WE ARE NOT NEW IN RICHMOND.

SOUTHERN BRICK HAS SERVED BUILDERS FROM THE SAME LOCATION 29 YEARS.

Exclusive dealers for Cushwa Colonial Brick... makers of fine brick for 103 years.

For five generations the name “Cushwa” Colonial brick has been synonymous with Colonial America and its rich heritage.

Cushwa is the largest producer of moulded brick shapes in the nation. The highest quality machine and handmade face brick turned out by the Cushwa plant are almost identical to those found in existent colonial structures. For special projects, such as restoration of buildings at Williamsburg, or repair of historic sites in any of the original Thirteen Colonies, the Cushwa firm welcomes the challenge to exactly duplicate the size, shade, and even the “aged” appearance of bricks several centuries old. Noted restoration projects handled by Cushwa include the Betsy Ross House and Independence Hall in Philadelphia, Pa.

Also exclusive dealers for:
- ACME. Largest manufacturer of unusual and exotic face brick.
- CAN-TEX Glazed Provincials
- SANFORD. The finest quality and color in face brick.
- MARION. Face brick and commercial velour.
- Full line of color mortars by FLAMINGO.
- DUR-O-WAL Products Masonry Reinforcing

Complete line of Drywall, Vinyl covered Sheetrock, Metal Studs, Trim and Accessories manufactured by:
- U.S. GYPSUM
- NATIONAL GYPSUM
- FLINTKOTE GYPSUM
- KAISER GYPSUM and wall systems

A fleet of brick unloading trucks and Boom trucks for gysum handling

For information call: 804/353-6681
“ Heck” Rice: Home 994-2549 • Russell Craig: 270-4658 • George Moorman: 353-1395

SOUTHERN BRICK & SUPPLY COMPANY, INC.
Dealers in Building Materials
P.O. Box 6797 • 1900 Roseneath Road • Richmond, Virginia 23230 • 804/353-6681
There are larger steel fabricators. (But not many of them!)

Bristol Steel is up to an annual capacity of 120,000 tons from its five plants in Bristol and Richmond, Va., and in Bessemer, Ala. That's a 400% growth in about 12 years. Who knows what will happen in the next 12 years ...?

Bristol Steel and Iron Works, Inc.
King and Piedmont Sts., Bristol, Virginia
Fourth St. and Gordon Ave., Richmond, Virginia
2100 8th Ave. N., Bessemer, Ala.
UL accepts Senco staples
... shingle laying time
... can be reduced by 50%!

Underwriters Laboratories' recent revision to standard UL55B accepts 1" wide-crown, 16 gauge, galvanized wire staples as equal alternate fasteners to conventional roofing nails. The change, based on UL evaluation of Senco staples, is applicable to asphalt strip shingles applied under the Class C label for new roofs. The Senco staples qualified on a one-for-one basis with roofing nails. Builder reports show time savings up to 50% with a Senco roof stapling system, compared to traditional methods. Call-backs are virtually eliminated.

Shingle manufacturers, at their discretion, can now make this cost-cutting system applicable to their warranted roofs laid under the Class C label.

Senco's PW roofing stapler, which drives the staple, is engineered to provide consistent flush driving and a superior fastening job. A special wearplate and hardened safety resist granule abrasion. It is lightweight (just 4.5 lbs.) and balanced for easy, continuous operation.

Let us demonstrate how a Senco roof stapling system can get you off the roof faster, more profitably. Contact: Senco High Point, 1206 Trinity Ave., High Point, N.C. 27261, for the name of the Senco Sales/Service representative nearest you. Call TOLL FREE (800) 334-7109 from Va., Md., Del., D.C., or (800) 672-9175 in North Carolina.

For Over a Century...
Southerners Have
Been Looking
Through Glass
By Binswanger:

FROM WINDOWS IN A FINE VIRGINIA HOME TO THE GLASS AND CURTAINWALL IN THE TALLEST SKYSCRAPERS IN ATLANTA OR HOUSTON (IN FORTY-SEVEN SOUTHERN CITIES), BINSWANGER GLASS COMPANY SERVES THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE NATION.
# IN THIS ISSUE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Topic</th>
<th>Page</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From the Desk of Clifford Dowdey</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>'In the Shadows of the Acropolis'</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>By Kenneth W. Cogan, PE, AIA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AIA News</td>
<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FORREST COILE AND ASSOCIATES</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christopher Newport College</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMES H. GOULD, AIA</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virginia Capital Bank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARANYI, MURRELL AND ASSOCIATES</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barrett's Corner Office for Va. National Bank</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CARLTON S. ABBOTT (ABBOTT ASSOC.)</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tree House for Longwood Park</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LBC&amp;W-VIRGINIA</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gulf-Reston Conference Center</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U. S. Tax Court Building</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fort Belvoir, Va., E.M. Barracks Complex</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BAUGHAN AND BAUKHAGES, ARCHITECTS, AIA</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First National Bank of Luray</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOSELEY-HENING ASSOCIATES, INC.</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crater Juvenile Detention Home</td>
<td>35</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BEERY, RIO AND ASSOCIATES, AIA</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bailey's Crossroads Volunteer Fire Department</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Hamlet Shopping Center</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAUNDERS, CHENG AND APPLETON</td>
<td>38</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FCC Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FOSTER AND SAUL</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. Lupton Simpson Middle School</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WARD AND HALL AND ASSOCIATES, AIA</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two Dale City Shopping Centers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROBERT F. NEUMAN, AIA</td>
<td>54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuman Residence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BYRON R. DICKSON, JR., ARCHITECT</td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stratford Park Office Building</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILEY AND WILSON, INC.</td>
<td>59</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potomac Hospital</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WILLIAMS AND TAZEWELL &amp; ASSOCIATES, INC.</td>
<td>62</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial Place</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAMES S. TULEY, AIA</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gothic Residence</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Travelers' Guide</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For the Record</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index to Advertisers</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ON OUR COVER is a view of Christopher Newport College. The project was designed by Forrest Coile and Associates and is featured on page 18 of this issue. (Photography by the Architect)
...Folks keep askin' me what's so all-fired good about Sanford Brick. I tell 'em it's the fact that Sanford Brick is made from the best clay and shale in the world...

It's the fact that Sanford brick is made with modern, quality control techniques. A lot of 'em that we thought up ourselves.

It's the fact that just as much pride goes into every brick we make today as did when we fired 'em by hand.

All these things and lots more besides go into makin' Sanford brick the best brick you can buy... for any building purpose.

I oughta know. I help make 'em.
There has been curiously little comment on recent acts of public behavior which illuminate the new attitudes that have evolved in America. These acts were the strikes of students at reputable universities in support of their protests against the authorities' proposed raise of tuition fees, reduction in faculty and cuts in the curricula. The strikers also demanded that the authorities exert themselves more toward increasing the numbers of ethnic minorities in the student body. The significant thing among these protests and demands to the authorities is that only six and seven years ago students rioted against these authorities whom they sought to overthrow as part of the “system.”

It must be remembered that in 1968-69, when we were just passing from Johnson’s Great Society into Nixon’s “law and order” regime, to the general public there was no hint of inflation, unemployment, or energy crises, and a “depression” was an episode in ancient history which the over-fifty generation of survivors remembered boringly, as the older generations of Southerners used to remember the Civil War. These survivors of hard times were like ghosts at the banquet of prosperity, which our presidents promised us would be provided in perpetuity.

In such a carefree atmosphere, the ferment of undisciplined energy in the young was released in a mixture of hooligan destructiveness, naive political activism and assertions of personal “liberties” which bore little relation to education. At their universities they demanded a share of decision-making, including deciding on the courses they wanted and did not want, open dormitories for males and females and generally loose supervision. Their political activism centered mainly on repudiation of the war in Vietnam, including anti-militarism and degradation of American symbols.

There is nothing new about students’ revolts against the system. More than a century ago (1862) Turgenev wrote about the young Russian “nihilists” in Fathers and Sons. What was different about the ‘68-69 rioters, and the Russian and other European revolutionaries, was both the absence of any lasting political purpose and the presence of personal exhibitionistic self-indulgence. Since the American students’ revolts had no consequence to themselves, or to the political system, their actions were essentially a luxury. It was the kind of luxury Americans felt entitled to.

What seems especially significant about these new strikes, aimed at demands on the recently despised authorities, is that the students seem to assume the same conditions of the late sixties. They seem unaware of the changed conditions in which the nation and its institutions are struggling with stubborn inflation and the highest unemployment in decades, while directed by a government whose actions at best are irrelevant and whose short-term remedies are
IN THE SHADOWS OF THE ACROPOLIS

* THE OFFICE OF FORREST COILE AND ASSOCIATES, Newport News was kind enough to share the following article with us. It came accompanied by this note: "Mr. Kenneth Cogan, Architect/Engineer in charge of our office in Athens, Greece, has sent me an article of his own authorship which, I am sure, would be interesting reading matter for every Virginia Architect or Engineer . . . I trust you will find Cogan's observations of trends and techniques in the shadows of the Acropolis equally interesting."

Our thanks to Mr. Coile for sending this on to us for our mutual enjoyment. Ed.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN

As many architects in today's practice were becoming frustrated with the steady transition of architecture from an art to a routine job. Environmental impact statements, proliferating building codes, sewer moratoriums, and that well intentioned octopus, OSHA, were replacing shades and shadows as the tools of the profession. So when Forrest Coile and Associates decided to open a branch office in Athens I jumped at the chance to go, abandoning hearth, home, children and the nerve shattering sounds of rock and roll.

From Washington to Athens; a different pace, a different way of life. And in Greece a different approach to architecture with many techniques of value to architects in America, and some few to make us wince.

Our company was fortunate in arranging an association with Panos Spiliotakos, a progressive young Greek architect, who has been as interested in learning American techniques as we have been in adapting his. Thru Spiliotakos we were able to quickly set up our office and find the necessary English speaking staff to tackle our first job, three personnel support buildings for the NATO base on Crete. In this important matter of mutually learning each other's design and production techniques in the shortest possible time, we found in Greece a market ready with intelligent and skillfully trained architects and draftsmen.

OFFICE PRACTICE

Office practice in Greece varies in many particulars from that in the United States. Fees are lower; 2% of construction cost is the average A and E fee; so extreme care must be exercised to make architecture a paying profession. Separation costs for personnel are steep, therefore personnel are carefully chosen for long tenure. Good projects are relatively scarce, so periods of inactivity in the office are common. Although wages are low, personnel are kept on thru slack times as compensation. There is a feeling of family in the Greek architect's office much as there is at home. Most offices have an equal mixture of men and women, with the men generally graduates of the Polytechnic, and the women graduates of Doxiadis' excellent school of drafting.

Few Greek offices will see architecture not related to habitat throughout their span of existence. Apartments, or "houses," villas, and hotels are the staples of practice. Shops are located on the ground floors of apartments. Offices form the bulk of the small volume of non-habitat work, with schools, churches, government buildings, and industrial projects rare. There is much competition for clients, clandestine and otherwise, but once the client-architect agreement is reached the client puts himself fully in his architect's hands. The architect's professional competence is unchallenged.

With so much emphasis on the single field of "habitat" architecture, design and construction methods have become highly standardized. In many respects the design is centered largely on facade treatment. Low wage rates in the construction trades permit the architect to freely exercise his imagination, so long as he does not become excessive in his use of materials. This standardization permits the preparation of minimum construction documents; it is necessary to show only what is to be constructed not how it is to be done.

When we discuss "low" wage rates perhaps parameters should be established. Draftsmen will average $2,400 per year, architects (non-principals) about $6,000, secretaries and clerical workers $2,000. Principals will take more — $15,000 and up — depending on work flow and the extent to which they engage in construction management. Wages for construction workers vary from $6,000 for skilled trades to $3,000 for helpers and non-skilled workers. These wage rates may be better understood if it is realized that the cost of living in Greece approximately equals that in Virginia. The standard of living does not include a car (A Volkswagen costs $6,700, with taxes and license plates costing $1,00 annually. Gasoline costs $2.20 per gallon). To stretch the design dollar further, overhead is kept to a minimum. Offices are located in residential areas where rentals average $2.00/square foot. Lighting levels are maintained at about 20 foot candles; not too bad since all the drafting is done with ink. In the winter heat comes on twice a day, and is a rare office that has even a window a/c unit for the summer. (This latter is expensive and is not wasted. Telephone are difficult to obtain, although once in place they are inexpensive. About 60%...
of every architectural dollar goes to labor and overhead, with 40% going to the principals.

In Greek practice there are a relatively large number of projects for which the architect represents the owner as a quasi-construction manager. Fixed price bidding is rare. Projects are stretched over long periods of time, so general contracting as practiced in the US is seldom seen. The architect fills the gap by negotiating subcontracts for the owner and by selecting the appropriate quality and finish of construction materials as construction proceeds forward. An architect with a keen knowledge of the market place and the temperament for bargaining is extremely valuable to an owner and is well compensated for these attributes.

The engineering side of architectural practice is dreary. A-E fees are regulated by the Ministry of Public Works, with even these low fees driven down by competition. The civil (structural) engineer gets 25% of the Architect's fee (by law). In practice he kicks back 40% of this fee to the architect. As a consequence the simplest next book engineering is done and detailing is left to the builder. Inspection is almost non-existent. From my desk I have been watching a building going up from which a secondary column was inadvertently omitted. It was discovered by the time construction reached the second floor and flipped into place at that time.

If a building exceeds 2,500 square meters a mechanical engineer must be retained. He sizes the boiler, lays out the basic piping and radiators, and sizes the main power panel and feeders. Central air conditioning is rare and is designed with a Carrier manual in hand. Nobody sizes plumbing; "if it was good for my old daddy, it's good enough for me." Needless to say the mechanical engineer kicks back 40% of his fee to the architect.

Site planning is the function of the architect. Arguments about property lines are frequent, since only the road networks have an accurate system of metes and bounds. Utilities are connected in the hope that the street mains are adequate. Rigid zoning regulations apply to ground coverage, floor area ratios, setbacks and light and ventilation wells. Balconies do not count against floor area ratios and are liberally applied to the building facade.

The hours of office practice vary, but 8:00 AM to 3:00 PM six days a week is average for submanagement personnel. During this time most of the routine production work is done. The afternoon begins at 6:00 PM and ends at 9:00. This period is for consultation with clients and engineers, and for planning work. It generally involves only management and such moonlighters as may be necessary for crash projects. It is probable that as many as one third of the principals hold down a job in government, or with industry or institutions, between projects, carrying out most of their private work in the afternoons. If the hours seem excessive by American standards they are mitigated somewhat by the Greek penchant for endless telephone gossiping and arguing. Newspapers are truly redundant in the land of the Hellenes.

An American architect is pleasantly surprised by the Greek willingness to work, and by the generally high quality of the work done. He is somewhat disenchanted with the lack of ingenuity in handling details or in solving other than routine design problems. Spec writers are unknown, and only on government projects do the architects try to establish standards of quality during the contract document stage.

From an educational point of view, office practice in Greece is most likely to impart an awareness of the prodigal waste of materials and utilities in the average American office, and to rouse a nostalgia for a simpler time of life.

CONSTRUCTION

The immediately apparent difference in Greek construction is the small number of workmen clambering about the building site. Structures that are completed in 6-12 months in the US will take from 3-5 years to build in Greece, and there is a good chance they will never be 100% completed. The principal reason lies in construction financing.

In the best of times a developer might borrow as much as 40% of the construction cost. Today he must come up with the whole bundle. Borrowing even the 40% was not all roses; defaulting could easily lead to a stretch in the pokey. So a developer building today usually starts with 30-40% of the ready cash and anticipates he can sell units of his building (condominium style) as work progresses. Since each purchaser must also come up with cash the project drags on at the same rate as the cash flow.

The concrete frame goes up first with, perhaps, the brick curtain walls following immediately to define the space. Construction then stops and selling commences. The frame goes up slowly. Except on the wider boulevards, concreting is largely a manual operation. Reinforcing (mostly plain bars) is delivered in strips and rolls, and each piece is cut and bent on the site. There is little pilferage in Greece, so building materials often take up the

---

Ames and Webb, Inc.

PAVING SINCE 1933

All Types of Paving

NORFOLK, VA.
St. Reg. No. 140

PAGE NINE
PARTITIONS
MOBILE • SOUNDPROOF • DECORATIVE
"Any Height, Color or Finish"

VAUGHAN WALLS
MOBILE WALL FLEXIBILITY/PERMANENT WALL APPEARANCE

ULTRA WALLS
MOBILE PARTITION

COMPLETE INTERIOR SYSTEMS

CEILINGS—FLOORS—PARTITIONS—PAINTING—WALL COVERINGS—VINYLS—WOOD WRAPS
ARCHITECTURAL WOOD VENEERS
FINE STONE AGGREGATE SURFACING
PANELING—DOOR FRAMES
DOORS—HARDWARE
SOUND CONTROL

VISIT OUR MODERN PARTITION DISPLAY ROOM
FOR INSTALLATION TOMORROW—CALL US TODAY—(804) 262-6595

F. RICHARD WILTON, JR., INC.
3015 Dumbarton Road • Richmond, Virginia 23228

INTERIOR SYSTEMS

When you need
Commercial Landscape Contracting
you need Chapel Valley.

Telephone
(301) 924-3595

Chapel Valley Nursery Company
Woodbine, Maryland 21797

ROY WHEELER
REALTY COMPANY

When you need
Commercial Landscape Contracting
you need Chapel Valley.

Telephone
(301) 924-3595

Chapel Valley Nursery Company
Woodbine, Maryland 21797

PARTITIONS
MOBILE • SOUNDPROOF • DECORATIVE
"Any Height, Color or Finish"

VAUGHAN WALLS
MOBILE WALL FLEXIBILITY/PERMANENT WALL APPEARANCE

ULTRA WALLS
MOBILE PARTITION

COMPLETE INTERIOR SYSTEMS

CEILINGS—FLOORS—PARTITIONS—PAINTING—WALL COVERINGS—VINYLS—WOOD WRAPS
ARCHITECTURAL WOOD VENEERS
FINE STONE AGGREGATE SURFACING
PANELING—DOOR FRAMES
DOORS—HARDWARE
SOUND CONTROL

VISIT OUR MODERN PARTITION DISPLAY ROOM
FOR INSTALLATION TOMORROW—CALL US TODAY—(804) 262-6595

F. RICHARD WILTON, JR., INC.
3015 Dumbarton Road • Richmond, Virginia 23228

INTERIOR SYSTEMS

When you need
Commercial Landscape Contracting
you need Chapel Valley.

Telephone
(301) 924-3595

Chapel Valley Nursery Company
Woodbine, Maryland 21797

ROY WHEELER
REALTY COMPANY

When you need
Commercial Landscape Contracting
you need Chapel Valley.

Telephone
(301) 924-3595

Chapel Valley Nursery Company
Woodbine, Maryland 21797

narrow sidewalk space and pedestrians get past as best they can. (There are no damage suits—pedestrians are presumed to be conscious as they walk along.) One way and two way slab and beam construction dominates. There is some lightening of the slabs with the use of styrofoam fillers, but this is an exception.

Brick is seldom used as a finish surface. Masonry work is only as good as the minimally required to level the exterior and interior faces as a plaster base. Some concrete masonry units are used in place of brick. The quality of materials and workmanship at this stage is substandard. Ma Nature compensates however: the mild climate and lack of freezing or severe rainfalls minimize shrinkage problems. Plasterers are usually competent, and cracks in either interior or exterior surfaces are rare.

If the insulation value of this exterior wall (U factor of .30 - .40) leaves...
mething to be desired, it is at least partially offset by a lower percentage of window surface, as well as by the mild climate made by the climate. Windows are usually wood, inswinging sash type. Almost without exception they are covered with redwood shutters, either rolling or sliding on the interior side. Window sizes average 30 square meters. The ubiquitous balcony is reached by casement type bars which match the windows.

Floor finishes are generally hardwood rip or parquet on a wood subfloor over creepers. Marble or terrazzo are next most familiar with vinyl asbestos tiles used only in utility locations. Walls and ceilings are of plaster directly applied to ashporn or concrete. Floor to ceiling heights range from 9'-6" to 10'-0", a necessity in warm climates where air conditioning is not used.

The Athenians do not waste their roof surfaces. Over the concrete slab are placed succeeding layers of cork insulation, a skim coat of plain concrete, lightweight aggregate fill and precast concrete squares set in lime mortar. The roof has an adequate U factor of about 0.10 and the deck is available for draining of the infrequent rains, or washing out the laundry. Oddly, neither roof nor balconies see much service for dining or sunbathing as they do in America.

In the villages and islands of Greece an older form of roof construction predominates. Square wood beams span between bearing walls. These are overlaid with bamboo or reed poles. Over the bamboo are placed layers of thatch or tile. Finally, a shallow slope and venting is provided which also serves as the trap. The sculptural variety of the plumbing fixtures available is dazzling, with Italian designed fixtures predominating. Central feature of all bathrooms is the bidet. Most Americans would also approve of the 5'-6" long tubs.

Greece parallels most of Europe in using 220/308 volt, 50 cycle electrical service. My engineering friends tell me this allows smaller current carrying devices and tends to prolong the life of light fixtures and electrical equipment. The standard Greek "house," or apartment, has a main switch, a switch for the hot water heater which is only turned on when needed, and a switch for kitchen range and appliances. Panels range from 25-35 amps (equivalent to U.S. 50-70 amps). Electrical rates are very high, and with the energy crunch anyone who uses more electricity than the state controlled electrical utility deems prudent, has his power cut off until he decides to conform.

Greek construction techniques are not particularly instructive for Americans. A new respect for concrete in low and medium rise construction is gained, along with a more critical view of fabricated panel construction versus masonry. In today's acute shortages of natural resources one must be impressed with the small amount of waste on a Greek construction site, and of course the over-engineering of American buildings is apparent when seen in comparison with the acceptable comfort level of construction anywhere else in the world. We come to recognize that architects generally, and engineers particularly, must become more actively involved in authoring American building codes. We have failed to accept our responsibilities in this function and have allowed bureaucrats and manufacturers to lead the construction industry down in such high cost areas as lighting levels, size requirements for plumbing and wiring, ventilation and air change requirements; and we seem to verge on paranoia in our fire and safety regulations. In the field of social awareness it is refreshing to see materials and equipment sitting around without expensive security structures because of an almost non-existent personal crime rate. And while no one would want to see the inhibiting wage scales of Greece applied to the U.S., it is impossible not to think that a new stance by trade unions towards better quantity and quality of construction and away from spiralling wage increases would breathe life into our present unhealthy industry.

Come to Greece, or to some other foreign country, to work for a year. Your batteries will be recharged and you will learn to appreciate America more.

Kenneth W. Cogan, PE, AIA
ROBERT R. MARQUIS, INC.

General Contractor
St. Reg. #4936

Commercial—Industrial
Institutional

2229-31 County Street
Phone (804) 393-1061
Portsmouth, Virginia

E. M. Martin, Inc.

Charlottesville, Va.

Roofing and Sheet Metal Contractors
Air Conditioning
Heating — Ventilating

Phone 293-8177
821 Albermarle
P. O. Box 749
Charlottesville, Va.

JOHNSON & HIGGINS
OF VIRGINIA, INC.

Business Established in New York 1845

BUSINESS INSURANCE

EMPLOYEE BENEFIT
PLAN CONSULTANTS

10th Floor, Fidelity Building
830 East Main Street
P.O. Box 1137
Richmond, Va. 23208
Telephone: 804-643-2741

IMMER & COMPANY
INCORPORATED
VA. ST. REG. #3370

3813 Livingston St., N.W.
Washington, D. C.
Phone (202) 362-8858

GYPSUM DRYWALL CONTRACTORS

Member: Gypsum Drywall Contractors International
FOR MANY YEARS architectural designers have relegated the elimination of architectural barriers to lesser than primary consideration in the design of public buildings. This approach has been responsible for at least two undesirable results. First, that overall building costs have either been greatly escalated, or second, that architectural barriers were quietly overlooked to allow a project to fall within the financial feasibility of the owner. These results have produced disadvantages for both owners and the handicapped.

When provisions for the handicapped person have been incorporated into buildings as an afterthought in the main of design considerations, they are often not have resulted in less than desirable solutions with regard to both efficient use of space and materials as well as practical use of the owner’s financial investment. Obviously, allowing architectural barriers to exist in public buildings has resulted in numerous problems for both the owner and the handicapped.

During the last session, the General Assembly, by resolution, requested “the State Building Code Technical Review Board to study the elimination of architectural barriers and recommend amendments to the Uniform Statewide Building Code.” The General Assembly also passed into law a re-enactment and amendment to P-36-124 of the Code of Virginia, relating to the powers and duties of the State Board of Housing. The amendment essentially assigns to the State Board the responsibility of developing and administering design standards relative to making places of public accommodation be constructed, remodeled or rehabilitated with reasonable accessibility for the physically handicapped.

In the very near future, the State Building Code Technical Review Board will make recommendations to the State Board of Housing for the codification of the recently passed legislation.

By now it is easy to see that the execution of this assignment by the State Building Code Technical Review Board will have very far reaching effects. Essentially, it will force the designer to place the elimination of architectural barriers in the forefront of design procedure, thereby eliminating the inequities of past practices in this area of concern.

The Barrier-Free Environment Committee of the Virginia Chapter, AIA, endorses the actions taken thus far by the State Legislature. The legislation provides a long needed impetus for designers to look at the elimination of architectural barriers early in the design stages. However, the Committee is concerned that the final results of this legislation will not result in punitive requirements of public building owners. With these considerations in mind, the Committee is studying how the above-mentioned legislation can best be incorporated into the Uniform Statewide Building Code. Based on this study, the Virginia Chapter, AIA will in the near future make its recommendations to the State Building Code Technical Review Board.

With the advent of the upcoming implementation and reinforcement of Building Code requirements for the elimination of architectural barriers, architects and owners will finally be made acutely aware of the necessity for primary consideration to accessibility. Such realization by our building planners will undoubtedly lead to revolutionary approaches to building design and provide handicapped citizens with long-overdue equal access to many public buildings and services which have been heretofore unavailable to them.

The Public Relations Committee
Virginia Chapter, AIA

Chairman

F. E. Baukhages IV. AIA
Fabrics

SEW & SAVE
MILL END SALES ROOM

Born Free Travira Knit Polyester Our Specialty

Schwarzenbach-Huber Co.
Silk Mill Sales Room
Phone 703-635-3128 213 E. 6th St. Front Royal, Va.

HOLMES STEEL COMPANY
AND
RICHMOND ROOFING COMPANY
COMMERCIAL - INDUSTRIAL
St. Reg. # 8466 Hanover Industrial Park
104 South Leadbetter Rd. Phone 798-9201 Phone 266-9606
ASHLAND, VA. 23005

L. C. SMITH, INC.
Brick Specialist Since 1932
Serving Northern Virginia
Metropolitan Washington & Maryland
Phone 703-751-5420
5920 Farrington Ave., Alexandria, Va. 22304

W-T Industries, Inc.
Aluminum Windows
Sliding Glass Doors
Balcony Rails

3119 Hammonds Ferry Rd.
Phone (301) 247-5900
Baltimore, Maryland 21227
Washington Office — Phone (202) 953-3550

MILTON L. HAMMOND, Inc.
General Building Contractor
State Registration 6128
Phone 443-3375
TAPPAHANNOCK, VIRGINIA

J. Lawson Jones
Construction Co., Inc.
Roads & Bridges
P.O. Box 696
CLARKSVILLE, VA. 23927
"We Are An Equal Opportunity Employer"

L. F. JENNINGS, INC.
General Contractor
for
"J. Lupton Simpson Middle School"
Leesburg
Loudoun County, Va.
703-533-8778
P. O. Box 91 Falls Church, Va.

PRESCON CORPORATION
POST TENSIONING OF CONCRETE
Phone 301/828-1485
8 East Pennsylvania Avenue
Towson, Maryland

THE NAME IS
J. L. SMITH CORPORATION, GENERAL CONTRACTORS
PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA 23705

Founded 187
NEW CORPORATE MEMBERS

WILLIAM E. CAMPBELL, AIA
Born February 14, 1937 in Richmond, Bill attended Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond. He is with Hardwicke Associates, Inc., Richmond as Architect Project Manager.

CHARLES CALVIN PHELPS, AIA
Born February 13, 1937 in Madison Heights, he attended Lynchburg College, UVA Extension, Lynchburg, and received his Master of Architecture and Bachelor of Architecture degrees from VPI & SU, Blacksburg. Calvin became an Associate Member of Virginia Chapter in April 1969; became registered August 1973. He has been with Kinsey, Shane & Associates, Salem since June 1968 as Project Manager and Production Coordinator. Recently, Calvin was made an Associate in the Salem firm of Kinsey, Shane and Associates.

WILLIAM W. BROWN, AIA
Brown’s transfer from Boston Society of Architects, AIA, Massachusetts State Association of Architects, AIA to Virginia Chapter, AIA was completed on July 2, 1975. His office is in Blacksburg.

NEW PROFESSIONAL ASSOCIATE MEMBER

DONALD RICHARD WITT
Born October 21, 1943 in Pennsylvania, Donald received his Bachelor of Architecture and MS Architectural degrees from Pennsylvania State University. He is with Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern, Roanoke.

Mack's Iron Co., Inc.
Va. St. Reg. #11344
Fabricators of Ornamental, Miscellaneous & Structural Steel
Crane Service – Hydraulic
Phone 526-2454
COLONIAL HEIGHTS, VA. 23834

Tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1975

PAGE FIFTEEN
NEW ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

GARY WILSON BRIGHT
Born April 4, 1951 in Norfolk, Bright received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from University of Virginia, Charlottesville. Gary is Project Manager with Williams and Tazewell & Associates, Norfolk.

HOMER THEODORE HURST
Born October 25, 1919 in Lone Rock, Arkansas, Hurst received his education at Norfork, Norfork, Arkansas; University of Arkansas, Fayetteville; and Ohio State University, Columbus. Homer has been Research Engineer and Resident Professor-Environmental & Urban Systems at UPI & SU, Blacksburg since 1968.

JOHN GALUSHA LEWIS, JR.
Born July 20, 1948 in Petersburg, John received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from VPI & SU, Blacksburg. He is a Draftsman/Designer with Robert Welton Stewart, AIA, Richmond.

DAVID LAWRENCE MAY, JR.
Born November 24, 1952 in Somerville, New Jersey, Dave received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Virginia Tech and is working as an Architect Apprentice with Wilson B. Dodson, II, AIA, Norfolk.

RONALD LEE THOMPSON
Born March 31, 1949 in Richmond, Ron received his Bachelor of Architecture degree at VPI & SU. He is an Architectural Draftsman with Carnes & Johnston, Richmond.

(Continued on page 73)

T M S MILLWORK

Architectural Millwork

Phone 804-643-5073
Richmond, Virginia

THE GEORGE HYMAN CONSTRUCTION CO.

General Contractors

Phone 301-657-2750
4930 Delray Avenue
Bethesda, Maryland

PAGE SIXTEEN

VIRGINIA RECORD
60% of the fixtures are ready.
75% of the stock is ready.
98% of the building is ready.
100% of the personnel is ready to serve you 110% better.

The all new Pleasants Hardware at 2024 W. Broad Street will be open and ready to serve you on or about August 25th.

Pleasants Hardware
BUILDERS-INDUSTRIAL-GENERAL-HARDWARE
"Most Anything" since 1915
Lombardy and Broad 359-9381
Moving Soon to 2024 W. Broad • Bigger Building • Plenty of Free Parking

OWEN STEEL COMPANY
OF
NORTH CAROLINA, INC.

TELEPHONE 865-8571
Area Code 704

P. O. BOX 1657, GASTONIA, N. C.–28053
THE CHRISTOPHER Newport College Campus Center consists of an administration and recreation center for the college and was completed May 1, 1974. The complex located in Newport News, includes administrative offices, cafeteria, theatre, student offices and recreation areas. The program required a design for "a place to go between classes—a place where they can gather in some dignity."

The location of the campus center had been established by the 1963 Master Plan prepared by Forrest Coile and Associates. The biggest design problem was to provide separation of programmed facilities while retaining the existing character of the campus and leaving the existing trees intact. This was accomplished by providing three connected buildings. A two-story central building, housing administrative and student offices and meeting areas on the second floor and recreation area on the first floor serving as a center of activity and as a circulation link to the cafeteria and the 450 seat thrust stage theatre.

The campus has a character of low profile contemporary buildings settled among the native pines, and this character has been retained and possibly enhanced by the campus center complex.

Construction is of steel frame with brick veneer walls and metal roofing. The theatre has exposed steel trusses, cat...
W. M. Jordan Co., Inc. of Newport News, was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry, and insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Newport News were: Heath Roofing Co., Inc., roofing; Denell Decorating, Inc., painting; Pompei Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile & terrazzo; J. C. Tile Co., resilient tile; Gallery Electric Co., lighting fixtures & electrical work; Warwick Plumbing & Heating Corp., plumbing fixtures, pumping, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and, C. A. Bixler Contractor, Inc., paving.

Others were: Snow, Jr. & King, Inc., Norfolk, masonry work & stone work; State Prison Farm, Richmond, masonry supplies; Globe Iron Construction Co., Inc., Norfolk, steel & guardrails; Guille Steel Products Co., Inc., Va. Beach, steel of deck; Walker & Laberge, Co., Inc., Hampton, windows, window walls & glazing; Herrin Bros. Erection Co., Portsmouth, waterproofing; Chesapeake Partition, Inc., Norfolk, acoustical & plaster; Elliot & Co., Inc., Norfolk, millwork; Door Engineering Corp., Norfolk, steel doors & locks; W. W. Moore & Sons, Richmond, Dover elevator; &d, Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., Richmond, hardware.
THE VIRGINIA Capital Bank building, located two blocks south of Broad Street at 1776 Staples Mill Road, Richmond, designed by James H. Gould, AIA, and Associates, was formally occupied September 1974, by the recently organized Virginia Capital Bank. Mr. Gould, the architect and one of the organizers of the bank, worked closely with his fellow board members to make the initial building a distinctive yet functional and economical design.

The exterior of the building is of brown brick with oriental white stucco fascia and columns. The building conveys a monumental effect distinguishing it from the surrounding office buildings; however, the architect has achieved a degree of continuity with the adjacent buildings through control of the building's scale.

The main entrance is of bronzed aluminum and glass, opening into the lobby which serves as the point of transition from the exterior into the public area of the bank. Located on the first floor, it also gives access to the support (Continued on page 801)
Three Certified Plants To Serve Your Ready-Mixed Needs
RADIO CONTROLLED SERVICE
You'll Like The Personal Touch We Give Our Customers.

RICHMOND
ASHLAND
HIGHLAND
SPRINGS

SOLITE CORPORATION
2301 Dabney Road
Richmond, Virginia 23230
Telephone: 355-7851

massey concrete corp.

Masse Concrete Corp.
Vis Jay

7M
exterior wall insulation and finishing system

dryvit

Rigid panel of expanded polystyrene insulation.
Fiberglass fabric to prevent surface cracking.
Primus/Adhesive plaster material mixed with cement.
Used to adhere polystyrene to backup surface and embed fiberglass on face of panel.
Quarzputz plaster material with integral color and applied texture.

The Dryvit System is unique . . . yet test and time proven! Insulation is placed on the exterior for greater insulating efficiency. May be applied directly on concrete, wood or unit masonry.

- Easy To Apply - no heavy staging
- High Crack Resistance - virtually leakproof
- Permanent Color and Applied Texture
- Maintenance-Free - cleans with detergent and water

The Dryvit System is economically feasible for single family to high rise buildings, new construction and renovations. Ideal, too, for many special applications, inside and out. Write for catalog, technical and test data.

CONRATH COMPANY P. O. Box HO Williamsburg, Va. 23185 804/229-5044

tell the Virginia Story AUGUST 1975 PAGE TWENTY-ONE
§ THE OFFICE OF Aranyi, Murrell and Associates have recently completed a new structure at Barrett’s Corner between Indian River Road and Providence Road in Virginia Beach. The two-story building will house three corporations: Virginia National Bank, VNB Equity and VNB Mortgage. There is less duplication of facilities by the sharing of some of the spaces without any hindrance to the separate functions as business entities. The bank intended to provide drive-in facilities but did not want to use the pneumatic tube system because of the frequent mechanical problems and the high initial cost of the sophisticated equipment. The regular drive-in, where the teller sits in a booth is the best from the customer’s standpoint. The problem is, the tellers do not like to sit there by themselves. Every time they leave the work station an armed guard must protect them.

The solution was a series of spiral stairs leading from the drive-in teller stations to a common lounge above them. This lounge is part of the office area on the second floor. The tellers do not have to leave the building, adding greatly to security, while the customers still enjoy the convenience of drive-up banking. The use of the spiral stairways provides an easy circulation pattern for employee access to lounges, meeting rooms and executive offices, and eliminates a cluttered appearance.

An integrated ceiling system was used throughout the building, featuring a vaulted, acoustical ceiling in modules of 60 inches by 60 inches which includes the lighting fixtures as well as the air distribution system. The air enters the room through narrow slots located between the ceiling modules. Virginia National Bank wanted a simple building with very little glass area in order to conserve energy. All the windows are glazed with tinted insulating glass in bronze colored aluminum frames.

(Continued on page 24)
When the building was designed there was a serious shortage of brick. This led to the decision to use structural steel for the building frame with steel stud exterior walls covered with panel material. After long research a white asbestos cement product called Qasal was selected. This material is made in Belgium and available in this country. The appearance is similar to natural stone but the cost is much more reasonable.

Meredith Construction Co., Inc. of Norfolk was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete, masonry work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Norfolk firms unless noted)
Dominion Masonry Corp., masonry supplier; Chesapeake Steel, Inc. Chesapeake, steel & steel roof deck; D. Miles & Sons, Inc., roof deck & roofing; Terminix, Va. Beach, so poisoning; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc. windows, window walls & glazing; Colonial Painting Co., painting & vinyl; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., reinforcing foundation; Wheeling Corrugating Co. Wheeling, W. Va., reinforcing vault; Howard E. Marquart & Co., toilet partitions; and, U. S. Plywood a Div. of Champion International, supplied Qasal exterior wall panels.


GARBER'S INCORPORATED
Trading as THE OVERHEAD DOOR CO. OF RICHMOND
2201 E. Franklin St.
RICHMOND, VA. 23223
Phone 648-3041
LONGWOOD PARK was built by the City of Salem, and is administered by the Department of Parks and Recreation. The project was funded by the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. Longwood was once an old estate within the city. The treehouse pictured here is the focal point for the recreational park. The treehouse structure is basically a square grid of wood poles. Vertical levels were determined by the stacking heights of the 2 x 10 boards.

Frye Building Co., of Roanoke, was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete, and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Roanoke were: Lightweight Block Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Gene L. West Painting Co., painting; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., weatherstripping; Harold P. Payne Electric Co., electrical work; Weddle Plumbing & Heating, plumbing fixtures & plumbing; and, John A. Hall & Co., Inc., paving.

Salem firms were: Thomas Bros. Contractors, Inc., excavating; Givens Lumber Co., piling, structural wood & paneling; Thompson Masonry Contractors, masonry contractor; and, Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc., roof deck & roofing.

Also, Seybar, Inc., Martinsville, steel doors & bucks & hardware.
The new Gulf Reston International Conference Center in Reston, five miles from Dulles International Airport, was designed by LBC&W, architects-engineers-planners, Alexandria.

The Conference Center, largest of its kind in the Washington, D.C. area, includes the six-story Sheraton Inn with a four-story, horseshoe-shaped conference center attached to the Inn. This Sheraton complex includes 302 guest rooms, 18 conference rooms, banquet facilities for up to 500 persons, restaurant, cocktail lounge and swimming pool with sun deck. Conference center meeting rooms can effectively handle small executive board meetings and seminars as well as large conferences, trade shows and banquets, for hundreds of participants.

The Sheraton is surrounded by an international center which includes a 15-story office building, a landscaped plaza and smaller buildings with shops, boutiques, and twin cinemas.

Completed in late 1973, the urban complex was dedicated to the late United Nations Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold. This $12 million facility is a major contribution to the development of the new town of Reston, a subsidiary of the Gulf Oil Company. Sheraton is a subsidiary of International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation.

Schultz, Teer, Frederick Construction Co. of Reston, was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Schultz Construction Corp., Reston. Excavating, curbs & gutters; Sa...

Washington, D. C. Firms were: Bethlehem Steel Corp. & Rebar Construction Co., steel; PPG Industries, window walls & store front work; Chamberlin-Washington — Div. of Chamberlin Co., of America, caulking; Peter Gordon Co., Inc., waterproofing
& dampproofing; LouverDrape, Inc., venetian blinds; James A. Cassidy Co., Inc., sliding windows; and, Delsingler Signs, Inc., signs.


Others were: Acme Hardware Co., Inc., Los Angeles, Calif., hardware; and, Asdeka Industries, Brooklyn, N. Y., imitation slate.
THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LURAY

ROBERT R. WILEY - LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT

ALVIN W. DUNBAR
Consulting Engineer, Structural

STRICLKER ASSOCIATES
Consulting Engineer
Mechanical/& Electrical

BAUGHAN CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.
General Contractor

§ THE FIRST NATIONAL Bank of Luray, Virginia was completed in June 1973. The major design problems concerned first, the need to provide for future growth and second, the site.

When it was determined that existing facilities at the main downtown intersection of the community were no longer adequate to serve the bank’s customers, two adjoining properties were purchased and the buildings on them demolished to make way for a new building. The owners required that the new building be designed and constructed so that the existing bank could remain in operation until the new facility was ready for occupancy, thus maintaining uninterrupted banking operations.

The site presented problems in that there was a twenty foot grade differential between the northeast and southwest corners of the property and there was existing construction on both sides. The building was designed to fit on the sloping site between the existing bank and adjacent church leaving minimum space for construction operations. The existing bank building was demolished after the move was made into the new building and the project was then completed with the construction of the landscaped terrace in place of the original building.

Below the Main Street banking level is a parking level which provides space for 35 cars (eight under the building for employees) and two TV-pneumatic tube drive-in units operated by a teller on the floor above. Decorative aluminum screens are closed over the automobile and pedestrian entrances to provide security after banking hours. The main floor contains offices, tellers, vault and safety deposit boxes. The exterior brick of the corner masses is carried inside this space lending a sense of security to the public areas. On the second floor are spaces for bookkeeping, employees, board of directors and future trust department. The three levels are connected by public elevator and a dumbwaiter.

Construction consists of: precast concrete and structural steel with bar joist framing; brick veneer walls exterior and interior; self-weathering metal fascia and anodized aluminum window units with tinted glass. Heat is provided by an oil-fired, hot air system and cooling by electric.

Baughan Construction Co., Inc., Luray, was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete, masonry work, carpentry, painting, paneling.
Waterproofing, weatherstripping and insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Charlottesville were: E. M. Martin, Inc., roofing; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical & resilient tile; and, Better Living, Inc., millwork & handrails.

Richmond firms were: Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks; Virginia Elevator Co., Inc., elevator; and, Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., hardware.

Others were: Valley Blox, Inc., Harrisonburg, masonry supplier; Valley Steel Corp., Salem, steel; Augusta Steel Corp., Verona, steel roof deck; Shockey Brothers, Inc., Winchester, prestressed concrete; Valley Glass Co. (now Rocco Glass Co.), Harrisonburg, windows, window walls & glazing; Standard Tile Co., Inc., Verona, ceramic tile; Burner Electrical Service, Inc., Luray, lighting fixtures & electrical work; Sullivan Mechanical Contractors, Inc., Shenandoah, plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Elkton Paving, Inc., Elkton, paving; Diebold, Inc., Canton, Ohio, safety deposit; and, Mahone, Inc., Roanoke, Andco lettering.
§ WHEN CHESTERFIELD County opened the new Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home in July 1973, they answered a long acknowledged need for special facilities for juvenile offenders waiting court adjudication or placement. The Home, which serves all the localities in Chesterfield County plus Powhatan, Goochland, and Amelia Counties, has a capacity of 22 boys and girls.

Design of the building began in 1971. The idea then, as now, was to keep young boys and girls out of the jails they so often ended up in when Richmond's detention home was full. Youngsters
der 18 stay there only until they are
sent elsewhere by the courts or released
to their parents.

Mr. Patrick M. O'Hare has been the
perintendent of the Home since it
opened. Mr. O'Hare's policy is to set up
a program as much like the street
situation as possible, and he believes
that segregation by sex is an artificial
barrier that does not reflect life. All ac-

tivities areas are coeducational except
the sleeping areas. He offers a full
school program, plus arts and crafts,
times, athletics and a bit of work.
The design philosophy, reflected
throughout the building, is that a
modern, residential type environment
implies the attitudes of
habilitation. The non-institutional
design approach in providing a more
mane environment was instrumental
to the building solution.
The building is in the center of a
luely wooded site, and complements
it reflects the residential character of
the surrounding area. The exterior is a
end of warm earth colors, soft brown
ick, natural redwood trim, rich brown
asphalt shingles, and large areas of
bronze glass. Tight security is provided
without the institutional prison ap-
pearance formerly associated with
detention facilities.

Primary colors are used throughout
the interior. All rooms have cathedral
ceilings, including the bedrooms.

The building has the following main
areas:

1. Boys wing with individual
bedrooms, with a lavatory and water
closet in each bedroom, a shower room,
and a quiet room for reading and

television viewing.

2. Girls wing is identical to the boys
wing, and in addition has a laundry
room, and a vanity room where girls can
learn hair styling and good grooming
habits.

3. The area for daily activities is co-
educational and consists of a large ac-

tivity room with clerestory for indoor
sports and handcrafts, a spacious
dining room which also serves as an
additional craft area, and a fully equipped
class room. The activity room has an ex-
terior door opening to a large fenced
athletic area.
UNITED SPRINKLER CO., INC.

St. Reg. #13019

Sprinkler Systems

Industrial — Commercial
Warehouses & Shopping Centers

Phone 703-550-9250

8454 Terminal Road, Newington, Va. 22122

SAFETY and ASPHALT PAVING IS OUR BUSINESS

THINK SAFETY
ON YOUR JOB
IN YOUR HOME
ON THE ROAD

Protect Our Environment
It's Everyone's Business

Asheboro, N.C.
Burlington, N.C.
High Point, N.C.
Reidsville, N.C.
Greensboro, N.C.
Danville, Va.
Martinsville, Va.
South Boston, Va.
Eden, N.C.

4. The administrative area is carpeted and has a large public reception room, business and staff offices, counselors' offices, a health clinic, and an admitting office with a private exterior entrance.

5. The kitchen is all electric and equipped to serve three well balanced meals a day. It has a separate entrance and receiving area.

The structural system of the building consists of masonry bearing walls with precast concrete roof slabs and is fireproof construction.

Year round air conditioning provided by an all electric system with air-cooled condensers. Heating provided by electric coils in the air conditioning units, supplemented by electric wall radiation.

Kenbridge Construction Co., Inc., was the general contractor and handled foundations, carpentry, waterproofing, weatherstripping and insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Firms from Richmond were: Richmond Block Inc. and Redford Brick Co., Inc., masonry suppliers; Courten C. Welton Building Products, Hopewell windows; M. P. Barden & Sons Inc., painting; C. B. Smith Co., acoustic work & resilient tile; General Tile Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Southeastern Electric Supply Corp., lighting fixtures; Rabe Electric Co., Inc., electrical work; Triangle Plumbing & Heating, Inc., plumbing; Vari Electric Co., Inc., air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Pleasants Hardware, hardware; Warren Brothers Co., paving; and Hamner Sound, sound system.

Others were: W. N. Yeatts, Long Island, Va., excavating; Del Materials Co., Hopewell, concrete; Bruce & Holmes, Lawrenceville, masonry contractor; Steelco Contractors, Inc., Petersburg, steel; Joseph G. Conrath, Representative for Strescon Industries, Williamsburg, prestressed concrete & roof deck; L. Wingfield Roofing & Metal Co., Kenbridge, roofing; Virginia Auto Glass Co., Chase City, glazing; Builders Supply Co. of Petersburg, Inc., Petersburg, millwork; American Steel Products Corp., Alexandria, steel doors & buck; Virginia Plastering Co., Falmouth, plaster; and Key Fixture & Equipment Inc., Lynchburg, kitchen equipment.
CONSTRUCTION IS nearing completion on the Crater Juvenile Detention Home in Prince George County, and the building is expected to be occupied in September. The home is jointly owned by the Counties of Dinwiddle, Prince George, Surry and Sussex and the Cities of Emporia, Hopewell and Petersburg.

The function and design of the building is essentially the same as the Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home. Design changes were made to accommodate the needs of the locality and the rural character of the site, but the same warm residential character was used in the design again to make the facilities as non-institutional as possible in appearance and function.

Kenbridge Construction Co., Inc., of Kenbridge, is general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Petersburg firms are: Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete; Steelco Contractors, steel; Builders Supply Co. of Petersburg, Inc., carpentry & millwork; W. M. Bowman, Inc., lighting fixtures & electrical work; and, K & M Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing fixtures, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating.

From Richmond are: Redford Brick Co., Inc., masonry supplier; SDG, Incorporated, windows & glazing; E. S. Chappel & Son, Inc., waterproofing; Architectural Hardware, Inc., weatherstripping & hardware; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile & resilient tile; and, J. S. Archer Co., Inc., interior steel doors & bucks.

Others are: W. N. Yeatts, Long Island, Va., excavating; Bruce & Holmes, Meredithville, masonry contractor; Strescon Industries, Baltimore, Md., prestressed concrete; L. H. Wingfield Roofing & Metal Co., Kenbridge, roofing; Hope's Windows, Silver Sping, Md., window walls; Chapman & Martin, Inc., Farmville, painting; and, Virginia Plastering Co., Falmouth, plaster.

To tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1975

PAGE THIRTY-FIVE
THE BAILEY'S CROSSROADS VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT

The building is located at the intersection of Columbia Pike (Route No. 244) and Madison Lane (Route No. 913) in Fairfax County.

Heating and cooling in the supporting functions areas are provided by rooftop units concealed behind rooftop units concealed behind (Continued on page 81)
Perfect Balance
SMALL enough to give prompt personalized service.
BIG enough to supply technical "know-how"
and assured supply.
LEADING Independent Virginia Supplier of Kerosene,
No. 2, No. 4, No. 5 and No. 6 Fuel Oil.

PETROLEUM MARKETERS,
INC.
5400 Byrdhill Rd. P. O. Box 5392
Richmond, Va. 23220
Phone 264-2528
R. G. Roop, President
H. Godwin Jones, Vice President
Lucius F. Cary, Jr., Vice President and Sales Manager

COASTAL ELECTRIC
CORPORATION
St. Reg. #9759
COMMERCIAL—INDUSTRIAL
Phone 703-560-5110
2801 Merrilee Dr. Fairfax, Va.

JOHN W. DANIEL
& CO., INC.
General Contractors
St. Reg. #2029
Telephone 792-1111
P. O. Box 1628
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA 24541

FATAL ATTRACTION
FLYING INSECTS
DIE LIKE FLIES
WITH RID-O-RAY
Rid-O-Ray electric bug killers destroy flies, mosquitoes
and other photosensitive flying insects in areas up to an acre
or more. Over 6,000 satisfied users prove Rid-O-Ray's un-
equaled effectiveness. And it's harmless except to bugs.
Rid-O-Ray is the original electric bug and fly killer and is
effective in both home and commercial use.
SEND THE COUPON NOW TO:
UNIVERSAL TRACTOR-EQUIPMENT CORP.
928 N Meadow Street, P.O. Box 5489, Richmond, Virginia 23220, Phone (804) 353 7806
Please send me complete information on RID-O-RAY Electric Bug and
Fly Killer for home use or commercial applications.
Name __________________________
Address _________________________
City ______ State ______ Zip ______

...
THIS NEW LABORATORY building for the Federal Communications Commission was completed in February 1975 and is located in Guilford, Maryland. The site is a relatively flat, large open acreage, fronting on a secondary road in a rural area of Howard County.

The program required that a laboratory facility be provided for the Federal Communications Commission, to house its testing, research and development, and calibration operations related to communication systems and radio frequency producing equipment. The labs, administrative functions and support areas to be planned within a programmed area of 21,600 square feet. A special 200 square foot loop calibration lab was to be housed in a non-metallic structure and no metal was to be located closer than 20 feet. Provisions were to be made to expand the laboratory to 34,000 square feet.

Architects, Saunders, Cheng and Appleton have designed a one-story building with administrative and technical support facilities planned as an axial core for present and future laboratory wings. To achieve an orderly flow of people and equipment, the core and laboratories are connected by a 10 foot equipment corridor and a 5 foot personnel corridor. These corridors pass a landscaped court that is introduced not only for natural lighting but as a quiet outdoor space for eating and contemplation in contrast to the open grassy expanse of the site.

Flexibility for changing needs is provided by a 5 foot grid; a module that is most adaptable to various space requirements, movable partition systems, integrated ceiling systems, and exterior skin. To accommodate ceiling and partition systems a uniform 10 foot ceiling height is carried throughout.
The loop calibration lab is located adjacent to the laboratory wing and the core of administrative and support facilities. A wooden canopy that is used as an employee entranceway links this lab with the main building.

Major building elements include a structural frame of steel columns and beams with high strength steel joists and galvanized steel decking. The exterior skin consists of a modular steel panel system with weathering steel exterior face and shop-primed galvanized steel interior face laminated to a rigid insulating core for an overall thickness of 2 inches.

Dominion Contractors, Inc. of Baltimore, Maryland was the general contractor and handled carpentry, millwork, building insulation, caulking, pallets and gypsum dry wall.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Firms from Baltimore, Maryland were: Capitol Steel Corp., reinforcing; Maryland Sales & Service, insulated metal panel; Southern Mechanical, Inc., mechanical; Caplan Bros., Inc., glass, glazing, window & entrance systems; Overhead Door Co. of Baltimore, Inc., vertical doors; Acme tile Co., ceramic tile; Oles Electric, electrical work; New Look Painting & Decorating, Inc., painting; and Carteland, Inc., floor tile & carpet.

Also from Maryland were: J. A. Bradley & Associates, Inc., Finksburg, structural steel field inspection; Fred Allnutt, Inc., Highland, excavation; Chapel Valley Landscape Contractors & Nurserymen, Woodbine, landscaping; Conlee Sand & Gravel Co., Inc., Laurel, bituminous paving; J. M. Benson Co., Inc., Silver Spring, ultrasonic lab; Commercial Hardware, Inc., Timonium, finish hardware and steel doors & frames; Cavalier Construction Co., Laurel, masonry; and James Green, Inc., Phoenix, toilet partitions.

Others were: Rouzerville Fabricating & Welding, Inc., Waynesboro, Pa., structural steel; Macomber, Inc., Canton, Ohio, joist & deck; Long Service Co., York, Pa., roofing; Acme National Sales Co., Inc., Astoria, N.Y., compact kitchen units; Anning-Johnson Co., Newington, movable partitions & integrated ceiling system; Treck Photographic, Inc., Washington, D.C., dark room equipment; Baartol Co., Inc., Kenton, Ohio, flagpole; and DLM, Inc., Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, dock bumpers.

Tell the Virginia Story
WINEBARGER CORPORATION
Manufacturers of
Church and Courtroom Furniture
Route 2, Wards Road
Lynchburg, Virginia 24502

CAPITAL MASONRY CORPORATION
2308 Anniston St. • Richmond, Virginia 23223 • Phone: 649-7636

Put Cleaver & Brooks
In Your Plans . . .

There's a World of Difference!

W. WALLACE NEALE CO.
2307 Westwood Avenue • Richmond, Virginia 23230
Telephone 804-355-7484

DAVID A. REED & SONS, INC.
Excavating & Foundations
St. Reg. # 6566

Phone 434-9909
560 Waterman Drive
P. O. Box 292
Harrisonburg, Va. 22801

PEDEN STEEL COMPANY
Raleigh, N.C., Nashville, N.C.

BERNIER & MAXEY INC.
Electrical Contractors
Phone 262-7259

5204 Lakeside Ave.
Richmond, Va. 23228
BEERY, RIO AND ASSOCIATES, AIA - ARCHITECT
HAMLET SHOPPING CENTER

TEVY SCHLAFMAN & ASSOCIATES
LANDSCAPE ARCHITECT
FORTUNE-DOWNEY-ELIOTT
Consulting Engineer, Structural
McDAVID COMPANY
Consulting Engineer, Mechanical/Electrical
JOHN A. BRADY, JR.
Consulting Engineer, Civil
HAMLET SHOPPING CENTRE ASSOCIATES
Developer
Interior Design:
Bank - BEERY, RIO & ASSOCIATES
Drug Store - PEOPLES DRUG
Food Store - GIANT FOOD, INC.
EUGENE SIMPSON & BROTHER, INC.
General Contractor

SITE PLAN
THE HAMLET Shopping Center was designed as a predominantly walk-in facility compatible with the garden apartment community which surrounds it.

The owners and managers of the surrounding garden apartment community attribute much of the success of that community to the preservation of the natural setting and the care with which the landscape is maintained, and wished to extend this environment into the center which they also own and manage.

The center contains large supermarket and drug chain outlets, in addition to the usual neighborhood service shops, restaurant, and branch bank. The bank was required to be a separate drive-in facility.

The stores surround and are entered from a garden courtyard. Concealed service bays are located around the perimeter with parking for a limited number of vehicles. The shapes of the buildings and roofs were arrived at as a means of minimizing the impact of the mass of large stores, and because some future residential units in the surrounding area will be at an elevation allowing an overview of the center. Signage has been strictly controlled.

The exterior materials were selected from those used on the surrounding garden apartment development. All mechanical equipment is concealed in roof wells and service courts, and all electrical distribution is underground.

The center is located on Beauregard Street (between Reading and Rayburn Avenues) in Alexandria.

Eugene Simpson & Brother, Inc., of Alexandria, was general contractor and handled excavating and paneling.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Springfield firms were: Vecco Concrete Construction, Inc., foundations &

concrete; Southern Iron Works, Inc., steel; and, Davenport Insulation, Inc., insulation.

From Alexandria were: Alexandria Roofing Co., roofing & sheet metal; Allen Glass Co., Inc., glazing; Columbia Building Products Co., Inc., steel doors & bucks; Walter C. Davis & Sons, Inc., electrical work; Dwyer Plumbing
nc., plumbing (American Standard fixtures), air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Newton Asphalt Co., Inc. of Va., paving; and, Capital Sprinkler Co., sprinkler system.

From Washington, D.C. were: W. T. Gallihier & Bro., Inc., roof deck plywood & structural wood; Avon Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile & terrazzo; Maurice Electrical Supply Co., Inc., lighting fixtures; J. B. Kendall Co., hardware; Klon Row., Inc., toilet partitions; and, Crawford Door Sales Corp., overhead doors.

§ THE NEW J. Lupton Simpson Middle School near Leesburg in Loudoun County, will have a capacity of 1200 pupils when it is opened for classes in the fall of 1976. The design and layout is similar to previously completed facilities planned from the middle school basic program.

It is designed around a modified school-within-a-school concept. Pupils in grades 6, 7, and 8 will be housed in the three semi-autonomous units called "houses" in which approximately one-half of the school day will be spent. The house concept provides for the transition from the highly personalized and self-contained classroom organization to the less personal environment of the secondary school. Demountable and folding partitions within these areas allow for flexibility of spaces to meet any variations of the educational program.

Other parts of the building have facilities common to all three "schools." These include home economics, art, graphic arts, health classroom, woodwork and metals shop and the main and auxiliary gymnasiums. The auditorium will have folding partitions to allow flexibility for small or large group instruction thus putting the area to greater use.

The Educational Resource Center and Administration Area will be provided with demountable partitions to allow for reapportioning of these areas.
Additional facilities are music areas, cafeteria and kitchen.

Across the front entrance is the bus unloading platform covered with a canopy for shelter when loading students on buses. A parent pick up platform is adjacent to the covered one.

Site improvements include graded and paved play areas and parking for faculty and visitors.

The main building has year around climate control. The cooling is by chilled water to unit ventilators and air handling units provided by central water chillers. Heat is provided by electric coils in the unit ventilators supplemented by electric wall radiation. Electric unit heaters are used in areas without a cooling cycle.

L. F. Jennings, Inc. of Falls Church is general contractor and handled foundations, concrete and masonry work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Richmond firms are: Liphart Steel Co., Inc., steel, weatherstripping & handrails; J. R. Houck Co., steel roof deck; J. B. Eurell Co., roof deck; Economy Cast Stone Co., stone work; and, Pleasants Hardware, hardware.


Also, Greensteel, Inc., Lorton, plastic wall finish; Daco Ceilings, Inc., Frederick, Md., acoustical; A.D.A. Plastering Co., Inc., Falls Church, plaster; Capital Tile, Washington, D. C., ceramic tile & terrazzo; Builders Floor Service, Inc., Alexandria, resilient tile & wood flooring; W. L. Frazier, Inc., Fairfax, steel doors & bucks; Miller, Utica, Ohio, lighting fixtures; Carr-Rechnagel, Inc., Triangle, electrical work; American Standard, New Brunswick, N. J., plumbing fixtures; Dickson and Co., Fairfax, plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating; Tri-County Asphalt Co., Inc., Leesburg, paving; and, Commonwealth Engineering Corp., Hampton, compactor.

DODD BROTHERS, INC.

PLASTERING, DRY WALL AND FINESTONE CONTRACTORS

P.O. BOX 251
FALLS CHURCH, VIRGINIA 22046

PHONE 703-560-1310

Magic City Sprinkler, Inc.

FIRE PROTECTION SYSTEMS

Designers — Fabricators — Installation — Inspection

St. Reg. #11424

Phones 345-9818 — 343-3481

1511 Granby Street, N.E., Roanoke, Va. 24012

Asphalt Roads & Materials Co., Inc.

Box 62423 Witchduck Station
Virginia Beach, Va. 23462

SEAMLESS FLOORS

INTERIOR

EXTERIOR

• Durable
• Low Maintenance
• No Waxing
• Non Slip

TORGINOL

FLOORS AND WALLS

Proven By Many Successful Installations In Hospitals, Commercial And Government Buildings And Homes.

General Builders Company of Lynchburg, Inc.

310 Oakley Avenue
P.O. Box 2116
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA 24501

Call 846-1711

to tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1975

PAGE FORTY-FIVE
DALE CITY IS A 5,500 acre new community located in Prince William County on Interstate 95 approximately 15 miles below the Washington Capital Beltway. Dale City is approximately ten years old, with a present population of 30,000 and a projected population of 71,000, with the entire area being planned under residential RPC zoning category. This new city is being developed by Hylton Enterprises, Inc. and is served by the largest private utility company in Virginia, the Dale Service Corporation, which provides tertiary treatment of all sewage discharge.

As the Dale City community has evolved, neighborhood and community facilities have been built, keeping pace with residential development, including many schools, churches, retail and recreational facilities. Ward and Hal and Associates, AIA, have recently completed the design of the Forestdale and Glendale retail centers.

Both Forestdale and Glendale shopping centers are owned by Mr. C. D. Hylton and developed by Interstate Investment Incorporated. The combined construction cost of these two projects was approximately 4 million dollars. These projects are built close to each other near the present center of Dale City and they provide a planned variety of retail, recreational, office, dining and service functions for the community.

Among the tenants in Forestdale Plaza are Safeway (food), Dart Drug...

Major tenants in Glendale Plaza include Neighborhood Theatres, Fair Lanes Bowling Alley, Handyman Home Center (hardware), Merchants’ Tire, Pizza Hut and Hardee’s.

Many quality specialty retailers and offices complete the tenants in these two projects.

As Dale City continues to grow, Ward and Hall and Associates, AIA, are working with the developers in the design of other community service facilities, including the “Dale City Office Park,” and the “Main Office, First & Merchants Bank of Prince William, Dale City, Virginia.”

Whitener & Skillman, Inc., of Falls Church was general contractor for the Forestdale Shopping Center, and also handled foundations and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Forestdale Shopping Center)
From Falls Church were: Arch Masonry Co., masonry contractor; Joseph M. Catalano Co., Inc., lighting fixtures; Electric Engineering Co., Inc., electrical work; and, Noland Company, plumbing fixtures.

Alexandria firms were: L. C. Smith Building Materials, Inc., masonry supplier; Virginia Roofing Corp., canopy roof & roofing; McClary Tile, Inc., ceramic tile; and, American Automatic Sprinkler Co., Inc., sprinkler system.

Others were: Virginia Concrete Co., Inc., Springfield, concrete supplier; Arlington Iron Works, Inc., Manassas, steel; Door & Sash Co., Inc.,
SOUTHERN Tile & Carpet Co., Inc.

Floor Coverings

Tile • Linoleum • Carpets
Commercial and Residential
— Famous Name Brands —
• Armstrong • Flintkote • Congoleum
Ceramic Tile of All Types
Alex Fekas—Owner
Dial 774-4497
3224 Brambleton Ave., S.W.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Manassas Roofing Co., Inc.

St. Reg. #6677
All Types Roofing and Seamless Gutters

8011 Centerville Road
Manassas, Virginia 22110

The Walter E. Campbell Company, Inc.

Distributors For
OWENS CORNING FIBERGLAS
ACOUSTICAL AND ROOFING INSULATION
AND
JOHNS-MANVILLE ACOUSTICAL & FASCO PRODUCTS
AND
CPR
POLYURETHANE
the thin insulation

10721 Tucker St. Phone (301) 937-5700
BELTSVILLE, MD. 20705

D. W. Allen & Son, Inc.

Mechanical Contractors
St. Reg. #7533
Plumbing — Heating
Electrical
Phone 703-728-7451
HILLSVILLE, VIRGINIA 24343

Cochran Construction Company

General Contractors

COMMERCIAL
INDUSTRIAL
Phone 804-826-2510
701 Industry Drive
Hampton, Va.

Gene L. West Painting Company

Professional PAINTING
RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL
* Reliable Quick Service *
All Work Personally Supervised
Strictly First Class Painting & Stain Work
LICENSED — INSURED — BONDED
VINTON, VA. PHONE 342-7616

Wilson Electric Service Company

Electrical Contractors

COMMERCIAL — INDUSTRIAL

Phone 804-376-3046
BROOKNEAL, VIRGINIA

J. B. Wine & Son, Inc.

General Contractors

P. O. BOX 1000
VERONA, VIRGINIA

PAGE FORTY-EIGHT
Newington, window walls & glazing;


Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Glendale Shopping Center)
From Alexandria were: L. C. Smith Building Materials, Inc., brick supplier; McClary Tile Co., ceramic tile; Marty's Floor Covering Co., Inc., resilient tile; J &H Aitcheson, Inc., plumbing fixtures; and, Newton asphalt Co., Inc. of Va., paving.

Fairfax firms were: Continental Steel Corp., structural steel, joists, decks; Associated Glass Co., Inc., aluminum ash, window walls & glazing; W. L. Frazier, Inc., steel doors & bucks; Coastal Electric Corp., electrical work; Color-Ad, signs; and, Donnie Updike, equipment finishing.

And, from Springfield were: Virginia Concrete Co., Inc., concrete material; Springfield Concrete Construction Co., Inc., concrete finishing; Air Comfort of Maryland, Inc., air conditioning, heating & ventilating; and, Lester's Hardware, hardware.


Also, Capital Products Co., garage doors; Maryland Stamp & Sign Co., directory board; American Floor Products, mat frame & mat; Charles Parker Co., toilet accessories; Greenwald, Inc., wire mesh & expansion joints; Southeastern Porcelain & Construction Co., Inc., porcelain enamel mansard; and, Syscon Sales Corp., metal fascia & trim panels.

Tri-County Asphalt Co., Inc.
Highway & Heavy Construction
General Contractors
P. O. Box 629Phone 777-4228
Leesburg, Virginia

We Respect Seniority

Stratford Hall Nursing Home
Jo Ellen Stuart, R.N., Administrator
2125 Hilliard Road
Richmond, Virginia 23228

Tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1975
§ THE RECENTLY COMPLETED award-winning, United States Tax Court Building in Washington, D.C., was designed by LBC&W, architects-engineers-planners, of Alexandria, in association with Victor A. Lundy of New York.

The 1973 General Services Administration awards jury commended the design for its welcome departure from typical capitol architecture, and the New York Association of Consulting
Engineers selected the design for first prize for structure in building for 1975. The six-story building is basically rectangular with overall dimensions of 120 x 400 feet and is clad in flame treated Georgia granite and bronze tinted glass. The structure is divided into five blocks of offices and courtrooms, each separated by 25 to 30 feet of open space that is enclosed by glass curtain walls. The podium of the building is one level and houses a cafeteria, library and various other services for the building. Cantilevered off six columns that rise from the basic podium, which forms a ceremonial staircase that leads to the building's main entrance, is the two-story, courtroom block. The courtroom block houses one large ceremonial court, two other tax courtrooms and ancillary facilities. Eighty tons of post tensioning cable carry this 4,000 ton court block 200 feet wide cantilevering 60 feet off of the six columns.

Resting on the podium to the rear of the building, is a four story 42 x 200 foot block that will serve as judges' chambers and offices for 32 tax court judges and their staffs. This block also serves as the anchoring element for the cantilevered courtrooms at the front of the building. At each end of the podium are four-story office wings, 55 x 120 feet. The glass curtain wall areas between the office blocks from public lobbies.

A landscaped plaza in front of the building spanning a six lane expressway is now under construction and will be completed in early 1976.

Interior wall surfaces are bushhammered concrete, floor to ceiling glass partitions and vinyl covered drywall partitions.

The lobby is granite paved with carpeting provided in offices and corridors.

Beneath the building is an underground parking garage for 110 cars and a service area for truck deliveries.

A full service kitchen and cafeteria is provided for the judges' staff and visitors.

The U.S. Tax Court building is located four blocks from the U.S. Capitol building and facing onto the six lane I-95 Freeway, between D and E Streets, N.W.

George Hyman Construction Company of Bethesda, Md. was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

to tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1975
FOR BRICK WITH LASTING BEAUTY
SELECT

GENERAL SHALE BRICK

AVAILABLE IN A VAST VARIETY OF COLORS, TEXTURES & SIZES

General Shale Products Corp., 2203 Lumkin Avenue, Richmond, Virginia
Telephone 804-232-4531

RECO Fabricators and Erectors of Storage Tanks for Water, Oil and Chemicals
Work Performed to API, AWWA, NBFU, and ASME Specifications

RECO CONSTRUCTORS, INCORPORATED
Post Office Box 25189, Richmond, Virginia 23260
Telephone 804-644-2611 Seventh & Hospital Sts.

ANDREWS & PARRISH
GENERAL CONTRACTORS
State Registration No. 3218
Commercial and Industrial Construction
Southside Ave.
P. O. Box 9498
Richmond, Va. 23228
Telephone 266-7656

MADISON DECORATING COMPANY
Brush or Spray Painting
Commercial Industrial
Surveys Without Obligation
24 HOUR SERVICE
Professional Paperhanging
We Are Also Applicators of EVERSHEILD Liquid Tile
If You Need Impact, Abrasion or Corrosion Resistance, We Are Specialists in Plastic Coatings—Including Polyester, Epoxy, Hypalon and Urethane.
4084 Howard Ave.
SILVER SPRING, MARYLAND
Telephone 301/933-6222

PAGE FIFTY-TWO
VIRGINIA RECORD
Founded 1878

Firms from Washington, D. C. were: The CECO Corp., rebar formwork; Carson & Gruman Co., paving; Walter C. Doe & Co., electrical; Howat Concrete Co., concrete; Lamb Seal & Stencil, Inc., directory boards; Lank Woodwork Co., Inc., millwork; Morauer & Hartzell, excavation; Mount Vernon Clay Products, mortar; Landover Sand Co., masonry sand; Standard Acoustics, Inc., acoustical ceiling; Stromberg Sheet Metal, miscellaneous specialties; and, Westinghouse Electric Corp., elevators.


Others were: Georgia Granite, Elberton, Ga., granite; Global Steel Products, Long Island, N. Y., toilet partitions; Hofmeister Co., Niles III., fan coil enclosures; Kinnear Corp., Columbus, Ohio, rolling steel doors; John LoMedico, White Plains, N. Y., formwork; Niedermeyer-Martin Co., Portland, Ore., light fixture covers; Pecora Chemical Corp., Harleysville, Pa., caulking; H. S. Peterson Co., Detroit, Mich., caulking; Prescon Corp., San Antonio, Tex., post tensioning; Slaughter Industries, Dallas, Tex., form lumber; Vimco Concrete Accessories, Upper Darby, Pa., concrete anchors & ties; Superior Fireproof Door, Scarsdale, N. Y., hollow metal; Webb Builders Hardware, Inc., Arlington, Tex., finish hardware; and, York Building Products, York, Pa., brick & CMU.

TALLEY NEON AND ADVERTISING CO.

“Serving Virginia Businesses For Over Thirty-Five Years”

Talley Neon is Dedicated to the Constant Evolution and Innovation of Sign Arts. Foremost in this Pursuit is Quality — of Design, Fabrication and Service.

Home Office:
1908 Chamberlayne Ave.
P. O. Box 27551
Richmond, Virginia
Phone 804-649-0325

Branch Office:
3300 Cromwell Road
P. O. Box 7231
Norfolk, Virginia
Phone 804-353-8051

Specification Crushed Stone For Safer Highways

RAPID, DEPENDABLE DELIVERIES

- RIP-RAP
- SCREENINGS
- MANUFACTURED CONCRETE STONE
- CONCRETE SAND

Vulcan Materials Company

MIDEAST DIVISION/P. O. BOX 4195 • WINSTON-SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA 27105
TELEPHONE (919) 767-4600

Sales Offices: Asheville, N. C. • Raleigh, N. C. • Winston-Salem, N. C.
Danville, Va. • Richmond, Va. • Springfield, Va. • Virginia Beach, Va.

Tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1975 PAGE FIFTY-THREE
§ THIS HOUSE, built for Architect Robert F. Neuman's own family and located in the Hunters Woods section of Reston, was designed with three goals in mind. First, the naturalness of the site and the wooded environment were to be preserved. The house was to be a complement to the site rather than an intrusion. Second, the needs of two young children were to be met. Third, interior living spaces should open to the outside while retaining privacy within.

In achieving the first goal, the house and driveway were sited to preserve major trees. Natural materials were used both inside and out. Cedar shake shingles, creosoted wood beams accented by natural cedar decking, and rough sawn cedar plywood siding stained in a light driftwood green, contribute to the blending of house with site. This same plywood siding was used to cover one interior wall of the foyer and dining room. A deep roof overhang provides natural ventilation during rainstorms and rooms are shielded from the summer sun. A screened gazebo using the same roof design and materials is nestled in the trees outside the breakfast room. Although a drain field was required, the trees surrounding it were retained.

The level grass-covered drain field provides an excellent outdoor play area for the children. A basement playroom to be finished later, and large bedroom with plenty of built-in shelving were designed with the children in mind. A informal eating area in the kitchen and a mud room with low coat hooks and shelving provide additional convenience for the children.
A feeling of openness to the outside is achieved by the use of high, exalted-beam ceilings above a clerestory in the living room-family room and dining room areas. Also, large sliding doors were used in these rooms in the kitchen. Upon entering the front door, one can see through the use to the wooded area behind. In addition, the outdoor landscaping at the front entrance appears to be carried into the house by the use of a large planter under the stairs. Yet, privacy is gained within. A den on the first floor is completely separate from the other living areas and all bedrooms are located on the second floor.

Some of the other features of this house are built-in storage closets in the living room and family room; a living room and family room separated by a standing double fireplace; and a large master bedroom suite.

Bruce Scott Construction, Inc. of Falls Church, was general contractor and handled carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Also, Interstate Electric Supply Co., Inc., Merrifield, Lightcraft lighting fixtures; Prescolite & Lightolier fixtures were ordered by the owner; E. R. Appleton Electric, Inc., Great Falls, electrical work; Noland Co., Falls Church, American Standard plumbing fixtures; Stanley C. Roberts Plumbing & Heating Contractor, Herndon, plumbing; Moore and Moore, McLean, air conditioning & heating; George E. Walker, Inc., Fairfax, Schlage hardware; and, Hidden Lane Landscaping Ltd., Vienna, landscaping.
Located in Roanoke County between the cities of Roanoke and Salem, Stratford Park enjoys a convenient proximity to business activity in the Roanoke Valley. An independent, multiple tenant office facility, the two-story structure provides 56,000 square feet of prestige rental space.

The central lobby features a curvilinear decorative stairway leading to the second floor. Also, in the central core are located the necessary mechanical and support functions. Circulation corridors lead from the entry lobby along the major axis in both directions and terminate in stair towers at each side. The main elevation fronts along Lee Highway, a major east-west Valley artery. Stratford Park
is owned and operated by the Hamlett Companies and has as its major tenants Flora Realty Company, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, General Electric and Concoal.

Days Construction Company, Inc. of Salem, was the general contractor for the project. Construction began in the summer of 1973 and initial occupancy was in late 1974.

The facility is a steel frame and masonry bearing wall structure. The first floor is on concrete slab, while the second floor utilizes a concrete slab supported by bar joists. The exterior skin is brick cavity wall construction. Brick piers frame each window vertical. Glazing is secured by aluminum sash. At the main entry, the lobby is faced with insulated panels housed in aluminum frames.

The fascia is constructed of aluminum with battens at two feet on centers. At each window vertical, the fascia is projected to create an awning effect. The roof is supported with bar-joists and metal deck. Moisture protection is accomplished using built-up roof construction over insulated metal deck.

Interior public spaces are handsomely finished. The rental areas were initially unfinished allowing each tenant to select their individual decor.

Adequate parking is provided on the site. Due to the grade condition, the parking employs a tiered arrangement. The elevation of the back tiers required a bridge to be constructed which enters the building at the upper level.

The design concept is based on simplicity of layout and construction technique. Stricter adherence to this approach enabled the project to be completed within a restrictive budget.

Stratford Park Office is a totally air conditioned facility. The environmental systems are designed to afford optimum results while minimizing operating costs.

This office facility is the second stage development of planned unit development. The initial phase consisted of rental housing. Soon to enter design will be commercial facilities and additional office space.

The owner handled excavating, painting, ceramic tile work, resilient tile work and millwork. Days Construction Co., Inc., of Salem, the general contractor, handled foundations, concrete, masonry, carpentry and insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Salem were: Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc., roofing; and Marion Glass & Aluminum, Inc., windows, window walls & glazing.

Roanoke firms were: Structural Steel Co., Inc., steel; A & H Contractors, Inc., acoustical & plaster; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., steel doors & bucks & hardware; South Roanoke Lumber Co., handrails; Southern Limited Electrical Contractors, Inc., electrical work; and, Western Mechanical Co., Inc., plumbing, air conditioning, heating & ventilating.
STATESMAN PARK INVESTMENT ASSOC.
POST OFFICE BOX 8122
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

BUILDING LOCATION: Statesman Industrial Park, Roanoke, Virginia
BUILDING SIZE: 160' wide x 250' long x 20' eave - Others available.
CONSTRUCTION: Pre-engineered Steel
ACREAGE: 2.897 acres

BASIC DESCRIPTION: 34,800 sq. ft., 5" concrete floor, sprinkler system, two dock level doors (8' x 18'), two grade level doors (12' x 14'), 20 year finish on walls and roof.

OFFICE SPACE: 1000 sq. ft. (expandable)

UTILITIES: electric power, 480V Line, 8" water main, 8" sewerage.

TRANSPORTATION: truck access, rail service piggy back or team track (N&W), Municipal Airport 6 mi.

on U. S. Highway 460 - 2 mi. from I-81.

For lease or sale (prefer lease).

FOR FURTHER DETAILS CONTACT: T. H. Beasley, Jr.
1713 Kimball Avenue
P. O. Box 8122
Roanoke, Virginia 24014
703-342-4950

---

STRUCTURAL STEEL
DESIGN
FABRICATION
ERECTION

--- LONG SPANS --- STEEL JOISTS --- ROOF DECKS --- JAIL CELLS --- PRISON EQUIPMENT --- ENGINEERING SERVICE

Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc.
Roanoke, Virginia

Plants: Roanoke and Troutville

---

Arlie G. Andrews
ROCK OF AGES
FAMILY MONUMENTS

Phone 804-733-8741
360 South Crater Road
Petersburg, Virginia

TRIANGLE ELECTRIC CORPORATION
MRS. NANCY K. BRADSTAW
St. Reg. #11791

Electric Heat • Electric Wiring
CEIL HEAT

Reddy-Kilowatt Dealer
Specialists In Conversion

Phone 703-957-2281
Route 2
RIDGEWAY, VIRGINIA

CHESAPEAKE MASONRY CORP.
Masonry Contractors
St. Reg. #5649
708 Industry Drive
Phone 839-1682 P. O. Box 9049
HAMPTON, VA. 23670

PAGE FIFTY-EIGHT

VIRGINIA RECORD
ONE OF THE FIRST modern single-story hospitals in the nation, Potomac Hospital is a 121-bed, 120,000 sq. ft. facility with plans for tripling both its patient capability and size by next year. It was built with funds raised in a local bond issue by the people of Prince William County.

This fast-growing northern Virginia county has been a long-term client for architectural and engineering services from Wiley & Wilson. While the firm had been involved in many similar projects, Potomac was the first hospital for which it provided both architectural and engineering services. Completed in late 1972, it was among Wiley & Wilson's largest projects up to that time.

Located on a 77.5 acre site between U.S. 1 and Interstate 95 near Woodbridge, the hospital was conceived as a functional service for the Washington, D.C. suburb's 122,000 residents. Although its original total cost was established at $6 million, economy was the major criterion throughout design and construction. The budget was cut
by a quarter-of-a-million dollars even after construction bids had been received.

The challenge to the architectural-engineering firm was to provide as attractive and innovative a public hospital as possible, to make expansion as simple and as economical as possible, and to complete the entire project in 32 months. With hospital consultant James R. Edwards, of Baltimore, virtually the entire architecture department got to work on the monumental task of turning out 53 architectural design drawings in the next five months. This called for an around-the-clock production of details on thousands of square feet of brick, windows, and floor space and seemingly endless miles of casework and cabinets. The number of drawings alone was staggering. In addition to the architectural, 34 structural drawings were produced — 14 civil, 11 plumbing, 20 mechanical, and 28 electrical. These were just for the four buildings erected so far.

Wiley & Wilson determined the type of site needed, located it, and designed the buildings for the first phase. In every area, design was largely determined by cost of materials. The result is a network of brick and glass horizontal planes that seem almost part of the flat valley. Even the pipes, ducts, and air conditioning equipment that jut up from the roof are hidden in a mechanical equipment penthouse which maintains the reassuring stability of the horizontal.

The main building houses ancillary services and is connected by corridors and underground passageways to an obstetrics delivery suite and nursery, a maternity and nursing unit, and a cross-shaped medical-surgical building.

In addition to being intriguing from an architectural standpoint, the last-mentioned unit is highly functional in that its connecting corridor enters at the center of the cross, which is the central nurses' station. From this point, a nurse can see all rooms and reach any patient in seconds.

The horizontal layout does pose the problem of relatively long distances between various sections of the hospital. To overcome this, an automated conveyor system, which is almost a miniature subway in tunnels beneath the buildings, will transport supplies, linens, and even food. When patients must be moved, they are taken by orderlies through large, bright corridors lined with windows. Because of its size and complexity, the architects' personnel in both Lynchburg and the Richmond Office were assigned to the Potomac Hospital Project.

Encountering many assignments for the first time, such as a helicopter pad, a vibration-isolated floor, and lead-shielded rooms, Wiley & Wilson had Prince William County's new Potomac Hospital fully operational just ahead of schedule. In its dedication on October 1, 1972, Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr. congratulated the nearly 1000 residents who attended the ceremony on their "magnificent facility."

Ranger Construction Co. of Atlanta, Ga. was the general contractor and handled acoustical work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


Also: DeVilbiss, Toledo, Ohio, paint spray booth & arrestor; Holcomb & Hoke, Indianapolis, Indiana, folding doors; Wilkinson Chutes, Akron, Ohio, trash & linen chutes; Belton Manufacturing, Melton, N.J., cubicles & cabinets; Jewett Refrigerator, Buffalo, N.Y., walk-in mortuary refrigerators; Reesor Industries, Morristown, N.J., can crusher; Crossfield Products, Roselle Park, N.J., flooring; Robar Partitions, Elkhart, Indiana, toilet partitions; and Security Fire Door, St. Louis, Missouri, dumbwaiter.

All others were: General Electric, X-ray cabinets; National Disposer Co., food waste disposers; and Georgia Painting Contractors, fabric wall covering.
The Danville Lumber and Manufacturing Co.

Catering to Architectural Detail Millwork

Phone 792-8811

Colquohoun Street

Danville, Va.

Marion Glass & Aluminum, Inc.

2158 Industrial Drive

P. O. Box 961

Salem, Virginia

Leonard Bros., Inc.

Masonry Contractors & Suppliers

Commercial — Industrial — Residential

St. Reg. # A-4458

P. O. Box 634

Phone 703-373-7991

Fredericksburg, Va.

CHAS. Lafferty and Sons, Inc.

Electrical Contractors

Industrial — Commercial — Utility

Residential Lighting Consultant

Electrical Heating Installation & Maintenance

No Job Too Small — No Contract Too Large

24 Hour Emergency Service

Dial 703-943-5536

500 N. Delphine Ave.

Waynesboro, Va.

Heath Roofing Co., Inc.

Roofing Contractors

Commercial — Industrial

Carey & Johns Manville Materials

3704 Chestnut Ave.

804-247-5831

NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

Key Fixture & Equipment, Inc.

We were pleased to have furnished

Kitchen Equipment for

the Chesterfield County Juvenile Detention Home

1829 Memorial Ave.

Dial 845-1278

Lynchburg, Va.
COMMERCIAL PLACE Plaza and Fountain, completed in October 1973, are located in the heart of Norfolk's financial center. The facility was one of the projects in the Urban Redevelopment Program undertaken by the Redevelopment and Housing Authority.

The area was designed to be the first phase of a pedestrian mall connecting the city's waterfront area with the cultural and convention center. The design was threefold:

1. To create a spatial composition to unify the disparate buildings surrounding the area.
2. To tie the relocated Confederate Monument with the MacArthur Memorial. The main pedestrian way is on the axis created by these two important
JOHN A. HALL & CO., INC.

Paving Contractor for "Longwood Park"

1925 Starkey Rd., SW
Roanoke, Va. 24014

G. L. Cline & Son, Inc.

General Contractors
St. Reg. # 6137
Commercial - Industrial

3110 Victory Blvd.
Phone 487-5396
PORTSMOUTH, VA. 23702

SMITH & KEENE ELECTRIC SERVICE

Electrical Contractors
"Serving the Builders of Tidewater"

5734 Sellger Dr.
Norfolk, Va.

HUGHES STEEL CO., INC.

Va. State Reg. #11137

Structural Steel Fabrication and Erection

Commercial - Industrial

746-0738 & 746-0739
746-0858

1037 Elm Drive
Mechanicsville, Va.

 Builders Floor Service, Inc.
St. Reg. #9211
Hardwood-Resilient Flooring
Carpets
Industrial - Commercial
4408 Wheeler Ave.
Alexandria, Va. 22304

ARCHITECTURAL HARDWARE, INC.
CORBIN
Commercial—Hardware
2311 W. Main St.
Richmond, Va. 23220
Phone 358-9308

FRANKI FOUNDATION CO.

Foundation Specialists

703-521-5111
2001 Jefferson Davis Highway
Arlington, Virginia

CHESAPEAKE PARTITION, INC.
Acoustical Tile, Dry Wall
Lathing & Plastering
St. Reg. #10063
3424 Azalea Garden Road
Norfolk, Va. 23513

BRUCE SCOTT CONSTRUCTION
GENERAL CONTRACTING
450 WEST BROAD STREET
FALLS CHURCH, VA. 22046
TELEPHONE 703/532-4315

PAGE SIXTY-FOUR
features thereby generating a trapezoidal fountain on one side of the axis and a similar shaped planting area on the other. Azaleas, camellias, magnolias and live oaks create a small downtown botanical garden.

3. To create an interest center and relaxation area for the many people that work and transact business in the area.

The wind was a major design problem, therefore, the fountains and pools were slightly depressed to reduce the water spray to a minimum since pedestrians walk adjacent to the fountain on all sides and can walk across the pool above the weirs at two locations. The fountains, pools and landscaped area occupy about forty percent of a city block.

The fountains and pools were constructed of cast-in-place concrete with an exposed aggregate finish on all of the concrete modules and fountain cauldrons. The water is recirculated by two pumps so that the water effect may be changed when desired. Clean and clear water is maintained by the use of filters and water treatment equipment.

Vanguard Construction Corp. of Norfolk was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations and concrete.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Welch Pile Driving Corp., Va. Beach, piling; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., Norfolk, stone work; Roof Engineering Corp., Norfolk, waterproofing; Austin Electric Co., Norfolk, electrical work; Hicks & Ingle Co. of Va., Inc., plumbing; Ames & Webb, Inc., Norfolk, paving.
§ THE PROBLEM involved a small clearing at the end of a gentle wooded ridge, and a family of four that wished a contemporary dwelling in character with the woodland setting which both took advantage of the mountain views (primary to the west, secondary to the south), and potential outdoor living without the need of formal landscape development and maintenance.

Special interior planning requirements included a separate sleeping and recreation zone for the children; a kitchen/family dining area with adjacent laundry/pantry; a defined formal dining area; and a spacious living room with a "library" alcove for books and hi-fi equipment.

The site solution placed the building in the trees at the edge of the downhill clearing, creating a wooded entrance side and an open activity side. This siting enabled one end of
The building to be exposed for a lower level to be developed as the children's zone, and took advantage of a clump of trees at the southwest quadrant for summer solar protection.

The architectural solution expresses this wooded-clearing (closed-open) organization. At the wooded entrance side the spaces are articulated by “pulling” them from the basic building mass and thereby reducing the scale. An opposite expression was utilized at the clearing, family activity side, where the articulation is achieved by “extracting” from the basic mass, emphasizing the scale and expressing the outdoor tensions of the interior. A clerestory running the entire length of the building and opening to the clearing was introduced to strengthen this scale development in the interior. Beyond this, interior planning is a simple spinal development with all spaces relating to a generous gallery that parallels the clerestory.

Structural details include, standard framing on pressure treated wood foundations (plywood and stud panel system onavel footings). Exterior siding is bleached resawn Southern pine. The roof is built-up except sloping area which is cut dar shingles. The interior finishes include dry wall, redwood trim, and oak plank flooring. The HVAC system is by aat pump.

Space information:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interior - Upper floor</th>
<th>2836 sq. ft.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lower floor</td>
<td>1441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carport at 1/2</td>
<td>256</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4533 total sq. ft.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

H. W. Pace of Charlottesville was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Charlottesville firms unless noted)

- Barnes Lumber Corp., foundations; E. M. Martin, Inc., roofing; Binning's, Inc., Lexington, N. C., windows; Better ving, Inc., structural wood & millwork; Charlottesville Glass & Mirror Corp., glazing; Jarman Electric Co., Inc., rozet, electrical work; Bryan & Beck, Inc., plumbing, air nditioning, heating & ventilating; and, Prescolite, Sanandro, Cal., lighting fixtures. American Standard plumbing fixtures and Schlage hardware were used.
OPEN FLOOR SPACES, rows of bunks, communal baths and the lack of individual privacy of earlier barracks life will be a thing of the past for many troops at Ft. Belvoir, Virginia. A new concept in the enlisted man's living environment has been developed featuring campus-townhouse type living quarters.

The Army Corps of Engineers some time ago instigated investigations to determine just what it is in his environment that the individual soldier needs to satisfy his social needs as an individual and as a member of a distinct group, the importance of his habitat, his personal habits and life style, his health, comfort, and probably most important, his privacy. To this end, the Corps asked civilian architects to participate in a design competition and the design of LBC&W, architects-engineers-planners, Alexandria, emerged as the winner providing the most efficient and effective design.

The Baltimore District, Corps of Engineers was one of the first Districts to take the lead in implementing the new design concept. The concept features a 12-man module with a living room in the center and two three-man bedrooms with baths, entered from the stair platform and joins directly to bedrooms. The 12-man module is stacked into a three-story structure for 36 men. The 36-man units are then joined with an enclosed sallyport courtyard.

The living room of the new quarters will be furnished with modern and colorful chairs, sofa and lighting, and the walls can be decorated by the occupants. The four bedrooms each have telephones and bathrooms and can be adapted from one to three-man occupancy when appropriately finished. Each soldier has his own built-in bed with storage drawers underneath, decorative wall lockers, chair and desk with natural light from a window. The three sleeping areas are partially separated for additional privacy.

The Ft. Belvoir complex will house 1,200 enlisted men and includes an energy conserving central energy facility that provide heating and air conditioning for all buildings in the complex, one branch Post Exchange, two three-company administrative supply buildings, one four-company administrative supply building, and one group dispensary.

Construction materials selected for the Ft. Belvoir complex are cast stone and color controlled ribbed concrete ma...
ich provides a harmonious relationship of the buildings in the complex. The structural system is of precast concrete, selected for economy, sound attenuation and fireproof construction.

At other locations construction materials may be ribbed concrete masonry or brick so as to relate to the environment, with five different available structural systems of concrete and steel. Methods of construction that may be selected are practical and applicable throughout the country, designed for permanence, availability, economy, minimum noise transmission and energy conservation.

The Ft. Belvoir complex will be completed and occupied by the first troops by early summer of this year. Algernon-Blair, Inc. of Montgomery, Alabama is the general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

In Finley, Inc., Occoquan, paving; Baird Concrete Corp., Arlington, concrete sidewalk, paving, fire lanes; and, Mars General Corp., Fairfax, masonry.


BICENTENNIAL PICNIC
AT
KENMORE

- Saturday, September 13, 6-8 p.m. (rain date Sunday, September 14, 6-8 p.m.) is the date set by historic Kenmore, 1201 Washington Avenue, Fredericksburg, for a once-in-a-lifetime Bicentennial Picnic. The famous old home, the eighteenth century plantation mansion of George Washington's brother-in-law, Fielding Lewis, will feature an 18th century menu guaranteed to make your mouth water. But sign up early, because tickets (adults $5, children under 12, $2.50) will not be sold after Monday, September 8. Kenmore's guides will be working feverishly all that week to prepare and serve goodies that haven't been seen around these parts for two hundred years. So be sure to contact Kenmore and get your tickets early.

How to get tickets: Send a check to Kenmore Association, 1201 Washington Avenue, Fredericksburg, Va. 22401.

How to get to Kenmore: From Washington, D. C.: Drive 50 miles south on U.S. Route 95, take "Fredericksburg, Battlefields/Route 3" exit. Drive 2.3 miles into Fredericksburg, turn left at Toyota/Plymouth dealer and drive 2½ blocks to Kenmore.

From Richmond: Drive 55 miles north on U.S. Route 95, take same exit as above.

HOLIDAY INN OF LYNCHBURG

offers for your convenience 270 Rooms at 2 Locations
Complete Restaurant and Banquet Facilities
Route 29, North ........................................... Dial 846-6506
Route 29, Expressway and Odd Fellows Road ................................... Dial 847-1424

St. Benedict's Catholic Church
and
Fathers of Benedictine High School

REV. REMBERT J. CODD, O.S.B.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

St. Benedict's Catholic Church and Fathers of Benedictine High School

REV. REMBERT J. CODD, O.S.B.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HOLIDAY INN OF LYNCHBURG

offers for your convenience 270 Rooms at 2 Locations
Complete Restaurant and Banquet Facilities
Route 29, North ........................................... Dial 846-6506
Route 29, Expressway and Odd Fellows Road ................................... Dial 847-1424

Annual Festival
Held at Fincastle

- Historic Fincastle, Inc. presented its annual arts and crafts festival August 16 and 17. Mrs. Dorot Blanton is President of Historic Fincastle, Inc. Inquiries may be made to Historic Fincastle, Inc. Fincastle, Va. 24090 for additional information.

Included in the festival this year, addition to the craft and art shows, a market, "Country Store," quilt a afghan shows, barbeque chicken supper, were a farmers mart, a new feature. The festival was held in the old village of historic Fincastle about twenty miles north of Roanoke.

HOLIDAY INN OF LYNCHBURG

offers for your convenience 270 Rooms at 2 Locations
Complete Restaurant and Banquet Facilities
Route 29, North ........................................... Dial 846-6506
Route 29, Expressway and Odd Fellows Road ................................... Dial 847-1424

St. Benedict's Catholic Church and Fathers of Benedictine High School

REV. REMBERT J. CODD, O.S.B.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HOLIDAY INN OF LYNCHBURG

offers for your convenience 270 Rooms at 2 Locations
Complete Restaurant and Banquet Facilities
Route 29, North ........................................... Dial 846-6506
Route 29, Expressway and Odd Fellows Road ................................... Dial 847-1424

St. Benedict's Catholic Church and Fathers of Benedictine High School

REV. REMBERT J. CODD, O.S.B.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HOLIDAY INN OF LYNCHBURG

offers for your convenience 270 Rooms at 2 Locations
Complete Restaurant and Banquet Facilities
Route 29, North ........................................... Dial 846-6506
Route 29, Expressway and Odd Fellows Road ................................... Dial 847-1424

St. Benedict's Catholic Church and Fathers of Benedictine High School

REV. REMBERT J. CODD, O.S.B.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HOLIDAY INN OF LYNCHBURG

offers for your convenience 270 Rooms at 2 Locations
Complete Restaurant and Banquet Facilities
Route 29, North ........................................... Dial 846-6506
Route 29, Expressway and Odd Fellows Road ................................... Dial 847-1424

St. Benedict's Catholic Church and Fathers of Benedictine High School

REV. REMBERT J. CODD, O.S.B.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HOLIDAY INN OF LYNCHBURG

offers for your convenience 270 Rooms at 2 Locations
Complete Restaurant and Banquet Facilities
Route 29, North ........................................... Dial 846-6506
Route 29, Expressway and Odd Fellows Road ................................... Dial 847-1424

St. Benedict's Catholic Church and Fathers of Benedictine High School

REV. REMBERT J. CODD, O.S.B.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HOLIDAY INN OF LYNCHBURG

offers for your convenience 270 Rooms at 2 Locations
Complete Restaurant and Banquet Facilities
Route 29, North ........................................... Dial 846-6506
Route 29, Expressway and Odd Fellows Road ................................... Dial 847-1424

St. Benedict's Catholic Church and Fathers of Benedictine High School

REV. REMBERT J. CODD, O.S.B.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

HOLIDAY INN OF LYNCHBURG

offers for your convenience 270 Rooms at 2 Locations
Complete Restaurant and Banquet Facilities
Route 29, North ........................................... Dial 846-6506
Route 29, Expressway and Odd Fellows Road ................................... Dial 847-1424

St. Benedict's Catholic Church and Fathers of Benedictine High School

REV. REMBERT J. CODD, O.S.B.

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

OWL MOTEL & RESTAURANT

New Motel
Air Conditioned
Telephones & Televisions in Each Room
Restaurant Adjacent
Private Cottages
in the Pines
On U.S. 13, 53 Miles from Bridge Tunnel
For Reservations Call 665-5191
PARKSLEY, VIRGINIA
FOR THE RECORD

Pleasants Moves to New Location

In 1915, when mass transit was the trolley car and the Model-T Ford was granddad’s prize possession, Pleasants Hardware opened its doors for business. Since those early days on Broad Street, asants has become an institution—a store where you can find most anything in hardware. In fact, some of its best salesmen often work for other stores, because when clerks of other stores can’t fill a customer’s request, they usually say “You should try asants.”

Since their beginning, Pleasants has been located in the area of Lombardy and Broad, growing bigger every year. In fact, in 1971, they even took over the corner drug store but that still wasn’t enough room. So, look out 2024 Broad St. they’re moving in.

This new building is quite a contrast from their modest opening in 1915. As a matter of fact in 1915, realizing the importance of meeting customer’s demands, Pleasants installed two of those fangled talking machines—the phone. They were installed right to each other. So when a customer called and asked for an item they didn’t have, the clerks politely asked him to hold while they “looked” for it. With one hand on the receiver, they would call a supplier on the other phone and find exactly what the customer wanted. Pleasants has grown from two phones to 10 or 12 lines, 300 or more suppliers and over 70 top-notch personnel.

Now Pleasants can maintain a good inventory of “Most Anything” because their retail business is just the tip of the iceberg. The big part that you might not see when you visit Pleasants is the contractor/commercial supply portion of their business. It’s this volume buying and selling that allows Pleasants to carry such a large and unusual stock.

Pleasants generally has your specifics. So the next time you need hard-to-find hardware, visit Pleasants. Especially when you’re not too rushed and can spend time browsing. It’s better than a trip to the museum.

Liphart Steel Opens New Plant

- Liphart Steel Co., Inc., Richmond-based steel fabricating firm, has opened its first plant outside of Richmond to serve the Shenandoah Valley area. The plant is on U.S. 11 near I-81 in Verona in Augusta County. Initial employment is five persons.
- Edwin Jennings, who has been with Liphart Steel since 1969, is plant manager. Larry Boyer is the shop superintendent.

ANDERSON AND CRAMER, INC.
HVAC & Sheet Metal Contractors
St. Reg. #2505
Phone (703) 968-7292
13909 Lee Jackson Hwy.
CHANTILLY, VIRGINIA 22021

W. F. HOY
Lathing, Plastering & Dry Wall Contractor
Phone 885-3702
729 Richmond Ave.
STAUNTON, VA. 24401

WATERPROOFING & RESTORATION CONTRACTORS
Engineers-Contractors
Phone 804/649-9885
P. O. Box 26405
Richmond, Virginia 23260
62 Years Continuous Service

Pleasants has become an institution—a store where you can find most anything in hardware. In fact, some of its best salesmen often work for other stores, because when clerks of other stores can’t fill a customer’s request, they usually say “You should try asants.”

Since their beginning, Pleasants has been located in the area of Lombardy and Broad, growing bigger every year. In fact, in 1971, they even took over the corner drug store but that still wasn’t enough room. So, look out 2024 Broad St. they’re moving in.

This new building is quite a contrast from their modest opening in 1915. As a matter of fact in 1915, realizing the importance of meeting customer’s demands, Pleasants installed two of those fangled talking machines—the phone. They were installed right to each other. So when a customer called and asked for an item they didn’t have, the clerks politely asked him to hold while they “looked” for it. With one hand on the receiver, they would call a supplier on the other phone and find exactly what the customer wanted. Pleasants has grown from two phones to 10 or 12 lines, 300 or more suppliers and over 70 top-notch personnel.

Now Pleasants can maintain a good inventory of “Most Anything” because their retail business is just the tip of the iceberg. The big part that you might not see when you visit Pleasants is the contractor/commercial supply portion of their business. It’s this volume buying and selling that allows Pleasants to carry such a large and unusual stock.

Pleasants generally has your specifics. So the next time you need hard-to-find hardware, visit Pleasants. Especially when you’re not too rushed and can spend time browsing. It’s better than a trip to the museum.

Liphart Steel Co., Inc., Richmond-based steel fabricating firm, has opened its first plant outside of Richmond to serve the Shenandoah Valley area. The plant is on U.S. 11 near I-81 in Verona in Augusta County. Initial employment is five persons.

Edwin Jennings, who has been with Liphart Steel since 1969, is plant manager. Larry Boyer is the shop superintendent.
Edward van Laer Incorporated
St. Reg. #898
110 B 2nd St., N.E.,
Charlottesville, Va. 22901

Phone
804/295-5156

Manassas Contractors, Inc.
Stran® Buildings
Phone
751-3844
5910 Farrington Ave.
Alexandria, Va. 22304

WARWICK PLUMBING
& HEATING CORP.
Mechanical Contractors
St. Reg. #2411
PLUMBING—HEATING—VENTILATING
AIR CONDITIONING & REFRIGERATION
11048 Warwick Road
Phone 596-6336
NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA 23601

COURTENAY C. WELTON
BUILDING PRODUCTS
Building Products and Specialties
P. O. Box 5550
Phone 353-8530
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23220

SCHELL SUPPLY
CORPORATION
Wholesale Distributors
PLUMBING—HEATING—INDUSTRIAL
Kohler Plumbing Fixtures
P. O. Box 62285
Dial 490-2381
VA. Beach, Va.

A. S. Pugh Roofing Co.
Roofing & Sheet Metal Contractors
Commercial — Industrial — Residential
408 N. Main St.
Phone 792-1422
DANVILLE, VA. 24541

Boschen Masonry, Inc.
Masonry Contractor
St. Reg. #9454
Phone 798-6551
P. O. Box C
ASHLAND, VA. 23005

Brinkley-Ward Electric, Inc.
Electrical Contractors
Commercial — Industrial
Phone 804-392-3182
East Third Street, Farmville, Va.
NEW CHARTER

THE OMENS CONNECTED with day the 13th did not seem to restrain architects from Northern Virginia they received their Charter for the newly formed Northern Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (AIA). The architects were presented the Charter and quickly addressed the professional and economic future with optimism. The Chapter held a celebration at the Brick Institute of America Headquarters in McLean, Virginia. Presenting the award was Mr. Louis deMoll, President Elect of the national AIA. Edgar Beery, Jr., AIA, Northern Virginia Chapter President, received the Charter.

Prior to becoming a Chapter the architectural group functioned as a section of the Washington Metropolitan Chapter. The new Chapter consisting currently of 188 members will eventually become a part of a Virginia state AIA Society upon the formation of the Society. Chapter members have been working through a State Society task force headed by Hugh Johnson, A of Arlington to coordinate with the Virginia Chapter in establishing a State Society which would also include the Richmond, Tidewater Area of Virginia and Southwest Virginia Sections. The need for a State Society came as a part of the approval from the National AIA which allowed the Northern Virginia Section to become a Chapter. The approval was received in December 1973. Final approval was received in the National Board in September 1974. The Charter presentation follows approximately 10 years of efforts to form a Chapter.

The territory of the new Chapter will include all of Northern Virginia including Prince William County and Loudoun County. The American Institute of Architects (AIA) of which the Chapter is a part is a professional society of the architectural profession in the United States. The AIA was founded in 1857, is comprised of 175 AIA Chapters, 24 State organizations and 18 Regions, and has a Corporate membership of 24,000. The Northern Virginia Chapter is also a member of the Middle Atlantic Regional AIA Council. The Washington Metropolitan, Virginia, Potomac Valley, Delaware, Baltimore, Chesapeake Area of Virginia and Southwest Virginia Sections are also members of the Regional Council.

The new Chapter will operate out of the office of The President of the Chapter. No plans exist currently, to house the Chapter in a separate headquarters, although this is a common practice for active and large chapters. The present Headquarters is located at 4215 Evergreen Lane, Annandale, Virginia.

The Brick Institute of America which hosted the Charter Presentation has been awarded several awards for its design. The awards won (both in 1969) were the "Award for Excellence in Architecture" by the Metropolitan Washington Board of Trade and Fairfax County Beautification Awards Program for Outstanding Accomplishment — Office Building Category.

The Officers for the new Chapter are: Edgar C. Beery, Jr., President, Annandale; William Phillips Brown, Jr., Vice President, Alexandria; Harold L. Piece, Secretary, Falls Church; and William C. Smith, Treasurer of Springfield.

Left to Right: William L. Slayton, HAIA, Executive Vice President, National AIA; Edgar Beery, Jr., AIA President, Northern Virginia Chapter; Louis deMoll, President Elect, National AIA
EXCELLENCE IN DESIGN

W. Martin Johnson (center), and Thomas R. Leachman (right), representing V & Wilson, Inc. of Lynchburg, receive a Citation for Excellence in Design of Public Works Construction in the 1974-75 Design In Steel Award Program, for a "vertical rapid transit system." Representing the Citation is Thomas Willson, Senior Vice-President — Promotion, American Iron and Steel Institute.

Alled a "vertical mass transit system" by the designers, the elevator, which rises 17 passengers at a time, connects Old City Hall to its courthouse which formerly meant climbing 139 steps.

The elevator tower and its connecting bridge are both framed in weathering steel which blends with adjacent structures. Both the tower and part of the bridge are clad with tinted glass which, for safety, provides visibility into the interior of structures.

Sponsored by American Iron and Steel Institute, the biennial design program recognizes designers, architects, engineers and artists for their imaginative uses of steel. The current Design In Steel Award Program attracted more than 1,000 entries in 13 categories of products, structures and art.
PANIC NOT LIKELY

"The Towering Inferno" notwithstanding, occupants of a building who are responding to a disaster situation are not likely to panic," E. L. Quarantelli of Ohio State University's Disaster Research Center told his audience at the symposium "Human Response to Tall Buildings" held in Chicago July 17-19.

"Most people have little faith in the abilities of others to react well in an emergency," Quarantelli said. "Research conducted over the past 30 years clearly indicates that human behavior under stress is generally controlled, rational, and adaptive. Panic behavior does occur, but it is the exception, not the rule. It is only in a very rare instance that panic takes the form of a mass of individuals trampling over one another in a wild stampede.

But, however they respond to it, the fear of being trapped during an emergency is a real one to occupants and residents of tall buildings. If there was one common thread run throughout the symposium, which was sponsored by The American Institute of Architects and the Joint Committee on Tall Buildings, it was awareness of the need to study ways to design, build, manage high-rise buildings so that fear be alleviated.

Some 18 speakers presented papers. A variety of views were discussed. Participants included architects, engineers, psychologists, sociologists, building managers, and representatives of federal, state, and city governments.

Little symposium time was wasted. It was tempting to define "tall" in terms of building height because, as Lynn Beedle, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Tall Buildings, said, a building is tall not because of its height or the number of its stories. Its tallness is rather a function of its neighbors and the design, and the ways in which it is viewed by its occupants and by non-users.

David Levin, a Chicago developer, agreed. "To see a tall building with the buildings around it is meaningful," he said.
Although Dr. Nahemow finds that, on the whole, the size and height of elderly housing apparently has little effect on the well-being of elderly residents, she points out that the residents do tend to be more negative about high-rise residences in suburban settings. Possibly this is because the elderly are visibly cut off from a very different life style—it’s difficult to live for 65 years in a house with a back door, then suddenly go into a high-rise building, she reasons.

"Perhaps more than most people, elderly individuals fear entrapment in a tall building in an emergency, because the elderly are very aware of their incapacities," says Dr. Nahemow. "Their sense of smell is less, their hearing diminished, so they especially need a sense of security. They have a great concern about fire and fire safety. Many elderly residents of a tall building have expressed a desire for a second exit, a back door to their apartment.

"And glare is a problem because the elderly cannot usually see as well—a window at the end of a corridor is troublesome because it causes glare. Floors and walls that are similar in color can cause people with dim sight to bump into the walls," said Dr. Nahemow.

A different class of high-rise users—young singles—was studied from 1969 to 1971 by Gerda R. Wekerle, now on the faculty of York University’s Environmental Studies in Toronto, Ontario, Canada. Ms. Wekerle interviewed 42 residents of Sandburg Village, a multi-building, high-rise apartment development in Chicago, while she herself was also a resident in one of the buildings. The residents were largely upper middle class; 85 per cent were under 40, and 86 per cent were single.

Ms. Wekerle found the young singles were attracted to the social environment of Sandburg Village. "They wanted to be with other singles—and lots of them," she said.

Overall satisfaction with the physical environment at Sandburg Village was high, Ms. Wekerle found. "Residents tended to be most satisfied with their own dwelling unit and least satisfied with those aspects of the environment over which they had little control: security and maintenance of common areas, and management regulations and policies," she said.

In large housing projects such as Sandburg Village, tenants tend to institutionalize management, thinks Ms. Wekerle. "The large scale of the development and bureaucratic
organization of management account for residents' feelings that they powerless in dealing with an uncaring landlord. Residents respond engaging in 'crime against bureaucracy' — crimes of low visibility against buildings and facilities committed by people who consider it fair retribution against an impersonal and remote organization.

"Management, in turn, comes to expect destructive and anti-social acts from its tenants, and feels justified in initiating preventive measures and formal control mechanisms. These very actions designed to avoid exploitation reinforce tenants' lack of trust in management," added Ms. Wekerle.

Discussing some of the implications of her research, Ms. Wekerle said: "While current planning practice and theory is emphasizing the need for socially mixed residential communities, one finding of this study is that age style of life are emerging variables that differentiate American cities. Segregated residential communities for young adults are merely an extension of a trend started by retirement communities and housing for the aged; they are flourishing for some of the same reasons: residents feel margins of other housing environments, physical environment provides recreational facilities geared to active adults, and an age concentration of persons with similar social characteristics provides opportunities to meet people.

The symposium concluded with small-group brainstorming sessions to identify future research needs. The consensus: what is needed is more interdisciplinary, coordinated research on human responses to tall buildings, so that the results of that research are made available to architects and designers. Appropriately enough, the symposium was held in the Sears Tower, the world's tallest building.

The symposium served as the tenth annual Architectural Research Conference. The Joint Committee on Tall Buildings comprises representatives of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the International Association for Bridge & Structural Engineering, and is sponsored by the National Science Foundation.
LYNCHBURG ARCHITECT J. Everett Fauber III has been appointed to the American Institute of Architects' Regional Development and Natural Resources Committee. One of several committees within the AIA Commission on Environment and Design, the committee is composed of 42 architects throughout the United States.

As a committee member, Fauber will develop AIA policies in such areas as land use planning, strip mining, national parks, timber, and regional mining. He will serve for three years.

A member of J. Everett Fauber Jr., AIA and Associates, Fauber has been active member in the Virginia AIA chapter since 1968. Some of his current committee assignments include Budget and Finance, Barrier Free Environment, Virginia Society of Architects Special Task Force, and chairman of the Virginia Architects Handbook for the past three years.

A University of Virginia graduate, he returned to Lynchburg after several years as an associate with a Washington, D.C. area architecture and engineering firm. He has been active in many civic organizations, most notably as president of the Lynchburg Association for Retarded Children, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce Beautification Task Force, president of the Lynchburg Vanis Club and president of the Lynchburg Social Society.

Name Change

As of August 1, 1975, the firm of Horace G. Freeman, A.I.A. will change its name to Freeman and Morgan, Architects. Horace G. Freeman has announced the addition of a new partner, John C. Morgan, Jr.

Mr. Morgan recently passed the Virginia State Board Exam for architects and has been in the office of Mr. Freeman for several years.

who's handicapped? not me!

P. L. BOOZE, INC.

General Plumbing and Heating Contractor

St. Reg. #3243

AMERICAN-STANDARD PRODUCTS

512 Maple Ave. Phone (703) 938-8212

VIENNA, VA. 22180

Moving?

Please . . .

To assist our subscription department in handling your change of address . . . include your OLD ADDRESS when sending in your change.

* * *

OLD ADDRESS (Use Label if available)

Name

Firm Name if Applicable

Street Address

City & State

Zip

* * *

NEW ADDRESS

Name

Firm Name if Applicable

Street Address

City & State

Zip

Thank You!

VIRGINIA RECORD MAGAZINE
Virginia Capital Bank

(From page 20)

facilities in the basement. However, the primary movement from the lobby is designed with the public in mind. The banking area itself is relatively open allowing for greater flexibility. From the centrally located checking island one has direct visual contact with virtually all customer-oriented departments, particularly in conducting initial banking transactions.

The teller area is defined apart from the public banking area by a colorful overhead transition and a diminishing of scale. Here tellers have direct access to in-house and drive-up customers, as well as a portion of the bookkeeping department. Drive-up customers deal directly with the teller or remotely through a kiosk located on a canopy.

The primary support facilities for bank are located in the basement, including the accounting, installment, and the majority of bookkeeping departments, as well as the board room. In order to provide a link between the main bookkeeping department and the teller areas a small dumbwaiter was installed for transporting documents. Account records are stored in a fireproof vault near the accounting department. A lounge is also provided for employees' convenience.

The 42' x 52' facility has a built-up roof, fixed aluminum windows, and carpeted floors. Interior flexibility is achieved from the openness of the uninterrupted span of the steel joist. Working within the confines of location, zoning ordinances, and economical budget, the architect provided a most distinctive building for Virginia Capital Bank's initial undertaking.

Frank B. McAllister, Inc., of Richmond, was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete, carpentry, weatherstripping, insulation, steel doors and bucks, and handrails.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)


Also, Consolidated Tile Co., inc., acoustical; Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., terrazzo; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork; Brook Hill Construction Corp. of Va., lighting fixtures & electrical work; Colonial Trane Air Conditioning Co., plumbing fixtures, heating, ventilating; Architectural Hardware Inc., hardware; Lee Hy Paving Co., paving; and, LeFebure Corp., drive system, kiosk system & vault.

Virginia Capital Bank

Westbrook Elevators
- Passenger Elevators
- Residence Elevators
- Freight Elevators
- Dumb Waiters

"Many hundreds of Westbrook Elevators in use throughout the South"

Westbrook Elevator
Danville Industrial Park
State Highway 729
Danville, Virginia
Zip 24541
Phone 792-7234

Bee & H Electric Co.

Electrical Contractors
St. Reg. #7691
COMMERCIAL—INDUSTRIAL
RESIDENTIAL
2716 Dorr Ave. Phone 560-3278
FAIRFAX, VA. 22030

Fischbach & Moore Inc.

Electrical Contractors

P. O. Box 451, Mechanicsville, Va. 23111

Commercial — Industrial — Institutional

(804) 746-0746
concrete enclosures. Heating in the apparatus room is provided by ceiling-tinted, gas-fired units.

The structural system is masonry bearing with a roof system of wood joists, selected for long span ability and short delivery time.

The electrically operated roll-up doors are wood with bronze glazing. Operable windows throughout are clad casements. Bronze double glazing is used throughout to minimize energy consumption.

E. H. Glover, Inc., of Bailey’s Crossroads, was the general contractor, and served a significant role in the execution of the fast-track schedule. The firm also handled foundations, concrete, masonry supply and work, carpentry, waterproofing and weatherproofing.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Also, Marty’s Floor Covering Co., Alexandria, resilient tile; Wm. Doolan Services, Inc., suppliers of Esco Elevators, passenger & freight elevators — dumbwaiters.

E. H. Glover, Inc.
General Contractor
St. Reg. # 4978

COMMERCIAL — INDUSTRIAL
INSTITUTIONAL

P.O. Box 1006
Phone (703) 820-2666

Bailey’s Crossroads, Virginia 22041

AUGUST 1975 PAGE EIGHTY-ONE
WELDING SERVICE, INC.

Certified Welders — ASME-AWS

Any Type of Welding

Boiler Repairing — Iron Works
Railings — Heavy Equipment
Structural Steel
Pipe — Aluminum — Stainless

3436 Lee Highway  Dial 703-524-4322
ARLINGTON, VA.

J. T. Hirst & Co., Inc.

Building Supplies

P. O. Box 1236
LEESBURG, VIRGINIA
Telephone 703-777-3030

CENTRAL VALLEY CONSTRUCTION CO., INC.

General Construction

St. Reg. #7554

Baltimore, Maryland
301-354-0600

E. STEWART MITCHELL INC.

ASPHALT

Baltimore, Maryland
301-354-0600

P. O. Box 8809  Phone (804) 276-1375
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA 23225
ng to work a few payless days during 
be a 5% cut in spendable income 
other example. The municipal work 
less and ineptly managed ex-
el's or the nation's taxpayers to 
tocate from the results of its res-
less and ineptly managed ex-
York's mayor spoke bitterly of 
er or the nation's taxpayers to 
ure the city from the results of its 
less and ineptly managed ex-
New York City's adults offer 
er example. The municipal work 
ve years to 340,000 workers, has en-
by a British and French journalist 
covered the war from Asia and 
America would lose, my respect and 
and government working 
for the common good. Recognizing 
unity of the task confronting them after 
war, government and the unions 
formed a pact with a common goal, one 
obvious result of which has been a 
miniscule number of strikes in com-
parison with other nations of the 
Western world.

Recently I watched a television docu-
mentary on North Vietnam presented 
by a British and French journalist 
who had covered the war from Asia and 
America. Although 
I had hoped the North Vietnamese 
would lose, my respect and even ad-
miration were compelled by the for-
titude of the civilian population in 
bearing hardships and danger, their un-
flagging morale in the face of every con-

A. M. SAVEDGE CO.
ELECTRICAL CONTRACTORS
St. Reg. #6653
RESIDENTIAL • COMMERCIAL
WIRING & RE-WIRING
ELECTRIC HEAT INSTALLATIONS
212 MAIN STREET Dial 596-7683
NEWPORT NEWS, VA.

R. L. DRESSER, INC.
Flooring Contractor
FRANCHISED DEALER FOR
ROBBINS FLOORING COMPANY
ACOUSTICAL TILE — RESIDENTIAL TILE
Telephone (919) 876-4141
4100 Winton Road
RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27609
LICENSED INSTALLER OF ROBBINS LOCK-TITE, PERMACUSHION, IRON BOUND AND SYNTHETIC FLOORS

AUGUST 1975 PAGE EIGHTY-THREE
is pertinent on the above point to recall President Johnson's declared policy of waging war without sacrifice. Again not to pinpoint Johnson as the architect of our present shaky internal structure, as no one person or no one factor is responsible, but certainly here America officially established its unwillingness to reorganize its society for a war. From this point on can be traced the national divisiveness over an entanglement in a war in which the American people were not asked to commit themselves.

Of course, now the majority of Americans feel that we should never have gotten into Vietnam in the first place, and it is possible that the Johnson administration felt that it lacked the whole-hearted support of the people. But all that is irrelevant. The point is that about a decade ago the American people's habits of self-indulgence and beliefs in their rights to endless bounty were given precedence over the nation's emergency. Indeed, the people were assured, by Nixon and countless government officials and aspirants for high office, as well as by Johnson, they were beyond any need to reorganize the structure of their society for any reason.

Thus, we hear of the New York garbage men striking and the police and firemen attempting subversive actions which threaten their stricken city as a means of avoiding any sacrifices for the aid of that city, while university students strike for the right of immunity of their faculties from the reduction in payrolls that have practically 9,000,000 of their fellow Americans, many the heads of families, out of work. The New Yorkers and the university students are caught up, like the rest of us, in a national emergency, actually part of a crisis in the Western world. But, since nowhere are we called upon as a people to reorganize the structure of our society, individuals are aggrieved against the authorities when such "hardships" threaten their ingrained habits of receiving handouts that ultimately come out of the pocket of the already overtaxed middle-class.

This is certainly not to advocate blessings of hardship and suffering, do not believe, as we were once taught; that the spirit is ennobled by suffering. I'm inclined to go at least part of the way along with Joyce Carol Oates' statement that "to suffer...is a way of becoming de-humanized, mechanized. In fact, a way to die..." But, since some suffering does come to most of us if we live long enough, and since unexpected hardships can befall nearly any of us, a nation we are going against the natural order of things to inculcate a belief in the American (of the second half of the 20th century) are immune to the ill effects of hardship and suffering. There must come a time when every group is not going to get everything it wants regardless of political pressure it can bring or, for instance, of coal and steel workers and transportation personnel and the government's determination to solve human problems by appointing new agencies, extending more controls, and of course, spending more borrowed money.

One cannot legitimately reproach the attitude of the students in making demands for their share of the limited pie by the same intimidating methods used by their elders. One can however, question the judgment of their strategy. Their threats of striking do not present the dire consequences to the public as those of police, firemen, garbage collectors in a large city, or, for instance, of coal and steel workers and transportation personnel. The students' threats concern only the operation of their specific university; this were brought to a complete halt the immediate losers would be the students themselves, although the university could be hurt in the long — after the students had departed by the negative effect of student turmoils on contributors to the endowment.

However, the students are caught in the prevailing attitude, perhaps because of their awareness of government-sponsored and community-sponsored growth of the stu
lation from 1,350,000 in 1939 to 37,065 in 1974. Since this total is less than the combined total of steel ers, automobile workers, coal ers and farmers, and since during the sixties this new bloc in America adopted new styles and (with some aid by some faculty members) ideas which ran counter to the establishment, it is entirely natural that

students would feel empowered, as well as justified, in making demands on those educational authorities who present the establishment.

The justification, in fact, would be rent in the prevailing national philosophy in which they had grown up by which they had been formed. Largely by the end of World War II (century to the present younger generations), we were leaving behind theory that each man was responsible, through striving, for the condition of his own life. This theory had been implicit in the founding of the nation and prevailed until the Depression of 1930s.

During the depression the theory was firmly established in practice by the time the college generations of the sixties appeared on scene, the young people, with their mingling of history and antagonism to establishment, simply accepted this American attitude as the way their id was.

For their underlying patriotism, or unity with the whole, the illy connected entanglement in Vietnam can be regarded as unfortunate for its sequences in producing the greatest national divisiveness of the 20th cent-

ury. It was also unfortunate that isolationism became associated with the national security" invoked and the American flag flaunted by a president, whatever his gifts and his accomplishments in foreign affairs, lied to the citizenry for two years while attempting to obstruct justice with a flagrant abuse of the powers of the office.

As Theodore H. White wrote in his book "The True Crime of Richard Nixon was simple: he destroyed the myth that binds America together, and for this he was driven from power."

Explaining that "all civilizations rest on myths," White points out the special significance of myths to the diverse populations of America, "the only peaceful multi-racial civilization in the world." Such a people must be "bound together by a common faith," and this faith was shattered by Nixon's "lawlessness," leaving "American politics more fluid and confused than ever since the Civil War."

The effects of this shattered faith are already evident in the damaged state of the Republicans and the disarray of the Democrats, both in and out of Congress. It was evidenced in the near record low turnout in the 1974 winter elections, when only one-third of those few believed their vote meant anything. The present incoherence and absence of credibility in our politics cannot be blamed entirely on the broken faith. But the self-interested political cowardice and unmanageableness of those congressmen who have produced legislative paralysis in this time of national crises unquestionably are associated, in the public mind, with the destroyed myth.

There was a moment after the expulsion of Nixon when it looked as if America might rise, cleansed, from its sordid experience — when there was talk of "the system worked" and when brave deeds were promised from the "new" Congress swept in through reaction to Nixon. But things turned out more as stated in the articles of impeachment voted by the House's committee on the judiciary. In summarizing each of the three charges, the resolution read..."Richard M. Nixon has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as president and subversive of con-
This injury, on-going, is warp and woof of the indecision in high places in confronting our crises and, perhaps more significantly, of the fragmentation in the voting public. Since ours is a government that essentially adjusts itself to events, and whose acts are largely compromises between conflicting pressures, it is necessary for the voting public to form a consensus of such strong conviction and intense feeling that it amounts to a single irresistible pressure group that overrides all the separate lobbyists' interests in Washington. This happened in 1968 over the war in Vietnam, when Johnson was forced out of office, and it happened this past winter when the people goaded Congress to deny Ford's efforts to continue aid to, and involvement with, South Vietnam. In the latter case, the people had simply had it with South Vietnam. Since then there has been no clear-cut issue around which the people could unite. Here we have the vacuum which permits individuals to continue their self-interested demands, without responsibility to the whole community, and without any sense of emergency or of the potential danger to our patterns of life. In this vacuum we have the Never Never Land, where no one ever suffers, no one ever wants, and — with the jolly Santa Claus in Congress ignoring Secretary of the Treasury Simon's warning that New York City's bankruptcy is the inevitable result of "fiscal irresponsibility" — nothing ever changes.

To return to the students, as said, they cannot be singled out for their self-centered behavior in a society where the adults act on the principle of an eternal flow of bounty and where from Vietnam to Nixon's "injury of the people" national politics have come to represent not a nation but fragmented groups adrift without leadership. Although the students cannot be singled out, there is one rather ominous singularity about their alignment, where it benefits them individually, with the established powers. Historically youth is associated with idealism. It is usually youth that burns to change the established order and build a world closer to the heady desire.

In the days when novels were ab-characters confronting problems with whom all ages of readers could identify a commonplace plot was about idealistic young doctor, lawyer, chieftain or businessman fighting cynical pragmatism of the mercenary that the entrenched powers have become. In the late thirties, Frank Capra directed a successful motion picture about (of all things) an idealistic young congressman who took on "politics as usual" time-servers as brokers of power.

To go further back, Thomas Jefferson had completed college and law studies and as a first-year member of the House of Burgesses took public stand on the liberalism of the day at the age of 26. Seven years later as a leader among those dedicated to overthrow of the established order, he wrote the Declaration of Independence.

It is likely, however, that the "pressions" and taxation of George would have gone unnoticed if colonists had been accustomed to government controls which burden Americans today and to the myriad taxes which we see sinfully wasted agencies and in the benefit of luxuries our congressmen squander themselves. All these losses of personal freedom, and all these ill-spent taxes that deplete income and life savings of consumers, were granted by the people in a tacit exchange for their dependence on the government's beneficent protection against the hazards and uncertainties of our life.

As with the old axiom, "an evil endured and then embraced," we have gradually surrendered the individual determination that characterized first 170 years of the nation's existence for this creeping and dangerous governmental benevolence with our taxes and the nation's unhealthy indebtedness until now the young generation, much of the older generations, seems to be suffocated by the coddling. At least their capacity to conceive visions of a new order appear currently to be stunted.

This is not to infer that we don't have individual young idealists going into
al and medical professions and other endeavors, and probably many more would participate in idealistic venues if guided by stimulating leadership. But there does appear a tendency among the young — excluding the drop-outs and the anti-establishment artists — to become middle-aged at heart.

As a survivor of the Great Depression, when the country was a better place in which to live than it is now, I do not share the obsession with maintaining our material standard of living. Our obsession with this material standard of living has made this practically our one consuming value. Our most urgently needed element now is a new sense of values.

This will not be found in the continual expansion of the bureaucracy and its idiot schemes for spending money. And most certainly no new sense of values will emerge from the mania spending ever more public money on objecting ever more bodies to the obsolete processes of education: for some it has been evident that the more people who have been "educated," the more illiteracy we have, and the more the English language has been debased.

At the risk of sounding like a heartless reactionary, I also believe that the sent craze to enforce all manner of "qualities" is having the unfortunate effects of curtailing our freedoms, confusing our goals and values, and increasing the unhealthful dependence (or submission to) a society under government controls.

With this state of affairs, one can regard as an incipient disaster the tendency among the rising generation to embrace those aspects of the status most destructive of self-determining motivations. For only such motivations, which usually began with the young, are likely to produce the new values necessary for a reorganization of society. For unless a demand comes from the people, as the anti-Vietnam protest, nothing — absolutely nothing — can be expected from Congress which is doing its poor best to inflate the British government in maintaining inflation by spending money it doesn't have.

tell the Virginia Story
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index to Advertisers</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>A</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BCON LTD. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Allen &amp; Son, Inc. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nes &amp; Webb, Inc. 9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anderson &amp; Cramer, Inc. 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Drews &amp; Parrish 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G. Andrews 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Architectural Hardware, Inc. 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fawh Roads &amp; Materials Co., Inc. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beer &amp; Anderson Electrical Co., Inc. 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Havers &amp; Cecil Contractors, Inc. 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&amp; H Electric Co. 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ringer &amp; Maxey, Inc. 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R. Woolgar Glass Co. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Booze, Inc. 79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barden Masonry, Inc. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M. Bowman, Inc. 73</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hinkley-Ward Electric, Inc. 72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stol Steel &amp; Iron Works, Inc. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Hill Construction Corp. of Va. 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Van &amp; Beck, Inc. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ant's Plumbing &amp; Heating Corp. 76</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mathers Floor Service, Inc. 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P Telephone Co. 92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Walter E. Campbell Co., Inc. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vital Masonry Corp. 40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rike Paper Co. 75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Star Roofs of Richmond, Inc. 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central Valley Construction Co., Inc. 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spel Valley Landscape Contractors &amp; Nurserymen 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiman &amp; Martin, Inc. 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Charlottesville Glass &amp; Mirror Co. 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spasak Masonry Corp. 58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spasak Partition, Inc. 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Cline &amp; Son, Inc. 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stall Electric Corp. 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chance Construction Co. 48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irrath Company 21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over Electrical Construction Co. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Creech, Inc. 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>D</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. Daniel &amp; Co., Inc. 37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danville Lumber &amp; Mfg. Co. 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>E</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Endebrock-White Co., Inc. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enterprise Wire &amp; Iron Works, Inc. 90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. B. Eurell Co. 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>F</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fabricated Metals Industries, Inc. 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bill Fabry Reproduction &amp; Supply Corp. 84</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Robert H. Feagans Co., Inc. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fischbach &amp; Moore, Inc. 80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ray Fisher &amp; Ron Martin, Inc. 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Franki Foundation Co. 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frith Construction Co., Inc. 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Froehling &amp; Robertson, Inc. 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>G</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garber's, Inc. 24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Builders Co. of Lynchburg, Inc. 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Shale Products Corp. 52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glidewell Bros., Inc. 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E. H. Glover, Inc. 81</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>H</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H &amp; S Plumbing &amp; Heating 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fred W. Hale T/A Veri-Best Weatherstripping 74</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John A. Hall &amp; Co., Inc. 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. R. Hall, Jr. 88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hallmark Associates, Inc. 87</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milton L. Hammond, Inc. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. W. Hancock &amp; Sons, Inc. 77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harris Heating &amp; Plumbing Co., Inc. 78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heath Roofing Co., Inc. 61</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hicks &amp; Ingle Co. of Virginia, Inc. 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>J. T. Hirst &amp; Co., Inc. 82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holiday Inn of Lynchburg 70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes Steel Co. 14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>W. F. Hoy 71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hughes Steel Co., Inc. 64</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The George Hyman Construction Co. 16</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hicks & Ingle Co. of Virginia, Inc.**

Mechanical Contractors

St. Reg. #6005

1011 Sunset Drive

NORFOLK, VA. 23503

Phone 583-0143

**Beavers & Cecil Contractors, Inc.**

General Contractors

COMMERCIAL

INDUSTRIAL

St. Reg. #4185

Telephone 983-4801

TAZEWELL, VA. 24651

AUGUST 1975
We'd Like To Send You A Genuine Quarry Tile From Mount Gilead.

It may not be the same as owning a piece of Gibraltar, but we think you'll be impressed with the quarry pavers we're turning out in our new facility in Mount Gilead, North Carolina.

That's why we want you to have a sample, so you can see what we think is the best-looking extruded tile on the market.

Our new tiles have a textured surface and are cut slightly irregular to give them a handcrafted look. So we named them "Old Colony."

With the introduction of the new quarry pavers, we are now able to offer a complete range of tiles, including glazed, white-body wall and floor tiles, and unglazed mosaics. Which means that you have to deal with only one supplier, Mid-State, for all your tile needs.

Just send us this coupon and we'll send you a sample.

Mid-State Tile Co.
P.O. Box 627, Lexington, N.C. 27292

Please send me a genuine quarry tile from Mount Gilead and more information on the "Old Colony" line.

Name________________________
Address_____________________
City________________________
State_________ Zip__________

Mid-State Tile Co.
P.O. Box 627, Lexington, N.C. 27292
There's an easier way to find underground cables.

Call us. Because if you're digging, you could cut into underground phone cables. That stops everything. A lot of phone service. And your crew. Save yourself and us that kind of trouble. Call us, and we'll tell you where the underground phone cables are. It's that easy.

Remember. Before you dig, call us.

Northern Virginia call collect 301-559-0100
Newport News 804-838-5136
Norfolk 804-625-9971
Richmond 804-648-9111
Roanoke 703-344-9973
Other areas in Virginia call local Repair Service

C&P Telephone

Mr. James Bailey
The American Institute of Architects, 1735 N.Y. Ave., NW
Washington, DC 20036