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ON OUR COVER is the “Great Banking Hall” at Central National Bank in Richmond which has been returned to most of its original grandeur. The project is presented by the Richmond architectural firm of Rawlings and Wilson on page 12 of this issue. (Cover photograph by Colonial Studio)

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HE FUTURE — IT IS NOW

WHY can we not see the handwriting on the wall? With the effects of the 1973 Arab oil embargo and subsequent petroleum price increases still causing shock with world economy, and with the Middle East oil countries warning us that oil is too precious to use for fuel, the message should have been indelibly etched for all to see and see plainly. We can no longer rely on conventional fuels to power the world. We no longer live in a coal or oil world.

We live in a solar world. Solar energy, sunlight, is a constant, not a commodity, and always has been. Since the warmth of all existing energy sources comes from the sun, we should be using that warmth directly. We have had the technology for commercial solar energy usage for many years. Other countries of the world, e.g., Israel, Australia and Mexico to mention a few are already way ahead of the United States, and we are, as a nation, cutting back. National goals for solar units are being trimmed by the Administration rather than being increased. Only a few states such as California, which hopes to have more solar collectors in operation by 1985 than the government is estimating for the whole country, are taking progressive stands. Non-government sources indicate that 11,000,000 solar collectors is a more reasonable 1985 goal than the 1,300,000 units projected by Washington. It is clear that federal involvement is aimed in the wrong direction. The government’s involvement has dealt with how we can get by rather than with how we can get on. Immediate action in large amounts is necessary even confirming that the change to a non-petroleum fueled world will take many years. In the face of this need, the federal government proposes a step, through legislation, dealing primarily with the expansion of petroleum and other conventional sources, which will take us backward rather than lead us forward into a solar world. For solar energy to play the lead role in our future, several things have to happen.

First, large financial investment is necessary. Conventional competing energy sources have enjoyed financial benefits for many years. Through powerful lobbying, these sources have received aid and encouragement which solar technology has not. Since the government was first told of the need over twenty-five years ago, solar programs have received less than one five-hundredth of federal energy spending. Even though this spending was drastically increased in 1973, it has now come to a standstill and the current recommendations are for over five times as much money for nuclear energy as for solar. The proposed budget actually represents a decrease from last year. Our government should be spending large sums, perhaps as high as $ billion dollars, on solar research and development while encouraging widespread commercialization of solar technology. Secondly, federal participation should be directed toward helping the buyer. Avenues of aid such as tax credits, lending authorities, solar equipment warranty funds and design requirements in

By
Frederick E. Baukhages, IV, AIA

MAY 1978
all buildings are open to government participation, encouragement and action. An important example of the latter would be use of solar systems in government buildings themselves. In housing alone, government agencies such as the defense department could, by using various solar water, space heating and cooling technology promote mass production of equipment which would cause lower capital costs as well as increased fuel and maintenance savings.

Current thinking holds that solar technology, while exciting, is too expensive. Although true in the past, this misapprehension is no longer viable as an argument against solar systems. In the last ten years the cost of competing sources has risen rapidly and, at the same time, cost of solar equipment has declined. As noted above, mass production of solar equipment would further reduce these already declining costs many times over. Even when the cost of solar energy is compared with costs of competing sources the investment will pay out over the life of the building.

There are many documented cases where the mortgage cost for solar hardware is less than the conventional fuel bills to produce the same results. Commercially produced solar systems are generally high priced but the lower end of the commercial price range and hand-built systems can and do hold distinct advantages over competing sources.

Heating water with sunlight is simple and easy to do. Space heating can be done in two ways. Passive systems can provide eighty to one hundred percent of requirements for new buildings. Active systems can be added to existing buildings as well as being designed in new buildings. Cooling can be furnished by both passive and active systems and year round use of technology will improve the economy of solar systems. In addition, there are many industrial applications which are just beginning to be explored. Electric generation by solar power is an exciting field which has been successfully used in our space program. Manufacture of photovoltaic cells is expensive and therefore, is not in the limelight. The situation could be reversed with the investment of the cost of one nuclear generating plant. The matter of storage of solar energy is not a problem, nor is unique, as all energy systems are subject to interruption. Sun generated heat can be stored in gravel, water, Eutectic salts and even in a building’s structure mass. Solar generated electricity can be stored in batteries and represents more a problem than a nuclear generator which produces at a steady rate while the demand for its product fluctuates.

Many Americans are already turning toward the sun and are doing something about their future rather than waiting. We still need leaders from our government, however. Neither the transition to a solar powered society itself nor the government’s participation in the change will create a more social upheaval than occurred in our past when we went from animal power to coal and from coal to oil. If the changeover to a solar world is to be quick and easy, and it must, strong federal government promotion and participation is an absolute necessity.
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The Tip of the Iceberg

VAGAC is a word that has been circulating amongst Architects of Virginia since 1973, but there are many practicing Architects who have not heard the word and many many more who do not know its meaning. VAGAC, Virginia Architects Government Affairs Committee, is a standing committee of the Virginia Society AIA. The committee was established in 1973 to provide a coordinated effort for over seeing and monitoring the events occurring within the legislative process of the State of Virginia which would have a direct or indirect effect upon the profession of architecture within the state. Very few of us who do not participate actively on this committee can truly appreciate the amount of time and effort it takes to make VAGAC function properly.

For years, the majority of the responsibility for making VAGAC work fell on the shoulders of Jack Wilson who has his practice in Richmond, but with increasing pressures of business and other interests Jack has found it necessary to shed some of that responsibility. Jack continues to function as the Society’s Executive Director, and a few legal experts, they perform a monumental task which deserves “hats-off” from every single architect, AIA or otherwise, of the state.

Keeping a finger on the governmental affairs of the state as they relate to the architectural profession is a year round effort, but the most active time of year is when the legislature is in session. During those thirty-day, sixty-day or sometimes longer sessions an enormous amount of rhetoric is generated which has the potential of affecting every member of the profession.

This past “60”-day session was no different. All-in-all our elected representatives waded through more than 1000 pieces of proposed legislation. During the 1978 session, VAGAC monitored 84 bills actively.

This year, as in past years, the AIA completed the season with a winning record. Of the 84 bills, eight were dropped from VAGAC’s list during the proceedings. 32 gained the status supported by the Society and 11 gained a status contrary to the Society’s position. 33 bills were carried over until the 1979 session.

With so many pieces of legislation being presented, one might wonder how VAGAC manages to segregate the pertinent bills. This task falls to Bud Lindsay, who every day filters through a brief case full of proposed bills left at the VSAIA box in the Legislative Information Services Office to select those which may have some relevance to the profession and the Society. Bud is aided in this selection process by Bill Thomas and Dave Mercer. Bill and Dave are attorneys with the firm of Thomas and Sewell, Attorneys at Law, in Alexandria. The Society retains them to serve as legal advisors and lobbyists. Both are experienced lobbyists and have spent years acquainting themselves with the process and the persons who occupy the halls of the Capitol.

After the selection process is completed the proposed bills are delivered to Jack Wilson who summarizes the contents for discussion by members of the Government Affairs Committee at the Virginia Society Executive Board. These two bodies combine to form the position to be taken by the VSAIA, and outline the action to be pursued to achieve the desired results.

VAGAC monitored proposed legislation dealing with building code duties and responsibilities of Housing Authorities and bidding official regulating and duties of the licensing boards, conservation of natural resources and energy, and tax incentive programs. Sixty days of sorting, sifting, reading, understanding establishing a position and lobby produced all-in-all favorable result.

The following is a summary of some of the bills which will have some impact upon the profession:

**SB#24.** a “Sunset Bill” calls for review of the Occupation at Professional Regulation Board to determine the validity of the board’s continued existence, supported by VSAIA; passed.

**HB#385** permits the same Board to levy fines against violators of regulations without revoking licenses, supported by VSAIA; passed.

**HB #99 and HB #100** permit Virginia Housing Development Authority make rehab loans and energy conservation loans, respectively, for moderate and low income persons; supported by VSAIA; passed.

In other energy related legislation:

**HB #288** empowers the Director...
And HB #696 places limitations on Business License Taxes with rollback to begin in 1983 to $58/$100 for professionals; supported by VSAIA; passed.

There were of course a few setbacks this year as there are every year. HB #905 increases non-registered contractor exemption to $60,000 - $400,000; opposed by VSAIA; passed.

HB #908 permits 1/3 of Board of Directors of A/E/LS Professional Corporations to be non-licensed employees; opposed by VSAIA; passed. HB #485 limits retainage to 5% maximum of public money construction projects, if construction exceeds $200,000; opposed by VSAIA; passed.

This is merely the tip of the legislative iceberg. The complete explanation of VAGAC and its importance to the Virginia Society and the architectural profession over the years of its existence would fill a many-paged volume and will undoubtedly require multi-volume sets as it continues its active pursuit of beneficial legislation. So when you receive a letter or phone call requesting your support of an issue or suggesting that contact with a local Representative or Senator would benefit the VSAIA position on a piece of proposed legislation, offer to lend a hand at chipping away at the iceberg.

And, if you think that it is all work and no play, take a look at the following pages which display scenes from this year’s Legislative Reception and “eat your heart out” if you were not there.

The Public Relations Committee Virginia Society, AIA

Richard L. Ford, Jr., AIA

MAY 1978

---

BEALE NAMED ASSOCIATE

- Roger L. Beale, a recently licensed architect, has been named an Associate with the firm of Oliver, Smith and Cooke, Ltd. of Norfolk and Virginia Beach. He joined the firm in 1972 and has been involved in the design of single and multi-family residential units as well as a number of educational facility projects, including Bruton High School in York County and the P.D. Pruden Vocational Technical Center in Suffolk.

Mr. Beale is a native of Smithfield, and attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute, graduating in 1975 with a Bachelor of Architecture degree.

He resides in Virginia Beach and currently is practicing in the firm’s Beach office.
Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects Legislative Reception — 1978
For the Central National Bank of Richmond, the year 1977 marked the completion of the bank’s $4 million renovation of the former Broad-Grace Arcade Building and the CNB Tower Building. The two-year project for the bank’s headquarters location provided more than 14,000 square feet for all personal banking services in the Arcade Building, which previously had been occupied by various shops. The Tower Building, with its commercial banking hall, has undergone extensive alterations and a courtyard now occupies the Third and Broad corner, once home to several small stores.

Although built by separate owners, the Arcade in 1929 and the Tower Building in 1930, both buildings were designed by John Eberson of New York City and Carneal, Johnston and Wright of Richmond in the architectural style that has since come to be called Art Déco.

Alterations to the Tower Building have been confined primarily to the commercial banking hall and the lower portion of the exterior walls. The former, with its superb moulded and multicolored plaster ceiling and other elaborate ornamentation, has been returned to much of its original grandeur and is now further enhanced by the adjacent courtyard. Striking light fixtures, removed during past renovations, were rescued from storage and re-hung. The intricately patterned terrazzo floors were repaired by the same craftsmen who had originally been contracted for the work. The walled courtyard, dedicated as a memorial to former bank president William H. Schwarzchild, is marked by crepe myrtles, varieties of holly and ivy, and juniper and oak trees. The area is highlighted by a center fountain surrounded by wooden benches. The courtyard is visible to passersby on Third Street through several cast-iron gates.

The new personal banking hall on Grace Street is built, with every consideration for comfort and efficiency, around a
arge rectangular tellers' counter and occupies most of the original Arcade floor space other than the corridors, which have themselves been restored.

The Arcade's exterior has also been restored to its original condition. Missing bronze surrounds of openings have been placed by the original foundry using the original moulds. In addition, the Indiana limestone and marble features have been repaired and cleaned, new doors and windows installed, and planting boxes introduced.

The heating, cooling, and electrical systems were upgraded utilizing the most extensive and sophisticated of modern equipment.

The Tower and Arcade Buildings are excellent examples of the Art Déco period (1925-35) in American architecture. Central National Bank's recognition and appreciation of this fact has resulted in the preservation not only of one of Richmond's most interesting structures but, indeed, also of one of Virginia's finest interior spaces of any period.

Heindl-Evans, Inc. of Richmond was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)
E. G. Bowles Co., excavating; Cherotuck Nurseries, landscaping contractor; Hanover Concrete Corp., concrete contractor; Bethlehem Steel Corp., reinforcing; Massey Concrete Corp., concrete supplier; Southern Brick Contractors, Inc., masonry contractor; Empire Granite Corp., stonework contractor; Hanover Iron & Steel, Inc., Ashland, steel erection & ornamental iron; Greendale Ornamental Iron Co., ornamental iron; T M S Builders Supply, millwork & wood doors; Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking; Whitley Roofing Co., built-up roof; and Newport Insulation, Inc., wall insulation.

Also, SDG Incorporated, glazing contractor, windows & storefront; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., metal doors & frames & sliding door; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; F. Chard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor; Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., ceramic tile & terrazzo; Indley Floor & Ceiling Co., acoustical treatment & resilient; Covern Floors, Inc., special flooring; W. W. Nash & Sons, Inc., painting contractor; and Steel Products, Inc., steel partitions.

Others were: Garbers of Richmond, Inc., t/a Overhead Door Co. of Richmond, fire door; S. H. Guza Co., plumbing/heating contractor; Northside Electric Co., electrical contractor; Modern Wood Work, Inc., bank fixtures; and J. G. Thayer, plastic domes.
UNITED VIRGINIA BANK had no drive-in banking capabilities in Hopewell prior to their decision to build this new facility. With the completion of this project in November 1977, it is the first drive-in bank in the downtown area.

Because of its proximity to the main bank building and the savings to be realized in not having to acquire more land the decision was made to use part of their adjacent parking lot for the new building. After several site studies by the architect they concluded that this could be done satisfactorily and still retain suitable street parking for bank customers. One unusual condition of the site that had to be considered was the fact that two old and inactive thirty-six inch diameter, wood stave water lines crossed the site. Any new construction had to avoid hitting the underground lines. The resulting solution is able to handle up to four lanes of drive-in bank traffic and provide forty-two parking spaces on the six-tenths of an acre site.

As this building was to serve drive-in customers only and use minimum land area it had to be small in scale. Its small size suggested that a simple geometric shape would be the most effective design. The canopy required to protect the customer while using the remote banking units presented a special visual problem. A single exterior facing material that could be used over both building and canopy was

(Continued on page 4)
CUMBERLAND Bank & Trust Company's Oakwood facility will provide new contemporary full service banking to the area surrounding Oakwood, via U. S. Route 460 overlooking the Levisa River.

Deep in the heart of Southwestern Virginia's coal reserves with present day assets of 135 million dollars, this bank will provide services to the growing population.

Originally known as the Bank of Haysi and founded by relatives of R. L. Sutherland, their charter was granted in 1919. They grew under the direction of Mr. Sutherland and opened their first branch office in 1933 at Clintwood. Later another branch office was opened at Grundy. The changing of the name to Cumberland Bank and Trust occurred in 1935. The year 1971 began the affiliation with Dominion Bankshares Corporation, one of the oldest bank groups in Virginia.

The Oakwood facility is two stories wall bearing construction with brick facing, cavity and rigid insulation space, concrete block and furred interior finish. This bank serves all functions of contemporary banking with teller stations and four remote drive-in conveniences. Future automated DominiBank operations are provided. Drive-up after hour depository provided with dusk to dawn site and exterior building lighting for security.

Slate entrance foyers with insulated glass serve as positive draft barriers effectively in this part of Virginia. Through the service foyer is the staircase. The second floor is provided with bank lounge and compact kitchen.
ilets for both sexes, and Board meeting Conference Room. The mechanical equipment room, janitorial supplies area is convenient to theilets. The remainder of the second floor is future expansion with an elevator for banking supplies.

Floor system is composed of 2-1/2" concrete, metal deck, steel bar joist, as the roof system, with a positive slope created by the sloping bar joist, metal deck, rigid insulation, built-up roof and eave protection.

The facility is air conditioned by four package heat pump roof mounted items, adequately zoned to provide maximum comfort.

The site provides space for 27 cars, parking field, well, and planting including low mound bank signs.

Days Construction Co., Inc. of Salem is general contractor and handled foundations, carpentry, waterproofing, masonry, wall insulation, foundation insulation and specialties.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Salem were: Thompson Masonry Contractors, masonry supplier; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., steelwork; Valley Steel Corp., reinforcing; Number Truss, structural wood; LaPrad Roofing, built-up roof & roof insulation; Marion Glass & Aluminum, glazing contractor, windows & door wall; and Acoustical Services, plaster contractor, gypsum board contractor, acoustical treatment & resilient tile.

Roanoke firms were: Structural Steel Inc., steel supplier, steel roof deck miscellaneous metal; Skyline Paint & Hardware, metal doors & frames, woodors & hardware supplier; Hesse & tart, Inc., painting contractor, paint suppliy & wall covering; and Dover Elevator Co., elevators.

Others were: Keen Drilling Co., Oakwood, excavating; Grundy Concrete Co., Grundy, concrete supplier; River terra Corp., Riverton, mortar; Joe Nero Tile Co., Inc., Bristol, terrazzo; Rnette, Inc., Richlands, plumbing fixture supplier, plumbing/heat-ventilating/air conditioning/electrical contractor, electrical equipment supplier, and water filtering equipment; and Diebold, Inc., Canton, Ohio, bank equipment.

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GRISsom BRANCH LIBRARY
NEWPORT NEWS

RANCorn, WILDMAN AND KRAUSE
ARCHITECT

SPIERS AND WALTZ, Consulting Engineer, Mechanical/Electrical

GRAIG AND STROUD, Consulting Engineer, Structural

Interior Design BY THE ARCHITECT

ENDEBROCK-WHITE CO., INC., General Contractor

CLAUDE E. MOSS, JR., Photography
GRISsom Branch Library was
designed with flexibility as a paramount
d Objective of the library board. The
ability to adapt to changes of function,
teach technology and techniques of
library science, and growth were given
the architects as necessary
requirements for a facility to serve an
spanding community and a changing
orld.
Concern for access by the physically
ndicapped, energy conservation, a
od but flexible system of lighting, and
stimulating interior were other pre-
quisites.
To achieve the goal of flexibility the
rchitects, who specified all interior fur-
nishings, utilized the placement of fur-
nishings to delineate functions. Per-
manet partitions were eliminated ex-
cept where necessary and groupings of
nishings suggest the activities or af-
ord divisions.
What takes place at the ceiling level
ther suggests function. The
rstory area signifies entry, service
esk and major circulation. It further
erves a strong orientation point from all
reas of the library through the use of
ecial lighting, natural and artificial,
d bright colors.
The remaining ceiling areas must be
ble to adapt to changing orientation of
acks and seating. Lighting in this area
placed on a diagonal so that it will not
th shadows or relate to any particular
angement of stacks below it.
Throughout the interior bright colors
re utilized in furnishings, wall
nings, banners and graphics to
duce an exciting environment.
The structure is a steel frame building
th steel stud exterior walls, gypsum
eathing and a two inch layer of
olystyrene with an epoxy coating. The
olystyrene not only provides sub-
ntial insulation but allows a simple
ression of exterior wall planes while
ing a very economical solution.
Roof drainage is allowed to go to four
ppers and fall to large concrete
ashblocks.
Minimum glass areas are provided on
the south face of the structure to
imize sun exposure and reduce
oling load. Maximum glass area is
vided on the north face to take ad-
tagite of view to wooded area and

(Continued on page 50)
THE Maryland Office of the VKR Partnership, headquartered in Alexandria, was presented with special challenges in the design of the new Bethesda Regional Library, conceived by the owners to serve as a full-service community resource center, to be fully equipped for comfortable and efficient information retrieval from all available sources, including over 80,000 volumes, films, records and tapes.

The first challenge was to work within the constraints of an extremely narrow and linear site, approximately 135 feet deep and 680 feet long, with a gentle slope downward from north to south. In addition, the neighborhood was bounded by a well-established single family residential area to the west of the site, while the area to the east was zoned for future multi-family high rise development and high density commercial development.

The resulting solution to these site and neighborhood considerations was the design of a long one-story brick building of approximately 25,000 sq. ft., semi-residential in style, to serve as part of a 3-block north-south buffer strip between the two zones. In addition to the library, the entire buffer area will include an urban park to the immediate north of the site and recreational facilities to the north.

Although a two-level scheme was first sought to be a natural solution cause of the restricted site and the slope from north to south, many alternative schemes were explored, and the single-level design solution gradually evolved in order to meet the library's
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The one-level design also keeps the building in scale with the surrounding neighborhood of single family residences. The impact of the building's length was tempered by the use of intermittent sloped segments to approximate in scale the roof elements of the surrounding homes. The choice of a warm red-brown brick and a dark metal standing seam roof were also design solutions to make the building compatible with the built environment.

The design of the facility included the segmentation of the interior space into reading areas, a children's reading room, reference and business collection areas, staff rooms, including work room and offices, and two meeting rooms. The interior space was also designed to provide the flexibility to accommodate concept changes in library organization and technology.

Inside, the reading areas are free of columns, and the use of demountable partitions provides complete flexibility for change. An integrated fluorescent lighting system provides uniform lighting for the reading and work room areas, and a low brightness incandescent stem is provided in the entrance and corridor areas.

A central circulation desk relates to both the front and side entrances and provides the required visual control of both the reading rooms and the meeting rooms. The doors leading to the meeting rooms can be locked to permit use of these rooms by community groups when the library is closed.

Interior walls consist of brick or metal demountable partitions and require little maintenance. Most of the public areas are carpeted and brick was used in the entrance and corridor areas which receive heavy traffic.

The heating and air conditioning equipment is located in an upper level mezzanine mechanical room above the parking area, but maximized at the fourth end of the building to relate to the existing wooded area and future urban park. Clerestory windows were added between the sloped roofs and flat roof to provide natural light for the reading bays below. The library also provides for the shaded outdoor reading area for use during warm weather conditions.

The use of a one-level scheme, curb ramps and special toilet fixtures makes the building completely accessible to the handicapped and the elderly.

McAlister-Schwartz Co., of Rockville, Maryland, was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, concrete supply, prestressed concrete, masonry supply, masonry work, mortar, handrails, carpentry and structural wood.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


THE JARVIS RESIDENCE - McLEAN

BUSHEY BURREY - ARCHITECT/ENGINEER

RICHARD A. SCHOPPET
ASSOCIATED ARCHITECT

J. P. KELLY, P. E.
Consulting Engineer
Mechanical

Interior Design by
THE OWNER
HUNT COUNTRY MANORS, INC.
General Contractor

W. PORTER
Photography

THE JARVIS Residence, located in McLean, is a one-story 7,140 square foot home sited on 15 acres of land.

A difficult challenge resulted from the combination of the rolling, densely wooded site and the client's requirements for a variety of visual experiences, separation of work and relaxation spaces, privacy, dramatic interior spaces, and allowance for future expansion.

The result is a separated structure connected by galleries that are also solar panels. The created courtyard became a focal point for the enjoyment of the view, entertainment, shade, drama and outdoor living space.

FEATURES:
- Heat is provided by heat pumps and recirculating fireplaces and is conserved by insulating glass throughout.
- Decks provide shade in the summer and reflect solar heat in the winter.
- Solar panels can be retrofitted in the future.

**VIRGINIA RECORD**
The general contractor, Hunt Country Manors, Inc., of Hamilton, Virginia handled excavating, foundations, concrete work (with Virginia Concrete Co.), reinforcing, masonry work, steel erection, handrails, carpentry (with Geo. Curtis Home Improvements), millwork, waterproofing, caulking, other roofing, roof insulation, wall insulation, foundation insulation, sheet metal, glass, glazing, plastering, gypsum board, and equipment.

The owner handled sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping, paneling, cabinets, selection of hardware suppliers, ceramic tile, resilient tile, carpet, special flooring (quarry tile & stone), painting, swimming pool, and antiques.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Virginia Concrete, Sterling, concrete supplier & concrete work with owner; Cherrydale Cement Block Co., Inc., Herndon, masonry supplier & mortar; Union Iron Works Co., Herndon, steel supplier; Hercules Wrought Iron Works, Merrifield, miscellaneous metal; Geo. Curtis Home Improvements, Vienna, carpentry - with owner; Laminated Co., Portland, Oregon, structural wood; Herndon Lumber, Herndon, wood doors & pre-fab fireplaces; James A. Cassidy Co., Inc./Pella, Inc., Eltsville, Md., windows; Sheet Wholesale, Vienna, window wall - sliding glass door panels framed by builder; Southern Electric, Leesburg, plumbing fixture supplier, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning/electrical contractor, lighting fixtures & electrical equipment supplier; and Graham, Van Leer & Elmore Co., Inc., Tyson’s Corner, leading, arched top lined glass panels, two fireplace mantles and surrounding, special & normal skylights.
THE Addis residence is located on Cherokee Road in Southwest Richmond. The building lot, which was slightly over an acre in size, presented a unique problem because of a wide easement that crossed one end and divided the site into two distinct areas. The southern end was sloping and heavily wooded with a commanding view of Lake Cherokee; while the northern part of the site, where the easement crossed, was open and fairly level. Naturally the owners wished to locate the house in such a manner as to ownplay the easement and to take

(Continued on page 51)
G. WILLIAM FLEMING RESIDENCE
VIRGINIA BEACH
MR. AND MRS. G. William Fleming purchased a south-facing waterfront peninsula site in Virginia beach prior to retirement from Westport, Connecticut. Mr. Fleming is a management consultant and automobile collector, and Mrs. Fleming is a golfer and painter. They requested very specific room layout and two other major requirements: an eight-car garage and a single floor level to accommodate potential wheelchair use.

Typical of most waterfront sites in tidewater, a clay ridge runs down the center of the site, with sand and bog surrounding it. The house was located in the clay ridge as close as possible to the water, with the garage floor set at a 100-year flood level.

The three major rooms—family, living, and master bedroom, have full glass walls on the south, facing the water, with a three-foot overhang for summer shading. North-facing clerestories under the sloped ceilings provide natural light and ventilation in the summer. The study is a round bay shape overlooking the water, with the guest room similarly shaped, facing the wooded front yard. The kitchen catches the morning sun on the east, with a rounded bay overlooking a small cove. The deck runs full length on the south side, with the study bay separating the living area deck from the bedroom deck. The bay windows provide an interesting opportunity to look back at another part of the house while still inside. The deck bench of mahogany two-by-fours was placed low to avoid blocking the view, and is wide enough to sit or lie on.

There is a sunning deck with vertical vision-proof louvers on the northwest corner, off the master bath and guest room. The guest room has its own door to the entry deck so that guests can come and go independent of the main living area. The guest bath at the end of the hall also serves as a second bath off the master bedroom when there are no guests.

The studio behind the kitchen provides north light for painting and doubles as a sewing room. A stall shower in the powder room is used when the studio serves as an overflow test room.

Spatially, the house is a simple series of three high-ceiling boxes on the south

tell the Virginia Story

MAY 1978
de of the east-west core. The low ceiling of the dining room defines the living room, dining room, and family room while they remain one space. In the master bedroom, the dressing sets form a unit seven feet high to separate the dressing area from the sleeping area. The hallway is a gallery for paintings, with end walls for matured art work.

The Fleming residence was conceived with a hot air solar heating system. The southern exposure offered ideal opportunity for a collector just below the deck rail, and the crawl space was designed for a rock storage chamber. The roofs of the three major rooms slope toward the south to complete the required collector area. Initial costs deted the active solar system, but passive design elements remain in window placement and quality, insulation (57 ceiling), overhangs and cross ventilation with a belvidere effect.

Weigand Construction Corporation, Virginia Beach was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Virginia Beach were: Ford Pile Pundations, Inc., piling; Premier millwork, millwork; W. E. Brown, tilt-up roof; W. R. McCullen, gypsum board contractor; E. Harris, flooring contractor; Gene Destefano, painting contractor; G. E. Ricks Plumbing & Heating, plumbing contractor; Princess Anne Plumbing & Electrical Suppliers, Inc., heating contractor; and J. B. Tinsley, electrical contractor.

Norfolk firms were: Winn Nursery, landscaping contractor; Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete supplier; Ajax P., Inc., stonework contractor; Colonial Insulation, insulation; Pella of Virginia, windows; and Architectural Products of Va., hardware supplier.

And, from Chesapeake: Solite masonry Units Corp., masonry supplier; and Hillegass Lighting, lighting fixtures supplier.

Deon Hardwoods, Inc., Portsmouth, applied hardwood.
SITED on a 50 acre lot, the one-story P. E. P. White home contains 950 sq. ft. of living space. Architects Bushey Burrey of Falls Church describe the design requirements for its latest addition and their solutions below.

Problem: Provision of addition to an unusually-shaped vacation structure for year-round living upon retirement of the owner. Important factors were future expansion, view, budget, and vandal/fire-resistant design/structure.

Solution: Design provided for future expansion, captured the view desired by the owner, permitted construction at cost within the budget and the unhidden interiors, allowing potential vandals/thieves a clear view of nearly spaces, have seemed to work as deterrent. Construction materials used are fire-resistant.

The design in addition to resolving problems, includes some passive solar heating and a heat-recirculation fireplace. The heating system is radiant thereby resolving the problem of the parts of heating systems that was experienced by owners of some nearby houses.
Phase III of plans to include solar heating with roof-mounted panels. Rose-Jensen, Inc., of Martinsburg, West Virginia, was general contractor/builder for the project. In this capacity they handled excavating, sodding, seeding, etc., foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, supply of concrete, masonry work, steel supply &rection, roof deck, handrails, carpentry, skylight, cabinets, waterproofing, caulking, built-up roof, sheet metal, glass, glazing, gypsum board, ceramic tile, painting, plumbing, heating and ventilating.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Martinsburg Concrete Products, Martinsburg, WV, masonry supplier & mortar; Western Maryland Supply, Hagerstown, MD, miscellaneous metal; plumbing fixture supplier; Thornumber Co., Martinsburg, WV, structural wood; Cavetown Planing, Hagerstown, MD, paneling, millwork & doors; Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Charlestown, WV, roof/fall/foundation insulation; The Timber Yard, Martinsburg, WV, metal doors & frames; Hagerstown Paint Glass, Hagerstown, MD, hardware supplier; Armstrong, resilient tile; carpeting by owner; Sherwin-Williams Martinsburg, WV, paint supplier/manufacturer; W. S. Howard, Inc., Martinsburg, WV, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; A & D Electric, Jonesboro, MD, electrical contractor; and Heatilator, prefabricated metal circulating fireplace.

FLOOR PLAN
MAY 1978
CITY OF EMPORIA CIVIC CENTER
EMPORIA ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
GREENSVILLE-EMPORIA REGIONAL LIBRARY
MOSELEY-HENING ASSOCIATES, INC. - ARCHITECT
W. G. BRANDT & ASSOCIATES
Consulting Engineer, Mechanical/Electrical
DUNBAR, MILBY & WILLIAMS
Consulting Engineer, Structural
Interior Design by THE ARCHITECT
KEA ENTERPRISES, General Contractor
HUFFMAN STUDIO, Photography
MHA, Inc. was commissioned to design an addition to the City of Emporia's old municipal building, but analysis soon indicated that the downtown site was inadequate to accommodate building expansion and parking. The city property was also not very visible, offered a poor image, and held little potential for expansion or development of other community-oriented facilities. MHA, Inc. convinced the city of the value of a feasibility study to investigate other possibilities; and the concept of a new civic center resulted. MHA, Inc. assisted the city in projecting its facility needs, selecting a site, and master planning the new complex.

The new Civic Center includes the City Administration Building and a regional library which have been constructed, as well as sites for a future community center and a public safety building. One end of the site occupies the floodplain along the Meherrin River and is being developed as a public park.

The center's location adjacent to the Greensville County Courthouse complex centralizes nearly all city and governmental functions in one spot and facilitates future city-county cooperation. Development of the Civic Center has also completely transformed

(Continued on page 51)
THEATRE-IN-THE-WOODS
WOLF TRAP FARM PARK, VIENNA

THOMAS J. MADIGAN, AIA, ARCHITECT, LTD.

VINCENT-TOAL, P.E.
Consulting Engineer, Electrical

RESCOM, INC.
General Contractor

RODNEY J. SHIRLEY
Photography
IN November 1976, the “Children’s theatre” at Wolf Trap Farm Park, Vienna, Virginia was totally destroyed by fire. With the 1977 summer schedule for the facility already committed, the National Parks Service commenced a rush program to construct a stage with adjacent wings, dressing areas and storage space. All design, approvals, documents, construction and completion of the Project had to be completed in time for the opening of the summer season.

Upon agreement of the National Parks Service and the Wolf Trap Foundation, the architect was contacted in mid-January 1977 and presented the program with its timetable. Design approvals and construction documents were to be completed no later than 15 February 1977, bids received in early March with construction to start immediately. The design approvals were to be obtained from Mrs. Juliet Shouse, founder and benefactor of Wolf Trap Farm Park, the Wolf Trap Foundation and the National Parks Service.

All scheduled deadlines were met and, on 3 July 1977, the “Theatre-In-The-Woods” opened to an audience of such notable Washington figures as: Mrs. Shouse; Under Secretary of the Interior James Joseph; Regional Director of the National Capital Region Jack Fish; Deputy Regional Director of the National Capital Region, National Parks Service James Dunning; Wolf Trap Farm Park Superintendent J. St. Jacques and many others.

The program for the theatre consisted of a piling foundation sufficient to withstand the flooding of the immediate area (the site was within the 100 year flood plain), a 20’ x 30’ open stage with a 10’ deck, two dressing rooms, one storage room and complete electrical service. All wood used on the project is to be fire-retardant. The design was to be compatible with the heavily wooded site.

The design of the structure centered on an open stage with its covered wings to her side creating a focal point for the audience. The rear wall of the stage incorporated sliding doors to provide a 10’ x 20’ opening immediately behind the stage to bring the natural beauty of the site.

(Continued on page 52)
THOMSON McKINNON SECURITIES, INC.
CHARLOTTESVILLE

M. JACK RINEHART, JR., AIA - ARCHITECT

DAVID MORRIS, P.E.
Consulting Engineer
Structural

EASTHAM CONSTRUCTION INC.
General Contractor

RIP PAYNE PHOTOS
Photography

THOMSON McKinnon Securities, Inc., having outgrown two previous facilities designed by the architectural firm M. Jack Rinehart, Jr., recently moved into newly remodelled offices near the downtown mall in Charlottesville. The new location provided ideal public exposure; however, the long and narrow proportions of the existing floor area present certain circulation and space zoning problems.

The program requirements called for the creation of a spacious office setting that would complement the daily excitement of a brokerage firm and also provide for various kinds of individual privacy. The design solution involved weaving together two large spaces which were separated by...
A bearing wall. Carefully planned penetrations through the wall and a bold kelly green carpet successfully served to unify the two spaces. Special design elements such as curved walls and arches were introduced to express the flow of circulation through around the load bearing masonry wall. This area is the heart of all operations.

Working with a “bearish” budget and “bullish” timetable, the design sought an aesthetic sense which would be symphonic with existing cabinet work.

Eastham Construction, Inc., of Charlottesville, was general contractor and handled concrete work, reinforcing, masonry work, steel erection, and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Originally firms unless noted)
H. T. Ferron Co., concrete supplier, masonry supplier & mortar; Associated Steel Products, Inc., steel supplier & miscellaneous metal; Better Living Inc., millwork, paneling, cabinets & wood doors; Charlottesville Glass & Mirror Corp., glass, glazing contractor & window wall; Martin Hardware Co., hardware supplier; and Robinson Enterprises, plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor.

Also, Oliva & Lazzuri, Inc., ceramic tile; W. R. Pierce, boxwood ceilings; Floors By Us, Inc., resilient tile; Stedman House, Inc., carpet; Preston E. Gianniny, painting contractor; Meadowbrook Hardware, paint supplier; Bunker Seals, Pittsburgh, PA, equipment; Noland Co., plumbing fixtures supplier; T. D. Payne Plumbing, plumbing contractor; Ray Fisher & Ron Martin, Inc., heating/ventilation/air conditioning contractor; Interstate Electric Supply Co., Inc., lighting fixtures supplier; and Jarman Electric, Crozet, electrical contractor.
Solar Energy in a 1919 setting seems somewhat incongruous, but that is the challenge posed by the new James Hurst Elementary School in the Cradock area of Portsmouth, scheduled to open in September 1978. The new school will replace its thirty-five year old predecessor as a key element of its unique community.

Cradock is a planned community that was established in 1919 as a World War I military and civilian defense using development. As one of many examples of United States Government provided housing for families during its time, Cradock is nevertheless unique in that it is one of the few truly "planned" communities built by the government. It has survived 55 years, far past the expected 20 year life span. A special sense of community has been maintained through the years, and in 1974 it was placed on the National Register of Historic Places. In the past, the majority of places worthy of "historic" designation have been "museum pieces." Cradock is one of the new breed of historic places that has broken from this mold. Its significance rests not only on its distinctive original plan and design but on the continued viability of the community. The new James Hurst Elementary School is a prime example of its current regeneration.

Consideration was given to renovating the existing elementary school because of its place in the community, but unfortunately this was not a feasible alternative. Since a new school had to be built, one of the primary objectives was obviously that it fit esthetically within the Cradock community. The School Board's Instructural Department was interested in obtaining a facility that would permit an adaptation of continuous progress, modified open, or self contained classroom combination. A third objective was that the school take maximum economic advantage of the state of the art in conserving energy costs. Fortunately, the requirements for meeting these three broad objectives dovetailed nicely in the planning and design.

A key decision was for the school to be two stories. From an instructional viewpoint, this allowed the older third and fourth grade students to be separated from the kindergarten, first and second graders. Furthermore, the first floor could be completely open plan while grades three and four on the upper level would have traditional classrooms. Esthetically, it allowed the suggestion of sloped roofs in the design...
which helped establish a residential character. It also cut down on the building's sprawl minimizing the removal of the many old oak and pine trees on the site. Concentrating the space contributed inherently to the energy efficiency of the design. The sloping roof provided ideally for installation of solar collectors.

James Hurst will be a 63,525 sq. ft. facility housing 842 students. It will be a systems school allowing the use of demountable partitions on each floor for flexibility to provide either open pods or traditional classrooms. As mentioned earlier, the first floor will be open plan for kindergarten through second grade utilizing team teaching in six pods (equivalent to twenty-two classrooms). Modular furnishings, cabinets, and bookshelves will be used to create smaller spaces for specific learning activities within the larger areas. The student can move from one space to another, under teacher's guidance, for learning experiences geared to his own pace. In designing these spaces, school officials and Williams and Tazewell drew heavily on research in early childhood education previously undertaken jointly during planning for the Churchland Primary School, the state's first school built strictly for kindergarten and first grade. There will be thirteen traditional classrooms on the second floor for grades three and four.

The Hurst school is designed for conversion to solar heating and is, therefore, oriented to the south to accommodate the solar collectors. In February 1978, the School Board applied for a grant from the Department of Energy for funding of the solar system as a demonstration project. In addition to solar energy, other conservation features, including extra insulation, double glazed windows, a computer controlled mechanical system, and shading that protects windows and openings from direct sunlight in the summer while allowing direct sunlight for heating assistance and lighting during the winter when the sun is on a lower trajectory, will substantially reduce fuel consumption. Utilization of solar energy will save 70% of the oil required to heat the building and provide hot water. The other energy savings measures are calculated to reduce total energy consumption to 50% of comparably sized existing schools. The design team used computer based techniques to analyze the building's energy efficiency and the feasibility of employing solar energy.

Other elements of the school are a 4800 sq. ft. multi-purpose room which contains the cafeteria and a 2850 sq. ft. media center with a cathedral ceiling. There will also be two large covered play areas outside the building. The new school will be barrier free with elevator access to the second floor for handicapped students.

The original James Hurst Elementary School was a central element of the Craddock community, and area residents were understandably sad that it had to be replaced. Recognizing this, the architects and school officials held a number of meetings with community groups to generate ideas and support for the new school. And as a reminder of the school's heritage, the Colonial-styled cupola, which crowned the original building, will be retained as...
judged best in preserving the simplicity of the geometric shape and making the building and its large canopy homogeneous. A number of exterior materials were considered. An aluminum facing system with anodic dark bronze hard coat finish was selected because of its relative ease of installation, availability and capacity to retain its original appearance over time with little or no maintenance.

A large polished stainless steel graphic display was designed as part of the building to further enhance its visual impact. In addition it serves the very basic function of directional indicator to the traffic that approaches the site from several directions. At night the building becomes a backdrop to the graphic which is backlit to serve as an effective and pleasing advertising display.

JaBar Construction Company of Richmond was general contractor and handled foundations and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

Short Paving Co., Inc., Petersburg, paving contractor; Hanover Concrete Corp., concrete contractor; Bowker and Roden, Inc., reinforcing; James D. Matthews Brick Contractor, masonry contractor; Andrews-Joyner Iron Works, Petersburg, steel supplier; Trus Joist Corp., Delaware, Ohio, structural wood - roof joists; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork & wood doors; and Richmond Glass Shop, Inc., caulking & exterior architectural aluminum work.

Also, Row-Mic Construction Co., Inc., Petersburg, built-up roof; Foam-Rap Insulation Co., Hopewell, foamed-in-place wall insulation; Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., metal doors & frames & hardware supplier; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Street & Branch, Inc., painting contractor & wall covering; Cole Supply Corp., Ashland, plumbing fixture supplier; Slig & Heating, Hopewell, plumbing contractor; Eveready Oil Supply Co., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Westinghouse Electric Supply Co., lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; American E Electric, Inc., electrical contractor; Security Equipment Co., drive-in banking window, remote customer units, night depository chest & security system - supply & installation; and Dowling Co., Inc., Fredericksburg, building signage - fabrication & erection.
Situated upon a 15 acre parcel within a pine and cedar forest, this four bedroom private residence was designed to meet the owner's desire to have a home that strongly expresses a sense of shelter and a place of retreat. The massive roof form covers the interior spaces like a huge tent, rising to its apex at the central four-fireplace chimney which is used as both a visual point of focus and structural element.

The arrangement of rooms below has the bedrooms at the corners of the house for individual privacy. The common family spaces are between the bedrooms, opening vistas through expansive glass doors to the forest beyond, while providing deep recesses at all entry points from the exterior. An upper level activity loft is provided under the highest point of the roof.

Cedar shakes and cedar siding were used for the exterior covering of the
In addition to the logical aesthetic relationship the use of cedar offered, the material is known for its enduring life, maintenance free properties, high strength-to-weight ratio, and insulative qualities. This frame residence was constructed using 2x6 exterior stud walls that provided the opportunity to use six-inch fiberglass insulation. Ten inches of insulation was used in the ceilings. Extra long overhangs occur on the southern and western exposures for sun control. Insulating glass throughout rounds out the energy saving features provided.

Two electric heat pumps condition the house.

Special features of the interior are the master bath and sunken whirlpool tub that open onto a rear deck, and the kitchen complex with handcrafted cabinetwork and large skylights.

Conceptual Developments Corp., of Richmond, is general contractor and is handling carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

W. J. Rapp Co., Inc., concrete contractor; J & J Masonry, masonry contractor; Acton Lane Wood Products Inc., cabinets; Cedar Roofs of Richmond, Inc., roofing; G. T. Duke Insulation Co., Inc., roof & wall insulation; Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., glass & windows; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; Chesterfield T & Co., ceramic tile; H & H Heating & A Conditioning, Manakin, heating/ conditioning contractor; Atlantic Electrical Supply Corp., lighting fixture supplier; and Humphrey Electric Co., electrical contractor.
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allow good diffused natural light during daylight hours.

The structure is sited on a steep sloping site and was built on one level with a large basement area to provide for expansion. The basement is currently being developed for expansion.

The library contains approximately 16,000 square feet of space providing for a circulation of 100,000 volumes. Total cost for building sitework and furnishing was $800,000.

Endebrock-White Co., Inc., Newport News, was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Newport News were: Weyerhaeuser, millwork and wood doors and Mallory Electric Co., electrical contractor & clock.

Norfolk firms were: C. Roy Pursley Co., Inc., preformed metal roof and Door Engineering Corp., finish hardware; Howard E. Marquart & Co. to let partitions & screens; and K & Construction Co., caulking.

And, from Hampton were: Virginia Plastering, insulation, metal stud plaster veneer, gypsum drywall, acoustical treatment & exterior w/ finish; Walker & Laberge Co. in metal siding panels, aluminum doors and frames, aluminum windows, glass glazing; Southeastern Tile & Rug Co. Inc., ceramic tile, resilient tile & carpeting; Daniel M. Jacobs & Associates Inc., plumbing, sprinkler system, HVAC; Rea Construction Co., site improvements; and Rosenbaum Fence & Hardware Co., Inc., chain link fence.

Others were: McDaniels Roofing Corp., Chesapeake, roofing & w/ flashing; Seaboard Building Supply Va. Beach, metal doors & frames & toilet accessories; Roanoke Engineer Sales Co., Inc., Richmond, flagpole; The Mosler Safe Co., Hamilton, Ohio book depository; Union Brick of Atlanta, Inc., Va. Beach, reinforced concrete unit masonry; Barnum-Bruns Ir. Works, Inc., Chesapeake, structural steel & miscellaneous metal; and Jo R. Houck Co., Richmond, open w/ joist, steel roof deck & steel form deck.
CITY OF EMPORIA CIVIC CENTER

(From page 37)

The methods of construction and the materials were selected to keep the initial cost low and to provide as little maintenance as possible. Exterior materials include brick, bleached cedar wood and trim, copper gutters and downspouts, and textured shingle roof. Twiggs & Morris Construction, Inc. Sandston was general contractor and handled carpentry and part of the excavating.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)
Ken Watson, excavating & landscaping work; Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete supplier; Johnson Masonry, Petersburg; masonry contractor; Custom Kitchens, Inc., cabinets; H. N. Oakley Roofing Co., Inc., roofing; G. T. Duke Sulation Co., Inc., wall insulation; Underoak, windows; Pleasant's Hardware, hardware supplier; A & L Drywall, gypsum board contractor; K&M Tile & Floor Covering Co., Inc., tile floor & carpet; Frank Wilson Inting, Inc., painting contractor; Bank Mechanical, plumbing/heat/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Advance Electrical Supply Co., lighting fixtures supplier; and G. E. line Electric Co., Inc., electrical contractor.

Tell the Virginia Story

an unattractive area of deteriorating structures and unkept vacant land into a new viable city center.

Perhaps the most remarkable aspect of the new complex is that it has come into being at all in a community of only 5,500 people. This relatively ambitious undertaking was achieved through a creative combination of funding sources. MHA, Inc., aided the city in securing partial funding of site acquisition from the Federal Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. The city allocated local revenues and federal revenue sharing funds for remaining site costs and construction of the first phase, (municipal) administration building. The Greensville-Emporia Regional Library was financed by city and county funds, supplemented heavily by private donations secured by the Library Development Corporation. Contributions included collections by school children, donations of money and materials by local industries, and monetary contributions by many individuals, including the family of William E. Richardson, for whom the library is named.

The Administration Building houses city offices and a 100-seat multipurpose room which serves as City Court, City Council Chambers, and a public meeting room. A gallery provides exhibition space for local artists. The versatility of brick is demonstrated effectively through its use in bearing piers a deeply cantilevered fascia, and smoothly rounded enclosures for mechanical rooms which become major elements in the massing of the structure.

The quiet, yet sophisticated, contemporary design of the new Civic Center appropriately reflects the progressive-ness of this Southside Virginia community.

Kea Enterprises, of Suffolk, was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
W. B. Harrell, Inc., Suffolk, electrical; R. H. Williams & Sons, Roanoke Rapids, N. C., roofing; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., Hampton, glass & aluminum frames; Howard E. Marquart & Co., Norfolk, toilet partitions; Pedimat; Structural Steel Co., Inc., Roanoke, structural steel; Desks, Inc., Norfolk, security doors; Otso Sales Co., Richmond, fire extinguisher cabinet; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Richmond, operable walls & unit kitchens; and Door Engineering Corp., Norfolk, rolling wood closures.

Also, Sa-Bill Construction Co., Va. Beach, drywall & acoustical; K & M Plumbing & Heating Co., HVAC & plumbing; Tri-County Painting & Decorating, Richmond, painting; Bay Tile Corp., Portsmouth, carpet, ceramic & floor tile; Builders Supply Co. of Petersburg, Inc., Petersburg, millwork & benches; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, reinforcing; Seaboard Building Supply Co., Va. Beach, hardware & toilet accessories; and Architectural Products of Va., Va. Beach, hollow metal.

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the setting through the stage and form backdrop for the performers. The dressing rooms and the storage area were octagonally shaped and placed symmetrically to either side of the centroid of the stage and slightly to the rear. These two areas were connected by a walkway immediately behind the re-}

During the summer of 1978, dance singers, acting troupes, puppeteers, etc. have successfully utilized the facilities to standing room only audiences.

Rescom, Inc., of McLean, was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, steel erection, carpentry and handrails.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

THEATRE-IN-THE-WOODS
(From page 39)

The setting through the stage and form backdrop for the performers. The dressing rooms and the storage area were octagonally shaped and placed symmetrically to either side of the centroid of the stage and slightly to the rear. These two areas were connected by a walkway immediately behind the rear wall.

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