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ON OUR COVER is the Management Information Services Building for Reynolds Metals Company in Henrico County. The project, designed by Baskervill & Son of Richmond, is presented on page 28 of this issue. (Photograph by Huffman Studio)
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NEWPORT NEWS, VIRGINIA 23601
so You Want To Be An Architect

The profession of architecture involves and incorporates many different kinds of activities. Boiled down to its simplest, architecture is the design of buildings, groups of buildings, and often the spaces between buildings. It is a powerful influence over people and the ways in which they work and play.

Architecture is a profession, a business, a science and an art, all of these at one time. It is a profession whose main activity is designing and improving the environment in which we all spend most of our time — the built environment. Even though it is a popular conception, architecture is not just "drawing up blueprints." It is not a career for just anybody. It has been said that nobody "is born to be an architect." To be an architect takes a crazy combination, some artistic ability, talent, and almost equal parts of science, logic and engineering ability. It takes imagination, motivation, and a special blend of talents and skills including the ability to organize one's ideas and communicate them clearly to other people. It takes time — a great deal of time.

How does one become an architect? The best way involves three requirements: education, experience and examination. You get the first by satisfactorily completing the curriculum in an accredited school of architecture and being awarded a professional degree, either Bachelor or Master of Architecture. Subsequent to or concurrently with the educational process you must gain valuable professional experience for a certain period of time, usually one to three years, under the supervision of a registered architect. Then you are eligible to take the architectural registration exam in your state. Accredited schools of architecture provide one of two different programs leading to degrees. One is the traditional four-year program leading to a Bachelor of Architecture. In these schools you enter directly into the architecture program and work your way through a curriculum which is structured yet has a degree of flexibility allowing elective courses. The five-year programs generally relate directly to today's expanded practice roles.

The other basic format is a six-year program leading to a Master of Architecture degree. This course is popular with many students due to its greater flexibility and wider range of options. Usually the first two years are devoted to general university requirements and introductory architecture courses thus giving the student an opportunity to begin discovering what architecture is about. The second two years provide a fundamental base in architecture and, frequently, an exposure to related environmental design fields. Again, there is the opportunity to specialise in some other field. At the end of this period, most schools award a non-professional degree in art, science or environmental design. The remaining two years usually allow a wide variety of in-depth options oriented toward professional activity, research or teaching and end with the award of a professional degree, Master of Architecture.

(Please turn the page)

Tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1978
At this point you will find out why graduation is also known as commencement. No matter that you have worked hard for five or six years, you have only just begun. There is still the period of internship — three years in Virginia. This period is important not only because it is required for taking the registration examination, but also because it provides the opportunity to gain real-world experience, develop professional judgement and sense of responsibility necessary to be a professional, and it establishes the important habit of continued learning which must be a life-long process and does not stop at the end of the formal education period.

Now you are eligible for and face the third requirement, examination. The Professional Registration Exam is not a test of academic knowledge. It is assumed that you have all of that if you have an accredited architectural degree. Instead, the Professional Exam, four sessions given over a two day period, is designed to test your ability to put that knowledge to work and actually make decisions, and is, therefore, the key registration. An architect has to be registered or licensed, because his work directly affects the health, safety and welfare of the public. State registration is a way of making sure that people who want to practice architecture are qualified, by education and experience, to perform architectural service competently. It should be pointed out here that graduation from an accredited school of architecture is not an absolute requirement. There is an additional examination which precedes the Professional Exam for the aspirants from graduates of no accredited architectural programs or those with no formal education beyond high school. This Equivalency Exam is a test of technical and academic knowledge in the field of architecture and must be passed to gain eligibility to take the Professional Exam.

So there you are: diploma on wall, registration certificate on table, and a large collection of knowledge, ideas and skills ready to put to work. You have already found out about the hard work and long hours, experienced some of the frustrations, and most importantly, tasted some of the satisfaction of being an architect.
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JOHN N. BEYER, JR., AIA, born March 13, 1929 in Oceanside, New York. He received his B.A. from Columbia College in New York City, N.Y. and his Bachelor of Architecture from Columbia University School of Architecture in New York, N.Y. He is registered in Virginia and has been a Member of the Northern Virginia Chapter since November 19, 1976. John is employed by the Marriott Corporation in Washington, D.C.

THOMAS G. GEORGE, AIA, born February 7, 1948 in San Francisco, California. He received his B.S. in Psychology and his Master’s in Architecture from the University of Utah. He is registered in Virginia and has been a Member in the Northern Virginia Chapter since November 19, 1976. George has his own firm: Thomas Georgelas, Architect, in McLean.

THOMAS D. CULBERTSON, Jr., AIA, born September 5, 1938 in Saint Ignatius, Montana, received his Bachelor of Science from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He is registered in the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia. He has his own office: Thomas Culbertson, Architect in Spotsylvania. Tom has been a Member of the Northern Virginia Chapter since September 19, 1977.

THONY C. ROUNDS, AIA, born August 9, 1943 in Ashville, North Carolina. He received his B.A. Degree from Ohio State and his M of A from the University of Arizona. He is an architect with the firm of Salditt, Lipp & Helbing in Vienna, Virginia. Anthony has been a member of the Northern Virginia Chapter since January 10, 1978.

CARLOS S. SANTOS, AIA, born May 31, 1935 in Sta. Cruz, Laguna, Philippines. He received his B.S. in Architecture from Mapia Institute of Technology in Manila, Philippines. He is registered in Virginia and the Republic of the Philippines. Carlos is employed by Engineering-Science Company in McLean. He has been a Member of the Northern Virginia Chapter since April 14, 1977.

(Please turn the page)
THOMAS R. ZAJDEL, born October 24, 1943 in Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, attended school at Greensburg Technical and West Pennsylvania Technical. Tom joined the Northern Virginia Chapter as an Associate May 5, 1978. He is Project Director with the firm of Dewberry, Nealon and Davis, Architects, Engineers and Surveyors of Fairfax.

JAMES REID DOWLING, born July 30, 1926 in Somerset, Pennsylvania. He received a Bachelor of Science Degree from the College of Applied Sciences in Chicago, Illinois. He is director of the AIA Codes and Regulations Center at the American Institute of Architects in Washington, D.C. Jim has been an Associate Member of the Northern Virginia Chapter since March 1, 1978.

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DARRELL ACREE, Photography

VIRGINIA RECORD
The MODEL Secondary School for the Deaf (MSSD), located in Washington, DC, is not a typical school, for that matter, is it a typical school for the deaf. It is a MODEL school, created by federal action. The United States Government, under Public Law 94-694, appropriated funds:

For the purpose of providing day and residential facilities for secondary education for persons who are deaf in order to prepare them for college and other advanced study, and to provide an exemplary secondary school program to stimulate the development of similarly excellent programs throughout the Nation...

In somewhat less official terms, the purpose of MSSD is to explore and demonstrate the educational process as related to secondary (high school) students whose hearing is impaired. MSSD was established to meet two very basic needs: to improve educational opportunities for handicapped students by providing a secondary teaching-learning environment comparable to that available to hearing high-school-age students and to demonstrate the feasibility of such a program nationally. In short, MSSD is far more than a school for the deaf; it is a national resource for special education.

The design of MSSD is a response to the requirements of the program. One
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of MSSD's major objectives as a model school is to provide the best possible educational resources. The physical plant is an educational resource in itself, offering a hierarchy of space for diverse activities and flexibility within those spaces. It is MSSD's intention to prepare each student to follow whatever career direction he or she cares to take. The design includes spaces for a variety of curricular needs (liberal arts, business, vocational, technical, etc.), providing deaf students with opportunities to explore a wide range of interests.

A parallel objective of the school is to share the educational methods investigated and developed at MSSD with other educators across the country. Consequently, a steady influx of visitors will be observing and participating in MSSD's programs. An important segment of the school population will be professionals and paraprofessionals who are not immediately connected with MSSD, but who will be spending weeks or months there as participating guests. These visitors provide an additional resource to the MSSD student in that a variety of experiences and ideas from other institutions are introduced. The forum of MSSD therefore makes possible advances in educational opportunities for all deaf students.

The student body at MSSD is principally comprised of teen-agers from Washington, DC and five surrounding states. When the school is fully occupied, there will be approximately 600 students, of whom 450 will live on campus. The staff includes administrators, teachers, and persons responsible for the preparation and dissemination of information regarding the MSSD program.

HTB, Inc. was commissioned to design a school that satisfies the mandated educational requirements while recognizing that the school should be a student's place rather than a place upon which students are imposed. During the design process, HTB remembered that it is people who shape an environment. A building can contribute in many ways to the success of educational programs, and can help to shape the activities that take place within it, but the use of that building is ultimately determined by those who share it. In response to these principles, MSSD was designed for teen-aged students with hearing impairment.

The design of MSSD is intended to facilitate the use of communications skills to the greatest extent possible. Because students are encouraged to expand their learning experiences beyond the classroom, in informal discussions with teachers, with staff, with visitors, and with each other, a primary goal of the design was to encourage social interaction in whatever context possible. Through this design, MSSD hopes to determine what factors do promote communications skills among deaf teenagers. Extensive research and design studies were applied to develop spatial arrangements, acoustics, lighting, graphics, color coordination, and furnishings. All of these are inter-relatedly planned to create an environment which encourages social interaction without sacrificing academic discipline. At the same time, however, HTB recognized that students need to pursue independent learning experiences and to grow as individuals. Recognition of the need for individualized instruction was therefore a major impetus behind the "hierarchy of spaces" design philosophy.

That the environment may be adapted to changing educational needs (Continued on page 47)
Providing adequate parking on an extremely limited site was the problem confronted by Sherertz, Franklin and Shaffner, Architects-Engineers, in the design of Roanoke Memorial's Parking Garage. The allotted site for this construction was located between two streets on a 30 degree hillside slope.

To solve this unique site dilemma, Sherertz, Franklin and Shaffner implemented a unique tieback wall system. This particular system employed the use of double soldier piles...
embedded in concrete caissons and anchored horizontally with prestressed ties. Thus, the utilization of the tieback wall made it feasible to construct a seven-story parking garage with a capacity of 660 cars.

The parking garage visually resembles a modified rectangle. It is composed of structural steel and concrete slabs with precast exposed aggregate concrete spandrel panels. Visitors, upon entering the garage, at the upper level, descend to different parking levels by a series of ramps.

A color-coded graphics system is located on each level to help the user identify his location at all times. The same color graphics system has been adopted in the garage elevator to further assure easy identification of car locations. Utilizing the structure to its maximum efficiency, Sherertz, Franklin and Shaffner has provided two medical storage areas under the lowest parking level.

From the parking levels, the elevator is available to transport visitors directly to a pedestrian underpass. This underpass provides a safe and weather-free route directly to and from the hospital lobby. The underpass and the parking garage are constantly monitored by a closed-circuit TV surveillance system. This system, engineered by Sowers, Rodes and Whitescarver, assures adequate safety for the public and the hospital staff.

In terms of aesthetics and function, Roanoke Memorial Hospitals Parking Structure is considered a success in that it is adaptive to its site and utilitarian in its environment.

Nello L. Teer Company of Durham, North Carolina was the general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Roanoke firms unless noted)


Others were: Coe & Sons, Inc., Wytheville, painting contractor; Cincinnati Time Recorders of Richmond, parking equipment; Westinghouse Elevator Co., Norfolk, elevators; Magic City Sprinkler, Inc., sprinkler contractor; G. J. Hopkins, Inc., heating/electrical contractor; GTE Sylvania, Inc., Richmond, closed circuit TV; and Cas A-Stone Products Co., Raleigh, N. C., precast concrete supplier.
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Tell the Virginia Story
AUGUST 1978
In the summer of 1976 officials of the Medical College of Virginia began serious discussions about the possibility of constructing a bridge between the Nelson Clinic Center and Sanger Hall Medical Education Building. Two other MCV Buildings, Hunton Hall and Randolph-Minor Hall were being removed to make way for the new teaching hospital. Their removal would interrupt the tunnel connection between Nelson Clinic and the existing hospitals thereby cutting an important patient access between these facilities during the three year construction of the new hospital. The architect was instructed to first study the feasibility of building such a bridge and secondly determine the recommended location and define what modifications would be necessary to existing interior spaces to accommodate this work. The architect and MCV officials worked closely together to determine what location should be used and that the bridge should initially link the second floors of both buildings and have the capability of being extended upward to link the third and fourth floors at some future time.

Once the basic design work was completed a number of reviews were held with state and city authorities to ascertain the numerous code and legal requirements that had to be satisfied. Because of its somewhat unusual location special agreements had to be made between the City of Richmond and MCV in order that the bridge could legally be built over what is actually city property. Structural analysis revealed that the structural frame of the existing buildings would not accept the added (Continued on page 48)
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BYRON R. DICKSON, JR. - ARCHITECT/ENGINEER

Interior Design & Photography BY THE ARCHITECT

TOWNSIDE CONSTRUCTION COMPANY, General Contractor

AUGUST 1978
The program goal was brief and straightforward: Design a custom contemporary home within the cost constraints familiar to subdivision track houses. Except for some minor compromises, all cost and performance objectives were met.

The site is a steeply wooded lot located on a mountain side in southwest Roanoke County. An overwhelming view dominates the vista in a southeast direction counterclockwise to the northwest, taking in all of Roanoke and surrounding communities. Elevated high above the valley, the site is some thousand feet above the urban floor below. Aside from careful thinning of vegetation required for placement of dwelling, mechanical distribution field and equipment access, the site was to remain "undisturbed."

The total program area was limited to just under 2,600 square feet of which 2,100 is enclosed and 500 is in open decks.

Steve and Paula Bodley are originally from Montana. After graduation from college, they settled in the Roanoke Valley. Steve is promotions and advertising manager for a local heavy equipment distributor. Their western upbringing together with a love of outdoor sports prompted a desire for an informal life style. The entire family, which includes two very active daughters, participates in a variety of athletic events keeping them constantly on the move. The need for a low maintenance, easy upkeep dwelling was an important consideration.

The site has a forty percent gradient falling from front to back. A three level solution was derived which accommodated the fall-off site condition and worked well in subdividing the program.

The lower level is the domain of th
two Bodley daughters. Their bedrooms are at each outside corner providing a walk-out sliding door to an on-grade patio. In addition to privacy, a bathing and dressing area is shared by each. A study area with built-in desk and bookshelves is provided in the girls' rooms. Also located on the lower level is a large storage room and a guest bedroom.

The middle level, in addition to being the point of entry, is the informal living area. The Bodley's style of entertainment required no formal living room. Except for the utility room and powder room, the entire floor is open. The entry foyer, stairwell, family room, dining area and kitchen, all interrelate as a single contiguous space. A large family deck opens off the dining area.

The upper level is devoted entirely to the master bedroom suite. In addition to the sleeping area, a dressing room, bath and walk-in closet is provided. Over one end of the sleeping area, where the ceiling peaks, a reading loft overlooks the suite.

The substructure is concrete and the superstructure is wood frame. The exterior skin is dominantly western red cedar with stone accent at the porch enclosure. The roof material is cedar shake. Windows are wood casement.

Interior materials on wall surfaces are painted with wall covering and cedar plank used for accent. Floor surfaces are primarily carpet with vinyl tile in selected areas. Conventional ceilings are natural thin coat plaster while aulted surfaces utilize fir plywood. A prefabricated fireplace on a raised hearth occupies a corner of the family room.

The Bodleys are pleased with their site selection and program accomplishments. Their privacy, which has been enhanced by a very carefully controlled approach to vegetation and tree removal, is such that no interior window screening has been required.

Townside Construction Company of Salem was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, carpentry, waterproofing, footing, roof insulation, wall insulation and foundation insulation. The owner handled sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping, landscaping work and painting.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
From Roanoke were: Paul Turner Construction, excavating; Concrete Ready Mix, concrete supplier; Home Lumber Corp., millwork; Windshield Glass Distributors, glass & glazing contractor; Corners Frame & Decorating Shop, wall covering; Hajoca Corp., plumbing fixture supplier; Lester's Electrical Service, heating/electrical contractor; Lighting Galleries, Inc., lighting fixtures supplier; and Williams Supply, Inc., electrical equipment supplier.

From Salem were: Larry J. Francisco Stone Co., stonework contractor/supplier; Phillips Ornamental Iron, Inc., handrails; McClung Lumber (Peachtree), wood doors; Clifton Floor & Tile Service, Inc., carpet & special flooring, and S. B. Radford & Sons, plumbing contractor.

Others were: Leo Scott Cabinets, Ferrum, cabinets; Andersen Windows, windows; Weiser, window wall; Heilitator, fireplace; and Cultured Marble, marble tops.

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AUGUST 1978
STANDING in the midst of soybean fields in the small community of Poquoson, the Evans Residence appears to be much larger than its actual square footage. In fact, the deceptive size of the house was one of the major determinants in its design. The architect/owner, building his first home and under tight budget constraints, has managed to extend the outward appearance and internal spaciousness far beyond the 1750 square feet contained within.

The three-bedroom home sits at the winter sun angle to the property lines on 1.6 acres of formerly cultivated fields. The house is oriented towards the adjacent pine woods and rear yard trees.

The first floor of the cypress-clad wood frame structure contains a two-story entry foyer, living room, dining room and kitchen. All of the spaces are modest in actual dimension but openings, windows, and other special devices are utilized to (Continued on page 49)
The management Information Services Building is situated just west of the existing General Office Building on Reynolds Metals Company's corporate headquarters site. The entire building is a highly specialized environment to house the management information services division.

The main building contains 65,245 gross sq. ft. of space on two levels (946,048 cu. ft.) and the Equipment Building contains 2,268 gross sq. ft. of space on one level (25,696 cu. ft.).

The structure is a reinforced concrete frame with flat slabs. The exterior materials consist of precast concrete, brick, and aluminum. The precast concrete is used in the fascia and in vertical ribs spaced 6'-0" o.c. which support the aluminum work and windows. The exposed aggregate used in the precast concrete is river bed gravel of warm tone tans and browns. The aluminum windows are anodized bronze with 1" insulating bronze glass with operable vertical louvers on the inside to provide sun control. The remainder of the aluminum work consists of bronze break formed insulated panels and bronze extruded vertical ribbon panels. The brickwork is running bond and the color is a dark brown.

The exterior design was such that the vertical ribs accentuate the height of the long low building. The colors and materials were chosen to blend with the natural setting against the wooded site and provide a contrast to the other corporate buildings. The building is entered across a small bridge from the parking lot.

Interior spaces were designed around a six foot by six foot module to provide a degree of flexibility through the use of movable partitions. Each module contains a two foot by four foot light fixture all of which are used for return air and some used for supply air.

The interior finishes are generally carpet on floors, movable partitions are aluminum framed with glass and vinyl clad gypsum panels, and ceilings are acoustical lay-in panels. The toilets are ceramic tile.

The equipment building houses the Uninterruptible Power System (for the computers), emergency generators, and the cooling tower. The construction is
The building's central refrigeration plant consists of two 500 ton centrifugal chillers and a 123 ton reciprocating chiller, which provide chilled water to the various air conditioning systems. The reciprocating chiller serves as a heat reclaim machine, rejecting the heat it removes from the chilled water to a closed hot water heating system, thereby satisfying the building's total heating requirements.

A four-pipe induction system provides heating or cooling, as required, for the perimeter areas of the first floor. The interior areas of the first and approximately one-half the second floor area are air conditioned and heated by a high pressure double duct air system, utilizing light fixtures for supplying and returning air. Temperature and humidity in the computer room are controlled by a number of air conditioning units located in the space, which transfer the heat generated by the computers to the central chilled water system. The computers are the primary source of heat for the building.
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VIRGINIA RECORD

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heating requirement. A standby 540 KW electric hot water heater is capable of providing the building heat requirements should the reciprocating chiller be out of service or the computer room not be in operation.

A sprinkler protection system is provided for almost the entire building. Halon 1301 Systems are provided for the underfloor area of the computer room, the tape vault, data preparation area, and the uninterruptible power service room in the equipment building.

The building is provided with a Robertshaw DMS 2400 centralized automation system. This system, together with a pneumatic control system, provides complete building environmental and fire/security centralized monitoring and control.

Basic Construction Company of Newport News was general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Richmond firms unless noted

Also, Dover Elevator Co., elevator; M. H. White, Jr., Inc., mechanical; Central Electrical Service Corp., electrical; Exide Power Systems, Div., SB, Inc., uninterruptible power system; Robertshaw Controls Co., controls; Alexandria Waterproofing, Alexandria, elastomeric roof, sealants; Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., plaster, wall & movable partitions; Standard Le Co., Inc., Verona, tile; Wall to Wall of Richmond Ltd., resilient flooring; Glidewell Bros., Inc., painting wall covering; Liskev Aluminum, cess floor; Louver Drape, window treatments; Worsham Sprinkler Co., Inc., Halon sprinkler; Anchor Fence Co., Inc., Anchor Post Products, Inc., fencing; The Ceco Corp., wood forms; and Liphart Steel Co., Inc., miscellaneous metal.

Designed by Baskerville & Son, the Reynolds Metals Management Information Services Building is a highly specialized environment to house the management information services division.

As General Contractors, we are proud to have had our part in building this fine structure.
Planning for a new Norfolk Area office of the Virginia Employment Commission began in late 1975, and the building was completed early this year. It houses approximately 70 personnel in two stories of 9,000 square feet each, for a total of 18,000 square feet. A basic concern from the start was the need for a "businesslike" image, appropriate for the type of activity taking place in the facility. It was felt that a contemporary approach would be most logical in this case, and the design has evolved into a unique, very distinctive structure, easily recognizable from the well-traveled artery on which it fronts, Virginia Beach Boulevard.

The exterior facade is a combination of brick, dark bronze aluminum window frames with solar bronze glass and...
exposed stucco soffits. One's initial impression on driving up to the building is that of a highly sculptured structure, as each side of the building is a series of brick planes and recessed glass. Since there are numerous visitors to the facility on a daily basis, it was important to have an entrance which was easily identified. The resultant front entry is deeply cut into one of the massive block forms making up the primary exterior wall.

Interior requirements were a major consideration from the start, and it was quickly recognized that an open "office
landscape" system would be most appropriate for the multiple operations taking place within the building. This type of system permits maximum flexibility, necessary because of rapidly changing space requirements of many activities such as the claims, industrial and trade areas. The open plan also promotes a feeling of spaciousness, while insuring privacy where needed through variations of individual partition unit heights. Extensive sound control materials were utilized, especially in the conference and computer equipment areas.

Computer terminals, key punch machines and job bank data entry machines have been designed into the plan, enabling the staff to utilize this equipment much more efficiently than before. In limited instances, closed spaces are employed for sound-proof testing rooms, interview cubicles and some claims section cubicles.

Beach Building Corp. of Virginia Beach was general contractor and handled concrete work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Virginia Beach firms unless noted)
Jessee Construction Co., Inc., excavating, site earthwork & sodding, seeding, etc.; Princess Anne Pipe Co., site pipework; Forrest Exterminating, soil poisoning; Ames & Webb, Inc., paving contractor; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk reinforcing steel; Peninsula Masonry Co., Inc., masonry contractor; Chesapeake Steel, Inc., Norfolk, structural steel joists & steel roof deck; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., Richmond, millwork; K & P Construction Co., Portsmouth caulking; Tidewater Roofing, Norfolk, built-up roof; and Matthews Painting & Drywall, Inc., wall insulation, plastic contractor — stucco, metal stud/drywall, painting contractor & wall covering.

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VIRGINIA RECORD MAGAZINE
CATFISH HUNTER was the center of attention. No, the scene wasn’t Yankee Stadium, and the ace New York pitcher wasn’t throwing curves. He was entertaining customers and visitors to the Grand Opening of the new downtown office of the Bank of Smithfield. This gala open house took place in Smithfield, Virginia, December 1, 1977. The Bank of Smithfield is an affiliate of Dominion Bankshares Corporation headquartered in Roanoke.

The site of the new facility is located adjacent to the bank’s former quarters, facing on Main Street (Route 258) and reaching across the block to Cedar Street. The topography is gentle falling from Main Street about three feet to the center of the site and then almost level to Cedar Street. Vehicular circulation is designed in the traditional counterclockwise fashion. Parking is provided at each side of the building and at the rear beyond the drive facilities. Traffic may enter or exit from both adjacent streets. For drive-up banking, a window is provided together with...
"THE LITTLE brown church in the dell." A poetic and realistic description of the new Crockett Springs United Methodist Church.

Located approximately five miles south of Shawsville, on State Route 637, this new worship facility provides an appropriate spiritual focal point for the entrance to Camp Alta Mons. Both Church and Camp are activities of the Roanoke District, United Methodist Church.

The Crockett Springs worship facility is a merger of two rural ministries, the Alleghany and Piedmont United Methodist Churches. The Alleghany Church was organized around 1829 and the Piedmont Church dates back to 1875. Prior to this building program, both churches were occupying facilities built around the turn of this century.

The two original churches, located in close proximity to each other, were in a no-growth situation. The Methodist Conference, recognizing the advantages of merger, encouraged initial discussions which eventually led to the combined ministry of Crockett Springs.

To assist their churches in funding new construction and necessary repairs, the Methodist Conference and Roanoke District have budget items called Church Extension Tithes. These funds are controlled by the Board of Missions and Church Extension. Each year churches may request these funds to aid their building and repair needs.

The members of Crockett Springs did much themselves. They raised money through the sale of property belonging to each individual church. Their womenfolk held bake sales and operated concession stands at various events. Youngsters conducted car washes and other money raising activities. One boy sold his pony to help the building fund. Even former members who have moved from the community sent contributions. Young and old, members of the Church District and Conference all had a hand in the realization of this new spiritual edifice.

At the entrance to Camp Alta Mons the site occupies 5.3 acres of reasonably level ground. The new church is readily visible from the main road (Rt. 637) and its presence is felt throughout the area.
The new building provides 3,162 square feet of enclosed space in a single story configuration. The major element of the sanctuary which will comfortably seat 100 worshippers. The education can be used as a single activity room or can, through the use of folding partitions, be subdivided into four classrooms. Additionally, there is provided an entry foyer, coat room, restrooms and circulation space.

The construction is wood frame on a masonry and concrete substructure. Wood trusses provide the roof framing. The exterior closure is plywood siding and asphalt shingles. Windows are wood casement. Interior finishes are tinted drywall, carpet and vinyl bestos tile. Many of the furnishings such as pews, altar and pulpit come from the former worship facilities belonging to the Alleghany and edmont Churches.

It is important to note the role that rockett Springs United Methodist Church will play in the activities of Camp Alta Mons. A close relationship envisioned between campers and worship facility. Although the camp is owned and operated by the Roanoke district of the United Methodist Church, it is open to all denominations.

In addition to the well organized camping program conducted throughout the summer, many different groups use the Alta Mons facility for education, recreation and retreat activities. Individuals are invited year-round to enjoy the family camping visions. All visitors are welcome and encouraged to visit the new church.

The Consecration Service was held on Sunday, April 16, 1978. Rev. Emory N. Irpley, Pastor, conducted the service assisted by lay leaders and formerergy. Rev. James L. Duley, Roanoke district Superintendent, offered the consecration rites.

Hall's Construction Corporation of Shawsville was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete work, masonry work, new work, caulking, roofing, and wallulation.

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THE WARM BRICK and residential scale of this new dining hall contrast sharply with the older institutional buildings at Hanover Learning Center which is operated by the Division of Youth Services of the Virginia Department of Corrections. A primary goal of the design of the facility was to create a relatively cheerful eating environment which might, in a small way, brighten the day of the juveniles at the Institution. Emphasis was also placed upon vandal-resistant design.
Included in the 14,000 square foot building are a complete kitchen, a dining area which can be used as a multi-purpose space, and a central storage space for the whole institution. A single loading dock serves both kitchen and storage, thus simplifying receiving operations for the learning center. Mechanical equipment is concealed under the sloped roof of the kitchen.

Owner: Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Corrections
Building Area: 14,022 square feet

(Continued on page 49)
SERVICES were held in the new Sanctuary of the Main Street Baptist Church for the first time on Easter of this year. This marked the culmination of efforts by the congregation to upgrade their physical plant either by renovating the then existing sanctuary building or by demolishing the old sanctuary and erecting a newly designed building for worship.

With these alternate courses in mind, the building committee instructed the architects to make a feasibility study for renovating the old sanctuary as compared to a study for a new sanctuary building. The studies, made in the summer of 1973, encompassed possible seating layouts, choir location, structural soundness of the building, circulation patterns to the existing educational facilities, along with an approximate cost of the restructuring as compared to the same facilities in a new building with the approximate cost of new construction.

After much deliberation by the congregation, over a long period of time, the decision was made to advise the architects to begin preliminary plans in February of 1975 on a new sanctuary building, using contemporary design that would...

(Continued on page...)
Bristol Steel Executive Is Bible Week Leader

William J. Tilley, Jr., President and Chief Executive Officer, Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc., Bristol, Virginia, has been named Associate Chairman for the 38th National Bible Week (November 19-26) according to an announcement by Donald E. Procknow, President, Western Electric Co., Inc., who is serving as National Chairman for the interfaith observance.

Tilley, a Methodist, is a native of Bristol. His grandfather founded the firm he now heads. He was educated at the University of Michigan, at Georgia Tech and at Yale University.

Among the educational, civic and industrial organizations he has served are the Bristol Boys Club, Staunton Military Academy, King College, nory & Henry College, Virginia Tech College, National Junior Tennis League, Greater Bristol Area Chamber of Commerce, Virginia Chamber of Commerce, American Institute of Steel Construction, Rotary, and the Virginia Association of Manufacturers.

Donald E. Procknow, who made the announcement, is President and Chief Executive Officer, Western Electric Company, Inc.


The Laymen’s National Bible Committee has sponsored the interfaith observance since 1941 when its inaugural radio program was interrupted with the news that Pearl Harbor had been bombed. Largely a mass media effort from its inception, the campaign features print and broadcast advertising; newspaper cartoons, features and editorials; and special projects and displays by clubs and organizations, churches and synagogues, libraries and bookstores, labor unions, business firms, and the Armed Forces.

Mid-State Tile Employs New Sales Representative

Mr. Frank Irving recently joined Mid-State Tile Company as Sales Representative for the Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Washington, D.C., and Philadelphia areas. Irving, a Virginia native, attended Randolph-Macon College in Ashland, and now lives with his family in Richmond. He comes to Mid-State with an extensive background in many areas of the building materials industry, having been employed with U. S. Gypsum and with General Foam Plastics Corporation, Norfolk, Virginia, as Sales Manager, Industrial Products.

Mid-State Tile Company, founded in 1957, now operates two manufacturing plants, one in Lexington which produces an extensive line of glazed white-bodied floor and wall tile, and a second in Mt. Gilead, N.C. which began the manufacture of unglazed quarry pavers in 1974, and has recently added a glazed version of the quarry tile to its line. Mid-State now sells to some sixty wholesale distributors throughout the Eastern United States with some distribution in the far west and foreign countries.
This article was sent to us by Amway Corporation, a direct-selling company located in Ada, Michigan. From its inception in 1959, Amway Corporation has been dedicated to the principles of free enterprise. Its structure as a company is designed to promote, encourage, and be a positive force for the concepts and ideals of the free enterprise system. Further displaying Amway's commitment to free enterprise, a 60,000-square-foot Center of Free Enterprise, housing the Free Enterprise Institute, was dedicated on May 25, 1973.

The Center contains three exhibits created by The American Economic Foundation for the Hall of Free Enterprise at the New York World's Fair. Guided visitor tours are conducted daily. The Free Enterprise Institute conducts seminars, workshops, and symposia for teachers and students, maintaining close liaison with colleges and universities active in economic education...Ed.

Picture a mountain of paperwork nearly a quarter mile on both sides at its base, rising nearly 2,000 feet in the air, with a volume of more than 4.5 million cubic feet and you begin to have an idea of the glut of unnecessary paperwork required by Federal agencies alone.

This mountain of paperwork, and all the labor and expense it entails, would double or even triple if it were added all the unneeded paperwork demanded by state and municipal agencies.

The amount of paperwork Federal agencies alone require is estimated to cost the economy $40 billion a year. That's $182 for every man, woman, and child in the United States, because these costs are passed along to the consumer in the form of higher prices.

It takes 24 pounds of forms just to fill out the paperwork that relate to public education receiving public support, imposing a burden on school systems which eventually comes down to the taxpayer.

Federal income tax forms are a nightmare, even sometimes to trained tax accountants, mostly because the Internal Revenue Service, which designs them, is exempt from the Federal Reports Act of 1942. The IRS alone generates about 30 per cent of all governmental paperwork.

The Federal Register issued 60,221 pages of regulations alone in 1975. A small radio station in New Hampshire recently spent $26 in postage just mailing its paperwork to the Federal Communications Commission for a license renewal application. Another radio station owner, George Dodds, president of WGGH, Marion, Ill., estimates that it takes him two months out of every 12 just to complete FCC paperwork.

If a firm gets involved with government contracting, it can be buried in paperwork. For example, recent Congressional hearings on paperwork heard this testimony:

- For one $9 million contract, a 3/4 ton truck full of filled-out paper forms.
- $750,000 added cost for each of 375 helicopters for government paperwork (that's $281,250,000 worth of paperwork).
- For one $29 wrench for a Lockheed C-5A, non-recurring data costs were $7,000.
- A proposal for nine valves for each F-15 airplane costs $360 per plane and is 7-1/2 inches thick.

4 "How Government Chokes Small Business," Armand J. Thiebelot, Jr., Associate Professor of Management, University of Maryland, Speech delivered at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., December 1975.

In Baltimore, a small publishing firm merely wanted to prepare some brochures for publication for one of the national health agencies. Not the brochure, just handing the graphic arts aspects. The government proposal form demanded medical credentials of the "principal investigators" and details on costs of medical facilities to be constructed. The form was 28 pages long.

**Bureaucratic Arrogance**

It is almost impossible to get a Federal agency bureaucrat to admit a mistake or to back up from a position, even if the position is clearly wrong. An example is the case of a small independent propane gas distributor in Texas. During the winter of 1974-75, the Federal Energy Administration, hold down propane prices, set up controls on refiner prices and distributor profit margins.

In the ensuing confusion, the FEA permitted a wide gap to open between the refiner- and processor-produced gas. A small LP gas distributor was caught in the middle. Addin the maximum amount allowed to his "historical" refiner, he still lost one-third of a cent on every gallon. A larger, better integrated, competitor could sell at six cents a gallon cheaper. There was no way that the FEA would change its rules to keep this small distributor from going out of business.

For the small businessman in particular, dealing with bureaucracy is not merely expensive; it can be aggravating, frustrating, and demeaning. The typical small business owner goes into business because he wants to be independent, but when he runs afoul of unyielding unreasonable bureaucracy, more than one such entrepreneur has put a "For Sale" sign on his business.

**'Second Managerial Revolution'**

In fact, Dr. Murray Weidenbaum notes that business suffering through a "second managerial revolution." The first revolution ushered in the era of professional management. Now, says Dr. Weidenbaum, a new and more subtle revolution is taking place.

The second revolution in business involves a shift in decision-making from managers, who repres shareholders, to government officials, government inspectors and government regulators. It is this "hidden management" that calls the tune, by their decision, as to whether or not a given enterprise realizes a profit or loss. Although they have no managerial responsibility, these behind-the-scenes managers affect management and, ultimately, the shareholders.

Dr. Weidenbaum insists that there are very few areas left untouched by the hidden hand of government officials and regulators. Hiring and wage practices, manufacturing practices, marketing, finance, distribution, pricing, and many more normal business activities are subject to control and regulation by one or the myriad governmental agencies.

The synergistic aspects of governmental overregulation can be disastrous for business. One example is the food industry. Meat-packing plants are required to be kept clean and sanitary. If the industry uses the most practical approach and installs stainless steel and porcelain work surfaces, it might be disastrous for business.
If air pollution. The EPA forced these converters on the auto industry before doing sufficient research to find out what they emitted.

Some governmental agencies actually hold back research and development of new products with high potential for improving the quality of life. For example, when an aircraft manufacturer tried to bid on a nuclear-powered propulsion system for aircraft, he had to have a "Q" clearance required by nuclear projects. But he could not get the "Q" clearance unless he already had a contract requiring one.

The automotive catalytic converters, so hastily and energetically espoused by the EPA to reduce automotive exhaust pollutants, now turn out to contribute their own form of air pollution. The EPA forced these converters on the auto industry before doing sufficient research to find out what they emitted.

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Sometimes governmental agencies violate their own regulations. A case in point was the Consumer Products Safety Commission’s toy-safety buttons, to be worn to reflect the public’s attitudes toward toy safety. The buttons turned out to be painted with a lead base paint that could poison if ingested by children.

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personal liability to those who manage pension fund monies. Should losses accrue traceable to poor judgement, for example, the money manager who made the investment could be held liable for the loss. What happens, then, is that pension fund managers make very conservative investments, safe but with relatively low yields. Such an investment policy also means that the stocks of medium-size corporations with high earnings potential are not being traded, with resulting lack of liquidity for the locked-in investor.

An even more serious aspect of the Pension Reform Act is the overkill built into the Employees Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA). ERISA imposes such a burden of paperwork on business that many small companies have had to abandon their pension plans, wrecking hopes for comfortable retirement for millions of Americans. In 1976 there were 1,300 known pension plan terminations. ERISA requires so many burdensome reports as to raise the cost of administering these plans beyond all reasonable bounds. For example, in one typical case, cost per employee of a 30-person pension plan increased 123 percent after ERISA. Before ERISA, cost per participant was $64. After ERISA, cost jumped to $143 per participant. An analysis of 10 small pension plans with participants ranging in number from one to 30 showed an average increase of 130 percent in per-employee costs after ERISA.

In these cases, and in many others, ERISA dooms small pension plans to failure. These per-participant costs are purely overhead, administrative in nature, and must be borne by the corporation and not by the employee. In the case of the 30-employee plan mentioned, the annual increase after ERISA imposed a burden of $2,390 on this small company.

Robert P. Griffin, U.S. Senator, stated: “I am concerned by reports that some of the regulations issued under the new law have resulted in excessive paperwork and administrative burdens, particularly for small firms. Furthermore, I am troubled by a sharp increase in the number of pension plans which have folded since enactment of the 1974 law.”

The proliferation of government agencies and their rulings and activities have begun to break down the Constitutional concepts of the separation of powers. When regulations are politically appealing, but unduly restrictive and reduce productivity growth, governmental agencies encroach upon these Constitutional separations of power provisions.

For example, former Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller stated: “You’re beginning to get a breakdown of the basic Constitutional concept of the founding fathers of the separation of the executive, the legislative, and the judicial branches.” He added, “I think we have got to have far more awareness of what we’re doing, and what the possibilities are, and what the collateral impacts of our actions are.” He cited the 1977 Water Quality Act, which would bankrupt 35,000 of the 70,000 electroplating firms in the U.S., as an example, and the Air Quality Act, which actually did put 50 percent of America’s foundries out of business.

The thrust of Mr. Rockefeller’s remarks centered on the fact that governmental regulations which inhibit productivity must be thought out well in advance to make sure that the results to society are beneficial. In effect, what is needed is societal “impact statements” prepared by government.

In commenting on the negative aspect of governmental overregulation, Mr. Rockefeller noted, “Government is a regulated industry for social purposes, but never for responsibility for it.”

He pointed out that the entire range of government regulations, taken as a whole, inhibit productivity improvement and “result in administrative decisions to separate legal judgements.”

Government agencies and the courts end up having both administer and legislate because the original statutes do not fully contemplate what is involved in achieving objectives.

Each time a federal administrative law judge makes a decision, this confusion of powers is taken a bit further. Each time an agency promulgates regulations under broad statutory authority granted to it by Congress, the distinction between the legislative, executive, and judicial branches is further clouded.

Sometimes a governmental agency “forces” a business to sign a consent decree rather than face the expense of fighting the agency in the courts. The problem is that a consent decree, while it does not involve an admission of guilt, makes it easier for the agency to impose guilt and to coerce other companies into compliance. The problem is that, once a consent decree is signed and is noted in the newspapers, it is extremely difficult to get it reversed.

For example, Arthur Young & Co., a major accounting firm, paid legal fees into the seven figures to fight the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission’s efforts to get them to sign a consent decree. After the firm signed a consent decree that would have cost the company $600,000 for costs alone, it was noted in the newspapers, “There was not one scintilla of evidence that anything had been misstated or omitted in the firm’s report on a client.”

While the intent of Congress is undoubtedly the public interest, the governmental agencies it spawns may well take this country into a “bureaucratic police state” of major proportions. The United States has already slipped behind Sweden, Japan, Germany, and other highly industrialized countries in productivity. We are no longer the leader of the First World in return on investment capital. In fact, capital investment, the lifeblood of business and prosperity, is being siphoned by governmental regulations which unnecessarily harm business and the capital formation it fosters.

It is the responsibility of each citizen to make sure that present Administration, which campaigned on the platform of reducing bureaucracy and simplifying government, lives up to its promise. Lack of capital investment has already resulted in higher than necessary unemployment and probably will cause even more unless the trend is reversed.


s consistent with MSSD's objective to provide a variety of learning experiences. The school atmosphere suggests permanence and stability, while in reality, physical change may be readily accomplished. What is most flexible about MSSD, however, is the hierarchy of spaces provided. Areas can be used in many different ways depending on curriculum needs or teacher/student preferences. Possible configurations allow for conventional enclosed classrooms, small groups, large groups, individual instruction, and opportunities for self-teaching by means of computer-assisted instruction.

Recognizing that people are individuals before they are social beings, HTB planned private spaces for students, staff, and visitors as well as areas designed to stimulate conversation. Because visual privacy is important when communicating non-verbally, many of these areas are purposely secluded.

Another major consideration was to provide for constant observation by situating educators, parents, and other students without distracting the attention of the pupils being observed. Here are few open-plan schools for special education facilities. During the desing process, it was determined that a partial open-plan system is a viable option. Disruption caused by visitors to a instruction program is much more likely to occur in situations with clearly defined boundaries; students in an additional, enclosed classroom will feel vaded if a stranger enters the room. Many schools for special education give this problem by placing observers behind one-way mirrors or through use of closed circuit television, but (for several reasons) MSSD rejected these options. To accommodate observers at MSSD, we designed a multi-levelled hall with carefully designated walkways and points from which guests can observe instructional activities. The students don't feel spied upon because they become acclimated to the presence of others. Balconies and observation pints are unobtrusive so that circulation can occur around the perimeters of classroom areas without being a disruptive force. Observers are by no means restricted to these circulation areas; often guests are invited to join in classroom activities, but the educational priorities of the students have been respected.

Provisions for flexibility of environment and spatial options have been made in student housing as well. To promote a sense of community and an informal residential atmosphere, the housing is designed on an intimate scale. No individual building accommodates more than 100 students, and the houses are grouped in a "village cluster." The interior surroundings are purposely casual so that students will feel comfortable about having fun. Because we believe that some of a student's most valuable learning experiences take place away from the classroom, design to encourage social interaction is also applied to the residential areas. However, teen-agers have varying needs for privacy and independence, so there are several housing options available. Students are allowed a great deal of freedom in creating their own environment. Rooms are easily reorganized with furniture kits, and students are invited to add their own decorating ideas to the already warm and pleasant surroundings.

HTB designed MSSD with the attitude that a teen-ager is no less a teen-ager because he or she is deaf. That which is basically attractive to hearing students — and contributes to their intellectual and emotional growth — is equally important to deaf students. The school was designed to be both pleasant and practical, creating an environment that is so dynamic, students are eager to come to school. We intended MSSD to be a fun place to be.

American Construction Co., Inc. of Washington, D. C. was general contractor for Phase I. A. A. Beiro Construction Co., Inc. of Alexandria, was general contractor for Phase II.

The landscape architect, Colonial Flower & Garden. of Washington. D. C., handled sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping and landscaping work.

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AUGUST 1978


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**NEW SERVICE BRIDGE, MCV**

(From page 21)

loading that the new bridge would impose. Two belled caissons at each end of the bridge were designed to carry a total of three bridge levels. The superstructure consists of rolled structural steel members and steel floor decks.

The contractor was required to set the steel framing over a weekend to avoid major disruption of traffic. Four girders, each one 36 inches deep and 85 feet long, were installed during one day's work.

It was necessary to rework an existing laboratory in Sanger Hall and to remodel existing examination rooms in the Nelson Clinic to accommodate the new access corridors to the bridge.

As there is only a 17-inch difference in second floor levels of the two buildings, it was possible to ramp the floor of the bridge at a slope well below the maximum allowed for accessibility and use by handicapped persons.

When the new hospital project is complete in 1981 this bridge will form one link in a system of other bridges that will allow people and materials to move between six major buildings of the Medical College of Virginia completely safe from the elements and the hazard of traversing busy streets.

Basic Construction Company of Newport News was general contractor and handled concrete work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless noted)

extend the apparent space beyond the confines of the actual room floor area. Many built-in cabinets are incorporated to lessen the need for space occupying furniture.

The second floor is devoted to the sleeping area, with the master bedroom/bath and deck and two children’s bedrooms. The second upstairs bath includes a skylight and the metal flue from the fireplace below passes uninterrupted up through a hallway opening.

Halfway up the wide, gracious stairs, tucked above the garage is the study, a cathedral ceilinged room highlighted by a skylight and half-round transom window salvaged from an older structure.

Interior finishes include a quarry tile foyer floor, stained white pine trim throughout and oak handrails with colonial pickets. The kitchen cabinets are naturally finished oak with dark brown formica tops.

The house and its windows are oriented to capture the sun, even though the Southern exposure has few windows; and the steeply pitched roofs are angled to receive future solar collectors.

The house bridges the gap between expensive materials and low total cost by keeping the actual square footage low while utilizing space organization concepts to give the illusion of spaciousness.

S. Michael Evans, the architect is also the owner of this residence and handled his own general contract. Items done by the architect/owner include sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping (materials by Poquoson Nursery), D.A.P. caulking, and roof and wall insulation (Owens-Corning supplied by Krause-Mayo, Inc., Newport News).

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond News firms unless noted)

Marvin Boyea, excavating, foundations & carpentry; Manfred Freeman, Jr., Poquoson, concrete contractor; Benson-Phillips, reinforcing; Chisman Co., Hampton, concrete supplier; Sherwood Emerson, Poquoson, masonry contractor; ones & Ball, Inc., Hampton, masonry supplier; Peninsula Supply Co., handrails, structural wood, millwork & wood doors; Tal Forrest, Jr., Poquoson, cabinets; R. N. Wood, Yorktown, asphalt shingle roofing; Keller Products, Milford, windows; Seaboard Supply Co., hardware supplier; and Johnson Drywall, gypsum board contractor.

Also, Brunk Tile Co., ceramic tile; Southeastern Tile & Rug Co., Inc., Hampton, resilient tile & carpet; Edwards Flooring Co., wood flooring; Freeman-Evans, Poquoson, painting contractor; Sherwin-Williams, paint supplier/manufacturer; Ruble Painting Co., exterior staining; Howard E. Marquart & Co., Norfolk, natural skylights; S & J Appliance Center, Lightfoot, equipment; Southern Plumbing & Heating, Yorktown, plumbing fixture supplier; Terry Parker, plumbing contractor; Air Control, Inc., Hampton, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Tri-City Electric Supply Co., Richmond, lighting fixtures supplier; Mallory Electric Co., electrical contractor; & Carrier Corp., N.Y., N.Y., heat pump.

HANOVER SCHOOL DINING & STORAGE  (From page 41)

Construction Bid: $390,595 March 1973
Cost per square foot: $28.00
Services provided: Full architectural services

Frank B. McAllister, Inc. of Richmond was general contractor and handled site clearing, grading, excavating, controlled fill & finished grading and seeding. The firm also was responsible for supervision, rough and finished carpentry, installation of hollow metal doors and windows, hardware, pass window, fire extinguisher cabinets, identifying devices, dock bumper, toilet accessories and miscellaneous work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

Lee Hy Paving Corp., stone base & surface treatment; Dodson Brothers, soil treatment; Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing steel; Lone Star Industries, Inc., to tell the Virginia Story

AUGUST 1978


**BANK OF SMITHFIELD**

(From page 36)

with two free-standing units. Provision have been made for a third.

Pedestrian access is provided directly from Main Street through an entrance colonnade. Customers can also enter from the southwest side as they come from the primary parking areas. Outdoor pedestrian areas are paved with brick and blended into both entrance areas.

The building is designed in the traditional style of domestic Colonial architecture indigenous to the Tidewater area. The beautiful plantations which adorn the riverside of coastal areas are still an exerting influence in the architecture of Eastern Virginia.

The total enclosed area is 6,901 square feet in a two-story configuration. The main level has 4,920 square feet and the upper level uses 2,990 square feet.

The lower level is dominated by the open lobby and officers' platform. Seven teller stations are provided and six officer and secretary stations can be accommodated on the platform. Adjacent to the teller area at one end is the cash room. At the other end is a generous vault and coupon booths. An office for the bank president and conference room is adjacent to the platform. A correspondence lift assists documents circulation between floor Service also includes a night deposito and future provisions for a walk-in exterior banking unit.

The second floor houses a board room, bookkeeping operations, records retention vault and an employe lounge.

The structure is masonry bearing wall supported on a concrete substructure. Two large steel trusses span between the two massive chimneys at each end and support the second floor and the high roof. A slate roof spans from the main floor cornice to the parapet above the high roof. The parapet condition serves to screen the required mechanical equipment which is a consideration encountered by the designers who originated this style of architecture.

Interior decor follows the Colonial style.
heme employing motifs typical of the period. Wainscots with chair rails and crown moldings are used throughout. A portion of the main lobby is raised and fitted with a pair of elegant chandeliers.

Much effort was made both inside and out to conform with the town's historic preservation goals. All exterior pedestrian lighting uses a style of lanterns which will be employed throughout the downtown area as part of the Smithfield beautification program.

7 Days Construction Co., Inc. of Salem was general contractor and handled carpentry, roof insulation, wall insulation and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Salem firms were: Valley Steel Corp., reinforcing; Laprad Roofing & Sheet Metal, slate roofing; Marion Glass & Aluminum, Inc., glass, glazing contractor; and Timber Truss Housing Systems, Inc., windows.

Roanoke firms were: Webster Brick Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., metal doors & frames, wood doors & hardware supplier; John H. Hampshire Corp., acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Jesse & Hurt, Inc., painting contractor; wall covering; Pittsburgh Paints Center, painting contractor/supplier; Architect, lighting fixtures supplier; and Diebold, Inc., banking equipment.

Others were: Farmers Service Co., Smithfield, concrete contractor; Daniels & Ingram Masonry Contractors, Colonial Heights, prestressed concrete; Flamingo, mortar; Barnum-Bruns Iron Works, Inc., Chesapeake, steel supplier; American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc., Richmond, cabinets; R. F. Scott Electrical & Mechanical Contractors, Smithfield, plumbing fixture supplier, plumbing/heating/ventilating contractor; B. D. Willard Co., Inc., Hampton, electrical contractor; and L. F. Chiselbrook, Inc., Newport News, banking equipment.

**MAIN STREET BAPTIST CHURCH**

(From page 42)

The recently completed Sanctuary seats 320 on the main floor, a choir of 20, with space in a rear balcony for 30, for a total seating capacity of 390. The wing connecting the sanctuary with the educational building contains administrative offices, pastor's study, church parlor, choir practice room, a combination library and conference room and two toilets, along with a corridor giving access to all areas.

Stained glass windows in the old sanctuary were removed and stored before demolition. Since these windows were installed over the years in memory of long-time established families of the congregation, these were re-installed in various rooms in the connecting wing. One exception was two semi-circular windows which were installed near the apex of the rear wall of the sanctuary to give a circular window. New stained glass windows of contemporary design were installed in the sanctuary proper.

The tower at the main entrance doors has a space on the top level where the old church bell was re-installed, along with provisions for a future carillon. The tower is terminated with a prefabricated fiberglas spire.

Cooling and heating was accomplished by the delivery of air of long-time established families of the congregation, these were re-installed in various rooms in the connecting wing. One exception was two semi-circular windows which were installed near the apex of the rear wall of the sanctuary to give a circular window. New stained glass windows of contemporary design were installed in the sanctuary proper.

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through an under-floor duct system. The general contractor was Slate and pivey, Inc. of Emporia, who, in addition to coordinating the work of the subcontractors and suppliers, did the demolition work, foundations and framing.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Also, Allied Glass Corp., Richmond, glass & storefront; Old Dominion tained Glass, Ashland, stained glass contractor; Pleasant's Hardware, Richmond, hardware supplier; Herman Curtis Dinwiddie, gypsum board contractor; Ivey Tile, Roanoke Rapids, L.C., ceramic tile; Jerry W. Allen, Emporia, painting contractor; reddie's Plumbing & Heating, Lawrenceville, plumbing contractor; Morris Refrigeration Co., Emporia, eating contractor; Electrical equipment Co., Richmond, lighting fixtures supplier; Linwood M. Pearce, Emporia, electrical contractor; Drexel Heritage Furniture, Hickory, N.C., church pews; and Glasstech Plastic, Inc., Roswell, Ga., Fiberglas steeple.

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