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ON OUR COVER is a view of the Arlington County Judicial Center, presented by the VKR Partnership, of
Alexandria, on page 59 of this issue. (Cover photo by J. Alexander)

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In a recent article entitled "The Future - It Is Now" we discussed the current state of solar technology and government's (primarily Federal) participation and involvement in fostering and furthering development of solar technology and, ultimately, utilization of solar energy. It is still a mystery how so many tax dollars can be spent on so many programs of little or no consequence while involvement in research and development of technology for commercial solar energy usage remains on such a small scale if it remains at all. If the amount public money used for solar development were multiplied by one-hundred (without increasing Federal funding) it would mean the end of only a few of the unproductive programs carried on by the federal bureaucracy. It would appear that the federal government has its priorities in the wrong order.

While we discuss the role of the federal government in solar energy commercialization and berate its lack of participation, the role of state and local government is largely being ignored. Local governments and the citizens who elected them have shown very positive results and those results can point the way to other communities. Davis, a town of 35,000 in California's Great Central valley, is doing something about solar energy commercialization. The efforts of local government officials in Davis and the citizens who elected them have shown very positive results and those results can point the way to other communities. Davis, in October 1975, adopted a comprehensive energy-conserving building code accompanied by solar-use planning policies designed to meet the community's needs, the giant first step in a process that is still going on. The adoption of the code/planning policies package was the result of three years' research and work which began as a study of energy-saving ways and means as part of an overall rating of the municipal plan. The results of that three years' preparation is a set of guidelines which has, in two years plus of being in effect, already proved its worth. The code includes provisions on how and from what materials a building may be constructed and has been widely accepted even by builders who initially resented it. The energy conservation and solar use planning package includes as major policies: Lot size, setback flexibility and minimum lot size, fences, solar rights, street widths, and landscaping. These major policies were more commonly accepted from the very beginning than the code because in many cases they reduced development costs. Energy savings have been even greater than anticipated. Code and related education measures have caused a dramatic change in the trend in energy usage. Energy use has been reduced significantly. Though this process which Davis, California began in 1972 did not include any actual passive or solar technology hardware, its provisions made a solar industry a viable entity for the community. Builders and homebuyers also realize, once educated, the value in use of solar energy as witnessed by growing demand for pre-assisted hot water and space heating systems and acceptance of the extra costs for them. Solar is sold in Davis and all around the country without subsidies, not yet in great numbers but with increasing frequency. What are the reasons for this new interest? For one, homebuyers look at solar energy as an escape from rising costs for fossil-fuel energy. Also, passive solar design is a sleeper in the market, and (even without the needed increased federal government financial assistance) solar hardware is getting better and more affordable.

Solar systems being sold cover the full range of possibilities: solar domestic hot water, solar space heating-active, solar space heating-passive, solar space cooling and total solar heating. Homes with solar systems being sold are being sold because they are reasonably priced, they have a relatively short payback (as little as three years, seldom more than seven) and the buyer likes the idea of a year 'round payback, even with a seven to fifteen year payback,
such a system can cut house heating (45% of residential energy) and water heating (10% more) sharply. Passively heated houses are being sold despite the inherent drawbacks of strange design, unreliable control and a design requirement for south-facing glass, because energy costs are reduced with very little extra construction cost is incurred. Space cooling is not a positive factor at this point in the residential market because of a lag in technology. The total solar heating idea is also just beginning to come into being. Houses used combined active and passive systems with no backup heating have been built, however, and are working.

The non-subsidized housing described above at the example of Davis, California, illustrate that significant reductions in energy usage can be accomplished. More important, however, is the reality that people have overcome the myth that beyond their ability to deal with the energy problem. How about it Washington?
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OF CONSTRUCTION
ploy any conventional roofing. Cathedral ceiling may be Gypsumboard, acoustical tile, or natural stain per local code. of panel fastened over gable end with glue and 6 inch barn spikes through wood splines 4' OC supported by: interior lls; bridging to truss; exterior treatment; brick siding, etc.; vertical post.

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(Footnotes and diagrams are not transcribed due to the nature of the conversion limitations.)
Many changes and improvements have been made to the Virginia Record in the last months.

We give much credit for the improvements to the architects who have contributed to the magazine and their increased interest in providing better graphic material.

The responsibility for other changes in the publication, such as the new format of the cover, rests with your committee.

We hope you have been aware of the changes as they were made and will give your support and encouragement for your committee to make further improvements. Our goal is to present the work of Virginia Architects at its best to all of the readers of the Virginia Record.

In this issue we have made changes in the type style, size and spacing, the paper stock, and our approach to the layout of each architectural article. This issue also contains in addition to AIA News, an article contributed by L. Moody Simms, Jr., Professor of Architectural History, Illinois State University, entitled "Seven Architects of Nineteenth Century Richmond." We believe articles of this kind about the architectural profession will be of interest to the general audience of the magazine as well as our fellow architects. Your comments about these changes, as well as the changes made previously are welcome.

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Council Considers Adoption of New Design Standards

Leesburg's Historic District "Design Manual" received the American Institute of Planners Virginia Chapter Distinguished Achievement Award during ceremonies on March 10 at the chapter's annual meeting in Williamsburg.

The Design Manual, prepared by architects Kamstra, Dickerson and Associates as part of the 1977 Historic District Planning Project, serves as a guide book for use by the public and the Board of Architectural Review. The Review Board, the Planning Commission and Town Council will use the manual to oversee continued restoration and redevelopment within the Leesburg Historic District.

One of the principal duties of the Board is to review building plans for "appropriateness" within the Historic District. According to the award committee, the Design Manual "... contains understandable terms and illustrations oriented to the layman which explain difficult design concepts." The Board, which makes quasi-legal, historic and architectural decisions on each project, needs the standards in the new Design Manual to explain and support its decisions.

The award winning Design Manual builds upon previous projects, such as the Hartzog, Lader and Richards physical design plan and historic district inventory. It recommends adoption of sixteen criteria points, patterned after a Savannah, Georgia, plan, as the design standard for the historic downtown. If the ordinance under consideration is approved, an applicant would be required to meet six of the sixteen criteria points in order to receive a separate, special historic district zoning permit from the Board of Architectural Review in addition to a conventional zoning permit. The criteria elements are: height, proportion, openings, rhythm, spacing, entrances, materials, texture, color, details, walls and fences, landscaping, ground cover, scale and directional and styles of expression.

The manual graphically illustrates and explains each of the sixteen criteria points. It contains excellent suggestions on the treatment of signs within the District, portions of which have already been adopted by the Town Council. Existing street facades with comments on appropriateness are also shown in the manual.

Accompanying the manual is a Streetscape Notebook which shows the proper framing of a street, a lighting plan, a street and furniture plan. Planting, parking and signage plans, as well as a vehicular and pedestrian circulation study and parking study are also included.

Display at meeting in Williamsburg at Virginia AIP Meeting of part of KDA's Leesburg Design Manual. A Virginia American Institute of Planners Award for 1978. The study by Kamstra, Dickerson and Associates, Inc. of Reston, is an aid in preserving the important 1749 area within an old and historic district in the midst of Leesburg.

Horace Copeland, Director of Planning for Hampton, amazes a Colonial waiter at the Cascades in Williamsburg. KDA of Reston used this manikin approach to display its award winning Comprehensive Plan for Albemarle County. The 1978 award winning plan was printed for the County in an economical newspaper format for easier distribution. KDA is Kamstra, Dickerson and Associates of Reston, an architectural design and planning firm.

Jim Pickford, Awards Program Juror, is shown presenting an American Institute of Planners Award to John Niccolls, Town Manager of Leesburg. The award was for the Town's Design Manual prepared by KDA of Reston. Beckham Dickerson, AIA, AIP of KDA, and Chaethiel Smith, FAIA, Washington, D.C. architect, and one of the award jurors are shown in the foreground. The Award Presentation was made at the Virginia AIP Meeting in Williamsburg.
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From 1800 to 1900, the population of Richmond increased from 5,730 to 85,050 inhabitants. The city grew steadily as a manufacturing and commercial center until the Civil War. Following the holocaust of the war, Richmond revived until, by 1893, it emerged as the second manufacturing city in the South (next to Louisville). Throughout this period, building kept pace with the city's overall growth. In addition to factories and business buildings, numerous churches, schools, and residences were erected. Though a sizeable number of these structures were designed by outsiders, many of them were designed by local architects.

These Richmond architects seem to have been generally well known and highly respected by their contemporaries. Unfortunately, they are today rather obscure figures in Richmond history. A paucity of data makes it difficult to examine in detail such interesting local architects as Otis Manson, Albert L. West, Samuel and John Freeman, Marion J. and Charles H. Dimmock, and Albert Lybrock. Yet the road outlines of the lives and work of these seven men can be ascertained. They deserve to be better known as important local figures in the architectural story of nineteenth-century Richmond.

The first professional architect to live in Richmond was Otis Manson. Born on April 12, 1790, he was the son of Frederick and Anna Heminway Manson. Raised on his father's farm near Framingham, Massachusetts, he settled in Richmond about 1810. He was a volunteer soldier in the Corps d' Elite during the War of 1812 and served for a time on Richmond's city council. On February 5, 1818, he married Sarah Dawes Farrell of Petersburg. Manson worked as an architect until his death on April 9, 1862.

Manson's best-known work in Richmond was the Linden Row, a Greek Revival town-house grouping located on Franklin Street between First and Second Streets. When completed, the row occupied the whole block. Consisting of ten similar dwellings, it was built in two clusters of five by different owners in different years (1847 and 1853). Remarkable for its unity, this group of dwellings, with white wood porticoes on granite base and steps, was tied together by the architect with a front planting area, stone wall, and iron fence.

Among other buildings in Richmond designed by Manson were the McFarland House (later the Westmoreland Club) on the southeast corner of Grace and Sixth Streets and a building with sunken arches and gable ends on the southeast corner of Main and Nineteenth Streets which, in 1818, housed a firm of auctioneers.

In a section on local architects, the author of "Richmond, Virginia: The City on the James - a Chamber of Commerce publication which appeared in 1893 - devoted most of his attention to the life and work of Albert L. West, who had died the year before. West had distinguished himself, according to this account, "as the author of the 'Architects' and Builders' Vade-Mecum'; as one of the first native Virginians to engage in the practice of architecture, as an expert in disputed questions of his business requiring adjustment, and as a master of the art generally; and in private life of note for the interest he always took in the good works of the Sunday-school and church." In 1890 and, shortly before his death in 1892, served as chairman of the Virginia Sunday School Convention held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Born in 1825, West was a resident of Richmond most of his life. During the Civil War, he was architect and acting civil, topographical, and mechanical engineer for the Confederate Ordnance Department Works at Augusta, Georgia. A fellow of the American Institute of Architects, he returned to Richmond after the war and continued to practice his art. An active Methodist layman, he was a delegate from Virginia to the International Sunday-School Convention held in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in 1890 and, shortly before his death in 1892, served as chairman of the Virginia Sunday-school Convention.


Richmond Virginia: The City on the James (Richmond: George W. Engelhardt, Publisher, 1890), p. 58.


Photo Courtesy of the Valentine Museum

LINDEN ROW

Richmond, Virginia: The City on the James

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West apparently began designing and building various structures in Richmond during the 1850s. Especially interested in ecclesiastical architecture, he was the architect for a number of Methodist churches built in Richmond shortly before and during the Civil War. Of these structures, the Broad Street Methodist Church — one of West's first important buildings in Richmond — was perhaps his best work and, as such, merits detailed consideration.

Located on the northeast corner of Broad and Tenth Streets, Broad Street Methodist Church was erected in 1858-59. Described at the time as "architecture in the Italian Style," it might better be characterized as "a Victorian adaptation of the classical style." The stucco-on-brick building consisted of three elements: a rectangular section housing the main area of worship, a small rectangular appendage at the rear, and an octagonal tower supporting a very tall and exaggeratedly thin spire.

Surmounted by an A-roof, the main portion of the church was divided horizontally, by means of belt courses, into three stories, all of which had windows with semi-circular heads. On both of the upper stories, the windows were trimmed with pilasters, while the second story on the Tenth Street side was further decorated by blank arches between the windows. Also topped by an A-roof, the small mass at the rear of the church was similar to the main portion, though simplified as to detail. The lower stage of the tower was pierced by three arched doorways, which were reached by high steps and gave access to the church proper. The salient corners of the church were marked by quoins, and the heavy, projecting cornice was typically Victorian in that the modillions were enlarged into scrolled brackets.

On the interior, the main floor contained a large auditorium which seated about 500 persons. The auditorium was approximately 50 feet wide by 80 feet long, its ceiling was 32 feet high. A gallery along the sides and back seated another 100 to 150 people and was reached by two flights of stairs, one on each side of the vestibule. The auditorium was free of columns because the gallery was suspended from the ceiling by means of slender, cast-iron rods. The north end of the auditorium was raised several steps and decorated by a large, centrally-placed, grilled window that concealed the organ pipes. An imposing and aesthetically-pleasing structure, the Broad Street Church played an important role in the life of Richmond while it was the Confederate capital. Both President Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee are said to have worshipped there at various times. The Ladies Defense Association met in the church to raise funds for the construction of Confederate ironclads. Occupied by its congregation for over a hundred years, the Broad Street Church was demolished during the early 1970s, despite a spirited campaign to save it, to make way for a parking lot.

Prior to the Civil War, only one church was erected on Richmond's Clay Street-Clay Street Methodist, which was first located in a frame structure built in 1845 by James M. Fox on his own property between Brook Avenue and Madison Streets. In 1859, a building designed by West was built for Clay Street Methodist at the northeast corner of Clay and Adams Streets, site of an abortive mission of Monumental Church called St. Luke's. The structure was constructed of brick with stone trim. In 1890, an imposing facade and graceful spire were added, entirely altering the appearance of West's building.

Similar to, but less elaborate than his Broad Street Church, was West's Trinity Methodist Church, located at Broad and Twentieth Streets. Though begun in 1859, Trinity was not opened for services until 1861. The church proper was completed in 1866, and the spire was added in 1873. A vigorous cast-iron fence on a stone wall was placed around the front of the church. One of Trinity's most striking features was the way the spire, placed over the entrance porch, commanded the entire stucco-on-brick structure. All total, West's design resulted in a pleasing and dignified church building.

In 1872, Woodhouse and Parham of Richmond published West's "The Architect and Builder's Vade-Mecum and Book of Reference Containing Rules for Measuring and Lists of Prices ..." This work was intended, as West explained in the preface, as a "convenient book of reference, as a guide in estimating the value of work ..." It contained, among other things, price lists of building materials, tables of weights and measures, model estimates, and a glossary of architectural terms. West believed, and it may have been true, that "no other work of this kind has ever been attempted in Richmond or in any part of the southern states ..." West was called upon in 1874 to design extensive alterations for Centenary Methodist Church on Grace Street. He changed the "Tuscan" style of the church — which had been built in 1845, based on a design by Richmond architects John and Samuel Freeman — to "Ecclesiastical Gothic." West's alterations involved the removal of the church's porch and pillars, the enclosure of the vestibule, the erection of a tower, and a change in the style of the building's windows.

In 1882, West designed the Pasquotank County Courthouse in Elizabeth City, North Carolina, which was built on the northeast corner of Main and Elliott Streets. Constructed primarily of red brick, it was heavily trimmed with granite. A cupola with a clock and bell was placed atop the columned and pedimented porch located at the building's Main Street entrance.

A prolific architect and builder, West designed many other structures in addition to those considered above. In the Richmond area, he designed buildings for such diverse business institutions as the Valentine Meat Juice Works and the National Bank of Virginia; several school buildings; the Baltimore and United Oil Works across the James River from Richmond; and numerous residences, including those of Thomas Stagg, George B. McAdams, Wirt E. Taylor, R. S. Bosher, and William Ashley Jones. Elsewhere in Virginia, he designed the Main Building at Stratford College in Danville; additions to the state insane asylum; and the Grand Pavilion at the Yorktown Centennial Exposition. Among West's designs for buildings erected outside the boundary of the Old Dominion were churches in Charlotte.
Richmond, Virginia The City on the James, p. 58

Biographical information on Samuel Freeman is derived from: Vertical File Notes on "Architects in Richmond, 19th Century," Valentine Museum, Richmond, Virginia, Richmond Dispatch, August 30, 1853, and April 12, 1858; Richmond Daily Dispatch, April 20, 1870.

Richmond Daily Dispatch, April 20, 1870.

For biographical data on John Freeman, see Richmond Dispatch, September 1, 1853; Dulaney, Architecture of Historic Richmond, p. 8.

Charles H. Dimmock was born in Baltimore, Maryland, in 1831. Apparently, Charles, like his brother Marion, was brought up in Richmond, where, after the Civil War, he held for a time the post of city engineer. In 1866, Charles published a long poem, The Modern: A Fragment, in which he contrasted the roles played by Reason and Folly in the modern world. He died in March, 1873, and was buried in the city's Hollywood Cemetery.

The Richmond directory for 1870 indicates that Marion and Charles Dimmock were partners in an architectural and engineering firm located on E. Main Street. Of the two partners, however, Marion seems to have been much more concerned with the architectural side of the firm's business. Structures abounded in Richmond which were attributable solely to Marion's designs.

In Richmond, Marion Dimmock designed three schools; four churches -- St. Andrew's and All Saints' Episcopal and Grove Avenue and Venable Street Baptist; the male orphan asylum; Assembly Hall; several tobacco factories; the Tobacco Exchange; numerous business buildings on Broad and Main Streets; and residences of such Richmonders as George D. Wise, Archer Anderson, the Reverend H. Melville Jackson, William Wirt Henry and T. Seddon Bruce. He also designed the opera house in Danville and residences in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Charles H. Dimmock is known to have designed Grace Presbyterian Church, located at the corner of Grace and Fourth Streets. In recognition of his ability as an engineer, he was entrusted in 1858 with raising Thomas Crawford's heavy equestrian statue of George Washington onto its pedestal in Richmond's Capitol Square.

Several nineteenth-century structures of interest in Richmond were designed by Albert Lybrock, about whom little is known. Apparently, a native of Germany, Lybrock emigrated to the United States around 1848 and became an American citizen around 1852. By 1853, he was working in Richmond as an architect.

(Continued on page 66)
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A prime consideration in the design and development of this approximately 6000 S.F. residence for a family of four—with many more than twice 4 personal interests and hobbies—was its noninvasive siting on a moderately steep, densely wooded site containing flora characteristic of the coastal climax hardwood forest. It was the owner's requirement that during construction existing plant materials be protected, and that at completion they be allowed to remain in as natural and cultivated condition as possible. The drain field provides the only grassy area that does not meet this requirement.

The plan attempts to recognize the principle tracks daily use: carport through mudroom to kitchen; master bedroom through workroom to kitchen; family room through screened porch to deck; etc. and relate them formally, informally, and even rhythmically—piano alcove (nook) through bridge to rooftop lookout. With the master bedroom on the main level and the children's bedrooms on the upper level, mid-level playroom knits ages and interests. Spiral stairs give access to an upper level library/bridge overlooking the family and dining rooms. The kitchen, the greenhouse and the south-facing deck just south, is another sort of bridge from which to enjoy the tree tops and the sun.

A conventional wood balloon frame, assisted by steel where required, was externally clad with

tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER 1978
rough-sawn T&G cypress which was given a starting wash of weathering grey stain. Double glazing throughout, grey-tinted only on the South elevation, attempts to reduce energy demand on the all-electric heat pump tempered, low velocity, forced air system.

From concept through completion of this project, special tribute must be paid the owners, whose patience, understanding, and personal involvement with every aspect of the work was essential in bringing the project to fruition.

Gift Development Corp. of Annandale was general contractor and handled roof deck, carpentry and windows.

The owner handled sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping, landscaping work and resilient tile.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

William Deal, Chantilly, excavating; Chris Apostolakos, Rockville, Md., paving contractor; Jack Drew, Annandale, concrete contractor; James Steel Fabricators, Inc., Alexandria, reinforcing, steel supplier, steel erection & miscellaneous metal; Virginia Concrete, Springfield, concrete supplier; Vernon Pray, Woodbridge, masonry contractor &
stonework contractor; Cherrydale Cement Block Co., Inc., Herndon, masonry supplier & mortar; Tri-State Quarries, Rockville, Md., stonework supplier; and Arlington Iron Works, Inc., Manassas, handrails.

Also, Herndon Lumber & Millwork, Herndon, structural wood, millwork & wood doors; Deavers, Annandale, cabinets; The Bethesda Asphalt & Bituminous Co., Rockville, Md., waterproofing; Bob Canard, caulking & painting contractor; Virginia Roofing Corp., Alexandria, built-up roof & other roofing; Wayne Insulation Co., Inc., Alexandria, foundation insulation; Woodbridge Glass Co., Inc., Woodbridge, glass & glazing contractor; and Fries, Beall & Sharpe, Springfield and Sheets Wholesale, Vienna, hardware suppliers.

And, Bill Martin, Manassas, gypsum board contractor; Herman Robertson, Alexandria, ceramic tile; Carl Fertig, Alexandria, special flooring; Janco Aluminum Greenhouse Co., Laurel, Md., specialties; Griffin Plumbing & Heating Co., Inc., Alexandria, plumbing contractor (American Standard fixtures); Elmer Williams, Falls Church, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and Junior Testerman, Woodbridge, electrical contractor.
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Salem
Byron R. Dickson, Jr., Architect

Landscape Architect, The Owner • Interior Design, The Owner • Structural Engineer, Richard L. Williams • General Contractor, Wiley Construction Co. • Photography, Byron R. Dickson, Jr., Architect.
A restrictive site with severe front to back "fall-off" together with a generous program for a very discriminating family can just make an architect's day. Who can deny that our greatest assets are our limitations.

Mr. and Mrs. Howard Ricketson, together with their two daughters, came to the Roanoke Valley a few years ago from Ohio. Mr. Ricketson is a partner in a very successful national fast-food chain. After "settling in" they began to look for an appropriate site on which to build a home customized to their specific life style. A site in southwest Roanoke County was selected. The subdivision, processing strong characteristics of the "upwardly mobile" was just beginning to move.

At first glance, the physical limitations of the site appeared insurmountable. The fall-off was too severe for a conventional lower level walk-out. In addition, the lot width of 115 feet was restrictive when taking into consideration side yard setbacks and the need, due to grade conditions, to provide vehicular access from the side. The 180 foot site depth posed no problem.

As concept development proceeded, it became obvious that the program could be best accommodated in a three level solution with the longitudinal axis running front to back as opposed to the traditional side to side development. The entry floor which is the middle level is, due to the severe slope, a few feet below street elevation. To offset any tendency toward a "sunken" appearance vertical elements were developed along the front elevation.

The lower level provides space for the recreation room, future game room, utility room and two car garage. A lower level deck is located adjacent the recreation room. The middle level, which is the point of entry from the street, accommodates the front foyer, living room, dining room, kitchen, breakfast nook and family room. On the upper level is the master bedroom suite with walk-in closet and bath, a bedroom for each daughter with central bath and a guest room with private bath.

The three levels are connected by an open stair, the walls of which are penetrated at strategic points to provide selected views into various interior spaces and into an outside atrium.

Capitalizing on the front-to-back slope, a two level screen porch is located to the rear and accessible from the family room. Exterior stairs connect the lower level of the porch with the deck below.

(Continued on page 67)
Hunter Square: Housing for the Elderly

Norfolk
Oliver, Smith and Cooke, Ltd. — Architect

Landscape Architect, Edward G. Carson & Associates
Mechanical Engineer, Bowman & Assoc., P.C.
Electrical Engineer, Bowman & Assoc., P.C.
Structural Engineer, Frioli-Blum-Yesselman Assoc., Ltd.
Site Engineers, Baldwin & Gregg, Ltd.
General Contractor, Meredith Construction Co., Inc.
Photography, Tamte/Wilson.

As part of an extensive redevelopment program for an urban section of the city, the Norfolk Redevelopment and Housing Authority (NRHA) initiated a plan for several types of housing facilities to be built. Integral to the entire project was a need for specialized housing for the elderly and in August of 1976, ground was broken for a three-story, 92-unit apartment complex to fulfill this requirement.

Two important considerations evolved from the very initial stages of planning. First, many of the residents were to be drawn from the surrounding Huntersville area, and there was a concerted effort by the Authority to ensure an easy transition to the new facility.

The other important factor was security. Areas around the apartment project have had incidents of vandalism, and it was necessary to provide a safe environment without being restrictive in appearance.

The resultant building responds to both these goals by providing security, balanced by a human scale and amenities oriented to the elderly. Residents are thus able and encouraged to maintain a close-to-normal, independent lifestyle for as long as possible.

Although the project was under a very limited budget, a central courtyard plan evolved. Besides providing a unique answer to the design criteria, this large outdoor public space provides interesting views of the landscaping from interior rooms and corridors, and also serves as a viable activity area. In addition, the abundance of natural light from both interior (Continued on page 67)
Fifteen years ago, several buildings were added to the facilities at Temple Baptist Church, creating a campus of worship-educational structures anticipating a future auditorium.

In accord with the Master Plan, this Auditorium, the focal edifice of the complex, has now been linked to the Administration Building as envisioned, merging old and new features to function in unity.

Fronting the entire plant, a paved and curbed service drive is parallel to and has entrance from Jespersville Road. Served from this drive on the east is a cul-de-sac accommodating special arrival and access requirements. A porte-cochere is being developed to provide inclement weather protection. This side entrance as well as the main entrance is barrier-free with no steps in the unbroken floor surfaces. The auditorium foundations are steel reinforced concrete spread on compacted, imported earth to minimize settlement. Steel columns bedded in the masonry walls support steel roof trusses, while interior steel columns within the corbated wood columns and pedestals support the balconies without obstructing any view of the pulpit.

The superstructure of modified Georgian Colonial design is 74 feet wide and 127 feet long, including a 13-foot deep portico of Virginia brick pavers. Prominent in the portico design are the four urns, which are 9-1/2 feet in circumference and 6 feet in height, with the Tuscan Order capitals and other proof bases four feet square. The columns are turned to order in Illinois and, like the exterior urns, are finished in Williamsburg buff. The 56 thousand oversize brick were manufactured in Pennsylvania, while the limestone was quarried and hauled in Indiana.

Forty tons of Virginia slate rise to the roof ridge, which is more than 50 feet above the main floor. All-in copper guttering collects rainwater from the 200 square foot roof and though hardly noticeable, the entire Auditorium-Administration building, including the steeple, is furnished with a certified lightning protection system.

The steeple, constructed throughout of aluminum and with a durable, 20-year special coating, towers more than 125 feet above the ground. It contains, in the louvered cupola section, the hand-rung bell from the dismantled steeple — a landmark for 30 years. Here also are positioned the eight new speakers for both the organ and carillon. At a higher elevation, the octagonal lantern is illuminated from within. The steeple was fabricated in central Kentucky to the architect’s design and transported as a single, 60-foot element to its 14-foot square base by careful routing through North Carolina.

The monumental portico and main entrance doors give access to the front vestibule, which is sized to permit uncongested arrival and egress. To either side are the carpeted stairs to the balconies and the Brides and Ushers rooms, each with ceramic-tiled restroom facilities. The vestibule carpet and broad expanses of space soars to a ceiling height of nearly 50 feet.

[Continued on page 69]
The total loss by fire of their seventy-year old structure began the process of developing a totally new facility at another location for Smithfield Baptist Church. This meant leaving “downtown” with its insufficient parking and expansion potential, and relocating in a five-acre peanut field bordering a suburban community.

The architect was instructed to design an expression of the locality, and nearby St. Lukes, a historic landmark, became the influence for the new building.

At the same time, the architect was enabled to design a total plant rather than the usual first phase or addition. This greatly assisted the development of a highly structural program and its physical solution which was the basis of a national design award for the educational segment of the building. In addition, the congregation asked the design: (1) permit entrances to be easily identified and reached; (2) permit weekday use of the office-media element without involving the rest of the building; (3) allow community use of the kitchen-social hall suite night or day while controlling access to the remainder of the building; (4) have direct and separate service for the kitchen and isolate its noise from other areas; (5) allow efficient and economical future expansion of the educational program; (6) relate the future chapel directly to the fellowship hall and parking; (7) preserve outdoor activity space with relation to the interior educational areas; (8) have overall good relationships and circulation between and within the major elements while producing no “long, narrow halls”; (9) have adjustable and flexible classrooms; and (10) accommodate a logical pattern of student age/class arrangement.

The architect in attempting a solution provided: (1) two parking areas in close proximity to the dual entrance (2) a unified block of the independent office-media and the community-fellowship suites with a single control point isolating the rest of the
(Continued on page 69)
St. John's Episcopal Church
Chester
Stiles L. Bartley, AIA, GRA — Architect

Landscape Architect, Jim Buck • Interior Design
Stiles L. Bartley, AIA, GRA • Mechanical Engineer
Stiles L. Bartley, AIA, GRA • Electrical Engineer
Stiles L. Bartley, AIA, GRA • Structural Engineer
Randall A. Strawbridge • General Contractor
Heindl-Evans, Inc., • Photography, Stiles L. Bartley
AIA, GRA and Lee Brauer

St. John's Episcopal Church, located on Richmond
and Dodomeade Streets in the village-like
atmosphere of Chester, is surrounded by huge oaks
trees that tower over the new church and
education building. The dappled sun playing again
these structures gives one the sense of another time
and era, which is just what the Episcopal commun
of Chester wished to achieve.

To begin to tell about St. John's is to relate a sto
d of church life and stewardship. The original church
building of Carpenter Gothic style, constructed
1880, caught fire in November 1975, and was left unusable. From this tragedy the congregation, the
Chester community and the surrounding localities
rallied, feeling the loss and trauma that goes with
such an experience, and sent funds to help the
congregation rebuild. The St. John's Steering
Committee members, being good stewards, sought
to define the full meaning of the church and its
needs before rushing into action.

After intensive investigation by the committee, the
architect developed a feasibility report...
substantiate their findings and give further guidance in the following areas: socio-economic, transportation, population, identity, location requirements, program requirements, site availability, guidelines for success, diocesan plans, and costs associated with the three options the church decided were most evident: 1) restoration of the building, 2) building a new church on the site, or 3) relocation of the church. Through evaluation of the report and congregational feedback, a decision was reached to attempt to reuse portions of the existing facilities where possible and to stay at the existing location, but to incorporate as many as possible of the advantages of relocation into the planning of the church and its grounds and its future needs. This decision was reached because of economic considerations and because of the indefinite location of a proposed interstate highway near the other site locations.

From this basic approach the architect began, and he was soon faced with a limited budget, small site (1½ acres) and an existing community of mostly older, elegant or quaint homes whose owners would surely be offended by any misuse of scale, proportion or style. Also, the committee felt that a white wooden church similar to the old church would be the only acceptable solution for the new St. John’s. They thought the church and Parish Hall should be separate structures, with the Parish Hall being two stories for economic reasons.

Today St. John’s remains in scale and in harmony with the local environment. In addition, it brings added charm to the area of tree-lined streets and old frame houses. The complex consists of the church building and the education building, both of white painted wood. Nestled as they are among the ancient trees, it is hard to realize that these buildings, such simple, elegant design are thoroughly modern in their inner workings. An attempt was made to salvage what was possible from the former church. The old louvered shutters were saved and are currently adorning the new church. Two lancet windows, the old bell and cupola are also in current use. The cupola is atop the education building, blending the old with the new in this picturesque corner-lot setting. Inside of the church, some of the old pews were refinished and are being used by the choir, and the old hymn boards, pulpit and lectern were saved and are again back in use. In the education building there are facilities for youth activities, Christian education, church dinners, music programs, recreation programs, a day school, limited theatrical programs, and storage rooms. Off-street parking is behind the building, serving a neighboring Masonic Lodge as well.

The church can now meet the needs of its congregation and it has the potential for additional growth and expansion, as the community grows. In the future are plans for a colonnade connecting the church and the education building, and an additional education building when needed. The church also has the potential of adding new transepts to increase the total seating capacity. Outside of the church, a memorial garden is a future prospect, as well as a worship area in the courtyard created between the buildings. As the greater community of Chester grows, St. John’s Episcopal Church has the opportunity to grow along with it, offering its services to Christian worshipers in a unique setting.

Heindl-Evans, Inc. of Mechanicsville was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete work and carpentry.

The owner handled carpeting.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless noted)

Charles L. Otey, Chester, sodding seeding, etc., landscaping; Municipal Construction Corp., paving contractor; Browning Steel Co., reinforcing, steel supplier/joists, miscellaneous metal & handrails; Daniels & Ingram Masonry Contractors, Colonial Heights, masonry contractor; Eastern Building Supply Co., masonry supplier; Economy Cast Stone Co., cast stone supplier; James H. Carr, Inc., Kensington, Maryland, structural wood; H. Beckstaffer’s Sons, Inc., millwork, cabinets, wood doors & windows; and E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking.

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Like the mason who lays the last brick, the architect who participates in the final stage of a phased building program is allowed to experience a special satisfaction. Such was the situation enjoyed while working with the ministry of the Westhampton Christian Church. They had initiated their building program twenty-three years ago, and this spring their efforts achieved the final phase which physically linked together the total facility.

Special credit must be extended to the firm of Smethey & Boynton, Architects & Engineers, located in Roanoke, for the excellent planning assistance provided to the church during concept development.

It was our commission to design an addition which would join together the two existing buildings; one being the Sanctuary and original building built around 1955; and the second being a classroom addition which was built some years later. It was the owner's desire to tie these two facilities together with an addition which would extend the existing Sanctuary and Fellowship Hall and would provide a new office, Minister's study, library, multi-purpose room, music room, kitchen and a new major entrance. Various revisions were made throughout both existing buildings with a complete “facelift” in the existing Sanctuary.

It was requested by the owner that there be no windows in the new addition. We were faced with the problem of joining together the Sanctuary which was definitely ecclesiastical in style and the classroom building which was institutional in
character. Both buildings were rhythmically endowed with windows which we were asked to omit.

As a result, all glass was confined to the area of the new major entrance which we created. Since the new entrance was at a lower elevation than the main floor level, the two were tied together by simultaneously opening both levels up to the outside through the use of glass. Later a limited number of windows were added to the rear elevation at the owner's request. The glass which was used, helped to lighten and "open up" the main entrance which was contained in a tower-like mass, which placed emphasis on the entrance of the long facility.

Special problems are posed when connecting two structures built apart in time and possessing dissimilar design character and construction detailing. The style question becomes one of benevolent compromise. A favorable balance must be established which emphasizes neither reinforcing the whole. Aside from form, the problem of blending becomes a serious consideration with respect for function. For example, the existing roof on the initial structure was pitched, while the second increment roof was flat with a surrounding parapet. This type of consideration was manifest in the resolution of several systems. No small concern, the fact that each increment was constructed using different building code made for a very challenging project.

Recognizing that these challenges are what really brings out the special, although often times late skills within our profession, not to forget the excellent cooperation and contribution of the contractor; the satisfactory completion of this, the final phase in a program spanning two decades, has been a very rewarding experience.

Days Construction Co., Inc. of Salem was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work,

Days Construction Co., Inc. of Salem was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work,
inforcing, masonry work (Flamingo mortar),
Concrete, waterproofing and
Wall/foundation insulation.

The owner handled landscaping and carpeting.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Salem firms unless noted)

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Concrete, Inc., concrete supplier; Architectural
Concrete Products, Daleville, precast concrete;
Webster Brick Co., Inc., Roanoke, masonry supplier;
Structural Steel Co., Inc., Roanoke, steel
supplier/erection/Joists/roof Deck, miscellaneous
metal and handrails; South Roanoke Lumber Co.,
Roanoke, structural wood & paneling; Skyline Paint
Hardware, Inc., Roanoke, millwork, metal doors &
frames & specialties; Hesse & Hurt, Inc., Roanoke,
flooring & painting contractor (Benjamin Moore
paints); LaPrad Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., other
roofing & sheet metal.

Others were: Marion Glass & Aluminum, Inc., glass
processing contractor; Roanoke Engineering Sales,
c. Roanoke, windows; A & H Contractors, Inc.,
aponoke, plaster contractor; Acoustical Services,
c, gypsum board contractor, acoustical treatment
resilient tile; Feather Tile Co., Inc., Roanoke,
ramic tile; Turtle's Sales & Service, special flooring
Italian mosaic, kitchen appliances & fireplace;
land Co., Roanoke, plumbing fixture supplier;
Sanford-Trent, Inc., Roanoke, plumbing / heating /
installation / air conditioning contractor, Williams
supply, Inc., Roanoke, lighting fixtures / electrical
lumn supplier; Newcomb Electric, Inc.,
aponoke, electrical contractor; and Bowling United
industries, Inc., Danville, fiberglass steeple and cross.

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NOVEMBER 1978

37
Emrick Chevrolet Sales Corp. — Dealership Renovation

Richmond

Baskerville & Son — Architect

Interior Design, Baskerville & Son • Mechanic Engineer, Baskerville & Son • Electrical Engineer, Baskerville & Son • Structural Engineer, Harris Norman, Giles & Walker • General Contractor, Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc. • Photography, Huffman Studio.
The original conversations with the architect about this project involved relocating the entire dealership to another location. After studies were made, it was decided to remain at its present location on Chamberlayne Avenue and to give the existing facility a fresh new image. The building, originally built in the early 1950s, lacked the impact desired by the owner for today's highly competitive market. Although no additional square footage was added to the building, an entirely new look was achieved through the use of simple materials.

Paint was used on portions of the building that did not require refacing to simplify and integrate various materials, conduit, and alterations. An enlarged canopy structure was added across the front of the showroom to provide a more contemporary image, to provide outdoor display area with lighting, and to provide sun control for the west facing showroom. The canopy and columns were faced with exposed aggregate plywood panels. The existing sales portion was refaced with the same material. The brick pylon was refaced with plywood and painted “Chevrolet” blue and the existing illuminated sign was retained.

The paving in front of the building, which was a mixture of broken concrete and asphalt, was replaced with an exposed brown aggregate concrete. All of the showroom glass was replaced with a storefront system which now meets Code requirements.

Almost all of the interior spaces were refurbished. The showroom was completely reworked with a new tile floor, new ceiling, vinyl wall covering and a new lighting system to enhance the display of new cars. Artwork and plants have been added to further enhance the showroom. New executive offices and a lunch room for employees were added to an existing mezzanine in the service department. The main business office on the mezzanine was also redone.

Although the renovations posed a problem during construction, the project when completed gave the owners an almost completely new facility at a price much less than that of a new building.

Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc. of Richmond was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)
The Virginia office of Walton • Madden • Cooper, Inc. located in Fredericksburg, was commissioned by the Loudoun County Board of Supervisors to both prepare and execute a space requirements program for the Sterling Community Center.

The program, developed in close coordination with involved county and citizen interests, called for approximately 17,000 square feet of library, physical recreation, arts and crafts, community meeting, treasurer, and sheriff facilities.

The building was set back off the street to preserve as much of the heavily wooded foreground as possible for development as a park and also as a setting for the library reading areas.

A two level covered mall functions as the building’s main circulation spine and becomes a conceptual extension of the wooded area into the building. This conceptual “path” was designed as a festive, inviting street scene to encourage people to enter from either end and observe, through glazing, various activities taking place on either side. It is hoped this casual reading of activities will arouse interest and subsequent participation.

The circulation spine provides a natural buffer between quite passive spaces (library, meeting rooms, offices) and noisier active spaces (crafts and gymnasium). It is stepped and ramped to allow the entries at each end to be a natural grade and to easily accommodate the handicapped.
This theme of responding to active versus passive building function carries through in the interior finishes with the library, meeting rooms, and offices receiving carpet, acoustic tile ceilings with integral fluorescent lighting, and shelving and casework. The active areas have painted exposed structure, ducts, lighting and vinyl asbestos tile floors. Demountable partitions with chalkboard surfaces are provided in the craft rooms to allow for flexibility in the size and use of these rooms.

The building is basically concrete slab on grade construction with masonry bearing walls and steel joist, metal deck, and built-up roofing. The covered mall and craft rooms have shed roofs framed with lumber and finished with standing seam prefinished aluminum roofing.

It is noteworthy that the architects were able to provide the user with a wide variety of spatial experiences while at the same time adhering to a very restrictive budget. Total cost for the building including site work was $650,000, which was under the budget to such an extent the owner was able to include a kitchen and library storage additions originally planned as part of future building expansion.

Black and Rider, Inc. of Olney, Maryland was general contractor for the Center.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Maryland firms were: H. G. Muhly Landscaping, Silver Spring, landscaping

To tell the Virginia Story

Mechanical Engineer, Goodwin H. Taylor • Electrical Engineer, Goodwin H. Taylor • Structural Engineer, Edward J. Scullen, M.C.E. • General Contractor, Black & Rider.
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Baskervill & Son — Architect

Landscape Architect, Baskervill & Son • Interior Design, Baskervill & Son • Mechanical Engineer, Baskervill & Son • Electrical Engineer, Baskervill & Son • Consulting Structural Engineer, Harris, Norman, Giles & Walker • Consulting Site Work Engineer, CEK, Inc. • General Contractor, J. W. Enochs, Inc. • Photography, Don Eiler's Custom Photography.

This Telephone Company Communications Center, located in Chester, Virginia, was designed to house new electronic switching equipment which will eventually take over the function of the present building on the site. The site was an extremely difficult one to work with, as the present building and a microwave tower occupied the center portion. An additional piece of property had to be purchased to provide enough room to locate the new building. Great care was taken to preserve what few trees existed on the site. The building is designed to expand in the future, and will eventually occupy space now used by the present facility.

Since the Value Engineering Process is required by C & P, many schemes were studied. Eventually the use of large precast concrete panels was chosen to give a distinctive appearance and provide structural support for the roof joists, spanning north and south. In addition to this dual use, when the building expands to the east the panels on the east side which are now non-load bearing can be relocated to the north side to provide a uniformly weathered surface. The base of the building consists of concrete masonry units which are scored to give the appearance of an 8" x 8" running board. Slate coping was used at the top of the walls and concrete

(Continued on page 71)
Be-Lo Shopping Center
Virginia Beach
The Design Collaborative/Laszlo Aranyi, AIA — Architect

Site Engineer, Chewning-Hoggard-Adkins, Inc.
General Contractor, Harrell & Harrell
Photography, Laszlo Aranyi, AIA.
This neighborhood shopping center is located near Chesapeake Bay on Shore Drive in Virginia Beach within walking distance of the new highrise condominiums.

The center has 10 tenants - the largest being Belo Supermarket, plus a drug store, a laundry, a gift shop and some other stores. Total rentable space is 22,987 square feet. The stores are laid out around an open mall and a landscaped court. The mall area receives natural light through skylights while the court area has roof openings and planting underneath.

The canopy columns were formed out of "T"-shaped steel members with decorative wood trim providing the finishing touch. The soffit of the canopy is constructed of white stucco and graceful column capitals provide a pleasant transition.

The predominant exterior material is fluted concrete masonry block which also serves as the supporting wall for the steel roof structure. Practically all the store signs are located under the canopy to avoid a cluttered appearance.

Harrell and Harrell of Norfolk were general contractors.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Norfolk firms unless noted)

G. S. Thompson, Inc., concrete contractor;
Tophenson Masonry, Inc., masonry contractor;
Adams Concrete, Raleigh, N. C., masonry supplier;
I-C Steel Corp., Va. Beach, steel supplier; Eastern Roofing Corp., roof & built-up roof; Manson & Ulley, Inc., acoustical treatment; David R. Beck, painting contractor; E. B. Sams Co., Inc., plumbing contractor; and C R Electric Co., electrical contractor.

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The new United States Post Office complex servicing the Lynchburg area consists of an over 100,000 sq. ft. regional bulk mail distribution center and a 10,000 sq. ft. vehicle maintenance facility. Wiley & Wilson, Inc. handled all the architectural, engineering and construction administration services for the complex. Construction costs were 3.5 million dollars.

Construction of the two-level building began in May 1976, and the facility was in operation by October 1977, despite a winter with unusually low temperatures. The two levels are dictated by the slope with the lobby and offices on the upper front level. Locker rooms, lunchroom area, and classrooms are underneath, and a workroom with higher ceilings in the back main part of the building. The large work area was designed to accommodate the letter-sorting machine. Above the working area along the perimeter are look-out galleries with over a hundred one-way glass windows to keep watch on the government property.

The only outside windows in the entire building are along the north side where the lobby is located. The lack of windows affords the building the advantage of a small air conditioning unit for its size. Another source of savings is in the use of gas heat.

The vehicle maintenance center is for the maintenance, painting, and washing of Postal vehicles. This area includes 5 lifts.

Both buildings are made of split-rib concrete masonry for a rough stone look. The entire area is designed for traffic having four parking lots. One for
In 1974 Craddock-Terry, the nation’s tenth largest shoe manufacturer, commissioned Wiley & Wilson, a Lynchburg-based architectural, planning and engineering firm, to design their newest and largest satellite manufacturing facility in Farmville, Virginia. It would replace an old multilevel building in which they had manufactured shoes for 40 years.

In 1974, an energy crisis came home to the American public—including manufacturing plants. Gas rationing was causing cars to form queues along streets while each waited its turn for 10 gallons of gas. The President was peering from TV sets into living rooms everywhere asking the public to keep their thermostats at 68°. It was becoming increasingly clear that our “limitless” sources of energy were depleting, and Craddock-Terry along with many other businesses realized that they would have to design with energy efficiency as a major criterion.

Wiley & Wilson had designed Craddock-Terry’s four other Virginia satellite plants in Lawrenceville, Dillwyn, Gretna, and Blackstone, and their headquarters in Lynchburg during the previous 20 years. This time the design would have to have a different approach—it would have to cut down on use of energy, have good insulation at a reasonable price, and provide special safety features.

Construction began in December of 1975, and approximately a year later the new 74,000 sq. ft., energy-efficient building was in operation. The one-story building contains a manufacturing area, a storage area for shoe “lasts” (wooden forms around which the leather is molded), a utility area for air conditioning units, the boiler room, and
vending cafeteria, and the office, lobby, and conference room area. The building also has a mezzanine containing approximately 3400 sq. ft. which is used for carton storage. The building was designed for future expansion of approximately 8,700 sq. ft.

"To conserve usage of energy for lighting," says Wiley & Wilson's architect Mike Shelton, who served as Project Manager for the project, "the roof of the entire manufacturing area was designed incorporating more than 100 insulated skylights. These skylights provide the only outside light to the manufacturing portion. Located at intervals about 22 feet apart in both directions, the skylights alone can flood the area with approximately 100 foot-candles of light on a clear day."

The only windows in the whole plant are found in the office region. Carefully chosen to provide insulation, the solar-bronzed tinted double-glazed glass windows with bronze-colored metal frames have been effective in keeping heat in during cold weather and keeping hot sun out during hot weather.

Another energy-saving measure was to separate the systems which heat, ventilate, and cool the manufacturing area. Mr. Rosser, Plant Manager of the Farmville Plant explains, "Having the separate office and manufacturing systems is an important savings in energy and dollars. At the times when only our office staff is working, we can shut off the air system supplying the manufacturing area. The converse of this is also true. Only the area in which people are working has to be heated or cooled."

Lightweight reinforced concrete tilt-up wall panels were used for exterior walls for their insulating effect as well as for economy. Most of the building has plain concrete wall panels except the office area where stone aggregate panels have been used to provide added interest to the building. The exterior surfaces of the plain concrete panels are painted a soft beige color.

Some other innovative measures were designed into this plant for the safety of the employees. Several special designs were made to accommodate handicapped employees - such as wider parking spaces, ramps leading into the building and special bathroom facilities. Also a durable, non-skid surface floor covers "hard-usage" areas in the manufacturing portion benefitting all employees.

"With today's new priorities," Wiley & Wilson's Shelton says, "architects must consider every possible aspect of energy usage and conservation. Businesses such as Craddock-Terry are rightfully looking for energy-efficient structures and we as
Early in 1977, Dr. Ronald M. Dillon, a Salem Ophthalmologist, and Kenneth H. Prillaman, Manager of the Salem office of Blankenship and Davis Prescription Opticians, began looking for a facility they could occupy jointly. Both were at the time in separate establishments, neither of which had been specifically designed for the activity needs of their professional tenants.

A site was selected not far from their existing quarters which was within three blocks of Salem’s central business district. Although located “close in”, the site possesses a unique suburban quality.

Physically, the site is rectangular and offers an area of approximately two-thirds of an acre. While appearing relatively level, the diagonal rise from front right corner to back left corner is about twelve feet. The contour condition presented some difficulties for a one-story structure without basement. These problems were overcome through the use of a low retaining wall along a portion of the front and side and the partial placement of the side and back wall below grade. The resultant setting allows excellent drainage and provides a visually pleasing “lifted” appearance when viewed from the major access routes.

Dr. Dillon’s office is located in the front portion of the building and occupies around 3,400 square feet. The irregular massing of the major side elevation can be attributed to the special configuration of the examination lanes. The facility has been designed to accommodate a total of four physicians. In addition to the examination lanes, a large waiting room with a reception station greets incoming patients and
Directly accessible to the clerical office and file room. Two treatment rooms are provided in a convenient relationship to the examination lanes. Appropriate staff facilities are available.

The office of Blankenship and Davis is toward the rear of the site and occupies about 1,400 square feet. After entering the generous waiting room a patient can go directly into the fitting and frame display area. A special room for fitting contact lenses is also adjacent. A work shop and lens preparation area is provided together with the manager's office and other support areas. The staff includes opticians, frame fitters and reception secretary.

A common entry foyer is provided about mid-point along the major site elevation.

The structure is wood frame on a masonry and concrete foundation. The floor is concrete slab. A pre-fabricated wood truss roof support system is dominant with some areas utilizing joists which make possible vaulted ceiling and clerestory windows in key areas. An energy conscience thermal wrapping utilizes full batt insulation and metal sheathing together with double glazed eurable windows.

Moisture protection is achieved through the use of wood siding and textured asphalt shingles. Copper taters and downspouts are employed in strategic places to channel runoff down and away from the siding.

Interior finishes are paint and wallcovering applied to drywall surfaces. A bleaching stain has been applied to the exterior plywood and a masonry coating to the exposed concrete block.

The entire facility is air conditioned for year-round comfort.

Although the site is within walking distance of downtown Salem, a sizable parking area is provided to accommodate twenty-six vehicles. A dynamic and tasteful identification sign located in the approach corner of the parking lot, directs visitors to the building entry point.

(Continued on page 72)

tell the Virginia Story
In February 1974, the Dinwiddie County Board of Supervisors commissioned MHA, Inc. to prepare a Master Plan for Dinwiddie County’s governmental space needs until the year 2000. After careful study and planning, it was decided to work toward eventual relocation of the Courthouse and Administration functions due to lack of available land around the existing Courthouse. The selected site
was directly across Route 1 from the existing Courthouse and adjacent to existing property already owned by the county. The first phase of this five-phase plan includes a new Administration Building, additional parking, and retention and remodeling of the existing Health and Agricultural buildings. The cost of the new Administration Building, completed in 1977, was substantially under the established
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(Continued on page 73)
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VIRGINIA RECORD
Arlington County Judicial Center
Arlington
The VVKR Partnership — Architect

Landscape Architect, the VVKR Partnership • Interior Design, The Design Collaborative • General Contractor, Burroughs & Preston, Inc. • Photography, J. Alexander.
The program for this Detention Center-Police Facility included housing for approximately 150 maximum and medium security inmates; new facilities for the Police Department; and remodeling of the courts. A major problem faced by the architects in the design of this center was one of circulation. Existing facilities provided for movement of prisoners from the existing jail to the courts through main public corridors. An improvement to this situation, which jeopardized security provisions, was imperative in the design of a new judicial complex.

As part of the design process, a charrette/symposium was conducted by the architects jointly with the County Administration. Present at this important preliminary meeting were specialists including a former director of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons, state corrections personnel, probation personnel and federal government representatives as well as local judges, staff administration, clergy and architects. National, state and regional trends in judicial processes were examined and discussed, and various innovative concepts and designs for justice facilities were presented and reviewed.

The program for the Detention Center outlined at the charrette encompassed background information concerning the role of this facility in the community. It became obvious that an evolving urban community with a population of 175,000 required that the role of the small county jail change. Incorporation of the basic facts of the locality in conjunction with local opinion was vital to the success of the architectural program. Discussion prior to the charrette had determined that the prevailing attitude among county officials reflected the national trend away from large impersonal prisons to community based centers where the offender is closer to the community to which he may return. Instead of a makeshift, multipurpose overcrowded jail for many kinds of people with different needs and problems, the architectural program envisioned an institution aligned responsibly with the judicial process and attuned to the rights and differences of individuals.

The new facility was to be recognized for its role as a detention and correctional center, not a jail.

Innovations in housing which reflected current thinking in prison reform were important in the new role of the Detention Center. Housing accommodations were to respond to the reduced need for maximum security and expensive steel cells. Provisions in the old facility had included maximum security confinement for all detainees although statistics indicated that only 20% required such measures. Additional factors taken into consideration in the programming of this phase of the work were recent unsatisfactory experience with dormitory accommodations and the need to separate detainees by age groups, sex, and problematic conditions.

Provision for flexibility of schedules and life styles among the inmates was major consideration in developing a program for housing the detainees. The Detention Center was to offer work and study release programs, the first in the state. Housing accommodations had to reflect this new freedom and individuality. These unique programs reinforced the requirement of separation between inmates according to the severity of crime. The architectural problem was to create living quarters for varying degrees of confinement which would project an atmosphere of encouragement to inmates to begin solving their own problems reasonably free from influence by others. Rehabilitation was emphasized by county officials as an important concept as was the impact of the incarceration environment on the effectiveness of correctional treatment. An architectural solution had to be effected which would encompass all these requirements without jeopardizing public safety.

In addition to living accommodations, the Detention Center was to house support areas for the detainees including a full service kitchen; multi-purpose library; dining area; chapel; receiving cells; storage for clothing; a laundry; provisions for visitation by family, friends and attorneys. The program also called for facilities where educational opportunities could be expanded and exercise programs conducted even within the tight urban environment. During the programming phase, the need for spaces and access by community agencies and organizations which could cooperate in center programs was identified. For example, Health Department paramedic facilities were to be provided for health services and examinations.

Secured supervision for the entire prisoner flow process was of paramount importance. Because of its relationship to the courts the program called for direct adjacency of the Detention Center to the court rooms to minimize security problems during movement of the prisoners. Each existing court room was
have direct access to the Detention Center. The final design was to implement improvements to the processing of offenders in order to maintain security and provide improved circulation. Examinations, testing, diagnosis, treatment and classification facilities for inmates were to be laid out in a floor plan which would solve existing flow problems. Allowances were to be made for ease of accommodating work release and study release detainees, and ease of secured movement through the bail system or to the courts.

Plans for the Detention Center included more considerations than those related to residents of the facility. The building was also to accommodate components of the public safety branches of government in providing quarters designed to meet the needs of the Police and Fire Departments. The programming and design of the police facility dovetailed with reorganization and management changes in the police Department. The design was to reflect evolving concepts in the management structure and the resulting increased efficiency of record processing and retrieval.

For the use of both Police and Fire Departments, the program included the integration of communications in a sophisticated and secured Central Communication Center. Everyone concerned recognized the increasing importance of computers in police work and expansion space for future computer services was projected.

In addition to office space accommodations for the administrative, operations and investigative personnel of these public safety organizations, the facility was to provide for a large central record storage with easy public access; a secured booking facility with secured vehicle access; a classroom for police, county and community use; storage areas for equipment, weapons, uniforms and evidence; (Continued on page 74)
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Entries in the American Plywood Association/Professional Builder Plywood Design Awards program must be postmarked by December 1. The program, which honors outstanding aesthetic and structural applications of softwood plywood on recently completed buildings, includes cash prizes, citations of merit and national publicity. Jurors will be Robert Durham, FAIA, Seattle, Washington; John Bloodgood, AIA, Des Moines, Iowa; and Richard J. Hartman, AIA, Boston, Massachusetts.

For entry forms, write Plywood Design Awards, Box 2277, Tacoma, Washington 98401.

Building Officials Honor Muncy

James B. Muncy, executive director of the Virginia Association of Plumbing-Heating-Cooling Contractors, Inc. and managing editor of its magazine, IMAGE, has been named "Outstanding Associate Member" for 1977/78 by the Virginia Plumbing Inspectors Association. Muncy was presented the award at the building officials' annual conference held in Arlington. The Virginia Plumbing Inspectors Association presents the award annually to one of its associate members in recognition of outstanding service to the association and the plumbing industry.

Oscar K. Mabry, transportation planning engineer for the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation since 1973, has been promoted to director of planning, according to an announcement by Commissioner Harold C. King. Mabry, 39, succeeds J. Paul Royer, Jr., who was appointed as assistant to state Transportation Secretary Wayne A. Whitham.

A native of Lexington, Mabry was graduated from Virginia Military Institute with a bachelor of science degree in civil engineering in 1961, and joined the department the same year. He later took graduate studies at West Virginia University, receiving a master of science degree in civil engineering there in 1966.

He worked from 1969 to 1973 as assistant head of the department's former metropolitan transportation planning division, and has been deeply involved in urban public transportation projects undertaken by the department.

More recently, as head of the department's planning division, he has supervised the preparation of continuing transportation plans in the 47 areas of Virginia having a central city or town of 3,500 or more population.

In his new position, Mabry will be one of five management-level directors, and will supervise the work of the planning, transportation coordination, environmental quality, and research divisions.

Mabry, a former captain in the army reserves, is married to the former Caroline Sue Dorseit of Corpus Christi, Texas. They are the parents of two daughters, Courtney Suzanne, 8, and Candice Anne, 2.

Mabry is a member of the Virginia Citizens Planning Association, the Virginia Association of Traffic Engineers, and the VMI Club of Richmond. He also is a member of the committees on planning and public transportation of the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials.

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- Saving money is a function one would normally associate with a bank. At the Virginia National Bank Building in downtown Norfolk, they're also saving energy - and they're using the sun to do it.

The modern, 24-story office building is equipped with a solar-powered water heating system believed to be the first for any skyscraper in Virginia. According to chief building engineer J. Grady Harris, the solar system is expected to save 75 percent of the energy previously required in heating water for domestic use.

A key component of the system is the SunPanel solar energy collector, a product of Libbey-Owens-Ford Company. SunPanel is a flat plate collector that can generate usable heat from diffused light on hazy or cloudy days, as well as direct sunlight.

Thirty-two SunPanel units on the roof of the building, mounted and tilted to face due south, provide a 617.6 square-foot area for receiving and trapping solar energy. The panels have been designed to accommodate temperatures up to 400 degrees Fahrenheit.

A glycol-water anti-freeze solution is heated as it circulates through copper tubing inside the collector. Flowing from the collectors, the solution passes through a heat exchanger, transferring its heat to the domestic water supply. The heated water collects in tanks where it is stored until needed.

During most months of the year, 100 percent of the energy needed to meet the building’s hot water requirement of 1500 gallons a day will come from the solar system. A day’s supply of solar-heated water can also be stored for use during periods when sunlight is absent from the collectors.

The occupation was the longest of any U.S. city under northern troops.

The life of the ordinary soldier stationed in Alexandria area will be portrayed at Ft. Ward Park. Ft. Ward was one of a succession of 68 defense forts built by the Union army to protect the capital. The recently discovered diary written by a Union soldier stationed in the occupied area serves as the nucleus for the Ft. Ward exhibit.

Two homes associated with the renowned Virginia Lee family will portray the experiences and lifestyle of Alexandria citizens during the occupation. The Robert E. Lee Boyhood Home and the Lee-Fendall House will feature the lives of Southern sympathizers who remained in the city during the war.

Civil War photographs, including a collection of Matthew Brady prints, will be exhibited at the Athenaeum museum, while Alexandria as a hospital center will be the focus of the medical history exhibit at the Lyceum. The Lyceum was used as a hospital for wounded soldiers during the war.

Special events scheduled for the three-month exhibit include a lecture series, a Civil War fashion show, musical performances, dramatic vignettes based on written accounts and exhibit openings which will continue through December.

Those interested in further information should contact the Alexandria Tourist Council, 221 King Alexandria, Va. 22314 or call 703/549-0205.

Alexandria Under Seige
To be Focus of 3-Month Civil War Exhibit
Mid-State Tile Company announces the introduction of a new palette of colors - bold, lively ceramic tiles to use for accent. Tortoise Shell is a unique combination of warm gold with a subtle patching of brown and black. Blueberry, Flax, Lemon, Lime, Tangerine and Caramel are also new colors - the names are self-descriptive. Chocolate and Black Magic, because of their deep hue and glossy surface, are being merchandised along with these seven colors, though they have been a part of the Mid-State line for several years. The Accent series offers rich glazes to add color to the installation. All tiles are a standard 4¼ x 4¼ size and necessary trim units are available in each of the colors.

Mid-State is a major manufacturer of ceramic tile with distribution throughout the United States. Sized wall and floor tiles, available in over thirty colors, are manufactured at the Lexington plant. Pavers are made at a second plant in Mt. Airy, North Carolina.

Personnel Supervisor appointed at VIMS

Larry M. Ondic has been appointed personnel supervisor for the Virginia Institute of Marine Science, according to Dr. William J. Hargis, Jr., VIMS pector.

Ondic, who resides in Newport News with his wife and daughter, served 20 years active duty in the U.S. Navy. He recently retired with the rank of Major in the Transportation Corps.

The Farrell, Pennsylvania native received a B.A. from Oklahoma University and a M.S. from Florida Institute of Transportation Technology Management. During his last three years of service at Fort Eustis, he served as an administration and operation officer with responsibility in personnel matters.

Because of the rapid growth of the VIMS staff numbering some 550 employees in recent years, the Institute’s personnel administration requires constant professional management and attention to detail,” said Hargis.

“We are fortunate to acquire a personnel manager with Mr. Ondic’s experience and qualifications, and we expect further improvements in this area of the institute’s administration."

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Seven Architects

In September, 1854, Lybrock was named superintendent of the new Post Office and Customs House to be built in Richmond. Working with Ammi B. Young, the first supervising architect of the U.S. Treasury Department, he produced a design for the building in the “Italianate” style. Though at first there was some criticism of Lybrock because he was a “foreigner,” the building itself—which was immediately acclaimed upon its erection in 1858—won Lybrock a solid place in Richmond’s architectural community.

The Post Office and Customs House building, with its five arched porticoes, contained floors laid with marble tile and woodwork painted in imitation of oak. Iron columns were used to support the heavy granite walls. The new building, located on the south side of Capitol Square, enabled the federal government to combine its offices and courts under one roof. During the Civil War, it housed the Confederate Treasury Department. Later, Jefferson Davis was brought there to face charges of treason which were dismissed without trial.

The Post Office and Customs House survived the evacuation fire of 1865 which destroyed the block around it south of Capitol Square. Extensive additions to the building made in 1893 and 1907 respected the original “Italianate” design, with the arched porticoes on Bank Street matching the original. An additional story was also added.

Lybrock was chosen in 1858 to design James Monroe’s tomb in Richmond’s Hollywood Cemetery. Monroe had died in 1831 and had been buried in New York. His body was returned to his native state in 1858 and reinterred in Richmond with appropriate ceremonies. Governor Henry A. Wise chose Lybrock to design a “Gothic temple” design for Monroe’s monument. Built of cast iron, the monument was made in Philadelphia.

The nineteenth century was one of expansion for Richmond, both necessary for the support of its increasing population and its demands for shelter and its various activities. It was also the century of the emergence of the architect as a known and notable personage. From the early 1800s on, Richmond did not hesitate to engage the best architects it could find. And occasionally, these architects—the seven men considered above—were to be found close at hand.

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*Oulaney, Architecture of Historic Richmond, p. 82.
*Richmond Dispatch, September 13, 1854.

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(From page 26)

A stone fireplace is provided in the recreation room and the family room above. The vaulted ceiling in the family room allows the stone work to extend vertically approximately sixteen feet.

The total enclosed living area is 5,000 square feet. Outdoor decks and porches total 800 square feet.

The structural system is wood frame supported on a concrete foundation. Over level floors are concrete slab. The roof is framed predominately with refrabricated wood trusses. Selected areas where vaulted ceilings occur are framed with roof pists.

The exterior closure is designed to be maintenance free utilizing cedar plank siding with selected areas of field stone. The roofing is cedar shake and concealed gutters are used throughout.

Thin coat plaster is the dominant interior finish with areas of accent wallcoverings. Carpet is the major floor covering with natural slate used in the entry foyer.

Energy conservation was emphasized with insulation values exceeding energy code recommendations in all instances. Window area was minimized and cation carefully selected to reduce heat transfer. Insulating glass was used throughout. A two zone heat pump system provides for year-round comfort needs.

**Hunter Square**

(From page 27)

Sutdyard windows and exterior glass enhances the home like image.

First floor spaces include community social rooms, ministrative areas, maintenance facilities and living units, while the second and third floors contain living units with a community lounge on each floor. There is a well defined main entrance, the roof of which sables as an additional outdoor terrace area off the second floor. Nine of the living units are specially designed for the physically handicapped and all tvic spaces and entries are provided with ramps and handrails.

Primary exterior surface materials are brick and vertical cedar siding. To increase visual interest, window areas of each exterior apartment are tended to form a three-story high "bay" window appearance. In addition, grass berms are built-up vertical to the front of the building, and low walls encompass raised terraces on three sides of the building. The terrace areas give residents an opportunity to walk, garden, or sit and watch activities in the surrounding open area, while at the same time they provide a strong sense of security.

Meredith Construction Co., Inc. of Norfolk was general contractor and handled clearing, grading, paving and fill, shuffle board court, carpentry and backboard.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Norfolk firms unless noted)

H & H Drywall & Plastering Co., Inc., Petersburg,-built drywall; Frank Linoleum & Floor Co., Inc., acoustical flooring; Ceramic Tile of Florida, Inc., Virginia Beach, resilient floor covering & carpet; Hatfield Painting Co., Portsmouth, caulk & sealants; Beaman Lumber Co., Inc., wood doors, wood trusses & framing lumber; PPG Industries, Inc., metal windows, glass & glazing and architectural metal work; and Door Engineering Corp., finish hardware, toilet partitions & accessories, rubbish chute—installed, drapery track & liner.

**Craddock-Terry**

(From page 51)

architects must design with that in mind—as well as function and aesthetics."

R. E. Lee & Son, Inc. of Charlottesville was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, carpentry, millwork, cabinets, waterproofing, caulking and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Farmville firms were: W. C. Newman Co., Inc., concrete supplier; and Putney Mechanical Co., Inc., plumbing contractor.

Lynchburg firms were: Pebble Builders, prestressed concrete; and Weather Conditioners, Inc., sheet metal & heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor.

From Roanoke were: Structural Steel Co., Inc., steel supplier/pists/roof deck/gating, other roof deck, & miscellaneous metal; and L. R. Brown Sr. Paint Co., painting contractor.

Others were: PPG Industries, Inc., Richmond, metal doors & frames, storefront & hardware supplier; Hildebrand Crane Service, Inc., Greensboro, N.C., steel erection; Stroup Sheet Metal Works, Inc., Asheville, N.C., built-up roof, other roofing & roof insulation; Pleasants Hardware, Richmond, hardware supplier; Kalman Floor Co., Charlotte, N.C., special flooring; High Point Sprinkler Co., Inc., High Point, N.C., sprinkler contractor, and Bryant-Durham Electric Co., Inc., Durham, N. C., electrical contractor.

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30 feet. The baptistry is immediately identified by the heroically-scaled opening flanked on either side by 15-foot tall columns. Behind these columns, the heavy velour baptism drapery is suspended from a motorized traverse installation. The ceramic-tiled fiberglass pool unit that is served by the renovated building. From the front portion of the chancel dropped-beam ceiling, a 12-foot wide motorized projection screen descends 18 feet for visual aids programs.

The richly tinted, multi-pane windows are executed in shatter-proof glazing and southern pine - the wood of the Colonists. The door frames and entrance assemblies are also in southern pine. The bold relief, panel exterior doors and transoms are 2 1/4" thick, while the interior doors - most of fire rated construction - use applied panel moulding with their thick solid cores giving extra safety to the occupants.

The chancel area contains the angled and tiered choir loft for eighty voices and the centrally-located musical instrument compartment. The wide pulpit platform supports the movable pulpit pedestal and is bordered by perimeter steps and the removable communion table platform.

One is then aware of perhaps the most significant characteristic of the Auditorium: the "projection" of the pulpit into the seating area, which, with the wide, shallow main seating, greatly reduces the usual speaker-to-listener distance - so that a sloped floor is not needed. Here, the angled pew area, which is wider than long, is furnished with cushioned pews of mahogany and antique white, seating up to 435 persons.

The relatively low and properly-stepped balconies continue this concept of closeness, with each of the approximately 285 seats provided with unobstructed sight lines. The mahogany and brass-topped paneled railing lends a complimentary proportion to the exceptional width of the Auditorium and its 880-person capacity. Behind the organ grilles of either side of the choir is a two-story chamber containing the organ components. Also, antinphal organ chambers are located in the rear balcony to either side. Each chamber speaks in two directions through matching grilles of fire-retardant cloth.

The existing exterior stair halls, with the old stairs removed, were reclamed to serve as restrooms, equipment room and recording room on the first floor, and as restrooms, baptistry waiting and storage on the second floor. Access to the Administrative second floor is gained through the side balcony stairs in the new building.

The heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems include the use of electric air conditioning with oil-fired hot water heating, zoned by area usage to provide an overall energy-efficient and low-maintenance system. Ventilation air is drawn from the Auditorium through concealed openings and acoustically treated ductwork.

The light, power, and communication systems provide total flexibility for numerous kinds of programs, services, and broadcasts, with such features as quality voice reinforcement, adjustable illumination levels and selectivity, vandal protection, and emergency lighting which make the facility second to none for its size and function. In total, these systems were integrated with the architecture to maintain a visually pleasing and comfortable environment while incorporating the latest technology.

The new organ by Rodgers of Oregon is a custom designed all-transistorized electronic organ equivalent to 62 ranks of pipes controlled by 57 stops. The large, three manual console is custom-finished to match the interior's antique white and brown satin. At present, this instrument is the largest electronic organ in Virginia. The massive, multi-rank sound is projected by 83 speakers ranging in size from three inches to 30 inches and powered by 1,300 watts of amplification. Sound ranging from an eleven-bell cymbalstern to the mighty fanfare trumpet give this instrument a very broad capacity in music presentation. Until recently sounds such as produced by the Temple Baptist new carillon came from massive bells supported by correspondingly massive structure and equipped with a complex mechanical playing mechanism. Over 56 tons of bronze bells would be required to duplicate the tones of the 25 bells which can be played from the keyboard at the organ console. The sound from the tape system, which can be played manually or automatically, is from the Mass-Rowe Grand Symphony Carillon which is composed of 246 bells. Through this system, many of metal are made to ring true bell tones that are amplified many times before radiating from the steeple.

The landscaping was conceived as an uncomplicated design of mature plantings of trees and shrubs visually relating the various buildings. The scale of the landscaping was selected to suit the mass of structure.

W. M. Jordan Co., Inc., of Newport News was general contractor and handled foundations concrete work, roof deck, carpentry and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Newport News firms unless noted)


Others were: Construction Specialties, Inc., Indiana, recessed floor mats, Draper Shade & Screen Co., Spiceland, Indiana, projection screen; Wiedemann Industries, Inc., Muscatine, Iowa, baptistry; Campbellsville Industries, Campbellsville, Kentucky, steeples; J. J. Loehr, Jr., Richmond, lightning protection; Electronic Engineering Co., Norfolk, sound system; Rodgers Organ Co., Hillsborough, Oregon, electronic organ; and M. Rowe, Escondido, California, electronic carillon.

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Founded 18
Smithfield Baptist Church
(From page 31)


Others were: Wiedemann Industries, Inc., Tuscarawas, Iowa, baptistry; Terminix, Inc., Norfolk, pest control; Ambassador Sound, Va. Beach, audio system; Associated FiberGlass Engineers, Fort Worth, Texas, steeple; J. J. Leehr, Jr., Richmond, lightning protection; Atlantic Equipment Corp., Norfolk, kitchen equipment; M. P. Moller, Inc., Hagerstown, Maryland, pipe organ; and I. T. Verdin Co., Cincinnati, Ohio, arron.
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Salem Eye Center

(From page 53)

Days Construction Co., Inc. of Salem was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, masonry work and supply, mortar, carpentry, cabinets, waterproofing and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

From Salem were: Thomas Brothers, Inc., excavating; L. H. Sawyer Paving Co., Inc., paving contractor; Salem Ready Mix Concrete, Inc., concrete supplier; Timber Truss Housing Systems, Inc., structural wood, metal doors & frames, wood doors & hardware supplier, McClung’s, millwork; LaPrad Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., roofing & sheet metal; and Marion Glass & Aluminum, Inc., glass & glazing contractor.

Roanoke firms were: Home Lumber Corp., paneling; Hesse & Hurt, Inc., caulking & painting contractor/supplier (Benjamin Moore paint); Dillard Paper Co., wall insulation; Pella Window and Door Co., windows; A & H Contractors, Inc., gypsum board contractor, acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Feather Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile & special flooring; Jordan Enterprises, Inc., carpet; special wall finish & wall covering; Noland Co., plumbing fixture supplier; Dickerson-Trent, Inc., plumbing contractor; Bud Weaver Heating & Air Conditioning, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Williams Supply, Inc., lighting fixtures supplier; and J. M. Blair Co., Inc., electrical equipment supplier & electrical contractor.

Yagle Nursery of Elliston handled landscaping.
Dinwiddie Administration Building (From page 57)

Departments include the County Administrator, Treasurer, Commissioner of the Revenue, VPI Extension Service, and the Electoral Board. The corridors are spacious enough to accommodate a large number of people, with glass walls to assist the public in location of the different departments. The Public Meeting Room and Conference Room also are located on the upper level and are used by the Board of Supervisors, Planning Commission, and other public gatherings as well as by the courts as an extra courtroom. A lobby is located at the intersection of the office corridor and the meeting rooms. Movable gates can allow the lobby to be separated from the rest of the building for public meetings after hours. Quarry tile is used in the lobby to provide a durable, low-maintenance floor. The focal point of the lobby is a large skylight that brightens the main lobby and admits light to the lower level through a large light well.

The lower level of the building is flexible office space that now houses the offices of the County school Board. A rear entrance allows on-grade access, and an elevator provides access from the main level. An ornamental stairway, along with the skylight, interweaves the upper and lower lobby areas.

Dinwiddie County, with MHA’s assistance, recently completed another step in implementation of the Master Plan by providing services for alterations to the existing Agricultural Building which now houses Social Services and ASCS. The motivating goal behind the Master Plan was to provide an efficient and organized government center to serve the county for the next twenty-five (25) years. Future plans as the county’s needs expand include provisions for a new Courts Building and other administrative offices.

W. F. Hamm Construction Co. of Petersburg was general contractor for the building.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless noted)

- E. G. Bowles Co., excavating & paving contractor;
- Terminox Engineers, soil poison;
- Watkins Nurseries, landscaping;
- The Greybrook Co., Reidsville, N.C., reinforcing;
- Capital Masonry Corp., masonry contractor;
- M. G. Architectural Products, Milford, cast stonework contractor/supplier;
- Mack's Iron Co., Colonial Heights, metal supplier;
- T M S Millwork, millwork & wood products; Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing;
- Commercial Caulking Co., caulking; and N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., built-up roof.


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S. R. Gay & Company, Inc.
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P.O. Box 641 LYNCHBURG, VA. 24505 Phone 847-6693

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Arlington County Judicial Center

(From page 61)

team (squad) rooms which could double as classrooms; and a pistol range. Interface with the Detention Center was important for purposes of identification of suspects and record processing.

The design solution carried out the direction elicited in the program by emphasizing a community correctional institution approach rather than the punitive capacity of the facility. The state required that 50% of the housing accommodation be maximum security; however, many of the remaining provisions are in innovative individual rooms. Rather than sharing a "barracks", which would serve as both sleeping and living quarters for many inmates, each medium security inmate has a private room with his own key. These single rooms are clustered in groups so that each room allows free access to a day room shared by seven inmates. These private individual rooms allow an inmate to escape group pressures, and yet encourage community contact as well. This design also facilitates work release programs involving varying work schedules.

The new judicial facility can be characterized as a simplified envelope containing a sophisticated, interacting system of people, records and communications. The interior arrangement of the building is functional in that it solves the circulation problems of this complex system which were noted in the initial programming for the facility. The first level of the design encompasses the main public and community use areas for waiting reception and general information. Ramps and on-grade elevators provide total access to the rest of the complex for the handicapped. A secured booking area which has a separate secured access is also located on the first level.

The Police Department facilities are organized on the second, third and basement levels. Frequency of public contact, required adjacency of functions with regard to record flow or service support, security, logistics in shift changes, and management organization determine the exact location of each component within the department.

The detention facility occupies the upper three floors of the six-story building. The height is useful for security purposes as well as to expose the housing areas to maximum daylight. Prisoners are received and processed on the fourth level which is directly accessible via an elevator from the booking area. The receiving cells are adjacent to the processing/clinic area for maximum flexibility and ease of prisoner movement. This level also contains the medium security housing. Maximum security inmates are housed on the fifth level. The multi-purpose gym and the exercise area are on the sixth.

Security provisions are simple yet completely effective. A secured elevator located between the Court House and the Detention Center fulfills the program requirement to separate prisoner and public traffic. This access also corrects the approach of the prisoner to the judge's bench. Another secured elevator provides ease of movement from the service areas to all levels.

Color and graphics were used for all interior areas to brighten living and working spaces and create a harmonious theme throughout the complex.

The exterior design uses materials which blend with the existing mix of materials. It portrays an overall sense of security while at the same time providing openings for light to the internal air conditioned housing areas. Windows on the intermediate floors are recessed to provide shading for energy saving purposes and to give a visual strength on which to support the mass of the floors above. All windows were also designed to give horizontal expression to the exterior facade.

SITE

The site for this facility was challenging. The design was required to respect the Master Site Plan which had been developed to accommodate growth of the county government offices in the same vicinity as the proposed Detention Center/Police Facility. Further, the new building was to be built between existing structures containing the jail and police department. These facilities were expected to remain in operation during construction. Temporary parking had to be incorporated on the site although it was anticipated that underground parking would be constructed adjacent to the new facilities as the government center expanded. In addition, a new high speed transit station entrance had to be incorporated into the site plan during facility planning stages.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- Type of Construction
  - The structural frame is reinforced concrete.
- Materials
  - The exterior materials are limestone, glass and glazed brick.
  - Walls in the maximum security area are reinforced concrete.
  - Walls in the medium security are reinforced concrete blocks.
- Mechanical System
  - The mechanical system consists of central air conditioning with reheat coils and a four pipe fan coil unit system with heating by an oil-fired hot water system.
  - Video monitoring was provided for the entire facility.
  - A pneumatic tube system interconnects all floors of the police facility with central records.

Burroughs & Preston of Falls Church was general contractor for the facility and handled masonry work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


Daniels & Ingram Masonry Contractors

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<td>T. E. Shotton Refrigeration Co., Inc</td>
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<td>Smith &amp; Keene Electric Service</td>
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<td>Leonard Smith Sheet Metal &amp; Roofing, Inc</td>
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<td>Calvert-Jones Co., Inc</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mechanical Contractors</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phone 703-370-5850</td>
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<tr>
<td>885 South Pickett St.</td>
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<td>Alexandria, Va. 22304</td>
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<td>Payne Construction Co.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Commercial - Industrial</td>
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<tr>
<td>Phone 804-292-4487</td>
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<tr>
<td>North Main Street</td>
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