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LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA
As I write this on the morning after the Presidential election, the word "leadership" seems to be a particularly appropriate topic. It is perhaps a quirk of fate that it is also particularly appropriate for an editorial appearing in this issue of the Virginia Record magazine. The cover photograph on this issue is of Randy Vosbeck, FAIA, a member of the Virginia Society who becomes President of the American Institute of Architects during the month of December. John Marfleet, AIA, becomes President of the Virginia Society on January 1.

Leadership is one of those hard-to define words. Most people find it easy to conceive of elected office as being a position of leadership. The Presidency, whether of the United States or of the American Institute of Architects or of the Virginia Society AIA, is clearly a leadership position. But leadership is more precisely defined as exercising an influence over the actions of others in the direction of the leader's objectives.

We all should exercise leadership in some area. If we believe that what we personally are striving to accomplish is desirable—and surely we all do—then it seems to follow that we should be striving to get others to pull in the same direction. Just because those in "positions of leadership"—elected officers—are better able to accomplish their goals than those not in that position, the latter are not thereby relieved of any leadership obligation; they merely have to work harder!

Seen in that light, here is a view of the events of 1980 and the prospects for 1981 as seen through the eyes of one Virginia architect:

WE ARE PROUD of Randy Vosbeck's ascendancy to the top leadership position in the AIA. Our pride is heightened when we realize that Virginia is one of only two states during the past decade to have produced two national AIA presidents. (Chick Marshall, FAIA, was national president in 1975, a fact of which we were reminded as he received the Noland Award in October.) But our pride must be tempered with determination or a golden opportunity will be lost. Randy will doubtless be an effective president. That effectiveness will be amplified if we, the architects of Virginia, work closely with him and share with him our visions of the future of the AIA.

THE VIRGINIA SOCIETY is in a period of transition and growth. The officers, directors, and committee chairmen who have led us during this past year, and whose terms expire the end of this month, have done an excellent job of laying the groundwork for this revitalization. Our newly elected and appointed leaders who take office in January are ready, willing, and able to continue that trend. But their success, like this year's, depends almost entirely on the continued active involvement and participation of the membership.

ON THE NATIONAL POLITICAL SCENE, the election of Reagan and the defeat of Carter provided our profession both a victory and a defeat. It is a widely held view that the Reagan victory will be good for the economy, which should translate into a healthy construction industry. That will be good for the financial interests of architects. But we have interests beyond the financial—if we didn't we wouldn't be architects! The Democratic platform was much more in line with the AIA's position on such architecturally-related questions as energy and the environment than the Republican platform. We cannot afford the become complacent, however, in individually pursuing our business interests as we enter a period of economic "good times," nor can we afford to "roll over and play dead" on those issues of common architectural concern.

AS A PROFESSION, in fact, we are going to be forced to play a more aggressive leadership role within the construction industry. With a less-intrusive federal government predicted it is unlikely that BEPS (Building Energy Performance Standards) will be implemented during the next four years. Yet the importance of energy-efficient buildings will continue to grow. The AIA, alone among construction-related organizations, endorsed BEPS. Most of the other groups opposed BEPS on the grounds that customers are unwilling to pay the additional initial costs for energy efficient buildings. (That is of course, not the only reason for opposition. There are also questions of enforcement, practicality, and philosophy of government.) With little prospect for governmental regulation to back us up, we must take the leading role in convincing clients as well as the rest of the construction industry of the importance of energy efficient buildings. We must lead the market, not follow it. The consequences could be grave if we fail. Just look at what happened to the U.S. auto industry because they tried to follow—indeed, perhaps resisted—consumer trends toward fuel-to tell the Virginia Story DECEMBER 1980
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Efficient cars, rather than leading that trend. As an aside, I call your attention to the Virginia Society Design Award winners announced in this issue. You will note that several were singled out for recognition for energy-efficiency. And note the cover photo again. Randy Vosbeek is standing inside his new home, which was designed with total energy consciousness. It is a statement of the "state of the art" in energy conservation, and as such contains some features which are not yet commercially feasible. But it is on the cutting edge of the energy issue, and that's where our profession needs to be. Let's also look beyond strictly professional issues in terms of leadership. Bob Washington, AIA, is a member of the Virginia General Assembly, providing leadership in many areas affecting the daily lives of Virginians. We are proud to have one of our members serving in this capacity; our pride is heightened by the fact that he is one of only a handful of architects nationwide to hold such a position. Our reason for pride, however, should also be a reason for concern. Why are there so few? What group is better trained and prepared than architects to look at problems in all their complexity and then to design workable solutions? The last architect to serve as U.S. President was a Virginia architect...but that was nearly 200 years ago! Architects around the world are beginning to exercise this kind of leadership, as the news of the past year demonstrates. Fernando Belaunde Terry, Hon. FAIA, was inaugurated President of Peru as the first elected president following 13 years of military rule. Adolfo Perez Esquivel, an architect from Argentina, received the 1980 Nobel Peace Prize. Virginia's architects are also providing leadership, as this editorial has demonstrated.

We can't all be President or Nobel Laureates or even legislators. But we do, all of us, have areas where we could provide leadership. Whatever that area may be, we have a responsibility to act on it. Instead of sitting back and wishing others understood as well as you, get out in front of the crowd and lead!
State Architects Elect 1981 Officers

Architects from Roanoke, Richmond, and Northern Virginia will fill the top leadership posts in the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects during 1981. In elections held during the Society's Annual Meeting the top five posts were filled as follows:

—John A. Hilarfleet, AIA, will become President of the Society. He has served as First Vice President and President-Elect during 1980. Marfleet is employed by the Roanoke firm of Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern.

—Donald L. Strange-Boston, AIA, a Principal in the Richmond firm of Jones and Strange-Boston, has been elected to a second one-year term as Treasurer.

—G. Revell Michael, Jr., AIA, will become the Society's Second Vice President. He and his wife, Linda H. Michael, AIA, are Principals in the Alexandria firm of Michael and Michael Inc.

—Paul H. Barkley, Jr., AIA, a Principal in the Falls Church firm of Barkley Pierce O'Malley Architects and Planners, has been elected to a second one-year term as Treasurer.

—Richard L. Ford, Jr., AIA, of Glave Newman Anderson and Associates, Inc., in Richmond, has been elected to a two-year term as Secretary.

—Ortrude White, AIA, (Virginia Housing Development Authority, Richmond) and Oscar E. Northen, Jr., AIA (Northen and Durham, Inc., Virginia Beach) were elected to two-year terms as Directors-at-Large.

The Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects was formed in 1976 through the merger of the Virginia Chapter and the Northern Virginia Chapter. Headquartered in Richmond, it is affiliated with the national American Institute of Architects and serves the needs of the profession at the state level.
THREE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE AWARDS

The basic points of criteria for judging such specialized efforts is the same or similar in reviewing the qualifications for each of the above awards. They are:

1. Design—(General, Specific Bldg., Group of Bldgs.)
2. Service to Architectural Education
3. Architectural Literature
4. Outstanding Public Service
5. Service to and Advancement of the Profession
6. Historic Preservation and Conservation of National Resources
7. Architectural Practice—Leadership with Distinction
8. Science of Construction
9. Architectural Research
10. Urban Design—Planning
11. Special Achievements in Government or Industry

We are, at this time, pleased to announce the recipients of the 1980 Distinguished Service Awards.

Thomas Albert Kamstra
This 1980 recipient of the Virginia Society, AIA Distinguished Service Award is an architect who truly practices architecture as a dedicated professional; continually serves the profession with contributions and leadership; and has projected a presence of an architect to the lay community that is complimentary to us all.

He has been active in support of intelligent land use legislation and policies in Virginia and has demonstrated guidance and concern for the protection of Virginia's historic resources. He has served as a teacher and a guest critic at several of Virginia's schools of architecture and has maintained an on-going interest in guiding young people in their quest for design education.

He helped to guide the formulation of the Virginia Society AIA and has held numerous leadership offices and responsibilities with the society, including that of president.

High design and professional practice standards have been a hallmark of his firm and a credit to the profession.

Charles C. Justice
His long career as a partner in one of Virginia's leading architectural firms has been notable in itself, but the remarkable degree of time, effort and attention given to his professional contributions has been exceptional and distinguished by the many innovative and leadership positions which he has successfully developed over the years.

He has been particularly cited for the passage of the act permitting corporate practice and the bill defining the practice of architecture. He initiated the system of Policy Statements within the Virginia Chapter which greatly aided the membership in its understanding of the various professional obligations. He organized the Virginia Architect Section of the Virginia Record, thereby giving the profession in the state a monthly vehicle for exposure of its good work efforts.

The recipient served ten years on the State Registration Board and was its President in 1963. His work on other very special task groups, both statewide and nationwide, was always much valued and these unusual problem areas were always greatly benefited by his keen and dedicated output toward the betterment of his profession.

Henry B. Boynton
Leadership and Service are the key words in describing this recipient's long-term contributions to architecture and his community. His registration as a Professional Engineer in Virginia in 1925 was followed by Registration as an Architect in Virginia in 1930. He became a member of the Virginia Chapter AIA in 1938, served on the board of Directors in 1952, 1953 and 1956, was vice president in 1954 and president in 1955. Membership in the Virginia Society AIA and the Blue Ridge Chapter followed, from January 1, 1976 to the present time.

He was a member of the State Registration Board for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors from 1962 until 1972, and was president of that Board in 1967.

His service on National AIA committees included: Licensing and Internship in 1969, and Credentials in 1970.

Boynton was an instructor at Virginia Polytechnic Institute—1921-1923 in the Architectural Engineering Department, and 1933 (One Quarter) in the Applied Mechanics Department.

In 1960, he became president of Smithey & Boynton, Professional Corporation, Architects and Engineers, Roanoke.

The aforementioned activities, coupled with his leadership as an individual and as an architect in both private and public service fields, are a credit to the profession of architecture and to Henry B. Boynton, the man.
VIRGINIA SOCIETY
AIA
HONOR AWARDS
1980
Virginia Architecture Honored for Excellence in Design

Twelve buildings designed by Virginia architects were recipients of recognition for excellence in design, conferred by the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects at its annual meeting held in Blacksburg, October 3, 1980.

Recognition was a result of the Society's biennial Design Awards Competition, which this year garnered 87 entries by Virginia architects. Winners were selected by a distinguished jury of outsiders: John C. Harlison, FAIA, nationally-known architect of The Architects Collaborative in Boston; Mark Hampton, FAIA, also a nationally known architect in private practice in Miami; and William B. Moore, Jr., Hon. AI/A, recently retired from Reynolds Metals Company.

The purpose of the competition is to recognize those projects which are outstanding in their design and the architects who designed them, and to call to the attention of the public both the architecture and the architects. A traveling display of the winning projects will circulate to all parts of the state over the next year. In addition, plaques will be presented to building owners for mounting on the exteriors of the winning buildings, as an additional means of calling superior architecture to the attention of the general public.

The 12 winning projects, all of which were completed within the last five years are:

**Loudoun County Administration Building**

—The new Loudoun County Administration Building in Leesburg was designed by the Reston architectural firm of KDA (Kamstra, Dickerson & Associates). Located in the heart of the town's historic district, the building was recognized for its unique solution to a classic problem in architecture: how to meet present day needs while preserving the charm and heritage of the past. Too often the solution is one of two extremes: imitative design which cheapens the impact of the classic structures around it, or a dominant modern structure which thumps its nose at its surroundings. In this case the architects designed a contemporary structure which adds to, rather than detracting from, the importance of its neighboring historic environment. While clearly contemporary, it contains selected stylistic elements of Colonial design. More importantly, it is a linear, low-rise structure along one boundary of the county office complex. It serves as a backdrop to the Colonial-era courthouse and brings a new sense of importance to the Courthouse Green. (In addition to the Design Award, this project received the Virginia Masonry Council Award for the best submission incorporating masonry in its construction.)

Landscape Architect, William Potts, ASLA • Mechanical Engineer, Glassman, LaRoche • Electrical Engineer, Glassman, LaRoche • Structural Engineer, Fortune, Downey, Elliott, Ltd. • Civil Engineer, Dalashmutt Associates • Interior Design, KDA • General Contractor, Whitenew and Jackson, Inc. • Photography, Robert Lautman, KDA.

**Mill Point Townhomes**

—Mill Point Townhomes near downtown Hampton, was designed by the Virginia Beach firm of Walsh-Ashe-Dills for Hall Development Corporation. This multi-family townhouse development takes advantage of desirable features of its surroundings while compensating for undesirable aspects. The site is surrounded on three sides by the Hampton River. Development was based on two concentric rings, with the outer ring looking toward the river view and the inner ring looking upon a centrally-located pond. Taking advantage of its proximity to a "downtown mall" area and an existing loop walk system, a pedestrian riverwalk ties the development to its surroundings. This pedestrian walk/street at the water's edge also allows each living unit maximum view of the river. Living rooms, bedrooms, and decks in each unit are positioned to take advantage of this view. The principal disadvantage of the site is its vulnerability to periodic flooding. To compensate, garages are placed on the grade level with all living spaces above them.

Landscape Architect, Edward G. Carson, ASLA and Associates • Mechanical Engineer, Bowman and Associates, PC • Electrical Engineer, Bowman and Associates, PC • Structural Engineer, Ablonness, Cross and Bradshaw, Inc. • Civil Engineer, Engineering Services, Inc. • Developer, Hall Development Corporation • Photography, Taylor Lewis & Assoc.

**Callahan Residence**

—A new private residence for Dr. Carolyn Callahan, located in Ivy, near Charlottesville, was designed by the Charlottesville firm of Smith, Armstrong, Landow, Architects, Inc. (Frank Folsom Smith & Partners, Architects, Inc.). Both active and passive solar design are becoming increasingly important in the "post-petroleum" world. This two-bedroom single-family residence uses active solar panels to provide hot water. It incorporates a "thermal envelope" passive solar concept, with heated or cooled air naturally circulating around the residence. The passive solar system is expected to provide 100% of heating and cooling needs; the only backup system is a small wood fireplace/stove in the living/dining area. The two-story wood frame structure recalls the traditional "salt box" shape. A full two-story greenhouse along the south side affords excellent views, serves as a solar collection area, and provides space for the owner's interest in hydroponic food production. The home is carefully situated on its steeply sloping mountainside lot, protecting several large oak and elm trees on the south which act as summer shading. The site has been returned to its original wooded state, with the house blending into the surroundings.

Project Architect, Dan deBettencourt • Structural Engineer, Dunbar, Milby & Williams • General Contractor, Shelter Associates, Ltd.
McDonald’s of Rosslyn
— The new McDonald’s restaurant in the Rosslyn area of Arlington, was designed by the Vienna firm of Salcett, Lipp & Helbing, Ltd. The architects are commended for designing a building which meets the owners’ specific requirements, one that is unique yet compatible with other structures in the area, a structure which is pleasing and inviting on its exterior and the interior and exciting to those dining inside. The building was designed on three levels due to the sloping site and the fact that adequate dining areas for 350 could not be contained in two levels. Two of the levels can be closed off during non-peak hours. Extensive use was made of sloping roof and terraces, and the interior was opened up between levels to allow natural light to penetrate all dining areas on all levels and create a feeling of openness.

Mechanical Engineer, George Ira Worsley, Jr. & Associates • Electrical Engineer, George Ira Worsley, Jr. & Associates • Interior Design, Hansen & Associates • General Contractor, Hughes & Smith, Inc. • Photography, David A. Lipp.

Consolidated Administration Building
— The Consolidated Administration Building at the Radford Army Ammunition Plant in Radford, was designed by the Richmond firm of Odell Associates, Inc. This building was singled out for recognition as proof that an office building, even in a munitions plant, doesn’t have to look like a fortress. The architects achieved a level of significance through the use of clean, strong lines. That success is further emphasized by the fact that building materials had to be selected for blast-resistant qualities, since a 1NT blast area (part of the arsenal set-up of the facility) is located nearby. The ground level of the building, the sloping site and the area, is obscured from direct view by earth berms. Recessed tempered glass and precast exterior panels provide a simple yet distinctive appearance to the upper three office floors while satisfying the blast resistance requirements.

General Contractor, Carney General Contractors • Photography, Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

Trinidad Community Center
— Trinidad Community Center in Washington, D.C., was designed by the Falls Church firm of John Keegan Associates. In resolving the community’s need for a recreational and multipurpose facility that would be resistant to vandalism and require minimal maintenance, the architects designed a playful “castle” which attracts those it is intended to serve while contributing positively to the identity of the community. The organization of the Center permits controlled access to each activity area while minimizing interference between them. Bridges and doorways widenings in the major areas, provide “play castle” views for those inside, together with the concrete standards above the parapet (housing the site and rooftop lights) they add to the playful aspect of the structure. Rounded corners reduce the building’s impact on the site and visually increase the size of the major spaces. Rooftops are used for roller skating, games, or community gatherings, expanding the facility’s use with no loss of open ground space.

Landscape Architect, Densil Jenkins • Mechanical Engineer, Myers and Hinds • Electrical Engineer, Myers and Hinds • Structural Engineer, Fortune, Downey, Elliott & General Contractor, Weiss Construction, Inc. • Photography, Tony Hathaway.

Kiddie Country Day Care
— Kiddie Country Day Care in Burke Center, was designed by the Reston firm of Aparash Eddy & Eckhardt Architects Inc. This building was designed to accommodate 165 children, both preschoolers and six-to-twelve year olds (before and after school) as well as a variety of community uses. The design provides for a warm, natural learning atmosphere while maintaining harmony with its spacious, wooded site. Wood is used extensively for both interior and exterior surfaces. A combination of skylights, glass doors, picture windows and patios blend the indoor activity with the outdoors. Younger children have separate, protected play space immediate outside their classrooms, while older children have direct access to a variety of play area activities.

Mechanical Engineer, Cox Associates • Electrical Engineer, Cox Associates • Structural Engineer, Guido-Fernandez • Civil Engineer, Dewberry, Nealon & Davis • General Contractor, Tri-County Construction, Inc. • Photography, Philip Eddy.

Mutual Federal Savings & Loan Association
— Mutual Federal Savings Home Office is located across the street from the Chrysler Museum and was also designed by Williams and Tazewell. The Corporate Headquarters for the owner is diagonally across the street. That fact generated the diagonal design of this structure, symbolically tying the two facilities together. Landscaping reinforces the diagonal orientation. The quality image desired by the owner is achieved through choice of building materials and the basic design. Solar application, another concern of the owner, is achieved through the incorporation of solar panels on the sloping south wall. Here, as elsewhere in the building, incorporation of solar panels contributes to, rather than detracting from, the integrity of the design.

Mechanical Engineer, Vansant & Gusler • Electrical Engineer, Vansant & Gusler • General Contractor, E. T. Gresham Co., Inc. • Photography, Lawrence S. Williams, Inc.

Chrysler Museum Addition
— An addition to the Chrysler Museum in Norfolk was designed by the Norfolk architectural firm of Williams and Tazewell. The addition was treated as a separate element, while maintaining existing heights and matching the texture and color of limestone panels in the older part of the museum. Its sculptural form, playing off a solid cube whose surfaces are pushed, pulled and eroded away, fits in an L-shaped space of the existing museum. The connection of old and new was recessed to form a main entry to the museum, with a raised plaza to match existing floor heights and to develop a more formal entrance.

Electrical Engineer, Vansant & Gusler Consulting Engineers • Interior Design, Designwerks • General Contractor, E. T. Gresham Co., Inc. • Photography, Lawrence Williams.

W. W. Gordon Elementary School
— W. W. Gordon Elementary School in Chesterfield County, was designed by Mosely-Henning Associates, Inc., of Richmond. Flexibility and energy-conscious design are the hallmarks of this elementary school. Classrooms are clustered around common seminar and special activity spaces for use by teachers and students. Maximum flexibility in teaching approaches (traditional through the “open” concept) is achieved through use of demountable partitions within each cluster. The library is centrally located and becomes a part of the building’s circulation pattern, encouraging its use by students. Multipurpose activity spaces, located near the two main entrances, can be used after school hours while maintaining the remainder of the building. Energy conservation features include an active solar domestic hot water system, earthen berms around the building, and double-glazed windows shaded by large overhangs. Construction costs on a per-pupil basis were the second-lowest of all new elementary schools initiated in the state during the same year, yet the building achieved an estimated 35% energy savings during its first year of operation.

Mechanical Engineer, Hankins and Anderson, Inc. • Electrical Engineer, Hankins and Anderson, Inc. • Structural Engineer, Dunbar, Milby and Williams • General Contractor, Andrews Large & Whidden, Inc. • Photography, Huffman Studio.

Townhouses for Ghent Square
— Townhouses for Ghent Square, located in the downtown urban renewal area of Norfolk, were designed by the Williamsburg firm of Carlton Abbott and Associates for Hall Development Corporation. One of the prime planning objectives of the city’s Redevelopment and Housing Authority is to encourage “middle income” people to settle in the central city. The awards jury felt that the architect had done a commendable job in developing a townhouse concept that will help achieve that objective. The basic unit plan was designed so that it could be “flipped” to give architectural interest while still preserving the economy of construction. Use of clapboard wood siding, strong roof shapes, and two-story scale relate the development to structures of the existing nearby neighborhoods. The resulting facade reinforces the “streetscape.”

Landscape Architect, Edward G. Carson and Associates • Structural Engineer, Randall Strawbridge • General Contractor, Hall Development Corp. • Photography, Taylor Lewis & Assoc.

Fraim Residence
— Expansion of an existing beach cottage in the Sandbridge area of Virginia Beach into a year-round residence for the family of Thomas E. Fraim, also designed by Walsh-Ash-Dills of Virginia Beach. The local building code required that all new living spaces be above twelve feet elevation and be constructed on pilings. The architects’ solution involved the addition of adult sleeping areas and double-height living spaces above and to the rear of the existing one-story flat-roof masonry block cottage. The existing cottage was renovated to provide space for the children’s bedrooms. Except for a portion removed to create a stair tower, the existing roof was developed as a deck overlooking the ocean. Elongated sidewalks were added to envelop the existing cottage, shielding the deck from harsh winds and providing privacy. A garage and storage space were added beneath the new living area. Additions to houses all-too-frequently are made with little or no thought given to anything beyond increased living area. In this case, the finished product is a unified whole. Out of an insignificant cottage, the architect has created a stunning residence.

General Contractor, E. C. Miller & Sons, Inc. • Photography, Tamie Wilson.

to tell the Virginia Story

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Washington, D. C.
District of Columbia Department of Recreation—Owner
John E. Keegan, AIA—Architect
McDonald’s of Rosslyn
Arlington
McDonald’s Corporation—Owner
Salditt Lipp & Helbing, Ltd.—Architect/Engineer
Mill Point Townhomes
Hampton
Hall Development Corporation—Owner
Walsh, Ashe, Dills Associates, AIA—Architect
Fraim Residence
Virginia Beach
Thomas E. Fraim—Owner
Walsh, Ashe, Dills Associates, AIA—Architect
Chrysler Museum Addition
Norfolk
City of Norfolk—Owner
Williams and Tazewell & Associates, Inc.—Architect
Mutual Federal Savings & Loan Association
Home Office, Norfolk
Mutual Federal Savings & Loan Association—Owner
Williams and Tazewell & Associates, Inc.—Architect
Callahan Residence
Peacock Hill, Ivy
Dr. Carolyn Callahan—Owner
Frank Folsom Smith & Partners, Architects, Inc.—
Architect/Engineer
Loudoun County Administration Building
Leesburg
Loudoun County—Owner
Kamstra, Dickerson & Associates—Architect
Kiddie Country Day Care
Burke Center
Fred Lowery—Owner
Abrash Eddy & Eckhardt Architects, Inc.—Architect
Townhouses for Ghent Square
Norfolk
Hall Development Corporation—Owner
Carlton Abbott & Associates—Architect
Consolidated Administration
Building
Carney General Contractors of Boise, Idaho was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

W. W. Gordon Elementary School
Andrews Large & Whidden, Inc. of Farmville was general contractor and handled sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping, foundations, concrete work, carpentry, structural wood, wall insulation and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)
Also, Lockhart Manufacturing Co., Charlotte, NC, metal doors & frames, windows, window wall & storefront; PLEASANTS HARDWARE, hardware supplier & toilet specialties; A. Bertozzi, Inc., plaster contractor; E. J. Puma & Associates, Inc., ceramic, quarry & marble tile; Man-

son & Utley, Inc., acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Miller & Rhoads, Inc., carpet; M. P. Barden & Sons, Inc., painting contractor/supplier; Benjamin Moore Paint, paint manufacturer; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., operable partitions & rolling shutters; Standard Electric Time Corp., fire protection and alarm equipment & clock system; Noland Co., plumbing fixture supplier; Capital Mechanical Contractors, Inc., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Wesco (Westinghouse), St. Louis, MO, electrical equipment supplier; and Hill Electric, Inc., Mechanicsville, electrical contractor (Lightolier/General Electric/Lithonia fixtures).
And, Janosko Food Equipment Corp., food service equipment; Atlas Fence Co., Inc., chain link fence; Lyon Metal Products, Inc., metal lockers; Modern School Equipment, Inc., chalk & blackboards; Westinghouse, solar water heating equipment; and Hammer Sound, Inc., communication system.

Trinidad Community Center
Weiss Construction, Inc. of Beaver Heights, Maryland, was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Minority Truckers, Inc., Washington, DC, excavating; S. Burgess Const. Co., Capital Heights, MD, water & sewer; Strascon Industries, Inc., Baltimore, MD, concrete contractor, prestressed concrete; Shockey Brothers, Inc., Winchester, prestressed concrete supplier; Buffalo, site concrete supplier; American Masonry Co., Inc., Kingston, MD, masonry contractor; Supreme Block Co., masonry supplier; Kendall Construction Co., Towson, MD, cement masonry; Pogliano Stone Co., Inc., Oxon Hill, MD, stone masonry contractor; Columbia Welders and Ironworks, Inc., Silver Spring, MD, miscellaneous metal; Greensteel, Inc., Lorton, carpentry & chalk & tack boards; Richard I. Schoenfelder, Fairfax, carpentry; and James G. Davis Construction Corp., Rockville, MD, carpentry.
Also, Virginia Roofing Corp., Alexandria, built-up roof & roof insulation; A & E Insulation Co., Laurel, MD, wall insulation; Greenwald Industrial Products, Inc., Hyattsville, MD, sheet metal; Evan Kass Co., Inc., Washington, DC, sheet metal; John H. Hampshire, Inc., Bladensburg, MD, plaster contractor; Square D, gypsum board supplier; Standard Art Marble & Tile Co., Landover, MD, ceramic tile; Fairfax Tile & Linoleum Co., Inc., Springfield, resilient tile; United Painters & Decorators, Beltsville, MD, painting contractor (Columbia Coatings); Walter A. Braun, Paramus, NJ, gym bleachers; Robertshaw Controls Co., Richmond, heating contractor; Adkinson & Keller, Washington, DC, ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Heller Electric Co., Inc., Brandywine, MD, electrical contractor; and Hough Manufacturing Corp., Janesville, WI, folding partitions supplier.

McDonald's Of Rosslyn
Hughes & Smith, Inc. of Fairfax was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, carpentry and gyspum board.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Also, Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, OH, roof insulation; Davenport Insulation, Inc., Springfield, wall insulation; Associated Glass Co., Inc., Fairfax, glazing contractor; Walsh & Koehler Glass Co., Inc., M. Rainer, MD, metal doors & frames, & hardware supplier; Arlington Lumber & Millwork, McLean, wood doors; Kavneer Co., Inc., Harrisonburg, windows, window wall & storefront; Edgar K. Jones, Jr., Inc., Arlington, plaster contractor; Dowell Tile Co., Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, ceramic tile; Southern Floors & Acoustics, Inc., Merrifield, acoustical tile & resilient tile; and Glidden Paint, Cleveland Ohio, paint supplier/manufacturer.
Others were: General Automatic Sprinklers Co., Columbia, MD, sprinkler contractor; J. H. Aitcheson, Inc., Kensington, MD, plumbing fixture supplier; Acker & Sons, Inc., Kensington, MD, plumbing contractor; Air Comfort of Maryland, Inc., Springfield, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Tristate Electric Supply Co., Rockville, MD, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; Brand Electrical Construction, Inc., Manassas, electrical contractor; EPI Architectural Systems, Inc., Pitts-
Mill Point
Townhomes

Hall Development Corporation of Norfolk acted as developer of this project and handled
handrails, concrete work, and carpentry for Phase I.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(For Phases I and II unless noted)

Hampton firms were: Rea Construction Co.,
paving contractor, Phase I; Peninsula Engineer-
ing Co., Inc., paving contractor, Phase II & site
utility contractor; Thomas F. Graham, concrete supplier; Gal-
ing's Masonry Contractor, masonry contractor;
Benson-Phillips Co., Inc., masonry supplier; C.
H. Morgan Co., carpentry, Phase II; Francisco's
Roofing Co., roofing & sheet metal; Economy
Insulating Co., roof & wall insulation; Walker &
Laperga Co., Inc., glass and glazing contractor;
R. & N Plastering Co., exterior stucco/plaster contractor; Paul
Thornton Drywall, Inc., gypsum board contractor, Phase I; Drywall Associates,
Inc., gypsum board contractor, Phase II; South-
estern Tile & Rug Co., Inc., ceramic tile, Phase II and
resilient tile, Phase II; Glidden Paint Co.,
paint manufacturer; Hampton Roads Electrical
Contractors, Inc., lighting fixtures supplier &
electrical contractor, Phase II; VEPCO, site
lighting; Mallory Electric Co., electrical contractor,
Phase I; Pembroke Construction Co., Inc.,
rip-rap and seawall; and Valjar, Inc., crane
service.

And, from Norfolk were: Hall-Hodges Co., Inc.,
reinforcing & miscellaneous metal; Globe iron
construction Co., Inc., steel supplier; Addition-
Beaman Lumber Co., Inc., structural wood—
roof truss & wood doors; Montgomery Doors,
Inc., garage doors; Norandex Aluminum Build-
ning Products, windows; Ajax Company, Inc.,
ceramic tile, Phase I & resilient tile, Phase I;
General Electric Co., equipment—appliances;
and Winn Nursery, Inc., pool house landscaping.

Newport News firms were: Empire Block, mort-
ar; Ranhorne & Granger, Inc., mortar; Luck
Stone Center, ornamental stonework contractor
& hand-stacked stone; Painting Concepts, Inc., paint-
ing contractor; Schertle Swimming Pools (Mas-
ter Pools), swimming pools; and Brunk Mechanical
Corp., concrete, waterproofing, caulking, wood doors,
carpentry, structural wood, millwork, paneling,
cabinets, waterproofing, caulking, wood doors,
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specialties; Montgomery Elevator Co., Rockville, MD, elevators; James E. Feeney Co., Inc., Arlington, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; The Howard P. Foley Co., Beltsville, MD, electrical contractor; and Gerald Finn, Williamsburg, carved wood County Seal.

Kiddie Country Day Care

Tri-County Construction, Inc. of Purcellville was general contractor and handled landscaping, concrete work and gypsum board.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


Townhouses for
Ghent Square

Hall Development Corp. of Norfolk was general contractor and handled landscaping, concrete work and gypsum board (with Frank Togwell).

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Norfolk firms unless noted)

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Architects Act To Conserve Energy

Some forty architects from across the state decided to "put their money where their mouth is" on energy conservation and arrived at the annual meeting of the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects by bus.

The American Institute of Architects (AIA) and its affiliated Virginia Society have for several years taken a lead in promoting energy conservation in the design of buildings. The organization has lobbied with the federal and state governments for stronger governmental policies on both passive and active solar energy, including the use of tax incentives for individuals and businesses. Alone among the major construction-related organizations, the AIA opposed delay in implementation of federal Building Energy Performance Standards (BEPS), a battle which was lost when a one-year delay was approved by Washington. BEPS will eventually require all new buildings to be designed to meet specific energy conservation levels.

"The bus idea was mostly a symbolic gesture," noted Tom Osborne, Executive Director of the Virginia Society AIA. "There was, of course, some real energy conservation since those forty members didn't drive all the way to Blacksburg in separate cars. But the symbolism was more important, in two respects: first, that architects really mean business about energy conservation, and equally important that energy conservation doesn't always have to mean personal sacrifice." He noted that the buses, chartered by the Society to transport members from Tidewater, Richmond, Charlottesville, and Northern Virginia, were less expensive for the members than driving and were probably a lot more fun than a three to six hour drive alone.

But energy conservation in buildings, not in transportation, was the real message of the symbolic gesture. "As their utility bills keep going up, many people are beginning to realize the importance of energy conservation in their homes and offices. So they're spending money on storm windows, additional insulation, and other features we call 'retrofitting.' The major area where we are still falling down, as a nation, is that we are still building new buildings as if the energy crisis didn't exist. Too many people still look only at the initial cost when they buy a new home or other building, instead of the life-cycle cost. So builders and developers—yes, even architects at times—build structures that have to be retrofitted to conserve energy. What the public needs to realize is that a building designed with energy conservation in mind is far more effective than storm windows slapped onto one designed without regard for energy costs. "It's well worth the slight additional cost at the outset," Osborne concluded. "And that's the real message behind the architects riding the bus to their annual meeting. As a profession, we are ready, willing, and able to help the nation and individual clients in the battle for energy conservation."

Correction

In our coverage of New Members of the Virginia Society AIA in the October issue, the information on Kenneth C. Magalis, Associate should have read:

KENNETH C. MAGALIS, Associate
With Heindl-Evans, Design Build Division
1976 Graduate of University of Virginia
James River Chapter

Richard S. Reynolds, Jr., Honorary Chairman of Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, died of an apparent heart attack at his Richmond home on October 5, 1980.

Mr. Reynolds initiated the Annual Reynolds Prize for the best use of aluminum in architecture, which is one of the more coveted awards available to architects. In 1970, he was named an Honorary Member of the American Institute of Architects.

The eldest son of R. S. Reynolds Sr., founder of Reynolds Metals, he joined his father's firm in 1938 as assistant to the president and treasurer. In 1944, he was elected vice president and treasurer, and in 1948, at the age of 40, he became president.

He was elected chairman of the board in 1963. Mr. Reynolds resigned as chairman of the board in March 1976 and as a director in August 1977. He then was named honorary chairman of the board.

Mr. Reynolds' business and civic activities are legion. Included among the latter are—former presidency of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce; Director of the Boys' Clubs of America; recipient of its Silver Keystone Award; and former presidency of the Richmond Chamber of Commerce. He was a director in 1977.

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R. G. ROOP, Chairman of the Board
L. D. HAISLEY, President
BILLY F. CROWDER, Vice President
Early concepts of facility planning by Fairfax County's Fire and Rescue authorities have proven most adequately the economics and functional operation of the "DRIVE-THRU-BAY" design for Fire and Rescue Stations. This concept allows two engines (a primary pumper engine and a utility vehicle) to be parked in tandem in one bay and a long aerial ladder truck to be parked parallel to the pumpers in the second bay. A third bay houses ambulances and other rescue vehicles which may include a boat on a trailer or a "cherry picker" rescue truck.

Merrifield Station, Truck and Engine Co., #30 serves an area which is characterized by heavy industrial and commercial development. "FIRST DUE" runs are exceeding 56 per week, a very busy schedule indeed for a brand new plant. Design features include all electric operated overhead doors with automatic timers equipped with warning lights and horns. The facility is ideally sized for three working shifts, including facilities for women firefighters. The plan contains 9,912 square feet, housing three drive-thru apparatus bays. Auxiliary spaces flanking the apparatus garage include two bunk rooms, Squad room, three offices, kitchen with day room, two locker rooms with toilet and shower facilities, work shop, gear storage space and utility rooms. The plant is supplemented with a (Continued on page 55)
"Our biggest problem is energy conservation," stated Chief Billy Spicer at the onset of the project. Since the fire department and OWL Volunteer Rescue Squad are housed under one roof, there is an abundance of vehicles and people which must move smoothly. Bay doors are constantly opening, losing heat or cool air. A simultaneous fire and rescue call can cause a chaotic situation with precious minutes being lost to inefficiency.

To solve these problems and reduce the massive bay areas required (the station is located in a residential community) the architects designed an earth-sheltered, passive solar building with a solar heated hot water system and capacity to convert its oil system to solar heat. Sinking the equipment bays into the ground reduced the height to residential character. Locating the rescue vehicles remotely from the fire vehicles allowed for smooth "people flow," truck exiting, and much less door operation.

The North and South facades were buried into the earth, totally eliminating the most severe heat and cold. The East-West axis is protected by heavy overhangs. Natural forest area was saved wherever possible, and berms were covered with ground cover.

We are very pleased with the feedback from the users and the community. To have our efforts so well received is our biggest gratification. "The firehouse," according to OWL member Jack Gardner, "is a model for fire stations of the future. Although we are not the first to have a station like this, we are unique enough to have had our station written up in several publications."

Department Chief, William (Billy) Spicer, Jr. said the only mistake made was "that we didn't
go completely solar." Spicer said he hopes to convert the station to a totally solar energy system in the future.

Gateway Construction Corporation of Gaithersburg, Maryland was general contractor and handled foundations, carpentry, caulking and gypsum board. The owner handled cabinets.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Campbell Bros., Dumfries, excavating; Southern Produce & Nursery, Alexandria, sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping & landscaping contractor; Newton Asphalt Co., Inc. of Va., Alexandria, paving contractor; Langhorne Construction, concrete contractor; Trowbridge Steel Co., Inc., Sterling, reinforcing; Virginia Concrete Co., Inc., Springfield, concrete supplier; Arch Masonry Co., Alexandria, masonry contractor; L. C. Smith, Inc., Alexandria, and Cherrydale Cement Block Co., Inc. Herndon, masonry suppliers; Perry Steel Sales, Inc., steel supplier; Burkholer & Krieg, Merrifield, steel erection; Standard Building Systems, Point of Rocks, MD, steel joists; and Temple Foundry, Inc., Alexandria, steel grating.

Also Miscellaneous Metals, Inc., Mt. Airy, MD, miscellaneous metal; Arlington Woodworking & Lumber Inc., McLean, millwork; Prospect Industries, Inc., McLean, waterproofing; A.C.I., Inc., acoustical ceiling system; Perma-Clad of Georgia, Richmond, fascia system; Virginia Roofing Corp., Alexandria, built-up roof & sheet metal; Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Washington, DC, roof insulation; Dow, wall & foundation insulation; Suburban Glass, Gaithersburg, MD, glass & glazing contractor; Bilt-Rite Steel Buck Corp., Westbury, NY, metal doors & frames; Fimple Door Corp., Rockville, MD, wood doors; Reynolds Metals Co., Richmond, windows; and Contract Hardware Sales & Service, hardware supplier.

Others were: McClary Tile, Inc., Alexandria, ceramic tile; Marty's Floor Covering Co., Inc., Alexandria, resilient tile & carpet; American Capitol, Crowsville, MD, painting contractor; Pittsburgh Paints, Forestville, MD, paint manufacturer & special wall finish; A-Citywide Cooling & Heating Co., Inc., Annandale, sprinkler/plumbing contractor; Thomas Somerville Co., Washington, DC, plumbing fixture supplier; Bennett-Trane Air Conditioning Co., Clinton, MD, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Interstate Electric Service, Inc., Fairfax, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; and Custom Service, Inc., Manassas, electrical contractor.

And, Klon Row, Inc., toilet partitions; McCarthy Manufacturing Co., Inc., Alexandria, paging system; and Stone-Hoover Contractors, Landover, MD, fuel tanks.
Callahan Residence
Peacock Hill, Ivy
Frank Folsom Smith & Partners, Architects, Inc.—
Architect/Engineer

Project Architect, Dan DeBettencourt • Structural Engineer, Dunbar, Milby & Williams • General Contractor, Shelter Associates, Ltd.
The client, Dr. Callahan, is a professor at the University of Virginia, who approached the architect with a strong interest in use of solar energy in a design for his residence. The program requirements that developed called for a low maintenance, contemporary home incorporating an “envelope” passive solar system. A full greenhouse was employed along the entire south facing facade, with natural air circulation provided around the perimeter of the residence through use of the double-shell or envelope construction. Heat storage is handled by a rock base under the main floor. Active solar panels were used to provide hot water and a wood burning stove act as a back-up.

The two-acre chosen site is located in Peacock Hill, a planned contemporary community just west of Charlottesville. It is a steeply sloping mountainside lot with an excellent southern orientation but with large rock outcroppings and mature trees that demanded careful siting. Overlooking the Ivy Valley the site offered spectacular views of the Blue Ridge and Ragged Mountains. The developer of Peacock Hill, Frank Folsom Smith, was the architect chosen, and a natural architect/client relationship quickly developed.

Dr. Callahan’s living requirements included two bedrooms, a study, kitchen and one large open living and dining area. The greenhouse is used as additional overflow space and to allow the client to pursue an interest in hydroponics. The residence was selected by Southern Living magazine as one of several solar homes to be included in a special issue.

Shelter Associates, Ltd. of Free Union was general contractor and handled sodding, seeding, landscaping, landscaping work, foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, handrails, carpentry, structural wood, millwork, paneling, cabinets, waterproofing, caulking, wood doors, windows, special wall finish and ventilating.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Charlottesville firms unless noted)
Commonwealth Energy Contractors, Inc., active solar panels for hot water; E. H. Hall, excavating; Faulconer Construction Co., Inc., paving contractor; H. T. Ferron Co., concrete supplier; Joseph Knott, roofing; Virginia Insulation Corp., roof/wall/foundation insulation; Glass & Plastics, Inc., glass, glazing contractor & metal doors & frames; Martin Hardware Co., hardware supplier; Frank E. Ware Plastering-Drywall Contractor, gypsum board contractor; Richard A. Oliva & Sons, Inc., glazed structural tile; M & R Carpet Installers, Inc., carpet; Gary Tingley, painting contractor; Brunk Mechanical Corp., plumbing fixture supplier & plumbing contractor; Interstate, lighting fixtures supplier; and Blue Ridge Services, Free Union, electrical contractor.
Gold Hill Village
Buckingham County
M. Jack Rinehart, Jr., AIA—Architect/Engineer

Landscape Architect, M. Jack Rinehart, Jr., AIA • Structural Engineer, Kurt Gloeckner • General Contractor, R. W. Hill & Sons, Inc. • Photography, Huffman Studio.
Gold Hill Village is a rural low cost housing community for the elderly built under the Section 8 Program for rent subsidies. It is to our knowledge the first such rural project in Virginia. The community consists of 20 detached and semi-detached one bedroom living units, a community building, an informal shelter, and a well house. The community is organized around two open spaces which focus on the community building.

The planning of the community is generated from a desire to provide individual privacy while creating a sense of community. Distinctions are made between "private territory" (front yard, entry walk, front porch, and garden) and "community territory" (main walks, open spaces, community building). Each dwelling unit is distinct with a private entrance, yet the forms are incomplete standing alone and require the complementary shed roofs of adjoining units to complete the massing.

Efforts were made to diminish any institutional effects by stretching the masses out as a one-story community, by breaking down the size of parking lots and by providing most essential daily living needs within each unit (cooking, dining, and bathing facilities). Budget precluded the use of wood stoves for each unit, a highly desirable feature in Buckingham County, however, a wood stove is provided in the community building in the event of extended power blackouts which are frequent.

In response to the rural context the community is set back from the adjoining highway. Hard edged landscaping and paving is avoided where possible.

R. W. Hill & Sons, Inc., of Arvonia, was general contractor and handled excavating, sodding, seeding, etc., paving, carpentry, roof/wall/foundation insulation, glazing and gypsum board work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
- New Canton Concrete, New Canton, concrete supplier; Lynchburg Steel & Specialty Co., Monroe, steel supplier & handrails; Automated Structures, Charlottesville, structural wood; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., Richmond, millwork, cabinets & wood doors; E. B. Lightfoot, New Canton, roofing; Charlottesville Glass & Mirror Corp., Charlottesville, windows; Martin Hardware, Charlottesville, hardware supplier; Foster's Carpet Land, Farmville, ceramic tile & carpet; W. E. Kidd, Farmville, painting contractor; D. A. Hines Co., Lynchburg, paint supplier—Martin-Senour/Benjamin Moore paints; Noland Co., Charlottesville, plumbing fixture supplier; Tyson's Plumbing, Columbia, plumbing contractor & septic systems; Weather Conditioners, Inc., Lynchburg, air conditioning contractor; Piedmont Electric, Charlottesville, electrical equipment supplier; N. G. Herndon, Arvonia, electrical contractor; and Falwell Well Corp., Lynchburg, public water system.
Virginia National Bank
Waynesboro
Craig & Daughtry—Architects

Landscape Design, Land Planning & Design, Inc. • Interior Design, American Furniture & Fixture Co., Inc. • Mechanical/Electrical/Structural Engineer, Simpson-Johnson, Inc. • General Contractor, J. S. Mathers, Inc. • Photography, Richard M. Kane.

The old bank building housing Virginia National Bank was in need of replacement. It adjoined the landmark structure occupied for many years by Fishburne Drugstore, a gathering place for townspeople for several generations. The removal of these two historic structures had serious implications for the town and for bank officials alike.
The site involves almost one-half of a city block in the city's downtown core at the corner of Main Street and Wayne Avenue. The new structure had to be constructed in a way that bank business would not be interrupted during construction.

The new building is designed in the traditional style of early Shenandoah Valley architecture. The corner entrance and twin chimneys are found in many of the older homes located in the Valley. The scale of the structure is reduced so that it looks more like a house than a sizable commercial building.

When the original bank structure was finally removed, a brick courtyard was constructed in its place, complete with benches, walls, flower tubs, and landscaping. Two commemorative plaques mark the site of the original buildings.

A simple two-story structure of 17,500 sq. ft. was designed to meet the present and future needs of the bank. Parking is provided both behind and beside the building. Three drive-in teller units have been provided, the corner entrance allows the main access to be located on the courtyard and opposite the Main Street intersection. The exterior is of molded brick laid in flemish bond. A durable metal roof of modern low-maintenance material was used to simulate the many painted metal roofs so prevalent in valley architecture. The sloped roofs hide rooftop air conditioning units.

The first floor provides a lobby, waiting space, officers platform and eight tellers stations. A conference room adjoins the vault along with coupon booths. Other rooms on the first floor include teller's work room, credit files, president's office and toilets.

An elevator serves the second floor which includes trust department, collections, employee lounge, toilets, storage, mechanical room and expansion spaces. A large board room on the second floor is also available for various community meetings.

Interior decor is designed around a large mural depicting a hunting scene which it located on the wall behind the tellers. A wood and glass screen divider separates the lobby area and the platform, providing privacy but not limiting the expansive space. Wood block floor tile and carpet blend with traditional chandeliers to enhance warmth in the lobby area. Walnut desks and other furniture carry this decor on into the platform and waiting area. Wallcovering is used extensively.

The structure is a steel-frame and load-bearing masonry building. A high degree of energy-saving materials have been used to reduce operating costs of this all-electric structure. Multiple zoning of heating and air conditioning was used to provide more uniform temperatures in all spaces. Lighting is fluorescent except in the lobby areas where some incandescent down-lighting is used.

The reconstruction and revitalization of this downtown area has no doubt stimulated much of the incentive by nearby property owners and merchants to do the same.

J. S. Mathers, Inc. of Waynesboro was the general contractor and handled painting, masonry and concrete work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Waynesboro firms were: Myers & Whitesell, Inc., electrical contractors; Herndon Paving Co., paving; Valley Blox, concrete masonry units; Sherwin-Williams Company, paints; and Waynesboro Nurseries, Inc., landscaping.

Staunton area firms were: Augusta Steel Corp., toilet partitions; Knopp Bros., wood trusses; and Fultz Lumber & Building Supply, millwork.

Roanoke-Salem firms were: Dominion Elevator Co., Inc., elevator; Bowie Steel Co., reinforcing steel; Al-Steel Fabricators, Inc., structural and miscellaneous steel; John W. Hancock, Inc., steel joists; Diebold, Inc., bank equipment; Marsteller Corp., traffic-bearing deck; and Old Virginia Brick Co., face brick & pavers.

Richmond firms were: Architectural Hardware, Inc. of Va., hardware; American Furniture and Fixture Co., Inc., bank fixtures & furnishings; and Johnson Controls, Inc., climatic controls.

Others were: Sullivan Mechanical Contractors, Inc., Shenandoah, HVAC & plumbing; Man- son & Utley, Inc., Charlottesville, acoustic ceilings, resilient floor tile, metal & drywall partitions; Don Largent Roofing, Inc., Harrisonburg, Microzinc metal roof, built-up roofing & metal work; and Wallcovering Specialists, wallcovering.
First National Exchange Bank
Main Office, Lexington
Byron R. Dickson—Architect

Project Manager, Jerome D. Henschel • Mechanical Engineer, Lawrence E. Perry & Associates • General Contractor, Days Construction Co., Inc.

The new Lexington main office of the First National Exchange Bank was dedicated on July 11th, 1980, after two years of intense planning and phased construction. Top officials of the Dominion Banksshares Corporation Holding Company along with FNEB top executives attended the ribbon cutting that followed a brief dedication ceremony conducted by Dr. McClung, Chairman of the Lexington Bank Board.

The original bank, known as the Peoples National Bank of Lexington, merged with First National Exchange Bank on March 4, 1965. In addition to the downtown office, a branch facility operates on Route 60 east of town.

On January 2nd, 1979 demolition of a portion of the existing bank and adjacent structures began, making way for the new bank. Banking services were rendered in the old structure while the new building was being constructed.

The site is located at the corner of Main and Nelson Streets, a dominate location in the town's central business district. There exists an approximate twelve foot slope from Main Street to the rear property line, the front or Main Street side coincides with the customer service level, thus allowing pedestrians to enter at sidewalk elevation across a brick plaza. Vehicles enter the site at the rear or basement level and move counter-clockwise to the drive-in facilities on the west side at the main level. Exit is directly to Main Street. A parking area is provided at the basement level and is partially covered by the building overhang.

The new bank facility has a total enclosed area of 13,200 square feet distributed on three levels.

The basement level is 3,600 square feet and contains future expansion space, storage, mechanical and electrical rooms. The Main Street level is the primary customer service area providing 4,800 square feet and is domi-
nated by the open lobby and officers' platform. Seven teller stations are provided and six officer and secretary stations are accommodated on the platform.

Adjacent to the teller stations is the cash room which also houses the Dominion System equipment. Located adjacent to a generous safe deposit vault are coupon booths. Directly behind the officers' platform are a conference room and the Bank President's office.

The second floor contains 4,800 square feet and provides space for the Board Room, bookkeeping operations, record retention vault, employee lounge, toilets and operation offices. A correspondence lift assists document circulation between the three floors.

The foundation structure is reinforced concrete. Above grade vertical support is brick masonry bearing wall with insulated cavity. Steel joist, metal deck and concrete topping slab provide the floor support. Roof construction is similar except the slab is replaced with insulation and built-up roof. The stair construction is of prefabricated steel riser, tread and landings enclosed in a fire rated concrete masonry tower.

The exterior closure is of dark red brick. Dark bronze anodized aluminum door and window wall frames are used at the main level entrances. Wood operable bay windows are placed around the perimeter of the middle and upper levels. All glazing is double pane.

The proper use of insulation and sealants allow energy savings and maintain moisture protection from all weather conditions.

Interior partitions are of two types. Concrete masonry is used for the permanent walls. Metal stud and gypsum wallboard are used for flexibility and economy of relocation at a later time. Most of the interior surfaces are painted while some areas are reserved for decorative vinyl wall coverings. All doors are solid wood eight panel units.

Acoustical lay-in tile ceilings surrounded by traditional wall mouldings and perimeter coffered fascias dominate the ceiling areas. Sound control wall and ceiling insulation is utilized in
The main entrance lobby is paved with oak flooring of transparent finish. The center portion features a thick pile Oriental rug. Floor carpet and vinyl tile are interspersed throughout the remainder of the facility.

The bank is air conditioned. The split system is coupled with an economizer cycle to conserve energy. A central station multiple zone unit is located in the mechanical room, complete with cooling coil, fan, filters, fan motor and drive, drain pan, controls and a refrigerant piping. An air cooled condensing unit is roof mounted.

Heating is accomplished through duct mounted water heating coils fed by a gas hot water boiler located in the mechanical room. Supplementary heat is provided at windows by hot water electric wall mounted baseboard heaters.

The building is separated into eight zones each controlled by a separate thermostat, air is supplied to each zone through ceiling diffusers and returned by way of ceiling grilles, using the ceiling space as a return plenum. Mechanical ventilation will be provided in toilet areas.

The plumbing work consists of plumbing fixtures for two bathrooms, hot and cold domestic water system, and sanitary and storm sewer systems.

Lighting systems throughout the bank are recessed fluorescent except in the lobby where one five-foot diameter chandelier enhances the decor. Outside lighting is mercury vapor recessed into the entrance soffits. Wall mounted lanterns and plaza lighting are of traditional style. All lighting is locally switched. Electrical system is entered underground to the main panel located at the lowest level. Underfloor duct, conduit and boxes are used for electrical, telephone and bank alarm systems.

Customer service features include a vault, housing safe deposit boxes with coupon booths adjacent, night depository, two drive-up window stations and Dominion system walk-up banking unit. A complete surveillance and alarm system is provided.

Much effort has been made both inside and outside to conform with Lexington's historic preservation goals. The landscaped plaza with brick paving and the building style serve to complement the numerous 19th Century eclectic structures which dominate the downtown area.

Days Construction Co., Inc. of Salem was general contractor and handled masonry work, steel erection and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Roanoke firms unless noted)

Valley Steel Corp. Salem, reinforcing; Webster Brick Co., Inc., masonry manufacturer; Rockbridge Block Co., Lexington, masonry manufacturer; Bolling Steel Co., Salem, steel supplier; John W. Hancock Jr., Inc., Salem, steel joists; Roanoke Iron and Bridge Works, Inc., miscellaneous metal/stair; South Roanoke Lumber Co., millwork; and LaPrad roofing & Sheet Metal Co., built-up roof.

Also, Pella Window and Door Co., Greensboro, NC, windows; Romaine Glass Co., Waynesboro, storefront; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., hardware supplier & specialties; Acoustical Services, Inc., Salem, gypsum board contractor; Hess & Hurt, Inc., painting contractor; Dominion Elevator Co., Inc., Salem, elevators/correspondence lift; G. J. Hopkins, Inc., plumbing/ventilating/air conditioning contractor & electrical equipment supplier; American Furniture & Fixture Co., Richmond, bank fixtures; and Diebold, Inc., bank equipment.
The Women's Bank, West, Parham Road and Mayland Drive in Henrico County, is a one-story branch bank facility owned by Women's Bank, 1007 East Main Street, Richmond, Va. The building has approximately 2300 square feet.

The Women's Bank board and building committee members were concerned about the new branch's image and cost. This was the first branch for any of the several Women's Banks in the nation and this was a young bank with limited assets.

Half of the building committee members wanted a warm residential, scaled Colonial building similar to an adjacent savings and loan branch. The others wanted a very open and contemporary feeling for their new branch.

Like the building program, the site had not yet been determined. Of the two sites, both at the same intersection, one seemed to work best with the valid criteria from both the Colonial and contemporary advocates. The selected site was slightly lower than the roads which bordered it on three sides, with Parham Road being an outer loop road for suburban Henrico County. The site was sparsely wooded, but bad soil and low topography required extensive fill and the loss of more trees than would have been preferred.

This site demanded a building which could be viewed from all sides. The site had only one structure close enough to affect its design, a one and a half story savings and loan of Colonial design. Diagonally behind the site was a residential subdivision and further away a large three-story precast concrete office building. Diagonally across the intersection, also some distance away, was a reflective glass office building.

The architect attempted to design a formal, residential scaled building and to save as many trees as possible to respect the suburban character of the neighborhood. We chose to employ many elements, reminiscent of traditional Virginia architecture in the Bank's form and massing, such as the geometry of the openings and the exterior clapboard siding.

The major space under the hipped cedar shake roof is a formal, double height, octagonal banking hall with a central skylight. Tall arched glass openings at each end fall on the main axis through the building. One end the glass opening is the physical entrance and on the other its visual entrance where passers-by are invited to look from the well traveled intersection into the building.

The arched openings are also reminiscent of the arched opening of the bank's main office and of the triumphal arch facades of many of Richmond's older bank buildings.

Four one-story wings, each housing separate banking functions spin off the main room in a pinwheel fashion. The geometry of their arched
openings echo at a smaller scale those of the banking hall.

An attempted goal was to produce a structure which was somewhat transparent, inviting the passer-by to look inside and, on the exterior, challenging him to rectify the contradiction between apparent order and obvious complexity.

Old Virginia Builders, Inc. of Midlothian was general contractor and handled foundations, steel erection, carpentry, foundation insulation and glazing.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

Also, Tri City Insulation, wall insulation; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; John DeGaetani, Inc., gypsum board contractor; Capital Floors & Decorating, Inc., resilient tile; Janet Kane Interiors, Inc., carpet & wall covering; LeFebure Corp., Div. of Walter Kidde & Co., Inc., specialties; Va. Paint Co., paint supplier (Cabot's Stain); Ferguson Enterprises, Inc., plumbing fixture supplier; The Miles Co., Mechanicsville, plumbing contractor; Howell's Heating & Air Conditioning, Ashland, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and Electrical Service Co., electrical contractor.

to tell the Virginia Story DECEMBER 1980
Leesburg Log House
Leesburg
KDA, Inc.—Architect

Mechanical Engineer, Hurst Associates • Electrical Engineer, Peter Barma • Historical Consultant, John G. Lewis • General Contractor, R. H. Russell • Photography, Wayne L. Good, KDA
Colonel Nicholas Minor, who was the original developer of Leesburg, Virginia, was very particular about what, when and how buildings were erected on his subdivided lots. After he sold this lot (#16) to Mahlon Janney and Janney failed to erect a building on time, Minor, on September 15, 1763, then sold the lot to Stephen Donaldson, a silversmith. The 20' x 16' building with the 10-foot pitch is the only original log house remaining in Leesburg and has gone through many uses over the years, the latest of which (before being rescued) was as part of a dry-cleaning plant. Restoration efforts were begun in 1974 when the original log shell was stripped, re-chinked, re-roofed and a new fireplace was constructed, based on the remains of a central fireplace foundation found during these efforts.

It wasn't until late 1978 that KDA was asked to coordinate efforts to renovate the existing log structure for the purpose of housing a demonstrating eighteenth-century craft along with retail sales of period items and also facilities for a live-in artisan. To be included were, complete mechanical system (heating, cooling), toilet facilities and lighting for almost any use within this broad category.

With the exception of mechanical systems, the basic design approach was simply—how would the original builder/owner expand the house if he were doing it—which turned the
design task primarily to one of historic materials and methods research.

Physical space requirements made it necessary to arrange the stair up to the loft level to be outside of the main space itself in the form of a shed addition and connected to a new porch on the rear of the log house. (Not an original part of the house but a common occurrence on local log house construction). The existing ground floor was then designed to house the craft demonstration and retail sales display while the loft level was designed as a small efficiency apartment for the live-in craftsman. (See Plans). Generally, all materials and finishes throughout were applied using authentic methods and techniques common to the period during which the log house was originally constructed.

Located within the Historic District in downtown Leesburg, the Leesburg Log House is in an urban environment and shares a city block with the Leesburg Town Hall and the Loudoun Museum.

R. H. Russell of Leesburg was general contractor and handled foundations, masonry work, stonework supply and labor, handrails, carpentry, millwork, roof and wall insulation, wood doors and gypsum board. The Town of Leesburg handled landscaping.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Leesburg firms unless noted)

Crider & Shockey, Winchester, concrete supplier; J. T. Hirst & Co., Inc., mortar & miscellaneous metal; Carl Collis, caulking, painting contractor & paint supplier; Ball & Ball, hardware supplier; Weller Tile & Mosaics, Inc., Ashburn, ceramic tile; George Rollinson’s Woodwork, special flooring; McCann Plumbing & Heating, Inc., plumbing contractor; C. J. Payne Heating & Cooling, Inc., heating/air conditioning contractor; and Whitney Jackson, electrical contractor.
First Baptist Church
South Boston
C. W. Huff Jr.—J. Carl Morris and Associates, Inc.—Architect/Engineer

The new sanctuary for the First Baptist Church in South Boston, was started in March of 1979, finished and dedicated February 10, 1980.

The design for the building grew out of a desire to fit it into the community in which the church plays a prominent part. Its Colonial design fitted the area's Colonial heritage, the Williamsburg influence is seen as well as some of the classic Greek architectural forms such as the Doric columns of the front portico.

Traditionally, church buildings are designed with a vertical thrust symbolizing their commitment to God. The cupola, which tops this building, was chosen as an appropriate way to focus the structure upward. The octagonal shape of the building is the Jeffersonian approach with its earlier form being the Parthenon in Rome. This shape allows the congregation to be gathered around the pulpit allowing a close fellowship. The seating for approximately 515 is provided for by cushioned walnut pews.

(Continued on page 56)
The Jewell Ridge Coal Company’s Corporate Headquarters Building is located adjacent to State Route 621, which services Jewell Valley in Tazewell County. The 14,000 square foot, two-level facility was completed in November of 1979.

The building site is located on the crest of a long, high, and rather steeply-sided ridge, near the company’s extensive mining operations. The ridge-top site provides unobstructed and breath-taking vistas of the Southwest Virginia mountains that surround Jewell Valley. The building is oriented on the site, as is the entry sequence by car, to take full advantage of its rather unique location.

The building program required the construction of office area for the administrative and executive branch of the company. Space was provided for over twenty offices. Support functions include computer data equipment, vaults, drafting area with print room, and a large employees’ lounge. The building is also completely accessible to the handicapped.

Due to the client’s desire to move from their former office building to their new headquarters as quickly as possible, the project was laid out on a fast-track, phase construction basis. The construction phases consisted of site work and general grading, concrete foundation work, structural steel system, precast concrete panel system, general work package, and plumbing, HVAC, and electrical systems. This approach limited construction delays and expedited the building’s completion.

The design for the Jewell Ridge Coal Company’s Corporate Headquarters Building was developed from a five-foot grid module. The grid module allowed the use of manufacturers’ standard building components including an integrated ceiling system, demountable partitions, exterior wall panels, and structural system. The use of these standard components reduced the need for custom detailing and fabrication, which
further cut construction time. The modular system was also utilized as an ordering device with an end result being a well proportioned and appropriately scaled solution.

The building envelope and concrete floor slabs are suspended upon a structural steel framework of beams, columns, and bar joists. The exterior envelope consists of insulated metal, and precast, textured concrete panels around the upper and lower levels, respectively. The concrete panels are recessed to create a building form with a firm and massive base, broken away from the lighter upper level, allowing it to hover above. The building form symbolizes the stability, integrity, and professionalism of the Jewell Ridge Coal Company.

Beavers & Cecil Contractors, Inc. of Tazewell was general contractor and handled excavating, sodding, seeding, etc., foundations, masonry work, steel erection and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Phoenix Concrete Products, Inc., Roanoke, prestressed concrete; General Shale Corp., Richlands, masonry supplier; Fritz Str. Steel Co., Valley Head, AL, steel supplier; Vulcraft, Florence, SC, steel joists; Engineering Sales, Bristol, TN, steel roof deck, miscellaneous metal, handrails & specialties; Nolen Products, Inc., Knoxville, TN, millwork, paneling, cabinets & wood doors; Tremco, Cleveland, OH, caulking; and Leonard Smith Sheet Metal & Roofing, Inc., Salem, built-up roof.

Hungry Mother State Park is located in the forest covering Southwest Virginia's Blue Ridge Mountains. The park, off State Route 16, 5 miles north of Marion, provides for a variety of leisure and recreational activities. Park facilities include a restaurant, campgrounds, picnic shelters, riding trails, a boat dock and lake complete with a beach. Some of the activities undertaken there are picnicking, hiking, horseback riding, camping, fishing, boating and, of course, swimming.

The park’s existing bathhouse, which was located between the main entrance and picnic area, and was also immediately adjacent to the beach, had over the many years since its construction become functionally outdated. Also, the wood frame building was deteriorated from weathering and normal wear. The Park Service concluded it was necessary to remove and replace the old building.

The new bathhouse facility, which included a concession/snack bar, was completed in the spring of 1980, in time to serve the park for its busy summer season. It was constructed in the same location as the removed building. The old foundations were excavated and the existing utilities tied into the new facility.

The program for the project consisted of providing bathhouse facilities for men and women, and a concession area. The bathhouses have dressing areas, changing booths, showers, lockers, toilets, and lifeguard equipment storage. The concession/snack bar provides for food preparation, storage, and serving. Also, a locker-key pickup window is included within, as is a first aid station and employees’ toilet.

As in most architectural projects, there were several key design considerations prompted by the site and the program. One of the most important considerations was to design the facility to be compatible with the existing natural environment. Earth-colored split-ribbed concrete masonry in combination with wood siding, windows, and trim make up the exterior of the building. The choice of these materials reflects the desire to minimize the facility’s intrusion into this wooded area.

Consideration of the existing built environment resulted in the final building form. To reduce the scale of the facility, the program was divided into its three major elements: The women's bathhouse (1400 sq. ft.), the men's bathhouse (1400 sq. ft.), and the concession/snack bar (1200 sq. ft.). Since the facility is a direct link between the beach and the rest of the park, concrete walks and low masonry walls were utilized to strengthen this connection. The building structure itself, consists of prefabricated exposed wood trusses and load-bearing masonry walls.

Due to today’s cost of energy, it was also decided to make the facility as energy efficient as possible. Natural lighting and ventilation were primary concerns (the facility is closed during the winter months). Clerestory awning windows and skylights have proved more than sufficient to light the bathhouse. Also, these clerestory awning windows in conjunction with wood, wall louvers negated the need for mechanical ventilation. The concession/snack bar
employs large expanses of operable, screened windows for natural lighting and ventilation.

The interior materials selection was dictated by the need for durable construction and ease of cleaning in this high-use facility. Epoxy painted, smooth-faced concrete masonry, metal lockers, and non-slip, hardened concrete floors were chosen. Also, impact and scratch resistant, tinted acrylic glazing was installed to further prolong the service life of the bathhouse/concession facility.

Finally, the facility had to provide for maximum control with a minimum of park personnel. It so far has met that challenge. The interior layout utilizes clear, direct circulation routes as its base. A strongly controlled entry and exit system, also keeps pedestrian traffic moving efficiently with a minimum of conflicts.

Lincoln Builders Supply Co., Inc. of Marion was general contractor and handled excavating, sodding, seeding, etc., foundations, concrete work, masonry work, carpentry, cabinets, caulking, roofing and gypsum board.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Leo's Exterminating Co., Bristol, TN, soil treatment; Pendleton Construction Corp., Marion; concrete supplier; Lightweight Block Co., Inc, Roanoke, masonry supplier; Truswal Systems, Miami, FL, structural wood; Engineering Sales Corp., Blountville, TN, metal doors & frames & lockers; Trimble Co., Inc., Johnson City, TN, windows & hardware supplier; Joe Rainero Tile Co., Inc., Bristol, special flooring; S & S Painting Contractor, Marion, painting contractor; Lee's Lines LTD, Roanoke, specialties; Fire & Safety Control Companies, Salem, fire protection; Noland Co., Roanoke, plumbing fixture/lighting fixtures supplier; Brinkley Plumbing, Heating & Electrical Contractor, Wytheville, plumbing/heating/ventilating/electrical contractor; and Gray Bar Electric Co., Inc., Roanoke, electrical equipment supplier.

to tell the Virginia Story
Difference in ability makes no difference in human worth. Every student deserves the opportunity to develop the skills, knowledge, and attitudes which increase independent functioning to the highest level of potential. The intent is to equip the students with those abilities which will enable them to become happy and useful members of society.

The program for multiple handicapped and moderately retarded students, age 5-21 is part of a continuum of services offered by the Special Education Division of Fairfax County Public Schools. The program is designed to serve students who function from the moderately through the profoundly retarded range of intellectual development. In addition to the primary disability of retardation, many students have overlapping educationally significant handicaps, such as sensory deficits or behavior disorders.

Because of the severity and multiplicity of the handicaps present in the moderately retarded and multiple-handicapped population, the curriculum is based on specific needs which provides for sequential training in self-care, functional academics, social adjustment, and occupational and vocational skills. A low student/staff ratio allows for individualized programming to meet the needs of each student. Therapists and specialists are engaged in ongoing assessment of all students, and demonstrate adaptive equipment and remediation techniques when requested. Organizationally, the program is self-contained during the early years, moving through team teaching, modular scheduling, and departmentalized vocational training.

The South County Center for the Multiple Handicapped/Moderately Retarded is designed to accommodate this curriculum and provide the special characteristics of a building for moderately retarded and multiple-handicapped students, insuring an environment which will encourage the maximum development of each student socially, emotionally, physically, and academically.
diesel-fired emergency generator. A hose drying tower is adjacent to the rear of the apparatus bay.

Included in the program was a requirement for a small office suite for the Providence District Supervisor. The station being located on a corner property offered a natural opportunity to develop a side and main entrance for public access to the Supervisor’s Office.

E. H. Glover, Inc. of Bailey’s Crossroads was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Also, Fairfax Glass Co., Falls Church, glass, storefront & aluminum windows; Dodd Brothers, Inc., Falls Church, bath, plaster & drywall; McClary Tile, Inc., Alexandria, ceramic & quarry tile; Acoustical Ceilings, Inc., Merrifield, acoustical; Fairfax Tile & Linoleum Co., Inc., Alexandria, resilient tile; and Globe Products Corp., Baltimore, MD, veneer blinds.

Correction
In the October issue coverage of Weidmuller Terminations, Inc., on page 49, there was an error in the boldface credits. The sole General Contractor was Heindl-Evans, Inc. and Site Preparations were the work of J. H. Martin & Sons, Contractors, Inc.

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Charlottesville, Va.
First Baptist Church (From page 49)

The sanctuary may be entered either through the portico on Main Street into a vestibule or by way of the porte cochere on the side of the building which leads into a larger vestibule which acts as a connection to the existing educational facility. Both entries are spacious with slate floors, and the handicapped can enter with no steps to hamper them.

Upon entering the sanctuary, one immediately sees the high vaulted ceiling which creates a feeling of openness and spaciousness, conducive to worship. The ceiling is crowned by the large, open cupola which to the top of the cross is 72 feet above the ground. As you look about, the three large stained glass windows, from the existing sanctuary, blend beautifully. The pulpit is nearly in the center of the building, symbolizing the central role of the Scripture and the spoken word of preaching. This area is open to the congregation, by design, as four steps completely surround the pulpit, stressing the free access.

Music, an important aspect of Christian worship, is provided by a pipe organ which was completely re-worked for the new building. The Communion Table is located in front of the pulpit with the Baptistry directly behind and above this area. The entire interior has been accomplished with one central motive: to make possible a place for gathered worship which speaks with dignity.

The building is a steel structure with exterior architectural millwork, paneling & cabinets; Richmond Plymouth & Heating Corp., South Boston, was general contractor and handled foundations, carpentry and structural wood.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Also, Climate Control, Inc., South Boston, sheet metal & plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Old Dominion Stained Glass Co., Inc., Richmond, stained glass; Pleasants Hardware, Richmond, hardware supplier; Louis Brown Plastering Co., Lynchburg, plaster contractor—stucco; Conner Drywall, South Boston, gypsum board contractor; Hite Tile Co., Collinsville, special flooring—slate & acoustical treatment; Hamilton’s Floor Fashions & Tile, Lambertson, masonry supplier; J. E. Burton Construction Co., Inc., South Boston, electrical contractor; Hajoca Corp., Roanoke, Fiberglas Baptistry; A R Nelson, cubical curtain; Thomas & Pulliam, sound system; and Elliott Electric Service, Inc., South Boston, electrical contractor (GE lighting fixtures & electrical equipment).

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FOR THE RECORD

Cathy B. Allgeier Appointed Principal Of Interspace Incorporated/Washington

Barbara F. Graf, Executive Vice President of Interspace Incorporated, national interior design and space planning firm, is pleased to announce the appointment of Cathy B. Allgeier as Principal of the Washington Design division.

Ms. Allgeier brings 18 years of experience as a design professional and educator to the firm. A graduate of Pratt Institute with a Bachelor's degree in interior design, she obtained her Master's degree in 1971. After involvement with two architectural firms in Pennsylvania, Ms. Allgeier joined Associated Consulting Engineers in Beirut, Lebanon. Upon returning to the United States, she became Interior Design Coordinator at the Colorado State University's Art Department and practiced as a design consultant to professional firms in Denver. In 1974, she was retained to establish the Interior Design program at the University of Texas—Arlington's School of Architecture and Environmental Design. (This program received FIDER accreditation in 1978.) Most recently, Ms. Allgeier was Corporate Director of Interior Design for Benham-Blair and Affiliates, Inc. of Oklahoma City. Her professional work has appeared in such national publications as Interiors, The Designer, Designer's West, and Technodomica magazines.

As Principal of Interspace/Washington, Ms. Allgeier assists with the overall management of the design division. Her responsibilities entail project management, coordination and review, marketing presentations, managing project scheduling and supervising the day-to-day production and operations of the division.

An educator member of ASID and IBD, she is also a member of IDEC, and a professional affiliate of the American Institute of Architects. A past jury panel member, Ms. Allgeier has also been guest speaker for the American Management Association in Fort Worth, Texas.

Cathy B. Allgeier

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT NEWS

S.P. Kinney Dedicates Colonial Heights Facility

S.P. Kinney Engineers, Inc. of Carnegie, Pennsylvania has expanded their operations with new manufacturing facilities at Colonial Heights, Chesterfield County, Virginia, and celebrated their first shipment with a dedication ceremony on Friday, November 21st.

Kinney is the world’s oldest and largest manufacturer of motorized automatic self-cleaning strainers. This equipment is used to remove debris from river, lake and sea water in industrial plants. They have many installations in this area e.g. Vepco, Continental Can, Allied Chemical and dupont. Kinney also manufactures large valves, burners and allied equipment for use in the steel and blast furnace industry.

Kinney Engineers' was founded in 1941 by S.P. Kinney. Rol F. Kinney is the President and Board Chairman.

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to tell the Virginia Story

DECEMBER 1980
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