THE VIRGINIA RECORD MAGAZINE

THE VIRGINIA ARCHITECT SECTION

MAY 1976
Look out for our roots

Underground phone cables. But it's hard to know where they are. Or aren't. And if you're digging, you could accidentally cut some. Then everything stops. A lot of phone service. And your crew.

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No, we're not going out of business. In fact, we still have the same skilled people. We still make the dependable Air-Loc. And we're still the best there is at designing and installing dust control systems.

But we've grown. We've just completed a 28,000 Sq. Ft. expansion of our facilities. The elbows we make these days are better than ever. Bigger, too. And we're now adding a complete line of component parts in order to improve our service.

And because of all this, we've adopted a new image. And a new name to go with it.

Which means that, although you won't see any more ads from Koger & Wade, you will see plenty of ads from us.

So remember: for anything to do with air pollution control systems, Air-Locs and air system component parts, keep on calling us.

But call us by our new name. Which is:

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ON OUR COVER is the Barret House, built in 1844. Owned by Miss Mary Winfield Scott it is the headquarters of the Virginia Society AIA and the Richmond Symphony. For more detailed information see page 9 of this issue. Cover photograph by Paul Huffman.

MAY 1976
25th Anniversary

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A COUPLE OF SURVEYS, the results of which were published in newspapers, indicated that from coast to coast members of the rebellious generation of the 1960s were having their problems in 1976. To some of the men and women, who are now reaching thirty, the problems are related primarily to work: either they cannot get “meaningful” work, that for which they prepared or to which they aspired, or more simply could get no work at all. To others, the problems were more complicated, involved with their personal psychological states. So far as I know, little attention was paid to these surveys. Perhaps little would have been paid in any year, as such studies of human beings lack the tumultuousness to arouse the interest of most Americans. But in this year, the public was in thrall to the primary elections, and most of the pundits devoted the bulk of their attention to the chances of the candidates in the various primaries. Sometimes it seemed like reading about a horse race — Smiling Boy is in first. Big Face is half a length behind, Desert Man is coming up strong on the outside and the rest of the field is strung out behind. If there was bookmaking on each primary, there would have been payoffs on long shots and sure things and all shades of contenders between, enough to keep almost anybody’s mind off more serious things.

As far as that goes, one could not be sure how seriously to regard the findings about those of the ’60s generation who now feel themselves displaced. The question in the findings of such surveys is whether they reflect matters of merely transient interest or significant subject matter that indicates consequential future trends in the national structure. Since these findings derive from the disruptions of the ’60s, I believe the dislocations they revealed most definitely point to permanent trends in the national society. For the obviously tumultuous ’60s disruptions — such as student riots at universities and black riots in the cities — were symptoms of deep-seated upheavals in the structure of the United States.

When the tumult and the shouting passed, what seemed largely to have been ignored was that these temporary disturbances were symptoms of adjustment to enormous changes. Of course, the apparent changes were commented upon voluminously. We all knew, and tried to take in, the unprecedented scale of the population growth — 140,000,000 to 200,000,000 — in the bare quarter-century from end of World War II to 1970. We read of 25 million people leaving the farm for the cities in the same period, while cities actually suffered a slight decline in population, as with blacks occupying large parts of the central cities, the white population increased by more than 20% in the suburbs.

Along with this demographic transformation, we learn that we are entering the post-industrial age. With 65% of the labor force engaged in services by 1970, there is a shift from the United States being predominantly goods-producing (Continued on page 63)
Too many floors have all the warmth of your local bus station. Mid-State's new quarry pavers can change all that.

When we started making "Carolina Colony" quarry pavers from rich, red North Carolina clay, we knew we had something great.

For here was a new, old-looking paver with a matte texture that could take the place of those bland, sterile tiles you find on so many floors in public places. The picture above shows one application of these new flashed red tiles at the Technical Institute of Alamance.

But you have to see a "Carolina Colony" floor in person to really appreciate its hand-crafted look. And you can see one in Pitty Pat's Restaurant in Atlanta, at a Hungry Bull fast-food chain restaurant, or the Candy Kitchen in the Land of Oz. Now just because these famous places used "Carolina Colony" doesn't mean it's expensive.

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THE BARRET HOUSE

• In the fall of 1975, the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects leased the historic Barret House at 15 South Fifth Street in downtown Richmond as its headquarters.

On January 1, 1976, the Virginia Chapter transferred its lease to the newly formed Virginia Society of Architects as the headquarters for the AIA in Virginia. The Society is composed of the components of the Virginia Chapter located in the Tidewater, Southwest and Richmond Metropolitan areas and the Northern Virginian Chapter, newly formed from the Washington Metropolitan Chapter.

Together with its sub-lessee, The Richmond Symphony, the Society will endeavor in cooperation with the owner of the Barret House, long-time preservationist, Miss Mary Wingfield Scott, to maintain through its occupancy this fine example of a great mid-nineteenth century townhouse.

Prior to the AIA occupying the building, Miss Scott, in the tradition which she has become known for, had extensive repair and maintenance work accomplished on the exterior and the Society did likewise to the interior of the house. Since 1936 when she and Mrs. John H. Bocock purchased the house which was scheduled to be demolished for its building materials, Miss Scott has expended considerable funds and effort, as she has for many other structures, in seeing that the house has been maintained in prime condition for the benefit of future generations.

Built in 1844, the Barret House, according to Miss Scott in her book "Houses of Old Richmond," occupies land which was part of a well-known, but long-since demolished estate, "Moldavia." William Barret, the original owner, was the son of a Mayor of Richmond, who was considered to be one of the wealthiest men in the city. Mr. Barret lived alone for years with his nephew and an elderly body-servant and was known to seldom venture from the house. In 1871, at a great age, he set fire to himself while smoking and was fatally burned to death.

Miss Scott further relates that the house was sold to a Captain David N. Walker who commanded Otey's Battery in the siege of Petersburg and that in 1876 the house was rented to the Vicomte de Sibour, French consul in Richmond, and that "The Vicomte had one (only?) special talent - that of dressing a pheasant with all the feathers on! He and his wife (who had been a Miss Johnson of Connecticut) were both very homely. When some trouble-maker revealed to Madame de Sibour that her husband had been kissing the French maid, her reply was, 'I don't care whom he kisses provided he doesn't kiss me!'"

 Sold again in 1882, the house changed hands a number of times until it was finally sold to a company which intended to erect a garage on the site but according to Miss Scott this act was thwarted by the depression of 1929 and, as previously noted above, the property finally rested safely in the hands of Miss Scott and Mrs. Bocock in the spring of 1936. Since that time Miss Scott has purchased sole interest in the house.

The house can best be described by again referring to Miss Scott's fine book on "Houses of Old Richmond." "In a way, the Barret house is the most perfect of the mansions built in the forties. It is less heavy than the Branch-Glasgow or the Dunlop houses, less pretentious than the Nolting house, though the back porch lacks the magnificence of either of the last two. The woodwork is less beautiful than that of the Bransford house, but the arrangement of the rooms with a wide hall in the middle is much more impressive. The really peerless feature of the interior is the stairway, a magnificent sweep, modeled on that of the Wickham house, without the palette feature. Both handrail and balusters are mahogany. The mantels are marble, those in the two southern rooms white, very simple and dignified. That in the small room on the northwest is of yellowish marble to harmonize with the painted walls. When the paper was scraped off, the rooms downstairs were found to have been all painted. Only this one and the hall were sufficiently well preserved to restore. The walls of the hall were marbleized; the ceiling of the northwest room was painted in a delicate design of leaves.

"Outside, the house has the rare distinction of a commanding situation on the brow of a steep hill. It has two triple windows and is stuccoed. The iron fence, with pineapple posts, and the graceful little guard rail on either side of the front porch would seem to be contemporary with the house. Like everything else about it, they are harmonious and dignified, without a trace of pretentiousness. In these respects, it is truly Greek in spirit."
Left to right: Mrs. Bliley and Richmond Mayor Thomas J. Bliley, Jr. with Mrs. Cox and Virginia Society AIA President Frederic H. Cox, Jr.
Left to right: Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. John N. Dalton and Virginia Society, AIA, President-Designate E. Bradford Tazewell, Jr. and Mrs. Tazewell.

Left to right: Kenneth G. MclIlroy, Past President, Virginia Chapter, AIA, and Mrs. MclIlroy chat with Attorney General Andrew P. Miller and Mrs. Miller.

HELD AT OLD CITY HALL

RICHMOND — FEBRUARY 5, 1976

to tell the Virginia Story

MAY 1976

PAGE ELEVEN
There are larger steel fabricators. (But not many of them!)

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

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2100 8th Ave. N., Bessemer, Ala.
The Joint Cooperative Committee is composed of: Virginia Chapter, The American Institute of Architects; Virginia Branch, Associated General Contractors of America, Inc.; Consulting Engineers Council of Virginia, Inc.; and The Virginia Society of Professional Engineers. These organizations have joined in presenting to the business community of Virginia, the Construction Industry Guidelines which their agencies have adopted.

This publication is offered to provide the various segments of the building industry with logical solutions to industry related problems in the form of guidelines which clearly delineate the functions, duties, and expected performance levels to which those in the building industry should adhere in order that all segments can work harmoniously, efficiently and cooperatively. They can also serve to acquaint a prospective owner with what is considered to be fair and equitable practices in the construction process.

The guidelines set forth herein are not intended to supplant the responsibilities of contracting parties: nor do they preclude adjustments in order to safeguard or control a given contract: for in the final essence these conditions must be established to suit the individual needs of each project as set forth in documents for that specific contract.

These recommendations have made reference to various AIA documents and forms, since they are widely accepted throughout the Construction Industry and are generally available in most localities. Similar documents and forms sponsored by other technical and engineering societies may be used when they are deemed to better serve the objectives of the Contracting Parties.

Throughout the year of 1976 the guidelines in their entirety will be presented to the Virginia business community. It is our hope that they will be beneficial to all who peruse them.

In this edition of the Virginia Record we present for your information the Construction Industry Guidelines on: (9) Substitutions; (10) Project Record Documents; and (11) Application for Payment and Sworn Statement.
substitutions

The construction industry needs to be generally aware that substitutions proposed by bidders and contractors unduly disrupt the normal bidding and construction processes. Too often the valuable time and effort of key personnel are wasted in the consideration of such requests which are originated by the proposer solely for his financial benefit. Two factors should be kept in mind before proposing a substitution. First, there may be several perfectly valid but undisclosed reasons why the selection or specification was established as it was in the first place. Second, and in any case, time and effort will be required for the architect/engineer's and owner's investigation of the proposed substitution, for which the personnel must be paid, and during which the work and other necessary activities may be delayed.

The claim is often made that all attempts to limit the consideration of substitutions result in a stifling of competition and loss of economy to the owner. Perhaps this argument would be valid if the efforts of everyone concerned with the problem were without cost, and if economics were the only interest of each owner. Everyone knows the situation is not this simple, and yet reasonable competition leading to economy is an important consideration for almost every owner. The principles following are suggested in order to limit substitutions and yet maintain competition and economy.

In the specifications:
State precisely what is to be provided by the contractor; preferably by use of trade names only. In any case, clarity is essential — a vague specification serves to encourage, not limit, substitution requests.

During bidding:
Where products or manufacturers are named, it is recommended that one or more of the following procedures be used to permit the consideration of other products during the bidding period and/or during the period prior to award.
Consider any requests received from prime bidders up to 10 days before the bid opening. Issue addenda to all bidders, not less than 7 days prior to bid opening, adding any new acceptable names.

Require that base bids comply strictly with specifications, with an alternate proposal form submitted at the same time to indicate any proposed substitutions (not considered in selecting low bidder, but before award).

Prior to award:
When the successful bidder has been selected, allow a limited period of time to submit any requests for substitutions.

After award:
The architect/engineer should not consider substitutions except under one or more of the following conditions:
- Required for compliance with final interpretation of code requirements or insurance regulations;
- Unavailability of specified products, through no fault of the contractor;
- Subsequent information discloses inability of specified products to perform properly or to fit in designated space;
- Manufacturer/fabricator refusal to certify or guarantee performance of specified product as required;
- When it is clearly seen, in the judgment of the architect/engineer, that a substitution would be substantially to the owner's best interests, in terms of cost, time, or other considerations.

Submission of substitutions:
A substitution request should be timely and be accompanied by adequate technical and cost data. The architect/engineer should be under no obligation to consider untimely or inadequately documented or exploratory submission.

It is recommended that the preparation and enforcement of contract documents incorporate the above principles, which are believed to be in the best interest of the construction industry.
project record documents

It is recommended that an owner acquire a complete record set of the latest data showing how his building or project was constructed including all changes made in the field. A comprehensive collection of project record documents would include the following:

A. Architect/engineer furnished documents consisting of drawings and specifications including all contract change order revisions;

B. Approved manufacturers' drawings and brochures, approved fabricators' shop drawings, installing contractors' approved drawings, operating and maintenance instructions and field coordination drawings;

C. Field record drawings, as explained below.

If the above recommendation is followed, the owner will have a project record to suit his purpose not only for correct and economical operation and maintenance of the project, but also as an invaluable aid in planning for alterations or additions in the future.

FIELD RECORD DRAWINGS:

In order to assure that changes in the field are incorporated into the project record documents, the architect/engineer must consult with the owner and include the specific instructions in the construction contract bidding documents. The field record should include significant departures from the installing contractor's drawings or the architect/engineer drawings and show exact locations of underground piping and wiring as well as permanently concealed work as designated. It is not adequate for the architect/engineer to briefly state that "As-Built," drawings are required and it is recommended that this term is obsolete and should be discontinued because of its ambiguity.

There are two ways to incorporate field changes into the project record documents. In the event the architect/engineer has required the installing contractor to prepare his own drawings, the logical method is to require the installing contractor to submit revised drawings at the close of the job incorporating all of the deviations from his originally approved drawings and in addition, recording the exact location of permanently concealed work.

If the installing contractor does not prepare his own drawings, but follows the architect/engineer drawings, then the architect/engineer should furnish a set of drawings to him for use in the field for the purpose of recording deviations from the architect/engineer drawings as well as recording the exact location of permanently concealed work. In this case, the installing contractor would return the architect/engineer drawings at the completion of the job with complete record notes, in colored pencil, and the owner can decide whether he wants to engage the services of the architect/engineer to revise his drawings accordingly.
application for payment and sworn statement

A contractor makes application to the owner for payment due him either on his own form or one prepared by the architect/engineer or owner. In states that have lien laws, he must also submit to the owner a sworn statement that gives the names of all those who are furnishing materials and/or labor for the project and the cost of same together with the amount due and to become due to each of them. Since the data supplied on these separate papers is largely repetitive, it has been quite common for the architect/engineer or owner to require that only a sworn statement form be prepared.

The appropriate forms of the AIA are recommended for this purpose. A copy of the Application and Certificate for Payment, AIA Document G702 is included on the facing page.
### Application and Certificate for Payment

**Date:**

In accordance with the Contract and this Application for Payment, the Contractor is entitled to payment in the amount shown above.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CURRENT PAYMENT DUE</th>
<th>LESS PREVIOUS CERTIFICATES FOR PAYMENT</th>
<th>TOTAL EARNED LESS RETAINAGE</th>
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<tr>
<td>$…….……………</td>
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NET CHANGE BY CHANGE ORDERS

$…….……………

TOTAL

$…….……………

Original Contract Sum

The present status of the account for this Contract is as follows:

**Completion Status:** None as per contract C702A. Application is made for payment as shown below in connection with the Contract.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERIOD FROM</th>
<th>APPLICATION NO.</th>
<th>APPLICATION DATE</th>
<th>CONTRACT FOR</th>
<th>CONTRACTOR</th>
<th>ARCHITECT</th>
<th>PROJECT NO.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

To (Owner):

**NAME, ADDRESS:**

PROJ. C702A

![Application and Certificate for Payment](image-url)
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PAGE EIGHTEEN
VIRGINIA RECORD
Founded 1878
In Prince William County, two virtually identical schools — Muriel Humphrey in Woodbridge and Didlake in Manassas Park — serve the educational needs of the county’s physically and mentally handicapped children and adults.

Why virtually identical? To save money. The county’s Mental Health and Mental Retardation Services Board wanted schools in both the eastern and western parts of the county. Both were to serve 60 to 80 persons with handicaps ranging from profound retardation to speech handicaps; the program called for classrooms, therapy rooms, kitchen facilities, offices, and multi-purpose spaces in each building.

With requirements so similar, the architects reasoned it made financial sense to keep the buildings similar:
Similar in size—14,620 s.f. in one case, 15,128 in the other; similar in plan —
administrative offices located on one
side of both buildings to allow flexibility
on the other side for classrooms and
group activities; similar in construction —
slab on grade, steel frame con­
struction with cinder block and stucco
exteriors and metal stud and gypsum
board interiors, carpeted.

And in fact, as completed, the
buildings are indeed look-alikes — dif­
fering only slightly to accommodate dif­
ference in the sites.

The needs of clients and users were
the foremost consideration in the design
of the schools.

Barrier free design was of course a
prime consideration, with graded
ramps in the parking areas, wide doors
that swing in both directions, low toilets
and drinking fountains among the
features that accommodate the special
needs of the physically handicapped.

Safety was another prime con­
sideration. All windows are plexiglass,
so children with uncertain equilibrium
won’t be hurt if they fall against the
windows. Each exterior classroom has
direct access to the outside; interior
classrooms are only a short distance
from the exits, so that people with
varying degrees of mobility will be able
to reach exits quickly in emergencies.

Rooms are free of protruding objects to
help protect users from injury, and the
buildings’ sprinkling systems exceed
the requirements of the county’s strict
fire prevention code.

Didlak and Humphrey Schools use
the team-teaching approach to
education and stress a low pupil-
teacher ratio, so the 12 classrooms in
each building are designed for small
groups. Demountable partitions allow
easy adaptation of space for changing
classroom activities.

Other user-centered features: par­
titions at adult eye level to give staff
members a clear view of children in
corridors; full height windows in ex­
terior classrooms and conference rooms
to give a good view of the outdoors;
toilets and drinking fountains in close
proximity to classrooms; apartment-
like living rooms and kitchens to
provide training areas in a simulated
home environment.

Because mentally retarded people like
to be sheltered and somewhat enclosed,
outside exits — which double as ac­
tivities areas — have protected en­
closures. Bright colors are used on in­
terior walls. Outdoor recreation spaces
for track and kickball and sandboxes
and nursery equipment are provided.
The parking areas accommodate 50 to
60 cars.

Gateway Construction Corp. of
Gaithersburg, Maryland was general
contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Arlington firms were: Arlington
Woodworking, millwork; and Perrin &
Martin, Inc., roofing.

Alexandria firms were: Becker Elec­
tric Co., Inc., electric work; Marty’s
Floor Covering, Co., Inc., carpet; and
Giganti Co., flagpole.

Vienna firms were: Paul L. Booze,
Inc., drainage structures and
plumbing; and, Wilmar Contractors,
Inc., painting and caulking.

Springfield firms were: Virginia Con­
crete, ready mixed concrete; Fires
Beall & Sharp, hardware & toilet ac­
tessories; Capital Sprinkler, sprinkler
system; and, Air Comfort of Maryland,
Inc., HVAC.

Manassas firms were: Arlington Iron
Works, Inc., structural and
miscellaneous steel; General Paving
Corp., asphalt paving; and, A-1 Glass
Co., Inc., glass & glazing.

Merrifield firms were: Arlington In­
sulation Corp., insulation; and,
Southern Floors & Acoustics, Inc.,
acoustical ceiling.

Others were: Dodd Brothers, Inc.,
Falls Church, plaster/drywall &
finestone; Fairland Excavating Co.,
Gaithersburg, Md., excavation;
Econopest, Glendale, Md., soil treat­
ment; Brunati & Associates, Greenbelt,
Md., hollow metal doors; Bowie Steel,
Bowie, Md., reinforcing steel; Hope’s
Windows, Silver Spring, Md., metal
windows; Standard Art, Marble & Tile
Co., Inc., Landover, Md., tile; Capital
Inspection & Recharge Service, Rock­
ville, Md., fire extinguishers; and, Klon
Row, Washington, D. C., toilet par­
titions.
to tell the Virginia Story

MAY 1976

PAGE TWENTY-ONE
The Chrysler Museum's new wing includes a new main entrance at left. In addition, the grounds around the new wing are being used to display works of various sculptors. In the foreground is "Big Six" by Tony Rosenthal. Mounted on the new wing itself is "Warrior" by Antoine Bourdelle.

Space for one of several planting areas is provided at the northeast corner of the new wing. Shatterproof tempered glass will draw the greenery visually into the interior. The building is mounted on a stylobate sheathed in a textured limestone finish.

The Chrysler Museum at Norfolk greatly expanded its exhibit space and moved its main entrance when its new wing opened in February. Formerly the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences, the Museum was renamed in 1971 when Walter P. Chrysler, Jr. moved his art works and collections to Norfolk. In addition to the art properties given to the Museum, many others which have remained in Mr. Chrysler's personal collection are on extended loan with the intent that they will become a part of the Museum's permanent holdings sometime in the future. The new wing is the fulfillment of an agreement reached between the City of Norfolk and Mr. Chrysler when the multi-million dollar collection came to Norfolk.

Construction on this new wing began in July 1974, and was completed in February 1976. The architectural task included creating a new main entrance and at the same time tying in new construction with the original Italianate Style in limestone and a latter addition in limestone and brick. The new addition was designed not as a replica of
the existing, but to harmonize with and complement a former style now too costly to duplicate. The wing’s exterior is faced with architectural precast concrete panels to match the original limestone material.

Containing a total of 25,000 square feet (compared with an existing 53,000) the new wing will house 20 new galleries for the collection, nine on the first floor and eleven on the second, a new and enlarged Museum Shop, and Administrative Offices. Additionally, a large storage facility is being provided on the second floor with an oversized freight elevator to transport larger objects.

The new wing employs the concept of flexible lighting developed for the renovated galleries in the existing building. The lighting source is concealed behind lenses in the ceiling. These lenses are removable so that the fixtures may be adjusted to totally illuminate a given work of art. In fact, whole walls can be washed in light. Furthermore, the walls are painted with a neutral off-white color containing a sand additive which produces a light texture, thereby minimizing glare. As an added element, acoustical floor covering is used throughout the new galleries to eliminate distracting noises that might be otherwise audible. The second floor galleries have high ceilings that can accommodate large works.

The new main entrance, which faces the intersection of Olney Road and Virginia Beach Boulevard, leads immediately to a gallery for new acquisitions. At the end of this gallery is the reception and information desk. From there visitors may enter the galleries of the new wing to the right or the auditorium to the left. For security reasons, either the galleries or the auditorium may be closed off when not in use without restricting access to the other areas.

To the right of the accession gallery near the reception desk is the new Museum Shop. Olive Emslie, a store planning consultant from New York, has assisted in the design of the shop’s layout, displays and sales area. In addition, the new location of the shop makes it more accessible, especially for patrons visiting the shop only. Thus its merchandising effectiveness and sales volume should improve greatly.

The relocation of the Administrative Offices to the new wing will free an area for the Museum’s library in the Houston Wing. A tower storage area will be utilized for the library’s expansion and growth.

The problems of the handicapped have been very much a part of the design of the facility with convenient parking at the main entrance, an easy 7’ - 0” wide ramp into the building, lowered drinking fountains and special toilet accommodations.

The building itself is mounted on a stylobate, or podium, sheathed in a textured limestone finish which further unifies the new wing with the existing structure. This podium accommodates several small planting areas adjacent to the building. Shatterproof tempered glass draws these green vistas visually into the new wing, providing a pleasing intrusion into the interior.

City plans for extensive reworking and enlarging of the site will enhance the Museum’s exterior appearance. The section of Virginia Beach Boulevard on the south side is to be closed and the landscaping and planting on Olney Road is to be extended.

Of course the major purpose of the new wing is to provide the Museum with badly needed exhibit space. And this space was put to use immediately. At its opening, all the new galleries were used for a special exhibition of American paintings commemorating the bicentennial.

E. T. Gresham Co., Inc. of Norfolk was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work, excavating, carpentry and a portion of the millwork.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Norfolk firms unless noted)


Also, K & P Construction, Portsmouth, caulking; Roof Engineering Corp., waterproofing, built-up roof & roof insulation; Davenport Insulation, Inc., Va. Beach, wall insulation; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., glass, glazing contractor, windows, window wall & storefront; Door Engineering Corp., metal doors & frames, hardware supplier & specialties; Febre & Co. of Norfolk, Inc., plaster/gypsum board contractor; and, Ajax Co., Inc., ceramic tile & resilient tile.

And, Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical treatment; Tyree’s Rug Service, Inc., Va. Beach, carpet; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., painting contractor/supplier, wall covering & sprayed-on fireproofing on structural system; L. F. Chiselbrook, elevators; K & L Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing contractor; C & P Air Conditioning Corp., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; E. H. Ives Corp., electrical contractor; Southern Kinetics Co., sound isolation on roof under heating and air conditioning units; and, Palmer Cherry, Portsmouth, finish work on concrete surfaces.
THE GENERAL Aviation Division of Piedmont Aviation, Inc., held ground breaking ceremonies at Roanoke's Woodrum Field on January 15, 1976. The occasion marked the visible start of a $1 million investment by Piedmont in its general aviation operation at Roanoke. Piedmont has had a general aviation business in Roanoke since 1958.

More than $700,000 of the investment will be for facilities, including a general aviation terminal building, service and storage hangars. The project is scheduled for completion this fall. Early in 1975, the Roanoke City Council selected Piedmont as the fixed base
operator at Woodrum Field under a 25-year contract with the city.

Piedmont’s General Aviation Division, which has offered maintenance and parts sales and service at the airport, will expand its operations with the new buildings. In addition to the current activities, Piedmont Aviation will offer air taxi and charter service, flight training, fuel sales, avionics services, as well as Beech aircraft sales and maintenance.

Overall project coordination will be provided by The Design/Build Team, Ltd., of Roanoke. Days Construction Co., Inc. of Salem is general contractor and is handling sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping and landscaping work, foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, masonry work, steel erection, carpentry, waterproofing, caulking, roof and wall insulation, painting, wall covering and specialties.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Other firms from Salem are: Thomas Brothers, Inc., excavating; L. H. Sawyer Paving Co., Inc., paving contractor; Salem Ready Mix Concrete, Inc., concrete supplier; Landmark Lumber & Supply, Inc., mortar; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., steel joists; Timber Truss Co., Inc., structural wood & wood doors; Marion Glass & Aluminum, Inc., glass, glazing contractor, windows, window wall, & storefront; and, Acoustical Services, Inc., acoustical treatment, resilient tile, plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor.

Roanoke firms are: Webster Brick Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Structural Steel Co., Inc., steel supplier, steel grating, miscellaneous metals & handrails; Bud Weaver Heating & A/C, sheet metal & ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., metal doors & frames and hardware supplier; Feather Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile; PPG Industries, paint supplier/manufacturer; Warner Supply Corp., plumbing fixture supplier; Dickerson & Trent, Plumbing & Heating, plumbing/heating contractor; Williams Supply, Inc., lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; and, Newcomb Electric, Inc., electrical contractor.

Others are: Armco Steel Corp., Middletown, Ohio, steel roof deck and other roofing; Piedmont Fabricators, Winston-Salem, N. C., millwork, paneling & cabinets; Patcraft Mills, Dalton, Georgia, carpet; and, Fleming Steel Co., New Castle, Pennsylvania, aircraft hangar doors.

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THE DAILY INFLUX OF VISITORS from all over the world to the headquarters of the Association for Research and Enlightenment and the Edgar Cayce Foundation in Virginia Beach had steadily risen. Even though the existing facility housed the largest collection of researchable (parapsychological) material available, it had become woefully inadequate. Each passing week had made it clear that if the unique treasury of information were to serve its purpose, new facilities were mandatory.
In 1971, the Library Building Committee of the Association for Research and Enlightenment selected the architectural firm of Spector, Peake & Howell with the announcement that with "the tremendous growth of our membership and the steadily increasing flow of visitors, trying to cope with the overcrowded conditions of our existing library and research facilities presents a problem which only the dimensions and resources of a modern library can solve."

While the new building had come to be termed simply "the Library," it was far more than just that. It actually serves many purposes to the thousands of people who come to the A.R.E. from all over the world - educators, authors, medical personnel, theologians, students - to whom the library and other resources are available for study. The facilities accommodate the variety of research projects in the host of subjects encompassed by the collection housed here. The building is in fact a library, research center, conference center and visitor center.

The two-story building, completed in 1974, has a floor area of 20,000 square feet. The rooftop features an enclosed Meditation Room and an open air garden facing the Atlantic. The second floor houses the central library rooms along with the Edgar Cayce Foundation offices, the Readings Research department, a lounge, and a special vault for the original documents.

The first floor features two auditoriums, one seating 390 people (with a flexible floor plan permitting division into classrooms) and a mini-auditorium seating 126. The Book Room, a reception area, and the tape and projection room are also located on the first floor.

The building is steel framed and supported with spread footings on a compacted earth base 115 feet square by 3 feet 8 inches above grade and retained with a battered concrete wall. The base provides a 15 foot wide terrace completely surrounding the square structure with access from grade by ramps and steps. All of the exterior wall surfaces are finished with a tan exposed aggregate and all glazing is solar bronze.

Fox-Sadler Co., Inc. of Virginia Beach was the general contractor and handled foundations, concrete, carpentry, caulking and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Virginia Beach were: Ferrell Bros., Inc., excavating; Landscaping Specialties, sodding, seeding, landscaping & landscaping contractor; Warren Brothers Co., Div. of Ashland Oil, Inc., paving contractor; Sadler Materials Corp., concrete supplier; Guille Steel Products Co., Inc., steel joists & steel roof deck; Ceramic Tile of Florida, Inc., ceramic tile; and, M. L. Marshall Electrical Contractor, electrical contractor.


Others were: Solite Masonry Corp., Chesapeake, masonry supplier; and, F. Richard Wilton Jr., Inc., Richmond, stonework contractor, wall insulation, plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor.
Completed in July 1975, the Newberry Recreation Center includes a recreation and swimming pool complex, for a condominium community. Assembly and community rooms to be used year round for a variety of purposes, from bridge clubs to religious and "town" meetings, are incorporated into the design.

The 4.75 - 5 acre sloping site in Loudoun County is heavily wooded, with large (30-inch diameter) oak, hickory and tulip poplar - also varieties of laurel, rhododendron, holly and other smaller woods plants. There is rock immediately below surface, with large overtopping of rocks, boulders, etc. The objective was to maintain natural areas to the greatest extent possible, allowing for pedestrian and bicycle access and use of the facility by the entire community. Mass rock excavation was to be minimized.

To accomplish these objectives the building was located at the intersection of two site functions. The upper level relates to the upper recreation and wooded area; the lower level relates to the pool area, thus the facility becomes the natural meeting place for these functions. By its height above the entrance road, the center commands a view over the surrounding community and is visible and most impressive from the entrance to the complex. And, by perching the structure below the crown of the hill, massive rock excavation was avoided and the visual bulk reduced from the park (upper) side. The siting, orientation, concept and execution made this project more than just a recreational building—it has become a focus for the entire community.

The basement level is constructed of masonry to avoid maintenance problems related to heavy and unsupervised
use. The upper level is wood frame on precast concrete plank (required for fire separation). Open and flexible spaces were achieved through the use of long span wood truss joists. The simple shapes are covered with a cementitious coating tinted light beige to contrast with the heavy woods behind.

The Yeonas Company of Vienna was the general contractor.

Subcontractor and Suppliers

From Alexandria were: Better Termite & Pest Control, Inc., termite control; Dwyer Plumbing, Inc., appliance equipment, kitchen cabinets and tops; Chrysler Corp., Airtemp Div., heating and a/c equipment; Master Roofing & Siding, Inc., roofing; Sheet Metal Fabricator, Inc., heating and a/c installation; and, Campbell & Ferrar Nurseries, Inc., landscape—tree and shrubs.

From Vienna were: Herbert Bros., Inc., carpentry; Bill Buhl Electric, Inc., electrical; The Atkinson Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile; and, Vienna Glass Co., glass replacement.


From Maryland were: John A. Quinn, Inc., Rockville, plumbing; The Bethesda Asphalt & Bituminous Co., Rockville, waterproofing; Standard Supplies, Inc., Gaithersburg, steel; Structural Systems, Inc. (Truss Joist), Gaithersburg, trusses; Lamar & Wallace, Inc., Landover, millwork; Texon Co., Inc., Kensington, siding; Dennison Painting, Inc., Mechanicsville, painting and masonry coating; and, Metropolitan Industries, Inc., Edmonston, shades - rods and flooring - carpet.

Others were: Formigli Corp., Berlin, N. J., precast concrete; Taney Supply, stairs; Ward Comp. Systems, lumber/panels; Capitol Playground, community amenities; and, Chuck Wade, landscape - sod.
In an effort to fill a steadily growing need in the areas of short term and extended health care, a Richmond based development group, Phoenix Associates, has announced plans to open a new nursing home and senior citizen home in Tappahannock. The 27,000 square foot project, to be known as Tappahannock Manor, is now under construction on Marsh Road facing the Municipal Airport and is expected to be open in September of this year.

The $1,000,000 two-story structure boasts many features of a self-contained community, including 60 beds exclusively for nursing home patients, 39 beds for senior citizens, a spacious physical therapy facility, dietary services, fully equipped kitchen, indoor and outdoor recreational spaces, two lounges, two dining rooms, and on-site beauty and barber shop.

Patient safety is another important feature being planned for in this facility. The building itself is of masonry, fire-resistant construction with a sprinkler system and smoke detectors throughout. In addition, the building is equipped with a complete emergency lighting system and an on-site emergency generator. For the convenience and safety of individual residents, handrails have been provided in all hallways, as well as grab bars and assist bars in toilet and bath areas. The nursing home area will provide around-the-clock nursing care and supervision, while the home for senior citizens will be administered by a resident housemother.

Architect for the project is John W. Ryan, Jr., AIA, and General Contractor is Alexander Building Construction, Inc., both of Richmond.

Alexander Building Construction, Inc., the general contractor is handling foundations, carpentry and wall insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless noted)
Hawthorne Excavators, excavating; United Paving Co., Tappahannock, paving contractor; Essex Concrete, Tappahannock, concrete supplier; J. Carrington Burgess Masonry Contractor, Inc., masonry contractor; Holmes Steel Co., Inc., steel supplier, steel erection, steel joists, steel roof deck, other roof deck, steel grating & miscellaneous metal; H. Beckstoffer's Sons, Inc., millwork, paneling, cabinets & wood doors; Gayle S. Mann, Jr. & Co., Inc., waterproofing; and, Commercial Caulking Co., caulking.

Others are: Richmond Roofing Co., built-up roof, other roofing & roof insulation; Binswanger Glass Co., glass, glazing contractor & storefront; Architectural Hardware, Inc., metal frames & hardware supplier; Capitol Storm Door & Window Co., Inc., windows; Mid-Virginia Construction Co., gypsum board contractor; Oliva & Lazuri, Inc., ceramic tile; Crump Floor & Tile, Inc., acoustical treatment & resilient tile; J. E. Gathright, Highland Springs, paint supplier/manufacturer, painting contractor, special wall finish & wall covering; Virginia Elevator Co., Inc., elevators; Richmond Sprinkler Corp., sprinkler contractor; Reames & Moyer, Inc., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and, Advance Electric Co., electrical contractor.
Both the plan and physical form of these three 600-pupil elementary schools evolved directly from Chesterfield County's educational program. The modified open-plan schools are designed with the utmost flexibility to allow a wide variety in types of spaces and easy change in response to teaching changes. Outside, the buildings are as residential in feeling as possible to blend compatibly with the surrounding neighborhoods.

The plan features a large instructional area which is loosely divided into grade levels by demountable partitions. Fixed activity spaces used by various grade levels, such as amphitheaters, conference rooms, toilets and the kitchen surround the instructional area. These often contain special equipment and are fully enclosed to allow private seminars, movies, or the isolation of noisy activities. Wasteful, defined corridors were largely eliminated by opening the common spaces directly onto the open instructional area. The library enjoys continuous exposure to the students by virtue of its central location opening into the open circulation pattern. An auditorium provides a large indoor activity area with a stage and music center. This end of the building can be monitored from the general office and can be used after hours without opening the entire building.

In an age of progressive, continual evolution of educational philosophy, flexibility in building form is critical. Chesterfield's three schools boast a wide variety in types and sizes of spaces to accommodate the tremendous range of new and changing teaching needs. By use of demountable floor-to-ceiling partitions, the large instruction space can be changed from a single open room, to a grouping of loosely defined teaching areas (as currently used), to a series of enclosed classrooms. The roof structure, lighting, utilities, and ceiling are designed on a grid system to allow such a high degree of flexibility without major renovations.

The joint-venture team's interior design staff worked directly with the architectural staff in analyzing the schools' needs and integrating the fur-
nishings with the rest of the building. Colors and furnishings create a bright and playful atmosphere which says emphatically “Learning can be fun!”

The exterior form of each building is a direct expression of its interior organization. The fixed activity spaces are topped by shed roofs and are massed as a cluster of small forms around the lower instructional area. Articulation of the small teaching spaces creates an interesting play of light and shadow, and breaks the rather large building mass into more residentially scaled segments. Ceiling heights and outside overhangs combine with child-sized furnishings to give the buildings an appropriate scale for their young occupants. Brick, earth-tone colors, and surrounding tree buffers help quietly blend the schools with their surroundings.

Frank B. McAllister, Inc. of Richmond was general contractor for Greenfield Elementary School on Savoy Road; Walthall Construction Corp. of Colonial Heights was general contractor for C. C. Wells Elementary School on South Chester Road; and J. W. Enochs, Inc. of Hopewell was general contractor for Hopkins Road Elementary School on Hopkins Road.

**Subcontractors and Suppliers**

Greenfield Elementary School

(Richmond firms unless noted)


Also, J. B. Eurell Co., fiber roof deck; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork, cabinets & wood doors; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulkling; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc. roofing & sheet metal; H. H. Robertson Co., Washington, D.C., metal roof & wall panels; A. Bertozzi, Inc., wall insulation & gypsum board contractor; Binswanger Glass Co., glass & glazing contractor; Architectural Hardware, Inc., metal doors & frames, windows & hardware supplier; Stonnell-Sattenthaler, Inc., quarry tile; and, Manson & Utley, Inc., resilient tile.


Others were: Package Refuse Corp., Falls Church, compactor; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., fire extinguisher cabinets; Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc., soil poisoning; Berral-Jasper Fence Co., Washington, D.C., backstops; Virginia School Equipment Co., Inc., curtains & track; Steel Products, Inc., lockers; Schalow Manufacturing Co., Inc., Powhatan, chalk & tack boards; and, Universal Church, trash compactor; Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc., soil poisoning; and, Atlas Fence Co., Inc., Glen Allen, fence & backstops.

**Subcontractors & Suppliers**

C. C. Wells Elementary School

(Richmond firms unless noted)


Also, E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulkling; N. W. Martin & Brothers, Inc., built-up roof; H. H. Robertson Co., Washington, D.C., metal roofing; A. Bertozzi, Inc., wall insulation & gypsum board contractor; Binswanger Glass Co., glass & glazing contractor; Architectural Hardware, Inc., steel doors & frames, windows & hardware supplier; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., quarry tile; and, Manson & Utley, Inc., resilient tile.


Others were: Package Refuse Corp., Falls Church, compactor; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., fire extinguisher cabinets; Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc., soil poisoning; Berral-Jasper Fence Co., Washington, D.C., backstops; Virginia School Equipment Co., Inc., curtains & track; Steel Products, Inc., lockers; Schalow Manufacturing Co., Inc., Powhatan, chalk & tack boards; and, UniversalChurch, trash compactor; Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc., soil poisoning; and, Atlas Fence Co., Inc., Glen Allen, fence & backstops.
Window Cleaning Co., Inc., window cleaning.

**Subcontractors & Suppliers**

*Hopkins Road Elementary School*

(Richmond firms unless noted)


- Also, J. B. Eurell Co., fiber roof deck; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking; N. W. Martin & Brothers, Inc., built-up roof; H. H. Robertson Co., Washington, D. C., metal roofing; A. Bertozzi, Inc., wall insulation & gypsum board contractor; Binswanger Glass Co., glass & glazing contractor; Architectural Hardware, Inc., metal doors & frames, windows & hardware supplier; and, Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., quarry tile.


- Others were: Package Refuse Corp., Falls Church, compactor; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., fire extinguisher cabinets; Orkin Exterminating Co., Inc., soil poisoning; Berral-Jasper Fence Co., Washington, D. C., backstops; Virginia School Equipment Co., Inc., curtains & track; Steel Products Inc., lockers; Schalow Manufacturing Co., Inc., Powhatan, chalk & tack boards; and, Universal Window Cleaning Co., Inc., window cleaning.

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MAY 1976

PAGE THIRTY-SEVEN
ON SUNDAY, February 8, 1976, Franklin Heights Baptist Church dedicated their new Sanctuary. Thus concluded a most successful building program which began in November 1974, with a “Miracle Day” fundraising activity which initiated the project with more than $52,000 in contributions.

The church grounds are located in Franklin County adjacent to the Town of Rocky Mount. The site occupies a hilltop in Franklin Heights subdivision. In 1959 the church constructed its first building. In 1962 a Pastorium and Sunday School rooms were added. In 1965 a two-story structure housing Sanctuary and education facilities was completed.

The program, in addition to the main Sanctuary, includes a new lobby, choir room, counseling rooms, dressing rooms, a large coat room and toilet facilities. Also, certain areas of the existing building were remodeled.

The Sanctuary has received the most emphasis during project development. The church, in past building programs, had sought to accommodate their educational ministry. For this phase of expansion the primary goal was to insure the quality group worship facility which the membership has envisioned ever since their first gathering in a basement in 1958.

The main seating area will accommodate 500 persons, and a choir capacity of forty has been provided. A three unit apse window overlooks the Baptistry which is entered one story above the Sanctuary floor level. Dressing rooms and toilets are provided adjacent the Baptistry. A piano occupies one side of the Pulpit area. Opposite the piano is a new organ complete with reverberation chambers.

The Sanctuary structure is provided by laminated wood arches spanned over by textured wood decking. The floor is slab on grade covered with carpet. Acoustic control is accomplished through the use of perforated concrete masonry units and carpet wall covering. An audio control booth is located at the rear of the Auditorium. Air conditioning is provided throughout.

The new structure divides the site into two distinct areas. Open spaces accommodate the vehicular parking needs of the church. From each parking area a primary access is provided into the main lobby; entry from the south is through a brick arch located facing the street and entry from the north is through a courtyard which also serves to allow light into windows of the existing two-story education wing.

The exterior is dominated by brick and wood. The Sanctuary roof is covered by textured asphalt shingles while the portion connecting the new with the existing is enclosed with a built-up roof. A steeple is atop the Sanctuary, the upper spire is made of fiberglass and the base is constructed of wood supported by a metal frame.

The facility was constructed in eight months for a total cost including furnishings of $267,000.

Reverend J. Larry Holland, Church Pastor, presided over the opening services. Dr. Charles G. Fuller, noted Southwest Virginia Baptist theologian, delivered the dedication message.

Stanley W. Bowles Corp. of Martinsville was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete work, masonry work, carpentry, and wall and foundation insulation.
Subcontractors & Suppliers

Other Martinsville firms were: Martinsville Iron & Steel Co., Inc., reinforcing, steel supplier & miscellaneous metal; and, Martinsville Glass, glass, glazing contractor & window wall.

From Roanoke were: Fabricated Metals Industries, Inc., handrails; South Roanoke Lumber Co., millwork, cabinets, wood doors & windows; Cates Building Specialties, Inc., metal doors & frames; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., hardware supplier; Shields, Inc., plaster/gypsum board contractor & resilient tile; Discount Carpet Center, carpet; L. R. Brown, Jr., Painting Contractor, painting contractor & wall covering; and Noland Co., plumbing fixture / lighting fixture / electrical equipment supplier.

Others were: Montgomery's Nursery, Boones Mill, landscaping & landscaping contractor; Turner's Ready Mix, Inc., Rocky Mount, concrete supplier; Old Virginia Brick Co., Inc., Salem, masonry supplier; Flamingo, mortar; Koppers Co., Inc., Christiansburg, wood roof deck; Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc., Salem, built-up roof, other roofing, roof insulation & sheet metal; Craig Plumbing, Ridgeway, plumbing contractor; Hubbards Sheet Metal, Rocky Mount, heating / ventilating / air conditioning contractor; Jamison Electric, Boones Mill, electrical contractor; Glasstech Plastics, Inc., Roswell, Georgia, spire; Bowling United Industries, Inc., Danville, Baptistry; and, Drexel Furniture, Hickory, N. C., Sanctuary seating.
PRESENTLY UNDER CONSTRUCTION and scheduled for completion in August of this year is Virginia Beach’s newest neighborhood library. The 10,400 sq. ft. facility is being built at a cost of $375,000 with funding being provided by Federal Revenue Sharing.

The building is located on the site of a previous sewage lagoon. The unsuitable material was excavated and used to form an earth berm around the parking area to partially hide the cars and otherwise add interest to the flat site.

This contemporary facility is a radical departure from the traditional style of previous libraries in the city. The outcome is a design that best reflects the functional requirements for which it was intended, while utilizing the latest innovations in construction techniques and materials.

A systems approach was used in the design of the facility. Consideration had to be given to the need for large open spaces required for book stacks and seating. Another requirement that had to be considered was the need to provide areas that could be changed to meet future space requirements. These requirements were met...
through the selection of a fully integrated modern building system without the stereotype appearance of such buildings.

With the exception of exterior masonry bearing walls, the structural system, movable partitions, ceiling system, lighting, heating and air conditioning systems are integrally designed into a system called Space Grid manufactured by the Butler Manufacturing Company. The use of this system allows large open spaces, while providing flexibility in changing interior spaces to meet changing requirements. The use of standard components increases construction efficiency and reduces construction time, thereby reducing costs.

The extensive use of glass walls interrelates the exterior and interior environments of the building. The building is adjacent to a future city park which is heavily wooded. Glass enclosed reading areas have been provided where the readers will have the feeling of sitting in the forest, while still protected from weather.

Another innovative consideration was the use of a loose laid membrane roofing system. Rubber elastomeric sheets, 3/64 inch thick, are laid loose over 1 1/2 inches of loose laid insulation. The sheets are secured at the perimeter of the roof. Only three major splices are required to cover the entire roof surface, thus greatly reducing the probability of leaks. Gravel ballast is spread loose over the membrane. The roofing system can be installed much more efficiently than the conventional gravel and pitch built-up roof and should prove to be basically maintenance free over the life of the roof system.

In addition to receiving and processing centers, are areas designated for children, exhibits, reading, reference, micro-filming and crafts. An office, work room and lounge are provided for employee use. A small area in the children's library is set up for small "theatrical" productions with special lighting.

Book stacks will be arranged in a diagonal pattern for two reasons:
1. The staff will be able to have better control. They will be able to look down each aisle from the circulation desk.
2. With this arrangement, there will be light fixtures over each aisle, so the book titles can be easily read.

The interior design and selection of furnishings were closely coordinated to reflect the contemporary style of the building. Extensive use of color is being used to define each designated area.

There was a lot of emphasis placed on the coordinated graphic design. The carefully desinged signs will enable the people to locate the various sections in the library. A changeable sign system has been designed for the book stacks where the numbering sequence has to be changed often.

The Beach Building Corporation, Virginia Beach, was the general contractor and handled foundations, concrete and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Virginia Beach were: Variegated Construction Services, excavating, grading and soil treatment; Asphalt Roads & Materials Co., Inc., paving contractor; C. L. Pincus, Jr. & Co., steel erection; Fett Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Inc., membrane roofing and sheet metal; Architectural Products Co., metal doors & frames; Seaboard Paint & Supply, hardware supplier; Matthews Painting & Drywall, Inc., gypsum board contractor, painting contractor and paint supplier; Bennett Hooks, ceramic tile and resilient tile; Carpet Circus, carpet; and, Bay Harbour Trane Air Conditioning Co., heating, ventilating and air conditioning contractor.

Others were: Terminix, Norfolk, soil treatment; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, reinforcing; Stephenson Masonry, Inc., Norfolk, masonry contractor; Butler Manufacturing Co., Kansas City, Missouri, steel supplier, steel joists, steel roof deck, acoustical treatment and wall covering; Burton Lumber Corp., Chesapeake, millwork, cabinets and wood doors; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., Norfolk, glass, glazing contractor, window wall and storefront; Fuller O'Brien Paints, paint manufacturer; Kemp's Plumbing & Heating Corp., Norfolk, plumbing contractor; and Brooks Electric Co., Inc., Chesapeake, electrical contractor.
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VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
THE NEW VON CANON LIBRARY at Southern Seminary Junior College, completed in September 1974, serves as the major information and study center for approximately 300 students. The library is also available to citizens in the city of Buena Vista and the surrounding area. The main floor and mezzanine levels provide for 48,000 volumes and student seating for 115, including 35 individual study carrels.

The lower level, which has a separate entrance from the street, includes special study facilities such as talking rooms, seminar rooms, audio-visual facilities, typing spaces, a large room for supervised study and a student lounge area. Accommodations for an additional 70 students are provided.

The new building is adjacent to the main public entrance to the campus and its architectural style is intended to complement other campus buildings in close proximity. The library has been named in honor of an alumna of the College whose generosity made its construction possible.

J. S. Mathers, Inc. of Waynesboro was general contractor and handled found- (Continued on page 62)
RICHARD A. COMPTON AIA
OWNER/ARCHITECT/BUILDER
COMPTON RESIDENCE

Richard Compton is a young architect whose immediate professional dream has been the design and construction of a contemporary home in the woods for his family. That dream was realized between April 1974 and February 1975 when he constructed this 3,000 square foot home on three acres in Great Falls, Virginia.

At age 27, Mr. Compton found himself with a little real estate financing knowledge, a little money from a renovated townhouse, and a carpenter-father whose work had slowed greatly in the winter of 1974. Teaming up, he and his father performed a great many building tasks normally subcontracted. The elder Mr. Compton worked as the only full-time carpenter, craftsman, and laborer undertaking all the structural and finish carpentry including the oak floor. Richard Compton, assisting with the above part-time, engaged in the tasks of heating, cooling, plumbing, tile setting, and cabinetry. The only major subcontracts not attempted were electrical and drywall.

The home itself is designed to be as energy-efficient as possible. Extra thicknesses of insulation were added to the floors, walls, ceilings, and all supply and return ducts. All glass windows, doors, and skylights are insulating type. In addition, the design orients most rooms to the south and west for winter sun penetration, while shielding them in the summer with numerous deciduous trees which rise through a number of exterior decks.

To conserve the building budget and
still provide an exciting home. Mr. Compton concentrated the primary structural and spatial openness on the two-story "living room." Structural members supporting the roof are clearly expressed as they "slice" across the space apparently coming to "rest" on an upper balcony handrail. Two large, clear skylights also bathe the open interior with light on even the grayest of days.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Mullins Equipment Rental, Inc., Chantilly, excavating; Virginia Concrete Construction Co., Inc., Springfield, concrete contractor & concrete supplier; Cherrydale Cement Block, Herndon, masonry supplier; Arlington Iron Works, Inc., Manassas, steel supplier; Herndon Lumber, Herndon, structural wood & millwork; Pittcon Industries, Chantilly, Md., cabinets; Binnings Aluminum Products, Lexington, N. C., windows; Weaver Brothers Hardware, Washington, D. C., hardware supplier; Clarence McCloskey, Alexandria, painting contractor; Kenitex Coatings, Greensboro, N. C., special wall finish; W. V & M. Falls Church, plumbing fixture supplier; Dominion Electric, Arlington, lighting fixtures supplier & electrical equipment supplier; and Lambert Electric, Springfield, electrical contractor.
UNTIL RECENTLY, the conversion of older buildings to new and contemporary uses has not been attractive to owners or developers, yet in many instances, some of these old buildings have intrinsic values worth investigating.

Such was the situation at 2024 West Broad Street in Richmond, where a group of older buildings, dating back to the 1940s, were found to have potential for the needs of a growing business. Furthermore, this complex of structures, initially known as Hughes Motor Company, enclosed a volume of space that could not today be economically equaled. After evaluating the existing structures in terms of the owner's program requirements, the architects arrived at a scheme utilizing the basic sturdy construction in several of the existing building elements in conjunction with approximately 15,000 square feet of new construction, which provided a finished project of approximately 54,000 square feet of related commercial space.

With an absence of unity in the existing structures, in addition to the necessity to improve the thermal values and moisture protection capabilities of the wall and roof assemblies, a pallet of exterior finishes was selected to provide some degree of harmony of the new and old work. All new masonry work on the exterior of the building is of a buff, sand blasted, concrete masonry unit, incorporated into a 10" masonry cavity wall. Existing masonry walls were covered with a flexible sand finish coating over rigid insulation. Canopy and fascia finishes are of the same finish.

The design goal of the interior was to create a sales area conducive to housing a variety of changing marketing techniques surrounded by supporting areas of offices, contract sales, stock rooms, shipping and receiving areas. The second floor houses the bookkeeping offices, screen and glass shops and stock areas. Height limitations of the sales area necessitated exposing the existing concrete ceiling construction in the main sales area and therefore, concealment of the new HVAC, Electrical and Sprinkler Systems become impractical. Emphasis was placed on the ductwork by the introduction of a contrasting blue color to provide a sense of continuity and order.

While Pleasants Hardware represents somewhat of an adaptive re-use approach, it illustrates how in this given situation, an old building can be usefully re-integrated into the city's urban fabric.

Barker Construction Co., Inc., of Richmond, was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Richmond Firms)

Le Hy Paving Corp., paving contractor; Economy Concrete Contractors, Inc., concrete contractor; J. Carrington Burgess, Masonry Contractor, Inc., masonry contractor; Concrete Pipe & Products Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Browning Steel Co., structural steel; Szpara Engineering Corp., ornamental metals; Trus Joist Corp., structural wood; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking; and, R. Willison Roofing Co., built-up roof.

Also, J. S. Archer Co., Inc., metal doors & frames; PPG Industries, windows & storefront; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; A. Bertozzi, Inc., gypsum board contractor; Terminix Engineers, toxic treatment; C. B. Smith, resilient tile; Hodgman's, Inc., carpet; N. Chasen & Son, Inc., painting contractor; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., specialties; Talley Neon & Advertising Co., signs & graphics; Nicholson Sprinkler Corp., sprinkler contractor; Reams & Moyer, Inc., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and, Ben Collier Electrical Contractor, Inc., electrical equipment supplier/contractor.
Adaptable, flexible, expandable — those were the qualities of design and construction that rated highest on the client’s priorities list for the student center at Prince George’s Community College in Largo, Md.

To fulfill these requirements space in the center is planned to flow. Fixed corridors and long narrow spaces have been avoided. Folding walls and partitions make it possible for staff to combine two or more areas with little advance notice. The mechanical distribution system is zoned so that some portions of the building can be operated independently of others; conference and other “quiet areas” are separated from game, lounge, and other sound-producing areas; light intensity can be controlled with individually operated panels.

All these and many other features of the building have been planned to maximize flexibility and adaptability. Such elements become even more important when one considers the variety of the functions the building must serve today—and may be called upon to serve in the next 50 years.

The center is both a student and community center — citizen groups and local residents are invited to use it, in addition to students, faculty, staff, and guests. Today, the building’s 71,500 square feet house an information center, staff and student offices, spaces for the school newspaper and radio station, a dining room, a “rathskellar” snack bar, an auditorium with stage and sound equipment, a book store, lounge, study and game rooms, film and music rooms, and a large multi-purpose space for banquets and meetings.

Exterior walls are brick, with bronze glass windows. On one side the building is linked to a classroom building by a covered walkway; on the other, a second story bridge leads to another classroom building. A landscaped plaza in front of the building provides an outdoor meeting place for students and faculty.

All this was accomplished by VVKR, working through its Maryland office, at more than $750,000 under the state approved budget for the job. The savings were achieved by the informal application of value engineering techniques, in which nonessential design elements are eliminated in order to reduce costs.

The Davis Corp. of La Plata, Maryland was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Virginia were: John Snyder Co., Alexandria, reinforcing; United Materials & Services, Vienna, masonry supplier & mortar; Weldwood Plywood, Alexandria, paneling; Prospect Industries, Inc., McLean, waterproofing; Marty’s Floor Covering Co., Inc., Alexandria, resilient tile & carpet; and, Interstate Electric Supply Co., Fairfax, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier.

Maryland firms were: Fairland Excavating, Clinton, excavating; James F. Church, Oxon Hill, sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping & landscaping contractor; Snyder Co., Waldorf, paving
contractor; Charles County Concrete, Upper Marlboro, concrete supplier; Bonded Masonry, Inc., Clinton, masonry contractor & wall insulation; W & W Fabrication, Inc., La Plata, miscellaneous metal & handrails; Woodmount Products, Bethesda, caulking; Aclymat Corp., Landover, built-up roof, roof insulation & other roofing; Capitol Tile and Marble Co., Inc., Rockville, ceramic tile; Builder’s Hardware, Rockville, hardware supplier; John H. Hampshire, Inc., Baltimore, gypsum board contractor & acoustical treatment; Magnum Painting, Clinton, painting contractor; L. C. Smith, Clinton, paint supplier; Glidden, paint manufacturer; and Sanytile, wall covering; Automatic Sprinkler Corp. of America, Beltsville, sprinkler contractor; American Standard, Largo, plumbing fixture supplier; South Maryland Mechanical Contractor, Hughesville, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and, ElecCon Corp., Clinton, electrical contractor.

Others were: Howell Steel Service, Inc., Weldon, N.C., steel supplier & steel erection; Best Steel Products, Washington, D.C., steel joists & steel roof deck; Ivan C. Dutterer, Lancaster, Pa., cabinets & millwork; Colonial Sheet Metal, Washington, D.C., sheet metal; PPG Industries, Washington, D.C., glass, glazing contractor, windows, window wall & storefront; County Fire Doors, New York City, N.Y., metal doors & frames; and, Otis Elevator Co., Washington, D.C., elevators.
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PAGE FIFTY
VIRGINIA RECORD
Founded 1878
BYRON R. DICKSON, JR. — ARCHITECT

INDUSTRIAL FACILITY FOR BURROUGHS CORPORATION

SOWERS, RODES & WHITESCARVER, Consulting Engineer, Mechanical/Electrical
RICHARD L. WILLIAMS, Consulting Engineer, Structural
DAYS CONSTRUCTION CO., General Contractor
THE DESIGN/BUILD TEAM, LTD., Project Coordination

The Burroughs Corporation, business forms and supplies group, took possession of their thirteenth manufacturing center this past fall. The Rochester based operation reports outstanding growth and is responsible for the manufacturing and marketing of a wide range of business forms, office supplies, document coding, signing and disbursing equipment. This new plant will specialize in "snap-apart" forms, such as invoice forms layered with carbon copies.

The plant will employ about 75 persons initially with a peak of 200 employees within two years after opening.

Overall project coordination was provided by The Design/Build Team, Ltd. of Roanoke. Days Construction Company of Salem, Va., provided general contracting services.

The program required three primary functions; administration, manufacturing and storage.

The administrative function occupies the second floor of the front two-story section and a small portion of the ground floor below. This area comprises approximately 20,000 SF of space. Secondary functions include executive offices, clerical spaces, conference room, photo lab, lunch room, storage areas and support facilities. Provisions have been made for a future computer room.

The manufacturing activity takes place in the center section between administration and storage. This area has a fourteen foot clear height and requires special climate control to maintain temperature and humidity within strict parameters. The total area is 50,000 SF on the ground floor. High speed printing equipment moves production across the floor toward the storage function.

Storage is automated and accommodates both raw materials and finished product. The high bay storage area has a sixty foot clear height and encloses 2,208,000 cubic feet of space. Adjacent to sides of storage system is a shipping and receiving area. This transition area is served by road and rail. Four truck docks with special enclosures face the loading area to the west of the plant. To the south is the railroad siding served by the Norfolk and Western Railroad. Located between road and rail access is the trash enclosure which processes the quantities of scrap paper for transportation away from the site.

The structure is steel supported utilizing bar-joists and rolled shapes. The enclosure for the manufacturing and storage areas is provided by insulated metal panels with a four foot high concrete wainscot. The front portion is enclosed in white brick with pilasters at the grid and corbelled fascia above the windows. The building has a fire suppression system. The overall structure is 226' x 440', providing 112,000 SF.

The site is located in the Town of Rocky Mount. A parcel with modest contour, the land area provides 12 acres. A creek borders the west property line and the railroad lies along the southern bounds. Site development includes an outdoor plaza which is an ex-
tension of the first floor lunch room, parking for 140 vehicles, and the preservation of two log tobacco barns located on the north corner of the site. These two historical tobacco barns, in addition to their charm, provide excellent storage space. The barns are in remarkably good condition and will provide an interesting contrast to the modern Burroughs Facility. Water comes from the town supply and electric power is provided by Appalachian Electric Power Company.

The facility took twelve months to construct and the total plant cost $7 million.

Days Construction Co., Inc. of Salem, the general contractor, handled foundations, concrete work, masonry work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Other firms from Salem were: Thomas Brothers Contractors, Inc., excavating; Landmark Lumber & Supply, millwork, wall insulation and special wall finish; Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc., built-up roof and sheet metal; and, Marion Glass & Aluminum, Inc., glass, windows & window wall.

From Roanoke were: S. R. Draper Paving Co., paving contractor; Webster Brick Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Structural Steel Co., Inc., steel supplier, steel joists, steel roof deck & handrails; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., metal doors & frames and hardware supplier; John H. Hampshire, Inc., plaster contractor, acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Feather Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Hesse & Hurt, Inc., painting contractor; Lowe & Nelson Plumbing & Heating Corp., plumbing fixture supplier, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and, Newcomb Electric Co., Inc., lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier & electrical contractor.
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FOR THE RECORD

New Traffic Symbol

- An effort by the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation to reduce wrong-way driving on divided highways by new signs is under way on two sections of Arterial US 29.

A traffic symbol called the Delaware sign (after its place of development) by traffic engineers has been placed at the appropriate locations at every primary and secondary road intersection with US 29 from Charlottesville to Culpeper and from Warrenton to Gainesville.

The Delaware sign is placed on the same post as the STOP sign for a road intersecting a four-lane, divided highway — in this case, US 29. It advises of a DIVIDED HIGHWAY, with one word over the other and a diagram between the words showing two arrows pointing in opposite directions.

The department hopes that motorists will receive the message that they can turn right (the lower arrow points that way) as soon as traffic permits, but shouldn’t turn left (indicated by the upper arrow) until after proceeding through the crossover. If there’s no crossover, the median contains an arrow sign showing that only right turns are permitted.

The new signing program was carried out this spring at 72 intersections along US 29 after a study last year by the Highway and Transportation Research Council, a cooperative organization in Charlottesville sponsored by the Highway and Transportation Department and the University of Virginia.

The signs include 144 Delaware signs and 88 new median-turn signs. The second symbol shows the nose (tip) of a median with an arrow going past it and then turning left.

Accident data will be collected for each intersection for at least a year after the signs’ installation and will be compared with the intersection’s previous accident history to ascertain how much effect the new signs have on accident reduction. If the program indicates a reduction in wrong-way driving accidents, the signing may be adopted elsewhere.

The two US 29 sections were chosen as typical of the state’s four-lane divided highways. They are considered not much better or worse than similar roads elsewhere in regard to incidences of wrong-way driving. A fatality recently occurred on one of the sections as a result of wrong-direction driving, but it involved a vehicle that made a wrong turn out of a private business, not an intersecting road.
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Banker Airs Concerns

*Concern over the consequences of a "return to the over-conservative mentality of the 1930's" during the current period of banking transition and reform was expressed recently by Edward W. Duffy, chairman of the board and president of Marine Midland Bank.

Mr. Duffy, serving as the keynote speaker at the Fifth Annual Spring Seminar of the Boston College Finance Academy, also voiced opposition to proposals which would concentrate bank supervisory powers of three present federal agencies into a single Banking Commission.

"The ability of banks and other institutions to meet the credit requirements of a dynamic and growing economy," he said, "will continue to involve the taking of risks. We cannot build a totally safe, tightly controlled banking system without sacrificing the ability of banks to contribute importantly to the nation's economic development.

"Banking, in the final analysis, is a risk-taking business. The very act of lending money normally involves the taking of risks. If a bank took no risks and made no loans and investments except in absolutely riskless situations, the bank wouldn't be serving its community, wouldn't attract customers, wouldn't grow, and wouldn't produce a satisfactory return on the investment of its share-holders. Banks, therefore, like any other businesses, take ordinary business risks in an attempt to achieve reasonable profits for their owners."

Mr. Duffy said that proposals now before Congress to create a single federal banking regulatory agency "would, in my opinion, pose two disadvantages which would far outweigh the administrative neatness of a single organization.

"One of these points relates to innovation in the banking field, which has been so important in the last 15 years and which will continue to be important as the nation's economic needs further develop and change. The co-existence of national banks (under the supervision of a single federal agency) with state banks (under the supervision of two other federal and 50 state authorities) has been conducive to innovation.

A concentration of federal power in a single agency even co-existing with 50 state authorities necessarily would tend to force the state authorities into a single mold and the dynamics of the present decentralized system of regulation would be lost.

"Even more serious is the possibility that a single all-powerful federal supervisory agency could be used to manipulate the banking system to achieve goals that could not be justified by the market. Without suggesting that such an outcome is motivating those who favor centralization, there is certainly a real danger of its leading to such a serious consequence because of the very nature of political processes.

"I certainly don't want to appear unsympathetic to governmental actions that may be sounding conceived in support of desirable objectives. I do feel very strongly, however, that when governmental decisions in social or political fields require the direction of funds to particular purposes, such direction should take the form of appropriating government funds or providing proper incentives for private investments.

"They most assuredly should not take the form of regulation that might require banks to invest in ways contrary to those indicated by economic considerations, including the protection of customer deposits. To force a bank to make bad investments places deposits at imprudent risk, contrary to fiduciary responsibility."

"We have constructed in this nation a banking system unique in the civilized world," Mr. Duffy said. "It is a dynamic system, undergoing continual change in response to the dictates of a free market and the pressures of public policy. Today, the pace of change is accelerating. Indeed, it can be argued that we are in the midst of a major period of banking reform.

"In such an environment, it is possible to lose sight of basic objectives and principles, and thus to forfeit much of the progress which has been made. But it is equally possible to accomplish major improvements which will assure the continuation of banks as sound institutions serving the public interest. It is to achieving this latter goal that all of us must devote our strongest efforts."

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PAGE FIFTY-SIX
Bartley Accepted for Guild Membership

• The Guild for Religious Architecture, 1777 Church St., N. W. Washington, D. C., is pleased to announce the acceptance into professional membership of Mr. Stiles L. Bartley, 112 East Franklin St., Richmond, Va. A graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Mr. Bartley is in private practice. He is also a member of The American Institute of Architects.

The Guild for Religious Architecture was founded in 1940 by a group of architects, craftsmen and clergy to promote excellence of design in religious architecture and its allied arts. Over the years it has increased its membership and broadened its influence, in 1965 becoming an affiliate of the AIA. In cooperation with national religious organizations, the Guild sponsors regional meetings, workshops and seminars as well as an annual conference on religion and architecture, to be held July 6 - 8, 1976, at Boston, Mass.

Mr. Bartley now joins the fellowship of more than 600 professional architects, artists, craftsmen and clergymen dedicated to the advancement of better design and better function in religious architecture.

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RESEARCH AT ODU MAY LINK CANCER TO POOR NUTRITION

Research being conducted at the university by Dr. Beverly Anne Weeks, assistant professor of biological sciences, and seven of her graduate students indicates that there is a link between poor nutrition and cancer susceptibility.

Under a $120,000, three-year contract awarded to the Research Foundation last fall by the National Cancer Institute of the National Institute of Health, Dr. Weeks and the students have shown that malnutrition in guinea pigs results in serious alterations of their natural immunological systems.

According to the group’s observations so far, the experimentally malnourished population of guinea pigs has exhibited degeneration of the thymus, an important gland in the body’s defense mechanism, as well as sharply decreased allergic skin reactions. This can mean that disease agents normally rendered harmless at the skin level will not be stopped and will enter the body to do damage.

In the control group of guinea pigs, the skin-level immunological system was effective, and the thymus gland was normal. These animals were fed generously and frequently, and developed rapidly.

The goal of the research is to explain the role of nutrition in immunity and tumor formation.

When a small number of tumor cells were injected under the skin of animals from both groups, the malnourished pigs exhibited faster and more frequent tumor growth.

"This nutritional inadequacy early in life seems to correlate exactly to information already known about children in underdeveloped countries," Dr. Weeks said. "These children suffer early in life from inadequate amounts of protein and low-calorie diets, and are more frequently susceptible to bacterial and viral infections. It is felt that their initial dietary inadequacy causes irreversible damage to the body’s immunological system.

"With the increasing concern about the world’s food supply, this research is important not only to the underdeveloped nations of the world, but to all nations."

The students involved in the project are planning to report on their findings to date at several professional meetings in the near future. Bob Olson, Ken Hannah, Harry Lustig, Diane Ostromecky and Bill Bonley will deliver papers at the annual meeting of the Virginia Academy of Sciences in May. Also in May, Theresa Burgess and John Scott will report to the annual meeting of the American Society of Microbiology.

The research at ODU has been structured in collaboration with similar work being done by Dr. Mario Escobar, and immunologist in the Department of Clinical Pathology at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond.
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- Island Packet (Hilton Head, S.C.)
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Jack Hodge, 43-year-old assistant Richmond District engineer for the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation, has been promoted and reassigned to head the agency's Suffolk District in the Tidewater area.

Hodge is immediate past president of the Virginia section of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and has worked for the department since 1957. He holds a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering from the University of Virginia.

After completing the department's graduate engineer training program, he served as assistant resident engineer at Leesburg and Fairfax, and as resident engineer at Chatham and Manassas. He has been one of two assistant district engineers for the Richmond District since 1970, with major responsibilities in road and bridge maintenance.

Hodge is married to the former Mary Scott Cook of Blackstone, and they are the parents of one son, Jack Scott Hodge, 17. Hodge is an army veteran, and is a graduate of the Transportation Management Institute of the University of Mississippi.

In his new assignment, he will direct the department's operations in the Counties of Accomack, Greensville, Isle of Wight, James City, Northampton,
Southampton, Surry, Sussex, and York, and in the Cities of Norfolk, Portsmouth, Virginia Beach, Chesapeake, Suffolk, Newport News, Hampton, Williamsburg, and Poquoson.

The department is responsible for operation, maintenance, and improvements on 4,460 miles of interstate, primary, and secondary roads in the Suffolk District. In addition, it administers state street maintenance payments to the cities, which maintain and operate an additional 3,367 miles of streets.

In his new position, Hodge will inherit the finishing-up construction work on the parallel Hampton Roads Bridge-Tunnel and the additional construction on replacement of the James River Bridge at Newport News, and will assist in planning for such facilities as the proposed Interstate 664 with its new crossing of Hampton Roads.

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Sheet Metal & Roofing Co., Salem, built-up roof, other roofing, roof insulation &
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Others were: PPG Industries, Roanoke, glass, glazing contractor, metal doors &
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"Through a Glass Darkly"
(From page 7)

to a service society. Daniel Bell, the noted sociology professor and social critic, in his new book, The Cultural Contradictions of Capitalism, makes the point that "the central fact is the emphasis on technical and professional services, and human services. And it is the expansion of these sectors which accounts for the major transformation of the occupational structure"... as... "in the most fundamental ways, a post-industrial society begins to reshape all modern economies."

Although I found Professor Bell somewhat heavy-going with his many "schematic" arrangements, ideas in his book do suggest fundamental as well as apparent changes to which the '60s generation experienced difficulty in adjusting in the '70s. The point about these fundamental changes is that the students in the '60s were no less aware of them than was the adult society. However, during the '60s the student population, by the nature of the times, was ill prepared for adulthood during a national transitional period of "major transformation of the occupation structure" and a reshaping of "all modern economies."

For the student population assumed, as did the majority of its fellows, that they were enjoying the benefits of a perpetually affluent and stable society. This assumption, in which one never dreamed of catastrophe or even hardship, fostered the further assumption that their state of youth was a special privilege that would permanently differentiate them from their humdrum fellows; this specialness was probably enhanced by the fact that during the '60s persons between the age of 14 and 24 numbered 40 million, an unprecedented circumstance.

Within these assumptions, the young, according to Professor Bell, "adhered to no coherent ideology, other than, for many in the elite universities, a generalized attack on prevailing middle class value." Yet, as he defines these values as "delayed gratification, psychological restraints, and rationalistic and technocratic modes of thought," I do not believe the attacks on these values were limited to the elite universities. Certainly the rampant denial of psychological restraints was broadly reflected in the assertive use of vulgarity and obscenity in conversation, in the freakish appearances and, most of all, in the instant gratification of appetites and individual indulgence.

But Time happens to us all, or, as Ecclesiastes has it, "To every thing there is a season." The young of the '60s are in the mid-'70s not only entering, themselves, the stage of family life — when restraints are externally imposed — but in a period of unannounced "major transformation." Basic among these transformations, as Bell sees them, are the post World War II emergence of "a national society" (his italics) and a "communal society."

Bell writes that "because of the
revolution in communication and transportation, the United States became a national society in the fundamental sense that changes taking place in one section of the society began to have an immediate and repercussive effect in all the others." Bell compares this transformation with the emergence of a national economy in the early decades of the century when few institutional mechanisms existed for dealing with an economy of that scope. Then the New Deal, in creating institutions to manage a national economy, matched the scale of economic activities with a new political scale. But for the social problems posed by the emergence of a national society, "there have been no corresponding institutional mechanisms on a national scale."

Professor Bell feels that the administrations of Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon "singularly failed to create such mechanisms, particularly in the areas that enhance the quality of life — health, education, social opportunity, and recreation and land use," while social problems became national in scope. And evidently Professor Bell can conceive of no progress in the disarray of the present administrative structure where there are 80,000 municipalities in the United States, each with its own tax and sovereign powers. This, Bell calls, "Tudor in character."

But what seems to affect the individual more directly today — as the 1960s graduates in the changed 1970s society — is the emergence of a "communal society." This, Bell sees, as the growth of non-market public decision making and the defining of social rights in terms of groups rather than in terms of the individual. By non-market public decision making, he means simply the continuing growth of those problems — such as highways, city planning, organization of health care control of environmental pollution — which have to be settled by the public authorities rather than through the market mechanism. "No one can buy his share of 'clean air' . . . one has to use communal mechanisms in order to deal with pollution."

As the spheres of public decision making have extended, we have already witnessed some pretty gruesome results and scarcely need a learned sociologist to inform us that as the increase of non-market decision making increases the politicalizing of issues — such as health, housing, education — there is an increase in the "potentialities of community and group conflict."

While all of us are aware of existing conflicts between communities and groups, the real trouble for individuals lies in the community claims which will be decided on the basis of membership in certain groups rather than, as historically, on individual attributes. Now, this is contrary to both the American experience and the American philosophy. Even as we have watched the rise of roles and specialization in the social organization, we hear continuing emphasis on self-fulfillment and self-actualization of the individual. Thus, what has long been a growing duality in the United States is destined to become — if I read Professor Bell correctly — resolved through the submersion of the individual.

Certainly those members of the '60s generation experiencing difficulties today were intensely aware of themselves as individuals. Yet, in a very significant way, they were then loosely members of a group — their generation of youth. When with the passing of time and the change of that generation's age-cycle the "group" dissolved, the individuals entered the adult world with no carry-over of the identity with a transient group which had confirmed them as individuals. More than that, as shown by the surveys, changing technocratic needs made the educations of many useless for the marketplace, adding bewilderment to the new feeling of being adrift, or isolated, as individuals.

Their plight would not represent a future trend if it was happening only to the 1960s generation. However, the guess here is that those surveyed were
only the vanguard of generations who
must confront, with a continually
diminishing value of their “college
education,” the structural transforma-
tions and new technocratic demands.
And the coming generations must
confront these unencouraging changes
out of a consumer conditioning which
stresses personal gratification.

Indeed, the society itself has long
acted on the Utopian principle that all
changes, and the repercussive effects of
changes, can be reduced to specific
problems for which the government or
some special group or some guru will
supply the solutions. This attitude con-
tinues even though we daily see blocs, in
and out of government, local and
national, at each other’s throats with
their conflicting “solutions.”

In all the answers, in all the bones of
contention, you will search a long time
to find questions, let alone answers,
directed to the inner lives of men and
women. As the influence of religion
declined, simultaneously with a rise in
the faith of the material blessings of
progress unlimited, there has been a
corresponding neglect of those deeply
personal questions which once con-
stituted a primary concern of all human
creatures. These questions, tran-
sceding gratifications, were concerned
with the individual’s relationship to
worlds known and unknown, with
whatever larger meanings could be
wrought from one’s journey on earth.

Today even our literature and the arts,
with their stress on sensation and
novelty, present a landscape devoid of
any questions of “eternal relevance” or
even of the deeper values which once
served as guides to human conduct.

If the future does point toward a
minimized position of the individual as
the “imperial self,” becoming no more
than a statistical unit (which he already
is to many governing agencies), the
present environment will fit the coming
generations even less than those of the
‘60s for developing the kind of inner life
needed to sustain them in a society
which shall no longer confirm the in-
dividual. Should this come to pass, the
young men and women will need
desperately those inner values which
will enable them to view life, in its to-
tality, other than as “through a glass
darkly.”

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