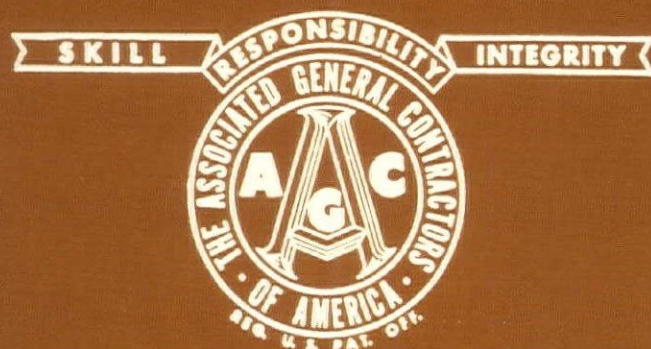


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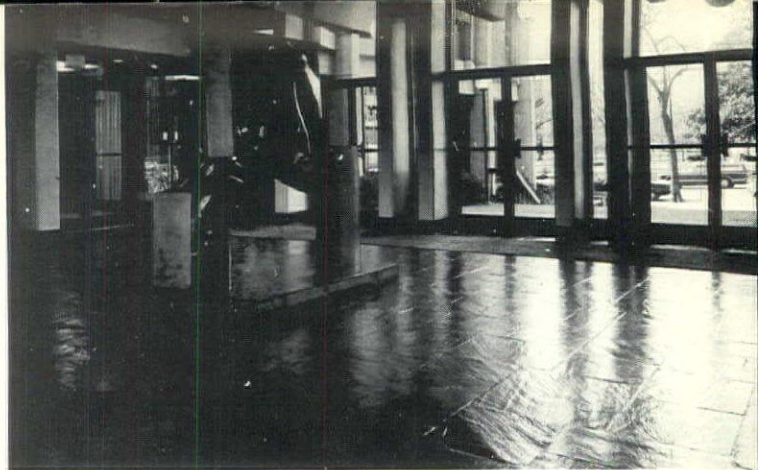
**By**  
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*and*

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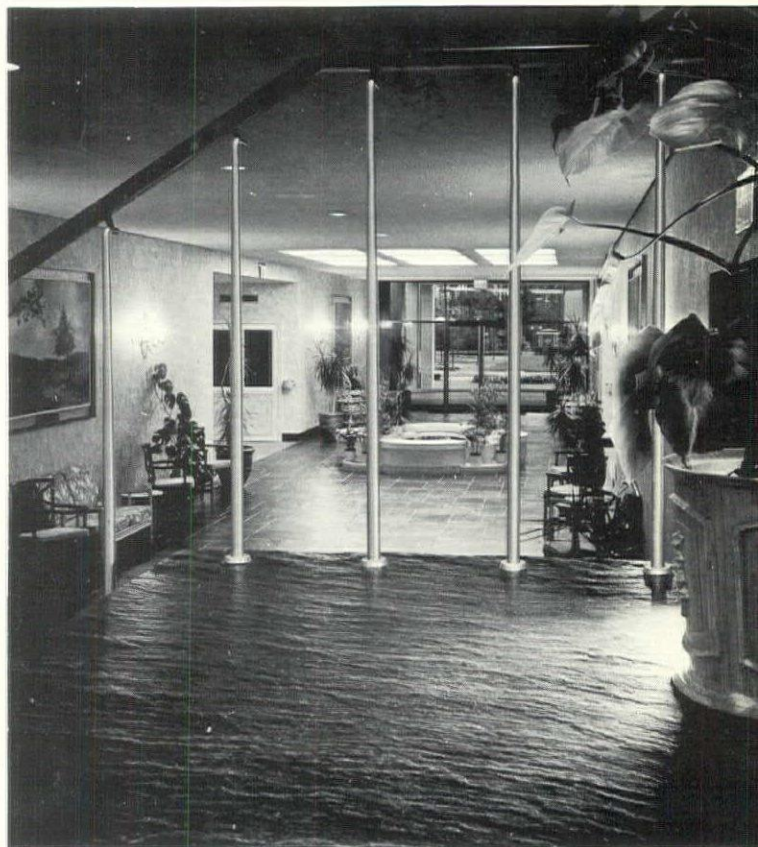


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(Above and right) Woody's Funeral Home, Parham Chapel, Richmond, Va.  
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July 1979

CLIFFORD DOWDEY, *Editor*  
(1904 - 1979)

JOE H. YOUNG  
*Executive Editor*

ANITA R. BRENNAN  
*Associate Editor*



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*Cadet Dowdey, 1918  
John Marshall H.S.*



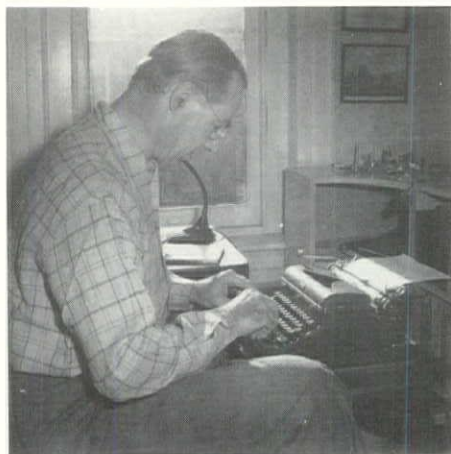
*An outing at Central Park,  
New York City, 1928*



*Tucson, 1940*

## **Clifford Dowdey**

**1904 - 1979**



*A professional is "... a fellow who takes nothing more than a typewriter, a desk, and a chair and goes ahead."*



*"The South had Dowdey and the North had Bruce Catton."*



*"Cowboy Cliff" at  
Sierritas, 1939*

*Dowdey with Sen. Harry Byrd, Sr. at Berryville, 1955.*



*1942 - at Appomattox with Harry Steeger.*





# *'Whilst I breathe, I'll write ...'*

A Tribute to Clifford Shirley Dowdey, Jr. — 1904-1979

By Guy Friddell

ALL HIS LIFE Clifford Dowdey was in love with words and ideas. It showed in many ways. It showed whenever Joe H. Young, executive editor of the *Virginia Record* suggested a point or a topic. Dowdey seized upon it with almost child-like enthusiasm, and he talked about it with growing excitement. At such times it seemed that the most precious thing you could give Clifford Dowdey was an idea or a word.

It was evident, too, in the way he talked, the words tumbling from his mouth, but not fast enough, because the mind was running ahead of them, so that, trying to catch up, he'd have to pause and catch his breath, stammering slightly in his eagerness. You didn't have just a casual conversation with Clifford Dowdey. Usually you got caught up in it, like a body who edges too near a dogfight, and when you left you carried away an impression, a thought, a fact, a mood that stuck with you the rest of the day and sometimes a lifetime.

His love of words and ideas showed primarily, of course, through his writings over half a century, a long shelf of novels and histories, stacks of magazine and newspaper articles, and several film scripts.

For 25 years the *Virginia Record* was the main vehicle for his pungent opinions. In those he dealt directly with his political philosophy and warned against the accelerating trend to centralized government. He also summoned reminiscences from childhood in old Richmond and his days as a young writer in New York.

He never wearied of writing. When he was working on a book, he was at his typewriter by 8 in the morning and worked without a break until noon, took a walk after lunch, did research from 2:30 to 5 in the evening and then had dinner. Next morning he began again. "It's very lonely very intense work," he said one time.

Even when he wasn't engaged in a major work he didn't feel at ease until he found a letter to answer, something to write at the start of the day.

He prided himself on being a professional, a craftsman who did his best on every piece and did it on time and lived by it alone. Once he told the Richmond News Leader's Mike Houston that he, Dowdey, was Richmond's first professional writer since Edgar Allan Poe.

Houston asked him to define a professional.

"He's a fellow who takes nothing more than a typewriter, a desk, and a chair and goes ahead," Dowdey said.

Houston, puzzled, mentioned a number of other Richmond writers — Ellen Glasgow, James Branch Cabell, Dr. Douglas Southall Freeman — who had left their marks in the world's libraries.

They were avocational writers, Dowdey insisted, who need not have written books to survive.

He was reluctant to let go of any article until it was as near perfect as he could make it. Anita Brennan, the *Virginia Record's* associate editor, was always touched, after he had turned in his editorial, that he called and asked *her* if it were all right.

In mid-1978, she remembers, he was pleased at having finished, despite illnesses, enough essays for 1979. In submitting one on May 16, 1978 he enclosed a personal note:

"This time last year I thought I'd never see 1979. Maybe I won't but I'll certainly not 'go gently into that good night.' Whilst I breathe, I'll write — something or other ..."

He had a thorough apprenticeship. After attending Richmond's public schools and studying two years at Columbia University, he worked a year with the *News Leader*, under the eye of editor Douglas S. Freeman. Dowdey was one of a band of aspiring young writers who would, he once said, take any topic. He recalled reviewing vaudeville shows without pay simply to have something to write.

Returning to New York in 1926, he devoted half a dozen years to writing short stories for popular magazines and editing pulp fiction; but he wanted to do something lasting and at night he was carrying on research into Richmond's history during the Civil War.

In 1934 he moved to Delray Beach, Fla., and began the book that was to catapult him into national prominence. In the 1930s there was a recrudescence of interest in the Civil War, perhaps because readers of that day were looking for escape from the grim Depression through experiencing vicariously the even grimmer struggle between Blue and Gray.

As Dowdey was writing about Richmond, another ex-reporter, Margaret Mitchell, was getting on paper the story of the war's impact on Atlanta. Her version, "Gone With the Wind," beat his to publication by a few months.

One of Dowdey's good friends, historian Richard B. Harwell, has observed that for a time Dowdey felt that Margaret Mitchell's novel had taken some of the edge off the reception given his book, "Bugles Blow No More." But the two novelists became exceedingly good friends, Harwell noted, simply because Dowdey did



for Richmond what Mitchell achieved for Atlanta: recreated a period of fiery trial. And each could well appreciate what the other had done.

Harwell rates "Bugles" as one of a half-dozen "really great Civil War novels." A reading of the book today supports that evaluation.

In a way Dowdey's tale is even more the story of a city than Mitchell's, if, for no other reason, because far more happened in Richmond, the Capital of the Confederacy through four years of war, than in Atlanta, the target of Sherman's march through Georgia.

Much of Mitchell's work takes place at the plantation Tara. It, more than Atlanta is the focal point of her novel. Nearly all of Dowdey's story takes place in Richmond. Because the city was the center of the South's exertions, he was able to weave into his narrative quite naturally vignettes with the Confederacy's leaders: Robert E. Lee, as dignified as a statue even in life; frenzied Jefferson Davis, waging his private war with the compatriots around him as well as his declared war with the Yankees; dour Stonewall Jackson capturing the heart of the South as well as the armies of the opposition; gallant Jeb Stuart, that high-spirited youth in man's clothing, and a gray-clad host of others.

In developing two love stories Dowdey shows that the Civil War not only ended the enslavement of blacks but it also breached class distinctions between strata of white society. It is as much a novel of manners as it is one dealing with the horrors of war.

There's room in the 500-page novel for characters to grow and develop and for a whole city to come to life. You believe what you are reading. Indeed, one thing that Dowdey's novels and non-fiction share is a sense of reality, whether he is writing of a battlefield, a tobacco warehouse turned into a hospital, or a party with young officers preparing to return to the siege lines around Richmond and singing "Good night, ladies!," a song that was sung as recently as the 1940s at fraternity dances of Virginia's colleges. A good way to begin to understand the echoes of much of Virginia's past is to read "Bugles Blow No More."

Dowdey's book builds to a closing dramatic incident as surely as does Margaret Mitchell's. Indeed, his final scene is even more gripping – and more revealing of the feelings of the South than Margaret Mitchell's Scarlett thinking of tomorrow.

As Brose Kirby returns on foot from the surrender ground at Appomattox and staggers through Richmond's blackened ruins, his young wife tries to rouse his spirits to face the future:

*She heard sounds in the house and saw the eager faces at the window. Now she must summon up the courage by which she would endure through all her living days. She laid her hand on his arm.*

*"Brose, all your family's waiting to see you. Please, for my sake, don't think of General Lee now. Won't you try to be happy that we – that all of us are together?"*

*He nodded as though he hadn't heard. A faint light glowed in his eyes and the grayness seemed to have lifted from his face. Almost there was a suggestion of the old fierceness.*

*"You know," he said, "when the Old Man passed us, coming back from the surrender, I touched his stirrup!"*

Capping all the sacrifices, death, and destruction, that utterance is as powerful an ending as could be imagined. Subject to widely varying interpretations dependent on the states of mind among Dowdey's readers, it is rich in emotion and irony.

His book became an immediate best seller and won Dowdey a Guggenheim fellowship. It also launched him into writing a string of fine novels: "Gamble's Hundred" (1939); "Sing for a Penny" (1941); "Tidewater" (1943); "Where My Love Sleeps" (1945); "Weep for My Brother" (1950); "Jasmine Street" (1952); "The Proud Retreat" (1954); and "Last Night the Nightingale" (1962).

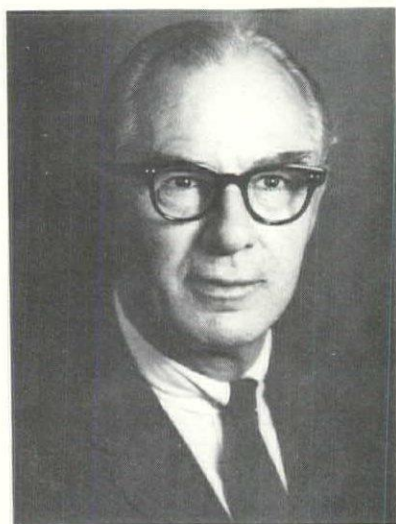
Interspersed among the novels were histories. Historian Harwell wishes that Dowdey had kept writing novels about the Confederacy. "I enjoyed them more than anything else in all his work," Harwell said.

Not that Dowdey's history was in any way deficient. "He didn't have the wide background that you expect of a historian," Harwell observed, "but he was very good at finding what he wanted to know about a specific time and place, and his history to serve a purpose was excellent."

The shift from novelist to historian might have been expected. Anyone reading "Bugles Blow No More" seems to see history unfolding, and shrewd publisher asked Dowdey to do a history of Richmond under the Confederacy. Dowdey, who had lived in various parts of the country, came home the better to do research.

"An Experiment in Rebellion," published in 1946, became the first selection of the History Book Club. Dowdey, somewhat to his astonishment, was on his way to becoming a confirmed historian.

He had been swept up by a trend as publishers were turning more and more to commissioning professional writers rather than academic historians to tell the nation's story. Many professional writers, along with Dowdey, were former newspapermen, and the techniques of digging out a story on the police beat or city hall were no different than those of a historian in sifting the past. With their backgrounds, the journalists swiftly



*Clifford Dowdey*

1904 - 1979



become expert historians. The South had its Dowdey, and the North had Bruce Catton, another alumnus of the city room.

A succession of histories paraded from Dowdey's pen: "The Land They Fought For: The Story of the South as the Confederacy, 1832-1865" (1955); "The Great Plantation" (1957); "Death of a Nation" (1958); "Lee's Last Campaign" (1960); "The War-Time Papers of R.E. Lee" (co-editor with Louis Manarin, 1961); "The Seven Days" (1964); and "Lee" (1965).

To several interviewers Dowdey confessed, wistfully, that he missed writing fiction. In 1969 he told reporter James Seymour that he would like to write novels but most of his time was spent on historical studies.

"Every time I did something I didn't want to do it was a success," Dowdey lamented.

To Jann Malone he confided in 1975: "What I would like to do and never will, I promise you, is to write some more fiction."

Instead of writing fiction, he had to shift his focus to another historical era after the publication of "Lee" in 1965.

Dowdey had become, after Dr. Freeman's death, the foremost authority on the Army of Northern Virginia, which, after all, was in the theater where two-thirds of the Civil War took place.

But under the bombardment of books and articles accompanying the Civil War Centennial, the mass of the reading public suddenly had had enough of that conflict.

"Just as I had become the outstanding living historian on the Army of Northern Virginia, nobody cared any more," he said wryly.

Some of Dowdey's feelings for the era had come, surely, from his ancestry. His grandfather, Michael O'Dowda, was a professional Irish soldier who came to Richmond in 1861 to volunteer with the Confederacy and fought with the First Virginia Regiment, Pickett's Division. (Writing editors Young and Brennan, Dowdey sometimes signed his communiqués O'Dowda.)

But his ancestry on the other side went even deeper into Virginia's roots to the Blounts who came to Jamestown in 1609. Now Dowdey turned to Colonial history and produced works as authoritative as anything he had written about the Confederacy.

In "The Virginia Dynasties" in 1969 he summoned from the myths and mists of time "the first families of Virginia" — the Lees, Carters, Pages, Randolphs, Harrisons. They were not, contrary to popular notion, effete aristocrats but were hard working, hard-headed men and heroic women.

But their time, what there was of it, was their own, unscheduled. "By the pattern of their living," Dowdey wrote, "they were free of compartmentalization: They had no eight-hour days, beginning and ending at a set time, no lunch hours or coffee breaks, no weekends or holidays, and 'vacation' would have been incomprehensible. Loving their work, the planters were renewed by its variety, and vacations to them meant simply changing their activities to the business of running the government in Williamsburg."

On his broad canvas, Dowdey covered three generations, from the reckless rebel Nathaniel Bacon, who cut across Virginia history like a rogue comet, to the solid businessman, Robert "King" Carter, who managed 42 plantations and whose dynastic lines "ran like veins" through the body of the ruling class when his own end approached.

Having dealt with "King" Carter and the other "accumulators," Dowdey turned in 1970 to the "inheritors," and portrayed in "The Golden Age" the young men who set the stage for the American Revolution, principally George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, and Patrick Henry.

It was the most significant time in Virginia's history, and with a novelist's verve and a scholar's care Dowdey revives that sense of freshness and adventure at the beginnings.

Consider how he contrasted the New World with the one that Sir William Berkeley, the first royal governor, left behind:

*He had left behind him the great world of the court of Charles I, of the London theatre and the silken drawing rooms where women's red lips parted over silver cups of sweet wine. But he had left behind him also the mists and fogs, the chill rains and meager sun. He took to himself the land of golden sunshine, of early springs coming with an ever incredible burst of flowering, of long autumns with the slowly changing colors that aroused a nameless nostalgia. The summer could be stiflingly hot for spells, but one learned to go with the engulfing heat, never fighting it but relaxing in the warm fragrance that rose from the earth, and at intervals experiencing the sudden contrast of quiet shade. Winters would be cold in spells with snow turning the woods into a ghostly stillness and bitter winds lancing off the tidal river. But always the sun came through, bringing mellow days under the intense blue of the sky.*

And the sun of inspiration flings its mellow, golden rays through Clifford Dowdey's pages — fiction or history.

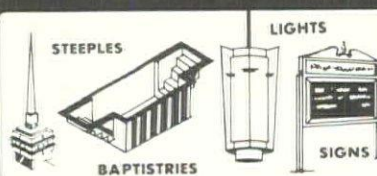


*'... And until  
we meet again,  
May God  
hold you in  
the palm  
of His hand.'*

*From "An Irish Blessing"*








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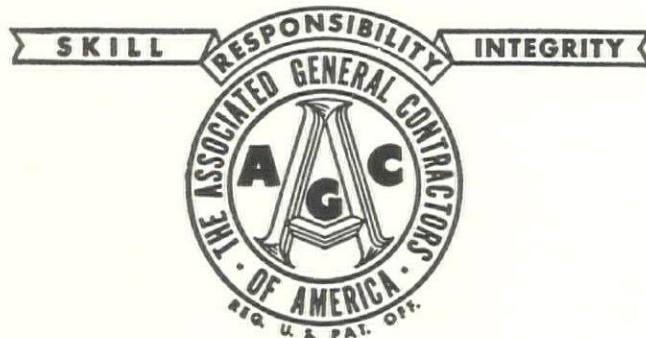
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# VIRGINIA A.G.C. REVIEW

OFFICIAL SECTION

The Associated General Contractors  
of  
Virginia, Inc.



## AGC Leaders Attend National Convention in San Diego

A LARGE GROUP of officers, directors and other leaders of the AGC/VA traveled to San Diego for the national convention held there March 16 to 20. Among those from Virginia attending were:

M/M Aaron J. Conner, Aaron J. Conner Gen. Contractor, Inc., Roanoke  
M/M Larry Conner, Aaron J. Conner Gen. Contractor, Inc., Roanoke  
M/M J. W. Creech, J. W. Creech Inc., Gen. Contractor, Norfolk  
M/M James F. Duckhardt, Executive Director, AGC/VA, Richmond  
M/M Robert M. Dunville, Robert M. Dunville & Bros., Inc., Richmond  
Mr. Lester L. Hudgins, Hudgins Construction Co., Inc., Newport News  
Mr. Robert E. Kersey, Commercial Builders, Inc., Norfolk  
M/M Charles T. Lambert, R. D. Lambert & Son, Inc., Chesapeake  
M/M H. Taylor Layne, Johnson & Higgins of Va., Inc., Richmond  
M/M F. Warren Martin, Edward van Laer, Inc., Charlottesville  
M/M George Martin, Martin Brothers Contractors, Inc., Roanoke  
M/M S. Lee Parker, Southern Iron Works, Inc., Springfield  
Mr. Linden White, L. White & Co., Inc., Fredericksburg



# San Diego Convention Activities

**New National Officers Installed** — Paul N. Howard, Jr., Chairman of the Board of the Paul N. Howard Company in Greensboro, North Carolina, was installed as President of the Associated General Contractors of America at its 60th Annual Convention held in San Diego. Mr. Howard's address to the convention follows this article.

Other officers installed were Ival R. Cianchette, Pittsfield, Maine, Senior Vice President; Thomas E. Daily, Detroit, Michigan, Vice President; and Cliff Mortensen, Seattle, Washington, Treasurer.

Howard has been a member of the National AGC Board of Directors since 1965, and serves on the Executive and Finance Committees. He was Vice Chairman of the Heavy Division in 1972, Vice Chairman of the Municipal-Utilities Division in 1973 and its Chairman in 1974. Howard was President of the Carolinas Branch in 1970.

AGC Senior Vice President Ival R. Cianchette is the President of Cianbro Corporation, Pittsfield, Maine. Vice President Thomas E. Dailey is Chairman of the Board of R. E. Dailey and Company, Detroit, Michigan. Cliff Mortensen, Treasurer, is the President of Nelse Mortensen and Company, Inc., Seattle, Washington.

**The Honorable Ronald Reagan**, former governor of California addressed the closing session of the convention. In his address he strongly opposed the practice of government agencies performing construction work with their own employees rather than contracting with private firms to accomplish the work. "Here in California," Reagan said, "thousands of jobs are denied to construction workers because cities, counties and local districts are doing a half billion dollars in construction that properly should be done by private industry." He further noted that the aftermath of Prop. 13 has revealed that cities and towns in Los Angeles County that contract out for street maintenance spend 45 percent less than towns that maintain their own maintenance departments. "The result" of the practice (known as force account or day labor) "is bureaucratic empire building, increases in taxes and very often a reduced quality in the finished job."

**"AGC Executive Director Hubert Beatty** said, "I heartily concur with Governor Reagan's assessment of force account construction. It is an unproductive prac-

tice that should be eliminated and AGC, in accordance with its longstanding opposition to force account, day labor construction, will continue to do all in its power to accomplish that end."

**Among the other convention speakers were:** the Hon. Wes Watkins (D-OK), U.S. House of Representatives and William D. Caldwell, U.S. Department of Energy, on "Energy and Materials"; H. Edgar Lore, Chairman of the Board, National Construction Employers Council, on "Collective Bargaining"; Hon. John N. Erlenborn (R-IL), U.S. House of Representatives, on "Open Shop"; Hon. Walter D. Huddleston (D-KY), U.S. Senate, on "Legislative Network"; Hon. Jerry Huckaby (D-LA), U.S. House of Representatives, on "Beneficial Use of Alaska Lands"; Hon. Ron Marlenee (R-MT), U.S. House of Representatives, on "Implications of Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977"; Hugh Sidey, Washington Bureau Chief for *Time* Magazine, on the Presidency; and Richard A. Pettigrew, Assistant to the President for Reorganization, The White House, on Regulatory Reform.

**On the lighter side**, the following personalities and entertainers were on hand: Roger Mudd, CBS News National Affairs Correspondent, who spoke at one of the Ladies' Events; Bud Wilkinson of the St. Louis Cardinals who assisted in presentation of plaques and awards; and Tex Beneke, Bob Eberly, The Modernairs, and Helen O'Connell who presented "Big Band Sounds from the Summer of '42."

**Robert M. Dunville** was honored by an appointment to the National AGC Nominating Committee made by its Chairman Peter Volpe.

**"AGC's Active Role — Continuation and Expansion"** — The report of the Exec. Vice President James M. Sprouse covered the many phases of AGC activity during 1978. The report is too lengthy to be printed completely here, but copies may be obtained by contacting the AGC/VA office.

One item that is of particular interest to most AGC/VA members concerned the DAVIS-BACON ACT. Sprouse stated:

"The official policy of the Association is to seek repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act and related laws. The public's desire to slow inflation and decrease the cost of



Howard Hunt, Executive Vice President of Maryland Chapter, AGC, and Jim Duckhardt, Executive Director, AGC of Virginia.



National Director Bob Dunville and his wife Dot.



Virginia President F. Warren Martin and First Vice President Charles get a shoe shine at convention booth.

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*Vice President Charles Lambert, President Warren Martin and National Director Aaron Conner happily representing Virginia.*



*Les Hudgins visiting one of the booths.*

government has helped produce a climate in which significant improvements and perhaps even repeal are possible. AGC, in accordance with its longstanding and unequivocal policy on the issue, has worked and continues to work for repeal of this outmoded, inflationary legislation.

"A campaign has been mounted to inform the press of the inflationary impact of the Davis-Bacon Act. Aided by disclosure of a General Accounting Office (GAO) draft report (AGC provided information to the GAO investigators who wrote the report), many newspapers such as the New York Times and the Chicago Tribune have now called for repeal of Davis-Bacon. Top columnists such as James J. Kilpatrick have also recommended repeal. In all approximately 100 newspapers across the country have already recommended repeal.

"The White House, in response to an AGC letter, says it is 'reviewing the administration of the Davis-Bacon Act,' but, despite the President's avowed interest in curbing inflation, the White House says it does 'not intend to propose legislative action in this area this year.'

"In the press, in Congress, and in the Executive Branch, AGC intends to continue to work strenuously to remove this outmoded law from the books.

"In the meantime, we continue to work to correct the most grievous examples of Davis-Bacon maladministration. AGC, in cooperation with other associations, has filed an amicus brief in support of the Commonwealth of Virginia, which is challenging the Labor Department's notion that wage rates paid rapid transit construction workers in the District of Columbia should be applied to highway construction projects in Virginia.

"The GAO has also challenged a particular aspect of Davis-Bacon that AGC has been attempting to correct for many years. Despite clear language in the act that restricts its application to on-site labor, the Department of Labor and the Federal Highway Administration both contend that Davis-Bacon wages must be extended to off-site portions of federally aided construction projects. GAO's advisory opinion on the matter notes that the DOL and FHWA position is simply not supported by the language of the law or the legislative history surrounding the act's passage and extension to federally aided work."



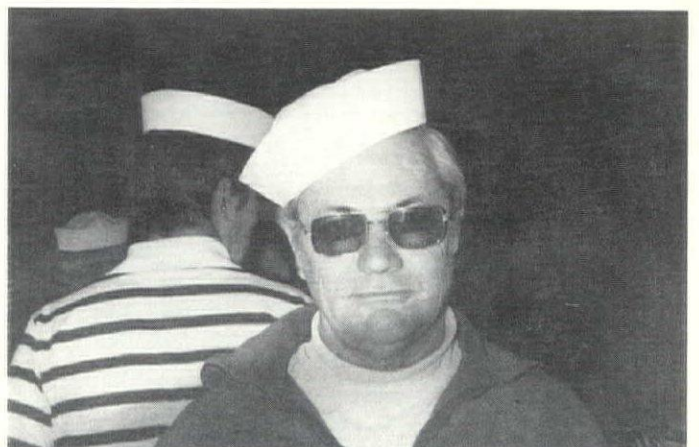
*Charlotte Martin, Nancy Creech, Bob Kersey, Evelyn Mathias, Warren Martin, Nickie Duckhardt and Joe Creech.*



*George "Bay" Martin and Frances enjoy cruise.*



*J. W. Creech has his name tag adjusted by wife, Nancy.*



*"Sailor" Bob Kersey*



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# CHALLENGE FOR 1979: THE INDUSTRY WORKING TO CONTROL ITS OWN DESTINY

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS

San Diego, California Convention

March 21, 1979

Paul N. Howard, Jr.

It is with sincere appreciation and pride that I accept the office to which you have elected me.

There is no greater honor one can receive than to be selected by his peers for leadership.

I assure you that I fully recognize and comprehend the responsibility and magnitude this position entails.

You have entrusted me with the fortunes of the premier construction trade association, and I pledge my best efforts in its behalf. AGC is a healthy, viable and alert organization with a history of responsive and responsible service to its members and the public. It is my task and duty to maintain that posture and improve it wherever possible.

Along with this trust you have provided me with the vital elements essential to carry out this mission.

My fellow officers, Bud Cianchette, Tom Dailey and Cliff Mortensen, are knowledgeable and dedicated men and their counsel and support is, and will be, invaluable.

Our staff, led by Jim Sprouse and Bert Beatty, is truly first class. They are talented, experienced and, above all, loyal to AGC and its mission — "service to our members and our industry."

Our efforts will be supported and directed by our Executive Committee, Board of Directors and over sixty committees comprised of some 1300 members. Out of these committees come policy and programs to address our needs.

In addition we have the tremendous asset of our 113 chapters, their staff and, most important, of you, the members.

With all of these resources to draw upon I am optimistic we can deal with the opportunities and problems that now exist and new ones that will arise.

Now for some thoughts concerning the coming year.

Our association can, and must, help us meet an overwhelming challenge which everyone in this industry is going to be facing for the foreseeable future. This organization can help us become better managers of our affairs as we struggle with, and hopefully reduce, the great number of external forces affecting the way we do business. In short, it can help all of us survive.

The profitability of our industry is at an alarmingly low point. The most recent survey of our eight thousand general contractor members showed a before-tax profit as a percentage of volume ranging from 1.1 percent on building work up to 3.6 percent in heavy construction. The average profit percentage for members responding to the survey was 1.7 percent. I realize that we're in one of the most competitive businesses there is and that we are, by nature, risk takers — but that is too low a return for the type of risks we take. Without a renewed emphasis on learning to cope with these external forces so as to increase our return, the continued health of our industry is in danger. I'm confident that our association can provide this emphasis ... and give us all more control over our livelihood.

You are all familiar, too familiar, with the inflationary and excessive regulation of every facet of

our industry. My first recollection of the construction industry is of the early 30's. In those days, a contractor was able to devote his full time to the business of being imaginative, innovative and flexible, in order to manage his job and build his profit. It wasn't an ideal world, of course. The industry has made tremendous advances in the last half-century, not only in terms of technology but in meeting human needs as well. Still, we have to face the fact that we all now spend the great majority of our time wrestling with problems with which the generations ahead of us didn't have to contend. As government regulations at every level have steadily infiltrated our dealings with employment, compensation, taxes, safety, environmental issues and dozens of other areas, we are being forced into devoting less and less time to our real mission — building an efficient, quality product.

This regulatory overkill is largely responsible for a decline in productivity that we simply cannot afford. As I said before, we are in a risky business, at best. Within this association we are, for the most part, small businessmen who sometimes have difficulty building the capital staying power to weather uncertainties in the market. Depending as we do on the acquisition of contracts as the basis for borrowing and capital investment, we occasionally find ourselves with little to fall back upon when jobs become scarce or when other unfavorable conditions occur. These external forces that consume our time and energy and drain our productivity are helping endanger the existence of some very fine businesses — firms with the know-how and skilled employees to do a first-class job.

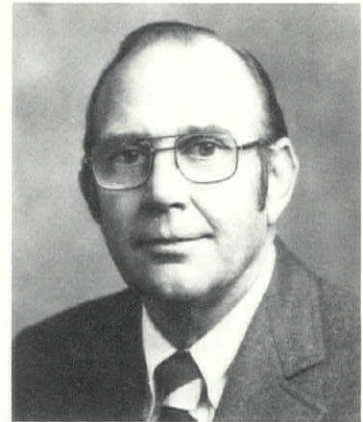
A long-range effort to rid our industry of some of this burdensome regulation has been a major priority throughout my involvement with this association. I can assure you that this effort will be continued and strengthened during my term as president. But being realists as well as risk-takers, we all know that significant deregulation is not going to take place quickly. We are in for a long pull, one which must be tempered by the unique nature of our business. We have reached the point at which government at some level is our number one customer in virtually every area of construction. With government controlling our market, its efforts to more closely control our operations as well aren't surprising. But while our changing market may force us to become more accountable, we must force government to redetermine whether many of these regulations are necessary and if they are appropriate for the construction industry. This is going to take time ... and it's going to take patience.

So, what are we going to do in order to carry on during the long and frustrating campaign against government over-regulation? Well, I suggest to you that we are going to have to learn to wear a lot of different hats. We must find ways to adapt ourselves more readily to the existing climate. We will be required to manage our businesses more creatively than they have ever been managed before. The payoff can be a more equitable return for our risk ...

along with the anticipation of long-term relief from these unnecessary and costly pressures. The alternative may be to become a casualty of the battle.

As you've heard many times, "That's the way it is" ... but I want to reemphasize that our association can help us cope with the situation as it exists today.

I can promise that you'll be seeing an even greater emphasis on our developing management services program. In addition to continuing and improving our forums and workshops on *recognized* business management problems, including government regulation, we're going to make every effort to uncover new areas in which we can offer practical, down-to-earth advice on how to stretch your capabilities. It may be that we'll find it necessary to expand the association's staff in these educational areas. This would give us more qualified people to



Paul Howard

work with our members in identifying specific needs and developing programs to help meet these needs.

It's obvious that our success in helping to improve management skill depends on your willingness to take advantage of these programs. It follows that one of your best tools in becoming more finely attuned to this difficult business climate is *participation*, not only in the management services field but in all the affairs of this association. Through our committee structure, through our legislative network, through our political action committee, we have the apparatus to get your problems before the right people and to push for reasonable solutions. We don't always succeed, but we have no chance of succeeding if you aren't involved.

The machinery for expanding and unifying our voice through increased membership is already in motion, centered around our AGC No. 1 Club and our national associate program. As we attract more regular members and get more of our 20,000-plus chapter associate members involved nationally, we're going to discover a vastly increased reservoir of talent and ideas from which to draw. The associates, in particular, can be a vital resource, not only in improving our management ability but in



helping to push for some fundamental changes in our industrial climate.

Through these priorities — sharpening our management skills, increasing our association involvement, expanding our voice through membership — we can help assure the survival of our businesses and our industry. But the burden of change does not lie on our shoulders alone. Let me make it clear that fighting for a drastic decrease in governmental intervention and regulation in the affairs of our industry will remain as the number one aim of this association and its leadership. We will continue to work closely with other trade associations and organizations who share our concern for the future of free enterprise.

I understand that the Carter Administration will be undertaking a program of regulatory reform. I commend them for that and hope that Congress will quickly act on all proposals that will remove the regulatory burdens that have been placed on all Americans.

By way of our legislative network, we will continue to set our sights on the defeat or repeal of measures detrimental to free enterprise and seek legislation that will help ensure a vigorous economy in general and the welfare of the construction industry in particular. And, we will also initiate and support measures which assure our right to manage and return direction of our future to our own hands.

The 96th Congress may represent the industry's best opportunity in years to strike hard for repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act. The most recent General Accounting Office report indicates that during 1977, the

Labor Department guessed wrong *forty percent* of the time on its determination of "prevailing wage" rates on over 15,000 federally funded projects. So, while the White House begs, on the one hand, for wage moderation from the unions, the Labor Department is inflating the earnings of workers on federal projects to the point of needlessly removing \$715 million dollars a year from the taxpayers' pockets. The damage, of course, doesn't stop there. The impact of these unrealistic and haphazardly-imposed wage scales not only plays havoc with local economies but also carries over to increasing costs in private construction by as much as ten percent. While the Administration is not committed to repeal of the Davis-Bacon Act, we will encourage and support the several repeal efforts underway in the Congress. Public sentiment at every level is on the rise against this contradictory and costly measure as Americans realize that its usefulness has long passed.

From the Supreme Court down, we will continue our battle against imposed quotas on federal projects favoring minority business enterprises or any other segment of industry or the general population. While we fully support increased minority participation in the construction process, such quotas are clearly unconstitutional and endanger the very backbone of our industry — the firm price competitive bidding system.

We will continue to oppose attempts in the U.S. Senate to reduce the number of votes required for cloture of debate. Issues opposed by forty-one Senators deserve the most complete public airing

possible. Our association supports rules that guarantee thorough discussion and debate.

Finally, we will remain alert to either new initiatives or revivals of previously introduced legislation such as: labor law reform, secondary boycott legislation and right-to-work repeal, among others.

Our association's Political Action Committee is now a year old. I urge all of you to support its activities and to support your political action committees at the local level. In order to achieve some of the aims I have just outlined, we must have your commitment to this endeavor, as well as your personal involvement in other areas.

I have referred several times to the subject of involvement, and I want to carry it a step further. Throughout much of the history of this association, we have found ourselves "counterpunching," if you will, against the effects of legislation and regulations imposed on us. I suggest to you that the time has come for all of us to individually play a much larger role in the process of initiating and enacting the laws by which we are all governed. This means political involvement, from the local school board to Capitol Hill ... and it means personal service, in the community ... the state ... and the affairs of the nation. We are going to have to learn what most individuals and organizations, regardless of philosophy, have to learn ... and that is to do a better job of instituting change from within the system. Our goals are fair and positive, and we've all come to realize that we're a part of the largest and most important industry in this nation. The time has come to take a greater hand in the development of our destiny.

## National General Contractors Association Expands Headquarters

AS THE nation enters its peak construction season, the Associated General Contractors of America, a national trade association based in Washington, is expanding its headquarters building to better serve its increasing membership.

The fourth floor addition to the 20-year-old building at 1957 E Street, N.W., will give the association an additional 5100 square feet of space to house its staff of approximately 100. The competitively bid

project is being constructed by Edward M. Crough, Inc. of Rockville.

AGC, based on a survey of its 8000 general contractor members, predicts that 1979 will be a relatively good year for construction with total volume in the neighborhood of \$200 billion. A recent AGC Market Survey indicates a rise in volume of 8.7 percent above 1978 levels. In real terms, growth will depend on the nation's ability to control inflation.

AGC contractors credit a carry-over from 1978 with being the major contributor to the relatively positive prediction for 1979. This carry-over in 1978 plans, AGC says, should support construction volume figures until the fall of 1979, with the last quarter witnessing a general downturn. The severity of the downturn will depend on many factors but a relative lack of plans on the drawing boards is indicative of a sharp drop.

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## AGC/VA Congressional Luncheon is Well Attended

THE FINE facilities of the Capitol Hill Club provided a pleasant background for the Annual Congressional Luncheon which was held April 3, 1979 in Washington, D.C. Over 100 members and wives met and exchanged ideas with Virginia legislators, including: Paul S. Tribble, Jr.; G. William Whitehurst; David E. Satterfield III; Robert W. Daniel, Jr.; M. Caldwell Butler; J. Kenneth Robinson; and Joseph L. Fisher.

A large number of National AGC staff members, headed by Richard Creighton, Assistant Executive Director, and including Charles T. Carroll, Jr., Assistant Director in charge of the Legislative Committee; James Cromwell; and Ingrid Voorhees attended.

Cromwell and Carroll discussed legislation affecting AGC. R. M. Dunville chaired the program and introduced guests and speakers.



*Edna Schelter, wife of Assistant Executive Director Lou Schelter, greets Fourth District Representative Robert W. Daniel, Jr.*



*Ralph G. Lampert and Gilbert Wood provide an attentive audience at Representative Daniel's table.*



*Representative J. Kenneth Robinson of the Seventh District, and AGC/VA President Warren Martin.*



*Tenth District Representative Joseph L. Fisher and Tidewater Region Director Warren Lasher.*

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# Design/Build in Commercial Buildings

By Z. Greene Hollowell, P.E.

## WHAT IS DESIGN/BUILD (D/B)?

Design/Build (D/B) is a widely used contracting method, primarily utilized on large, complex industrial plants and also — at the other end of the construction spectrum — on single-family homes. During the last two decades D/B has increasingly been used in the construction of commercial buildings. The D/B method has many advantages but also some important disadvantages.

Up until the mid-sixties, the traditional system of obtaining a building worked adequately. The owner would hire an architect to develop complete plans and specifications which would then be used to obtain competitive bids from general contractors. If the bids were within or close to the owner's budget, then the contract would be awarded and construction would start. However, with the phenomenal rise in the cost of labor and materials during the last fifteen years, the general contractors' competitive bids were coming in far above the budgets established by the architects. Increasingly, owners were directing the architects to re-design their projects — reducing the scope of work by cutting total area and quality of materials. By the time the plans were revised by the architect and re-priced by the general contractor, inflation had again erased the hoped for savings. Utilizing this traditional system, the result, as far as the owner was concerned, was that he did not know until almost too late if the project was to go ahead.

Many owners realized that their interest would better be served in developing a closer and earlier working relationship with a specific general contractor, i.e. negotiating a contract with a general contractor as opposed to taking competitive bids from several. A team effort between the owner, architect and general contractor produced better results. Still, in many instances, the general contractor was not able to give a guaranteed maximum price until the drawings were complete and this might be many months from when negotiations first started.

In an effort to shorten this time span and arrive at an early cap on the total cost, more owners starting dealing direct with general contractors to provide a building that would meet certain performance criteria, such as floor areas, ceiling heights, lighting levels, energy efficiencies, etc. The general contractor would choose an architect and/or engineer to do the design and would include the cost in the total budget. This basically was design/build.

Therefore, the D/B method allowed a potential building owner to contract with a general contractor to provide a turn-key job — the design and construction in one contract. The owner no longer had to await completed plans and specifications and general contractors' competitive bids to confirm that he would have the project that met his needs. The general contractor assumed the single-source responsibility to provide a building that met the owner's requirements.

This then is the key to D/B — to contract with someone who is willing to put a price on the building before heavy design expenditures are made and before the passage of months of time. Basically only a general contractor can do this. A design professional may sometimes predict the cost accurately but he cannot guarantee it in the beginning. It is this ability to move ahead early with a maximum cap on cost that makes D/B so attractive to owners.

The National Society of Professional Engineers "recognizes that design/construct or turnkey is an established and acceptable practice and that an owner desiring to use this procedure may properly obtain engineering services by combining the design and construction under a single agreement with a firm qualified in both aspects." The American Institute of Architects allows architects to engage in the design/build process by working under the general contractor and also allows architects to engage in contracting. Therefore, an architect's compensation can be affected by the profit or loss on labor and materials. A former AIA president commenting on the architect's involvement said, "It is an opportunity for us to extend the professionalism and discipline of architecture beyond paper and into the execution of design as well. It represents an opportunity for greater control of the process by those committed to quality and bound by professional ethics."

## HOW DOES DESIGN/BUILD WORK?

There is a logical, step by step, process to follow in obtaining a building by D/B method. Since general contractors vary in temperament, ability, knowledge, etc. (and so do owners), it would be unrealistic to try to insinuate there is only one successful way to go. In fact, some owners approach a general contractor they have confidence in — and in effect say "Build me this building." They hand the general contractor a paper with very sketchy information and the general contractor takes it from there. Many times the informal approach works very well.

However, special committees of the Associated General Contractors of America (AGC) have developed contract forms to be used in the D/B process. Century Construction Company, Inc., utilizing these forms, has developed a procedure we call "The Century Design/Build Method." This is a step by step procedure that allows for interaction between the owner and the general contractor and his D/B team. The first step is for the general contractor to receive input from the owner on his needs, then for the general contractor to react on this information and convey the reaction to the owner, then for the owner to react to the general contractor's response and for these interchanges to continue until both parties are satisfied with the criteria that have developed. Therefore, we can view the



Z. Greene Hollowell, P.E.

*Mr. Hollowell is president of the Richmond based Century Construction Company, Inc., and is currently the president of the Richmond District, Associated Contractors of Virginia, Inc.*



following diagram of "The Century Design/Build Method" as one example of the D/B process.

1. The initial conference might involve more than one meeting. Its purpose is a sales call; to develop confidence between the owner and general contractor. It might include visiting buildings constructed by the general contractor.
2. The next meeting is to obtain information on the owner's building needs. The following forms are utilized.
  - a. **CLIENT PROFILE:** Questions asked - function of building; motivation for building; financing; ownership of property; products and services performed; employee profile (M/F); building functions - production flow, etc., environmental requirements, ecological problems.
  - b. **BUILDING PROFILE:** Size - area, ceiling heights, foundations, floors, walls, dock and ramps, partitions, roofs and canopies, wall openings, finishes, mechanical and electrical.
  - c. **SITE AND UTILITY PROFILE:** Location, property survey and topography, zoning, easements; Utilities available (sanitary and storm sewers, water - domestic and fire protection, electricity, gas, phone and communications); Services available (rail, trucking, air, parking, lighting, security); Obstructions - aerial and underground; Soil conditions.

It is only when this information has been accumulated that even the roughest budget estimate can be attempted. It should be realized that developing these profiles gives only the surface and most easily obtainable information. Soil borings and site engineering that are done at a later point can reveal different conditions than that assumed. We recommend a contingency budget be included in anticipation of these unforeseen items.

3. After we have completed the three profile forms, we explain the complete D/B process to the owner. At this point, we have not developed any rough estimates or sketches. We plan to do this before asking for a financial commitment from the owner. However, the development of the rough estimates and sketches will involve expenditures on our part. So that we can convince ourselves to make these speculative expenditures, we ask the owner to sign a letter of intent. It is a letter from the owner on his letterhead to Century that says:

"It is our intention to proceed with initial planning for our facility as referenced. It is our understanding that Century Construction Company, Inc. will develop a rough sketch and budget estimate, and that there will be no financial outlay required of us during this phase. If the sketch and budget are satisfactory to us, then it our intention to proceed to the next phase with Century Construction Company, Inc."

The letter of intent is not a contract; it is simply one of our means of determining the serious owner, the one who wants to go the D/B way.

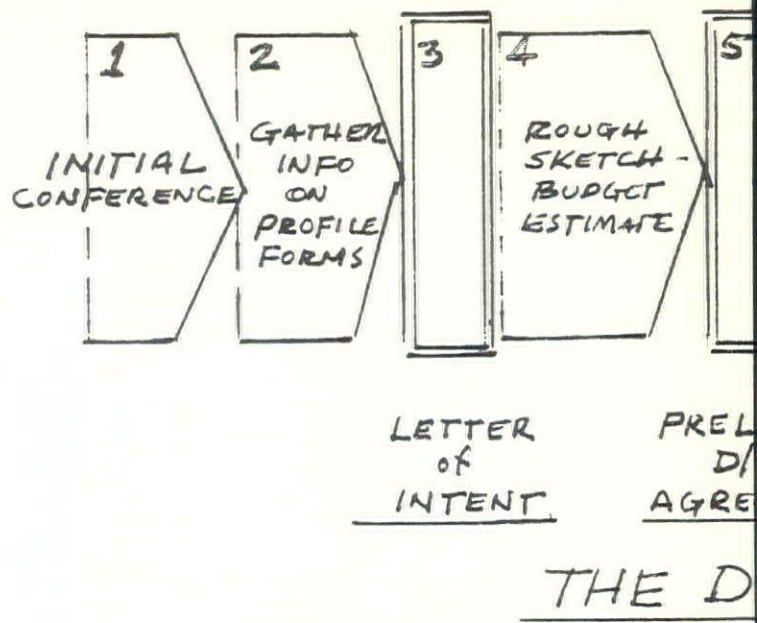
4. At this meeting, we present a rough (no-detailed) sketch and a budget estimate to the owner. If these are not satisfactory or if they cannot be revised to the satisfaction of the owner, then he has no obligation to Century. If they are satisfactory, we proceed to Step 5.

5, 6,

7. This is a series of design steps that include the following.
  - a. Develop the owner's building program and schematic design studies.
  - b. After approval of schematic studies, develop Design Development Drawings and Specifications. Plans are submitted to various governmental agencies for review and requirements.
  - c. Develop a guaranteed maximum price for the project.

Before these steps are undertaken, the owner signs a Preliminary Design/Build Agreement (AGC Document No. 6) which commits him to pay a lump sum for these services if the project does not go through. Depending on the services needed and the complexity of the project, this sum can vary from 1 to 3% of the project cost. If drawings, specifications and the guaranteed maximum price are satisfactory, we proceed to Step 8.

8. The owner and general contractor sign a Standard Form of Design/Build Agreement Between Owner and Contractor (AGC Document No. 6a). This



document sets forth the guaranteed maximum price and the project scope as presented by the Design Development Drawings and Specifications. The project is fully contracted and work proceeds.

- a. Site drawings are finalized and permits are applied for that will allow site work to start.
- b. Critical materials and equipment are ordered immediately.
- c. The balance of the drawings are developed as working drawings and purchase orders and subcontracts are awarded based on them.
- d. As site work develops, then the building construction proceeds to completion.

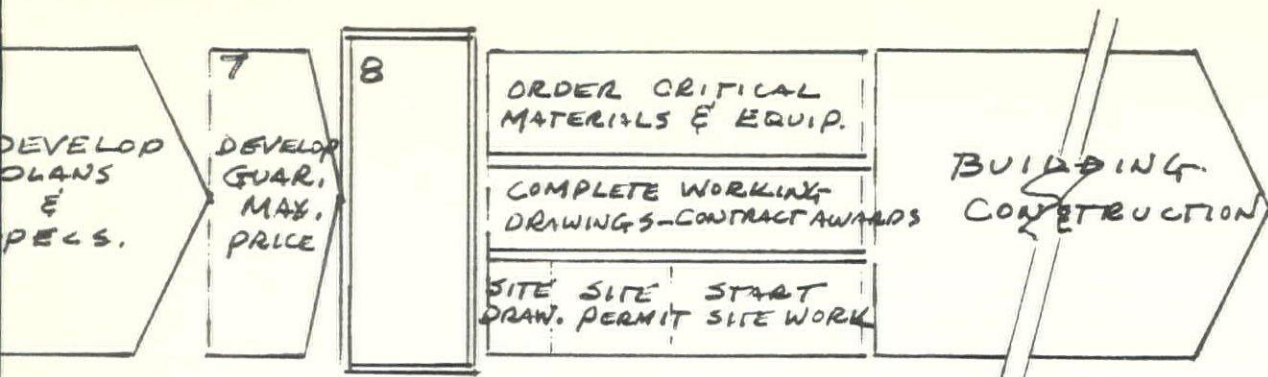
#### ADVANTAGES/DISADVANTAGES OF DESIGN/BUILD

There is no quantitative way of measuring the D/B method as opposed to the traditional Design-Competitive Bid process or the negotiated team method, or the construction management method.

Probably the most important factor in determining a method is the temperament and attitude of the owner. It is his money that is paying for it all. The method is his choice. Some owners want to know they have got the lowest price possible - no matter what the level of skills or responsibility of the contractor. Other owners are more concerned about quality and workmanship and that the cost be reasonable and in line with their budget. The latter owner will be satisfied with the D/B method. The former never will.

Competitive bidding on a fixed design does permit the owner to determine who will build his building the cheapest. But the competitive bid process in effect directs the contractor to do everything the cheapest way to satisfy the minimum requirements of the plans and specifications. Conversely, the D/B method permits and encourages the contractor's team to seek the best and most economical solutions for the building. The D/B method allows the general contractor to utilize the expertise of his suppliers and subcontractors during the design phase. Because of their daily contact with the construction market, the contractors and suppliers can suggest methods and materials that prove to be good buys.





AIZY  
 UT  
 D/B AGREEMENT  
 BETWEEN  
 OWNER & CONTRACTOR  
 DESIGN/BUILD METHOD.

In Summary:

#### ADVANTAGES OF DESIGN/BUILD

1. Single-source responsibility.
2. Guaranteed Maximum Price before heavy expenditures of money and time.
3. Cost and time control — ability to change materials because of better delivery or cost.
4. Supplier — Subcontractor expertise utilized.
5. Greater freedom to balance first cost and life-cycle cost with quality workmanship.

#### DISADVANTAGES OF DESIGN/BUILD

1. Loss of protection that an independent architect gives the owner when hired by the owner direct. This is probably the greatest disadvantage of D/B. Some general contractors are not knowledgeable about design and engineering functions. Some local governments do not require an architect and engineer's seal on the drawings. The danger is that a general contractor who is not qualified to make design decisions will actually make them.
2. Possible loss of creative design or flare that the architect might exercise if he was hired direct by the owner.
3. Loss of competitive bidding process. The competitive bidding process is needed in the public works sector; therefore, this is one area where D/B should not be widely used.

#### WHO DOES DESIGN/BUILD?

D/B has been utilized for many years by large and small general contractors. There are, in addition, combination companies that are in effect architects, engineers, and builders — e.g. The Austin Company of Cleveland, Ohio. The Austin Company has built almost every type of commercial, industrial and institutional building for over the past fifty years utilizing the D/B method. Many large power plant builders are engineers and contractors — e.g. Stone and Webster of Boston and Bechtel of San Francisco. They have their own design personnel and field forces.

Most general contractors in Virginia do not have design personnel on their payrolls, but subcontract the design/engineering out to capable professional design and consulting firms. It should be emphasized that not all general contractors want to do D/B. There is a greater liability and responsibility that cannot be taken lightly.

Some contractors represent manufacturers of pre-engineered building systems. These pre-engineered systems now account for over 40% of the single-story commercial building construction market. The manufacturers recognize that these building systems are more readily sold by the D/B method and they strongly market this method with their builders.

With a constantly changing economy and world outlook, existing methods like D/B are being increasingly utilized in the commercial building market.

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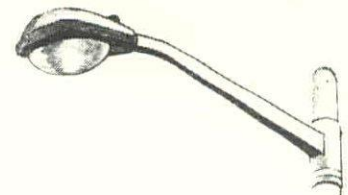


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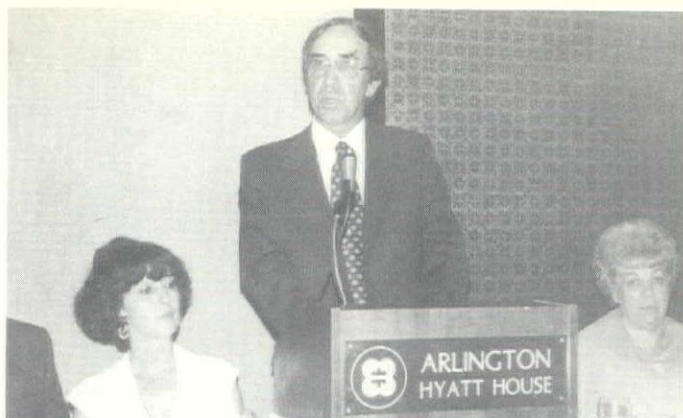
## Senator Warner Addresses Board and Northern Virginia District Members

SOME 120 Board of Directors members, and members of the Northern Virginia District and their wives, met April 2 to hear Senator John Warner and to enjoy a dinner at the Arlington Hyatt House.

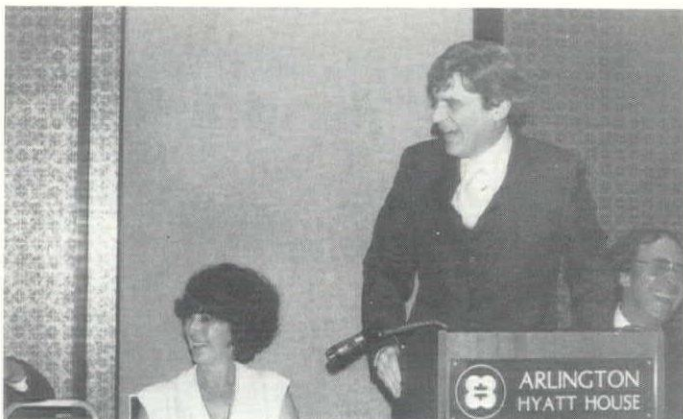
Preston Walker, District President, organized the program and introduced Senator Warner. Warner primarily stressed three areas of concern in his talk: the standardization of Workman's Compensation nationally which he opposes; the importance of a strong defense and the forthcoming vote on Salt II on which he has not decided but considers crucial; and the seriousness of America's energy problem. He believes that nuclear energy is the solution for this, in spite of difficulties encountered recently.



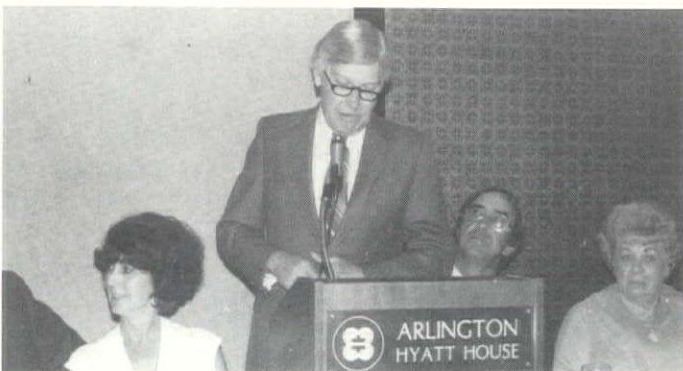
Jack and Ginny Bays (Jack Bays, Inc., McLean), enjoy fine meal and program at Arlington Hyatt House.



Preston Walker, president of Northern Virginia District, introduces Senator John Warner, April 2. Charlotte Martin and Preston's wife Helen are seated on either side.



Senator John W. Warner addresses AGC/VA Board of Directors and Northern Virginia District.



AGC/VA President F. Warren Martin speaks to assembled group.

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## Richmond District Awards Scholarships

AT THE April meeting of Richmond District, Harry Barker, Scholarship Committee Chairman, presented \$200 scholarships to John Frampton, Richmond, and Richard Britt, Flat Rock. Both are students at J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College, enrolled in the Design, Drafting and Building Construction Curriculum of the Division of Engineering and Engineering Technology.

The District instituted the scholarships to encourage students interested in pursuing careers in construction and in completing courses directed toward improving their skills in construction related arts.



Left to right: Bob Gehres, Director of Services, AGC of Virginia; John Frampton, scholarship winner, Flat Rock; George Bickerstaff, Luck Quarries, scholarship committee; Richard Britt, scholarship winner, Richmond; David Mead, Asst. Professor of Design & Drafting, J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College; Harry Barker, Barker Construction Co., chairman of the scholarship committee. (Photo by Jamie Sheffield)

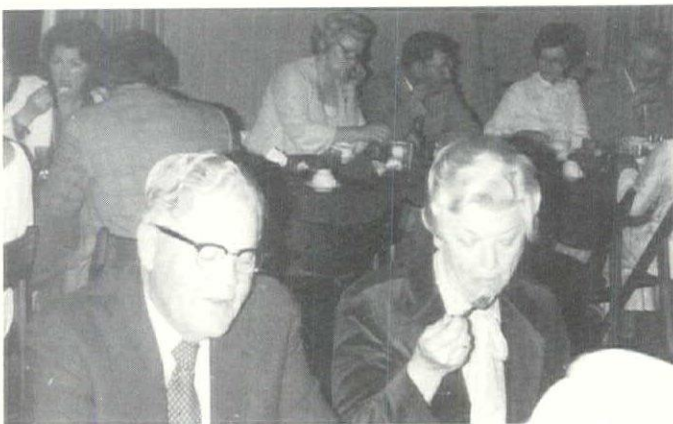
## Southside District Weekend Meeting at Myrtle Beach

APPROXIMATELY 60 attended the popular weekend outing held by Southside District, March 9 and 10, at Myrtle Beach, S. C. Twenty-two golfers, including a few wives, participated in two days of golf on the Myrtlewood Golf Course and also the Myrtle Beach National Golf Course. Approximately eight golfers won various events, the feature event being an ABCD tournament on Saturday won by a team including Paul Ross, Stanley W. Bowles Corporation; Edwin Cothran, J. H. Cothran Co., Inc.; Andy Farley, Thompson-Arthur Paving Co.; and Ned Ryan, John W. Daniel & Co., Inc., with 84 points. Stanley Bowles won an award for the most improved score from Friday to Saturday.

At the banquet Saturday night, Executive Director James Duckhardt gave an update on current legislation.



Southside District Director Walter B. Caldwell (J. W. Daniel & Co., Danville), center, chats with Southside District President Richard W. Caldwell, Jr. (Frith Construction Co., Inc., Martinsville) and his wife Margaret.



Mr. and Mrs. Stanley W. Bowles (Stanley W. Bowles Corp., Martinsville).



Newly-elected Southside District Director in the Associate Division, Henry Andrews (Thompson Ready-Mix, Inc., Danville), shown with his wife Betty.



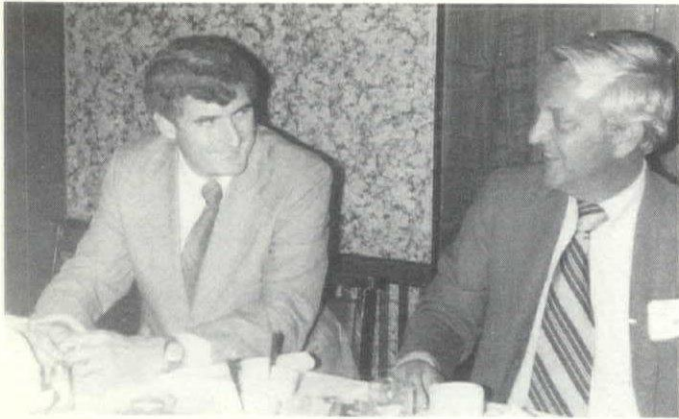
## Tidewater District Dinner Meeting

A REGULAR dinner meeting of the Tidewater District was held Tuesday, April 24 at the Admiralty Motel on N. Military Highway, Norfolk. Howard Gill, president of the district, said that the attendance set a record. There were 94 members and guests present.

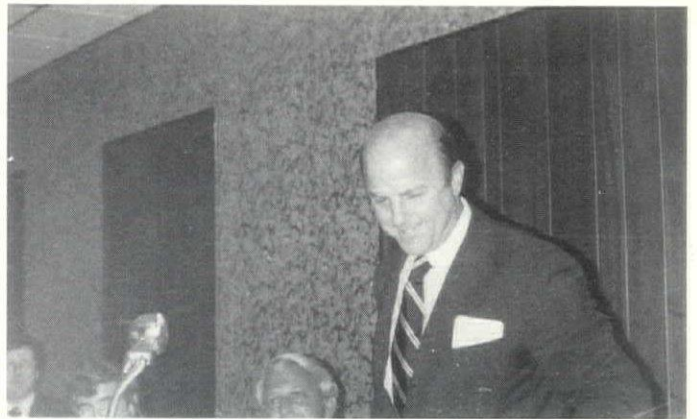
William H. King, Jr., attorney with the law firm of McGuire, Woods & Battle, Richmond, gave an excellent presentation of the Virginia lien laws and changes in the law that become effective July 1, 1979.

James Mathews, attorney with the Norfolk firm of Vandeventer, Black, Meredith and Martin, gave an equally clear and informative presentation on the Miller Law. This law covers federal construction projects, and state projects, which cannot be liened. He explained the law and what can be done to protect the interests of those working on, or providing material for, a project.

The talks were followed by a 45-minute question-and-answer period, involving both attorneys. The entire program proved to be both interesting and informative, on a subject that could involve everyone at one time or another.



Attorney James Mathews (left) of Vandeventer, Black, Meredith & Martin, Norfolk, spoke on the Miller Law. He is shown here with Tidewater District President Howard Gill, of Henderson and Phillips, Norfolk.



Attorney William H. King, Jr. of the law firm of McGuire, Woods & Battle in Richmond, gave an excellent presentation on Virginia lien laws and changes effective July 1.

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(Photo by Jamie Sheffield, J. Sargeant Reynolds Community College)





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We are getting acquainted with Abby's capabilities gradually. The first two-color job handled in-house was the new membership development folder, "You Belong in the AGC of Virginia."

Considerable savings are anticipated in printing special flyers, pamphlets, booklets, stationery and envelopes.



*Steve Wood, mail clerk at the time of its purchase, works with the new A. B. Dick Model #360 Offset Press.*

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## *Introducing...*

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### Betty Hazelwood



BETTY HAZELWOOD joined the AGC of Virginia office staff in mid-September as Reception Secretary and Plan Service Manager.

Wife of Spencer T. Hazelwood, Jr., Richmond realtor and builder, Betty is quite familiar with plans and the terminology of the construction industry.

Betty's business background has been largely in general office accounting with Ford Motor Co., Seaboard Coastlines, and numerous part-time jobs as she has brought up their family of three children: Jennifer, 22; Ben, 21; and Lynda, 15. Unusual enterprises in which the Hazelwoods have taken part include running a go-cart track and marketing Christmas trees.

Born and brought up in Highland Springs, Betty has always lived in the Richmond area. She has, nevertheless, lived in five houses since her marriage to Hazelwood, since one of the prime hazards of having a realtor for a husband is that your home is always on the market. The moves seem to present no problem for the family, however.

The Hazelwoods are skiing enthusiasts and enjoy week-end trips to principle ski spots on the East Coast during the season. They have traveled extensively with the Homebuilders Association. Betty also enjoys interior decorating and designing houses, several of which have been built in and around Richmond.



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## Albemarle County and the City of Charlottesville

ALBEMARLE COUNTY was formed from Goochland County in 1744, ten years after settlement had begun in the area. The county was named in honor of William Anne Keppel, second Earl of Albemarle who was then Governor General of the colony. The first courthouse was built in 1745 near Scott's Landing, present-day Scottsville, but in 1761 the county seat was moved north near the Rivanna River. There Charlottesville was established in 1762 after being named for Queen Charlotte, wife of George III. The town was incorporated into a city in 1888.

During the American Revolution, almost 5,000 British and German soldiers, capitulated at Satatoga and were quartered in Albemarle near Charlottesville. In May and June of 1781, Charlottesville was the temporary seat of the Virginia government. Governor Thomas Jefferson and members of the legislature barely escaped capture by Colonel Banastre Tarleton after being warned by Captain Jack Jouett.

According to the 1970 Census, Albemarle County had a population of 37,780. Charlottesville had 38,880 residents. The town of Scottsville, which lies partly in Albemarle County and partly in Fluvanna County, had a population of 239. The Tayloe Murphy Institute at the University of Virginia estimated that 43,300 persons lived in Albemarle and 39,800 persons in Charlottesville in 1973.

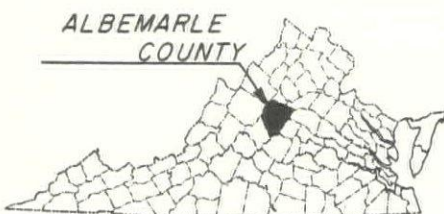
Albemarle County (land area approximately 739 square miles or 472,960 acres and 6 square miles of water area) lies partly in the Piedmont Plateau and partly in the Blue Ridge Province. The rolling or hilly Piedmont has elevations generally between 300 and 800 feet, although some ridges reach 1,600 feet. Elevations in the Blue Ridge are from 2,500 to 3,200 feet; much of this section falls within the Shenandoah National Park. The area is drained by the James River and three of its main tributaries: Hard-ware, Rivanna, and Rockfish Rivers. The city of Charlottesville covers 10.4 square miles.

The area's climate is modified continental with mild winters, warm and humid summers. Temperatures average 37 degrees in January and 76 degrees in July. Precipitation is about 45 inches a year.

Over half of the county's land area is forested. Although there is some lumbering activity in the area, sawtimber growth has been exceeding drain. A small portion of the northwestern part of the county lies in the Shenandoah National Park. Albemarle County has rich mineral resources. Quarries produce soapstone products, crushed stone, vein quartz, and sand and gravel. Sandstone, clay, iron, lead, zinc,

slate, copper, granite, and limestone have been mined in the past. Shale and phyllite are also present.

In Colonial times tobacco was the main crop, but wheat replaced tobacco on many of the larger plantations soon after the Revolution. Both products were shipped down the James and the Rivanna to the Richmond market. Today the emphasis has shifted to livestock, sales of which produced income of \$6.6 million for Albemarle farmers in 1969. The Aberdeen-Angus Association has its offices in Charlottesville. Several thoroughbred breeding farms have



won high honors in horse racing and at horse shows. Albemarle County has long been famed for the Albemarle Pippin apple. Although declining in importance in recent years, crop sales (mostly apples and peaches) account for over \$1 million in farm income. Approximately 44 percent of the farms are operated on a part-time or part-retirement basis with owners deriving their major income from manufacturing, business, government, or professional fields.

Per capita income of Charlottesville-Albemarle County residents in 1972 was \$4,115 or 93.6 percent of the state per capita income. The major source of income is government employment, most of which is furnished by the University of Virginia which employs approximately 3,500 persons full time. The second most important source of income is the manufacturing sector where 18 percent of the workers are employed. The largest employers are the electrical and electronic machinery industry (Stromberg-Carlson Corporation, Murray Manufacturing, and Sperry Marine) and the food industry (Morton Frozen Foods). Other major manufacturers are Acme Visible Records (office furniture) and Frank lx and Sons (broadwoven fabric). The area has a net in-commuting rate of 4,300 workers.

Charlottesville serves as a regional trade center for eight surrounding counties giving the area a high level of retail sales. A Downtown Mall consisting of a five block area transformed into a pedestrian shopping mall has done much to revitalize the downtown area.

Just as the Albemarle County-Charlottesville area serves as a commercial center, the area also is a regional medical center due to the facilities of the University of Virginia Hospital and Medical School. Medical specialists in a wide range of fields are associated with the facility. A variety of other medical services are also available including: Martha Jefferson Hospital; a convalescent home; state-owned sanatorium; a psychiatric care facility; children's rehabilitation center; public health department; and nursing homes.

The University of Virginia brings much recognition to the area. The school, designed and built by Thomas Jefferson, boasts a complete undergraduate program and prominent graduate schools of law, business, medicine, engineering, commerce, and education. Many activities at the university are open to the public: athletic contests; concerts; plays; exhibits; and forums.

Piedmont Community College provides continuing education opportunities to residents of the area through two-year college-transfer programs, occupational-technical programs and special training programs.

Another community asset is the Jefferson-Madison Regional Library. City recreational facilities include swimming pools, playgrounds, tennis courts, picnic areas and golf courses. Outdoor activities are easily accessible in the nearby Shenandoah National Park and George Washington National Forest.

Travel trade has a considerable impact on the area. Visitors are drawn by such major attractions as Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson; Ash Lawn, home of James Monroe; Historic Michie Tavern; Castle Hill; and the University of Virginia campus. Annual events also bringing visitors are the Charlottesville Dogwood Festival and seasonal fox hunting.

(Information for this article courtesy of the Virginia Department of Planning and Budget.)

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## Augusta County

AUGUSTA COUNTY was formed from Orange County in 1738, but county government was not established until 1745 due to the unsettled state of the region. The county was named for Augusta, Princess of Wales and mother of George III. Since the establishment of the county, portions of its area have been used to form neighboring counties — Rockbridge and Frederick.

The 1970 population of Augusta County was 44,220, and the 1971 population estimate prepared by the Bureau of Population and Economic Research of the University of Virginia was 44,918. The Division of State Planning and Community Affairs projects, that the Augusta County population will increase at a rate of 1.4 percent and reach 51,000 by 1980.

The independent cities of Staunton and Waynesboro are located wholly within the Augusta County boundaries. Staunton, named for Lady Rebecca Staunton who was the wife of Governor Sir William Gooch, was established as a town in 1761 and incorporated as a city in 1871. Waynesboro was established as a town in 1801 and incorporated as a city in 1948. The city was named for General Anthony Wayne, an American commander during the Revolutionary War.

The population of Staunton stood at 24,504 in 1970 and reached an estimated 24,691 in 1971. The Division of State Planning and Community Affairs projects a 0.9 percent average annual rate increase to 27,000 in 1980. Waynesboro is experiencing a slightly smaller period of growth. The city's population was recorded as 16,707 in 1970 and was

estimated at 16,678 in 1971. The Division estimates a rise to 17,500 in 1980 representing average annual rate of growth of 0.5 percent.

Second in size among Virginia's counties (land area 986 square miles or 631,040 acres), it lies in the Shenandoah Valley with the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east and the Allegheny Mountains on the west. Elevations in various parts of the county are: Staunton, 1,480 feet; Waynesboro, 1,295 feet; Round Top Mountain, 3,430 feet; Humpback Mountain, 3,645 feet; Bald Knob, 4,410 feet — all in the Blue Ridge Mountains; and Elliott Knob, 4,473 feet in the Alleghenies.

Temperatures average 35°F in January and 75°F in July. Annual precipitation is between 37 and 38 inches. Over half the total county area is wooded and about one-third of the total area is in public land

AUGUSTA COUNTY



with 192,128 acres being in the George Washington National Forest and 11,302 acres in the Shenandoah National Park. Augusta County has a variety of mineral resources. Limestone, dolomite, quartzite, shale, sand, and gravel are produced at present. In

former years iron and manganese ores, ocher, clay, shale, bauxite, marl, barite, coal and sandstone have been produced.

Although the total value of all farm products sold has increased, farming has been decreasing in importance in terms of employment, the number of farms, and the percent total land area in farms. The major sources of farm revenue are livestock and livestock products, poultry and poultry products. Concurrent with the decrease in agriculture has been an increase in the importance of the manufacturing sector. The two largest employers are located in Waynesboro. As of March 1971, E.I. duPont de Nemours and Company employed over 2,500 people in the production of cellulosic and synthetic fibers and the General Electric Company employed over 1,500 in the production of equipment controls. In Verona are the county's two largest employers — Westinghouse and Genesco — both of whom employ over 1,000 workers. Other products manufactured in the county include fabrics, apparel, bakery and dairy products, beverages, printing, wooden furniture, cutlery, organ parts, yarn and thread, copper fittings, metal castings and framework, air conditioning units, and farm and industrial machinery. Nonmanufacturing industries in the area, chiefly government, wholesale and retail trade, and services, accounted for 55 percent of total employment as of April 1971.

Total employment in Augusta County rose by 45.6 percent between 1961 and 1971. From 1959 to 1969 per capita income rose from \$2,080 to \$3,386 for the three areas. Commuter patterns for April 1970, indicate that 92.2 percent of county and city residents remain within the areas' boundaries to work.

The Shenandoah National Park extends into Augusta with its famed Skyline Drive connecting with the Blue Ridge Parkway at Rockfish Gap. This park and the George Washington National Forest provide many scenic and recreational attractions such as foot trails, camp sites and cabins, mountain stream fishing, hunting, and lakes for swimming and boating. Unusual limestone formations are found at Grand Caverns and at Natural Chimneys.

In the vicinity of Staunton and Waynesboro are several well-known private military academies and schools for girls, Mary Baldwin College for women and Blue Ridge Community College. Also within the county are two special schools: Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center and the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind. The area is served by general hospitals in Staunton and Waynesboro. Western State Hospital and DeJarnette Sanitarium, both state mental hospitals, are located in Staunton. There are public libraries in Staunton and Waynesboro.

Of special historic interest is the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace in Staunton. The building was completed in 1847 and was used as the manse for the First Presbyterian Church where Rev. Joseph Wilson was pastor from 1855 to 1857. His son, the twenty-eighth President was born on December 28, 1856. The house is maintained by the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation.

(Information for this article courtesy of the Virginia Department of Planning and Budget.)

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## Rockingham County and the City of Harrisonburg

LOCATED IN the Shenandoah Valley, Rockingham County was formed in 1778 and was named for the Marquis of Rockingham, a British statesman. The 868 square miles of the county lie between the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains. By land area Rockingham is the third largest county in Virginia. The Shenandoah River flows into a north and south fork in Rockingham County with Massanutten Mountain rising between the two forks. Southwest of Massanutten, popular for its winter ski resort, is the city of Harrisonburg. The 1973 populations for Rockingham County and Harrisonburg City were 51,000 and 16,000 persons, respectively. The average January temperature is 34°F and the average July temperature is 74°F. Annual precipitation is an average of 38 inches.

A little more than half of the total area is in forest. George Washington National Forest extends over the entire western third of the county and the area about the Massanutten Mountains. Headquarters for this forest are in Harrisonburg. Shenandoah National Park covers the eastern edge of the county and the Skyline Drive winds among the Blue Ridge Mountains along the county's eastern boundary. The three highest points of elevation in the county are: Brother Knob (Allegheny Mountains), 4,345 feet; Massanutten Mountain, 3,300 feet; and Spring Creek, 3,150 feet. These areas have unexcelled natural recreational resources. Other points of special interest are the limestone caverns in this part of Virginia — Endless, Massanutten, Melrose, and Grand Caverns.

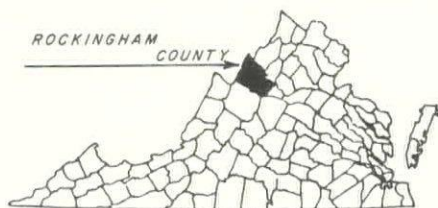
Limestone, dolomite, sand, and gravel are quarried in Rockingham County. Also shale, sandstone, and quartzite are found. All of these minerals are commercially valuable. Small amounts of coal and fluorite and natural gas occur here. The limestone combined with clay makes an excellent soil yielding extensive and diversified farming.

In 1969 Rockingham County led the state in the value of all farm products, due primarily to the value of livestock raised in the county. Rockingham farmers accounted for approximately one-half of all poultry sales in the state during 1969; they also ranked first in cattle and calves and were second in sheep and lambs. The county is among the nation's leading turkey producing counties and ranks nationally in the production of chicken and eggs.

Manufacturing establishments in the county are closely related to the agricultural base. Along with poultry and turkey processors are manufacturers of poultry equipment, poultry and stock feeds, fertilizers, and agricultural lime. Local meat, dairy, and fruit goods are also processed. Other locally manufactured products include heating and air conditioning equipment, molded plastic containers,

aluminum framing, lingerie, apparel, knit fabrics, pharmaceuticals, and auto exhaust systems.

Four educational institutions are located in the area: Madison College in Harrisonburg; Eastern Men-



nonite College near Harrisonburg; Bridgewater College at Bridgewater; and Blue Ridge Community College at nearby Weyers Cave.

Medical care is easily accessible at Rockingham Memorial Hospital, an acute care facility. Library services are provided by the Rockingham Public Library which uses a bookmobile to reach rural areas.

Unique outdoor recreational areas draw many visitors to the Rockingham-Harrisonburg area. Limestone caverns such as the Endless Caverns offer experiences in underground exploration. The Shenandoah National Park and the George Washington National Forest provide areas for camping, hiking, picnicking, boating, and hunting. History enthusiasts will find three Civil War battlefields in the area.

*(Information for this article courtesy of the Virginia Department of Planning and Budget.)*

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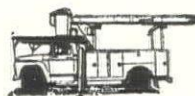
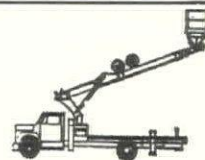


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## Poindexter and Elliott Named By Basic Construction Co.

• Henry S. Read, President of Basic Construction Company, has announced that the company's Board of Directors at its May meeting designated John E. Poindexter as Senior Vice President and elected Albert F. Elliott, Vice President-Finance, to membership on the Board and its executive committee.

Mr. Poindexter has been a company vice president since 1964, was assigned to head the company's Estimating Department in 1967, and in 1976 the Board of Directors elected him to membership and a year later to its executive committee.

A Newport News native and a graduate of Virginia Military Institute, where he received a B.S. degree in Civil Engineering, he joined Basic in 1948 shortly after his discharge from the Army as a Captain in the Field Artillery. Later, on a company leave of absence, he spent a year at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute in Troy, N.Y. obtaining his Master's degree.

Poindexter started with Basic as an estimator and served as a field engineer, office engineer and field superintendent until he was named Director of Procurement in 1960, and moved up to Vice President in May of 1964.

Mr. Elliott came to Basic in March of 1957 with a background of construction experience in the District of Columbia. A native of Falls Church, where he had his early education, he worked in the financial and insurance fields until he joined the Navy less than a month after Pearl Harbor.

Assigned to the Seabees, he was inducted into the construction field during a year-and-a-half in the Pacific theatre, building landing areas and bases. Selected in '43 for college training as an officer candidate, he spent two years at Colgate University and at the Wharton School of Finance.

With the war's end Elliott took a discharge to complete his education under the G-I Bill at George Washington University in Washington, D.C. He graduated in June 1948 with a degree in Business Administration and a major in Accounting. After working for several years in the Washington subcontract field for glass and glazing contractors, he joined Basic as an accountant.

Elliott was made an assistant Secretary in May of 1964 and was elevated to company Treasurer in 1971, retaining his post of assistant Secretary. In June 1977, on the retirement of Albert S. Conn, Vice President-Finance, Mr. Elliott was moved up to that top financial position while retaining his Treasurer's post.

## 18th Consecutive Year Safety Award To Thompson-Arthur Paving, Division of Ashland-Warren, Inc.

• On May 7, 1979 at Kopley's Barn in High Point, North Carolina, The Honorable John C. Brooks, Commissioner of Labor for the State of North Carolina, presented the Thompson-Arthur Paving Company, Division of Ashland-Warren, Inc., Greensboro, The North Carolina Department of Labor Award for performance during the calendar year 1978.

This award has been earned by the Thompson-Arthur Paving Company for 18 consecutive years during which the company worked over 20 million manhours with an incidence rate of 0.4 for the 18 years, which is less than 50% of the average for the entire construction industry.

The award was accepted for Thompson-Arthur by Charles H. Shaw, Jr., Vice President. This safety award program has been going on in North Carolina for 32 years and covers all industry.

## An Enchanted Evening at Woodlawn Plantation

• Music will once again be heard in the elegant Georgian mansion and on the beautifully landscaped grounds of Woodlawn Plantation on July 14th and 15th from 7:30 P.M. to 10:00 P.M. Guests are invited to tour the mansion by candlelight, enjoy the singing of a large choral group alternating with the harpist, and sip a glass of champagne in an atmosphere reminiscent of the days when Nelly Custis, Martha Washington's granddaughter, a talented musician and gracious hostess, was first mistress of Woodlawn.

Visitors may bring a picnic for supper on the grounds where there will be free parking. Admission: \$3.00 for adults and \$1.50 for children under 16. Woodlawn is located 3 miles west of Mount Vernon on Highway #1. For more information, call (703) 780-3118.

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## Seasonal Cleaning? Don't Forget the Family Pet

• If your home this Spring and early Summer is like most, cleaning drapes, washing windows and sweeping the garage are probably on the top of your cleaning list. Since approximately one out of every two households in the U.S. owns a dog, the Pet Information Bureau in New York would like to remind you not to forget the family pooch when the time comes to dust off the winter wearies and welcome warmer weather.

Of course, this isn't the only time to spruce up the family dog, but after a cold winter, it's bound to be a particularly pleasant activity for both you and your pet.



### Bathtime Blues Move Outside

Winter has probably seen more than its share of bathtub battles as the nation's dog owners try to keep their furry friends clean. Now that the weather is warmer, a garden hose, and perhaps an old galvanized iron tub, can be used to move the skirmish outdoors. Occasional bathing is necessary if the animal is visibly dirty or requires a special treatment

to keep the fur clean of parasites. When cleaning the pet with a garden hose, pick a warm day over 70 degrees without wind. Make sure the pet's eyes and ears are protected from the spray.

There are a variety of pet shampoos available, ranging from special conditioners for long-haired dogs, to powerful flea-fighting solutions. Your local pet shop can recommend the proper shampoo for your particular dog. Remember, avoid using a flea collar after the pet receives a medicated flea bath. A combination of the two formulas could make your pet ill.

### BRUSH REGULARLY

Brushing a dog's coat stimulates the oil glands in its skin, actually guarding it from many common skin troubles. And since most dogs begin to shed winter coats as soon as the temperature starts to rise, regular brushing will help eliminate the excess fur faster. Selecting the right kind of brush for your pet is important. Local pet stores have a wide variety to choose from.

### HEAD FOR A CLIP JOINT

Depending upon your breed, an extra beauty treatment is always an ideal way to welcome the warmer weather. Not only does the pet look good, but it also feels better with its new, cooler fur. Poodles, of course, are the most common pets found in dog grooming facilities. The traditional poodle cut has long been popular. No matter what breed you own, a professional dog groomer can recommend the best cut for your canine companion.

### HEAD TO TOE TREATMENT

As an added safeguard to your pet's health this year, have its eyes, ears and teeth checked by a trained veterinarian. And, if your dog remains inside the home most of the time, have its nails clipped.

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## Funds Apportioned For Secondary Roads

• Distribution of a record \$80,469,000 for construction on Virginia's 43,000-mile secondary road system in the fiscal year which will begin July 1 was announced in late April by the State Department of Highways and Transportation.

A. S. Brown, the department's secondary roads engineer, said the sum is almost \$13 million more than was available for the current fiscal year.

He said the increase resulted mainly from action by the 1979 General Assembly providing about \$11.4 million more for hard-surfacing unpaved secondary roads serving 50 or more vehicles a day.

The funds apportioned today will be earmarked for specific projects by the various county boards of

supervisors and the Highway and Transportation Department.

County boards and the department's resident engineers across the state are now holding public hearings which will lead to preparation of the individual county budgets for secondary road improvements.

The basis for the new budgets will be six-year improvement plans for the secondary system, required by the General Assembly in 1977 and also developed jointly by the boards and resident engineers.

Funds for secondary construction will be provided entirely from taxes paid by highway users, Brown said. Of the total, about \$46.5 million will come from the state gasoline and other road user levies and \$34 million will be derived from the federal Highway

Trust Fund, including federal aid for upgrading bridges and making safety improvements.

The money is distributed among the counties under a procedure that takes into account the secondary system construction funds each received in 1976-77, when the General Assembly revised distribution policies, and land area, population, total and unsurfaced secondary road mileage, vehicle registration, and vehicle miles traveled.

The state secondary road system includes 93 counties and the former Nansemond County roads which now are included in the enlarged City of Suffolk. Two counties, Arlington and Henrico, maintain, improve, and operate their own local roads, and receive direct payments from the Highway and Transportation Department for that purpose.

## Virginia Section of I-77 is Completed

• The Commonwealth of Virginia completed construction on its part of I-77 last month, thereby removing a bottleneck that had slowed motorists in that area for many years.

The first of two bridges that carry I-77 across the New River, U.S. 52 and the Norfolk & Western Railway tracks, was opened to traffic on December 4. The second will be opened about midsummer. The bridges are located at Jackson's Ferry and the Shot Tower Historical State Park.

The bridges, one 1,800 feet long and the other 1,780 feet long, were designed for the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation by the consulting firm of Tippet-Abbott-McCarthy-Stratton of New York City. Original plans called for the bridges to have a 30-foot clear roadway width, but they were redesigned in 1970 to provide a 42-foot roadway width face to face of rails.

The design features two continuous haunched steel plate girders with floor beams and stringers and a composite concrete deck. F. G. Sutherland, bridge engineer for the Department of Highways and Transportation, said high strength (ASTM A588) steel was used at high stress areas in the main girders.

The eight span continuous structures have compression link joints in spans three and six. The north-

bound lane spans are 220 feet, five of 240 feet, 220 feet and 140 feet for a total length of 1,780 feet, and the southbound lane spans are 220 feet, five of 240 feet, 220 feet and 160 feet for a total of 1,800 feet.

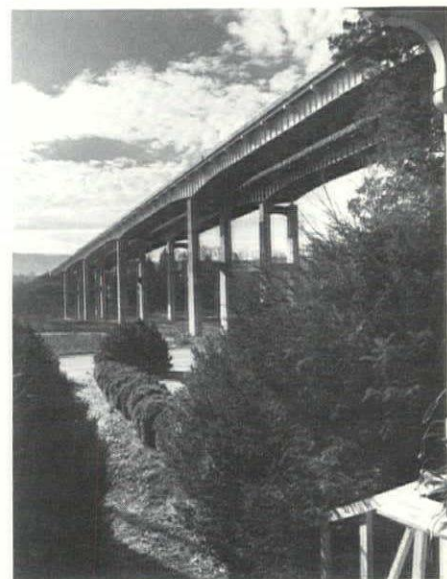
The twin haunched main girders have a web depth of 120 inches near midspan and 186 inches at supports. Vertical web stiffeners were used on both sides of the webs. Floor beams are 48-inch-deep members spaced at about 25 feet and continuous rolled beam stringers rest on the top flange of the floor beams.

The deck of each bridge consists of 8-½-inch reinforced concrete on permanent steel forms. A modified latex surfacing was applied to the deck to prevent deck deterioration.

Each bridge carries two 12-foot lanes of traffic with a six-foot shoulder left of traffic and a 12-foot shoulder to the right. The seven piers erected for each structure are of reinforced concrete with two rectangular columns and a haunched top strut. All pier footings rest on solid rock except pier 6, which rests on steel pilings. Tallest pier has a height of 130 feet.

General contractors for the \$8,384,000 project, in a joint venture, were J. Lawson Jones Construction Co., Inc., of Clarksville, Va., and Bowers Construction Co. of Raleigh, N.C. Steel fabrication was by High Steel Structures Inc. of Lancaster, Pa.

The steel was provided by Bethlehem Steel Corporation. Nearly 4,800 tons of plates were used for the superstructures. To reinforce the concrete piers, Bethlehem provided more than 1,400 tons of rein-



*Twin continuous haunched steel plate girder bridges now carry I-77 over U.S. 52, the New River and the Norfolk & Western Railway tracks in Wythe County, Va. Completion of the bridges permitted the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation to open all 67 miles of the interstate between West Virginia and North Carolina.*

forcing bars, and Bethlehem's Bridgform was used in placing the deck.

Bridgform is considered to result in safer, faster, and less costly formwork for most projects. It eliminates removal of formwork once the project is completed and it provides a safe base for construction workers.

Mr. Sutherland noted that with the opening of this newest segment of I-77, between I-81 at Fort Chiswell and Poplar Camp, motorists can drive the 67 miles across and through the Allegheny and Blue Ridge Mountains between West Virginia and North Carolina without sharp curves and steep grades.

Virginia now joins Ohio and North Carolina as states that have completed their sections of I-77. Work is still under way in West Virginia and South Carolina. I-77 covers 596 miles between Cleveland and Columbia, S.C.

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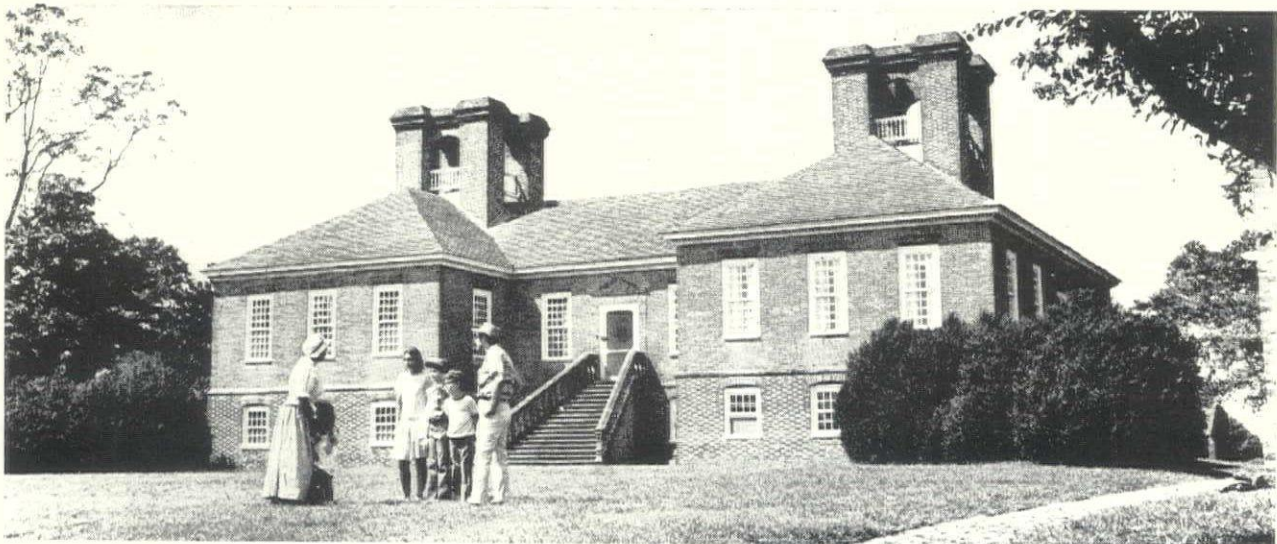
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