multitude of rubber and leather products—O-rings, gaskets, seals, etc., had been divided into two divisions—leather in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, rubber products in Hopkins, Minnesota. The Philadelphia plant was old and run down, the Hopkins plant was in the path of an expressway.

Houghton elected to combine operations in Lynchburg, and immediately required more space than the 55,000 square-foot Appalachian Power Company shell would provide. A 30,000 square-foot-addition was designed as a part of the initial project.

As floor slabs set, the company began moving in presses and equipment and started production and training while construction work proceeded. Manufacturing areas were separated from construction work by polyethylene film curtains.

Fitting-up for Houghton consisted of floors, partitions, main offices, production offices, a vending cafeteria, women's lounge, mechanical and telephone equipment installations areas and air handling equipment.

The office area in the front of the building is air conditioned, and two separate, but interconnected chillers were installed, one—60 tons—for the office air conditioning, the other—75 tons—for process applications. Should the process chiller malfunction, the other chiller will take over, preventing down-time.

The building is heated by hot water in winter and heavy duty fans are provided for summer ventilation.

The Continental Telephone Service Corporation project, in Amherst, was completed in April, 1972. Here, the shell had to be converted to executive and general offices. The company was established in the mid-sixties on the premise that expert management and a central computer operation could acquire small rural telephone systems all over the country and incorporate them into a profitable system. In the few years of its existence, Continental has become one of the largest telephone companies in the United States.

The Amherst location was to be the headquarters of the Southeastern Division, but now houses the Virginia Division as well.

The shell, brick and block exterior walls and structural steel framing, had been intended as a manufacturing area. Wiley & Wilson designed a Colonial Williamsburg motif for the executive office area in the front of the building with authentic Williamsburg paneling on the walls. The lobby has slate paving, while the remainder of the building, except for toilets and cafeteria, is carpeted.

The board room has an enclosed kitchenette and bar, and an enclosed projection screen and blackboard for training use. Ceilings of the main office portion are 10 feet high, and finished with Armstrong ceiling panels. Partitions are of demountable dry-wall with a vinyl finish. Underfloor ducts were provided for electrical and telephone systems to serve the desks in the general office area. Lighting is provided by 277-volt two by four foot fully recessed fixtures. Heating and air conditioning is handled by four roof-top a/c units and a variable volume air handling system.

An outdoor loading dock at the rear of the building was enclosed and converted to an archives area for general storage. Full provisions were made for an 18,000 square foot addition which will be constructed when needed.

Paved parking for 250 cars is provided in a fully lighted parking lot.

What had been intended as a manufacturing plant has been converted into a modern office building in the pleasant hills of Virginia's Piedmont section.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(E. F. Houghton & Co., Lynchburg)


Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Continental Telephone Service Corp., Amherst)

C. W. Hancock & Sons, Inc., Lynchburg, general contractor. Other Lynchburg firms were: W. A. Rice, Electric Co., Inc., electrical; Virginia Air Conditioning Co., Inc., air conditioning; Marvin Moseley, general plumbing contractor; Bill Moseley, under-floor plumbing; McDonie-Kelly Electric Co., Inc., under-floor electrical and telephone duct work; Campbell-Payne Inc., millwork; and, Sears Roebuck & Co., carpeting & installation.

Also, Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., Charlottesville, ceramic tile and Torgino floors; and, Shields, Inc., Roanoke National Gypsum partitions and Armstrong ceiling panels.

WILEY & WILSON — ENGINEERS-ARCHITECTS-PLANNERS — LYNCHBURG

PAGE THIRTY-SIX
EXTERIOR view showing clerestory windows which admit daylight from morning to late afternoon.

BROOK RUN
ANIMAL CLINIC
Richmond

HARRIS, NORMAN & GILES
CONSULTING ENGINEERS, STRUCTURAL
HEINDL-EVANS, INC. — GENERAL CONTRACTORS

LOCATED on the busy highway U.S. 1, just north of the city limit of Richmond, Brook Run Animal Clinic was designed from a passing motorist’s viewpoint for initial recognition. The impact is primarily one of simple form with only minimal detail to define the building’s shape and roof form. Very little is required of the motorist to identify and recall the building and its use in an otherwise dull and distracting stretch of on-high way development. The site was extremely small (75 foot frontage by 17 feet) but possessed magnificent trees which visually compliment the building and focus attention to its setting.

The full hospital facility in plan is result of a circulation system which moves a high volume of clients with animals through the building without
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congestion, but with maximum efficiency of staff. The receptionist controls circulation, performs some lab work, and attends to the business end of the practice without moving. Only artificial light was desired in the laboratory and examining rooms by the staff, thus the clerestory windows are truly successful in admitting daylong natural light into a completely interior space which would have been psychologically cramped and stuffy without them. A beneficial result of this roof structure designed to admit south orientation light are the loft spaces which are used for storage, mechanical equipment, and "on-call" sleeping quarters.

The building is physically divided into two areas, each with its own mechanical system, by a soundproof wall. The "client" areas are isolated from the noise and occasional odor of the "animal" areas but accessibility and efficiency of space has not been sacrificed. Due to the compactness of the plan, staff movement is minimal to accomplish a great number of tasks in short time.

A factor which played no small part in the project was budget. Considering the excessive amount of plumbing, the separated independent mechanical systems, the great number of cabinets, the degree and detail of finishes, and the somewhat unusual shape and structure of the building, quite a facility was built for a total project cost of under $60,000.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Mechanicsville were: Heindl-Evans, Inc., general contractor, excavating, foundations, concrete, roofing, structural wood & carpentry; Hanover Iron & Steel, Inc., steel & handrails; and, Hanover Concrete Corp., site concrete.

Richmond firms were: J. Carrington Burgess, Masonry Contractor, Inc., masonry; W. H. Stovall & Co., Inc., windows; Richmond Glass Shop, Inc., glazing; Frick, Vass & Street, Inc., painting; Manson & Utley, Inc., weatherstripping; W. K. Hawkins Engineering Co., insulation; Metropolitan Tile Co., acoustical; American Seamless Floors, Inc., terrazzo; T. M. S. Builders Supply, millwork & cabinets; Tronco Sales Corp., steel jambs & bucks; Burks Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; Gundlach Plumbing & Heating Co., Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, & heating; Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., hardware; and, Lee-Hy Paving Corp., paving.
NEXT MONTH IN THE OLD DOMINION

(Information Courtesy of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce)

FAIRS

SEPTEMBER
4-9. Winchester. Frederick County Youth Fair
6-9. New Castle. Craig County Agriculture Fair
11-16. Petersburg. Southside Virginia Fair
13-16. Lebanon. Russell County Fair & Horse Show
18-23. Ringgold. Pittsylvania County Agriculture Fair
22-Oct.
1. Richmond. State Fair of Virginia

MUSIC

SEPTEMBER
3. Williamsburg. Music at the Capitol
6. Roanoke. Rock Show, Roanoke Civic Center Coliseum
7, 14, 21 & 28. Williamsburg. Candlelight Concert in the Governor’s Palace, 8:45 p.m.
9-10. Chase City. 26th Annual Virginia Folk Music Festival
10, 17, & 24. Williamsburg. Music at the Capitol
16. Salem. Festival of Music with Chet Atkins, Boots Randolph & Floyd Cramer, Salem-Roanoke Valley Civic Center
16-17. Crewe. 26th Annual Virginia Folk Music Festival

OTHER EVENTS

SEPTEMBER
2. Shenandoah National Park. Last day of full interpretive program for the season
16-17. Luray. Page County Heritage Festival Weekend. Tours of old homes, churches, crafts & arts
23. Woodstock. Bicentennial parade, pageant Sept. 23 & 24
29-Oct.
2. Salem. Antique Show, Salem-Roanoke Valley Civic Center
30. Emporia. 10th Annual Peanut Festival
30-Oct.
1. New Market. Annual New Market Arts & Crafts Show, Henkel House, 10 a.m.-8 p.m. Sept. 30; 12 p.m.-8 p.m. Oct. 1

SPORTS

SEPTEMBER
2-4. Warrenston. Warrenton Horse Show
9-10. Richmond. Capital City 500
23. Martinsville. 100 Lap National Championship Race
23-24. Virginia Beach. Virginia Beach Angler’s Club Surf Fishing Tournament
24. Martinsville. Old Dominion 500 Grand National Stock Car Race

25-30. Hot Springs. 58th Invitation Fall Tennis Week, The Homestead Courts
30-Oct.
1. Hot Springs. 20th Homestead Sponsored Pro-Amateur Invitation Golf Tournament, Cascades and Lower Cascades Courses
30-Oct.
7. Hot Springs. 16th Invitation Homestead Sponsored Fall Golf Week.

THEATRES

Strasburg. Strasburg Amphitheatre. “Fasion Play,” nightly except Monday at 8:30 p.m. through Labor Day

FOOTBALL

September 9
William & Mary and Furman—Home V.M.I. and East Carolina—Home
U. of Virginia and South Carolina—There
U. of Richmond and U. of N.C.—There
Emory & Henry and Newberry—There
Virginia Union and Howard U.—Home

September 16
William & Mary and Navy—There
V.M.I. and Davidson—Home
Hampden-Sydney College and Maryville
U. of Virginia and V.P.I.—Home, 1:30 p.m.
U. of Richmond and W. Va. U.—There
Bridgewater and St. Pauls—Home
Emory & Henry and Guilford—There
Norfolk State—Open
Va. State College and Elizabeth City State U.—There
Randolph-Macon College and Shepherd College—Home, 2 p.m.
Hampton Institute and Winston-Salem—There

September 23
William & Mary and Villanova—There
V.M.I. and Maryland—There
Hampden-Sydney and Sewanee—Home, 2 p.m.
U. of Va. and W. Va.—Home, 1:30 p.m.
Washington & Lee and Westminster—Home
Bridgewater and Western Maryland—There
Emory & Henry and Carson-Newman—Home
Apprentice School and Marsanet Miliary—Home, 2 p.m.
Norfolk State and Elizabeth City—Home, 8 p.m.
Va. State College and St. Paul’s College—There
Randolph-Macon College and Millbaps—Home, 2 p.m.
Hampton Institute and Shaw U.—Home, 8 p.m.
V.P.I. and Florida State—There, 4 p.m.
Ferrum College and Wesley College—There
Va. Union and V.C.U.—Home, City Stadium

September 29
Ferrum College and U. of Va. J.V.—There

September 30
William & Mary and Citadel—Home
U. of Virginia and Duke—There
Washington & Lee and Centre—There
U. of Richmond and V.M.I.—Home
Bridgewater and Hampden-Sydney—Home
Emory & Henry and Catawba—Home
Apprentice School and Montgomery—There, 1 p.m.
Norfolk State and Winston-Salem—Home, 8 p.m.
Va. State College and Howard U.—Home, 1:30 p.m.
Randolph-Macon College and Towson—There, 1:30 p.m.
Hampton Institute and Elizabeth City U.—There
V.P.I. and S.M.U.—Home, 1:30 p.m
Va. Union and S.C. State—There

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AUGUST 1972

PAGE FORTY-ONE
The City of Alexandria School Board directed its architects to provide "innovative features" which would make this project the featured effort of the city's Model Neighborhood Improvement Program.

After consultation with the faculty and the community, it was determined that the new school—which was to serve an enrollment of 1000—was to be decentralized into six separate "schools-within-school," representing 3 primary and 3 intermediate grade levels in the otherwise ungraded school. Each of these schools was to have its own and uniquely-identified entrance and commons-area. Further—and most important—the sub-groups within the independent "schools" were to enjoy constant rapport and relationship with one another by the use of "classrooms" without walls. In this manner, it is intended that each pupil be able to identify himself strongly with his own group, while simultaneously relating himself to his larger umbrella groups—his school, and ultimately his community. The liberal use of carpet and acoustical ceilings will contain the sounds of learning close to their source; separate enclosed rooms have been provided for purely audio-visual sessions or oral drills. Removal of all extraneous partitions and doors seeks to simplify the organizational relationships and enhance the pupil's status by an increased focus on his— and not the administrators—functions.

Educational program requirements included kindergarten, primary and intermediate education for a pupil enrollment of 1000. Learning spaces were required which would promote modern learning programs by providing flexible areas for team teaching, language arts, music, handicrafts, library the full range of audio-visual media.

Year around use of the facility is anticipated, including in-service training for faculty with laboratory experience relating to summer programs an essential.

In addition, recognition was given to the basic premise that educational services beyond the school curriculum are essential to a community involved in confronting its urban problems. Facilities to be provided—either in first phase of construction or in Master Plan for future construction—had to include: pre-school educational programs for children ages three to five, space for in-house Pupil Counselling Program, and for social services on a referral basis, space for programs in home economics, crafts and skills, child care, and subjects of special need or interest to neighborhood residents, space for community-use indoor and outdoor recreation program.

The proposed downtown site was...
dominated by a pair of existing 55-year-old red brick school houses which imposed their authority from high ground (20 feet above the surrounding public sidewalk) to which access was gained by monumental concrete steps. The remainder of the site houses at street grade an early 1940s neo-colonial recreation center which together with an adjoining bath house and outdoor public swimming pool is administered by the City Department of Parks and Recreation. The school board encouraged the architects concern for a unified approach to the entire site—and with the help of the city administration, steps were taken to combine the two separate sites and consider, as an ultimate objective, the union of the Recreation Center (in its capacity as a gymnasium) and the pool (to be enclosed and heated for year around programs) with the proposed Elementary School facility.

A qualitative survey of the existing school buildings supported a conclusion that neither their location nor premises enhanced the program objectives and therefore an early decision was reached to demolish both buildings and lower the grade to relate it to easy and direct accessibility from the surrounding public sidewalks. The existing neighborhood is comprised for the most part of two-story row and detached dwellings of medium density and modest scale, thus an early design decision directed that the proposed elementary school structure be of complementary single-story brick masonry construction. This decision was weighed against consideration of a multi-level structure which would have permitted more play area on the somewhat limited site, but it was agreed by the owners and project architects that first consideration be given a design which promoted a proprietary neighborhood use through easy and informal accessibility, a personal familiarity encouraged by a conscious effort to provide a human, near-residential scale.

The entrance courtyard created to the east of the existing Recreation Center permits direct public access into the multi-purpose dining facility, independent from the school's administrative area and learning pods. Each of the six pods has a direct entrance from the outside to promote easy access for every pupil. Kindergarten and smaller children occupy detached

(Continued on page 75)
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The design of this sub-station for the Virginia Electric and Power Company evolved through cooperation with adjoining landowners who owned the property on which the facility was built and stipulated design control in their contracts. The architect, Paul Quigg Associates, had not only their client, VEPCO, to please but local citizenry and the two prominent landowners, Cafritz and Company and the Charles E. Smith Companies, as well. The final result was pleasing to all concerned.

The incorporation of the space frame into the design was the result of the Smith Companies' concern with people looking down onto the electrical equipment from the high-rise apartment across the street. The frame is not covered — thus allowing the heat from the equipment to dissipate into the air. However, the open frame breaks the sight plane and reduces the impact of the equipment.

A mini-park in front of the facility was the result of a citizen request, and a fountain stream flows through the walls from level to level. The photo above was taken prior to the accomplishment of extensive planting which further enhances the project's aesthetic appeal.

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THE Richmond Redevelopment and Housing Authority's first high-rise building and first structure designed specifically for housing the elderly, was formally opened on October 8, 1971. Occupancy of this structure culminated efforts by the authority and the architects covering almost a four year period during which their representatives studied operating structures of this type, operational problems, facilities needed, and basic planning of the living units and community facilities in order to provide maximum livability. Subsequent comments from the building's "family" would indicate a considerable degree of success in these efforts.

Consisting of 120 efficiency units and 80 one-bedroom units, the units are blended into the plan of each floor to prevent the isolation of the single tenants. Each living unit is equipped with a manually actuated alarm system which automatically opens the entrance door, turns on a light above the door on the corridor side and sounds an alarm on the floor. The tenants have set up a "buddy" system on each floor which immediately responds to the alarm and can provide immediate assistance to the occupant for whatever problem may have been encountered.

The elevators are equipped with oversized lighted floor numbers to assist the visually handicapped and the floor number is set in the elevator lobby by flooring in front of each elevator.
door. A repetitive wall covering was used on the elevator lobby walls at the odd and even numbered floors to assist in determining the proper floor for exit. Each car is equipped with an automatic alarm and two-way speaker system to provide instant contact in the event of elevator failure or illness while on the elevators.

Each tenant is assigned a private mail box accessible only to him and serviced from a private mail room accessible only to the assigned carrier.

Bathing facilities include a forty-eight inch (48") long shower with a seat at the end, all ceramic tile finished, with a single valve temperature controlling the shower valve. Both shower and water closet are equipped with stainless steel grab bars designed for the area usage.

Service facilities are located on each floor in order to provide maximum coverage. Main electrical distribution panels permit maintenance of individual apartments without interference with any other apartment. A centrally located trash room provides access to a central trash chute and cleaning outlet for the central vacuum system. Trash collection is handled by a large trash compactor into steel containers under a private contract.

Emergency electric power is provided from a gas-fired generator sized to operate all emergency lighting and one elevator.

The community facilities on the first floor provide one large multi-purpose room, two smaller meeting rooms, space for a library, medical clinic facilities serviced by the City Public Health Department, a community and diet kitchen for training and dietetic instruction, an arts and crafts room, a complete laundry providing washers, dryers, ironing boards, and work tables, and a bright and airy entrance lobby area complete with a cascading water pool.

The site is completely fenced and landscaped, using evergreen and deciduous plant material with several group plantings of azaleas and camellias and specimen flowering trees for accent. There are two sitting terraces on the lower level, one open with benches and a tree box set on a patterned concrete patio providing a landscaped garden setting; the other, a covered terrace opening from the large multi-purpose room. Activity areas provided cover a terrace for games and sunning, and a "garden area" along the St. James Street frontage.

The combination of site fencing, entrance control through tenant-only key usage, lobby information desk, and off-hours guard, provides maximum security for the elderly tenants without restricting contact with youngsters and grandchildren.

The final factor, that of fire safety, was accomplished through the use of completely fire-proof construction throughout the entire building with fire hose stations located on each floor and dry chemical type fire extinguishers located within easy distance of every entrance door.

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Tavern Square has become a focal point for downtown Alexandria. It is no accident. The civic leaders, planners and architects concentrated on the need to bring new life to the center city.

Tavern Square was planned and designed by Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger, architects, engineers and planners with Virginia offices in Alexandria and Roanoke, and a Maryland office in Hyattsville.

Tavern Square creates an atmosphere reminiscent of the past. Since its completion, it has become a place to relax, to take a stroll, to read under a shade tree, to meet a friend for lunch, or to shop leisurely.

The architecture, in its massing, proportion, size and scale is in harmony with the character of older Colonial homes and shops. It is compatible with Old Town Alexandria in its use of building materials. Yet, the architecture of Tavern Square is not an attempt to copy the style and detailing of the 18th and 19th century structures surrounding it. It is a contemporary architectural statement. It is a functionally effective business office and retail merchandising center.

On three corners of the block are five-story buildings. On the fourth corner is historic Gadsby's Tavern. Connecting buildings are small, two-story specialty shops and other retail...
merchandisers. Those buildings create an open, inner court. It is that court area which has become the focus of the urban renewal project. The court is well landscaped. The brick paved walkways and the human scale typical of colonial courtyards create an intimate environment. The courtyard storefronts further enhance the intimacy, through an extensive use of brick, less glass, bronze storefront members, and more texture in materials.

Pedestrian circulation flows easily through four varied approaches from the adjoining streets. The eastern approach from North Royal Street, facing City Hall, reflects basic shapes and forms common to Old Town, such as the flounder roof. On the south side, the King Street approach is through an interesting open arcade under a two-story structure. A dramatic effect is thus created as one enters the inner court from King Street. The Pitt Street approach from the west side is also through an arcade. From Cameron Street on the north side, a ramped walkway leads into the plaza.

Along King, Royal and Pitt Streets, the retail shops on the ground level of the multi-story buildings are set back to provide a covered arcade for the casual shopper as well as to aid in creating a scale of warmth and charm for the overall project. The two-story connecting portion is set back from the building line to provide an interesting interplay with the higher masses on the corners.

Two levels of parking are provided under the entire site. Service deliveries can be made from below, into a service core. Thus, fewer cars and trucks crowd the downtown streets around Tavern Square.

Tavern Square is framed with continuous welded structural steel. Floors are reinforced concrete on steel forms supported by open web joists. A steel frame was selected because of its light weight in relation to a poor sub-surface, and comparative ease of construction within the confines of a crowded downtown business district.

Light color brick is used for the exterior walls. Alexandria's standard paving bricks are used on the walkways, courtyard and stairs.

Roofs are flat grey-black terneplate. Window frames and fascias are white precast concrete. The central hot and chilled water plant is in the basement. Cooling towers are on the roof. Separate systems of hot and chilled water completely encircle the complex. Cool air or warm air is provided simultaneously to different areas of Tavern.
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PAGE FIFTY
Square as it is needed to maintain optimal comfort. A 277/480 volt electrical distribution system serves the large motors and fluorescent lighting with dry-type transformers providing 120/208 volt current for receptacles and incandescent lighting.

Tavern Square Urban Renewal has satisfied Alexandria's social, economic, aesthetic and design requirements. It is a functionally effective contemporary office-retail development which is compatible with the Old Town environment.

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The Fine Arts Center at Longwood College consists of two buildings to house the Departments of Art and Music. The center contains a concert hall, lecture room for visual aids, exhibition hall, classrooms, studios, and faculty offices.

The adoption of a more contemporary style of architecture in the otherwise traditional campus results in a freedom of design which is advantageous to the functions of the buildings for modern academic uses.

Brick and cast stone comprises the exterior walls of the two buildings located on the northwest corner of the campus. Designed to accommodate the ever-increasing enrollment, each area of the buildings has been devoted to a particular field of instruction. The Music Building contains a Concert Hall, administrative offices for faculty members, rehearsal rooms, organ and piano studios, and a music listening laboratory where students are able to play and study records and tapes.

Studio classrooms predominate in...
Longwood College

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the Art Building, with faculty offices, an exhibition gallery, and conference room filling the remainder of the structure.

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Architectural Student Wins Design Award

AWARD WINNERS—Winner of the sophomore architectural design competition, Mrs. Daniels accepts the check from Meland (far right) while (from left) Dickenson, Priorhuhn and Burns watch.

Mrs. Sheri Daniels, Alexandria, who has just completed the sophomore year of study at Virginia Tech's College of Architecture, received first prize of $150 in the sophomore architectural design competition sponsored annually by the Virginia Brick Association.

The competition was to develop ideas and concepts utilizing expandability concepts, Gilbert A. Meland, secretary-director of the Virginia Brick Association explained, presenting the award to Mrs. Daniels.

Second place of $100 went to Richard Burns, Hydes, Md. Three other sophomores tied for third place: Charles Dickenson, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Bruce Prichard, Hackettstown, N. J. and Dave Russell, Miami, Fla.

Approval Procedures Document

A document outlining procedures whereby architectural technician training programs at two-year technical schools and junior colleges may be approved by The American Institute of Architects, has recently been issued.

The publication, “An Approval Procedure for Architectural Technicians' Training Programs,” is the outgrowth of a 1968 study by AIA which established guidelines for the education and training of technicians.

The architectural technology program at Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, has recently become the first to receive AIA approval. That program, directed by Paul Lougeay, was established in 1954.

Procedures for approval have been established to provide architectural technicians who are well qualified, to bring recognition to the technician movement, to recognize those schools having quality programs and producing capable graduates, and especially to encourage closer ties between the schools and local AIA components.

An additional benefit of the program will be the accumulation of previously unavailable statistical data, which will be used to anticipate future educational needs and trends, new technical career opportunities and to provide up-to-date career materials to potential students.

Single copies of both documents are available from the education and research department, The American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

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AIA Elects Officers

Baltimore architect Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA, was elected to the office of first vice-president and president-elect of The American Institute of Architects on May 10, 1972, at their 1972 National Convention in Houston, Texas. Rogers' term of office will begin in December, and he will serve as first vice president during 1973, after which he will succeed automatically to the presidency of the 24,000-member professional society.

The Institute also elected three vice-presidents — Van B. Bruncr Jr., of Haddon Township, N. J.; Louis de Moll, FAIA, of Philadelphia, and David A. Pugh, FAIA of Portland, Oreg.—and a secretary, Hilliard T. Smith Jr., FAIA, of Winter Haven, Fla. The newly elected officers will also take office in December, with the vice presidents serving one-year terms and the secretary a two-year term.

The current first vice president, S. Scott Ferebee, FAIA, of Charlotte, N. C., will succeed New York architect Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, as president in December. Ferebee did not figure in the May 10 balloting, since his succession to the presidency of the Institute next year will be automatic.

Rogers is founder and chairman of the Baltimore firm RTKL Inc. He developed guidelines for a team approach to federal highway planning and, in 1969, received a citation from the National Seminar on Urban Transportation.

De Moll, currently a vice president of the Institute, is partner in charge of design of the Ballinger Company, architects and engineers, Philadelphia. He has served on numerous national AIA committees, and is a past chairman of the Institute's Committee on Architecture for Commerce and Industry.

Pugh, a general partner of the firm of Skidmore, Owings, and Merrill, has been in charge of all projects in the firm's Portland office since 1962. He has served as director of the Portland AIA chapter and of the Oregon Council of Architects, and is chairman of the Board of Trustees of Portland's Human Resources Council.

Smith is a member of the national Board of Directors of AIA, representing the Florida Region. He serves also on the national Labor Liaison Task Force and the Commission on Government Relations.

Elmer Botsai of San Francisco, Institute treasurer, will continue in office for another year, having been elected in 1971 for a two-year term.
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PAGE FIFTY-EIGHT  VIRGINIA RECORD
"Open Space for People," an illustrated anthology of papers presented at the International Union of Architects' Conference of the Commission on Town Planning, has been published by the American Institute of Architects under a grant from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

Representatives of 24 nations which are members of the Town Planning Commission met in Washington in 1970 to exchange ideas on open space preservation and enhancement. The 12 papers made available by reference speakers, nine are from the United States and three from abroad—Bulgaria, and Spain. Subjects range from the esthetics of preserving natural resources to planning an environment for the year 2000.

Although "Open Space for People" focuses almost exclusively on land in the country, the problems it details are worldwide and the solutions proposed are applicable to each of the nations whose professional architectural societies comprise the International Union of Architects.

The book shows that open space is essential for man's most important public spaces. It makes the point that nations are wearing out what they have, including the great parks which have been preserved as a legacy from our forefathers. It also describes how new ways of creating and preserving new kinds of open space can be found to prevent the squandering of land through inadequate administration.

The book is studded with more than 150 illustrations of open spaces, from top gardens to the Appalachian Mountains and buildings in Paris. Jean Henri Calsat, and the book's editor, Mildred F. Schmertz, AIA, a senior editor of "Architectural Record."

Single copies of "Open Space for People" are available at no charge from The American Institute of Architects, Publishing Department, 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.
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STRATEGY FOR BUILDING A BETTER AMERICA

The American Institute of Architects has unveiled a sweeping "Strategy for Building a Better America" calls for:

A large-scale effort to control growth in metropolitan areas by assembling and preparing of land in advance of development. Initially, one million acres should be provided in 58 metropolitan areas to accommodate "Growth Units."

Use of the "neighborhood scale" as the basic "Growth Unit" in developing such publicly held land, as well as privately owned land. Under this concept, federal and state governments would assume responsibility for a public armature of utilities, transportation and communications networks necessary to support high quality community environments.

The AIA program was announced at a news conference at which Institute spokesmen emphasized that the architectural profession will vigorously promote the "Strategy" nationwide, and will lobby for legislation needed to put it into effect.

Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, president of the Institute, said the program "is an historic step for our professional society and, to the extent that we persuade our political leaders and fellow citizens to join with us, it will have a major impact on the quality of life in America."

The program was developed by a top level AIA National Policy Task Force, and has been unanimously approved by the AIA Board of Directors.

The Task Force is headed by Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA, an architect and planner in Baltimore. Its members include architect Ieoh Ming Pei, FAIA, of New York; Jaquelin Robertson, AIA, director of Midtown Planning for New York City; William L. Slayton, Hon. AIA, executive vice president of AIA and former Commissioner of the Urban Renewal Administration; and Paul N. Ylvisaker, professor of public affairs and urban planning at Princeton University and first commissioner of community affairs for New Jersey.

Emphasizing the importance of public control of land for development, the Task Force said that "an effective national growth policy requires that land development increasingly be brought under public control."

Task Force Chairman Archibald Rogers said "public control of land in order to guide development is not new, and it is not foreign. It is an old, American idea. It was followed by the founders of our nation. Washington and Jefferson used it to found and shape the growth of Washington, D.C. It was used to create and expand many cities, such as Savannah, Ga., Annapolis, Md., and Philadelphia. We've gotten away from this old American principle, and have suffered for it. Now it's time to go back to it."

The Task Force recommended that governmental agencies assemble one million acres of land for community development within the cores and on the peripheries of the 58 U.S. metropolitan areas with populations of half a million or more.

This land purchased now would appreciate in value in a few years to the point where its original cost would be recovered along with much of the cost of preparing the land for development.

Planning for the development of this public land, as well as privately
owned land, should take place using the neighborhood scale "Growth Unit" to insure "a full range of essential facilities and services, environmental integrity, and open occupancy."

The "Growth Unit" would be of appropriate size for rehabilitation of existing city neighborhoods or for the creation of new neighborhoods within existing urban areas. Larger communities, including free-standing new towns, would be built as multiples of "Growth Units," with the addition of such services as high schools, community colleges, hospitals, regional shopping centers, and mass transit.

In this manner, the Task Force suggested that a third of the nation's expected urban growth over the next 30 years could be accommodated and controlled.

The Task Force also urged the government to assure "a flow of credit at stabilized rates of interest over a sustained period of time to finance urban development and rehabilitation, and that existing disincentives" to building and redeveloping at the neighborhood scale be removed and replaced with a series of tax incentives.

The urban development and rehabilitation process should be directed by creation of a national development corporation to handle federal grants and a series of state development corporations, and at the metropolitan level by public and public/private corporations subject to regional planning controls.

While stressing the need for a disciplined, organized approach to a national growth policy, the Task Force emphasized that any growth policy must accommodate the differing needs and life styles of diverse groups of Americans. "It well may be," the report says, "that a diversified nation which values freedom above all else must have to live with a national growth policy which contains more inconsistencies than it resolves, which tolerates the power of conflicting forces for creative energy — and which succeeds because it strives toward unity, yet does not mutilate its freedoms in an all-out effort to achieve it."

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Urbahn Urges Architects To Help Shape Public Policy

The president of The American Institute of Architects asked his colleagues to assume a new professional responsibility for leadership in the development of public environmental policy. "It is time for architecture to go public," said Max O. Urbahn, FAIA, of New York City, "to find in public service a new dimension of architectural practice, a new way to enlist architecture in the cause of people."

Urbahn's appeal came in his annual report to the 1972 convention of AIA at the Jesse Jones Hall for the Performing Arts. Following Urbahn's speech, and a presentation of urban growth recommendations by the Institute's National Policy Task Force, delegates to the convention went to Albert Thomas Center for "The Marketplace of New Ideas," a continuing series of panel discussions on the major issues facing the profession today and product exhibits.

The Task Force has called for changes in the ground rules under which communities are developed, an affirmation of the neighborhood as the proper scale for development, and a program of urban land acquisition to help guide private developers into projects that are community-oriented as well as profitable.

Members of the Task Force reviewed its findings and answered questions from the membership. Task Force members are Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA, of Baltimore, chairman; I. M. Pei, FAIA, of New York; Jacqueline Robertson, AIA, of New York; William L. Slayton, Hon. AIA, of Washington, D. C., executive vice president of the Institute, and Paul N. Ylvisaker, professor of public affairs and urban planning at Princeton University.

Urbahn said architects can no longer accept the architectural responsibility for design decisions which largely are determined by ground rules and policies that have an ineffective or even negative impact on the quality of the man-made environment.

"It is time for us to stop looking for good clients," Urbahn asserted. "We have got to create them by re-designing many of the processes and institutions, public and private, which in truth shape the built environment."

Urbahn said he did not consider the recommendations of the National Policy Task Force, which AIA will debate and vote upon Wednesday, to be a departure from the traditional responsibility or function of the architect. The increasing influence of public institutions on the quantity and quality of design and construction have made it necessary to influence and upgrade the processes by which these public decisions are made, he said.

Emphasizing that the profession should involve itself in political activity only to the extent of its professional competence, Urbahn declared: "We cannot wait to be asked. If we do not speak up and speak out, a silence that we might like to think connoted professional modesty is more likely to be construed as disinterest."

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The American Institute of Architects has adopted a wide-ranging program intended to influence the nation's urban growth policies over the next 30 years.

Delegates to the 1972 national convention voted nearly unanimously to accept the recommendations of the Institute's National Policy Task Force. The program calls for new public policies to change the "ground rules" that shape, or distort the shape, of American communities; creation of a new scale for planning and building in urban areas, and a national commitment to a major land acquisition policy to guide development in and around key urban centers.

The task force of architects and consultants reported its findings in January after a year-long study of urban problems, land use, and population patterns in America. By voting to accept the task force recommendations, the delegates committed AIA to work for implementation of its goals at all civic and governmental levels.

Delegates defeated one proposed amendment. It would have removed from the document a section dealing with the public's right to recover increases in the value of private property that occur as a result of public investment in transit or utility facilities adjacent to the property.

Black architects from several sections of the country expressed concern that minority groups might not have a voice in the implementation of the program. Task Force Chairman Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA, of Baltimore, said that Van B. Bruner Jr., a black architect from Haddon Township, N.J., has been added to the task force. Bruner is chairman of AIA's Commission on Community Services whose duties will overlap the implementation phase of the task force report.

The ground rules for which the task force urges basic changes include tax policy, governmental organization, revenue sharing, and site development. The new scale for planning and building in urban areas is essentially a neighborhood scale—a "growth unit" that ensures open occupancy, environmental integrity, and a full range of essential facilities and services.

The proposed land acquisition policy calls for a partnership of federal, state, and local governments to assemble 5,000,000 acres in 65 metropolitan areas and prepare the land for private development under community-approved guidelines.

The estimated $5 billion cost of this land—bought first in central cities and then on the metropolitan periphery—would be recovered in a few years with appreciation in the value of the land being used to recover all of the initial cost and much of the cost of preparing the land for development.

As envisaged by the task force, this "Strategy for Building a Better America" would create sites large enough to be economically attractive to private developers. The ground rules for such development would encourage cohesive "growth units" of neighborhood scale at pre-determined locations along the transportation and utility corridors.

Each growth unit would include from 500 to 3,000 housing units. Expanded in multiples over 1,000,000 acres nationally, with the addition of high schools, community colleges, hospitals, regional shopping centers and mass transit, these growth units would be adequate to accommodate a third of the nation's expected urban growth by the year 2000.

Members of the task force, in addition to Rogers, are I. M. Pei, FAIA, and Jacquelin Robertson, AIA, both of New York; William L. Slayton, Hon. AIA, executive vice president of the Institute, and Paul Ylvisaker, professor of public affairs and urban planning at Princeton University.

Some 5,000 architects and members of their families attended the four-day AIA convention in Houston. Next year's convention will be in San Francisco.

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Consent Decree Approved

The Board of Directors of the American Institute of Architects voted at its final meeting, to enter into a consent decree with the Department of Justice and remove a prohibition in AIA's Standards of Professional Practice against submitting price quotations for architectural services.

The directors of the professional organization took the action after delegates to the 1972 AIA national convention voted two-to-one to agree to remove from its ethical standards provision against competitive bidding.

In a related step, convention delegates voted three-to-one to assess each of the Institute's corporate members $10. The money will finance an effort to convince Congress and the public of the merits of AIA's position on the issue of competitive bidding.

The architectural profession maintains that the public and the client are best served by allowing an architect to be commissioned primarily on the basis of qualifications and capabilities and not on the basis of the fee to be charged.

The anti-trust division of the Justice Department contends that a prohibition against competitive bidding is a violation of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act and amounts to an agreement in restraint of trade. AIA's lawyers have warned that a lawsuit on the question was certain to be lengthy and expensive with no assurance of ultimate success.

The Board voted by a substantial majority to enter into a consent decree. The vote of the delegates in support of such a move was 1,145 in favor of signing the consent decree and 61 against it.

S. Scott Ferebee Jr., FAIA of Charlotte, N. C., president-elect of the Institute, noted during convention debate on the issue that attorneys for AIA have long recognized the implications of restraint of trade in the ethical standards and have advised against their enforcement.

As a result, Ferebee said, no action has been taken against any member for violation of the ban on competitive bidding since 1963.

The decree would not limit the freedom of AIA or its members to persuade clients and Congress that competitive bidding is not the best way to assure quality design in the public interest. However, the professional society could not impose sanctions on a member who wished to seek work from...
government agency or other client that required competitive bids.

In a Bylaw change, delegates approved a change in AIA's structure which will allow for an expanded board of Directors and multiple directors within regions. These new rules would allow for a maximum of 32 members on the Board. The Board presently has 26 members.

Under the restructuring a minimum of 500 members will be required to form a region. And up to 1,249 members within a region will be represented by one director. Each increment of 1,000 members will permit another director for the region.

The Board will have the authority to reapportion representation so that maximum of 32 members is maintained.

In an attempt to stabilize cash-flow within the Institute, the delegates approved another Bylaw change whereby members who had not paid their annual dues before August 31 of the fiscal year could be terminated. The solution contained the provision that termination could only take place if the member had been duly notified in writing a month before the final date.

Delegates also approved the following resolutions asking:
— that an annual accounting be made of the disposition of each of the previous year's resolutions and that members be polled at the convention for discussion of the actions taken. The solution also stipulates that there could be no time restriction concerning when a resolution could be submitted.
— that the profession be committed to conserving natural energy and resources as one of the essential elements of the design process, and that reference to the earth's limited resources be included in the National Policy Task Force.
— that regional, state, and local components actively initiate programs to involve students in their activities with a participatory attitude in mind.
— that all architectural employers be urged to encourage their employees to become members of AIA in an appropriate category.
— that schools of architecture be urged to examine their curricula in order to prepare students as architects who plan and design buildings and the AIA provide students with the facial skills and knowledge to become such architects.

Know the 7 Danger Signs of Cancer

tell the Virginia Story
CRS WINS 1972 FIRM AWARD

Caudill Rowlett Scott, architects, planners, and engineers, of Houston, Tex., has been selected to receive the highest award bestowed on a firm by The American Institute of Architects. The AIA's 1972 Architectural Firm Award, given for "continuing collaboration among individuals of the firm" as the "principal force in consistently producing distinguished architecture," was presented at the national convention of the 24,000-member professional society.

Since its founding 26 years ago, Caudill Rowlett Scott has established offices in Houston, New York City, Los Angeles, and Chicago, has performed work in 40 states and 10 countries overseas, and has amassed nearly 100 separate design awards, five of them national Honor Awards from the Institute.

CRS, with its diversified staff of about 300, is one of the pioneers in the now-widey practiced team approach to design. Recognizing that the design of today's cities and buildings is far too complex to be mastered by one man, the firm from its inception in 1946 has approached design as a multidisciplinary effort. For each commission, it brings together experts in all related fields, into a team that also includes the client.

Another CRS innovation is its "squatter" technique of moving each design team to the actual site of the project where, in a nearby meeting room, decisions are reached through intensive work-sessions involving the client and the team.

The firm also pioneered in applying systems building and the development of "fast-track scheduling," a technique which helps to shorten the time required for design and construction by overlapping such activities as programming, design, and construction, which have traditionally been scheduled sequentially.

Over the years, CRS has evolved an internal quality-control system for evaluating all of its activities: master planning, building design, brochures, building graphics—even speeches, articles, and competition entries. From the beginning through the completion of each project, a three-man jury representing design, management, and technology oversees and enforces rigid standards of quality control.

In selecting CRS as the recipient of the AIA Jury on Institute Honor commented: "The Architectural Firm Award for 1972 is given to the firm of Caudill Rowlett Scott, architects, planners, and engineers, Houston, Texas, as representing high performance of corporate, vernacular architecture extending from the early history in the evolution of school design to a wide-range corporate practice. "The firm has developed special attitudes in group practice and conveyed to the public and their clients the special process. The firm represents the consistent application of the award description that there must be continuing collaboration among the individuals of a firm that has resulted in consistently producing distinguished architecture."

CRS's design approach—as well as the works that have resulted from it—has been the subject of scores of articles in professional and general periodicals here and abroad. William J. Caudill, FAIA, a co-founder of the firm, is author of the book, "Architecture by Team," published in 1971 by Van Nostrand-Reinhold.

Among the firm's award-winning works are the Brazos County Court House and Jail, Bryan, Tex.; Olin Hall of Science, Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Abington High School, Abington, Pa.; Roy E. Larsen Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.; Jesse H. Jones Hall for the Performing Arts, Houston; Paul S. Klapfer School (P.S. 219), Flushing, N.Y.; Four College Science Building, Claremont College, Claremont, Calif., and Sauk Valley Community College, Sterling, Ill.

Several of the firm's health facility projects have been included in exhibitions of hospital architecture, shown at conventions of the American Hospital Association. Among these are Desert Samaritan Medical Center and Hospital, Mesa-Tempe, Ariz. (with Dressler, Welch and Lindland), and Medical Center, Master Plan and Teaching Hospital for the Faculty of Medicine, University of Saigon, Viet Nam.
Two New Commissions Established This Year

Two new commissions, established this year by The American Institute of Architects, will oversee government relations programs and direct activities in the area of professional responsibility to society.

With initiation of these two new commissions, Government Affairs and Community Services, the Institute will have a total of seven commissions, whose task it is to advise the Board of Directors in major policy areas.

The Government Affairs Commission whose first chairman is William Marshall Jr., an architect from Norfolk, is concerned with the enactment of sound legislation and government agency procedures affecting the architectural profession and the profession's interest in both social and environmental areas.

The Community Services Commission, of which Van B. Bruner Jr. from Haddonfield, N. J. is chairman, will take over the function of the 1971 Task Force on Professional Responsibility to Society. Its goals include achieving greater community involvement in shaping the manmade environment, improving educational opportunities for the underprivileged, and attacking the constraints which hinder building for the poor.

The chairmen of these two commissions together with Sarah P. Harkness, Cambridge, Mass., chairwoman of the Commission on Building Design, will sit with the Board of Directors during its meetings, although they are not members of the Board. The other seven commissions are chaired by Board members.

Members of the commissions are:


Building Design: Alexander Cochran, FAIA, Baltimore; and Max Flatow, FAIA, Albuquerque, N. M.

Environment: Louis Lundgren, St. Paul, Minn., chairman; Matt L. Virden III, Greenville, Miss.; and Arthur Rigolo, FAIA, Clifton, N. J.

Professional Practice: Carl L. Bradley, Fort Wayne, Ind., chairman; Jack Train, FAIA, Chicago; and Robert E. Fehlberg, Billings, Mont.

Professional Society: Hugh McK Jones Jr., FAIA, Guilford, Conn., chairman; Floyd Wolfenbarger, FAIA, Manhattan, Kan.; and Joseph Farrell, Honolulu.

Education and Research: James J. Foley, Columbus, Ohio, chairman; Frederick Salogga, Decatur, Ill.; and Charles Sappenfield, Muncie, Ind.
FOR THE RECORD

GOOD LUCK, DICK!

Richard N. Anderson, Jr., AIA, for many years the Architectural Editor of this publication, has relocated in Maryland.

He is now the Director of Design for TECSINC, in Baltimore, Maryland and resides at One Duffy Court, Towson, Md. 21204.

The publishers and staff of Virginia Record wish him well in his new endeavors.

BROOKS NAMED ASSOCIATE BY VVKR

• R. Gene Brooks has been named an Associate in Vosbeck, Vosbeck, Kendrick and Redinger, the architectural, engineering, and planning firm with offices in Alexandria and Roanoke and a Maryland office in Hyattsville. Mr. Brooks will continue as the firm’s Director of Planning.

In making the announcement, William F. Vosbeck, Jr., FAIA, the firm’s managing Partner, noted that Mr. Brooks has had a key role in enlarging the firm’s planning services.

Under Mr. Brooks’ direction, the firm has expanded its planning services to include, in addition to comprehensive Master Planning, urban redevelopment planning, long range development policy and program planning, for municipalities, transit and transportation impact planning, and development planning for private developers. The firm further provides technical and advisory services for the development of zoning policies.

Mr. Brooks is a former Chief of the Maryland National Capital Planning Commission’s Urban Design Division for the Montgomery County Sector. He holds a Bachelor of Science Degree in Architecture from the University of Houston, and a Master’s Degree in Community and Regional Planning from the University of Texas.

Mr. Brooks had a central role in the 1967 Urban Design Study for Dallas, Texas for which the Dallas Chapter of the American Institute of Architects honored him with its Award of Merit. He is a member both of the American Institute of Architects and of the American Institute of Planners.

Mr. Brooks lives in Reston, with his wife, Betty, and his sons, Mark, six, and Dan, four. He is thirty-seven.
Mrs. Schools Is Audio-Visual Director For VSTS

Mrs. Frances Schools has been appointed Director of Audio-Visual Services for the Virginia State Travel Service.

Mrs. Schools was formerly Publicity Director of the National Tobacco Festival and a reporter for the Richmond News Leader. She replaces John Goodwin who was promoted to Director of Advertising for the State Travel Service, the agency of the Commonwealth responsible for advertising and promoting tourism to Virginia.

A graduate of Westhampton College of the University of Richmond, Mrs. Schools won a national award for publicity and promotion in 1969, and was awarded first place awards in 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 in similar categories from the Virginia Press Women. She is a native of Richmond.

Mid-State Tile Announces New Sales Representatives

Walter A. Reynolds, Sales Manager of Mid-State Tile Company, Lexington, North Carolina, announces the appointment of two new factory representatives. They are Gary Eggenberg and Scott Bagwell.

Eggenberg, originally from St. Louis, comes to Mid-State from Scripps where he was a district sales manager living in Charlotte, North Carolina. For Mid-State, he will cover Georgia, Northern Florida, Alabama and parts of Tennessee. He will make his home in Atlanta. Eggenberg is married and has four children.

Scott Bagwell will represent Mid-State in Virginia and West Virginia. Bagwell is a 1971 graduate of the University of South Carolina. Mr. Bagwell has made Richmond his home since July.

Mid-State's line of ceramic tile is sold through distributors from Boston to New Orleans. The fifteen year old manufacturer offers a complete range of glazed and unglazed tiles for both residential and commercial construction. In addition to the popular 4 size, the line includes 4 1/4, 4 1/2, 6, 6 1/4, several novelty shapes and an extensive range of decorative tiles.
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(from page 17)

... an attractive lounge for light refreshments for families and friends. His space is used for relaxation and private conversations. An open riser stairway separates the lounge from the gallery. This stairway leads to the second floor executive offices, consisting of six private offices, conference room, record room, bookkeeping area, mail room, and a lounge for the women employees. Under the stair is a pool surrounded by planting and lighted by concealed lights on the underside of the stair. This is an effective and pleasant sound barrier between the gallery and the lounge.

The first floor is provided with restrooms and each family room has its own private restroom. Off the far end of the gallery is a corridor leading to the consultation rooms and selection suites. There are no consultation offices wherein whatever arrangements necessary may be made, and each of these contains a ghby console which when opened, is available a number of colored photograhic displays of flower arrangements for selection by the family. Each of the consulting rooms lead into the selection suite which departs from the usual large selection room.

To meet the variable occupancy of the building, the heating and air conditioning systems are fully automated to maintain the space environment. The systems use natural gas for heating and electrically driven water chillers for summer cooling. Each area has individual control due to the before-mentioned variable occupancy.

The building proper occupies a sound area of approximately 37,000 ft. Of this, the first floor consists of 33,250 sq. ft. of which 23,000 sq. ft. are devoted to public use. 8,250 sq. ft. of the first floor is non-public use. The ministrative offices of Woody's, Inc. occupy offices on the second floor containing 2,500 sq. ft.

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VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 18
buildings at the opposite end of the site with their own independent and enclosed play space and access. Folding gates throughout the structure permit as much or as little of the school plant to be available for public accommodation after hours as programs dictate. Second phase construction calls for a breakthrough into the existing Recreation Building and extension of the School building through to the existing pool which will be enclosed and heated.

A brick masonry enclosure encloses lab on grade, concrete jacketed steel columns and the steel frame supporting a poured gypsum deck and built-up roof. Screened package roof top units deliver conditioned air to individually controlled interior zones. Through-wall unit conditioners temper the air in perimeter spaces. The demountable partition system in the Pod areas provides program flexibility. Acoustic ceilings throughout and carpeted floors in the learning and administrative spaces control sound and minimize maintenance. Mobile cabinets and wardrobes provide storage in the Pod learning areas.

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As Others See Us

(Continued from page 5)

California, Leo felt that the Virginians' awareness of a cultural perpetuity—reaching forward into the future as well as back in time—gave a rich and intangible richness to their lives. He said, "They are not only proud of their past—and they have every right to be—but their knowledge of the present which the people of most places don't have."

Leo encountered only one person who monologued with anecdotes about his family. Since Leo had never experienced anything like it before, he was fascinated in a clinical way, though he said he never wanted to experience it again. As this anecdote was markedly different from all the other Virginians he met, Leo regarded him as quaint, and suggested that we should preserve him for local color. He had to admit that there were others similar to him and they seemed to be self-preserving: any visitor would be sure to encounter one.

What impressed him most of all was the relationship between the races. The friendliness between them, he said, was totally unlike anything found in Southern California. There they talked theory about the Negro and knew nothing about them as individuals. Here the relationships between individual blacks and whites showed him a South—at least, a segment of it—which was the exact opposite of the liberals' stereotype.

That Virginia was a distinct segment of the South also was a revelation. He had held the usual concept of one solid bloc. Here he discovered that Virginia was different from North Carolina, North Carolina from South Carolina, which was in turn different from, say, Alabama. It was slow to dawn on him that the Virginians he met were more familiar with the East than they were with Mississippi, and the slowest comprehension he made was of the importance to Virginians of the regional divisions within the state. He never quite got straight the distinctions between the Tidewater, the Piedmont, the Valley, the mountains.

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PAGE SEVENTY-SIX
nd the Southwest, Northern Virginia and the Northern Neck, Southside Virginia and so on. He did comprehend, however, that Virginians were too preoccupied with their own regions to be concerned with other parts of the South.

With all the inner-state divisions, he made practically no progress in comprehending Virginia politics. Most of the time he was talking to people who, despite the guidance provided by Charley McDowell's column, were themselves lazy about the inner workings of state politics. We could, finally, make clear to him that Virginia Democrat was not all the same as Democrat as he understood it.

He was not helped by one flippan friend who told him, "You must understand that Virginia politics are struggling to get into the 19th century."

He was helped, however, by an articulate intellectual who shared Leo's liberalism and also to some extent his backgrounds of the Midwest and New York. She said, "The Virginia conservatives—whether Democrats or currently displaced—act on their convictions and not on ideology. Their convictions are firmly rooted in their traditional environment and are curiously impervious to passing ideologies."

Leo said, "Unless I had heard my new friends talk so knowingly—at the same time, so casually—about their state, I wouldn't understand what you're saying about their being 'rooted in a traditional environment.' You now, you'd think of that as meaning backward, living—as they say—in the past. But these people know what's going on. Some of the men I've met as progressive in their own careers successes you'd meet anywhere at their region's past is real to them, and I can understand how they can feel this political conviction growing out of a sense of roots. Most of the rest of us, I guess, have nothing except the ideologies."

After some more talk, Leo said, "That sounds more complicated than the regional divisions."

The liberal intellectual told him, "The simplest way to see it is as a reflection of the changes in Virginia. Here's a lot of new people in the state, the Negroes are taking more of a voice, the young—or some of them feel they must renounce the old convictions, and here, as anywhere else, tell the Virginia Story..."

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there're politicians to make capital out of being anti-establishment and appealing to the separate elements. Really, Leo, you're here during the last stages of what we might call 'the old regime.'"

"I don't like to hear that," he said. "This place has something unique. I'd like to live here myself—except that my work is centered on the Coast. Do you think it will stay the way it is now until I can come back again?"

"Oh, I don't think Virginia will change that fast," the lady liberal said. "Virginia is in one way like Vermont—it doesn't actually resist progress but it wants progress to come at a rate at which it can be absorbed."

Leo, making a switch from his seriousness, said, "Since progress is coming, I'd like to suggest one area for improvement. That is, safety for pedestrians at crossings. I was nearly run down by crossing, as we do in California, on my green light, when car turning into the street I was crossing zoomed around the corner as if it wasn't there. After a while, I became crafty and either outwaited the turners or raced them, but I was discouraged of that by several drivers with malignant gleam in their eyes as they spotted me. I don't know whether the scared me more or the drivers with the glazed gazes that just looked through me—the invisible man."

"Oh, there're some things Virginia will never change on. This is a great state for hunters, and I don't think you could get a law passed that took from drivers their right to run down pedestrians who were crossing on their own green lights."

A native said, "We find that the safest thing is to cross against the light."

Leo said, "But that's against the law—at least in California."

"So is running down pedestrian crossing with the light, but here you see the other side of the coin of people acting on convictions."

Leo sighed. "It all gets more complicated, but I'd still like to live here. Maybe I could learn to cross again the lights."

"Now you're beginning to catch on. You could be a real Virginian in no time at all."

"If I survived the street crossing..."
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*Commercial - Industrial*

Phone 292-4487  
North Main Street

BLACKSTONE, VIRGINIA

*AUGUST 1972*
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