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ON OUR COVER: The exposed structural system at the Yorktown Visitor Center is a unique concrete space frame which was introduced to provide maximum clear spans within a minimum depth. The project, by The VVKR Partnership, is presented on page 32 of this issue and in the coverage of the Awards on page 8. (Cover photograph by J. Alexander)
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Virginia Architects
Do It Better

THE CUTBACK IN BUILDING construction during the past several years has greatly reduced the amount of business for many of the nation's professional design firms. While tight money and the recent recession have accounted in large part for this decline, overbuilding in some areas has also had a part in today's drop in construction.

And what about Virginia? The economic outlook for Virginia's design professionals is varied. Economic recovery has been slow with slight increases in the Washington, D.C., and Richmond areas, but the forecast for 1977 includes a bottoming out and a slight improvement. If the future is to be bright for design professionals in Virginia we must examine our circumstances and then take appropriate action.

One of the most important of these circumstances is the matter of out-of-state architects doing work in Virginia. Each year millions of dollars are paid in fees to out-of-state design professionals for the design of projects which will be constructed in the state of Virginia. A number of State of Virginia agencies have in the past used out-of-state design professionals when competent talent was available in state. In the case of the VCU (Medical College of Virginia) Hospital alone, a projected $3 to $4 million in fees will be added to the nearly $2.3 million already commissioned or paid to out-of-state firms. In the downtown area of Richmond, projects completed or under construction designed by out-of-state architects and engineers over the thirty year span (1950 to 1980), have averaged over $20 million dollars in cost per year while the comparable figure for Virginia professionals is slightly under $10 million. The current and projected ratio of work in the planning stage is 10 to 1 in favor of out-of-state professionals.

These statistics are surprising since Virginia has competent talent to handle these projects. There are over 240 architectural firms, listed members of The American Institute of Architects, with over 250 offices in locations covering the entire state of Virginia. The trend, nevertheless, has been to go to out-of-state firms for the larger or more complicated projects and to use local firms on the smaller ones. For instance, in the past, the University of Richmond used local professionals on most of their work but recently have given nearly $20 million in projects to out-of-state architects — enough work to keep several local firms busy.

Besides lowering employment for residents of Virginia (Principals, designers, technical personnel, inspectors, clerical personnel, etc. of local design firms), the work given to out-of-state design firms has further reduced the taxes that could have been collected from revenues generated had local firms been used. For example, Virginia State Agencies have paid approximately $2.8 million for out-of-state architectural and engineering firms since 1970. This means that approximately $100,000 in direct taxes

(Continued on page 69)
WARREN J. COX

In one sense, at least, the jurors of a national awards program have an easier task than those of a state or regional program: with almost equal justification, they can rate the submissions on either an (allegedly) absolute scale or simply against each other. The effect is generally the same.

The jurors of a state or regional program must decide whether to simply compare the submissions and pick, for example, the ten best regardless of how they would stack up in other programs around the country, or they may judge on what they imagine to be a national scale, and, perhaps, have no premiated entries at all.

We tried to effect a compromise and decided that the two categories, Honor Award and Award of Merit, should be for work we considered meritorious on national and local levels, respectively. Our lack of any Honor Awards for 1976 is a reflection — obviously subjective — of our belief that while excellent as regional designs, none of the premiated designs were, say, National Honor Award material. I would be pleased to be proven wrong.

Of the four Awards of Merit, two were for preservation. In the case of the moved general store, it was carefully and sensitively restored. Little else was done, and little should have been done. We called it restraint. The architect later called it lack of money. A magnificent cast iron facade in Richmond received the other award in this category, in this case restored with some real effort and taste. Here again, little work was done inside because it is a rental office building, but most of what was was handled with a certain pleasant relaxation.

As a side note on the preservation category, I might point out that Bill Turner and I believe that while one can get credit for simply preserving an endangered first class building, the refurbishing or remodelling of a non-endangered major monument must stand entirely upon how well it is done.

In the case of the new buildings, there were several where we simply questioned the appropriateness of the building, being what it was where it was. We refused to accept the building on its own terms. Fairly or unfairly.

One quality I found in all premiated projects was that of obvious restraint by the architect. What I mean by this is the ability of the designer to decide how much to do. Another way to look at the question is how little must be done to meet the programmed goals and then ask the question: "Is it right — right size, right form, right environment, et al.?" It is this question that I urge the profession nationwide to give the most careful and thoughtful consideration in the immediate future.

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In the case of the new buildings, there were several where we simply questioned the appropriateness of the building, being what it was where it was. We refused to accept the building on its own terms. Fairly or unfairly.

Among the unpreamated entries were several which revealed good intentions, good ideas, or good detailing, but did not, in our opinion, show either all together or a satisfactorily resolved total building. Here, the attempt is to be encouraged.

It was a privilege to be on the jury.

WILLIAM K. TURNER

Architects face many challenging questions in the pursuit of contemporary practice. Where to build? Where not to build? What materials are appropriate and what will be their properties in the anticipated life span of the structure? How to deal effectively with the speculative and corporate client?

In spite of the difficulties inherent in the search for answers to these questions (and many others), the American architect has achieved a high standard of how to build. But the deft manipulation of space, the rational organization of function, and our customary technical competence are qualities that far exceed our collective abilities to decide what to build, how to site what we build and most importantly, how to deliver a humane and sensible environment for this society.

Accepting the state of the art, this juror attempted to place within a national perspective the identification of those projects to be honored. The decision to offer Awards of Merit recognizes that the architects in the state of Virginia who offered projects for review in 1976 meet the general standards any juror should accept and might anticipate. I, personally, was most appreciative for this. It made the task of selecting the exceptional more difficult and more of a challenge.

One quality I found in all premiated projects was that of obvious restraint by the architect. What I mean by this is the ability of the designer to decide how much to do. Another way to look at the question is how little must be done to meet the programmed goals and then ask the question: "Is it right — right size, right form, right environment, et al.?" It is this question that I urge the profession nationwide to give the most careful and thoughtful consideration in the immediate future.
YOU START A restoration project from the beginning — and from what is left of that beginning. What a wealth of “beginning” we have with the Rotunda: Mr. Jefferson’s original drawings; his original “specifications,” including an estimate of the number of bricks required; his correspondence with Dr. Thornton and Benjamin Latrobe, which produced the concept of
the Rotunda as the capstone of his academical village composition: his books of Palladian Plates, from which he derived his classical forms and details; his instructions to Mr. Brockenbrough, the Proctor of the University overseeing the construction; his orders for stone, bricks, ornaments, paint and other materials; the detailed rendering painted by his daughter, Cornelia. To supplement these documents, there exists an extensive record of drawings and engravings made by current artists during the early years of the Rotunda's life, and, from the middle of the 19th century on, many, many photographs of the building, in its glory and in its despair.

Then, of course, there is the Rotunda itself, its exterior basically intact after 150 years of modifications, ranging from inevitable roof repairs through a cataclysmic conflagration to a major re-modeling. Through all of this, Mr. Jefferson's basic concept, the spherical structure dressed in classical garb, remained. Seldom is such documentation available to the restorer.

And yet, when you sort it all out, and piece it together, and these facts add up to this conclusion, and those total up to another, then the detective work has to begin and sooner or later you are faced with the question, "What would he have done?"

For despite all the fine documentation, there were gaps. Exterior photographs and drawings abound; only a few interior photographs have been found, pertaining almost exclusively to the Dome Room. Detailed descriptions of the entablature in one of the Oval Rooms, including full size patterns for the modillions, a reference to a specific plate of Palladio and an itemized order to Philadelphia for ornamentation, are at hand — but for which Oval Room? And what of the other rooms?

Evidence was uncovered of the existence of an original spiral staircase in one corner, extending only from the Basement to the First Floor — but not beyond. How did one get from the main level of the Dome Room to the two Galleries above? How were the bookcases arranged on the Galleries? Photos indicate that in the later years of its original state, the Dome Room was lit with gas lights and still later with electric lights. How did Mr. Jefferson light the Rotunda?

Poor Mr. Jefferson. His successors have been second-guessing him on the Rotunda ever since he died, shortly before final completion of the building. We know he had problems even before that, for he gave instructions to apply a new tin roof over the initial leaking one and to whitewash the walls to cover the poor plaster work. The roof continued to give trouble for in photos we see that the steps were removed (did they rot out?), the skylight was replaced with a cupola (did the skylight leak?), which, in turn was replaced with another skylight (to let in more light?) which in turn was replaced with still another cupola (too much light?). The fireplaces failed to provide sufficient heat and smoked (flues too small?), so after the first winter of use, stoves were installed in the Oval Rooms with suspended stove pipes running to the chimney breasts and ventilating chimney pots were placed atop the flues.

to tell the Virginia Story
But the major "what would he have done's" fell to the architects who have worked on the Rotunda since Mr. Jefferson's time. The first was his protege', Robert Mills. Commissioned to provide an annex on the north side, he opted to repeat the south portico as a connecting link to the new structure, which took the form of a long rectangle continuing the portico's profile. Alas, this proved to be the Rotunda's undoing, for the disastrous fire of 1895 which started in this annex, spread to the wooden dome through the pediment of this new portico.

Then Stanford White, selected to restore the Rotunda after the fire, chose to alter the interior by making the Dome Room two stories high, omitting the First Floor Oval Rooms. "If he could have, this is what Mr. Jefferson would have done" White said, in justification of his bold revision of the
original scheme. And so it remained for almost another 70 years, serving admirably as a library for over half that period, but seeing only vicarious uses unrelated to its original intent in latter years.

But other of White’s touches were not as detracting. He restored only a portion of Mills’ north portico and replaced the Annex with a monumental staircase leading up from Main Street and he repeated Mr. Jefferson’s two one-story wings spreading out from the south portico, on either side of his new portico and extended the Lawn colonnades to connect the ends of these wings, thus forming enclosed courts on either side of his new portico and enhancing the whole of Mr. Jefferson’s original “Village” composition. But perhaps his most important contribution — at least so far as subsequent work was concerned — was his Guastavino tile dome, which replaced the burned-out wooden original. The present Dome has an inner and outer shell, each independent of the other, each made up of three layers of one-inch thick hard clay tile set in a good cement mortar, completely sound, and, barring any mishap to the walls below, good for another century or more of the building’s life. White chose not to duplicate the profile of Mr. Jefferson’s steps at the base of the dome; instead, he applied a Renaissance treatment, using a softer tile, which was deteriorating, so his broad steps have been removed and replaced with the original profile in concrete. White’s skylight had been made larger than Mr. Jefferson’s original; he apparently felt the grander scale of his high Dome Room warranted this increase. The current oculus has been returned to its original size.

In 1970, we were directed to restore the Rotunda to its original interior configuration and adapt it for viable University use consistent with today’s needs. Because of the aforementioned surfeit of documentation, there was left little of the “What would he have done?” so far as basic concept—or the treatment of the Dome Room — was concerned. The needs for modern-day use dictated that modern materials and methods be used in the work; this has been accomplished with little detraction from original appearances. The “intrusions” of safety and comfort features such as steel framing, sprinklers, acoustical treatment, air conditioning, plumbing, and lighting have been blended with Mr. Jefferson’s design unobtrusively. In the course of our research, and as uncovered during the stripping-out of White’s work, it was discovered that both Mr. Jefferson and White deviated from their respective initial plans — apparently as a result of “job” conditions, or the client’s whims. Ah, well, the more things change, the more they stay the same.

Nevertheless, in putting the project together we had very few “as he might have done it.” The photographs of the original Dome Room were ample guides for detailing, especially since some were almost “head-on,” permitting reasonably accurate scaling. This was aided by the Galt statue of Mr. (Continued on page 61)
There are larger steel fabricators. (But not many of them!)

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

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The Fairfax County Park Authority received a HUD grant to provide restrooms for the County Park at Colvin Run Mill. The project had originally involved a newly restored mill and miller's house which had recently been completed. The architects were also requested to assist in converting the stable area to a workshop for restoration maintenance work and provide a lean-to for blacksmith exhibitions and a covered (but open) display of Miller's Wagons. In addition, the "Johnny-on-the-spots" needed to be replaced by modern restroom facilities with handicapped access.

Working with the Park Authority and a sewer consultant, a plan for moving a general store, owned by the Park Authority, to newly acquired land for additional parking was worked out. The toilets were concealed in the rear storage area of the old general store which was moved intact to the new site.

Following restoration of the interior, the Park Authority acquired items for display and special items for sale in the...
Now under construction, the new Health Center will provide a much needed facility for the Lynchburg area. Situated adjacent to the Lynchburg General-Marshall Lodge Hospital in the geographic heart of the city the Center will provide full service facilities as are indicated in the pictured floor plans.

Materials for the building were chosen for their visual appeal, low maintenance and initial cost. The exterior of white cast-stone window panels, white split-fluted concrete block and a battened mansard roof with sheet metal covering the color of light bronze. All other visible exterior metals such as doors, windows and frames will have the same light bronze color. The main flat roof deck is covered with built-up membrane 20-year bonded roof.

Because of code use group classification, protected noncombustible construction will be used. Steel frame and bar joist construction was chosen, again, for its low initial cost. Drywall partitions, using metal studs, were selected for their noncombustible qualities and future flexibility.

The air conditioning system is a dual duct, high velocity system utilizing an electric centrifugal chiller and an oil fired hot water boiler. The system has an economizer cycle and utilizes the lighting fixtures for supply and return of conditioned air.

Andrews Large & Whidden, Inc., Farmville, is the general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Richmond are: E.S. Chappel & Son, Inc., caulking; O’Ferrall, Inc., resilient tile; Miller & Rhoads, carpet; Chapman & Martin, Inc., painting contractor; Modern School Equipment, specialties; and, Hungerford, Inc., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor.

Others were: Falwell Excavating Co., Inc., Lynchburg, excavating; Bat Masonry Co., Inc., masonry contractor & stonework contractor; Augusta Steel Corp., Verona, steel supplier; Rocco Glass Co., Harrisonburg, glazing contractor & storefront; Acoustical Services, Inc., Salem, plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor; Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., Charlottesville, ceramic tile & terrazzo; Acoustical Services, Inc., Salem, acoustical treatment; Westbrook Elevator, Danville, elevators; C.L. Ray Jr., Inc., Daleville, electrical contractor; Orkin Exterminating Co., soil poisoning; and, Custom Fence Co., Chester, guard rail.
LOCATED IN AN urban renewal area of downtown Norfolk, this building provides facilities for Fire Station Number One, housed in the ground floor, the Fire Department Administration and Fire Prevention Bureau, on the second floor and Civil Defense and Emergency Operations Center, as well as the major mechanical spaces, located below the ground floor in a 15,000 sq. ft. basement space.

The restricted site and traffic pattern requirements for the firefighting equipment necessitated major function locations for Fire Station Number One, and due to zero side-lot conditions, required the setback of the second story on the west side, forming a terrace and window area for the office facilities.

Technical problems of a deep basement in a high water table area were solved in order to provide the Emergency Operations Center in a facility which met federal guidelines for fall-out resistance.
The building is sheathed in a warm grey brick, with black window frames and fascia and dark grey glass. Paver tiles and concrete edging lead to the entrance and the transition between the building and the sidewalks is handled with cobblestone, retrieved from old adjacent streets. The one-story apparatus room, glazed in dark grey glass, contrasts sharply with the brick enclosure articulating the functional nature of the different spaces. The apparatus room, with an exposed steel truss structural system, handles five lanes of vehicles.

The entry condition is defined by two recessed areas sliced into the 45° front wall, which allows unobstructed vision for exiting fire trucks.

The low entrance leads to the basement E.O.C., while the two-story entrance leads to the elevator/stairwell, serving the second floor office space and the first floor station beyond.

Conrad Brothers, Inc. of Chesapeake, was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Norfolk firms unless noted)

THIS CLINIC Building, located in Russell County Virginia, near the Town of St. Paul, provides office space for four doctors. Services are included to offer emergency treatment facilities, and include X-ray and laboratory facilities.

In addition to ambulance entry and waiting room space, full-time pharmacy service is offered.

Building is steel-framed, walls are metal stud with vinyl covered gypsum wall surfaces, acoustic ceilings have been installed throughout. Exterior walls are brick with masonry back-up, with built-in cavity insulation.

Roof is built-up, over light weight concrete slab. The building is cooled and heated by roof-mounted electric multi-zone units. Lighting is fluorescent. Complete intercom and nurses call system is installed.

E.O. Breeding, Jr., Inc. of Norton was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
- David Bros. Nursery, Rose Hill, sodding, seeding, etc. & landscaping;
- Jesse Paving Co., paving contractor;
- McClure Ready-Mix, McClure, concrete supplier;
- Buchanan Concrete Co., Clintwood, masonry supplier;
- Hamlin-Allman, steel supplier;
- Vulcrafl, Florence, S.C., steel joists;
- Industrial Decking & Roofing Corp., Bristol, steel roof deck, other roof deck, built-up roof, roof insulation & sheet metal;
- W.D. Harless Co., Inc., Dryden, wall & foundation insulation & gypsum board contractor;
- Lockhard Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, N.C., metal doors & frames;
- Blue Ridge Electric, Inc., Abingdon, electrical contractor; and, Joe Rainero Tile Co., Inc., Bristol, ceramic tile.

Tennessee firms were: Engineering Sales, Bristol, miscellaneous metal; City Lumber Co., Knoxville, millwork, cabinets, wood doors & windows; B.J. Church Co., Inc., Johnson City, caulking, painting contractor & special wall finish; Holston Glass Co., Inc., Kingsport, glass & glazing contractor & storefront; The Goode Co., Bristol, hardware supplier; Abernethy Mechanical Contractors, Inc., Kingsport, plumbing contractor & heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and, Belew Sound & Visual, Bristol, nurses' call system.

Others were: Allied Lead, Inc., lead lining; American-Standard, plumbing fixtures, Lithonia & Prescolite, lighting fixtures suppliers; and, General Electric, electrical equipment supplier.
GLAVE, NEWMAN, ANDERSON AND ASSOCIATES, INC. — ARCHITECT/ENGINEER

THE IRONFRONTS

W. J. DAVIS & ASSOCIATES, Consulting Engineer, Structural
HEYWARD CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., General Contractor
W.C. NEWMAN, III, Photography
The Ironfronts were among the first buildings to be built in Richmond's Business District after the fire of 1865. The front, manufactured by the Heyward and Bartlet Foundry of Baltimore, was applied to the front series of four quite typical speculative buildings. The upper floors of the buildings were abandoned thirty to forty years ago, but the lower floors were rented until the late 1960s.

The new work is of two parts, the restoration of the facade, returning it to its 1866 state, and the total renovation of the interior. The four buildings were united with common elevators, lobby and fire stairs.

The cast iron of the facade on the first floor had been removed in the course of a series of alterations. The missing portions of the facade were recast and replaced.

A new two-level lobby opened up the lower level of the building making it available for commercial use. Throughout the building, decayed plaster was removed from the brick bearing walls and from the ceilings. Closed skylights were replaced with new skylights and the wood structure was reinforced with steel in key locations, and was sheathed in gypsum board to provide fire protection. The entire building is fitted with sprinklers.

The building is on the National Register of Historic Places, thus certain variances permissible for historic structures were used, as a six level wood frame building is not permissible under current codes.

The building functions as a typical speculative office building with all the economic constraints to that building type. The interiors were controlled by individual tenants and vary widely with mouldings and chair rails used in some offices and exposed ductwork and open planning used elsewhere. The only constant is the exposed brick and repetitive pattern of arched windows.

Structural details include, masonry
bearing walls, wood frame floor system, heat pump and moduline A/C system.

Heyward Construction Co., Inc., of Richmond, was general contractor and handled carpentry and structural wood.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)
Capital Concrete, foundations; Robert Willis, masonry contractor; Hanover Erectors, Inc., Ashland, steel supplier/erector; H. Beckstoffer's Sons, paneling; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork; Weiler Insulation Co., built-up roof & roof insulation; Binswanger Glass Co., glass; and Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier.

Also, F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., gypsum board contractor & acoustical treatment; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc., ceramic tile; Costen Floors, Inc., resilient tile & special flooring; Frick Vass & Street, Inc., painting contractor; Dover Elevator Co., elevators; Va. Sprinkler Co., Inc., Ashland, sprinkler contractor; and, Hungerford, Inc., lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier & plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning/electrical contractor.
THE LOW, FLAT NATURE of the land adjoining the lower Chesapeake Bay prompted the Moores to seek a high vantage point from which to experience the water views from their wooded site. The eastern view was of a small shallow creek, while the northern view of the Chesapeake was obstructed on the ground level by low trees.

This three-story, redwood contemporary is designed to take advantage of the site and its deceptive triangular plan emphasizes the view exposures.

The hypotenuse of the triangular plan is the approach side, thus giving the impression of a "regular" plan and making the real plan a discovery while experiencing the interior spaces. The shed-roof carport on the entry side, brings the height of the house back down to scale and its 90° relationship to the hypotenuse gives further credence to the "regular" appearance on the approach.

The two remaining sides of the triangle are view sides, each oriented to one of the two major views.

The first floor contains a raised, high ceilinged, entry foyer, family room with exposed fir beams and fireplace, 1/2 bath, kitchen, sewing room, pantry, dining room with views in both directions, and a two-story living room space with exposed beams and wood ceiling.

A wrap-around deck on the view sides of the first level provides large outdoor living and entertaining spaces, and the office at home with its separate entry for the attorney owner permits clients to visit without interrupting the family's lifestyle.

The second floor is the children's level and has three bedrooms and two baths. An enlarged hallway that doubles as a play space overlooks the entry foyer and living room, so that parents can maintain hearing contact with the children while entertaining on the living level.

The third floor is reserved for the master bedroom suite, bath and "crows nest" deck.

The three-story height of the home is brought back down to scale on each side by lean-to shed-roofs and results (because of the triangular plan) in an overall "ascending pinwheel" effect.

The master bedroom and "crows nest" rise barely above the tops of the low trees and provide the owners with views rarely experienced in these marshy flatlands.

D. Wayne Moore the owner/general contractor handled sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping and heating.
Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Poquoson were: Harvey L. Brown, Inc., excavating, foundations, carpentry and gypsum board contractor; Enos Hogge, prestressed concrete; Sam Ferguson, painting contractor; W.A. Green, plumbing contractor; and, Harrell & Strang, electrical contractor.

Newport News firms were: Benson-Phillips Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Peninsula Supply Co., handrails, structural wood & paneling; Rugland, Ltd. carpet; and, Centralite, Inc., lighting fixtures supplier.

Others were: Kitchen Center, Hampton, cabinets; Bird & Son (Architect Series) roofing; Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, Ohio, roof & wall insulation; and the following brand name products — “Peachtree” wood door, Andersen Perma-Shield® casement windows & Kohler plumbing fixtures.
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WM. J. SCHMIDT & ASSOCIATES, INC., Consulting Engineer, Civil
FRANK B. McALLISTER, INC., General Contractor
HUFFMAN STUDIO, Photography

THE UNITED STATES Postal Service, in keeping with their design program for replacement of outdated branch postal facilities, desired the architect to design the Southside Station as a functional, non-institutional, light-industrial type building in order to provide good service yet keep construction cost down. The architect sought to keep the building residential in character, yet set a relatively high tone of design expression as a public building. The result shown here was a building that was constructed $72,699.00 below the owner’s budget, yet achieved all the owner’s desired functional objectives.

The site located in the City of Richmond adjoining a residential area was zoned M-1, Light Commercial, with the provision that a 25 foot wide landscaped buffer zone be maintained along the side of the site facing the residential area. Even though the site was practically treeless, the plans maintained the existing foliage within the design concept.

To achieve this twin goal, inclined roof planes, brick and raised batten metal roofing were employed, these materials, textures and shapes being traditional in residential construction.

To impart a degree of monumental public quality, a brown monochromatic color scheme, together with a repetitive geometric motif, was employed. The motif was tubular, either square or rectangular in cross section. It appears in the raised box battens of the metal roofing; in the colonnade of massive tubular steel columns supporting the canopies; in the tubular posts of the site lighting fixtures; in the rectangular window and door frames and in the three foot deep fascias, which make rectangular slabs of canopy and building roofs.

To screen areas such as those for mail carrier vehicles, which might infringe upon the residential character of the
neighborhood, the architect replaced selected portions of the mandatory chain link security fence, with a brick wall, so that truck parking, employee parking, maneuvering, and loading docks were concealed. The remaining chain link fence was provided with a black vinyl coating to minimize its visibility.

The entire site was seeded and heavily planted with trees, shrubs and a ground cover of ivy or mulch to reduce maintenance.

The building is electrically heated and cooled by a fully concealed rooftop unit, connected to ducts above the suspended acoustical ceilings. Lighting fixtures, typically fluorescent, are suspended flush with the ceiling plane.

The building contains 11,068 square feet of floor space and 3,422 square feet of canopies. It contains space for 48 employees, many who are mail carriers. The facility serves the southside area of the City of Richmond and replaced a structure on Hull Street that was subsequently purchased by the City of Richmond.

Frank B. McAllister, Inc., of Richmond, was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)
Laird's Nurseries, Inc., sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping & landscaping contractor; Southern Asphalt Paving Co., paving contractor; Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing; Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete supplier; Daniels-Ingram, Inc., Petersburg, masonry contractor; Redford Brick Co., masonry supplier; Riverton Corp., Riverton, mortar; Holmes Steel Co., Ashland, steel

(Continued on page 63)
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GLOUCESTER's new Walter Reed Memorial Hospital is a direct response to the area's long standing need for a regional medical facility. Currently under construction, this hospital will provide a wide range of health services, and will include such spaces as emergency treatment areas, a critical care unit, operating rooms, pathology laboratories, a radiological suite, physical therapy, respiratory care, and complete in-patient facilities.

Walter Reed Memorial Hospital is being constructed as a satellite facility to Riverside Hospital, Newport News, and is located on Route 17 near the Gloucester by-pass. It is a one-story structure with a central building of 41,000 square feet and a 19,000 square foot patient wing. Provisions have been incorporated into the structure for future expansion of the patient wing, the operating room area, and other building spaces.

The remote patient wing is connected to the central building by a glass walled corridor. The wing houses both double occupancy and private rooms which surround a center core of nursing stations, housekeeping rooms, and general examination areas. There are 64 beds in the patient wing and an additional seven beds in the critical care unit.

This hospital includes complete dining facilities. Frozen food will be prepared at Riverside Hospital's new Central Food Production Facility in Newport News and shipped to Walter Reed Hospital for storage and final preparation. Laundry processing for this and other area hospitals will be provided by the new Central Hospital Laundry recently completed in Newport News for Riverside Hospital.

W.M. Jordan Co., Inc., Newport News, is general contractor and is handling foundations and concrete work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Newport News are: C.A. Barrs Contractor, Inc., excavating, sodding, seeding, etc. & paving contractor; Glisson Masonry Corp., masonry contractor & precast concrete contractor; Waterfront Lumber Co., carpentry materials, millwork & cabinets; and, L.C. Heath Roofing, Inc., built-up roof & roof insulation.

Richmond firms are: Economy Cast Stone Co., precast concrete supplier; J.B. Eurell Co., roof deck; Automatic Door Controls, sliding entrance; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor; General Tile & Marble Co., ceramic tile; O'Ferrall, Inc., resilient tile; N. Chasen & Son, Inc., painting contractor & wall covering; and, Tom Jones Hardware, Inc., hardware.

Others are: Winn Nurseries, Norfolk, landscaping & landscaping contractor; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, reinforcing; Rappahannock Concrete, Gloucester, concrete supplier; Structural Steel Co., Roanoke, steel joists; American Steel Products, Woodbridge, hollow metal; Walker &...

(Continued on page 63)
IN EARLY AUTUMN of 1781, General George Washington, assisted by the Count de Rochambeau of the French Army and Count de Grasse of the French Navy, forced the capitulation of Lieutenant General Earl Cornwallis. On October 19th, the allied French and American forces accepted the surrender of the British troops in what was the climax of the last major British field operation in the American Revolutionary War.

The place was Yorktown, Virginia, and the beginning of an exciting experience in the fight for freedom begins high above the York River at the recently renovated Yorktown Visitor Center.

The National Park Service of the U.S. Department of the Interior, in anticipation of the Bicentennial crowds and realizing the inadequacies of the existing Visitor Center, asked the VVKR Partnership of Alexandria, to design not only a remodeling of the building, but a total program improving visitor flow, as well as exhibit space, an additional auditorium, an
earthwork ••••••• existir^
existing site plan

The entrance plaza with its sculpture and quiet pool provides a transition from the expanse of the battlefields to the exciting interior of the exhibit building. The mood is set in the hall of flags, where sunlight streaming through the high clerestory windows illuminates the rows of historic flags and draws you into the history of the battle. The hall of flags was utilized to act as a transition between the existing building and the new.

Walk through the life size reconstruction of a portion of the British frigate, the Charon, housed beneath a high concrete spaceframe ceiling which accents the quiet awesome mood of the cannons and bayonets. When you leave the ship, suddenly it is nighttime and you are looking at George Washington’s campground and the tents in which strategy was planned 200 years ago.

Having completed your tour of displays, you move on to the battlefield. If you wish to tour by bus, a tour bus shelter has been provided at the exit.

The exposed structural system is a unique concrete space frame which was introduced to provide maximum clear spans within a minimum depth. The pan forms of this system reflect the form of the building. The structural, mechanical, lighting and exhibit system have been integrated to increase the flexibility of the exhibit space.

The exterior materials for the addition were chosen to blend with the existing structure by using a warm toned brick.

The mechanical system is a constant volume system. Chilled water is provided by a reciprocating air cooled water chiller and hot water by an oil fired boiler.

Extra insulation was installed in the new roof and wall construction and the rebuilt existing roof in order to combat thermal loss and conserve energy. An east orientation was chosen for the skylights of the theme orientation lobby in order to let in the maximum amount of sunlight with the minimum amount of thermal gain.

The VVKR Partnership has made use
walk through the ship

visit the camp night scene

of barrier free design to assure the total accessibility of all facilities to the elderly and physically disabled.

Upon leaving the Visitor Center, you are left with a better understanding of the beginnings of our nation.

Wintz Brothers, Inc. of Philadelphia, Pa., was general contractor and handled carpentry and structural wood.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


Others were: American Seating Co., Norristown, Pa., auditorium seating; Morgan & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., flag poles; Cornell Iron Works, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., rolling grille; Bonitz All-Weather Crete Co., Greensboro, N.C., asphaltic concrete; Billy James, Hampton, floor tile; and, Chisman Co., Hampton, wire mesh.
THE BETHANY PLACE Baptist Church, located on a portion of the wooded site of 10 acres, now includes a new educational building completed in June of 1976. The congregation, with a current membership of 1,200, began nearly a hundred years ago in 1881, and is in its third location.

Reflecting the fast growing community it serves, the church has expanded its facilities to accommodate 850 Sunday School members. At the end of its first year on Providence Road in 1971, there had been an increase in Sunday School membership from 100 to 500.

The members originally intended to use the new building for grades one through high school and much needed offices and choir room space, but plans for many more programs have been incorporated. The church has a unique adult department which it calls the Special Division for In-Depth
Bible Study. The courses taught within this department are under application for accreditation and will subsequently enable the students to receive college credits. Lectures on video tape by world-wide experts on religion are provided, and this will lead to an eventual expansion of their audiovisual room which is adjacent to the library in the new building.

The asphalt shingled roof, painted wood columns and cupola were replicas of the existing cross-shaped church. The Colonial shading of handmade brick and cream colored painted trim, cut and rubbed brick arches and French doors and windows at the porte-cochere are examples of the careful detailing that lends the gracious mansion-like appearance to the new addition.

(Continued on page 64)
UNTIL 1976, Lynchburg Training School and Hospital had no facility to provide occupational therapy and other much needed social skills programs to psychiatric and emotionally disturbed adult residents. The hospital can now provide these programs inside one of the most modern and well-planned psychiatric facilities in Virginia.

Completed in January 1976, and occupied in March, the new Social Skills Building covers an area over 64.8 thousand square feet and accommodates a total of 192 residents on eight wards. Including the terrace level, the building utilizes four levels, each designed for particular functions.

The basic exterior construction is fire-proofed structural steel and block with brick facing. Outside walls are insulated between wythes with granular fill.

Interior walls are epoxy masonry block with acoustical tile or hard plaster ceilings where needed. Floors are terrazzo tile, quarry tile, ceramic tile, or vinyl asbestos tile where each is appropriate.

Entrance into the building on the first level reveals a large visiting area and an adjoining reception office. Other essential facilities on the first floor include professional office space, a group therapy room, a physical exercise gym, classrooms with observation facilities, and a fully-equipped center for occupational therapy.

Hospital residents live on the second and third floors which have an identical floor plan. Each resident floor has four wards, and each ward has the same combination of living arrangements — from four beds per unit to single bedrooms. Room assignments depend upon the individual resident's condition and progress. As the resident improves, he is rewarded with an increasing degree of privacy.

Visual supervision on each ward and each floor is carefully controlled. From the ward attendant station, the corridors, bedroom doors and day room are fully visible. From the nurse's station, anyone using the elevators or stairway will be seen.

 Resident floors are also equipped with a doctor's office and examining room, utility room, storage, linen-laundry facilities, and a multi-purpose classroom that can be used on a scheduled basis for school programs, group therapy, or as interview space for the psychologists.

Three smoke partitions protect residents in the event of fire. If it occurred, the crisis area would be closed off while residents are moved into the next safe area on the same floor.

On the terrace level, food prepared in the hospital's central kitchen is received in a well-equipped food service kitchen in the Social Skills Building. The food can then be distributed to a service pantry on each resident floor. Food can also be distributed from the food service kitchen to the recreation-auditorium on the first floor.

Outside, two open courtyards are visible from the first floor classrooms. These courtyards are enclosed on three sides by the building itself, and on the end by a pierced masonry wall 14 feet high. One court is used for active sports participation; the other is for quieter recreation.

Every effort has been made to insure that systems within the building provide (Continued on page 65)
BROOKVILLE Middle School was a concept based on two major considerations regarding the structure itself and its variety of functions: the school had to meet present social and educational requirements for the pre-adolescent and early adolescent, and it had to be easily adaptable to the changing social and educational needs of the student in the future.

There were many considerations before and during construction because the time element was very critical. The new school was needed as soon as possible, so site work, structural steel and masonry elements were pre-bid. As a result, grading was completed and the steel masonry was delivered by the time the general contract was let. These subtrades were later assigned to the general contractor.

In addition, the site itself presented some problems because of the unusual terrain.

These obstacles were overcome and the finished project focused greatest attention on three basic areas: 1) academic instruction; 2) exploratory or applied arts; and 3) constructive noise.

The basic academic instructional area consists of three centrums, or open areas surrounded by eight classrooms. The centrum may be used for large and small group instruction, as a learning center, a student exhibition hall, and for school lunches which the students can obtain from a food service center on the corridor nearby.

At the rear of each centrum is a teacher resource room. The resource rooms are used for preparation of teaching materials and assignments, and for teacher conferences.

The new school utilizes the concept of a structural steel frame that allows for as many demountable partitions as possible. This makes the building far more flexible than the traditional fixed structure and immovable wall concept. The movable wall partitions have integral chalk and tackboards which clip to a ceiling suspension system. The floor track does not attach to the floor, so the carpet is not punctured. Permanent walls are used where required by law and are epoxy-coated for fire protection.

The exploratory and applied arts areas provide secondary school experience and proper equipment for learning arts, crafts, home economics, effective consumerism, and pre-vocational industrial arts.

A science house in the building provides facilities to explore the life, physical and general sciences. Walls in this area may be folded back to provide additional space for large group instruction. A teacher workroom, a book and storage room, and a preparation room are also located in the science area.

Music and physical education facilities are available for all students in the constructive noise areas. The student has the advantage of a large instructional center, a band and chorus room with permanent risers, and individual practice rooms. Adequate storage and office space for these areas is provided as well.

The physical education facility is used for regular classes in addition to an intramural athletic program. A smaller auxiliary gym is used for individual and small team sports as well as for corrective programs for specific students. The floor surface in the physical education area is poly-urethaned for minimum maintenance and maximum use.

Other facilities are provided to support total curriculum needs. These include the administration office, and instructional materials center, student personnel services, and a forum.

The instructional materials area, or library, is located in the center of the building. Here, books, filmstrips, magazines, reference materials, records, transparencies, and audio-
visual equipment are stored and made readily accessible to students and teachers. Within this area, students may work together in small groups, or work individually at the study carrels on the main level or on the mezzanine. At the instructional materials center, space is also provided for storage, work, and for a control center for a limited closed-circuit TV system.

Guidance and counseling, or student personnel services, are also centrally located in close proximity to the instructional materials center. This area has been removed from the main administrative office to encourage frequent and voluntary use of these services without the student feeling the age-old awareness of “going to the office.”

A forum, or auditorium, is located across from the administration area and adjacent to the main lobby. This area may be used for large group instruction, assemblies, public meetings and various student stage productions. The forum has its own public address system, as does the gym and each of the three centrums. Rear partitions in the forum can be opened to provide additional seating, or closed for privacy and sound control.

Public use of middle school facilities had been anticipated during the planning stages, so the decision to heat electrically and air condition the building was a natural result. This means that the school can be used on a year-round basis. Individual rooms or areas are equipped to maintain their own temperature control, and a mechanical exhaust system provides ventilation for service and utility areas.

As a public facility, a system of security gates permits “after school” use of certain areas and prevents access to areas not in use.

The contract for this 1200 pupil middle school, located in Campbell County, Virginia, was signed in January
THE RECENTLY COMPLETED sanctuary is the third step in the development of Clinton Baptist Church's 9-acre site located in populous Prince George's County, Maryland near the Capitol Beltway (Interstate 495). Ward and Hall and Associates, AIA prepared a master plan for the development of the Church property incorporating the prior two building programs. The prior buildings were designed by others. The sanctuary addition is the major part of the developed total master plan with future educational buildings and enlarged parking and recreation areas also included as part of the master plan.

The sanctuary is designed to seat 650 people on the main level plus a balcony which can be completed at a later date to accommodate an additional 200 people in tiered seating. The sanctuary addition is joined to the existing building by means of a circulation corridor paralleling the entire length of the north side of the sanctuary.

The sanctuary plan is the somewhat traditional Baptist plan with a central aisle and central location of Communion, Pulpit, Choir and Baptistry on the axis created by the center aisle.

Immediately above the Communion and Pulpit area is the northerly directed skylight which allows a limited amount of natural light into the central area of the worship space.

Both interior and exterior materials and colors are the natural colors of brick, stained millwork and trim, gray colored concrete roof shingles, exposed laminated wood arches and wood deck, natural finished hardwood pews and carpeted sanctuary floor and pulpit area.

Martin Brothers, Inc. of Adelphi, Md., was general contractor and handled excavating, sodding, seeding, etc., foundations, concrete work, steel erection, carpentry, waterproofing and caulking.
Subcontractors & Suppliers


Maryland firms were: Bates Paving Co., Laurel, paving contractor; District Concrete Co., Inc., Temple Hills, concrete supplier; A. Myron Cowell, Inc., Silver Spring, masonry contractor; W. & W. Fabrication, La Plata, steel joists miscellaneous metal & handrails; Orndorff & Spaid, Inc. Beltsville, roof deck (other), built-up roof, other roofing & sheet metal; Miles Glass Co., Silver Spring, glass & glazing contractor, windows & storefront; Builders Hardware Corp., Rockville, hardware supplier; Fitzgerald & Co., Inc., Bladensburg, plaster & gypsum board contractor and acoustical treatment; Bryan & Associates, Inc., Edmonson, painting contractor & paint supplier; N. F. Briggs Corp., College Park, plumbing fixture supplier & plumbing contractor; and, Associated Electric Co., Seabrook, electrical equipment supplier & electrical contractor.

Others were: Ivan C. Dutterer, Inc., Hanover, Pa., millwork, paneling & wood doors; Wiedmann Industries, Inc., Muscatine, Iowa, Baptistery tank; and, H. R. Grayson & Son, Inc., Washington, D.C., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor.

to tell the Virginia Story

FEBRUARY 1977

PAGE FORTY-THREE
Located in a fast growing office park, this structure represents the total use of structural precast concrete components to achieve maximum speed in construction time and produce a good quality structure and enclosure. The structure consists of precast wall panels of white concrete which provide both enclosure and support for the concrete "double-tee" floor units, along with precast, prestressed columns and beams for interior spans. The core of the building provides additional stiffness with masonry walls and field cast concrete tied to the topping slab over "double tees."

Two elevators serve the five-story building which is topped off with a ribbed, metal enclosed mechanical penthouse.

Grey glass windows are set with neoprene zipper glazing directly to the concrete panels, which taper from bearing edges of 10 inches to window depth of 4 inches. The play of light and shadow on these tapered planes off-sets the reduced area of glass in providing a constantly changing and interesting pattern without the usual heat-loss, heat-gain of a glass building.

To overcome the heavy massiveness of an entire building of concrete panels, the corners are separated with a vertical strip of glass, adding more light and prestige to the "corner" office while exposing the thickness and giving an honest expression of the bearing walls. Entrances are expressed and opened-up by means of a "T" panel, which is cast with a rough board finish for a texture contrast. Interiors include grey glass.

(Continued on page 67)
LOCATED IN SOUTHWEST ROANOKE, the Grandin Villa Apartments provide thirteen rental units efficiently arranged on a site which is approximately an acre in size. Construction began in late 1975 and first units were marketed in mid-summer of 1976.

The site is located in a residential area which is undergoing a transition in character from stately single family detached dwellings to a pleasant blend of multi-family new construction, refurbished older homes and transitional occupancies. Sympathy for neighborhood values is essential if new construction is to preserve the existing charm and scale of the eclectic style established during the early decades of this century. The site is actually composed of two parcels. The parcel on which this phase is constructed was a vacant lot and, thus allowed immediate development. The adjacent parcel contained an occupied dwelling and was reserved for future expansion. The surrounding area supports a desirable mix of religious, education and other complementary transitional uses.

The program required that development be maximized within normal budget constraints. Neighborhood design compatibility was accepted by the developer as a most desirable goal. Also, it was recognized that the project must have marketing features which would allow it to successfully compete with other tasteful multi-family projects in the immediate area. It was decided that a two-story townhouse concept would be employed. A basement was considered but dismissed after it was determined that necessary storage and mechanical functions could be provided within the above ground envelope. On the first floor are the living/dining area, kitchen, circulation and support areas. The second floor provides two bedrooms, bath and circulation space.

The exterior concept features a covered entry and a patio area. Parking is conveniently adjacent to all units.

Construction is unprotected frame consisting of floor joists, roof trusses and stud walls. Exterior materials are brick and painted wood. Interior finishes are drywall painted walls and ceilings with carpet and resilient flooring. The kitchens are totally equipped. All units are air conditioned.

Each unit is approximately 1074 square feet with a total project size of 14,000 square feet. Twenty parking spaces are provided.

The owner, Construction Management Company, acted as general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Roanoke firms unless noted)
Joe Bandy & Son, Inc., excavating; Belle Aire Garden Shop, sodding, seeding, etc.; Salem Paving Co., Salem, paving contractor; O. Ray Prillaman Construction, Rocky Mount, foundations, carpentry, waterproofing, caulking,
roofing (Bird Arch. 70), and foundation insulation; Waddell Brothers, concrete contractor; Industrial Steel Warehouse, reinforcing supplier; Roanoke Ready-Mix, concrete supplier; C.W. Dunford, masonry contractor; Old Virginia Brick, Salem, masonry supplier; Lightweight Block Co., mortar; Hill’s Stone Yard, stonework contractor; Home Lumber Corp., millwork; and, Scott Cabinet Co., Ferrum, cabinets.

Also, Kent Wheeler, roof & wall insulation; Rhodes Drywall Co., Bent Mountain, gypsum board contractor; Botetourt Tile Co., Fincastle, ceramic tile & resilient tile; Salem Carpets, carpet; Cook Painting Contractors, Inc., painting contractor; DeVoe Paints, paint manufacturer; Ben Eubank Associates, wall covering; American-Standard/Hajoca Corp., plumbing fixture supplier; Ridenhour Plumbing & Heating, Inc., plumbing contractor; Johnston-Vest Electric Corp., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Williams Supply Co., lighting fixtures supplier; General Electric Co., electrical equipment supplier (heat pumps); and Janney Electric Co., electrical contractor.

Buildings were panelized by Northern Homes, Inc., Chambersburg, Pa., and were supplied E-600 windows by Capitol-Pease Everstrait Doors.
THE CENTRAL Heating and Cooling Plant for George Mason University in Fairfax County is a small metal building designed to be easily expanded.

As the heating and cooling needs of the University do not expand at the same rate, these functions were located in two wings, one on each side of the office and control area. The roof shape follows the profile of the equipment and permits an efficient and compact arrangement of machinery and substantially reduces the cubage of the building.

The expandable end of each wing is a demountable glass wall. The equipment inside is painted with a modification of
the standard colors required for mechanical rooms. The equipment, visible through the glass walls forms a complex polychromatic contrast to the simple mono-chromatic shapes of the building itself.

The building is of steel frame construction with concrete floor slabs and metal sheathing with sprayed on insulation and fireproofing.


Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)
Campbell Bros., Dumfries excavating, landscaping & paving contractor; Hanover Iron & Steel, Inc., steel supplier/erector & miscellaneous metal; The Binkley Co., Warrenton, Mo., roof deck (other) and caulking; N.W. Martin & Bros., Inc., built-up roof; Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., glass & glazing contractor; Hope’s Windows, Jamestown, N.Y., windows & window wall; Architectural Hardware, Inc., hardware supplier; Davis Electric, Fairfax, electrical contractor; and, Johnson Controls, Inc., controls.

to tell the Virginia Story
In the second year of its operation, INVESTOR'S Savings and Loan Association of Richmond recently celebrated its second anniversary by announcing the start of construction on its fourth branch, located in Charlottesville.

The beginning of this rapid growth started with the acquisition of the Home Office site at 8001 West Broad Street, Henrico County, in 1975. During the Master Planning Stage, a temporary trailer branch was established until the first phase of a two phase headquarters building was developed. It is contemplated that in the near future, the five thousand square foot second phase will be constructed.

Investor's, by virtue of its rapid growth, determined that additional exposure was necessary and began a search for a branch location. Coincidentally, the location of a proposed savings institution, completely equipped, became available for various reasons. This branch opened to the public in early 1976.

The institution's rapid growth was further evidenced by its acquiring space in the downtown financial district. In December of 1975, lease arrangements in the Traveler's Building at 1108 East Main Street were formalized, and designed renovations for the second of the two locations featured in this article were begun.

Design problems for this branch were numerous; not the least of which was giving Investor's an exterior identity while salvaging the image of the

(Continued on page 68)
Located east of Stephens City in the Southern portion of Frederick County the project was completed in June of 1975 and occupied at the start of the fall school term.

In June of 1973 the members of the Frederick County School Board unanimously approved the name of the then proposed elementary school near Stephens City as Bass-Hoover Elementary School in honor of Charles E. Bass and H. Denis Hoover. These men at that date had served the schools, pupils and citizens of Frederick County for a combined total of 66 years. Their loyalty, devotion to duty and leadership earned for them this distinction and honor.

Mr. Charles E. Bass rendered over a quarter of a century (28 years) of devoted service to the children and patrons of the County as Chairman of the Frederick County School Board.

Under the long career of Mr. Bass, the Frederick County Schools progressed smoothly with many noteworthy accomplishments in the areas of instructional methods, materials and equipment, school board-teacher communications, school facilities, personnel benefits, desegregation, transportation, and many other areas.

He has given unselfishly of his time and talents to provide leadership and support for a quality educational program to benefit the children of Frederick County.

Mr. H. Denis Hoover is beginning his fortieth year in the educational profession having served as dedicated elementary and secondary teacher, coach, and school administrator in Frederick County. Of this service, all but one and one-half years took place in the county.

He served as principal of Stephens City Elementary School for twenty-five years. In the spring of 1975 he was named the principal of Bass-Hoover Elementary School.

Designed to house 880 pupils in Kindergarten through the sixth grade the school was near capacity its first year of operation and is now at design capacity in its second year. Population growth as well as the closing of several small antiquated schools created the need.

The basic design concept was along the lines of the typical open-plan, team teaching method, with each grade level comprising a separate pod area. The school board expressed concern that the usual solutions did not adequately provide for the small percentage of the student population who were slow learners and who had short attention spans. The design solution providing for this need consisted of a U-shaped pod surrounding a 600 square foot, self-contained instructional area for each grade level.

These separate areas have worked very satisfactorily in the educational program to date and are enthusiastically used by the teaching teams for individualized instruction as well as for group activity uses for activities that would disturb adjoining groups in the typical open-concept plan.

An additional benefit of the U-shaped pod is that it overcomes the large open-space appearance normally created by open-concept planning, allowing the total space to be broken up into smaller, child sized atmosphere areas.

Building systems and materials were selected with budget in mind to provide economical construction costs without sacrificing long-term maintenance costs. This as well as judicious use and placement of mechanical equipment spaces provided for above-average total area that could be used for instructional purposes at a total cost below the area and state-wide average.

Howard Shockey & Sons, Inc. of Winchester was general contractor and handled foundations, reinforcing, steel erection and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Winchester firms were: Buckley-Lages, Inc., excavating & paving contractor; H.C. Christianson, sodding, seeding, etc.; Smalts Garden Center, landscaping contractor; John F. Hoover, concrete contractor; Crider & Shockey, concrete supplier; Haymaker & Sons, masonry contractor; Glaize & Brother, millwork. cabinets & wood doors; The Floor Shop, carpet; Robert
F. Ziegler, Inc., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Raub Supply Co., lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; and, Winchester Electric Service, Inc., electrical contractor.

Others were: General Shale Products Co., Roanoke, masonry supplier; Riverton Lime & Stone Co., Front Royal, mortar; Lynchburg Steel & Specialty Co., Monroe, steel supplier, steel joists & miscellaneous metal; James J. Smith & Sons Painting, Inc., Greencastle, Pa., caulking & painting contractor; C. Douglas Jones, Inc., Charlotte, N.C., roofing; Rocco Glass Co., Harrisonburg, glass & glazing contractor; Williamsburg Steel Products, Brooklyn, N.Y., metal doors & frames and windows; and, R.D. McKee, Inc., Hagerstown, Md., hardware supplier.

A modified open plan on a single level provides Troutville Elementary School with an informal, yet progressive, format for the educational process. Students are encouraged to explore, experience and become involved in the world around them.

Serving a rural community in Botetourt County, but attended by many closely associated with urban living, influenced certain basic design considerations. The school administration requested that the school be designed to be totally flexible in its usage. Since they had been exposed to the open plan concept in another school in their system, they wanted basically an open plan, but they also wanted to be able to provide individual, conventional classrooms to those teachers who were not comfortable in an open plan environment.

In order to accommodate these desires, the architect established completely open floor space around a central core area of fixed operations. The open floor area could then be subdivided in any manner found desirable by those utilizing the space. Areas may be left completely open while other areas are set aside for individual functions by the arrangement of mobile casework, storage units, wardrobes, etc. An area simulating a classroom could be semi-enclosed by providing demountable partitions on two sides of the "classroom area" with the third wall being the outside wall of the building and leaving the back of the classroom area open to the corridor. The third type of created space would be a conventional classroom which would be completely enclosed by taking the "semi-enclosed" classroom and adding the rear wall in the form of a demountable partition to totally enclose the area.

A further consideration was the establishment of a multipurpose area which could be utilized by both the school and the community during off-school hours. This required that the gymnasium/auditorium and toilet facilities be separated from the remainder of the school for the sake of "people control." This was accomplished by providing these facilities in a self-contained unit separate from the general instructional unit and then connecting the two units together by means of a totally enclosed glass and brick corridor. This arrangement further provided for the separation of the heavy activity, high noise areas from the more relaxed quieter instructional areas.

The general instructional unit contains approximately 30,420 square feet of administrative and kindergarten through 6th grade space and the multipurpose unit consisting of the gymnasium/auditorium and cafeteria contains about 11,510 square feet of floor area.

Since the site of the school is in an open pastureland setting, it was decided to utilize a minimum of different materials for its construction. Blending the building into its earthy environment was a primary factor throughout the design of the structure. For this reason, a dark, brownish red, sand finished brick was selected. The only other material used in the exterior of the building consisted of the glazing in hollow metal frames. A continuous fascia of brick layed in vertical running bond stacked soldier courses with raked joints, all set out from the plane of the walls, created an interesting effect and helped maintain the scale and continuity of the building. The exterior brick was also carried into the building and used for the corridor walls around the core area. Building maintenance costs were also considered in the selection of the building materials.

The basic construction consists of load-bearing exterior walls and interior core walls, made up of brick with CMU.
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back-up, supporting open web steel joists, metal deck, rigid insulation and a built-up roof. In all areas, except the gymnasium/auditorium a suspended, exposed grid, acoustical tile ceiling is utilized. The ceiling in the gymnasium/auditorium consists of the exposed construction of long span joists and acoustical metal deck, all painted, with the joists in contrasting accent color. Carpeting is utilized throughout all areas in the general instructional unit. The heating and air conditioning systems consist of multi-zone roof top units.

Troutville Elementary School at present is made up of some 500 students in 22 open and semi-open classrooms. The school can handle up to a maximum of 580 students.

J.H. Fralin & Son, Roanoke, was general contractor and handled foundations, masonry work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Roanoke firms unless noted)

Thomas Brothers, Inc., Salem, excavating; Concrete Ready Mixed Corp., concrete; Webster Brick Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Structural Steel Co., Inc., steel, steel roof deck & roof deck; I.N. McNeil Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Inc., roofing; National Glass Co., Collinsville, windows & glazing; and, Hesse & Hurt, Inc., painting & plastic wall finish.

Also, Virginia Metal Products, Orange, paneling; Acoustical Services, Inc., Salem, acoustical, plaster & resilient tile; DeHart Tile Co., Inc., Christiansburg, ceramic tile; Costen Lumber Co., Inc., Richmond, wood flooring; Valley Lumber Corp., millwork; Superior Fireproof Door Co., Scarsdale, N.Y., steel doors & bucks; C.L. Ray, Jr., Inc., Daleville, electrical work; Oscar W. Smith Mechanical Contractor, Inc., Salem, plumbing/heating/ventilating; Skyline Paint & Hardware Co., hardware; Adams Construction Co., Inc., paving; Swartz & Co., Inc., food service equipment; Virginia Melody & Sound Inc., telephone-intercom system; and, Roanoke Reinforcing Sales Co., Inc., operable wall.

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In May of 1607, 104 adventurous settlers landed on the shores of Virginia. Fighting the climate, the brackish waters of the Chesapeake Bay area, unfriendly Indians and soils that would not nourish their accustomed crops, they bravely pursued the beginnings of freedom and established the first permanent English settlement in North America.

"James Cittie," (Jamestown Island) until recently was passed over by visitors who gave the existing Visitor center a brief glance as they became interested in more spectacular but less significant sites.

In the Bicentennial year, the National Park Service of the United States Department of the Interior commissioned the VVKR Partnership of Alexandria, to expand the Visitor Center, revising traffic patterns, increasing interest and utility while maintaining the integrity of the Island not only as the first capital of Virginia, but also as a valued archeological site.

The entrance station, which is your first point of contact, is designed as a definite gateway for the upcoming experience and to reflect the character of the Visitor Center as well as the woody site of the adjacent glass manufacturing ruins exhibit.

Your tour begins with a walk across a spike studded rustic footbridge and up a tree lined ramp which subtly guides you towards the remodeled Visitor Center.

Approaching the expansive 75 foot long 27 foot high glass wall, you are drawn inside the triangular theme orientation lobby. Once inside you are encouraged to attend either of two theatres presenting educational films.
followed by an informed tour through the exhibits.

The interesting and pleasant gift shops and sales areas are located conveniently but do not detract from the environment or the mood which the exhibits and films have set.

Exiting into the tour staging area, you can now tour the remainder of the Island with a clear understanding of and definite appreciation for this historical site.

The overall effect of the architecture is a functional quiet blending of brick forms and glass which act as a background and support for the educational purpose of the Center.

The angular forms interlock the new building with the existing structure for a smooth transition and effective interface of the two.

Adjacent to the entrance station, and providing a mood setting side trip on your way to the Visitor Center are the ruins of a 17th century glass manufacturing facility. The VKKR Partnership has designed the new enclosure required to protect them from further deterioration as well as provide optimum visitor benefit.

The existing canopy was retained and free form curvilinear walls flowing through the existing columns and ruins were introduced to darken the viewing areas, to direct the flow of traffic and to protect the interior from the brisk winds off the adjacent river. Because of the darkened viewing areas, large areas of glass were permitted where the ruins were enclosed to provide maximum visibility.

The VKKR Partnership made use of energy conscious design throughout the project. Extra insulation was added to the existing Visitor Center which was re-roofed, as well as being incorporated in the new roof and walls to combat thermal loss and conserve energy.

All exhibits have been designed to be completely visible from a wheelchair, providing barrier free access for the physically handicapped and the elderly to all facilities.

Now, through the aid of a carefully planned and thoroughly efficient program, you will find your visit to one of the true birthplaces of America to be both an enjoyable and educational experience for the entire family.

Wintz Brothers, Inc. of Philadelphia, Pa., was general contractor and handled carpentry and structural wood.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

JAMESTOWN GLASSHOUSE EXHIBIT

FEBRUARY 1977 PAGE FIFTY-NINE
The Glass House provides an environmentally controlled enclosure for the ruins of a 17th century glass manufacturing facility.

E.S. Chappell & Son, Inc., Richmond, caulking; and, Richmond Roofing Co., Ashland, built-up roof.


Others were: American Seating Co., Norristown, Pa., auditorium seating; Morgan & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., flag poles; Cornell Iron Works, Inc., Wilkes-Barre, Pa., rolling grille; Bonitz All-Weather Crete Co., Greensboro, N.C., asphaltic concrete; Billy James, Hampton, floor tile; and, Chisman Co., Hampton, wire mesh.
Rotunda Restoration
(From page 13)
Jefferson, which showed in the pictures and which still exists, and was used as a dimensional reference. Furthermore, the specific plate of Palladio's composite order, used by Mr. Jefferson, is on hand for determining details and proportions. Other photos showed the direction and approximate size of the flooring.

For detailing doors and door trim, mantels, entablatures, bases and chair rails, we had only to turn to the many examples remaining in the Pavillions on the Lawn, to Monticello and to Mr. Jefferson's drawings of similar details for other of his buildings, for authentic guides. A small snapshot of a "faithful retainer" standing in the main door on the South Portico not only provided details and dimensions of the doorway (by counting and measuring brick courses) but showed enough detail of the main staircase within the building to correct some erroneous original conclusions concerning that item. All of these items were studied, discussed, argued about and finally thrashed out with the project's historical consultant, Professor Frederick Nichols and other authorities within and without the University. Data continued to be discovered even after construction was well progressed, and adjustments had to be made accordingly. The result of this effort, all based on documentation — this, the second best documented historic building in the nation — after the Nation's Capitol — has resulted in a highly authentic restoration project.

Well, of course that's the way he did it.

R.E. Lee and Son, Inc. of Charlottesville was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, masonry work, stonework, carpentry, caulking and plastering.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Valley Steel Corp., Salem, reinforcing; Allied Concrete Co., concrete supplier; Eastern Building Supply Co., Richmond, masonry supplier (pavers); Riverton Lime Co., Riverton, mortar; Lynchburg Steel & Specialty Co., Monroe, steel supplier, steel erection, steel joists, steel deck & miscellaneous metal; Knipp and Co., Inc., Baltimore, Md., millwork, paneling & cabinets; E.M. Martin, Inc., Charlottesville, other roofing, sheet metal; and Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Richmond, supplied metal doors & frames.

R.C. Power, Richmond, supplied old hardware and old wood floors; Pleasants Hardware, Richmond, hardware; Decorator Supply Co., Chicago, Illinois, Col. capitals, decorative pieces, cornices & plaster; Spitz Space Systems, Inc., Chadds Ford, Pa., acoustical dome; Manson & Utley, Inc., resilient tile; L.R. Brown, Sr., Roanoke, painting contractor (Pittsburgh Paints); Otis Elevator Co., Richmond, elevators; Automatic Sprinkler Corp. of America, Richmond, sprinkler contractor; L.A. Lacy, Inc., Charlottesville, plumbing fixture supplier, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and, The Howard P. Foley Co., Richmond, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier & electrical contractor.

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To tell the Virginia Story
FEBRUARY 1977 PAGE SIXTY-ONE
Colvin Run

From page 15

general store, which has become a new central entry point to
this historic park.

Since the interior of the store was intact — wood strip ceil­
ings, walls, and display cases — the mechanical (air condi­
tioning and heating) and the lighting (fluorescent up-lights)
were carefully hidden, so that the store would retain its orig­
inal character. The mechanical systems were concealed in a
shed at the rear of the existing building. The facility has
recently been landscaped and is beginning to blend into the
site.

Suburban Contractors, Inc., of McLean, was general con­
tractor for the moving and restoration.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

William B. Patram, Inc., Fairfax, building movers; Milton
E. Jones, Vienna, stone mason; C.R. Melvin, Inc., Clifton,
plaster contractor; D.J. Smith Tile Co., Annandale, tile;
McNeil Automatic Sprinkler Co., Alexandria, sprinkler;
Groves Plumbing & Heating Co., Inc., Herndon, plumbing
contractor; Jones-Rogers, Inc., Vienna, heating/air
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PAGE SIXTY-TWO VIRGINIA RECORD Founded 1878
U.S. Post Office
(From page 29)
supplier, steel erection, steel joists, steel roof deck & miscellaneous metal; and,
J.B. Eurell Co., other roof deck.
Also, Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc.,
millwork, cabinets & wood doors
Commercial Caulking Co., caulkign;
Whitley Roofing Co., built-up roof, roof insulation & sheet metal; Ar-Wall, Inc.
of Va., other roofing;
Davenport Insulation Co., Springfield, wall insulation; Allied Glass Corp., glass,
glazing contractor, windows & storefront;
Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., metal doors & frames;
Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier;
F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor;
Fairfield Tile & Marble Co., Highland Springs, ceramic tile; Consolidated Tile Co., Inc., acoustical treatment, resilient tile, carpet &
asphalt-plank flooring; Frick, Vass & Street, painting contractor; and,
Benjamin Moore Paint, New York.
Others were: Cates Building Specialties, Inc., dock bumpers & specialties;
Colonial Trane Air Conditioning Co., Inc., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor;
Brook Hill Construction Corp. of Va., electrical contractor;
Homestead Materials & Handling Corp., scissors lift, flip ramp;
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WALTER REED HOSPITAL
(From page 31)
Laberge Co., Inc., Hampton, windows & window wall;
Abe! Drywall & Acoustic, Inc., Portsmouth, acoustical treatment;
Pompey, Inc., Hampton, special seamless flooring;
Warwick Air Conditioning, Inc., Hampton,
plumbing fixture supplier & plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor;
Colonial Electric Co., Williamsburg, electrical contractor; and,
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Stran
The other way to build
FEBRUARY 1977
PAGE SIXTY-THREE
BETHANY PLACE BAPTIST CHURCH
(From page 37)

The reception office, furnished by the owner, has two love seats, paramountly situated, of white, brown and gold satin. The cream colored walls and the brown, gold and rust hued carpet provide a warm atmosphere to the room. The library, with its free standing bookshelves on three walls, can be viewed through its inside window from the corridor. The brightness of the area is achieved by the two windows which allow much sunlight as well as recessed fluorescent lighting. Incandescent lighting is used in the 24 classrooms with fluorescent lighting for offices and study. All of these rooms have block walls painted in light colors with vinyl asbestos tile floor and base.

The spacious lobby is lit by a brass chandelier with 10 tulip-designed clear globes. Colonial benches with padded cushions on either side of the lobby add to the room's welcoming impression.

An expanded parking area, which more than tripled available parking, is paved, as are the curved driveways. Structural design consists of wood trusses on bearing walls and on steel beams. Costs were pared inconspicuously by building the one-story, 17,094 square foot structure on controlled fill. Heating is furnished by an oil-fired boiler with hot water baseboard radiation.

Barker Construction Company of Richmond, the general contractor, handled the sodding and seeding, concrete work, rough carpentry and wood doors. Furnishings were supplied by the owner.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

Also, Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing; E.S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking & weatherstripping; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; A. Bertozzi, Inc., plaster contractor; General Tile & Marble Co., Inc., ceramic tile; Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., resilient tile; Glidewell Brothers, Inc., painting contractor & paint supplier; Hyman Mechanical Corp., plumbing fixture supplier, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and, Cardinal Electric Co., electrical contractor.

Others were: Stamie E. Lyttle Co., Inc., septic system; Virginia School Equipment Co., Inc., chalk boards; L.L. Sams & Sons, Waco, Texas, lobby furniture; T.P. Harris, Jr., chandelier; Nunnally Furniture Store, love seats; and Colonial Carpet & Installation, Inc., carpet.

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PAGE SIXTY-FOUR
VIRGINIA RECORD

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- Fluorescent fixtures with vandal resistant lens provide the usual interior lighting. Outside the building, mercury vapor high intensity lighting illuminates the grounds at night with an almost daylight effect. The building is also equipped with an auxiliary battery-powered lighting system which can be activated in the event of electrical failure.

By March 1977, the Social Skills Building will be in full service at a final construction cost of $2,125,000.

John P. Pettyjohn & Co., Lynchburg, was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Lynchburg firms unless noted)
May Brothers, Inc., excavating; Franki Foundation Co., Washington, D.C., piling; Lawhorn Brothers, Inc., paving contractor; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., reinforcing & steel joists; Lynchburg Ready-Mix Concrete Co., concrete supplier; Adams Construction Co., Martinsville, masonry contractor; Lightweight Block Co. and General Shale Products Corp., Glasgow, masonry suppliers (Citadel mortar); Lynchburg Steel & Specialty Co., Monroe, steel supplier, steel erection, steel roof deck, miscellaneous metal & handrails; Taylor Bros., Inc., millwork; Southside Manufacturing Corp., Danville, cabinets; Woodall & Lang, Inc., waterproofing & built-up roof; and, E.S. Chappel & Son, Inc., Richmond, caulking.


Others were: American Biltrite Rubber Co., Inc., Boston, Mass., special flooring; J.D. Crane & Co., painting contractor; Sherwin-Williams, paint supplier/manufacturer; New Castle Products, New Castle, Indiana, operable walls manufacturer; Lynchburg Overhead Door & Hardware Co., Monroe, operable walls contractor; Otto Sales Co., Richmond, toilet accessories; Westbrook Elevator, Danville, elevators; Noland Co., plumbing fixture supplier; Southern Air, Inc., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; G.E. Supply Co., Roanoke, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; and, Rovi Electric Co., electrical contractor.
Brookville Middle School

1974 with construction completed in July 1975. Total construction cost was $3,029,400.

The contemporary design and concept of Brookville Middle School has received wide acclaim. The architectural rendering was displayed in the 1975 Exhibition of School Architects, sponsored by the American Association of School Administrators and the American Institute of Architects, and was also displayed at the annual "Dictata" in Basel, Switzerland.

J.E. Jamerson & Sons, Inc. of Appomattox, was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work, carpentry and millwork.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Lynchburg were: Marvin V. Templeton & Sons, Inc., paving contractor; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., reinforcing; Lynchburg Ready-Mix Concrete Co., concrete supplier; Bat Masonry Co., Inc., masonry contractor & stonework contractor; Woodall & Lang, Inc., waterproofing, built-up roof & roof insulation; Lynchburg Plate Glass Co., glazing contractor; Key Furniture & Equipment Co., kitchen equipment; Westinghouse Electric Supply Co., lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; and, Rovi Electric Co., electrical contractor.

Others were: E.W. Yeatts, Inc., Altavista, excavating; Borden Brick Co., masonry supplier; Indian Hill Stone Co., stonework supplier; Lynchburg Steel & Specialty Co., Monroe, steel supplier; steel erection, steel joists, steel roof deck & miscellaneous metal; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Richmond, cabinets, metal doors & frames; Zonolite, Div. W.R. Grace & Co., wall insulation; U.S. Plywood, wood doors; Fapco, windows; Lynchburg Overhead Door & Hardware, Monroe, hardware supplier & specialties — toilet accessories, folding walls; and, Lewis Brown, Jr., plaster contractor.

Pembroke Five Office Building

(From page 45)

wall tile with slate floors and limited bright accents of painted trim. The design provides barrier free access for the handicapped and the site design provides the terminus of a pedestrian walkway spine through the entire office park. Occupancy is expected early this year, approximately seven months from the start of construction.

Galloway Corporation of Virginia Beach was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Norfolk firms unless noted)

Ferrell Bros., Inc., Va. Beach, excavating; Birsch Construction Corp., paving contractor; Sadler Materials Corp., Va. Beach, concrete contractor; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., reinforcing; Concrete Structures, Inc., Richmond, prestressed concrete; Commonwealth Masonry, Inc., masonry contractor; Chesapeake Steel, Inc., steel supplier; Roof Engineering Corp., roofing; Door Engineering, metal doors & frames, hardware supplier & specialties; and, Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., windows & storefront.


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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA 24010
Six Plants Located on N. & W., S. C. L.

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Traveler's Building. The solution, as it evolved, found the building's owners willing to cooperate in rejuvenating the terra cotta facing of the facade, as well as updating a well-worn lobby. The scale of the lobby was improved, in part, by lowering the inordinately high ceiling, the installation of new lighting, the addition of carpeting and slate flooring in the entry foyer. Additionally, new iron gates were installed, and the whole complemented with boxes for shrubs.

The facelift appeared to be a practical way to retain some of the scale and detail of "days gone by," as an interesting contrast to the mass and newness of the neighboring F & M Plaza and Tower. Investor's space proper was revamped in a "soft" contemporary or "eclectic" style. The West Broad Street branch is contemporary, and perhaps by the next issue, we shall be able to photograph and report on the rustic Charlottesville branch, which at this writing is under construction.

Heindl-Evans, Inc. of Richmond was general contractor for the Main Office at 8001 West Broad Street in Henrico County.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

MAIN OFFICE
(All Richmond firms)

Also, Southern Brick, masonry; Welding Service Co., miscellaneous & structural steel; A.E. Tate Lumber Co., Inc., lumber; Trus Joist Corp., truss joist; H. Beckstoffer’s Sons, Inc., millwork & doors; Econo-Roof, roof, flash & metal facade; The Ceco Corp., hollow metal doors & frames; E.S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking; and, Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., aluminum glass & glazing.

And, Frick, Vass & Street, Inc., painting & wall covering; Consolidated Tile Co., resilient floor & acoustical ceiling; Cates Building Specialties, fire extinguishers; Pleasants Hardware, toilet accessories & hardware; Goldberg Co., Inc., kitchenette; Colonial Trane Air Conditioning Co., HVAC; Central Electrical Service Corp., electrical; and Laird’s Nurseries, Inc., landscaping.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

BRANCH OFFICE
(All Richmond firms)
Laird’s Nurseries, Inc., landscaping contractor; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., carpentry & gypsum board contractor; TMS Builders Supply, millwork; Allied Glass Corp., glazing contractor; Galaxy Decorating, Inc., painting contractor & wall covering; Reames & Moyer, Inc., plumbing/heating contractor; Central Electrical Service Corp., electrical contractor; and, Custom Fixture & Furniture Co., Inc., teller line & fixtures.
could have been lost by the state. This represents work given only by State Agencies to out-of-state firms — think what the figure must be for local government and private industry in the state-at-large. We have not even considered the possible loss to local economies since this income was earned by out-of-state firms and spent elsewhere.

The question now arises as to why markets of Virginia’s design professions are under attack — and vulnerable — by out-of-state competition. Does it have to do with the size of the average Virginia architectural/engineering firm? Size should not be a criterion for selection. A large A/E firm probably will have only a small portion of its staff working on any particular project. A smaller Virginia firm may have just the right size staff to devote their full time and best talent to one of the projects given to out-of-state firms, most likely giving, at the least, equal service, design, etc. Virginia’s firms vary from one man offices to organizations of over 200 people, certainly enough range to cover any project. Does it have to do with the methods we use in marketing our services? Perhaps we need to reconsider how we present ourselves. Certainly, Virginia design firms have successfully, and with distinction, completed projects varying from the simple to the most complicated. We are fortunate in Virginia to have design firms with the ability to handle almost any type and size project. There may be instances when the size and complexity of a given project require the specific and/or peculiar expertise of a given design firm located out-of-state, but this situation should occur infrequently, if at all, not for half of the projects constructed in Virginia.

What can Virginia’s design firms do? We must re-examine our marketing methods. How can we show state and local agencies as well as the private sector that we do have the talent to handle any and all projects? We must consider joining with other design firms in association or joint venture to get the commissions for the larger projects. We should stress to state and local agencies the advantages of using a local firm with consultation from, or in association with, the out-of-state firm on those infrequent projects where the particular experience of the out-of-state firm is felt to be necessary.

As evidenced by the figures indicating the amount of work going to out-of-state design firms, work is available for Virginia firms, enough work to keep us busy. We may well have to learn how to work more efficiently. We will have to find new business in new types of work ranging from energy consulting to property development work. We certainly can strive to secure more and more of the available work in Virginia. We have only to broaden our ideas about what we can and will do and to be sure that these ideas reach the potential market.
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