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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.

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American Health Care '76
Where do we go from here?

The decision is up to you and your congressman. But before you make up your mind, read this.

America already has one of the best health care systems in the world, but there are still problems that need to be solved. Problems like providing better protection for the poor and the elderly, and making catastrophic coverage available to more people. A number of proposals aimed at solving some of these problems are in front of Congress now.

The range of proposals is staggering.

National health insurance proposals range from the protection of the poor to some degree of protection for everyone; from comprehensive benefits to catastrophic coverage; from voluntary participation to mandatory payroll deductions, with mandatory payments by employers.

Some programs would be administered entirely by the government. Other programs would be administered by private plans under government supervision. And still others would be administered by the government and private plans working together.

NHI won't be free.

All of these proposals have one thing in common: none of them is going to make hospital and medical bills disappear. Whether you continue to pay through a private health care plan like the one you have now, or through higher taxes for a national program, quality health care is going to be expensive; and with estimates for the cost of one national health insurance program as high as $116 billion per year in Social Security taxes, it's important to look at the strengths as well as the weaknesses of our existing system before we decide what steps to take next.

What's right with the health care we have?

Nine out of every ten Americans already have, or are eligible for, some form of health care coverage. Catastrophic coverage—like our own $250,000 Major Medical—and benefits for low-income people are already available from many plans. Private plans are continuing to extend benefits and to work with doctors and hospitals in finding ways to control health-care costs. And, above all, the consumer has freedom of choice. If you don't like the service of your present plan, you or your group can change to another. And this is the most powerful incentive we know to encourage our existing private plans to continue improving!

Our free booklet helps explain the choices.

Before you reach any conclusion on America's health care policy, we hope you'll take time to study the issues—and the alternatives. To help you start, we've prepared a brochure outlining the major proposals now being considered in Congress, and you can get a copy free from your local Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Virginia office. (We'll also be glad to send you information about our health care programs. No health questions will be asked when you apply—and your coverage will be continuous, no matter how many health care expenses you have.)

So before you decide, read. Listen. Study. And, when you've reached your decision, stand up and be counted. After all, it's your money. And your health.

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ON OUR COVER is the Quality Inn at Fort Magruder, designed by Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc., and featured on page 22 of this issue. (Cover photograph is by the Architect)
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AFTER reading arguments for and against the proposed project in mid-town Richmond, I’ve reached the melancholy conclusion that I don’t know enough about it to hold a firm opinion one way or another. This lack of an opinion has been caused partly by careful reading of the experts on the current economy, energy problems and ecological problems, America’s position on world affairs, and of politics and politicians. This reading has shown me that even the experts, who often are as superficial as the people they are analyzing, are too frequently in disagreement amongst themselves to form any consistent guide for a solitary individual who has neither expertise nor an ax to grind in any public area.

Nonetheless, I have a natural interest in the major happenings in my native city, even though physically parts of it are no longer recognizable and some of the things happening to it are both alarming and incomprehensible. I am concerned with what Lawrence Durrell, in a book of travel essays, called Spirit of Place. On that point, in Rene Dubos’ fascinating philosophical book A God Within (which refers in no way to religion), the eminent microbiologist, Pulitzer Prize winning author and professor emeritus, develops at length his ideas on the “spirit” or “nature” of places as well as of persons.

Using a dictionary meaning of nature, “the intrinsic characteristics and qualities of a person or something,” Dubos writes that this definition “provides a factual explanation for what the ancients called genius or spirit. It denotes not only the geographic, social, or human appearances but also, and especially, all the hidden forces beneath the surface of reality.”

This distinctiveness of place persists, Dubos states, regardless of change. He points out that a traveler can instantly perceive the atmosphere of a London pub or a Paris cafe terrasse, because these cities have retained their identities “through many social, cultural, and technological revolutions.”

Closer to home, one could say for a certainty that mid-town Manhattan retains its unique character, or flavor, despite tremendous physical changes and shifts in the nature of districts (such as the theatrical section). One feels instantly an electric quality in the atmosphere.

However today the nature, or spirit, of Richmond does not make such an instantaneous or sharply defined impact. The character of the community is more apt to grow on one, and “community” is a key word here. For, since the suburbs on all sides extend from the city’s streets with no clear line of demarcation, and the population of the far-flung suburbs is approximately equivalent to that of the central city, it is now the community as a whole rather than the city itself which forms the character of what is called “Richmond.”

Inevitably “the intrinsic characteristics and qualities” are diffused in a community physically divided within itself and, to some extent, divided against itself. There is a mixture of the old and the new, of the dying and the still evolving. There are life-styles that belong to another era and life-styles not seen before within memory. As example, recently we went to dinner in a plush, expensive restaurant, which serves first-class food in colorful surroundings, and, when a group passed our table, we heard a man say proudly to another, “You wouldn’t know you were in Richmond, would you?”

(Continued on page 77)
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PAGE EIGHT VIRGINIA RECORD Founded 1878
PRESIDENT’S MESSAGE

1976 will be celebrated by the nation and by architects as the 200th Anniversary of the Revolution and the founding of our nation. The National Convention will be held in Philadelphia in the spring of the year (May 2-5) as it was on the 100th Anniversary in 1876. Architects in Virginia will hold their Legislative Reception for the General Assembly, State Officials and Members in the old Richmond City Hall on February 5, 1976. Hopefully, all Virginia Architects will be able to attend both of these events.

The year will also mark the beginning of the new Virginia Society of Architects. Much of that anticipated by Virginia Chapter President, G. Alan Morledge in his message for 1975 has become reality. After a year of discussion and debate, the memberships of both the Virginia Chapter and the Northern Virginia Chapter approved the Joint Task Force Report on the formation of a Virginia Society. On November 22, 1975 at the Hyatt House in Richmond those members of the AIA in Virginia, who were in attendance, unanimously approved the formation of the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects, approved proposed Bylaws, elected Officers and a Board of Directors and petitioned the Board of the Institute in Washington for a Charter. It is planned that three new Chapters will be formed from the Virginia Chapter and new Chapter boundaries established. A debt of thanks is owed to the Co-Chairmen, Henry J. Browne of the Virginia Chapter and Hugh B. Johnson of the Northern Virginia Chapter, as well as the Members of the Task Force for their patience, interest and perseverance.

The Virginia Chapter has had a long, and distinguished history of service not only to its members, but to the State of Virginia. We trust that with the enthusiasm, cooperation and interest of the members of the newly formed Northern Virginia Chapter and of the Virginia Chapter that the new Virginia Society will be the unifying force among all of the Architects in Virginia.

Recently the Virginia Chapter moved its Headquarters from 513 East Main Street to the newly refurbished Barret House. The Barret House, owned by one of Richmond’s most ardent and illustrious preservationists, Miss Mary Wingfield Scott, was built in 1844 and is a fine example of a 19th Century Greek-Revival Townhouse. Beginning January 1, 1976 it will function as the headquarters of the Virginia Society.

Unfortunately, the effects of economic recession are still with the nation, and particularly with our industry and profession. New ways must be found to conserve the profession, its capacity to serve our Society and to make it more useful and effective in the formation of a better life and environment for our people. The lack of adequate housing is still with us as is the problem of energy sources. Architects, as well as other professionals, continue to suffer dramatic and disproportionate increases in the costs of professional liability insurance and pressure is mounting, particularly at governmental levels, to drastically alter the profession through competitive bidding and advertising for our services.

1976 will present many challenges to us and perhaps to our continued existence as a separate and distinct profession and from our response as individuals, and more important as a professional organization, will come our opportunities in future years.

FREDERIC H. COX, JR., AIA
President, Virginia Society, AIA

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PAGE TEN

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
NEW CORPORATE MEMBERS

Robert Tucker Bain, Jr., AIA
Born August 22, 1944 in Portsmouth, Bain received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from VPI & SU, Blacksburg. Robert has been a member since May 1972 as a Professional Associate. He is with Sherertz, Franklin & Shaffer, Roanoke.

Curtis Rudolph Jennings, Jr., AIA
Born September 26, 1947 in Lynchburg, he received a Bachelor of Architecture degree at VPI & SU, Blacksburg. Rudy joined the Virginia Chapter as an Associate Member in April 1973; passed the state board exam and became registered in February 1974. He is an Architect/Designer with Sherertz, Franklin & Shaffer, Roanoke.

Kenneth W. Cogan, AIA
Kenneth W. Cogan's transfer from the Washington-Metropolitan Chapter, AIA, was completed on November 11, 1975. Ken is with Forrest Coile and Associates, Newport News.

Kenneth Donald Henschel, AIA
Born June 24, 1938 in Dubuque, Iowa, he received his architectural education at Chicago Technical, Chicago, Ill., and International Correspondence School, Scranton, Pa. Jerome has been a member as Professional Associate since July 1973. He has opened his office in Roanoke.

Ortrude Susan Busse White, AIA
Born February 7, 1913 in St. Louis, Mo., Ortrude received her Bachelor of Architecture degree from Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. and Master of Regional Planning degree at University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C. She is Chief Architect with Virginia Housing Development Authority, Richmond.

NEW ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

Thomas Edward Coates, III
Born June 29, 1947 in Norfolk, Thomas received his Bachelor of Archi-
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Robert Carl Fischer, Jr.
Born February 25, 1943 in Portsmouth. Fischer received his architectural education at Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond and Old Dominion University, Norfolk. He is Job Captain with Shrivers & Holland Associates, Norfolk.

James Dudley Parrish, Jr.
Born November 13, 1948 in Jacksonville, Fla., he attended Virginia Commonwealth University, Richmond. Parrish is a Draftsman with Rawlings, Wilson & Fraher, Richmond.

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PAGE TWELVE
VIRGINIA RECORD
Founded 1878
The Northern Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects announces the winners of its 1st Design Awards Program.

The jury for the awards program included:

MICHAEL BRILL, president of BOSTI and Professor of Architecture and Planning at the State University of New York at Buffalo;

CHARLES GWATHMEY, Architect of the Award winning firm of Gwathmey/Siegel, New York City;

HARRY C. WOLF, III, Architect, award winner and lecturer with offices in Charlotte, N. C. and New York City.

The awards program featured an afternoon seminar at which the jurors discussed the award winning projects.

Certificates were awarded at a dinner held at the Madeira School, Greenway, Virginia. Dinner speaker was Charles Gwathmey who discussed his recent work including the Island Walk project in Reston, Virginia.
Eugene Simpson and Brother, Inc., of Alexandria, was general contractor and handled sodding, seeding, etc. and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Alexandria firms were: Newton Asphalt Co., Inc. of Va., paving contractor—aspalt; Arban Precast Stone, Inc., precast coping & stonework supplier; Allen Glass Co., Inc., glass, glazing contractor & storefront; Columbia Building Products Co., Inc., metal doors & frames; and, Marty's Floor Covering Co., Inc., resilient tile, carpet & special flooring.

Springfield firms were: Vecco Concrete Construction, Inc., foundations & concrete contractor; Virginia Concrete Co., Inc., concrete supplier; Southern Iron Works, Inc., steel supplier; and, Davenport Insulation, Inc., wall insulation & foundation insulation.


Maryland firms were: Hutchinson Brothers, Beaver Heights, excavating; Pick Masonry Co., Inc., Hillcrest Heights, masonry contractor; Olsen Woodwork Co., Rockville, millwork, wood cabinets & wood doors; Warren-Ehret-Linck Co., Rockville, roofing (other); Hamilton & Spiegel, Inc., Tuxedo, sheet metal; Franklin Marble & Tile Co., Capitol Heights, ceramic tile & conductive terrazzo; and, Harry Alexander, Inc., College Park, electrical contractor.

Others were: H. H. Robertson Co., Washington, D. C., aluminum foam line walls; Rudolph & West Co., hardware supplier; General Elevator Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., elevators; and, R. E. Anderson Co., Inc., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor.
HONOR AWARD

CHRISTY VILLAGE CONDOMINIUMS

FRANK SCHLESINGER, FAIA — ARCHITECT
WILLIAM B. OWEN CONSTRUCTION CO. — GENERAL CONTRACTOR

William B. Owen Construction Co., of Banner Elk, N. C., was general contractor and handled all work not specified below.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Ray Thomas Landscaping, Cranberry, N. C., landscaping contractor; Todd's Cabinet Co., Marion, N. C., cabinets; Boone Glass & Mirror, Boone, N. C., glazing contractor; Binswanger Glass Co., Greensboro, N. C., windows; New System Plumbing Co., Banner Elk, N. C., plumbing contractor; and, Resort Electric & Supply Co., Inc., Banner Elk, N. C., electrical contractor.
C. Raymond Lukens, of N. Wales, Pennsylvania, was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Pennsylvania firms)
Derstine & Swartley, Telford, excavating; Charles Gerhart & Son, Ambler, masonry contractor; Norris Iron Works, Bridgeport, miscellaneous metal; Glenside Lumber, Glenside structural wood; N. Wales Planing Mill, N. Wales, millwork; N. Penn Glass & Mirror, Quakertown, glass; Furlong Associates, Ardmore, windows; William Whitehead, Newtown, hardware supplier; Hettler & Kirk, Ft. Washington, plaster contractor; Young & Bowman, Doylestown, plumbing contractor; H. C. Wilson, Hatfield, electrical contractor; G. W. Vorhois, Winwood, incinerator; Modern Door, Inc., Narberth, side coil door; Nickerbocker Steel Part., Bristol, metal toilet partitions.
William T. Bateman, of Alexandria, was general contractor and handled excavating, sodding, seeding, etc., foundations, concrete work, carpentry, millwork, waterproofing and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Alexandria firms unless noted)

Masonry work was by Allen Masonry, Alexandria, and cabinets were by Herndon Lumber and Millwork, Herndon.
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PASQUAL DIVITO AND ASSOCIATES — ARCHITECT. VILLAGES II, III
ROBERT C. SMITH, AIA — ARCHITECT. VILLAGE I
DE LASHMUTT ASSOCIATES — CIVIL ENGINEER
C.B.I. FAIRMAC CORP. — GENERAL CONTRACTOR/OWNER
EDUARDO E. LATOUR — PHOTOGRAPHY

C.B.I. Fairmac Corporation, of Ar-}

ington, was owner/general contractor and handled landscaping.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Village VI)

Virginia firms were: Virginia Con-
crete Co., Inc., Springfield, concrete
supplier; Virginia Masonry, Newing-
ton, masonry contractor; Hercules Iron
Works, Merrifield, steel grating &
handrails; Hector Balbuena, Arlington,
millwork; Wolfe Distributing Co.,
Richmond, paneling; Richmond Lumber
Co., Richmond, cabinets; Southern
Mechanical Contractors, Inc., Alex-
andria, waterproofing & plumbing con-
tractor; Davenport Insulation, Inc.,
Springfield, roof insulation; Air Dis-
tributing Co., Inc., Manassas, sheet
metal and heating/ventilating/air con-
ditioning contractor; Del Ray Glass &
Mirror Co., Alexandria glass; Boise
Cascade Corp., Springfield, wood
doors; McClary Tile, Inc., Alexandria,
ceramic tile; METCO Painters, Arлин-
ton, painting contractor; Padlock Pool
Construction Co., Inc., Arlington,
swimming pools; and, Truland Cor-
poration, Arlington, electrical contrac-
tor.

Maryland firms were: J. S. Poloski
Construction Corp., Oxon Hill exca-
vating; Win. Burton Nurseries, West
Hyattsville, sodding, seeding, etc.; Roy
Gaskins, Palmer Park, concrete con-
tractor; C & B Construction Co., Lex-
ington Park, carpentry; Selmore Indus-
tries, Baltimore, glazing contractor &
windows; Hardware Center, Inc.,
Capitol Heights, hardware supplier; P
& P Contractors, Inc., Rockville, plas-
ter/gypsum board contractor & acous-
tical treatment; Frenchy Carpet, Glen
Dale, resilient tile & carpet; and Glid-
den-Durkee, Beltsville, paint supplier.

Others were: Maurice Electrical
Supply Co., Inc., Washington, D. C.,
lighting fixtures supplier; Howard
Wheaton, roofing (other); and, Rags
Home Improvement, structural wood.

Maryland firms were: J. S. Poloski
Construction Corp., Oxon Hill exca-
vating; Win. Burton Nurseries, West
Hyattsville, sodding, seeding, etc.; Roy
Gaskins, Palmer Park, concrete con-
tractor; C & B Construction Co., Lex-
ington Park, carpentry; Selmore Indus-
tries, Baltimore, glazing contractor &
windows; Hardware Center, Inc.,
Capitol Heights, hardware supplier; P
& P Contractors, Inc., Rockville, plas-
ter/gypsum board contractor & acous-
tical treatment; Frenchy Carpet, Glen
Dale, resilient tile & carpet; and Glid-
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Wheaton, roofing (other); and, Rags
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LYNCHBURG, VA.
SPARKED BY A personal interest in the developing technology utilizing solar energy, Dr. Michael L. Connell, a practicing psychiatrist in Forest, Virginia, commissioned Gregory & Associates, Architects, of Roanoke and Owen Engineering of Lynchburg to design a residence incorporating a solar energy heating system. Now under construction, the residence is atop a knoll on a large tract of land abutting the Blue Ridge Mountain range near Big Island, Bedford County, Virginia.

In designing this residence, the architect considered not only an evolving solar energy technology, but also the personal, social and occasional professional needs of the owner. The living environment had to function as a space for a single individual, a family quarters and at times a non-traditional setting for psychiatric treatment. The scale reflects the individual yet allows group encounters in an atmosphere that can be either restful or exciting, offer security but spark the imagination, provide privacy yet be open, perform as a shelter yet be accessible to the visual panoramas of the mountains, forest and lake beyond.

The exterior design suggests a mountain retreat. The steep roof slope offers the feeling of shelter, a sense of “home,” and provides the angle necessary for optimum winter sun absorption by the solar collector.

Exterior materials include: stained plywood for siding and soffits; stained wood decking on three sides; grey insulating glass in windows and patio doors; stained glass in selected areas; a brown earth-tone brick for foundation walls; and rough textured roof shingles.

Wood dominates the interior design giving rustic warmth, restfulness and a durable finish. Selected areas of carpeting, painted walls and vinyl wall fabric provide a change of mood.

A large area of glass on the west wall offers a spectacular view of the mountains from the living-dining-kitchen area. Projected stone shelves at various heights on three sides of the native stone fireplace provide an earthy and organic quality to stimulate the imagination and allow the owner to exhibit his objets d’art. The seventeen foot high wood ceiling in living-dining-kitchen area gives the feeling of spa-

(Continued on page 69)
Cover Story

Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc. — Architect

Quality Inn at Fort Magruder

Ronald D. Wilson
Landscape Architect

Consulting Engineers:
William G. Brandt, Jr. & Associates
Mechanical/Electrical
Alvin W. Dunbar
Structural
Austin Brockenbrough & Associates
Civil
Sayre & Sutherland, Inc.
Soils

Interior Design:
Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc.
Creative Industries, Inc.
Miller & Roods

Kenbridge Construction Co., Inc.
General Contractor

Photography by the Architect
THE RICHMOND architectural firm of Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc. (MHA, Inc.) provided a comprehensive series of services for this $5,000,000 project which clearly demonstrates that the architect, as an initial member of the project team, has much more to offer than building design alone. The high occupancy rates offer proud testimony to the fact that striking design and a superior amenity package can make significant contributions toward a sound commercial investment.

Motel Associates of Williamsburg wished to capitalize upon the Williamsburg tourist trade by constructing a major motel on Route 60 between Colonial Williamsburg and Busch Gardens. Beginning with an initial market study by Real Estate Corporation of Washington, D.C., MHA, Inc. produced a detailed feasibility study and building program which have made this one of the leading accommodations in the area with 250 rooms (expandable to 400), convention and banquet facilities, a quality restaurant, a coffee shop, a cocktail lounge, gift shops, a swimming pool, tennis courts, and indoor recreation facilities.

Located in the midst of a strip of travel accommodations, the unique design and thoughtful site planning have given the motel a special identity and set a standard for the development of
the surrounding area. The site encompasses one of the earthen embankments of Confederate General John B. Magruder's line of defense which has been preserved to give the motel both its name and its principal design theme. MHA, Inc. assisted James City County in establishing standards for setbacks, access, service roads, and landscaping which were incorporated into the design of the motel and were used as standards in a new Tourist Entry zoning district.

The unusual building form evolved from the irregular property shape, the necessarily intense development of the small eight-acre site, and a decision (economic and aesthetic) not to exceed four stories. The large wing of rental rooms is joined to the one-story commercial/convention wing by a four-story glass-enclosed lobby which provides a focal point of considerable drama. Interior space flows freely within the structure and large areas of glazing link most of the public areas closely to the
exterior dining terrace, swimming pool, and wooded Civil War redoubt.

Natural colors and rustic, traditional materials, such as oversized Old Virginia brick, exposed wood, bronze tempered glass, exposed aggregate concrete, and brick pavers are used to maintain a general harmony with nearby Colonial Williamsburg and to assist in creating a contemporary expression of a Civil War fortress. The War Between the States theme is expressed further in the interior furnishings, a portion of which were specified by the MHA, Inc. interior design staff. Extensive landscaping unifies the building forms, dining terrace, swimming pool, and the wooded redoubt to create an outdoor amenity which is unmatched in the vicinity.

The lobby and one-story portion of the structure are of steel frame construction while the four-story wing of rooms lent itself best to concrete slabs on masonry bearing walls. Insufficient soil bearing capacity for the required intensity of development was compensated for by placing the entire structure on a three-foot controlled fill "mat" which precluded the need for expensive pile foundations. Mechanical systems feature noiseless individual room heating and air conditioning control. A construction cost of $22 per square foot, or $13,600 per guest room (1975 completion, excluding site work),

(Continued on page 71)
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THE FIRST Pentecostal Holiness Church started with eight members in 1915. After many years of involvement with locating and building decisions, the congregation has emerged stronger and closer than ever.

There have been seven pastors since the church was organized and the members are celebrating the 20th anniversary of the present pastor, Edward L. Boyce, by sending him and his wife to the Holy Land next year as a token of their appreciation.

The joyful, enthusiastic attitude of the church was reflected in the 40-voiced choir and Mr. Boyce's message on their television program shown October 24 commemorating their 60th anniversary.

The new one-story church building at Buford Road and Pinetta Drive will be the fourth location for the congregation.

The cross is supported by a stained glass and metal steeple with the same weathered appearance as the wood shingles of the roof.

The contemporary brick structure nestles on a large tract of land with trees and ample space for future buildings. Plans also include a paved parking area.

A semi-circular drive winds past a porte-cochere through which the educational portion of the building may be entered.

The educational space will accommodate 15 classrooms, a nursery and an infant's room. Included in the design of the educational portion is a fellowship hall with a fireplace. Also in this section of the building will be a kitchen.

Surrounding the sanctuary will be a carpeted study, offices, and library at the right, a choir room behind the baptistry area, and on the left of the sanctuary will be a chapel, also carpeted, with seating capacity of 75. A vestibule joins the educational building to the sanctuary by a wide expanse of glass.

The sanctuary is octagonal in shape with two main aisles and a side aisle. It will seat 500 with space for 60 in the choir. The interior walls are brick with raked joint. Much of the area behind the choir is paneled and the (Continued on page 72)
THE Churchland Primary School in Portsmouth, Virginia will be one of a kind—the only school in the state designed strictly for kindergarten and first grade. As such it offered the planning team an opportunity to design a learning environment not hampered by the formidable needs of handling a wide range of grades. With the opportunity came the challenge of both design and budget considerations not present in the normal elementary school. In addition, the school would have to be flexible enough to handle future adaptations that might be faced by changes in population trends, teaching philosophies, or court orders.

Court orders and population trends were the reason a new school was needed in the first place. A series of court desegregation orders had pushed Portsmouth into an ambitious building program. At the same time, Churchland was the fastest growing area in the city. A new school was needed to relieve pressure on the other elementary schools in the area. The court orders contributed significantly to the decision to make the school K-1 rather than the standard K-3. The decision to use an open plan followed visits by school officials and architects to other school districts in the state to observe innovations in early childhood education.

Several of the program requirements served to apply upward pressure on the cost of the school. Because state regulations call for more space per pupil for kindergarten children, the school would have greater square footage, and thus cost, per pupil than an ordinary elementary school. Also the bulky equipment used in play and learning by this age group required more storage space. The planning team felt that outdoor space should be immediately accessible from each pod, or classroom, so that children could go outside without direct supervision. Thus fencing and liberal use of glass walls so that the children would be visible from within became key parts of the package.

Other requirements stemmed from the learning process of this age group. For example, art and music are too much a part of the regular learning process at this age to be relegated to separate areas in the school; they would be provided for in the pods. The library, or media center, would need only a minimum number of books. Instead it would serve as a place to accumulate animals, plants, manufactured items, household goods, and other specialized items. More parent participation would be considered and encouraged in the design. Finally, since open planning would not always be suitable for all students or all subject matter, small group space was included in the plans.

The school will employ open planning and team teaching in six large pods. Each contains space equivalent to four classrooms and opens onto the media center at one end with access to outside at the other. Thus a child's span of activity can flow from outside, throughout the pod, and into the media center with minimal physical barriers. Approximately one hundred students will occupy each pod where they will be supervised by four teachers and two aids. In each pod, the area adjacent to the media center will be carpeted to reduce noise, whereas the remainder of the floor area will be vinyl asbestos tile to take the punishment of spilled paint, crayons, etc. Along half of the outside wall will be a raised platform for playacting. Underneath will be storage space for equipment.

(Continued on page 73)
This floor plan of the Churchland Primary School shows eight pods with an open plan. Each pod will house 100 students, four teachers and two aids. Actually the school will be built with only six pods with plans already drawn for two more in case expansion is required.

Below is the same floor plan showing that partitions may be added to convert the school to the more traditional plan. Note that part of the service area between pods would become a classroom as shown between pods five and six.
The Forest Hill Post Office is to be nestled on a site at Marlow and Hioaks Roads in Southside Richmond. This particular location was selected by the United States Postal Service because of its vehicular accessibility to two major travel arteries: Chippenham Parkway and Jahnke Road.

The 13,000 square foot structure has been designed to express its three major zones: Public Use Area (lobbies, postal lock boxes, and self service postal equipment), Employee Support Facilities (lockers, lunchroom, storage, and restrooms), and Work Room (7,700 square feet for mail sorting and handling). The Architect's design emphasis has been towards providing a facility that will be harmonious in scale with the surrounding environment and have an influence on other limited commercial designs which will be in close proximity to a residential section. General massing, fenestration patterns, materials, textures, and so forth have been chosen to provide a strong architectural solution that will make this structure a social art form pleasing to the community.

The building will be set back from Hioaks Road to allow for a drive through and landscape screening. There are to be 14 parking spaces with provisions for handicapped postal patrons; in fact, the entire Forest Hill postal facility is convenient for use by the handicapped, since many live in this section of town, convenient to the Veterans Administration Hospital, where they receive treatment.

At the rear of the building is a loading area for postal vehicles and carrier parking (this facility is to be a distribution center as the mail will have already been sorted for that Zip Code area).

Material selections were made to emphasize the three major zones of the building. A bearing wall of striated concrete block separates the major zones. The adjacent zones are wrapped in a skin of ribbed concrete block, which has strong texture. Security walls around the rear of the site are extensions of the building and are of similar materials, which help blend the building to its environment; all in all, it lends an attractive character to a wall which has to serve as a barrier, and which the Architect feels is superior to the usual chain link fence.

The building's major colors are to be warm earthy tones, again helping to blend in with the landscape. The ribbed concrete block selected is an earthy yellowish brown; trims are brown tones and glass is bronze tinted. The sloped
metal roof with standing seams is to be medium to dark brown.

In designing the interior, the Architect studied the psychology of the working environment and developed a color scheme to provide a stimulating atmosphere. Finishes are warm neutral colors with bright oranges and yellows as accents. A continuous strip window along one wall was selected to provide an outdoor view, which will add to a more inspiring working environment.

The Forest Hill Post Office is due to be completed in June 1976. Construction costs for the project have been bid at $542,000.

Hendrick Construction Co., Inc., of Richmond, is general contractor and is handling foundations, concrete work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

E. G. Bowles Co., excavating, sodding, seeding, etc. & paving contractor; Colonial Landscaping, Rockville, landscaping & landscaping contractor; Bethlehem Steel Corp., reinforcing; Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete supplier; W. B. Davis Masonry, Inc., masonry contractor; Concrete Structures, Inc., masonry supplier; Browning Steel Co., steel supplier, steel erection, steel joists, steel roof deck, roof deck (other), steel grating, miscellaneous metal & handrails; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork; and, Commercial Caulking Co., caulking.

Also, Wiedemann, roof insulation; Dow Chemical USA, wall insulation, foundation insulation; Binswanger Glass Co., glass, glazing contractor, windows & storefront; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., metal doors & frames; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., wood doors; Seaboard Building Supply Co., Virginia Beach, hardware supplier; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor; Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., ceramic tile; Consolidated Tile Co., acoustical treatment, resilient tile, carpet & special flooring; and, W. W. Nash & Sons, Inc., painting contractor, special wall finish & wall covering.

Others were, M. A. Bruder & Sons, Inc., paint supplier/manufacturer; David Rose Co./J. S. Archer Co., Inc., specialties; Hyman Mechanical Corp., plumbing fixture supplier, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; General Electric Supply Co., lighting fixtures & electrical equipment supplier; Brook Hill Construction Corp. of Va., electrical contractor; Homestead Materials Handling Co., lift platform and dock ramp; and, Architectural Components, Inc., Rockville, Md., asbestos panels.
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PAGE THIRTY-TWO  VIRGINIA RECORD  Founded 1878
SITUATED just off route 60 in James City County is the Fibers Production Plant of The Dow Badische Company. Here raw materials are delivered, processed into fibers, and shipped to various locations throughout the United States. To handle this traffic of materials and the necessary people to direct and manufacture them, a central control station was needed.

Mr. William E. White, then head of the Engineering Maintenance and Utilities Department, commissioned the office of Leon K. Smith, AIA, Architect, Ltd. to provide the necessary architectural services. By studying the various traffic patterns for a regular 24 hour work period, it became quite obvious that multiple control points were needed to maintain security and ease traffic flow. This was accomplished through the use of television monitors placed at remote locations throughout the vast plant.

The control center is located at the plant-parking lot intersection. The building houses the monitoring systems, security office, locker room, first aid, kitchen, and bath. Mr. Dave Sommerfield, Field Engineer, expressed a desire for approximately 270° of clear visibility from the building and that it blend with the trend established at the plant. Though relatively small in size, the building provides a much needed service. As well as controlling traffic, both vehicular and pedestrian, it is the paymaster's station, serves meals to employees who work overtime, and it is a temporary first aid station for people with minor industrial injuries.

Site engineering was handled by E. E. Paine Inc. of Newport News with Hudgins Construction Co., Inc. as the general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Norfolk firms were: Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., reinforcing; PPG Industries, glass & glazing contractor; Door Engineering Corp., metal doors & frames; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting contractor; and, Burton's and Kitchen Towne, Div. of Towne Distributors, Inc., equipment.

Hampton firms were: Melvin Peters Cabinet Shop, Inc., cabinets; Blue Roofing & Sheetmetal Works, built-up roof; McPhatter & Son, Inc., wall insulation, plaster contractor, gypsum board contractor & special wall finish; The Tile Shop, Inc., resilient tile; C. R. Benford, Inc., plumbing contractor; and, Art Newsome, Inc., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor.

Others were: Capital Masonry Corp., Richmond, masonry contractor; Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, Inc., Chesapeake, steel supplier; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., Newport News, wood doors, hardware supplier & specialties; Mallory Electric Co., Newport News, electrical contractor; and, Nissen & Co., Inc., Los Angeles, California, pay window.
THE FIRST phase of Parliament Village, a planned community of 252 townhouses and 24 single-family homes, has been completed in the Kempsville section at South Parliament and Leesburg Drives, Virginia Beach.

At Parliament Village, design is being developed by Housing Systems, Inc., developers of Cedarwood in Virginia Beach.

California contemporary architecture is visible in the exterior design using wood siding and dark wood trim in combination with textured masonry walls.

Parliament Village offers some features which are being seen in this area for the first time. One of these is the insulated sky-dome which is standard with every model. The sky-domes serve the multiple purposes of providing beauty, light and to some extent, heat. Other features include beamed cathedral ceilings, open riser stairways,
serving bars, paneled family rooms, smoke detectors, private wood-fenced patios, vinyl textured walls and ceilings.

In the kitchens there is a luminous ceiling and a full complement of appliances, including a trash-masher and disposal. All models have wall-to-wall carpeting, central air conditioning, and outside storage rooms with "organizer" walls.

Recreational amenities at Parliament Village include a bordering three-acre park and family area with tennis courts currently under construction. This has been donated to the city by the developers.

The townhouses were designed to give the owner a feeling of individuality and to dispel the idea that, "once you've seen one townhouse, you've seen them all!" While as many as 8 townhouses are adjoining, one does not get the feeling that he will be buying a "row" house. The use of offsets, changing roof heights, and variation of exterior finishes in each model lends individuality to each townhouse.

Five models are available ranging in size from the two-bedroom model with an area of 1,350 sq. ft. to the four-bedroom, 2,150 sq. ft. model with 2½ baths. Three 3-bedroom models with 1½ baths to 2½ baths and floor area from 1,520 sq. ft. to 2,010 sq. ft. are available.

All townhouses have a family room, dining room, breakfast area, walk-in closets and kitchen pass-thru counter.

Each townhouse in Parliament Village is separated by an 8-inch masonry party wall which provides privacy, while minimizing the possibility of the spread of fire from unit to unit.

Street traffic has been minimized by arranging the townhouses on six courts and by providing only two entrances into Parliament Village.

Housing Systems, Inc., of Virginia Beach, the general contractor, handled masonry work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Va. Beach firms unless noted)
Stanley Construction, excavating & landscaping contractor; Alpha Beta Construction Corp., Chesapeake, curbs & gutters; Vico Construction Corp., Chesapeake, site utilities; Birsch Construction Corp., Norfolk, paving contractor; Nathaniel Dixon, Portsmouth, foundations & concrete contractor; Sadler Materials Corp. and Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete suppliers; Colonial Block Corp., Norfolk, masonry supplier; C & C Ornamental Iron, handrails; Groves Construction Co., carpentry; Addington-Beaman Lumber Co., Inc., Norfolk, structural wood, millwork & wood doors; Georgia-Pacific Corp., paneling; and, Richmond Lumber Co., Inc., Richmond, cabinets.

Also, Frank D. Long, caulking & painting contractor; McDaniels Roofing Corp., Chesapeake, roofing (other) & sheet metal; Ayers Insulating & Supply Co., Inc., wall insulation & gypsum board contractor; Redco Industries, windows & patio; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., hardware supplier; Wall-to-Wall, Ltd., resilient tile & carpet; Hampton Paint Manufacturing Co., Inc., Hampton, paint supplier; Bruning Paint Center, wall covering; Batchelder & Collins, Inc., Norfolk, fireplace supplier; Tidewater Tennis Courts, Norfolk, tennis courts; General Mechanical Corp., plumbing fixture supplier & plumbing contractor; Climatemakers, Inc., Norfolk, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor, lighting fixtures supplier, electrical equipment supplier & electrical contractor; and, Decker-Mohn, Rochester, N. Y., skylight supplier.
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THE CHESAPEAKE and Potomac Telephone Company recently made operational their new Electronic Switching System building in Hopewell. This structure contains 15,350 square feet of floor space and is designed to expand both vertically and horizontally.

The precast concrete exterior facing consists of a deep ribbed band contrasted by a lightly-textured, exposed aggregate background. The windowless facade is further punctuated with ribbed anodized aluminum panels, louvers, and entrances. The prefabricated nature of the wall system permitted the contractor to meet a critical construction schedule.

The residential character of the neighborhood influenced the Telephone Company's decision to provide a park-like area of paving, planting, and seating on the west side of the building.

John P. Pettyjohn & Co., of Lynchburg, was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

Also, General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile; O'Ferrall, Inc., acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Glidewell Bros., Inc., painting contractor; The Staley Co., louvers; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., toilet partitions; Otto Sales Co., toilet accessories; Engineering Sales & Service Co., prefab curbs; R. E. Orcutt Co., HVAC contractor; and, Chewning & Wilmer, Inc., electrical contractor.
DIRECTLY across from the Anheuser-Busch Brewery is located the warehouse for the Williamsburg Transport, Inc. Here rail and truck shipments bring supplies to be utilized at the brewery.

The 196'-0" x 32'-0" building provides a clear storage height of 20'-0" with a design live load of 350 pounds per square foot. Trucking is handled from the east through four 10'-0" x 10'-0" overhead doors. On the west side, rail traffic is handled at four receiving docks. The docks are equipped with expanding shelters for protection of the workers during inclement weather.

In keeping with the developing area, the owners required storage space, but also required the design scheme to blend with the developing Busch properties and to set a trend for future industrial projects in the area. To accomplish this, a prefabricated metal building was selected. At the central receiving office area a mansard canopy was developed over a deck retaining wall faced with brick. The entry to the transport complex is bordered on one side by a 16'-0" high fence partially blocking the main building from traffic on Route 60. By doing this, the design motif of the ribbed metal siding is projected further creating a unified but simplistic and unobtrusive industrial setting.

The metal building is supported by the perimeter of the building. The walls are of a “sandwich” construction; finished interior and exterior surfaces with insulation between them. The roof is also of ribbed metal panels, which allowed for “packaged” construction through one material supplier.

Hudgins Construction Co., Inc., of Newport News, was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Newport News firms were: Tidewater Nurseries, Inc., landscaping contractor; E. W. Muller Contractor, Inc., paving contractor; and, Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., specialties.

Hampton firms were: Chesapeake Masonry Corp., masonry contractor; Southeastern Tile & Rug Co., Inc., resilient tile; Shaw Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc., painting contractor; and, Newsome Air Conditioning Co., Inc., heating & electrical contractor.

Others were: Hall Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, reinforcing; Pascoe Steel Corp., Columbus, Georgia, steel supplier; J. Scott Meredith, steel erection; Overhead Door Co. of Norfolk, Inc., Va. Beach, rail dock shelters; Higginson-Buchanan, Inc., Norfolk, rail track; and, George W. Lumm & Co., Fremont, Ohio, dock bumper.
The Riley Residence is located on Golf Colony Drive in the southern portion of Salem, Virginia. The owners and clients for this project are Mr. and Mrs. W. Edward Riley, III. Mr. Riley is an insurance executive with a well-established local firm. The family had outgrown their previous residence in a high-density tract development and were desirous of creating their own personalized living environment on a secluded site which provided sufficient privacy.

The site is a heavily wooded sloping parcel which the owner wanted to disturb only to the extent necessary to locate and construct a new dwelling. The natural character of the surroundings was to be reflected in the building concept.

There are three levels of development, each of which houses a different family activity. The middle level which is the entry level provides space for entertaining clients and friends. The spaces included on this level are formal living room, dining room, kitchen and related utility spaces. An enclosed but unheated garage is adjacent to the utility entrance.

The lower of the three levels provides for family activity and entertainment. A generous family room, a game room and powder room are provided.

The uppermost level contains the family sleeping quarters. Three children's bedrooms are included with adjacent game/study room which may be utilized as guest quarters. The master bedroom suite contains the sleeping area, study, dressing room, walk-in closet and bath. There is also a central bath designed to serve the children's rooms.

All three levels are connected by a semi-open stairway with adjacent well. This vertical circulation in addition to satisfying the need for efficient movement between floors also offers much visual excitement through the use of strategically placed overlooks at various points in the well arrangement. At the bottom of the well, a generous planter has been provided. Suspended plantings will also terminate at the various levels while anchored above on a sculptured wood trellis.

The design incorporates three interior decks, one each exiting from the kitchen and from the master bedroom suite. An entry deck has been provided in lieu of extensive grading for purposes of providing access to the main entry. A walk-out patio will be constructed.

(Continued on page 75)
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The Marshall Bank building was built in the late 1920s of two-story brick construction with certain revival detailing, and the third floor with pediment and pseudo classical detailing added in the 1940s. The bank elected not to demolish the structure and subsequently selected Charles T. Matheson, AIA, to remodel the existing building, and build an addition of 3000 sq. ft. in the adjacent lot owned by the bank.  

The program was:

a. To completely renovate the banking floor and enlarge main banking floor.

b. To provide more individual private office space.

c. Build a new board room.

d. Build new office space for an enlarging trust department.

e. Provide a double drive-in window facility, plus outdoor walk-up window.

f. Provide complete new HVAC for all banking facilities.

g. Provide all new electric and lighting for all banking facilities.

h. Provide all new security systems for all banking facilities.

i. All criteria were to be met without interruption of banking operations.

An addition to the building was devised, which allowed construction of a separate structure independent of the old building. Housed here are, new banking offices, trust departments, and, on the second floor, board room and meeting room.

The teller booths were reversed in the existing building to open the banking floor to the new offices.

The old and new building are connected by a horizontal passage of two stories with skylight, which both defines the transition and also lights the interior space.

The exterior was altered by moving a deteriorating band of cornice and replacing it with a new and bolder cornice of stucco with rolled gravel forming a "belt" to tie the old building to the new.

The addition is a steel post and beam construction. Columns are covered with the same finish as the cornice. Matching brick was used for continuity and all glass was insulating grey.

H. N. Ritter, Inc. of Berryville, was general contractor and handled foundations, masonry work, stonework, carpentry, millwork, cabinets, caulking and painting.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Winchester were: Carroll Concrete Construction Co., concrete contractor; Ren-Cam Welding Service, reinforcing, steel supplier, steel erection, miscellaneous metal & handrails; Crider & Shockey, Inc., concrete supplier; Virginia Supreme Corp., masonry supplier & mortar; Perry's Quarry, stonework supplier; Perry Steel, steel joists, steel roof deck & other roof deck; Anderson Sheet Metal Works, Inc., built-up roof, roofing (other), roof insulation & sheet metal; Davenport Insulation, Inc., wall insulation; and, The Floor Shop, acoustical treatment & resilient tile.

Others were: De Haven Nurseries, Martinsburg, W. Va., sodding, seeding, landscaping supplier/contractor; Rider Construction, Warrenton, paving contractor; Boise Cascade.

(Continued on page 75)
CONSTRUCTION was completed recently on two United States Post Offices, one in Lynchburg, Virginia and one in Bedford, Virginia. They are similar in design and both feature split fluted exterior block walls and bronzed facias on roof overhangs. These two new buildings have replaced an outdated Main Post Office in Bedford and a similar branch post office in Lynchburg.

Interior facilities include a work lobby, a box lobby, large work room, toilets and locker rooms, lunch room, storage, mailing vestibule and superintendent's office.

Both buildings have large delivery platforms at the rear and look-out galleries commanding hidden surveillance of the total operation.

Being a Main Post Office, the Bedford facility also contains a Postmaster's office and private toilet.

Features of the interiors include a fully glazed front wall and partitions between the box lobby and work lobby. Continuous deep coved lighting stretches across the rear wall of these two spaces.

Paved areas provide adequate parking for employees, carriers and the public. Chain link fencing provides security where required and exposed aggregate concrete walks satisfy circulation requirements and access to flag staffs.

One of the objectives in HVAC design was to provide heating and cooling systems that would respond flexibly to varying solar, occupancy and space utilization loads. The system chosen for both buildings employs two air handling units with electric heating coils and two air cooled condensing units. A 25-ton unit serves the work room, lunch room and service lobby; a 7½-ton unit serves the Postmaster's office and self-service and box lobby. Since the structures are located in built up residential areas, the split system unitary equipment was grouped and enclosed within an equipment screen on the roof. Economizer cycles were provided for both air handling units for economy of operation.

The electric systems for both projects meet all of the postal service's design objectives regarding ease of operation and maintenance, cleanliness and flexibility.

Gross building space is 7,560 sq. ft. at Lynchburg and 9,360 sq. ft. at Bedford.

Interior finishes include carpet, resilient tile, ceramic tile, asphalt plank and concrete floors, glass, plaster and block walls and acoustic tile ceilings.
Thor, Incorporated, of Roanoke, was general contractor for the Main Office in Bedford.

S. R. Gay & Co., Inc., of Lynchburg, was general contractor for the Lynchburg Branch Office.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Main Office, Bedford

(Roanoke firms unless noted)


Subcontractors & Suppliers

Lynchburg Branch

Lynchburg firms were: Falwell Excavating Co., Inc., excavating; Trecy's Asphalt Paving Co., Inc., paving contractor; Lynchburg Ready Mix Concrete Co., Inc., concrete supplier; Taylor Brothers, millwork; Lynchburg Overhead Door, hardware supplier; H. D. White & Co., painting contractor; Allstate Plumbing & Heating, Inc., plumbing fixture supplier; Southern Air, Inc., heating, ventilating & air conditioning contractor; and, J. B. Moore Electrical Contractor, Inc., electrical contractor.

Roanoke firms were: Al-Steel Fabricators, Inc., steel supplier, steel joists, steel roof deck & miscellaneous metal; PPG Industries, glazing contractor & storefront; A & H Contractors, Inc., plaster contractor, acoustical treatment & resilient tile; and, Byrd Tile Co., ceramic tile & terrazzo.

Others were: W. T. Curd, Jr., Monroe, landscaping contractor; Valley Steel, Inc., Salem, reinforcing; and, Masonry Contractors, Inc., Salem, masonry contractor.
Fairlington Apartments were built as housing for the wartime executives who flocked to the Washington area in the early 1940s. Kenneth Franzheim of Houston was selected as the architect, given his pick of skilled workers, first choice of scarce materials, and a generous budget of $10,000 per unit.

The result was a 340 acre rental project in Arlington, that avoided the sins of most of the wartime emergency housing. Instead of a grid design, the units were clustered in various patterns, generally enclosing courtyards. Roof patterns, and entrances were varied over a half dozen plans to give identity and break the monotony that is so prone to a project with 3400 living units.

Despite the excellence of design and quality of workmanship and materials, the following 30 years of rental usage resulted in a good degree of deterioration. Age took its toll on plumbing and electrical systems, and new standards of living required air conditioning, modern...
The year 1972 was as important in the history of Fairlington Villages as was its inception in 1942. Chicago Bridge and Iron Corporation, an international builder of heavy engineering structures, purchased the project and promptly named Walter J. Hodges, General Manager of Fairlington since 1959 and now a minority stockholder, as President of C.B.I. Fairmac Corporation. Plans to demolish the existing structures and rezone the land were scrapped and a bold new proposal to embark on the largest rehabilitation project ever ventured in the private housing market was undertaken under the direction of Walter Hodges.

The restoration of the first 1700 units began in 1972. The goal was to salvage the best features of this well designed site and equal quality structures, minimize utility and maintenance costs, and improve the habitability of both the living units and site.

The firm of Brown & Page, AIA, Architects/Planners has been the architect for Villages 4, 5 and 6. Robert Calhoun Smith was the architect for Village 1 and Pasqual DiVito was the architect for Villages 2 and 3.

The original sturdy construction of the shell was of great advantage in meeting these objectives. Slate roofs and exterior trim were repaired. Oak floors and plaster walls were repaired and refinished. Private and common basement areas were converted to habitable finished space increasing the size of each unit. Complete new plumbing, electrical, and HVAC systems were installed for each unit, and all new bathrooms and kitchens were installed.

The site, though excellent in plan and now enhanced with mature shade trees, lacked recreation facilities and private outdoor spaces. Improvements were made by placing all overhead utilities underground, repairing streets and sidewalks, installing street lights and walkway lighting, building six (6) swimming pools and bathhouses, sixteen (16) tennis courts, play areas, basketball courts, and paddle tennis courts. Each unit was provided with a private out-

kitchen designs and additional space requirements.

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door patio, or deck, and finally additional landscaping was provided.

Construction began this past July on the last 267 units with completion scheduled for late fall.

This project is documentation of an experiment in large scale preservation of craftsmanship that will help keep alive the ideal of housing that will survive for generations, yet be continually adaptable to enhancement by ever-changing technological improvements.

The pride of the new Fairlington homeowners and the reception of the buying public (sales above 25 units weekly), in what experts say is a sleeping market, seems to bear out our conclusions.

Note: Fairlington Villages have recently been presented special citations by the Northern Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects’ Awards Program and also by the Washington Metropolitan Builders Association. House & Home Magazine also featured Fairlington Villages in their August 1975 issue.

C.B.I. Fairmac Corporation, of Arlington, was owner/general contractor and handled landscaping.

Subcontractors & Suppliers Village VI


Maryland firms were: J. S. Poloski Construction Corp., Oxon Hill, excavating; Wm. Burton Nurseries, West Hyattsville, sodding, seeding, etc.; Roy Gaskins, Palmer Park, concrete contractor; C & B Construction Co., Lexington Park, carpentry; Sellmore Industries, Baltimore, glazing contractor & windows; Hardware Center, Inc., Capitol Heights, hardware supplier; P & P Contractors, Inc., Rockville, plaster/gypsum board contractor & acoustical treatment; Frenchy Carpet, Glen Dale, resilient tile & carpet; and Glidden-Durkee, Beltsville, paint supplier.

Others were: Maurice Electrical Supply Co., Inc., Washington, D. C., lighting fixtures supplier; Howard Wheaton, roofing (other); and, Rags Home Improvement, structural wood.
COMPLETED MAY 1975, the project consists of two speculative offices in an office development with industrial park zoning. Land parcel size, coupled with zoning requirements, dictated a low-rise solution. Maximum development with maximum net rental area as well as possible major-tenant identification were desired.

The design solution attempted to meet four basic parameters: (1) respect for the wooded site, resolved by creating two center-core buildings, with
most of the existing trees to be incorporated into the landscaped area between the structures; (2) quiet exterior design, chosen to give relief from complex form and chromatic intensity of concrete and brick structures in the development; (3) identity of each building, without destroying overall unity, resolved by separate entrances and color-coded lobby wall (4) satisfaction of speculation building needs, met with use of efficient core, modular dimensioning and barrier-free rental areas.

The site sloped considerably toward Westpark Drive and had a wooded swale at the center. The slope was utilized to terrace the required on-site parking to minimize its impact and the wooded swale was preserved as a major design feature.

Project budget was $1,300,000 per building, excluding site. Management Associates, Inc., of McLean, was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Sweetman & Hall, Inc., Falls Church, concrete & rebar; Va. Waterproofing Co., Inc., Herndon, waterproofing;
NESTLED IN THE rolling wooded hills of one of the nicer suburban areas of Roanoke, this home offers its owners a quiet retreat from the city. The site is situated on the low side of the road and slopes down through the woods to a golf course fairway running through the hollow below.

Through careful planning and siting of the house, the Architect totally utilized all of the plus factors of the topography of the site. Complete privacy of living areas was accomplished without the use of forbidding privacy screens. Grade level entrances were achieved on both levels of the home. Both the upper level screened porch and balcony offer beautiful views of the quiet fairway below without sacrificing any privacy for the owners.

Basically the main house is laid out in a U-shaped configuration with the inviting entry located in the center of the structure. Access to the front entrance is through an attractively landscaped, sunken front lawn area. After entering the home, a gallery on the upper level leads in one direction to an informal kitchen-dining-family room wing, and in the other direction to the...
private sleeping-dressing wing. Located adjacent to the entrance gallery between the two wings are the more formal living and dining areas. Also, located in the entrance gallery is an open stair designed with an ornamental wrought iron railing that complements the slate floor of the gallery. The stair leads to the lower level which includes the active recreation area, bar, children's sleeping wing, utility rooms and ancillary facilities. Located just outside the spacious informal family room on the upper level is a large screened sitting porch with a magnificent view. The family room features a high, exposed beam ceiling and cantilevered brick hearth on the exposed brick fireplace.

The master bedroom on the upper level is complemented with its own private balcony overlooking the wooded hillside below. The upper and lower levels of the sleeping wing are connected by a private stair giving both the parents and their children convenient access to each other's area while maintaining privacy for all.

Of particular interest in the active recreation area on the lower level is the dark charcoal-olive colored wall fabric on the ceiling that provides a surprising illusion of height in the area. Also, adding to the spaciousness of this area is the large, grade level patio located just outside.

The wood finishes and subtle colors on the house as well as the arrangement of the building on the site allow this home to quietly reside in its setting while offering the owners the space and comfort they desire.

E. J. Miller, of Roanoke, was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Roanoke firms unless noted)
Thomas Bros. Contractors, Inc., Salem, excavating; Crowell Nursery, landscaping contractor; L. H. Sawyer Paving Co., Salem, paving contractor; Roanoke Ready Mix Concrete Corp., concrete supplier; Hamblin & Bell, Troutville, masonry contractor; Lightweight Block Co., Inc. and Pine Hall Brick & Pipe Co., Winston-Salem, N. C., masonry supplier; Riverton to tell the Virginia Story

Corporation, mortar; Roy Herron, stonework contractor; Dixie Building Products, Inc., miscellaneous metal; McClung's, Salem, millwork; U. S. Plywood a Div. of Champion Papers, paneling; Perdue Cabinet Shop, Inc., cabinets; and, Johns-Manville, asbestos shingles.

Also, Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc., Salem, sheet metal; Marion Glass & Aluminum, Inc., Salem, glass; Peachtree Corp., wood patio doors; Andersen Windows, windows; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., hardware supplier & paint supplier (Pittsburgh Paint); James L. Thomasson Plastering Co., gypsum board contractor; Hofawager Tile Co., ceramic tile; Clifton Floor & Tile Service, Inc., Salem, resilient tile; Wallace A. Tanner, Vinton, painting contractor; Ben Eubank Associates, wall covering; Hajoca Corp., specialties; Noland Co., plumbing fixture supplier; Dickerson-Trent, Inc., plumbing/heating contractor; Johnston-Vest Electric Corp., air conditioning contractor; and, John W. Ferrell Electric Co., Salem, electrical contractor.

FEBRUARY 1976

PAGE FIFTY-THREE
Located in Northern Henrico County at Penick Road and Staples Mill Road, the Northern Area Library’s site was chosen because the Henrico County Library Board decided to utilize the Dumbarton School Building already on the property. One of the design considerations was how to build the addition without it looking as though it were “just stuck onto” the building. Decisions included not trying to match the “schoolhouse red” brick of the original building since the structure is such a large complex, the effect of the materials would be overwhelming. The Architect chose to use, rather, a warmer reddish brown brick for the addition and tie it to the original by means of a wood covered connecting link.

The basic design theory for the whole complex is based on a public gallery that goes through the building, acting as a spine for the structure, with the major activity areas directly accessible for nighttime public functions after the library areas are closed.

The building’s external massing design, expresses its three major internal areas: a children’s reading room; an adult reading room; and the community room. The children’s and the adult’s areas both feature outdoor terraces for reading and relaxation. Here, exterior materials are also used inside to carry over an indoor-outdoor feeling. The adult reading room will incorporate a skylight to help give definition to the reference area. The planned configuration of the adult area is a quarter-circle and is further accented by the layout of the furnishings, and lighting and mechanical systems, in a radical pattern. The community area is the major public space, planned to move people through the building. This area is designed to encourage exhibitions and displays. The staff supporting areas will include a lounge, a kitchen, storage areas, and restroom facilities.

One of the special problems in utilizing the existing Dumbarton School building was the large volume of space given to work with; all of which was not needed. In order to reduce some of that volume, the Architect recommended the duct work be exposed and painted. Between the duct work, pads of ceiling tiles will be suspended with some open spaces to create a floating type effect. Besides reducing some of the volume, the pads will also help to absorb noise.

Because the original plot of land is basically barren of trees, the landscaping solution has been to place trees in an irregular manner forming a natural-like setting, and to break up the parking areas with islands of trees. To give direction from the parking area to the building, trees will be massed in canopy style, heading towards the main entrance. To further help the transition from parking area to the building, there is to be a large brick plaza leading from the main entrance, and one in the same warm reddish-brown brick of the addition. It is here that bicycle parking will be available.

The Northern Area Library is due to be completed in October 1976. Construction costs for the project have been bid at $679,000. Hendrick Construction Co., Inc., of Richmond, is general contractor and is handling foundations, concrete work, carpentry and wall and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(E. G. Bowles Co., excavating, sodding, seeding, etc. and paving contractor; Laird’s Nurseries, Inc., landscaping & landscaping contractor; Bethlehem Steel Corp., reinforcing; Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete supplier; W. B. Davis Masonry, Inc., masonry contractor; Browning Steel Co., steel supplier, steel erection, steel joists, steel roof deck, miscellaneous metal & handrails; Weaver Bros., Inc., Newport News, millwork, paneling, cabinets & wood doors; and, Commercial Caulking Co., caulking.

Also, PPG Industries, glass, glazing contractor, windows & storefront; SDG, Incorporated, metal doors & frames; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; Consolidated Tile Co., acoustical treatment; Cates Building Specialties, specialties; Hungerford, plumbing heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and, Lang Electric Co., Inc., Glen Allen, electrical contractor.
to tell the Virginia Story
THE DESIRE of the client, United Virginia Bank, was to establish a major branch bank at what they considered an important site in Virginia Beach. An old existing branch bank was operating out of a building on the east leg of the L-shaped lot, fronting First Colonial Road. The branch was to be kept operating during construction. The corner property enclosed by the bank site is a service station.

The architect's approach was to design a building that reflected elegance, strength and clarity on a site surrounded by confusion and complexity.

The intersection of the east-west and north-south axis of the site was determined as the location of the building. Laskin Road was to be the major frontage.

Two stories were utilized rather than the usual one-story branch construction, to create the massing necessary for visibility from the two adjacent major arterial highways.

The mass of the building is a direct expression of the plan. The two-story volume of the banking lobby is a further result of the plan. The roof is expressed as a separate element.

Masonry areas are of tan brick. Glass used is heat reflective Solarbronze with dark bronze aluminum mullions and
trim. The stucco fascia and soffit areas are white with a dark bronze cap. Other structural details include: two-story steel frame and masonry bearing wall; combination brick veneer; stucco and bronze glass; and, frame/ducted forced air electric heat and air conditioning.

The Breeden Co., Inc., of Virginia Beach, was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Virginia Beach were: Bryan & Myers, demolition; Sa-Bill Construction Co., Inc., plaster contractor; Harry Smith, resilient tile; J. H. Steen & Sons, Inc., painting contractor; R. D. Creef Plumbing & Heating, Inc., plumbing contractor; and, Air Comfort, Inc., air conditioning contractor.

From Norfolk were: Dominion Masonry Corp., masonry contractor; Marshall Steel Co., steel supplier, steel erection, steel joists & steel roof deck; Fett Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Inc., built-up roof; Glass Corp., glass, glazing contractor; & storefront; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., acoustical treatment; and, Continental Contracting, Inc., electrical contractor.
THE REQUIREMENT was to develop a new headquarters office building for The National Automobile Dealers Association of 35,000 sq. ft. and maximum speculative office space for rental purposes. The NADA office area was to be totally flexible to allow for internal growth and change.

The solution was a 14,000 (-f) SF, 12-story office building with 9 typical floors, 302' x 47' for unique and attractive rental space. The office area is unencumbered by columns, toilets, stairs, elevators, etc. The floor area is clear-spanned (no interior columns); the service support elements are located in three towers outside of the office area. The towers also provide the lateral bracing for the single span, steel frame building.

Located 1½ miles west of Tyson’s Corner Shopping Center, the site occupies the highest point in Fairfax County. NADA wished to preserve as much of their 11 acre site as possible for future considerations. To this end their headquarters building occupies the 7 acre high ground with the lower 4 acres held in reserve. This was achieved by the utilization of the southerly slopes of the site for location of the parking garage. The garage also allowed for open landscaped areas on the developed seven acres.

The facility was completed in October 1975 at a cost of $6,800,000. The George Hyman Construction Co., of Bethesda, Md., was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


From Washington, D. C. were: Quality Woodwork, Inc., architectural woodwork; Peter Gordon Co., waterproofing; Capital Products, Inc., rolling overhead doors; Ginn’s Office Supplies, ash receptacle; and, E. C. Ernst, Inc., electrical.

Others were: Metal Trims Industries, Jackson, Mississippi, aluminum curtain-wall; and, Allison T. Seymour, Seattle, Washington, recessed floor mat.
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FOR THE RECORD

WILLIAM R. WELLS JOINS MID-STATE


Wells has always been in building products and is experienced in both sales and sales management. Before joining Mid-State he was with Bostitch, a division of Textron. He has also been associated with Vancouver Plywood, Simpson Lumber Company, and Aetna Plywood and Veneer Company. He is a graduate of Purdue University, is married and has two children.

Mid-State Tile Company is a manufacturer of ceramic tile celebrating its twentieth anniversary this year. Glazed wall tile, glazed floors, unglazed floors and quarry tiles make up the product line. Wells will work out of Lexington, managing sales of all products.

Chesapeake Corporation Announces Promotions

• The board of directors of The Chesapeake Corporation of Virginia has elected three new officers and raised its quarterly dividend from 45 cents to 47½ cents per share of common stock, payable February 16, 1976, to stockholders of record at the close of business January 23.

Garland T. Edmonds of West Point was elected vice president-mill production. He assumed the responsibilities of the late E. L. Dozier of West Point, who died suddenly on November 25. Until now Mr. Edmonds has been manager of manufacturing.

William M. Noftsinger of Roanoke was elected vice president and vice president-converting division. Mr. Noftsinger continues as president of Miller Container Corporation, a corrugated shipping container subsidiary of Chesapeake at Roanoke.

At the same time, Harold P. Kyle of Roanoke was elected vice president and president-converting division. Until now Mr. Kyle has been vice president-converting. He continues as chairman of the board of each of Chesapeake’s six converting subsidiaries.
Mr. Maze, President of Virginia Roofing Corporation, who is succeeding himself for a second term as Chapter President for 1976 highlighted the installation ceremony by calling for a revival of the old "Spirit of '76" to make the coming year the dynamic event it is destined to be. His plea for more active participation in congressional matters brought an especially enthusiastic response. It seems obvious that '76 is going to be a very political year and equally obvious that by year's end we shall see the departure of faces now on the scene. "Responsive representation or else" will be the Chapter's posture. The "consent of the governed" must be recognized and respected for what it truly is—a device which prevents control of government by inordinately powerful national coalitions, whether labor, manufacturing, banking, or otherwise. And, in 1976, it is very timely that this message be heard loud and clear by those now in office who chose to ignore proper representation of their own local constituencies.

The Chapter's internal programs will center on membership growth around the state, in addition to a broadened presentation of professional training classes, seminars, and workshops. Noting the Chapter's recent successes in combating extortionate Davis-Bacon Wage Scales, Mr. Maze added that the Chapter will continue its fight against governmental waste of taxpayer monies whether it stems from this out-of-date Davis-Bacon Law, or from unnecessary and uncontrolled growth of governmental agencies. 1976 is no place for apathy—or Big Brother will most assuredly fill the vacuum with yet another unnecessary, expensive, and self-serving governmental program, agency and unending reports.

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European Aluminum Use Grows

• European automakers, with a constant eye on the weight and cost of their products, appear to be making a massive shift to aluminum for radiators and other heat exchangers, according to a U.S. aluminum producer working with several of the manufacturers.

"By 1980 we believe 75 percent of the radiators produced for European cars will be aluminum," J. Louis Reynolds, chairman of Reynolds International, Inc., says. "That could mean at least 30 million pounds of aluminum would be used," he said.

An interesting element in this switch from copper-brass materials, according to Mr. Reynolds, is that a variety of manufacturing methods are being used or studied in an effort to find the best way to produce aluminum heat exchangers for today's cars and those of the future.

The desire to find the best way to use aluminum is predicated by its lower cost and weight reduction. Although conventional radiators, heater cores and other heat exchangers are relatively light components, a savings of one-third in weight is attractive to automakers.

Volkswagen, Wolfsburg, Germany, has in current production a radiator having an aluminum core and plastic tank which is being installed on their Rabbit and Scirocco models being imported into the U.S. The aluminum core in this radiator has tubes that are mechanically expanded into the fins, eliminating any need for brazing. Another German company is using plastic tanks attached to a brazed aluminum core, an English company is producing radiators whose parts are adhesively bonded and a Swedish company is leaning toward vacuum brazing, Mr. Reynolds said.

Vacuum brazing is a technique of joining aluminum in which parts are formed from an alloy which is clad with another alloy with a lower melting point. Fabricated parts are assembled to form the heat exchanger which is placed in a vacuum furnace where they are joined without the use of flux. Reynolds Metals Company developed fluxless vacuum brazing to the point of commercial feasibility in 1969, and the process is now in use in the U.S. by several major producers of heat exchangers.

Factors other than direct weight and cost savings which are contributing to the trend to aluminum heat exchangers, according to Mr. Reynolds, are extensive model changes including switches from air-cooled to water-cooled engines and the building of new plants, particularly in Europe and South America. "Most automakers are finding that when new facilities are built to produce heat exchangers it is much more economical to plan for the production of aluminum parts," he said.
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VIRGINIA RECORD MAGAZINE

Winter Highway Maintenance

- A sum of $11,000,000 was budgeted by the maintenance division of the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation to pay for snow removal from state roads this winter.

Robert P. Wingfield, assistant state maintenance engineer in charge of snow removal, said this figure contrasts with the $10,000,000 allocated for the same purpose last year. Of that amount, $6,000,000 was actually spent for clearing roads of snow and ice, with the other $2,000,000 being used for other maintenance activities.

The state owns 500 motor graders, 122 bulldozers, 1,500 spreaders for applying chemicals and abrasives and 19 rotary snowplows. "We have not bought any new equipment this year because of the tight money situation," Wingfield said.

In addition to the state-owned equipment, contracts are made with private firms and individuals for use of their snow removal equipment in event of severe storms. In addition, several counties where snowfall is likely to be heavy have offered equipment and men if and when they are needed.

"We have made good use of this offer in the past, especially in some of the northern and northwestern counties of the state, and it's worked out well," Wingfield said.

The department will experiment with a new method of snow removal this winter for the first time. It involves the use of liquid calcium chloride.

Since this substance is too expensive to be used alone, salt spreaders have been equipped with the necessary apparatus to spray small quantities of the liquid calcium chloride on the rock salt as it leaves the spreaders.

This melts the salt faster and it is expected that the reaction on snow and ice will also be much quicker, thus clearing the pavement faster.

The department will again use the services of the National Weather Service at Byrd Field and also depend on the Northeast Weather Service in Boston to get early warning on approaching snow anywhere in the state.

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- Wayne T. Peterson has been named Manager, Sales and Electrical Design of Chewning and Wilmer, Inc. Electrical Contractors of Richmond. Peterson, who holds a BSEE degree from Duke University, will be responsible for sales plans, technical sales, presentations and application assistance. He came to Chewning and Wilmer from General Electric Company of Danville, Illinois where he served as Sales Specialist, Ballast Business Department, Central and Western U.S.

Sheraton-Fredericksburg Wins Two Awards

- The Sheraton-Fredericksburg Motor Inn, Fredericksburg, Va., has won two 1975 First Prize Awards of Excellence for Advertising and Promotion and for Landscaping and Grounds, by a franchised property in the Sheraton Inns, Inc., Eastern Region. The awards were presented to Sidney L. Shannon, Jr., owner of the Motor Inn and the Shannon Green golf course, at the recent Bicentennial Conference of 300 worldwide franchise properties. This is the second time that The Sheraton-Fredericksburg has won these two prestigious awards. Ben Harrison Advertising, Richmond, is the ad agency handling the account.

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1,100 Acres Donated as State Park

Governor Mills E. Godwin, Jr., has announced a significant addition to the state park system by donation to the Commonwealth for preservation and recreational uses of an eleven-hundred-acre tract of land located in Clarke and Fauquier Counties.

Governor Godwin's announcement followed a meeting of the Board of Conservation and Economic Development November 20 which accepted a deed of gift to the property from Mr. Henry Edmonds, III, owner of record, who advised the board he was acting on behalf of Mr. Paul Mellon of Upperlville. Governor Godwin expressed his appreciation on behalf of the people of Virginia for Mr. Mellon's generosity in making possible the acquisition of the new park unit.

Mr. Mellon has long been active in the conservation field, in the fine arts, and in thoroughbred breeding and racing. He was chairman of a charitable foundation which provided funds for the creation of the Virginia Natural Areas System, as well as other grants to strengthen the state park system. Mr. Mellon is the owner of Rokey Stables, whose homebred horses have won top stakes events in this country and abroad. He also serves as a trustee of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, in addition to his responsibilities as President and trustee of the National Gallery of Arts.

Governor Godwin stated that the property, an open and wooded improved tract on the Blue Ridge, would be administered by the Division of State Parks within the Department of Conservation and Economic Development and thus preserved, interpreted and made available to the people of the Commonwealth for the enjoyment of the present and future generations.

In expressing the appreciation of his department for this addition in parklands in Northern Virginia, Mr. Fred Walker, Chairman of the Board of Conservation and Economic Development, noted the increasing number of important grants by private citizens of land to the Commonwealth for the state park system. In 1974 two major donations were received in other strategic areas of the state, one on the Potomac River near Fredericksburg and the other in Isle of Wight County.

The general location of the site in the slopes of the Blue Ridge has been identified for many years in the Virginia Outdoors Plan according to Mr. M. Lee Payne, Chairman of the Commission of Outdoor Recreation, when consulted on the transaction. He also noted the trend towards grants of scenic easements over land in critical environmental areas of the Northern Piedmont, for which acquisitions in fee simple, such as this, will serve as a focal point.

Ranging in elevation from 600 to 1,800 feet, the property offers a variety of interpretive and recreational resources. On the crest of the Blue Ridge at the boundary is the present location of the Appalachian Trail; wooded slopes will afford a representative upland forest for nature and wildlife study and observation. The tract adjoins a wooded Wildlife Management Area of the State Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries. An old stone manor house on the tract is planned as the location of an interpretive center, typical of the Piedmont settlement in the vicinity which occurred in the late colonial and early Federal periods. The lower elevations consist of rolling meadows and watercourses, typical of an Upper Piedmont farm. The historic significance of the surrounding countryside dates from the early land proprietors and the nearby mountain gap leading to the Valley of Virginia. Access to the property is via Route 17 about midway between Warrenton and Winchester.

Early settlers of the property were the Edmonds family and the present holding combines several old farms and woodlands. The manor house is known locally as Mt. Bleak and the present name of the property, "Sky Meadows," derives from a former owner who is supposed to have named it "Skye Farm" after his native Scotland.

Park management will be planned towards the preservation and interpretation of the natural areas and historic structures. Recreational activities such as hiking, nature trail trips, horseback riding and picnicking also will be featured.
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SOLAR ENERGY
RESIDENCE  (From page 21)

sciousness. Wood collar beams at a normal ceiling height add the intimacy of personal scale. Wood, colored glass and stone are used throughout to produce a warm and peaceful atmosphere.

Sliding glass doors to the wood deck on the first level and to a wood balcony on the second level, open the four bedroom areas to views of the valley beyond and lake below the house. Japanese type on-the-floor bedding will be used in the bedrooms.

The ground level contains a laundry, shop, mechanical equipment room, bath, future bedroom and recreation room.

The primary source of energy for space heating and domestic hot water will be the sun. The space heating system consists of a solar collector, hot water storage tanks, a hot water coil, standard ductwork and a blower. On the South side of the roof structure, 500 square feet of flatplate Solar collector will heat water up to 180°F. The heated water will then be pumped to two 1,500 gallon polyurethane insulated septic tanks for storage until electronically signalled to flow into the hot water coil, located in the ductwork.

In addition to space heating, solar energy will be used to preheat the domestic hot water by means of a 12,000 BTU/hr counterflow-heat-exchanger with the hot water returning from the solar collector. This pre-heated domestic hot water will then be passed into a 120 gallon water pre-heater tank where the water temperature will be either maintained or pre-heated, depending on solar conditions. From the pre-heater tank, the water will then pass through a standard domestic electric water heater tank (which can be used when there is insufficient solar energy).

During extended periods of overcast or inclement weather the secondary source of energy for space heating will be a water-to-air heat pump. When the water temperature in the storage tanks drops below 58°F, well water or off-peak electrical energy will be used to assist the heatpump. An electrical heat-
ing element will be mounted in the insulated water storage tanks to heat water during off-peak hours to a temperature sufficient to take care of the next day's heating requirements. Most important, however, the temperature of the well water in this area maintains a constant 56°-58°F. temperature, making it a dependable and continuously available source of heat assistance. The heat pump's coefficient of performance, using 58°F. water, is 3 to 1, for every BTU of electrical energy used by the heat pump, 3 BTU's are produced.

To reverse the cycle for summer air conditioning, well water will be used to chill the condenser. The condensing temperature resulting from the use of 56°-58°F. well water will be much lower than that of an air cooled condenser using warm outside air. This type of utilization significantly increases the cooling efficiency of the heat pump.

A supplementary source of heat will be a fireplace water/grate system (patent pending by Solar Structures). When in use it will produce approximately 30,000 BTU/hr., sufficient to heat the house in moderately cold weather.

In terms of performance, the net effect of solar energy is an expected reduction of winter space heating costs by 65% and domestic hot water heating costs by 85% for the Connell residence. The use of well water in the heat pump, in conjunction with ceiling and attic ventilation, is expected to reduce summer cooling costs by 70%.

The additional investment for the heating/cooling systems is expected to be approximately $6,500. Depending upon future energy costs, the additional cost of the systems will be amortized in 8 to 12 years. The monthly savings in utility costs will more than offset the additional monthly cost of the mortgage.

In conclusion, this unusual residence, designed to use solar energy and satisfy the multiple needs of the owner is presently under construction in a rural mountain area of Central Virginia. The finished product will be the result of a team effort, motivated by the desire to create an aesthetically appealing dwelling that is economically feasible.

Solar Structures, of Lynchburg, is general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(K Lynchburg firms unless noted)


Others were: Binning's, Inc., Lexington, N. C., windows: Bruce Flooring Co., Memphis, Tenn., special flooring: Olympic Stain Co., paint manufacturer: Majestic Co., Huntington, Indiana, fireplace: Amherst Plumbing & Heating, Amherst, plumbing contractor.

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QUALITY INN . . .
(From page 25)

should allow an attractive rate of return on the developer's investment.

Kenbridge Construction Co., Inc., of Kenbridge, was general contractor and handled precast architectural concrete work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

Also, Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork, cabinets & wood doors; E. S. ChapPELL & Son, Inc., caulking; Stevens & King Roofing Corp., Norfolk, built-up roof, concrete tile roofing, roof insulation & sheet metal; Walker & LaBerge Co., Inc., Hampton, glass, glazing contractor, windows & window wall; Southside Door & Window Sales Co., Midlothian, metal doors & frames; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; A. Bertozzi, Inc., plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor; The Tile Shop, Inc., Hampton, ceramic tile; C. B. Smith Co., acoustical treatment & resilient tile; M. P. Barden & Sons, Inc., painting contractor and wall covering.

FIRST PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH (From page 27)

floor will be carpeted. A balcony will be added in the future. Sloping wood arches and wood deck grace the ceiling. Daylight pours into the sanctuary through the stained glass steeple. In the evening the steeple is illuminated by uplights from several of the 16 chandelier-like light fixtures.

Walthall Construction Corporation is the general contractor and is handling foundations and carpentry. The cost of the new building will be approximately $544,000.

The congenial spirit of the church members seems to touch all those who communicate with them and it is quite predictable that the church will prosper for the next 60 years.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

J. E. Liesfeld, excavating, sodding, seeding, etc.; Shoosmith Brothers, Inc., Chester, paving contractor; Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing; J. Carrington Burgess Masonry Contractor, Inc., masonry contractor; Eastern Building Supply Co., masonry supplier; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork; Richmond Primeoid, Inc., waterproofing; and, E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking.

Also, Virginia Home Insulation Co., roof insulation; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., metal doors & frames; Kalwall Corp., Manchester, N. H., window wall; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; S & L Drywal, Mechanicsville, plaster contractor; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Manso & Utley, Inc., resilient tile; Frick, Vass & Street, Inc., painting contractor; Dominion Heating & Air Conditioning, Inc., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Thomas Harris & Co., Inc., electrical equipment supplier; and, Hill Electrical, Inc., Mechanicsville, electrical contractor.
used outside. Between pairs of pods are service spaces which will include teachers’ offices, rest rooms, storage, and a small group study room.

Despite all of these design elements, the most important may be the school’s flexibility. In fact, the design had to be flexible enough so that the decision as to the actual number of classrooms could be delayed until the project went to bid. Yet the primary motive for flexibility was to allow for conversion to the traditional classroom concept if open planning proved unsatisfactory.

Systems design provides the basis for the school’s flexibility. The mechanical, structural, overhead lighting and HVAC circulation systems are all integrated and laid out on a 5’ x 5’ grid. Partitions may, therefore, be installed to form traditional classrooms. Other elements of the design including such details as the location of power outlets and sinks were considered with this in mind.

Because this school is unique, care was taken to maximize the sources of input during the planning process. As mentioned earlier, other open plan schools were visited. Officials on the state as well as local level were consulted. Finally, near the end of the design development, a special workshop was convened to scrutinize the plans. Various consultants on early childhood education, representatives from the Portsmouth school system and board, principals of other open plan schools, and state officials provided final modifications.

In summary, the Churchland Primary School is a first. As such, it has presented school officials and Williams and Tazewell with a number of unique design requirements and opportunities. Not the least of these requirements is the flexibility to change even the original concept, if future conditions so dictate. Meanwhile a team of teachers is undergoing special training to insure that the school’s educational programming is in harmony with the building itself. That harmony will, of course,
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be the key to the real success of the project.
Robert R. Marquis, Inc., of Portsmouth, was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Norfolk firms unless noted)
Portsmouth Paving Corp., Portsmouth, excavating, sodding, seeding, etc., & paving contractor; W. T. Stowe, Inc., Portsmouth, masonry contractor; Adams Concrete Products Co., Fuquay-Varina, N. C., masonry supplier; Komac Steel Co., Fort Myers, Fla. and Henry A. Selinsky, Inc., Canton, Ohio, steel supplier, steel erection, steel joists, steel roof deck & roof deck (other); Standard Iron & Steel Co., Inc., miscellaneous metal; Weaver Brothers, Inc., Virginia Beach, millwork; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Richmond, cabinets & movable partitions; and, Stevens and King Roofing Corp., roofing (other).

Also, PPG Industries, glass, glazing contractor, windows, window wall & storefront; Architectural Products of Va., Va. Beach, metal doors & frames; Door Engineering Corp., hardware supplier; A. C. Gordon & Co., Inc., plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor; Jayen Tile Corp., ceramic tile; Manson & Uley, Inc., acoustical treatment; Grover L. White, Inc., resilient tile; Cherry Rug Co., Portsmouth, carpet; Aircon, Ltd., plumbing contractor; Bodner & Manuel, Inc., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Charles W. Davis, electrical contractor; Anchor Post Products, Inc., fence; and, Atlantic Equipment Corp., food service equipment.

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adjacent the sliding glass doors in the lower level family room.

Two fireplaces have been provided, one located in the family room on the lower level, and one located in the formal living room at the entry level.

The exterior enclosure is composed of materials indigenous to the surroundings. That portion of the lower level which extends out of grade is constructed of poured-in-place concrete and veneered with field stone. Above the stone and concrete, the remainder of the house is frame construction, utilizing plywood siding and rough sawn bandboards on the exterior. The interior is drywall construction with finishes being of paint, wall covering and cork. The roof is framed with pre-manufactured wood trusses adequately insulated, surfaced with plywood sheathing and waterproofed with asphalt shingles.

The facility is partially air conditioned. Heat is provided by means of perimeter baseboard. Both systems utilize electricity as their energy sources.

Minimal exterior grading has been accommodated through the use of stone retaining walls which blend with the stylobate masonry. A minimal driveway with required turn-around has been constructed of bituminous paving.

The owner acted as his own general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Roanoke were: Roanoke Ready Mix Concrete Corp., concrete; Structural Steel Co., Inc., steel; Karr-Lyle Insulation Contractors, insulation; Magic City Tile & Carpet Co., resilient tile; Lighting Galleries, Inc., lighting fixtures; Janney Electric Co., electrical work & heating; Hajoca Corp., plumbing fixtures; and, Graves-Humphreys, Inc., hardware.

Others were: Saunders & Johnson, Inc., Vinton, excavating; Dale Angle, Rocky Mount, foundations, roofing, carpentry, waterproofing & weatherstripping; O. M. Wirt, Salem, stonework; Andersen Windows, windows; Ideal Lumber Co., Rocky Mount, structural wood and millwork; Gene L. West Painting Co., Vinton, painting; James L. Thompson, Salem, plaster; Harper & Pugh, Boones Mill, plumbing & air conditioning; and, L. H. Sawyer Paving Co., Salem, paving.

MARSHALL NATIONAL BANK AND TRUST CO. (From page 43)
Inc., Springfield, structural wood; PPG Industries, Hagerstown, Md., glass, glazing contractor, windows & window wall; R. D. McKee, Inc., Hagerstown, Md., metal doors & frames and hardware supplier; Barber & Ross Co., Leesburg, wood doors; Dodd Brothers, Inc., Falls Church, plaster contractor; Quincy Bridges, Leesburg, gypsum board contractor; American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., Richmond, carpet, special flooring, wall covering & equipment; Duron, Baltimore, Md., paint supplier/manufacturer; McCann Plumbing & Heating, Inc., Leesburg, plumbing fixture supplier & plumbing contractor; Leesburg Southern Electric, Inc., Leesburg, heating, ventilating, air conditioning & electrical contractor, and lighting fixtures & electrical equipment supplier; and, LeFebure Corp., Cedar Rapids, Iowa, bank equipment.
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Spirit of Place

(Continued from page 7)

Actually, as this establishment was in the county just beyond the invisible city limits, here is a case where the term “Richmond” embraces an entire community, for without the central city you could not have suburbs to nothing. On the other hand, there are residential suburban stretches, whose post office and telephone exchanges are Richmond, to which the older natives would say in bewilderment, “This is not any Richmond ever known to me.” Yet, these stretches, like the un-Richmondy bistro, comprise their parts of the whole community.

To those on whom the spirit of the community has grown, friendliness and courtesy among its people would rank high in those “intrinsic characteristics.” These qualities have diminished some but many newcomers to the area have contributed significantly to carrying on the tradition.

Also high among the intangibles is a vestige of the leisurely pace of another era; there is little of that frenzied element which can make continuous rush and hurry so nerve-wracking. Then, a deep strain of conservatism has long run through the community.

These factors together have made Richmond a fine place for family life, both the old city prior to its engulfment by suburbs and now as a community. While this might seem dubious as an “intrinsic quality,” it definitely contributes to the flavor of community life and to certain characteristic lifestyles. For instance, Richmond, either as the old city or the new total community, has never featured night-life.

The home has usually been the center of entertainment, and until recently those who enjoyed dining out in public places had few and, on the whole, poor choices. Within the past few years several first-class restaurants have appeared and seem to be thriving. However, since their clientele apparently draws from relative newcomers, these scattered public places contribute nothing significant toward changing the long prevailing social atmosphere.

These elements are in nowise intended to be a full list of Richmond’s “intrinsic characteristics,” but I believe that currently they constitute the basic qualities. As an illustration of the antithesis, New York City is a poor place today for family life; its pace, set by intense competitiveness, is fast; traditionally it has been liberal rather than conservative; and its denizens have the desire and money to support a varied night life. As said earlier, while the atmosphere of New York is felt at once, that of Richmond is more diffused; nonetheless, for those staying long enough to absorb and appreciate its atmosphere, “the spirit of place” is distinctive and unmistakable.

How then might this “spirit of place” be affected by the proposed project for mid-town Richmond? As I understand it (and my understanding might well miss details and nuances), the objective is to build a center, including a hotel, that will attract conventions, with the cash flow from conventioners, which
activity will in turn contribute to the revitalization of downtown Richmond. The total plan seems primarily to concern the old, central city, and it is on this point that I most reluctantly hold some reservations.

The reservations do not include the projected cash benefits from conventions. Anything new with potential cash benefits for downtown Richmond can only come as welcome change from the physical upheavals inflicted upon the city by urban highways into, through and around the old city for the benefit of people entering and leaving Richmond.

But I feel that affects on the revitalization of downtown Richmond are unpredictable precisely because of the sharp division between downtown Richmond and those non-city areas which comprise the whole community. As is well established, the number of shopping centers spotted through the counties have drawn off countless former and potential customers from the downtown stores, restaurants, motion-picture theatres and such like, and nothing indicates any reversal in this trend. Since people are creatures of habit, with the dying off of the generation with the habit of downtown shopping, new generations grow up with the habit of shopping in neighborhood centers.

This trend, though, is more than habit. Many county residents regard the central city with an abiding antagonism and among these, as well as among non-haters, an irrational fear of the evils lying in wait in Richmond has taken hold. Recently an example of this was provided by a female friend of our family who reverses the usual process by living in the city and working in the county.

A young woman from the North came as an assistant to our friend at her place of employment and, with her husband, moved nearby. Domiciled about half-an-hour from downtown Richmond, this young newcomer's acquaintances consisted entirely of long-time residents in that area of the county.

One day our family friend brought this young assistant with her on business into the heart of the downtown city. Our friend noticed that her companion kept glancing nervously around her as they walked from the area of Capitol Square, past St. Paul's Episcopal Church, past the shops and stores on Grace Street. It was a bland day around lunch hour, and our friend and her nervous companion passed on the street quiet and mostly well-dressed men and women, chatting cheerfully as they moved without hurry.
Finally the young woman, with an expression of surprise and puzzlement, told our friend that she had never seen Richmond before because her county friends had frightened her from venturing into the city. Evidently she had expected muggers and rapists to have created turmoil on the streets from which the unfortunate victims who were forced to live in the city would be fleeing in terror. She said, “This is the most beautiful city I’ve ever seen.” Then, referring to the scare stories, she added, “It’s not like anything I could have imagined.”

Since it is unlikely that many of those who regard Richmond as a place of terror could be dissuaded from their delusion (or prejudice) by a hand-held noon trip in the still attractive heart of the city, downtown Richmond must accept its place in the minds of the outliving members of the total community. This situation is the more insoluble for not being a local phenomenon; it is a national situation where old central cities are surrounded by new suburbs.

In fact, nationally as well as locally it is not strictly accurate to refer to all the non-city areas as suburbs. Those extensions from the city streets, without visible lines of demarcation, are "suburban" only as belonging to the political entirety of a county; on the other hand, some of the areas are too distant from the city to be included even statistically in the Greater Metropolitan Area. However much their counties might be influenced by or make use of the central city, these borderline metropolitan enclaves are essentially "county.”

Then there are developments in many sun-cities which are difficult to classify, although their trends are away from a central city almost entirely and toward what is loosely suburban, in being neither urban nor rural. Such a place is Tucson.

When I lived there the better part of two years shortly before World War II, the total year-round population of all of Tucson, in town and outside, was about 20,000. The house I occupied in the midst of the desert had no visible neighbors on two sides: on the third side the only house near me, a charming place, was about one-hundred yards away, and on the fourth side the nearest house was more than two-hundred yards away. Yet, not remotely suburban, I was a few minutes drive from what passed for downtown Tucson.

Last winter when, for reasons of health, I contemplated returning for a brief stay, I phoned there a friend from the old days in the real estate business. His reply was, in brief, “If you like your memory of Tucson, don’t come.”

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FEBRUARY 1976
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The year-round population is now approximately 500,000, scattered out of the small city all over the desert and up into the beautiful surrounding mountains. Reluctant to abandon my return, I asked about several old haunts in town. All gone, he said, and added, “About downtown Tucson, you can forget it.” This man, who was born seventy or so years ago in the small city, and whose father was one of the city’s famous early settlers, has moved for breathing room to a mountain-top twenty rugged miles away from his birthplace.

This, personally unhappy, illustration is offered as evidence of a current tendency among Americans for a new type of environment. Of course, these places in the sun consume an awful lot of energy, both in air conditioning and in travel, so nothing can be predicted about their futures. But as of now these developments so emphasize the distaste of the majority of Americans for cities that I feel any prediction for what any plan will do for downtown Richmond is at best dubious.

To say this is personally going strongly against the strain. Born in Richmond of parents who had been born here, I grew up in Richmond when—as a city and not as a decaying center of a metropolitan area—it was a truly lovely place whose spirit, not then diffused, was immediately to be perceived. For reasons of no consequence here, I attended college in New York when the then magic city was a mecca for ambitious youth from all over, and became such a confirmed urbanite that, no matter what others might do, I shall live in the city as long as life shall last. But this personal preference does not blind me to what appears to be the fate of core cities in America.

Who could have conceived twenty-five years ago that the great metropolis of New York would today be collapsing without real hope of averting an ultimate collapse? While much pro and con has appeared in the news about the city’s dire financial straits, the true insoluble problem is that the former mecca is sharing the fate of American cities generally.

Consider that in 1950 New York’s white population comprised 87% of the total, blacks 9%, Hispanic (meaning Puerto Ricans) 3%, and “other” too negligible to classify. By 1970 the white population was 63% and declining, the black up to 20%, Hispanic to 15% and “other” 2%.

In the more than 1,000,000 whites who left New York for the suburbs or more distant places, the majority were
middle-class with some economic upper class and some working class in skilled employment. Of the 2 and 3/4 million black and Hispanic people, few possess the skills required for economic self-sufficiency, bringing a permanent welfare population and habits of crime which make New York a dangerous city.

It is difficult to imagine how this trend could be reversed, especially since during the five-year period from 1965-1970 every state in the nation drew more people from New York than it sent to the city. Virginia, ninth from the top in receiving fugitives from New York with 21,218 (although far below third place Florida with 124,000, and fourth place California with 81,654), sent to New York only 12,346.

To repeat: this tells less about New York than it does about the changing habits of Americans in relation to cities. Time and circumstance happen to all cities. Who can remember that at the turn of the century St. Joseph, Scranton and Fall River enjoyed claims to metropolitan status?

In general I feel that Albert Hacker is right in his book, specifically on New York, but also on American cities, when he writes: “Cities are creatures of history . . . Events have a momentum of their own. The power to plan, let alone encourage, is small when set against unforeseen circumstances which move people and shape societies. Every age sees attempts to breathe new life into declining capitals.”

If one accepts this summation, it is inevitable to conclude: if New York, America’s showcase to the world, goes, can other cities be far behind? Obviously this conclusion was in the minds of the many persons who resisted Federal aid to New York on the grounds that it established a baleful precedent of bailing out other cities. Of course, they’re completely right. Further, I should guess that any large sums of Federal money poured into decaying cities are likely to be as wasted as the billions poured into Vietnam and other faraway places.

Yet, to repeat again, nothing is solidly predictable among a restless, rootless people who have yet to learn that it is not always possible to control circumstances. We should have learned during the past few decades that everything which Americans propose does not come out according to plan. With this in mind, I am less than hopeful that a new and flourishing convention center will necessarily revitalize an area of the central city which sadly needs it.

Yet, I will gladly concede that, for those of us who remember the old Rich-
mond, so much of the flavor of the spirit of place has been lost or experienced a character change that we might well be unable to envision real improvements which, to us, would not be out of character. For, where cities like individuals are subject to the unpredictability of unforeseen circumstances,” who is to say that the proposed project will not transform downtown Richmond into a place so new and vital that even denizens from the farthest reaches of the counties will reverse their habits and be drawn to the urban delights?

For the old city and for all old cities, I fervently hope (despite reluctantly held reservations) that the imponderables of social forces will move in their unforeseen ways for the benefit of downtown Richmond—and without further erosion of the physical character of the city.

To that end I would wish that the architects will spare us more of the drab slabs of buildings which make so many American cities alike in their cheerless anonymity.

Since this project will be privately financed, I would even wish (in the realm of fancy) that the directors of the city's fate might be stimulated to develop the investments of private capital in further revitalizing projects which, by increasing the cash flow, would permit the budgets-makers to consider some other means of revenue besides raising the real estate taxes of homeowners.

As it is now, on our block where more than 90% of the houses have been completely restored—with the porches removed and handsome facades rising above carefully tended greenery and brick work—real estate taxes have tripled. Half a dozen of the owner-occupants are old settlers, here for fifty years or more, who hope to live out their days in a neighborhood which has risen phoenix-like from a succession of convulsive changes. (One of these is now planning to give up the struggle against rising taxes and maintenance costs.)

Most of the other owner-occupied houses have been restored by young singles or young married couples, in their thirties. Some of these people have been speculative transients, restoring houses to get in on a rising market and then selling. But what we do not have on the block any more are middle-aged people. To that extent, our block fits into the demographic charts of most cities, whose populations are dominated by the old and the young.

As the old die off or, being persons on fixed incomes, give up the struggles against rising costs as has my neighbor, there will be no class of veteran city-dwellers to take their place. Nothing that happens in downtown Richmond can replace this loss of middle-income Richmonders to the city, any more than the 1,000,000 plus loss of middle-income whites could be reversed in New York, except possibly an action which will sufficiently increase revenues to end the reliance on the goose of real estate taxes.

But, truthfully, even more than those reservations I hold about the benefits from the proposed project to downtown Richmond, I feel that hope for actions to remove dependence on real estate taxes is a fantasy. There is nothing in the recent history of our local government, any more than there is many other local governments or the Federal government, to indicate correlative action to implement a broadly programmed design.

With all the cash that might be brought in by tourists and conventions, ultimately the financial health and character of a city depends upon its natives. Look at New York, once the nation's number one tourist and convention attraction.

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