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ON OUR COVER is Waller Mill Park—City of Williamsburg, Carleton S. Abbot, AIA Architect, Fred Miller, Photographer. Only sensitive planning will preserve our rapidly vanishing natural environment in expanding urban areas.

NOVEMBER 1973

PAGE FIVE
Supporting the search for new sources of electricity is just one provision of Vepco's Energy Insurance policy.

Vepco's answer to today's energy crunch and tomorrow's growing demands for electricity is safe, clean nuclear energy. By 1976 half the power we supply will come from nuclear sources.

But we also support the search for still newer sources of electricity. Sources that—like nuclear power—won't be dependent on the expensive and hard-to-get fossil fuels like coal and oil that lie at the heart of the nation's energy problems.

And while Skylab's solar power or the geothermal power that makes "Old Faithful" spurt is probably decades away from practical application, Vepco is already putting some new sources of electricity into actual operation—like the power that will be generated by water running downhill from a high mountain reservoir to a lower one at our Bath County "pumped storage" project in 1979. At night, when power demands are low, the water will be pumped back uphill again.

In the meantime, whether it's the sun or the wind or even the tides, if there's a chance it can help meet your needs with power to spare, the utility industry is going to be looking into it. Because commitment to new discoveries is a powerful part of our Energy Insurance policy.
The “Progress” That Destroys

It is astonishing that the people of Richmond did not express, through the letter columns, any interest in the projected midtown expressway which will place an elevated highway over downtown streets. Perhaps readers of the newspapers were intimidated by the forceful arguments in support of the expressway which gave the impression at least that the last word had been said on the subject; at most, the arguments suggested that only lunatics could hold an opposing view. The idealists who opposed the expressway in order to save the James River and Kanawha Canal were dismissed as a particularly destructive type of dreamer, whose sentiment about some old canal caused them to raise irresponsible obstructions to the progress planned by practical men.

Still, it is astonishing that today, with the awareness of the harmful by-products of progress, no one questioned the nature of the “progress” which this elevated superhighway will visit upon the inner city. It has long been a dubious proposition that mechanical progress assures equivalent human benefits, but the expressway proponents have been allowed to endow their project with a moral value. For the supporters it could be said, as Lewis Mumford wrote in The Myth of the Machine, “Sinfulness no longer consisted in falling short of human potentialities: it now meant to fall short of the maximum utilization of the machine.” With this standard, the proponents have claimed sole possession of all that is enlightened and constructive—not only for now but for the environment which our children and even grandchildren will inhabit.

It is especially for the future environment that their claims to progress seem questionable. For the “constructiveness” of this airborne highway to the community is projected for forty years into the future. The Richmond Mercury ran a most informative two-part article on the details of the $75 million plus bonded indebtedness to be assumed by the RMA (Richmond Metropolitan Authority) and the extent to which Richmond taxpayers have a financial commitment to this debt for a period of forty years. The debt, plus millions more of interest, is hopefully to be retired through tolls over this period, but Richmond taxpayers are responsible for any deficit in payments.

In view of the changes in only the past nine years, since the RMA (supported by Council) proposed the expressway, there has to be at least a glimmering of doubt about the enlightenment of predicting, down to fractional measures, the volume of traffic over the expressway during the next forty years. Also there has to be doubt even about the place in community life of this elevated highway nearly half a century from now. For, at bottom, it appears an inescapable conclusion that a project of immediate usefulness has had attributed to it the advantage of a long-range goal for Richmond without first defining either the human goals or the environmental goals for the city.

As a project of immediate usefulness, the expressway seems to be a reflection of the state government’s obsession with highways, with its implied indifference to or rejection of other means of transportation. Far from representing progress, this attitude is actually backward, showing an out-of-date mentality that is impervious to the changes in the past decade. (Continued on page 115)
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INTERIOR SYSTEMS
On September 27 and 28, the Virginia Chapter, AIA held its fall meeting at The Homestead in Hot Springs.

The meeting was attended by over 60 chapter members, their wives and guests. A combination of fine weather, abundant good food, relaxing atmosphere, the usual smooth arrangements by Executive Director Bud Lindsay and Secretary Mrs. Pearl Grotty and a brief but most interesting program, "Growth, No Growth," produced by Chairmanillard Rhodes and his committee made this one of the pleasantest AIA actions we have attended recently. It even almost eased us painlessly past the shier on Saturday.

Friday morning, Dr. Thomas Muller of the Urban Institute in Washington, D.C. succinctly presented an analysis of the various aspects of growth trends effecting our urban society. Transportation policy or the lack of it, the automobile, the acute shortage of low and middle income housing, core city versus affluent suburbia, ugliness and pollution various sorts were commented on by Dr. Muller.

Mr. George Weymouth, Director of the Brandywine River Museum, followed Dr. Muller with an intriguing study of the use of water quality standards in preserving great natural and historic landmarks and controlling with in such an area—the Brandywine Watershed District. Slides of the district were shown focusing on the museum with its thoughtful and successful restoration and handsome contemporary addition by Baltimore architect R.Grieves.

A highlight of the conference was the banquet Friday evening at which the chapter conferred its highest honor, The Noland Award, on A. Edwin Kendrew, FAIA. The award was established in 1967 to recognize special and distinguished service or outstanding achievement by a member of the chapter. Criteria for selection is based upon:

1. achievement of architectural excellence in a specific building or group of buildings;
2. excellence in architectural literature or educational endeavors;
3. significant active contribution to the profession as a whole setting an example and guiding others; and,
4. outstanding civic or public service.


Mr. Kendrew has long been associated with restoration work across the nation and since 1930 has been with Colonial Williamsburg, retiring in 1968 as senior vice president. A member of the Williamsburg Planning Commission for twenty years, he was appointed to the Virginia State Art Commission in 1945 and was its chairman until his retirement in 1967. Mr. Kendrew served in many capacities as a member of the AIA, including national committees such as the Historic Preservation and Octagon House Committees being chairman of the latter. In 1956 he was honored by election to the College of Fellows of the Institute.

In May of this year Mr. Kendrew was one of three persons in the country honored by the National Trust for Historic Preservation for outstanding achievement in support of historic preservation. The awards were made in Washington, D.C. by Mrs. Richard M. Nixon. He was especially praised for "his pioneering work as an architect, teacher and guide in the preservation of America's historic landmarks."

The next Virginia Chapter, AIA meeting will be the winter meeting in February 1974, to be held in Richmond. The bi-annual reception for the governor, lieutenant governor, attorney general, members of the general assembly and other state officials will be held. Every chapter member is urged to attend.

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Seated at the head table during the Awards Banquet were: (l-r) Kenneth G. Macllroy, AIA, Mrs. A. Edwin Kendrew, John W. Chappelear, Jr., AIA, Mrs. G. Alan Morledge, and Marcellus Wright, Jr., FAIA.

Marcellus Wright, Jr., FAIA, presents the Past President Award to John W. Chappelear, Jr., AIA. Mr. Chappelear was President of the Virginia Chapter AIA, in 1972.

A. Edwin Kendrew, FAIA, winner of the Noland Award, is congratulated by Marcellus Wright, Jr., FAIA.

Another view of the head table, (l-r) G. Alan Morledge, AIA, Mrs. Marcellus Wright, Jr., A. Edwin Kendrew, FAIA, and Mrs. Kenneth G. Macllroy.

FALL MEETING OF THE VIRGINIA CHAPTER, AIA
AWARDS BANQUET

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ROBERT I. ABRASH, AIA

Mr. Abrash transferred from Washington-Metropolitan Chapter, AIA to Virginia Chapter, AIA on July 26, 1973. He is a partner in the firm of Abrash & Eddy, Reston, Virginia.

ROBIN R. DEARING, AIA

Born July 7, 1931 in Roanoke, Dearing received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from VPI & SU. Robin has been a member of Virginia Chapter since November 1964. He is employed by T. A. Carter, Jr., in Salem.

RICHARD LEONARD FORD, JR., AIA

Born September 3, 1945 in Richmond, Ford received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Dick became an associate member in February 1970 and recently passed the examination for certification as an architect. He is employed by Glave Newman Anderson Associates, Inc., Richmond.

MORTON GULAK, AIA

Mr. Gulak transferred from Florida Gulf Coast Chapter, AIA to Virginia Chapter, AIA on July 26, 1973. Gulak is located in Richmond with his own firm.

EDWARD A. SMITH, III, AIA

Born December 18, 1940, Smith received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Eddie has been a member of the Virginia Chapter since February 1966, as an Associate and then a Professional Associate in January 1970. He is an Associate of Marcellus Wright, Cox & Cilimberg, Richmond.

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ERNE EUGENE PETERS, AIA

Born September 5, 1921 in Wood River, Illinois, Peters received his architectural training at University of Tennessee and Old Dominion University, Norfolk. Eugene is currently with Spigel, Carter, Zinkl, Herman in Norfolk, as a Project Manager/Associate.

NEW PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES

WILLIAM ANTHONY BROWN

Born March 17, 1937 in Norfolk, Brown received his architectural education from Orange Coast College, California and Fort Belvoir Engineering School. Brown is employed with Walsh & Ashe Associates of Virginia Beach as a Project Manager.

EDWARD A. SMITH, III, AIA

Born December 18, 1940, Smith received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Eddie has been a member of the Virginia Chapter since February 1966, as an Associate and then a Professional Associate in January 1970. He is an Associate of Marcellus Wright, Cox & Cilimberg, Richmond.

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PAGE FIFTEEN
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NEW PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATES

(Continued)

PHILIP PAPPAS

Born May 8, 1942 in Richmond, Pappas received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from VPI & SU. Pappas is an Associate/Designer with Mills and Penchain & Associates in Blacksburg.

PHILIP PAPPAS

DAVID WAYNE LONGACHER

Born November 7, 1939 in Newport News, Longacher received his architectural education at Eastern Mennonite College, Harrisonburg. He is a Draftsman with Rancorn, Wildman & Krause in Hampton.

BILLIE CHARLES BLACK

Born March 24, 1940 in Henegar, Alabama, Black attended William & Mary College, Christopher Newport College & Thomas Nelson Community College. Black is currently employed at Rancorn, Wildman & Krause in Hampton as a Draftsman.

NEW ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

NORIO SAKAI

Born January 2, 1927 in Sendai, Japan, Sakai received his Diploma of Architecture from Department of Architecture—Tokyo School of Fine Arts, Tokyo. He is Chief Designer with Laszlo Aranyi, Murrell and Associates, Virginia Beach.

MICHAEL HUGH SCHMITT

Born April 8, 1946 in Washington, D. C., Schmitt is currently with Walsh & Ashe Associates, Virginia Beach as a Project Manager.

LARRY SANFORD SHIFFLETT

Born January 8, 1938 in Elkton, Virginia, Shifflett received his BA degree from VPI & SU, Blacksburg and MA degree from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. He is with Hardwicke Associates, Inc., Richmond.

NOVEMBER 1973
THE Gar-Field Senior High School in Eastern Prince William County is the first of four new high schools completed after several years of research and planning by the Prince William County School Board.

A mandate for change from the traditional "egg crate" arrangement of classrooms with one teacher enclosed in a 25 to 30 pupil classroom unit for one hour at a time was issued by the school Board. Instead, an educational program was developed with the emphasis being shifted from a group oriented, to an individual oriented philosophy. The goals were to implement a program aimed at greater individualization of instruction for the student and at the same time to better utilize individual talents of the teacher. In meeting these goals, the architects, Wm. Phillips Brown & Associates Alexandria, designed the facilities to educate 2,500 to 3,000 pupils in grades 9 through 12, around a simple functional bubble diagram. The center of the diagram is the Resource Center, the heart of individual study pursuit, and an auditorium divisible into large group instruction areas, where as many as four groups of up to 200 students each may be assembled for "one way" type of educational communication, thus freeing other teachers for consultation, guidance and seminar type of educational techniques on a teacher to student ratio of from 1:1 to 1:20 in the departmental spaces arranged around the Resource Center and the large group instructional areas. The departmental areas were designed for flexible arrangement of space to accommodate various size groups, departmental resource and project areas, inquiry group areas, and assembly group areas properly sound
isolated to allow electronically amplified presentations without disturbing those in the open, three-walled seminar and individual pursuit areas.

In order to accomplish the functional arrangement of space in a plant of 352,860 square feet without physically separating the various departments in segregated wings, yet meet the fire exit distances required by the Virginia Fire Safety Regulations, the architects elected to use semi-fireproof construction in order to increase fire exit distances an additional 50%, accommodating flexible departmental areas of larger size. Steel framing was chosen for speed and economy of construction in conjunction with precast, prestressed concrete floor and roof planks which in themselves provided the necessary fire rating for floors and roof decks. The speed of erection of this construction was acknowledged and capitalized on by Glen Construction Co., Inc. of Rockville, Md., the successful general contractor who completed their construction contract in 610 calendar days on November 3, 1972. Critical Path Method (CPM) of scheduling helped all trades to move quickly and efficiently in their work. Pre-bidding and construction of the sixty acres of site development and improvements not only saved three months overall project time, but has allowed the community to utilize the outdoor facilities a year and a half earlier than usual at a savings of approximately $80,000.

The reaction of the students after moving from their traditionally de

(Continued on page 92)
You are looking at a hospital room nobody needs

but everybody pays for.

When the plans were made for a new hospital, no one stopped to consider the extra beds already available at a hospital only five miles away. So now the community has two hospitals with extra beds, and no hospital with the physical therapy unit that's really needed.

The volunteers on Virginia's 12 comprehensive area health care planning councils want to eliminate useless duplications like this—duplications that, whether they're needed or not, must still be paid for in higher hospital bills, higher insurance premiums, and the potentially better care that's lost through wasted resources.

These non-profit councils, including seven in the area served by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Virginia, concentrate on the needs of the entire community rather than of the single health care facility. And after they identify the needs, they help determine priorities and coordinate the planning efforts of the individual community agencies that meet these needs. The result is greater efficiency, better area-wide care, more services—and less cost for everyone.

At Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Virginia we support area health care planning with financial contributions, administrative and computer assistance, professional counseling, public and legislative endorsement—and membership on the councils themselves. And we provide this support for a very good reason.

You see, we realize that it's not enough just to control our own operating costs so that about 92¢ of every subscriber dollar can go directly to physicians and health care institutions to purchase care. As a health care leader, we also have a responsibility to help control the cost of this care itself. And wise planning to meet real community needs is the best way we know to start.

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FIDELITY National Bank, serving Lynchburg since 1865, is that city's oldest banking institution. Having been located on Main Street since first opening for business, its management expressed confidence in the future of downtown Lynchburg by deciding to erect their new headquarters diagonally across from the Ninth and Main facility they had occupied since 1916. Fidelity American Bankshares Inc., of which Fidelity National is the flagship bank, is also headquartered in the building. Fidelity American is a registered bank holding company with eleven member banks operating from 70 locations across Virginia and several bank-related affiliates doing business throughout the Eastern United States.

The new Fidelity National Bank Building, towering 19 stories above Main Street, has become a regional landmark. Its gleaming crispness is both conspicuous and impressive whether approaching the city on major thoroughfares or by air.

A generous area of spaciousness has been created by situating the Main Street entrances some 32 feet back from the curb. These entrances, serving the bank lobby and elevator lobby, are enhanced by ornamental plantings set in a concourse of black paving blocks. The grade on Ninth Street (Continued on page 95)
DESIGN PROBLEM
Provide maximum number of one bedroom apartments with off-street parking on 150' x 140' parcel of land.

DESIGN SOLUTION
Apartments are clustered on two floors around interior court and covered stairs, parking is in front of the apartments. There are 24 apartments in this property and this works out to almost 50 units per acre density. The complex has a pleasant feeling in spite of the large number of units.

Once the basic one bedroom apartment with 550 sq. ft. of living area is developed, the units were clustered in units of four (two first floor and two second). 16 units have access to a landscaped open interior court, the remaining 8 units facing a common stairhall. The units are rather small but they were designed for short term occupancy.

The exterior of the apartments is finished siding, accented by consistently painted wood trim.

The interior of the apartments features walk-in closet space, carpeted floors, vinyl wall covering in baths, and one-coat plaster walls. All apartments are fully furnished.

Since opening in July, 1972, the apartments have remained at 100% occupancy. Another 28 unit complex, designed by Aranyi, Murrell and Associates is nearing completion a few blocks away, reflecting the popularity of this type of apartment design.

Accent Development Co., of Va. Each was general contractor.

CONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS
Firms from Va. Beach were: Hollyjar Nursery, landscaping; Redco In-

(Continued on page 99)
The congregation of Chester United Methodist Church moved into its new sanctuary on June 10, 1973. This Colonial building at 12132 Percival Street is located in the heart of Chester.

The sanctuary is entered through the oval shaped portico into the narthex, which has a slate floor. On the right there is a coat room and on the left, a bride's room. Inside the sanctuary with plaster walls and acoustical ceiling, the walk down the center aisle leads to the chancel area which has the altar in the center and the choir on each side. It has a seating capacity of approximately 500 with an unfinished balcony which will allow for future expansion of an additional 175 seats.

The interior also follows the Colonial theme in its pews, chancel furnishings and windows. All of the sash are glazed with a Blenko mouth blown glass. The pulpit is elevated on a pedestal and set forward of the choir rail, giving the pastor a commanding view of his congregation.

The entire floor is carpeted in gold. The pews are natural American Walnut with padded cushions of red velvet. The walls are painted the color of putty. The area is lighted with indirect fixtures and four brass finished chandeliers.

This basic structure is a 108 feet by 56 feet, rectangular, one-story. There is a total of 8,340 square feet and (Continued on page 99)
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PAGE THIRTY
VIRGINIA RECORD
GWATHMEY-DUKE INC.—ARCHITECTURE-PLANNING

POHICK BAY REGIONAL PARK
SWIMMING POOL COMPLEX

Consultants:
Structural
Mechanical
Electrical
Civil

Professional Engineers, Inc.
J. G. McNabb
Alex Perez
McIntosh and Associates

Contractor:
National Construction Co., Inc.

Photographers:
Blue Ridge Aerial Surveys
(Aerial Photos Only)
J. Alexander
(All Other Photos)

Owner:
Northern Virginia Park Authority
PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The client needed a large swimming facility to become a part of an existing recreation complex. The general character of the facility had to be compatible with the rustic expression used throughout the park system.

The site was completely wooded, separate from other park activities, and near a waterfront area to be preserved. Ecological considerations were foremost; this required water service, sewer, and pool discharge drainage to be carefully coordinated and properly integrated into the natural environment.

Specific requirements included:

- Swimming Pool of approximately 20,000 square feet;
- Similar amount of pool deck area;
- Bathhouse with lockers, toilets, showers, first aid room and staff spaces;
- Manager’s office to have full view of all pool and deck areas;
- Separate adjacent area for food service;
- Limited access to toilet facilities out of season;
- Roads, parking, and pull-around drop off point at front of bathhouse;
- Pool equipment and filter building to be in character with bathhouse, accessible for truck service, and located to minimize danger to bathers in case of a chemical accident.

SOLUTION

To provide a facility in keeping with its natural setting, basic materials were limited in number and chosen for warmth in color and texture. Earth tones of brown brick and cedar shingles characterize the facility providing contrast with the concrete and water surfaces in the adjacent pool compound.

The pool was designed to provide smooth transition between areas of different depths with the more shallow areas being predominant due to experience with public use. The different depths and corresponding public utilization were expressed by a succession of interlocked circles of diminishing diameter and increasing depth.
The pool complex was sited along a ridge allowing the natural fall of the land to help screen the pool service area and to provide a natural safety measure. In case of an accident, the heavier-than-air chlorine gas would flow down and away from the public area.

The structures were built on a radius to compliment the pool and deck area. Skylights with power ventilators were utilized to admit natural light to the building interior and to provide necessary air circulation.

Control is maintained by the central spaces in the building scheme with the manager's office being on a higher level for better visibility and privacy.

Refreshments are limited to a separate fenced area accessible from and overlooking the pool. Access to the food service counter is provided from outside the pool compound for picnickers.
All roads and parking areas are screened from the majority of the pool area by the curved bathhouse. The feeling achieved within the pool area is that of being surrounded by woods and isolated from vehicles or traffic.

National Construction Co., Inc., of Alexandria, was general contractor and also handled structural wood, carpentry, millwork, and swimming pool & equipment.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS


Others were, Nissen Co., aluminum windows; Virginia Communications & Sound Inc., Alexandria; Pery Turnstiles; and Global Toilet Partitions.

ROBERT W. CONNER, AIA

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NOVEMBER 1973
PAGE THIRTY-FIVE
THE Central Building is occupied by the business and professional firms of the owners including the architects, Yates and Berkeley Associates, Ltd. Extensive space planning for each of the building’s three floors was undertaken to provide a working environment for the diverse requirements of legal, architectural, insurance and real estate offices. Final leasehold improvements were accomplished by the individual owner/tenants.

The corner site was cleared of several dilapidated structures and offered for re-use as part of an urban renewal project. The adjacent Public Library, a Georgian structure, set the criteria for site and exterior design.

The Library was the subject of a recent restoration by the Architects of the Central Building and earned the Virginia Chapter, AIA, design award.

It was decided to visually donate the corner to the Library by locating the new building well to one end of the property with the corner used for parking. A brick wall surrounds the parking area, effectively screening it from view and providing a horizontal base line above which the Library dominates. Landscape planting was continued from the parking area onto the grounds of the Library.

The exterior of the Central Building is a direct expression of a brick curtain wall hung from an exposed weathering steel frame. Fenestration is governed by the twenty-five foot structural bay, but window pattern for each floor is varied within the rhythm of the module. To reinforce the counter-point of the openings and increase textural emphasis the brick spandrel of each floor forms a sheer overhang from the plane below.

Carefully studied vertical dimensioning, complementary brick and surprising relation of steel frame geometry to Georgian pilaster and quoin has resulted in a harmonious 

(Continued on page 101)
CHURCHLAND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

CHURCHLAND Junior High School which is located in Portsmouth, was completed in May 1971.

The 3-story, rectangular structure was designed by the architectural firm of Yates and Berkeley Associates, Ltd., also from Portsmouth.

Edward G. Carson and Associates accomplished the landscape architecture of the attractive setting which even further enhances the architects' design.

The air conditioned school, is of masonry construction. It has a concrete and steel roof and utilizes tile for interior flooring.

Containing a full complement of instructional and recreational spaces, the facility measures 310' x 345'.

An esthetically pleasing, yet functional, courtyard is incorporated into the design. This space provides a tranquil atmosphere for study or quiet contemplation.

W. H. Belanga & Assocs., Inc., of Norfolk was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Firms from Norfolk were: Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete, masonry supplier, and pre-stressed concrete; Standard Iron & Steel Co., Inc., steel; Fowler Roofing Co., Inc., roofing and waterproofing; Withers-Clay-Utley, Inc., windows; Binswanger Glass Co., glazing; Shaw Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc., painting; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., resilient tile; Clarence E. Swain Tile Co., terrazzo and ceramic tile; Elliot & Co., millwork; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., plumbing fixtures; E. B. Sams Co., Inc., plumbing; Baker & Co., air conditioning, heating, ventilating and hardware; and L. F. Chisellbrook, elevator.

Edward F. Sinnott and Son, AIA  
Architect

Additions to the  
Sheraton-Fredericksburg Motor Inn

Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc.  
General Contractor  
Motor Inn Addition  

Hiter D. Carr, Jr.  
General Contractor  
Angus Room Addition

Photography by James M. McElroy

Since the unique Sheraton Motor Inn near Fredericksburg blossomed from a renovated dairy barn into a 130-unit convention hotel in 1967, numerous additions envisioned in the original concept have been accomplished and growth has been maintained at a steady pace.

Situated just off the intersection of Interstate 95 and State Route 3, the typical Sheraton guest room originally overlooked rolling pasture land, two silos, incorporated into the design concept by the architects, stand as silent sentinels watching over the complex, and provide an easily recognized landmark for travelers on the nearby highways.

The initial phase of the Sheraton was composed of the renovated dairy barn, where banquet facilities, service and administrative areas were housed, and two wings housing the 130 guest rooms formed an L-shape on two sides of the courtyard and swimming pool.

A third wing, with 70 additional guest rooms and greatly expanded convention facilities was opened in 1970. This wing is 262 feet long by 60 feet wide, with a 40 foot L-extension tying to the existing structure.

A small separate lobby serves this wing for convention registration. All guest's rooms and the lobby, as well as a small meeting room, are on the upper level, which is ground level to the parking area. The lower level, houses the huge 600-seat capacity Battlefield room, which is divisible by sliding walls into four smaller meeting areas. A corridor extending the length of the wing opens between columns onto a sunken terrace which can be utilized for spring and fall functions.

Throughout the design stages of the entire complex the architects stressed separation of service personnel from the guests in the normal pedestrian traffic flow within the hotel. Nowhere is this more fully realized than in the new wing, where a separate underground corridor allows service personnel to go about their duties during functions in any or all of the sections of the Battlefield room without crossing the paths of guests entering or leaving.

As the complex grew, so too did the need for administrative office space. An area between the renovated barn and one guest wing was enclosed to provide the needed space. One recent addition to the facilities is a small gift shop, where guests may buy sundries, magazines and newspapers and choose from a popular line of gifts.

(Continued on page 101)
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IT TOOK almost two decades to realize the dreams of the members of Ascension Lutheran Church in Danville. In the early to mid-1950s, Ascension Church began a building program. After purchasing two different pieces of property and abandoning one architectural design, the new building was completed in October 1972. It certainly has been more than a satisfactory dream realized; it has been a joyful experience for all!

In the late 1960s, property that had already been purchased, was sold because of a highway project that would interfere with the building of our new church. Next, property was purchased directly across the street from the existing church. After the purchase of this property, Mr. Donald R. Evans, Architect, AIA, was engaged to do preliminary design work in May 1970.

At this point it would be pertinent to note that Ascension's previous building contained a beautiful Nave. However, it was small and the Sunday School space, fellowship areas, kitchen, Pastor's study, and offices were all inadequate. The building had been erected in the period of 1929 and 1932 and had served admirably for more than three decades. But with a growing energetic church, it became necessary to focus on larger and more adequate space.

In May of 1970, Ronald I. Fisher, then Pastor of Ascension, met with Mr. Evans and the Building Committee, chaired by Mr. Gary Bengston, to begin the work on our present church.

(Continued on page 103)
THE building was designed to evoke trust and strength in the customers. One of the most basic of forms, the circle, was used to emphasize the feeling of enclosure. The vault was placed in a tower-like structure using the space above it for a circular conference room.

This circular theme was carried throughout the entire building and most walls follow this pattern.

The exterior walls will be built of ribbed concrete masonry units complementing the circular shape and emphasizing the vertical lines. These masonry units are fairly new to this area, but they are becoming very popular as a brick substitute. Brick has been very difficult to obtain in the last few years.

In addition, these units will form the load bearing wall while also providing a decorative finish, thereby serving a double purpose.

Except for the entrance and the drive-in teller area there is only one other window in the building for the purpose of cutting down on energy requirements.

The building will contain five inside teller stations and four drive-in lanes equipped with pneumatic tube system.

One of the design problems was the circulation. The lot is located between Indian River Road and Providence Road, both very busy streets. It was necessary to provide access from both sides to the building and to the drive-in lanes.

Lighting will be a major design feature of this building. The services of a lighting consultant, Mr. Gerald Ewing,

(Continued on page 107)
At the beginning of 1970 the City of Chesapeake was faced with the problem of a woefully inadequate public library and available funds to construct a building of only one-half the required area. An addition, necessary within several years, would be costly and difficult to incorporate into the desired open interior spaces. Economic studies undertaken by the architects, Yates & Berkeley, Assoc., Ltd., resulted in an alternate solution. Using the available funds, an 18,000 square foot structure was designed and constructed as Phase I of the development program. In this phase a 7,000 square foot interior area was finished to house processing and administrative offices and the existing book collection. All work areas were sized to service the ultimate building floor area and working drawings and specifications were completed at this time for the expansion into the remaining 11,000 square foot shell.

The library building is the first construction within the Chesapeake Cultural Center, a wooded site between the Civic Center and a single family neighborhood. The building was designed to be a visual transition between the formality of the government center and the character of the residences. A standing seam terne mansard recalls the gables of the homes and forms the exterior face of monitor skylights which carry natural light into the building. A continuous band at bookshelf height is topped by clerestory windows, providing essential wall space while introducing light from without and vision from within.

The library interior, when completed in October 1973, (Continued on page 107)
BROWN AND GRESHAM—ASSOCIATED ARCHITECTS

RESIDENCE FOR
MR. AND MRS. RALPH A. AMOS

RALPH A. AMOS
Owner/Contractor

Photography By
JAMES M. McELROY
THE Amos house was the first house to be built in exclusive "Auburn Chase," a growing community of home sites of from three to eight acres located in the heart of rolling Goochland County hunt country near Richmond. As developers of Auburn Chase, Mr. & Mrs. Ralph A. Amos were not simply interested in building a home, but also in establishing a standard for all of the future buildings that will be done in the area.

Unique for the Richmond area is the home's simple contemporary design and styling which was achieved by the Richmond architectural firm of Brown and Gresham. The site selected for the house was the top of a gently sloping hill which still retains some of the natural landscaping remaining from one of Goochland's oldest Colonial residences. When approaching the house from the road up the long, sweeping, semi-circular driveway, it becomes noticeable that the severe lines of the contemporary flat roofs are softly modified by two raised Mansard roof sections which rise above the living room and the family room areas dramatically creating high, tapering pagoda ceilings in these areas.

The main entrance to the house is through two tall wood doors of mahogany, intricately carved and imported from Mexico. A bright, long slate floored foyer separates the entrance from the living areas.

The center of this "H" plan house is its living room and it is clearly the focal point and the most dramatic area in the house. It features a white terrazzo floor, a large brick see-through fireplace, which also opens to the dining room on the other side, built-in cabinets and shelves, wood paneling and a fourteen foot high "tray" ceiling that seems to spring up from the surrounding lower ceiling areas. A ring of concealed cove lighting encircles its perimeter and throws soft indirect light up onto its surfaces.

Immediately adjoining the living room and continuing with its white terrazzo flooring is the glass walled loggia which acts as a combination sitting, viewing and circulation area as well as a transitional area to the outside patio.

The kitchen, which has no exterior walls, is lighted from above with skylights and is adjoined by a large, tray-ceilinged family room, a breakfast room, laundry room and a dining room with a fireplace and its own patio.

Four bedrooms, three-and-a-half baths; a large study, a two-car garage and a basement area comprise the rest of the house.

One of the design criteria given the architect by the owners was that the contemporary design must also be suitable for the Amos' antique furnishings. The result is a fine blending of the new and the old.

Another of the design criteria was that the materials used should require as little maintenance as possible. Brick was selected for exterior walls. Cement shingles were used on Mansard roof areas and copper flashing was throughout. Numerous eight foot high glass sliding doors were used with frames of bronze anodized aluminum.

(Continued on page 108)
THE presence of asphalt over which 16,000 cars pass per day on University Avenue seems to question the “Corner,” well known by students, alumni, faculty and frequent visitors to the University of Virginia, as a place for people to meander or rush about on foot. For the owner-developer, the architect and those who have stood beneath or near its sky-pierced umbrella, there has never been any doubt that a very large and old white ash tree, confirmed as it had for decades that this place is meant for people.

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PAGE FORTY-EIGHT

VIRGINIA RECORD

congested traffic patterns, an extremely high land price and a stringent city parking ordinance. "This dictated that we were limited in the number and type of shops that could be constructed and had a major bearing on the type of tenant who could locate in this area. One of the basic things we wanted to do was to keep the atmosphere of the neighborhood, and in particular save a very large and old white ash tree on the edge of the sidewalk in front of the Shops (along University Avenue)."

In a series of design efforts undertaken with the services of the architectural firm of Laramore and Lambert, the ash tree remained the constant of every design to increase square footage with economics of cost and return. With a restaurant and a grocery, delicatessen as major tenants, the design evolved to a variation of architectural treatment along University and Ellwood Avenue in keeping with the scale and character of the "Corner," a row-type series of commercial uses generally uninvalved by neon cliches. Planting areas, exterior decorations and attractive signs became important overall considerations in a design effort to coordinate seven different shops, ranging in size from slightly over 200 sf to about 2400 sf.

R. E. Lee & Son, Inc., of Charlottesville, is owner-developer-contractor and handled foundations, concrete masonry, structural wood, carpentry and plastic wall finish.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Charlottesville firms unless otherwise noted)

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THE nation's school districts can no longer afford specialized facilities which function for only a portion of the 24-hour day or the 365-day year. A variety of essential services for all age groups must be provided—education, recreation, cultural and civic—to make maximum effective use of facilities. Because of their convenient locations and the nature of their use, educational plants are logical choices to take on additional functions.

Through a unique program Thomas Jefferson Junior High and Community Center in Arlington, meets a large variety of community needs in a single facility. Thomas Jefferson is one of the first public facilities in the country to include full multi-purpose community use as a guiding concept in planning and design. The advanced concepts of the building have attracted national and international interest, while at the same time satisfying voter demands for cost efficiency and budgetary constraint.

On November 5, 1958, the voters of Arlington County passed a bond issue for $4,150,000 for a new school, and an additional $2,500,000 for a recreation or community center. In a unique joint venture the Arlington County School system and the Department of Recreation decided to merge their funds to create a junior school and community center able to serve the recreational, leisure, and educational needs of the entire community, from pre-schoolers to senior citizens.

The firm of Vosbeck Vosbeck Kendrick Redinger, a comprehensive services architectural, engineering and planning firm based in Alexandria, was assigned the task of planning, designing and building this new facility. With a grant from the Educational Facilities Laboratories, Inc., they were able to use the "charrette" process to involve educators, students, recreational specialists, school administrators, psychologists, parents, and others in the planning, with the result that three "little schools" operate jointly within the complex. Each of the schools has its own teaching principal who is responsible for the academic program for approximately 450 students. Each principal can thus devote more time to the needs of individual students, concerns of curriculum design, and close day-to-day work with the teaching staff. The aim is to insure greater flexibility and more accurate response to students' needs and interests. Thus, the advantages of a small school are brought to Thomas Jefferson's 1400 students.

In a school this large, the architects were concerned, from the outset, with the problems of scale. There is the risk that young people with urgent needs for individual attention might get lost in the crowd. What they have done is adopt the advantages of the small school environment to the benefit of greater and more flexible resources in a large, multi-purpose, learning center.

The design solution resulted in a two-level building. Each school has its own entrance on the upper floor. Designed to accommodate open space classrooms, the schools were laid out in five-foot modules which allow for flexibility through demountable partitions, furnishings, and equipment arrangements. To create a sense of identity for each "small school"—and as a practical method of directing students to the right area—each school is color coded by carpeting and wall colors.

The library, adjacent to all three schools on the upper level, is the focal point for the instructional program. It contains more than 24,000 volumes as well as study carrels and viewing and typing areas. The library is completely open without walls like they had in the old, traditional libraries where they kept people in but the children out. This is to encourage the students to walk through the library and use it. It is situated so that they have to walk through it to get
Wayne Construction Co., Inc.  Earl K. Rosti, Inc.
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PAGE FIFTY-FOUR
from one end of the building to the other.

The auditorium and supporting science and language laboratory, as well as special education facilities, are located on the same level.

The auditorium was planned to meet the requirements of both school and the community. When functioning solely as an auditorium, the space provides seating for 730 people. The theater can be subdivided by movable partitions into four lecture areas—one section containing permanent seating for 244 people, and the other three sections containing auditorium type seating for 486. The three bleacher sections can be folded back to allow the space to be used for special exhibition. The music classrooms, dressing and storage are located underneath the auditorium. The location of the auditorium allows it to function independently of the other building areas.

Located on the lower level, will be the dining-commons area—one for each little school—each seating 175 students. Student lockers are located in these areas thus providing an excellent gathering place for students. Another commons area is the cafeteria-game room, containing snack bar, vending machines, pool tables, table tennis and other leisure time facilities for both community and students. The community will have direct access to recreational facilities, and each little school will have its own entrance.

Also located on the lower level is the Controlled Environmental Facility or CEF. The CEF answers the program requirements of providing recreational space for school and community activities. In providing this space on a year round basis, the CEF contains 68,000 square feet of completely enclosed space and is air conditioned year round. It is referred to by the architectural firm that designed it as "Two acres of June" which can be used for large group athletic events, carnivals, conventions, horse shows, community gatherings, and all sorts of other meetings. Collapsible bleachers provide seating for 6,000 spectators.

Externally, existing natural contours have been preserved as much as possible, to provide outdoor park areas. A lighted, multi-purpose field, basketball courts and tennis courts provide for various outdoor recreation.

After nearly a year in operation, William Miller, Vice President of the school's Parent-Teacher Association noted that "there is no graffiti on the walls of the boys' room. That is because the students have pride in the school." The vast, colorful, community-oriented complex is presently serving 905 pupils in the 7th, 8th, and 9th grades and is doing it successfully.

Day and night activities have been designed for preschoolers, teens, families, adults, senior citizens, artists, gymnasts, and actors. The community activities range from badminton and pool to bridge, modern dance and a children's theater, to mention a few.

The Thomas Jefferson Jr. High School and Community Center has already stimulated considerable interest and has been widely acclaimed for its innovation. The design has been selected for exhibition by the Council of Educational Facility Planners, the National School Board Association, and the Union of International Architects School Seminar in Vienna, Austria.

Educators concerned with the growing public demand to hold the line on facility costs and recreation specialists and community service officials dedicated to providing meaningful leisure time programs see the school/community idea as a practical solution for both goals. Mr. Joseph Ringers, Jr., Assistant Superintendent of Arlington County Schools has been

(Continued on page 109)
1. CENTRAL OFFICE
2. CLASSROOM—FIRST GRADE
3. CLASSROOM—SECOND GRADE
4. CLASSROOM—THIRD GRADE
5. CLASSROOM—FOURTH GRADE
6. CLASSROOM—FIFTH GRADE
7. CLASSROOM—SIXTH GRADE
8. KINDERGARTEN
9. GROUP INSTRUCTION
10. INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS CENTER
11. GYMNASIUM
12. STAGE & MUSIC ROOM
13. CAFETERIA
14. KITCHEN
15. LIGHT COURT
PENN Forest Elementary School is located on a 21.348 acre site in the rapidly expanding southwest section of Roanoke County. The building itself covers only one and one-third acres, thus allowing approximately twenty acres to be retained for outdoor activities and future expansion. Parking space is provided for 60 cars in two separate areas. Bus loading and unloading is restricted to a large area in front of the building.

This school serves as an example of the utilization of open space—open plan concepts and functions.

It houses facilities for 1000 students in its total area of 66,375 square feet which provides approximately 66 square feet per student. The enrollment is broken into grades 1 thru 6 and kindergarten. Each of the six elementary core units and the kindergarten unit is the equivalent of five individual classrooms. All of the teaching spaces have strong indoor-outdoor relationships, particularly the kindergarten unit which has its own enclosed play area.

Based on the open plan concept, Penn Forest employs team teaching methods to stimulate and increase motivation of the students. This allows greater flexibility in the educational process. Additional flexibility is achieved by the use of movable furniture and equipment within the teaching spaces. The Instructional Materials Center (I.M.C.) is centrally located thus providing immediate and easy access for all the students. This I.M.C. unit functions as a library of teaching aids and contains various innovative devices such as electronic teaching machines.

Directly behind the I.M.C., a group of instructional areas is provided. This consists of a sunken pit with the treads acting as seating with a capacity of 200 students. Television aids in the teaching for this area. Penn Forest Elementary School also has various other facilities such as a gym, a cafeteria which has a dual use as an auditorium, and a light court to reinforce the indoor-outdoor relationships of the spaces.

The school is constructed of a steel framework, using brick and block on the
exterior walls and block for interior walls and partitions. Carpet is used in the classrooms and administrative areas. The student work areas have vinyl asbestos tile floors and the toilet areas have ceramic tile floors. An acoustical ceiling integrated with lighting and mechanical systems allows freedom and flexibility of both construction and use.

The mechanical systems of Penn Forest are based on a totally air conditioned system. Electric resistance coils and chilled water are used with controls for both multi-zone and single zone, depending upon space requirements. Supplementary convectors are used at windows on the exterior wall.

General contractor for the project was Graves Construction Co., Inc., of Blacksburg.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Roanoke were: Cardinal Construction Co., excavation; I. N. McNeil Roofing & Sheet Metal, roofing; PPG Industries, glazing; L. R. Brown Sr., painting; J. H. Hampshire Inc., plaster; E. W. Norville, ceramic tile and terrazzo; and S. R. Draper Paving Co., Inc., paving.

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GENERAL CONTRACTOR

OLD Dominion University, one of the Commonwealth's major educational facilities, will again alter the skyline of its ever-expanding campus when construction of a new contemporary library is completed in two years. The new library is one of several major buildings included in the ODU Master Plan designed by Williams and Tazewell and Associates, Inc.

The structure will be set on a landscaped pedestrian plaza, south of the Engineering Laboratory Building and west of the Arts and Letters Building. Williams and Tazewell has designed the four-story structure with floors cantilevered in successive stages on all four sides. The design lends distinction to the building while providing areas for seating that will be concentrated on the perimeter of each floor on carpeted overhangs.

The building will be constructed of brick, reinforced concrete and bronze tinted glass. The facility has been designed to blend into the existing architectural character of the campus by the use of similar brick, white precast columns and white roof edge members.

The $4 million library will have a gross footage of 130,000 square feet and is capable of housing more than 600,000 volumes. Seating capacity, including lounges, carrels and all work areas, will be 1,600. Lounge type seating on each floor is designed to create a more relaxed, informal atmosphere for studying and browsing.

The facility will have constant humidity control for the protection and preservation of the university's extensive collections. Many innovations in the storage and use of informational

(Continued on page 110)
FROM converted army barracks to a modern, spacious campus by 1975. Its growth is indicative of progressive thinking, an obvious need and sound planning for the Virginia Beach Campus of Tidewater Community College.

The campus has been temporarily located at Camp Pendleton in Virginia Beach where several barracks on loan from the state were renovated into classrooms, administrative offices and other facilities. And even while temporary quarters were being prepared, the architects, Williams and Tazewell & Associates, Inc., were working on a broad master plan for permanent quarters at a new site.

Work is now underway at the new site, a 116-acre tract off Princess Anne Road, about four miles north of the Princess Anne Courthouse. The property is part of the city-owned Green Run Farm.

The recent groundbreaking at the new site marked the beginning of executing the master plan, a plan that will be carried out in five phases and designed to eventually provide facilities for 3,500 full time students.

The Campus Master Plan provides 35,000 square feet of buildings. Phase I, now under construction, is designed to meet the needs of 1,700 full time students and consists of four buildings totaling 107,000 square feet.

They are (1) a one-story science and classroom building 185' x 233'; (2) one-story administrative and business technology facilities 112' x 218'; (3) a two-story learning resource center 135' x 132'; and (4) a one-story building for communications and hu-

(Continued on page 111)
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   Electrical  Alex Perez

Contractor:
   J. Lewis Christian and Associates

Photographers:
   (Exteriors)  J. Alexander
   (Interiors)  Brad Huffman

Owners:
   Mr. and Mrs. Edward M. Gwathmey, Jr.
PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The basic requirement was to design an economical house for a family of four. The family is very active and enjoys an open lifestyle which includes several sports, a love of nature, and frequent entertaining.

Young children (a boy just beginning school and a girl in pre-school years) needed area to play, access to the outside areas, and flexible spaces to use as they grow up and their activities change.

The parents wanted living space to enjoy music and conversation, to entertain conveniently, with a small separate workroom/study.

It was desired that the beauty of the site with its existing trees be retained and that the house blend with the site in character and materials. A view of the river had to be considered from the second-tier site as well as how to integrate with surrounding development.

Specific requirements for the house:
- Open plan for living areas.
- Quiet areas zoned away from living areas.
- Fireplace.
- Three bedrooms.
- Playroom convertible to fourth bedroom.
- View of trees and river.

SOLUTION

A two story concept was advantageous to achieve a good view of the river and to leave more site area for outdoor activities. All the open living areas were located on the upper floor to have the view, and all quiet sleeping areas were placed on the ground level.

Sliding glass doors were chosen as one of the most economical means of enclosure as well as a means to fully enjoy the attributes of the site. The open plan is enhanced by the openness of the glass wall which floods the house with natural light. These glass doors also set the structural module which is consistent through the house. The other principal exterior material is redwood in horizontal bands. The entire house has a very low maintenance requirement.

A continuous balcony with a wide overhang surrounds the living area sheltering the occupants from harsh direct sunlight and from rain. The glass doors may be opened and the
balcony enjoyed even in the hardest summer downpour.

Because of the post and beam construction and the warm wood used throughout the structure, the family’s “treehouse” is a real complement to the wooded site. Future plans provide for a swimming pool and tennis court for additional outdoor activity.

General contractor was J. Lewis Christian & Associates, Herndon, who handled foundations, concrete, masonry, structural wood, carpentry and handrails.

SUBCONTRACTORS & SUPPLIERS


The owner handled painting, staining, waterproofing, weatherstripping and insulation.
WARD AND HALL AND ASSOCIATES, AIA
ARCHITECTS

Springfield Tower Office Building

GEORGE I. WORSLEY, JR.
Consulting Engineer, Mechanical & Electrical

FORTUNE, DOWNEY AND ELLIOTT
Consulting Engineer, Structural

PHOTOGRAPHY BY J. ALEXANDER

EDSALL CORPORATION
General Contractor

THE SPRINGFIELD TOWER is located adjacent to Interstate 95 in the heart of Springfield, Fairfax County. It is convenient to the nearby Capital Beltway and is, therefore, easily accessible from all points of Northern Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia.
When this project was originally conceived, the owners' request was that a building be designed which would be a landmark and represent their community as the gateway to Northern Virginia. As the available land area was limited to a 16,000 sq. ft. site, an economic analysis revealed that a building containing a gross area of approximately 40,000 square feet was indicated. Springfield Tower, as the result, is a tall building with a relatively small area per floor. The designers agreed to group all core functions together, leaving the 12 office-level tower as a separate element unimpeded by core, corridors, or multiple interior columns.

Height waiver was obtained from Fairfax County to build 150 feet under the commercial zoning already placed on the property. Setback waiver was also obtained for elevated parking deck. To provide required parking, the total ground area was designed for parking except for elevator lobby and entrance, and a second level parking deck also covers the entire site with upper deck ramp located on an easement over adjacent property at the rear of the building. An elevator lobby is also provided on the parking deck. There are two high-speed elevators to carry tenants and visitors to their destination.

The 45-ft. square tower is supported by four columns, each set in 4½ feet from its corner. The 41 ft. by 24 ft. core, located on the west side of the tower is a combination of poured-in-place concrete walls surrounding elevator and stairwells and steel framing for adjunct utility spaces. Two columns, one at each western corner, support the core area. In all, only 6 columns are used to support the entire steel structure.

Each of the 12 office floors contains approximately 3200 sq. ft. gross and 2500 sq. ft. net with each floor having self-contained utility and heating and cooling systems, and with each floor having a 270-degree panoramic view. As the entire office wing is supported by only four columns, the interior space is interrupted by a minimum of columns, thereby encouraging open office planning.

The building was constructed with full height continuous solarbronze glass curtainwall and rounded corners of ¾" matching color plexiglas. Vertical blinds control sun and interior oak handrails at waist level give occupancy security.

The structural design of the building is welded steel frame and the floor slabs are designed to be composite with the welded steel frame to aid the wind framing design. Because of the height of the building in proportion to the floor area, wind load and wind drift calculations were carefully incorporated in the design.

The building is completely occupied with most tenants on two-and three-year leases.

General contractor was Edsall Corp., of Springfield, who has handled excavating and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Firms from Springfield were: Vecco Concrete Construction, Inc., foundations & concrete; Southern Iron Works, Inc., steel & steel roof deck; Davenport Insulation, Inc., waterproofing, weatherstripping & insulation; Fries, Beall & Sharp Co., steel doors & bucks & hardware; and Jennings Trane Air Conditioning Co., air conditioning, heating & ventilating.

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The community housing and design center, known as CHAD Center, was founded by members of the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1971. It was established to provide a means by which architectural and planning technical assistance could be put within the financial reach of low-income communities and individuals in Richmond and surrounding counties. The executive board—President, Samuel A. Anderson, III, AIA; First Vice President, Frederic H. Cox, Jr., AIA; Second Vice President, Alexander Alexander; Secretary, Edward S. Fraher, Jr., AIA; Treasurer, D. Warren Hardwicke, AIA; and Director, Joseph Rosenbaum—provides strong backing and leadership to the center. It is through the members of the board that contacts are made throughout the Richmond area to let people know of the center's services.

The past year and a half has proved to be successful. Projects such as the technical assistance given to the Oregon Hill section of Richmond for the revitalization of that area, and working with Virginia Commonwealth University's Department of Urban Studies to give practical experience to interior design and urban planning students have given the center a solid reputation. Rehabilitation work in the Washington Park, Jefferson Park and Church Hill areas of Richmond and developing a master plan for a recreational camp for crippled children—these are only part of the good CHAD Center is helping to do for Richmond and Virginia.

In the future CHAD Center will be more involved with the Richmond community action program. There will be more rehabilitation work on...
STUDENT PROJECTS

ARCHITECTURA UNIVERSITY 

VICENZA PROGRAM:
- A special summer program for upper class students is held at the Villa Malcontenta. The villa, just outside Vicenza, Italy, and designed by the famous Renaissance architect, Palladio, serves as a base of operations while students visit Venice and other historically important sites. These drawings are of the Campo della Maddalena in Venice.

4TH AND 5TH YEAR ARCHITECTURAL DESIGN STUDIO:
- A one-semester problem involving the analysis of a complex site requiring the addition of two new facilities for the main university library. This design developed extensions of the existing pedestrian circulation systems incorporating them in a high-activity corridor between and through the existing and new buildings.

5TH AND 6TH YEAR ARCHITECTURE DESIGN STUDIO:
- The generating force for this semester-long problem was the thesis that a housing community might be built on the old Woolen Mills site in Charlottesville. Investigations into social class, economic factors, and parking restrictions preceded the design of this compact solution.
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTURE,
1ST YEAR GRADUATE DESIGN:

- An example of a four-week learning unit, which investigated extreme climate factors in relationship to a hypothetical design. This student selected an island in Alaska for study.

Other sites selected included Kansas, Florida, and Arizona. Final designs were compared to show effects on site and land planning.
STUDENT PROJECTS

STUDY SKETCH

STUDY ABROAD PROGRAM

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Fred Kirschner
Conceptual Study For A
New Town in
Vienna Austria

Project was submitted in international competition

Cy Merkesas
The Department of Architecture at Hampton Institute is a part of the Division of Social and Environmental studies which also includes the Department of Human Ecology, Sociology, Psychology, Political Science and Economics. This association is ideal for the interdisciplinary approach to urban studies.

The Department is accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board and offers a five-year professional program leading to the degree, Bachelor of Architecture.

The aims of architectural education at Hampton Institute are: to provide a broad educational base; foster an understanding of the art and science of building; integrate form, function,
structure, and environmental technology into total architecture; inspire a sense of social responsibility to the community; and to develop creative research.

While stressing the problems of the urban environment, architectural education at this institution is directed toward the introduction in some form of each facet of environmental design. On the premise that the architect as designer, investigator, analyst and theorist should learn to recognize the cause and effect relationships which operate in all quadrants of the environment, the Department of Architecture at Hampton Institute is dedicated to developing concern in its students for the broadest spectrum of professional responsibility.
As new professional roles are occurring in the field of solving urban problems, so has the urban university's role changed. The university is concerned with providing students with the proper academic background to compete in the job market, but it also provides them with practical experience to balance the academic.

This is especially true of Virginia Commonwealth University. The Department of Urban Studies, under the School of Community Services, has become actively involved with projects related to improving the physical environment of low-income communities through the assistance and teamwork of the Community Housing and Design Center. The latter was established by the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

Harland Westermann, Dean of the School of Community Services, and David Ames, Associate Dean and Chairman of the Graduate Program of Urban and Regional Planning, working with Mrs. Dorothy Hardy and her Interior Design students, initiated projects whereby students could participate in the rehabilitation of homes. Their scope of involvement has, in addition to housing, included the design of playgrounds and consulting services with residents of these communities in the solution of interior design problems.

The primary point to be made about this involvement is that it provides a valuable learning experience. It teaches the student about urban renewal: the procedures in operating an urban renewal project; the nature of various problems; and, especially, how to communicate with people.
The students were confronted by problems common to city administrators, local housing authorities, planners, architects and community residents. They had the responsibility to let the community and/or individuals define the problems as well as to learn a new language and accept human priorities rather than design. This should not be taken to mean that design was not given consideration. The intent was for students to consider the needs of the people and then incorporate these needs into the final design. Moreover, the students had to present alternative solutions to solving the problem of basic needs with minimum cost in mind.

As the program continued, students from Urban Studies and from Interior Design Departments worked full-time with the CHAD Center measuring existing structures and planning proposed solutions during the summer. They compiled survey data for homes needing repairs such as painting, replacing plaster, replacing window lights and many other minor repairs needed to improve the appearance and physical condition of the homes. The involvement by these students is just the beginning in an approach to opening the lines of communication between the users (the community) and the people concerned with solving urban problems.

The university, through this involvement, has the opportunity to introduce new and innovative concepts of resource development and to acknowledge a redistribution of professional expertise to communities. In turn, aims would work toward working with people rather than for the people.
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- First copy of one of the most exciting stories in American banking was presented to the book's leading character, Thomas C. Boushall, by Virginius Dabney.
- In his foreword to "The Bank of Virginia: A History," Dabney points up both the banking and public service careers of Boushall, who gained national stature for his leadership in financial and educational affairs. The Pulitzer Prize winning editor credits Boushall with "imaginative innovations" in banking and an "almost incredibly active" public record.
- Co-authored by Virginius Dabney and John H. Wessells, Jr., the new book is enlivened with personal anecdotes and dramatic events from the day the bank opened in 1922 as The Morris Plan Bank of Richmond on an $85,000 cash "shoestring." Today it is the Bank of Virginia-Central, flagship of the Bank of Virginia Company with assets over 1.4 billion dollars.
- During the half century between, the bank launched a number of "firsts" for Virginia and the South. Among them were home improvement loans, auto loans, popular checking, and charge cards. The story also covers the leadership of three presidents who followed Boushall in the flagship bank — Herbert C. Moseley, Frederick Deane, Jr., and William T. Gordon.
- Published by the University Press of Virginia at Charlottesville, "The Bank of Virginia: A History" is available at retail bookstores.
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PAGE EIGHTY-TWO
SHELTERING ARMS NEEDS YOUR HELP

- Sheltering Arms Hospital has been helping normally self-supporting Virginians for 84 years, and no patient has ever received a bill! More than 65,000 patients have been served thus far.

Unfortunately this summer the hospital had to close beds for lack of funds. They are now seeking $475,975 from the general public so that all beds may be open for deserving Virginians.

Support Sheltering Arms, the hospital that helps normally self-supporting persons in time of crisis.

The following is an actual case history of the fine work being done by Sheltering Arms.

Sheltering Arms Helps Woman Plagued By Misfortune

Racked with excruciating pain, worried over financial difficulties, and suffering a partial loss of sight, Mrs. Margaret Sifert checked into Sheltering Arms, Virginia's only free general hospital.

The woman's small size belied her huge reservoir of courage, hope and perseverance, upon which she had called in the past and which would prove invaluable in the year of intensive and painful therapy which lay ahead.

Several years before she had taken a job in a marina, organizing boat supplies, in order to support herself and her young daughter. One day at work she sustained a head injury, an injury requiring extensive plastic surgery and later causing partial loss of sight in her right eye. Planning to seek the skill of a prominent eye surgeon in Richmond, she took another marina job in Gloucester and rented a small house there for $30 a month.

Bad luck continued to plague her—her car blew up. She was forced to sell some of her belongings and purchased a used car on time to get to work.

Then, on December 8, she fractured her wrist while cleaning the house. Doctors immobilized the arm in a cast, but after the cast was removed she developed a condition known as Sudeck's Atrophy. Pain knifed through her, caused by the wasting away of arm muscles and stiffening joints. She could no longer work, yet hospitalization to correct the condition would wipe out her meager savings. But she knew of the help offered to deserving and self-respecting persons by Sheltering Arms Hospital.

Neighbors and church friends offered to care for her daughter and to keep up payments on her car while she stayed in the hospital.

For the next ninety days Mrs. Sifert was a patient at Sheltering Arms, where this frail woman daily underwent six hours of treatment in physical and occupational therapy, painfully rebuilding atrophied muscles and loosening stiffened joints. Despite the demands on her time and energy, she managed to assist in the care of other patients, delivering their mail and taking them water. Gradually her condition improved and she was discharged.

Now, twice a week, a neighbor drives her to Sheltering Arms where she continues treatments on an out-patient basis. She is eager to return to work and once again be self-supporting.

Mrs. Sifert was lucky: she was one of a thousand persons who this year received free medical and surgical care from the skilled doctors, nurses and administrative personnel at Sheltering Arms Hospital. Public donations provided the funds for her care which she herself had been unable to do.

But others like Mrs. Sifert will not be as lucky. Beds are being closed now because operating funds are not available, denying Virginians treatment for specific acute illness or injury. This "hospital with a heart" may be helped by mailing a contribution to Sheltering Arms, Richmond, Virginia 23227.
McDonough Appointed to U. S. Department of Transportation Post

- Col. James A. McDonough, civil engineering professor at Virginia Military Institute and an education and personnel training consultant for the State Department of Highways, has been appointed to the National Defense Executive Reserve of the U. S. Department of Transportation.

Harold C. King of Richmond, the Virginia division engineer for the Federal Highway Administration, said the program is intended "to provide a highly qualified reserve of executives with managerial, professional, and technical expertise from the civilian sector who can report for duty with the federal government on short notice."

King said the reserve unit's function was centered around emergency preparedness for highway transportation. He noted that the Highway Administration, as a federal transportation operating agency, "has responsibility during a national emergency for management of the nation's roads, streets, and bridges and the regulation of highway traffic."

McDonough, 54, is a Richmond native who holds a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering from VMI and a master of science degree in civil engineering from Rutgers University. He joined the VMI faculty in 1946.

McDonough was an infantry officer in World War II, and retired from the Army Reserve last year with the rank of colonel. His last assignment with the army was as commandant of the Army Reserve School in Richmond.

He is a past vice president of the American Road Builders Association and is former president of that association's educational division. He currently is chairman of its airport advisory council and is a member of its executive committee. McDonough also is president of the board of directors of Stonewall Jackson Hospital in Lexington.

He is married to the former Mildred Ann O'Grady of Richmond, and they are the parents of a son and two daughters.

State Water Control Board Initiates Study

- The State Water Control Board announced October 4 that it was initiating a state-wide study of municipal sewerage rates. The purpose of the study is to develop information and procedures which will assist municipalities and sewerage authorities in establishing reasonable and equitable rate structures for sewerage services.

In announcing the project, the Executive Secretary, Eugene T. Jensen, explained that past practices have not always considered factors such as industrial waste loads, infiltration, storm drainage, true operating costs and the extent of public investment in the system. Mr. Jensen noted that the action of the board is consistent with recent changes in the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which requires communities to adopt rate structures which will assure that each class of users pay their fair share of costs and that rate structures be adequate to cover system costs.

Similar analyses are now used by other utility systems — gas, telephone and electricity — to help assure that adequate service will be available when and where it is needed.

The study will be conducted for the Board by the Virginia Water Resources Research Center at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University.

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New Guide Available From BNA

- Property owners, property managers, building engineers, plant administrators, and building maintenance personnel are promised substantial reductions in utility costs if they follow the procedures outlined in a new operations manual to be published on October 15 by BNA Books, a division of The Bureau of National Affairs, Inc., Washington, D. C.

The manual, entitled *A Guide to Monitoring and Controlling Utility Costs*, has been prepared by Seymour G. Price, a mechanical engineer and consultant. While in government service Mr. Price was responsible for the economical operation of more than 3,000 federal post office buildings with utility bills exceeding $40 million a year.

Central to Mr. Price’s recommended procedures for recording, analyzing, and reducing utility costs is use of an operational-cost fuel and utilities record form designed to bring together in one convenient reference source virtually all of the data property owners and managers require for the efficient operation of buildings. Blank and filled-in copies of the fuel and utilities record form are reproduced in the manual as exhibits, and are accompanied by step-by-step instructions.
for completing the form. Charts and tables for use in estimating, comparative costing, and budgeting, are also provided.

Three of the illustrative fuel and utilities records apply to a garden-type building with individual combination gas heating and electric air conditioning units (commonly called piggy-back units) and a fourth applies to a high-rise apartment with central heat and air conditioning. These exhibits are intended to demonstrate that the record form is readily adaptable for use in monitoring the costs of any type of building or building complex. In the case of a complex, a record form is completed for each building and the total of the month's figures for the various buildings is transferred to a single record form containing data for all the buildings in the complex. Thus the total cost of the complex may be monitored conveniently on a month-to-month basis by using a single reference source.

The Guide also offers a program of electric load control applicable to all large buildings, including high-rise apartment buildings, office buildings, public buildings, government buildings, institutions, and school buildings. Illustrative charts show how preprogrammed control can effectively reduce electricity usage.

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Adjust Driving Habits For Safety

• Not only did Virginians have to adjust their clocks on Sunday, October 28, they had to adjust their driving habits too, according to John T. Hanna, director, Highway Safety Division of Virginia.

The switch from daylight savings to eastern standard time at 2 a.m. Sunday, October 28, meant that darkness would arrive an hour sooner. Motorists must be alert to their reduced visibility.

"Although only one third of the total traffic volume occurs at night, half of all fatal crashes happen during hours of reduced visibility," he continued.

Hanna suggested clean windshields and headlights to improve night driving.

"Dirty windshields can distort motorists' vision, which is already reduced at night. It is important to keep head and tail lights clean too. If these are dirty, it cuts down on the driver's field of vision and makes it harder for approaching motorists and pedestrians to see the car."

Hanna advised motorists to turn their headlights on at dusk and dawn, but warned against driving with parking lights on. Their smaller size misleads other drivers into thinking a car is farther away than it really is.

Last year in Virginia, 563 fatal crashes occurred during hours of darkness and 28 at dusk.

Fidelity American Reports Income

• Fidelity American Bankshares, Inc. reported consolidated income before securities gains and losses of $3,482,821 or $1.45 per share for the first three quarters of 1973.

E. R. Harris, Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer of Fidelity American, said this is a 4.3% increase over earnings of $1.39 per share for the comparable 1972 period. Daily average deposits for the period increased 24% to $575.8 million. Daily average loans were $398.2 million, a 32.5% increase over 1972.

Harris said earnings were off considerably in the third quarter. "This shift in earnings was primarily due to the dramatic increase in the interest cost of time deposits and other borrowings."

Fidelity American Bankshares, Inc., a registered bank holding company, with $740.6 million in total assets, has 13 banks and a growing number of bank-related financial service companies operating in Virginia and the Southeast.
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PAGE NINETY
Creaking stairs, unexplained bloodstains, statues that move, and secret passageways can have literary respectability.

"The Literature of Terror and the Supernatural" (English 29.5) is among the topics courses scheduled for the spring semester at Old Dominion University. The course, taught by Lawrence Dotolo, will meet Monday and Wednesday from 7 to 8:15 p.m.

The class will investigate the psychological and esthetic basis for the literature of terror, and students hoping to develop or improve practical techniques of witchcraft will be disappointed. On the other hand, students interested in the evolution of techniques of terror, from the Gothic novel to the modern film, are likely to find the course engaging.

The literary genres (novel, short story, drama and poetry) are the main resources for the course, and required reading will be moderately heavy. In addition Dotolo hopes to use a film or two and several television programs.

According to Dotolo, most modern elements of terror are traceable to Gothicism. Such familiar trappings as dark and isolated settings, mysterious noises and events, characters with obsessions — all are present in Gothic novels popular during the 18th century. In early versions the spooky details usually had some logical and man-made explanation, but some authors attributed them to supernatural origins. Scientific or pseudo-scientific explanations for them also began to emerge.

Dotolo believes that the course has genuine literary merit and will help students understand a variety of literary techniques and genres. His own interest in the subject grew out of his study of influences on the writings of Edgar Allan Poe.

Works to be studied in the course include the following: Walpole's "The Castle of Otranto," Poe's "Selected Tales," Shelley's "Frankenstein," Stoker's "Dracula," Tryon's "The Other," Jackson's "The Lottery," Blatty's "The Exorcist, Stevenson's "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," and Levin's "Rosemary's Baby."

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signed school was phenomenal. They were quick to realize that they were attending a school designed for the student instead of for administrative expediency. They find their educational experience much like attending a college, where they are actually participants in the educational process instead of merely recipients of hour after hour of lectures. They were a bit awed by the fact that they are treated as adults with a heavy burden of individual responsibility in making the best use of free modules of time pursuing their own projects, research, and study, but have met the challenge with pride.

The students appreciate the concept of totally integrating the extensive vocational offerings into the overall program. No longer is there the stigma of being in the vocational curriculum, as these students are integrated both physically and mentally into the daily changing schedule of activity within the school plant. They mix and exchange educational experiences with the college-bound students throughout their high school years. Other than vocational students also have the opportunity to take advantage of the courses and facilities of the vocational and industrial arts departments.

The students are enjoying such unique facilities as year-round comfort conditioning, attractive flexible spaces where they can arrange and re-arrange their educational spaces with movable partitions on a 20,000 square yard sea of carpeting, informal atmosphere designed into the dining rooms on each floor level, which double as free time study and recreational areas, a well-equipped stage and auditorium seating 1,050, their own indoor and outdoor student commons, a five station gymnasium that will seat 3,000 spectators, a well-lighted football field and track with grandstands and facilities to accommodate 6,000 persons, a Driver Training Course with observation tower and driver simulators, and facilities for special education and the physically handicapped.

Many of the more than 400 local, national and international visitors passing through the visitor’s center in its first six months of operation were impressed that the building with its unique features and non-institutional atmosphere was built for $19.15 per square foot, exclusive of sitework, separate contract equipment, and accessory buildings. Principal Sam Cox welcomes visitors to his school through the full-time services of the Director of the Visitor’s Center.

The new Gar-Field Senior High School is expected to be integrated into the year-round school program that has been in effect in Eastern Prince William County for the past two years. This will be the first high school brought into the pilot program that initially was instituted in the elementary schools and middle school in this area of the county. A site adapted version of this school, the new Wood-
bridge High School, just five miles away, will also be brought into the
year-round program upon its completion in December 1973 if the eval­
uation of the pilot program suggests adoption on a county-wide basis.

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handled carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Firms from Maryland were: A. My­
ron Cowell, Inc., Silver Spring, ma­
sory contractor; Acme Iron Works,
Inc., Tuxedo, miscellaneous & archi­
tectural metal; Strescon Industries,
Inc., Silver Spring, prestressed con­
crete; R. D. Bean, Inc., Glenn Dale,
roofing; Standard Art, Marble & Tile
Co., Inc., Landover, monolithic floor­
ing; Yeatman-Architectural Hard­
ware, Inc., Clinton, finishing hard­
ware; Steel Products, Inc., Rockville,
metal toilet partitions; Modernfold of
Washington, Inc., Silver Spring, oper­
able partitions; Gene Moore Spe­
cialty Co., Inc., Bethesda, toilet acces­
sories; Southeastern Floor Co., Beth­
esda, wood flooring and resinous floor­
ing; American Iron Works, Inc., Bladens­
burg, rolling doors & grilles; Pel-Bern Electric, Inc., Hyattsville,
electrical work; Lou D. Keller, Inc., Ken­
sington, plumbing, air conditioning,
heating and ventilating; Montgomery Elevator Co., Rockville, ele­
vator; Interstate Equipment Co., Belts­
ville, automotive equipment; and
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lovak, food service equipment.

From Virginia were Powers Fence
Co. of Roanoke, fencing & exterior
athletic equipment; Better Termite &
Pest Control Co., Inc., Alexandria,
soil poisoning; J. B. Eurell Co., Rich­
mond, light weight concrete; VECCO
Concrete Construction, Inc., Spring­
field, concrete & foundations; Wood­
bridge Clay Products Co., McLean,
masonry supplier; Hires Turner Glass
Co., Alexandria, window walls and
glazing; Ballard & Associates, Inc.,
Fairfax, painting & coatings; Daven­
port Insulation, Inc., Springfield,
sprayed fireproofing and insulation;
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dria, demountable partitions. Russell

L. Barton Drywall & Plastering, Inc.,
Vienna, acoustical; D. Compe & Son,
Inc., Arlington, plaster & gypsum par­
titions; Safway Steel Products, Rich­
mond, gymnasium seating and equip­
ment; Fairfax Tile & Linoleum Co.,
Inc., Fairfax, resilient tile and carpet­
ing; Arlington Woodworking & Lum­
ber Co., McLean, millwork; Korok,
Div. of Enamel Products Co., Alexan­
dria, chalkboards & tackboards; Sam
Finley, Inc., Chantilly, paving; Ken­
neth C. Hart Co., Norfolk, auditorium
seating. Bruton & Co., Inc., Charlottes­
teville, cosmetology equipment; Brown­
son Equipment Co., Richmond,
exterior grandstands; J. H. Pence Co.,
Richmond, stage equipment & educa­
tional equipment.

Others were: Colonial Steel Corp.,
Salisbury, N. C., steel and steel roof
deck. Chamberlin-Washington, Div. of
Chamberlin Company of America,
Washington, D. C., caulking and seal­
ants; J. B. Kendall Co., Washington,
D. C., windows; Peter Gordon Co.,
Washington, D. C., waterproofing;
Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Washing­
ton, D. C., metal lockers; Superior
Fireproof Door & Sash Co., Bronx, N. Y.,
steel doors & bucks; U. S. Tile &
Marble Co., Washington, D. C. ter­
razzo; Ametek, Inc., East Moline III.,
launder equipment; J. P. Scott Co.,
Washington, D. C., automotive equip­
ment; and Southern Desk Co., Div.
U. S. Plywood-Champion Papers, Inc.,
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allows covered entrances to the two terrace levels of banking, each of which house two bank vaults.

The structural system for the building consists of reinforced concrete columns and beams. The basic structural system of the building is one-way concrete joists that frame into continuous concrete floor girders supported by concrete columns. This system was created in a modular fashion which allowed repetition from floor to floor of the same basic layout and proved to be most economical in the saving of material and the reuse of form work.

The elevator shafts of the building are enclosed by concrete shear walls which interact with the column grid to resist the lateral loads imposed upon the building. The foundations of the building are drilled in concrete caissons to rock.

High strength concrete and reinforcing steel were used throughout the building to reduce field labor costs and to obtain an economical structural system. The only areas requiring additional sprayed on fireproofing were the underside of the thin slabs between the joists.

To serve heating and cooling needs of various occupancies, each office floor is served from one or more air handling units supplying air through low velocity overhead duct systems. Air handling units are equipped with economizer cycles which utilize outside air for cooling in cool weather. Chilled water is generated by electric drive centrifugal chillers. The top floor is served by separate refrigeration equipment. Electric energy is used for heating with coils in ductwork and sill heat around the perimeter of exterior walls.

The skyscraper has as its dominant theme a bronze tinted glass tower on a white base of sheared marble set above the bank floor lobby level. The white marble motif is repeated by a honed white marble strip banding a deep parapet.

The offset formed where the base terminates and the tower begins provides a generous roof terrace at the eighth floor level. Since this adjoins the employee cafeteria, Fidelity has developed this area into a landscaped dining and recreation area to be enjoyed by their employees.

An unusual feature of this building is the heliport on the roof. This private facility will be used by the bank and holding company to more expeditiously tie the new headquarters building to any of their branch locations and affiliates anywhere in Virginia.

The interior includes five high speed elevators situated in the main building lobby. These serve the nine floors occupied by Fidelity and the remaining levels occupied by other tenants. The lobby is handsomely appointed with marble and glass walls, terrazzo floors, and recessed incandescent lighting. Lobbies at each floor, including those serving the parking levels, are treated in a similar fashion.

One of the most attractive facilities of the building is the private club on the top floor. The club has both large and intimate dining areas where cuisine may be enjoyed in elegant surroundings enhanced by a panoramic view.

In the main banking lobby, teakwood and marble teller counters are complimented by off-white draperies and red carpeting. Different heights and treatments of ceilings indicate various activities in the several areas. A deep luminous ceiling quietly illuminates tellers and private spaces while the large dome over the public area is brightly lighted by a perimeter cove and recessed downlights.

Two escalators connecting the main banking floor to the terrace level just below have been incorporated by Fidelity as a convenience to its customers and personnel.

All banking areas of the building are protected by a sophisticated proprietary alarm system which monitors doors, vaults, and other security areas on a twenty-four hour basis. The central console for this system also controls closed circuit television cameras located in strategic positions throughout bank areas.

The total square footage in the building is 263,000 with Fidelity oc-
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cupsing 90,000 sq. ft. of the total. K.E.C. Construction Co., Inc., Inc. of Forest, was general contractor and handled excavation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Firms from Lynchburg were: Montague-Betts Co., Inc., reinforcing steel, bars & mesh, toilet partitions, building directory, rolling overhead door, structural steel, miscellaneous steel, toilet accessories, louvers and mail chutes & receptacle. Lynchburg Ready Mix Concrete Co., Inc., concrete; Georgia-Pacific Corp., wood doors; Ferebee-Johnson Co., Inc., floor mats; Lynchburg Landscaping Inc., landscaping; Kennedy's, resilient tile; McDaniel-Kelly Electric Co., Inc., waterproofing & flashing and ductwork for heating & air conditioning; and, Lawhorne Brothers Inc., asphalt; Consumers/Dornin Adams, Inc., access doors, waterproofing, flashing, duct work for heating & air conditioning units.

Others were: McKinney Drilling Co., Richmond, drilled piers; Adams Construction Co., Martinsville, masonry; The Ceco Corp., Richmond, hollow metal and finish hardware; Automatic Sprinkler Corp. of America, Div. of A-T-O, Inc., Richmond, sprinklers; and Phoenix Concrete Products, Inc., Roanoke, concrete wheel stones; and J. H. Cothran & Co., Altavista, plumbing, sprinkler work, heating and air conditioning.

Firms from out of state were: Neoguard Corp., Dallas, Texas, roofing, sheet metal, waterproofing and elastomeric roofing; Cagle, Inc., Sarasota, Fla., painting, acoustical & above ceiling insulation, drywall, and plaster & thoroaseal epoxy; Starline, Inc., Caranro, La., storefront, window wall and glass & glazing; Merit Tile Co., Inc., Miami, Fla., ceramic tile, marble, polished & sheared face, and terrazzo; ANDCO Industries, Inc., Greensboro, N. C., building letters; and U. S. Elevator Co., Tulsa, Okla., elevators.
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PAGE NINETY-EIGHT
VIRGINIA RECORD
Founded 1878
Chester United Methodist Church

(From page 29)

Chester United Methodist Church has a most compatible neighbor on the adjacent property, owned by Chester Baptist Church, which is also in the process of building a new addition. This enables the two churches to share a common bond in adding to the progress of their community. The two structures blend harmoniously with one another although the Baptist church is more contemporary in design than Chester United Methodist Church.

Frank B. McAllister, Inc., of Richmond, is the general contractor for this project and handled foundations. The cost of construction was approximately $275,000.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)


HARBOR VIEW

APARTMENTS

(From page 27)

dusiness, windows; Beach Painting & Wallpapering Co., Inc., painting; Beach Plastering & Insulation Co., insulation, and Zack V. Taft & Co., Inc., paving.

Firms from Norfolk were: Colonial Block Corp., masonry supplier; Eugene Clindon, roofing; Southern Tile Distributors of Norfolk, Inc., ceramic tile; Ajax Co., Inc., resilient tile; W. D. Sams & Son, Inc., plumbing; and Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., hardware.

Others were: George Coleman Construction, Portsmouth, foundations; Gravely Construction Co., Inc., Chesapeake, carpentry; and Brooks Electric Co., Chesapeake, lighting fixtures.
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PAGE ONE HUNDRED

VIRGINIA RECORD
Central Building
(From page 36)

street corner setting of old and new.

General contractor for the facility was J. W. Creech, Inc., of Norfolk, who also handled excavation, foundations, and concrete.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Firms from Norfolk were: Commonwealth Masonry, Inc., masonry contractor & stone work; Eastern Roofing Corp., roofing; Walker & La­berge Co., Inc., windows & glazing; John Brothers Plastering, Inc., plasterer. Grover L. White, Inc., ceramic tile; Door Engineering Corp., steel doors & bucks; Air-Con Ltd., air conditioning, heating, & ventilating; L. F. Chisel­brook, elevator; and Baker Sheet Metal Corp., hardware.


Sheraton-Fredericksburg Motor Inn
Additions
(From page 39)

Popularity of the Angus Room, where dining and dancing are held nightly, throughout the week, brought about the most recent enlargement of that feature. By enclosing a part of an outdoor terrace, 30 additional seats in some 1600 square feet were achieved.

All additions mentioned thus far are the result of a master plan developed by Edward F. Sinnott & Son, AIA, of Richmond.

To qualify as a true convention-type hotel, a golf course was needed to complement the increased capacity of convention facilities. To that end, a specialist in golf course design, Ed­mund Ault, of Bethesda, Maryland, was employed by the owner, Sidney Shannon, Jr., to design an 18-hole championship golf course. The resulting layout is the only public course between Richmond and Washington, and has helped secure many conven­tions to the Sheraton. The course, covers 156 acres in an overall 300 acre tract. There is also a clubhouse and pro shop.

Popularity of the unique Sheraton is evidenced by the fact that further expansion is being discussed. Town houses and other high value property

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NOVEMBER 1973
PAGE ONE HUNDRED ONE
eral contractor for the addition including 7 rooms and meeting rooms.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Angus Room Addition)
Firms from Fredericksburg were: Frackleton Block Co., cinder block; Jobe Newton, sand; Massaponax Sand & Gravel Corp., concrete; Rebel Masonry, masonry contractor; Leonard Bros., Inc., masonry supplier (10,000 brick); City Welding Service, welded eye beams; J. B. Broaddus Inc., roofing; Home Decorating Center, Inc., and Sherwin-Williams Co., supplied paint; E. F. Powell & Son, hung wallpaper; Vinson Insulation Co., insulation; Virginia Plastering, drywall & plaster; H. E. Burnette Ceramic Tile Co., ceramic tile; J. W. Masters Inc., lumber & millwork; Tommy Wallace, electrical work; W. F. Dannehl, plumbing fixtures; Robert B. Payne Inc., mechanical and plumbing; Fredericksburg Hardware Co., Inc., Liebenow’s Hardware and Greenbrier Hardware, all supplied miscellaneous hardware; J. W. Masters Inc., building materials; John D. Mills, equipment rental. Lowry’s Paint & Wallpaper Inc., supplied small amount of odd building materials; Kleen Quik, window washing; and, Truck Rental, hauling.

Others were: Liphart Steel Co., Inc., Richmond, structural steel; Binswanger Glass Co., Richmond, glass, glazing & aluminum; Capital Asam Inc., Washington D. C., vinyl wallcovering; and Grinnell Sprinkling Systems, Richmond, sprinkler system.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Addition of 70 Rooms & Meeting Rooms)
Firms from Richmond were: Concrete Structures, Inc., furnish prestressed concrete tees; Chesapeake Concrete Corp., installed prestressed concrete tees; Richmond Primoid Inc., furnished & installed waterproofing; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster, partitions, ceilings, resilient floor coverings & acoustical ceilings; Miller Mfg. Co. Inc., millwork and roof trusses; Lakeside Insulation Co., roof insulation; Manson & Utley, Inc., caulking and weatherstripping; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., hollow metal doors, frames and toilet enclosures; S & W Steel Co., Inc., structural steel, miscellaneous iron, erected balcony and yard railings; Mann Erectors, Inc., erected structural steel and stairs; Martin Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile and part of toilet accessories; Pleasants Hardware, furnish toilet accessories; John H. Hampshire, Inc., special wood flooring; SDG, Inc., aluminum doors, entrances, sliding glass doors and mirrors; W. W. Moore & Sons, elevator; and, Central Electrical Service Corp., electrical work.

Others were: P. C. Goodloe & Son, Inc., Fredericksburg, storm drainage system, bituminous topping, stone base, site excavation grading & building excavation; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, reinforcing steel; Mc Kinney Drilling Co., Alexandria, caissons; H. H. Robertson Co., Washington, D. C, metal deck; Leonard Bros., Inc., Fredericksburg, masonry walls & flooring; E. M. Martin Charlottesville, roofing and sheet metal; Apex Decorating Co., Silver Spring, Md., painting & wall covering; Richards-Wilcox Div. Hupp Corp., Washington, D. C., folding partitions; Orkin Exterminating Co., Warrenton, termite treatment; Rural Plumbing & Heating Co., Raleigh, N. C., plumbing, heating, air conditioning ventilating and water distribution system; and Covington & Hamlet Concrete Construction Fredericksburg, curbs, sidewalks, median strips, float finishes on floors, aggregate finishes on exposed walks, and furnished labor to provide steel trowel finish.

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ASCENSION LUTHERAN CHURCH (From page 41)

building. In early 1971, the basic floor plan had been designed, with seating in the Nave to be on three sides of a centrally located Altar platform. At this point, Pastor Fisher resigned Ascension and a call was issued to Robert F. Holley, who became Pastor in June of 1971.

Having been in the process of preparing to build for almost two decades, the Ascension congregation was a bit dismayed by still another change in pastorate. What would happen to the fledgling building program?

Much to the credit of Ascension members, their faith and perseverance enabled them to pick up the ball and run with it. Thus in October of 1971 we broke ground for our new building and awarded a contract of $253,000 to the contracting firm of John W. Daniel & Co., Inc., of Danville, in November of 1971. The construction continued until we moved into the new building the first of October 1972.

It is important to note several things about our new building. First of all, it is not “modern,” but contemporary in design. While the lines are striking and not at all traditional, the church itself, especially in the interior, gives a very “cathedral” and traditional feeling.

The most significant part of the new building is the Nave. Seating approximately 250 people, it has three areas of seating focusing on a centrally located Altar platform projecting from the fourth wall in the space. The seating provides intimacy, a sense of corporate worship and also allows for practical things: such as being able to hear and see better during the worship service.

The Nave design is also important to a very significant program of Ascension. In our congregation, in 1957, the Chrismon Christmas tree decorations were born. These are now known world wide as Christmas tree decorations with a very significant Christian religious meaning. These symbols hang on a large tree which is placed in the center of the Altar platform during the Christmas and Epiphany seasons. Setting the tree in such a beautiful context and giving it a center position is extremely important, as well as esthetically pleasing, to the Ascension congregation.

But even beyond the practical use of the Nave and the appropriate setting for the Chrismon tree, the Nave affirms our theological understandings to anyone who enters the main door. In the aisle immediately in front of the visitor stands the Baptismal Font, a sign of the “Door” through which every Christian enters the Church. Next in line of sight behind the Altar rail is the Altar, signifying the gathering about the table of our Lord, it becomes a central focus. Here is celebrated the Lord’s Holy Supper. Beyond the Font and Altar is the pulpit. This balance of design is in keeping with the Lutheran heritage of Word and Sacrament being shared equally, as well as being the marks of the Church.

Versatility and usability were very high priorities. Therefore all the furniture on the Altar platform is movable. This helps during certain seasons of the year; such as Lent, when we will have special Chancel drama. Adding to the versatility is the removable Altar railing. At weddings we find removing the front two sections of the railing provides a very beautiful setting for the marriage service.

Do not be misled by our very functional Nave. The beauty of it excels its functional use. The interior is almost completely wood paneled, giving...
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sive, has proven to reduce maintenance in this area.

To complement the total design of the building, two garden areas were designed to be seen from the Nave giving the worshipper a warm and contemplative atmosphere.

Crowning the forty foot 'A' frames is a spire of contemporary design signifying the Crown of Thorns, Crown of Glory with a Cross rising out of the two forming a spire.

The church in its entirety has been well received. The versatility, beauty and simple esthetic pleasure of being in the new building has certainly given a new spirit and impetus to the congregation.

John W. Daniel & Co., Inc., of Danville, was general contractor and handled excavation, foundations and masonry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


Others were: Old Virginia Brick Co., Inc., Salem, steel; Alden Steel Products, Inc., Greensboro, N. C., steel, steel roof deck, windows, steel doors & bucks & handrails; Superior Construction Co., Greensboro, N. C., stone work; Koppers Co., Inc., Christiansburg, structural wood; James D. Snow Painters, Lynchburg, painting; Ossit Church Furniture, Inc., Janesville, Wis., church furniture; Campbellsville Industries, Campbellsville, Ky., spire; and Keene & Rambush, lighting fixtures.

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VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
were utilized to make sure the building will have proper illumination, inside and outside.

The exterior lights will highlight the plastic form of the structure. Inside, in the teller area, custom made light fixtures will form the ceiling.

General contractor was R. D. Lambert & Son., Inc., of Chesapeake.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Norfolk: Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete; Roof Engineering Corp., roof deck and waterproofing; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., window walls; Johns Bros., Inc., plaster; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., ceramic and resilient tile; Elliot & Co., Inc., millwork and handrails; General Electric Supply Co., lighting fixtures; and, Air-Con Ltd., air conditioning, heating, and ventilating.

From Va. Beach were: Hollybriar Nursery, landscaping; Schell Supply Corp., plumbing fixtures; J. B. Basnight, electrical work; Architectural Products of Va., hardware, hollow metal, toilet accessories; and Zack V. Taft & Co., Inc., paving.

Others were: J. T. Eley Jr., Portsmouth, masonry contractor; Adams Concrete Products Co., Fuquay-Varina, N. C., masonry supplier; Chesapeake Steel, Inc., Chesapeake, steel; J. H. Steen & Son., Inc., Portsmouth, painting; Spindel & Sons Plumbing, Heating & Air Conditioning, Portsmouth, plumbing; and Powers Regulator Co., Richmond, drive-in tellers equipment.

will house 100,000 volumes and provide in addition to working and administrative space a children's library, meeting room, local affairs room, and an outdoor lounge and meeting area.

The first phase was constructed by J. L. Smith, Inc., of Portsmouth, and completed in November 1970. George T. McLean Co., Inc., was awarded the contract for Phase II interior completion in June 1973.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Phase I)
From Norfolk were: Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., glazing; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting; Hampton Roads Plastering, insulation; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., resilient tile; Charles W. Davis, electrical work; and Air-Con Ltd., air conditioning, heating, and ventilating.

Others were: Fisher Skylights, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., skylights; American Sheet Metal Corp., Portsmouth, roofing; and George Masonry Co., Portsmouth, masonry contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Phase II)
From Norfolk were: E. Caligari & Son Inc., painting; Beach Plaster & Insulation Co., plastic wall finish; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., acoustical; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., hardware; and Bay Tile Corp., carpet.

Others were: Simonds Electric Co., Portsmouth, electrical work; Spindel & Sons Heating & Air Conditioning, Portsmouth, plumbing; Allen's Sheet Metal Co., Portsmouth, air conditioning, heating, and ventilating; and Fisher Skylights, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., skylights.
The terrazzo flooring used in many areas and the Torginal floor covering used in the kitchen, family and recreation areas continues the theme of low maintenance materials.

Sprayed plaster ceilings were utilized in most areas for texture and acoustical treatment. Natural wood paneling was used generously in the family room and study areas.

The thirty foot long glass exterior wall of the loggia opens directly onto a patio of exposed river aggregate stone separated into four foot squares by wood dividing strips. A built-in brick outdoor grille is located at one end of the patio for convenience and for outside entertaining.

With a living area of approximately six thousand square feet, large rooms are the rule throughout. The floor plan is extremely livable and convenient for entertaining large groups or for just family living.

Ralph A. Amos of Goochland was owner and general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Richmond firms unless otherwise noted)

P. E. Eubank & Co., foundations; Joe M. DeShazo Roofing Co., roofing; Kenneth R. Adam, carpentry; Binswanger Glass Co., glass & glazing; Roosevelt Chapman, painting; Shade & Wise, supplied General Shale brick; Joseph F. Prezioso, drywall; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., tile & terrazzo; Tate & Hill, Inc., electrical work; Lawrence R. Muse Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning Corp., plumbing fixtures; and Bernhardt & Taylor Custom Cabinets, Inc., custom kitchen & bath cabinets.

Others were: Woodcraft Products, Tucson, Ariz., carved doors; and DePanicis & Sheiner Masonry, Inc., Ashland, masonry contractor.
acutely involved in the programming, funding and design effort at TJ. "We feel that we have established a pace-setting type of cooperation in this facility," says Mr. Ringers. Thomas Jefferson Junior High has been successful to date and provides a model for other suburban communities.

The general contract was a joint venture, handled by Wayne Construction Co., Inc., of Arlington, and Earl K. Rosti, Inc., Falls Church.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Firms from Maryland were Apex

Tell the Virginia Story
materials will also be utilized. Each floor will have centrally located, self-contained typing and photocopying rooms as well.

Completion is scheduled for 1975. W. B. Meredith II, Inc. is general contractor and is handling excavating, foundations, concrete and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Firms from Norfolk are: Snow Jr. and King, masonry contractor; Tide-water Steel Co., Inc., steel; Eastern Roofing Corp., roofing and waterproofing; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., window walls and glazing; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting; Ajax Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Continental Contracting Co., Inc., electrical work; Baker & Co., plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating; L. F. Chiselbrook, elevator; Door Engineering Corp., hardware; and, Ames & Webb, Inc., paving.


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manities programs 187' x 251'. Student activity and lounge areas are included.

Initial site improvements encompass parking for 1,200 automobiles and a four-acre lake. Besides its aesthetic value, the man-made lake will control necessary on-site drainage. Future plans call for three more major structures plus an additional 1,300 parking spaces.

The cost of Phase I is estimated at $3.3 million, including site improvements. Completion of the new campus is scheduled in time for Spring 1975, at which time the temporary campus at Camp Pendleton will be permanently closed.

W. B. Meredith II, Inc., is general contractor and is handling foundations and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Norfolk are: Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete; Boyle Brick Co., Inc. and Batchelder & Collins, Inc., masonry suppliers; American Sheet Metal Corp., roofing, waterproofing and insulation; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., windows and glazing; Shaw Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc., painting; Door Engineering Corp., weatherstripping and hardware; L. R. Brittingham Co., acoustical; Jayen Tile Corp., ceramic tile; Grover L. White, Inc., resilient tile; and Harry M. Brown Co., plumbing, air conditioning, heating and ventilating.


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Church Hill and in Northside Richmond. Ground work is being laid to make the center’s services even more available to individual low-income homeowners. And, plans are being made to set up a clinic for low-income communities. The clinic will teach residents to make minor repairs at home to prevent deterioration without the expense of a professional repairman and teach them to spot and eliminate fire and sanitary hazards at home.

There are 71 community design centers listed with the Community Services Department of the National American Institute of Architects. Each center throughout the United States is working to improve the physical environment for everyone. With continued support from the architectural, planning and construction professionals in Virginia, the Community Housing and Design Center can only become more effective.
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The “Progress”
That Destroys
(Continued from page 7)

From Boston to San Francisco there has been acceptance of the reality that more highways to accommodate more automobiles coming into the city has passed the point of diminishing returns, and efforts are being made to develop means of mass transportation. Toronto cancelled work on an expressway after spending millions, with the mayor’s comment, “The city is for people, not for automobiles.” In our own northern counties outside Washington, the communities have contributed more than $200 million to the metro rapid rail system now under construction, as well as approximately $60 million into a bus system, and there are already separate lanes for buses into the city.

Governor Holton, who early in his administration allotted a miniscule sum to public transportation, recently expressed approval of a projected high-speed rail service between Richmond and Washington, giving as his reason the need to consider alternate means of transportation to relieve already congested automobile travel. Even that frivolous body, the U. S. Congress, recently awakened to the realization that some portion of the money allotted to the highway lobby should be diverted to mass transportation.

Since such trends, including subsidization of public transportation, seem the wave of the future, criss-crossing a city with another expressway seems to be progressing backward to follow the dreadful example set by Los Angeles in earlier decades.

Also the past nine years have seen the emergence of the very grave threat to gasoline supplies, with special legislation enacted to deal with the problem right now, and pleas from the president (thus far unheeded) to car-drivers to use less fuel. In the face of this, it would seem far from certain that over the next forty years sufficient gasoline will be available to support current predictions of toll-paying users. In forty years we might have an entirely different use of the automobile than is known, or can even be imagined, today.

In the past forty years the automobile has changed the physical face of America through the proliferation of the suburban sprawl, and there is no reason to assume that our present environment will be the same forty
years hence. In all parts of the country planners are developing designs for new types of environment or drastic alteration of those now existing. One of their major projects is a reversal of the decay of inner core cities. The real issue of the expressway is whether it will hasten the end of the inner city or preserve what is left.

As of now, the corporate city of Richmond has lost population steadily during the past twenty years, suffered the derangement of its public school system and, according to Mr. James L. Doherty, president of the Richmond First Club, cash registers in the corporate city dropped from 90% of the area sales in 1950 to 65% in 1970. Mr. Douglas C. Smith, a Washington planning consultant and senior partner of Barton-Aschman Associates, advised that Interstate 295 Beltway would hurt Richmond's downtown shopping area (which is now an exception in the nation in remaining relatively strong) and predicted "major changes in development" in the regions outside the city. Before that the consultant firm of Wallace, McHarg, Roberts and Todd advised that the expressway would vitiate the Main-to-James movement, and recommended instead a substitute plan of a boulevard from Belvidere Street downtown.

Whether the expressway will prove these experts to be wrong and reverse the deterioration of the inner city seems to be a fair point for debate rather than for assuming an infallible position from which the proponents deliver *ex cathedra* judgments against those holding opposing views. While they assert that the expressway will be a boon to downtown Richmond, actually no one can measure in advance the affects of the increased air and noise pollution. Nor can any one predict the function of the elevated highway itself forty years hence. Transportation in America is in a state of flux. Who could have foreseen forty years ago that Richmond's Broad Street Station (one of the country's finest small railroad stations) would be no more than a mausoleum today? — from which Richmond inhabitants could no longer get a convenient train to New York. 85 years ago the first electric trolley in the nation ran in Richmond and so soon was its day over that people under forty have never seen a trolley car. Now cities are trying to save the bus systems which supplanted the trolley.

However, if the expressway does fail to carry the predicted traffic, it is a certainty that the taxpayers of the
inner core city will have the burden of paying the debt on an obsolete structure built at the sacrifice of a stretch of the esthetically valuable and historic James River and Kanawha Canal.

This is not just any old canal. More than a century old, the project dating in conception back to George Washington, the present remnants in downtown Richmond are unique in the whole country. Reynolds Metals has on display three of the great arches, restored as a public service, and, with water flowing between the magnificent masonry, the site now is as beautiful as it is rare. There are three other arches and a turning basin which, if restored and connected with those now exhibited, would provide downtown Richmond not only with a physically charming scene but with an historic treasure that no other American city can duplicate.

These three additional arches and the turning are marked by RMA for casual destruction to make way for the expressway. Instead of downtown featuring a visually appealing and rare evocation of the past, giving Richmond a physical distinction shared by none, we will have one more of the physically defacing urban expressways — and at a time when urban expressways are already a thing of the past in progressive cities and when the kind of “progress” represented by this accommodation to the automobile is regarded by many urbanologists and government officials as an out-of-date expedient. In view of the fact that an east-west downtown expressway seems to be “progressing” against the trend of the future, the expressway becomes the unknown, which is destroying for the future one of the inner city’s irreplaceable physical assets.

It is not as though this elevated highway were the only means of needed access to downtown Richmond. In addition to the boulevard suggested by the consultants, Wallace, McHarg, Roberts and Todd, various interested citizens have suggested other connectives between the north-south belt-way and Route 95. So the project is not a matter of either/or the expressway or the canal. As a matter of fact a small alteration even in the downtown route of the expressway would save the canal. But it appears that a combination of the RMA, the city Council and a group of downtown businessmen have committed Richmond’s future citizens to this expressway, precisely where it goes, as if this alone held the salvation.
tion of the downtown city—this despite the reports of expert consultants hired to conduct the survey.

While this somewhat dated expedient is called “progress,” a dubious concept in itself, a truly progressive move was made in Portland, Oregon. A blighted downtown section, containing nothing of historic or esthetic value, was demolished to make way for a charming complex of both low and medium-high apartments. The streets are lined with trees and shrubs, at its center is a small park with a waterfall, facing which is a single street of smart shops. Automobiles are not allowed within the complex, but are parked in enclosed parking garages. The inhabitants of the complex can mostly walk to work. Thus, in Portland, with nothing historic to preserve, the city chose to make the downtown for people instead of for automobiles coming in from the suburbs. The affect on the whole area was stimulating, as old apartment houses became newly fashionable and a higher quality of store came in.

Here we have already suffered the loss of many distinguishing landmarks, demolished to make room for automobile travel or the parking lots for idle, empty cars. Every such loss is a loss in human values, for the city loses that much of the character with which its citizens can identify. You might paraphrase John Donne’s line to read, “Every landmark’s passing diminishes the citizens of that city.”

Now in a time when we read on all sides of the need for a return to such community identification as is possible to recapture, it seems most unprogressive in human values to commit a needless act of destruction of a type which tends to make “outsiders” of our own people.

Unless it is already too late (a...
least to alter the course of the expressway), considering all the values involved for the future generations, it does seem that the expressway proponents should be willing to discuss with others the true subject of common interest: the redemption of our inner city. It would leave a better feeling about what some now regard as a violation of the city and others even as the death-knell of Richmond, if we all could follow Isaiah's “Come, let us reason together.”

For it should never be forgotten that nothing compels your tax-paying Richmonders to remain in the core city. In little more than ten years the fading Fan District was restored, to the enormous benefit of the city in greatly increased real estate taxes, entirely in a voluntary movement by individuals acting on their own initiative. In a very short time such a movement could be reversed by a voluntary withdrawal from the inner city, if such depressing features as elevated highways continue to remove urbanity from urban life. There is a companion question as to the role of this elevated expressway in the next century: it also must be asked what will the core city of Richmond be in the year 2020?

By then the present generation of home-owners will have passed from the scene. Will those now young, or even unborn, want to invest in homes in a characterless city whose power-group—without apparent concern for human values—consider “progress” to be turning downtown into a terminal for automobiles into and out of the business section of the city? They would certainly think twice if forced to pay higher taxes to retire the debt on an ugly anachronism like the old “El” in New York. Or suppose that the gasoline shortage is eased and Richmond, standing steadfast against the trends, continues to accommodate an increasing number of automobiles into and out of the downtown city? In no time at all, the expressway will become as obsolete as old Route One became, and then there’ll be another expressway . . . and another . . . and the chopped-up city will be for automobiles and not for people. Either of these two potential fates indicate the urgent need, before it is too late, for a reconsideration of the expressway project based upon the future environmental goals and human goals for the whole city that are more realistically attuned to the changing nature of supply and demand.