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ON OUR COVER is a view of the Brandermill Residence, designed by Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc. and featured on page 48 of this issue. (Cover Photography by Huffman Studio)
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VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
Energy Retrofitting

Reality often descends with a heavy thud. Regarding our consumption of energy, this could not be truer for many of us. Life styles and priorities based on unlimited supplies of energy are now undergoing drastic, and often painful, revisions because of the energy realities of today. As our current habits undergo change, so must our plans for the future.

With our current awareness of energy scarcity it is easy for us to design and build new structures which will make good use of tomorrow’s fuel reserves. Building designs currently under consideration offer many innovative, inexpensive and functional ways to conserve energy. But what of existing buildings? How efficient are the structures built prior to the energy shortages of the 1970s? Obviously, the answer is that most older buildings are considered to be wasteful by current standards. Their heating, ventilating, and air conditioning systems are inefficient—inefficient because low “first-cost” was the top priority since energy for mechanical systems was plentiful and taken for granted.

But now a new set of priorities has taken over. Energy costs have risen in increments disproportionate with the rest of the economy. We are running out of space in which to build new structures, so attention is turning to the restoration of old buildings. Owning and operating costs have replaced building expenses as priority considerations. And by these new standards, many existing buildings are becoming effectively obsolete. We simply cannot afford to continue operating them at their present rates of consumption.

As is often the case when economics becomes the determining factor, a lot of thought has been given to the most efficient way to redress our past mistakes, and a lot of creativity has been called into play. One of the results is a theory of budgeting energy retrofitting projects which applies an overall, “life-cycle” cost approach to produce the optimum solution.

In the simplest terms, this approach balances initial investment costs with potential savings over the expected life cycle of a project. In other words, rather than just aiming at the lowest initial cost, which may incur additional expenses later on, this approach may reveal that spending a bit more in the beginning might avoid costly repairs or replacement or retrofitting in the future. For example, one formula for estimating the life-cycle costs of a building’s mechanical system computes the annual cost of maintenance, utilities, interest, principal, replacement cost, and property taxes (over the life of the project) and divides that total by the mortgage life. The result is an annual average owning and operating cost. One interesting factor to keep in mind is that the optimum solution may not always call for the lowest energy consumption or cost. The true “bottom line” may well be the annual average owning and operating cost. With certain minimum standards that must be maintained, lowest may not always be best.

In HVAC systems, for instance, a building’s efficiency can be improved by using a more sophisticated system—even if it is initially more expensive—if the annual energy savings accrued by the system compensate for the extra purchase and installation cost over the expected life of the system. Ultimately, such an approach is speculative, of course, since many variables and guesses are used in the computation. The main goal is cost-efficiency, with a slightly broader definition of cost than was previously applied. But another, very relevant, goal for today’s and tomorrow’s builders is the establishment of energy efficiency goals for individual buildings. Using a long-term, goal-oriented approach to this problem, rather than a short-sighted, prescriptive approach offers the greatest potential for creative application of new technologies.

This idea of life-cycle cost analysis is gaining momentum across the country, in part due to a boost from the federal government. To set a useful example for the private sector, the Department of Energy has proposed requiring the use of life-cycle cost analysis in new or retrofitting projects in federal buildings. In new buildings, this approach would be applied early in the design and planning to determine which energy-saving investment to use. In existing buildings, retrofitting projects would be ranked by their cost-saving potential.

The new approach is also being used to determine the “payback time” for solar demonstration projects when compared with conventional, non-solar alternative systems. And in some regions of the country, regulations are being drafted which will adapt this process to specific geographic and climatic peculiarities for building codes.

The life-cycle approach to cost analysis merits wider consideration and application to new projects. Particularly in the field of energy retrofitting, it can cushion some of the shock associated with future costs, since neither fuels nor materials are likely to get any cheaper. Your architect can be of help in explaining the process and determining how it can be helpful to you and your energy future.
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Richmond Firm Extends Ownership

The Principals of Torrence, Dreelin, Farthing & Buford, Inc., a Richmond, architect/engineer firm, have extended ownership of the firm to include Lanny N. Mahone, AIA and Gary D. Senechal, PE.

—MAHONE is the assistant Head of TDF&B’s Architectural Department. He joined the firm in 1965, left in 1970, and rejoined the firm in 1973. He was appointed Chief Draftsman in 1978 and Assistant Department Head in 1980. Mahone became a registered architect in 1979. He and his wife Dorothy have two children, Jeffrey and Keith.

—SENECHAL is the firm’s Chief Energy Engineer. He is a 1968 graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (BS-Aerospace Engineering), where he also received his MS in Engineering Mechanics in 1972. Prior to joining TDF&B in 1978 as a mechanical engineer, he was with the U.S. Naval Ordnance Laboratory in Silver Spring, Maryland. He and his wife Susan have two children, Jesse and Anna.

GNA Promotions Are Announced

Glave Newnan Anderson Architects (GNA) has named Richard L. Ford, Jr. and Willard M. Scribner partners in the firm. Additionally, William O. Hubbard, William H. Lipscomb, III Woodrow D. Palmore, and Robert P. Winthrop have been promoted to associates.

—FORD, a Richmond native, received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Virginia and joined the firm in 1968 as a designer and project manager. He was named an associate in 1972. Besides his work with GNA, Ford has taught classes on house renovation at Virginia Commonwealth University and is co-editor of the architectural segments of the Virginia Record Magazine.

—SCRIBNER, prior to joining GNA in 1971, was associated with Stainback and Scribner Architects in Charlottesville, his hometown. A graduate of the University of Virginia where he received a Bachelor of Architecture degree, Scribner is a member of the Richmond Jaycees and the Richmond Memorial Hospital Advisory Committee. He serves also as a board member of the Ginter Residents Association and the North Richmond Recreation Association.

—HUBBARD, a native of Norfolk, joined the firm in 1976 following his graduation from Massachusetts Institute of Technology where he earned a Master of Architecture in Advanced Studies. Previously, he worked with architectural firms in Philadelphia and as a VISTA volunteer in rural upstate New York designing and supervising construction of self-help houses for migrant farm workers. Hubbard, a graduate of the University of Virginia, is the author of Complexity and Conviction: Steps Toward an Architecture of Convention which was published last year by the M.I.T. Press and described in the New York Times Book Review section as “the first serious critique of post-modern architecture.”

—LIPSCOMB, a Richmond native, joined GNA in 1977 as a staff architect. Previously, he had worked with Richmond architectural firms, Hardwicke Associates and Macllroy and Parris. While at GNA, Lipscomb has been involved primarily with project management and specification development. Last year, he won first place in the Institutional Specification Competition for his work on the St. Catherine’s Fine Arts Building. Lipscomb received a Bachelor of Architecture degree from the University of Virginia.
and a Master of Business Administration degree from Virginia Commonwealth University.

-PALMORE joined GNA in 1972 as a project manager and in 1976 became the firm's director of Construction Contract Administration Services. A native Richmonder, he has earned a certificate in Solar Energy Design from the University of Pennsylvania and certificates in Construction Management, Quality Control and Construction Contract Administration and Management, all from the University of Wisconsin. Additionally, Palmore served three terms as a member of the Conservation Committee of the James River Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.

-WINTHROP, a native of New York State, joined the firm in 1971 following his graduation from the University of Virginia School of Architecture. An architectural historian, Winthrop has worked on such projects for GNA as the restoration of the Monumental Church, the expansion of the White House of the Confederacy, and architectural surveys of Oregon Hill, Jackson Ward, downtown Richmond, and downtown Greensboro, N.C. His book, Cast and Wrought: The Architectural Metalwork of Richmond, was published last year by the Valentine Museum. He has been leading tours of historic Richmond neighborhoods and districts for more than five years and teaches courses in home renovation and Richmond architectural history at Virginia Commonwealth University. Also, he is a commentator on architecture for radio station WRFK.

The AIA Endorses Goal of Reagan's Economic Recovery Plans

In response to President Ronald Reagan's economic recovery proposals for the nation, the Board of Directors of The American Institute of Architects have endorsed a policy statement supporting the overall goals of the Administration to bring federal spending under control, reduce the tax burden and streamline the regulatory process.

Recognizing its commitment to sound public policy, the AIA will examine carefully all proposals and, where appropriate, offer constructive funding alternatives to budget cuts. In particular, the 37,000-member national professional society will address such significant policy concerns as energy, housing, arts and humanities and historic preservation.

In a letter to President Reagan, AIA President R. Randall Vosbeck, FAIA, expressed the Board's endorsement, on March 10, of the President's concept and plan, but noted that in a number of cases the Administration's proposals are in direct conflict with existing AIA Policy.

The policy statement:

"The American Institute of Architects..."
NEW MEMBERS

JOHN COBB, AIA
With Lyon Associates, Inc.
Attended Georgia Tech
Northern Virginia Chapter

J. WALTER ROTH, AIA
Director, Historic Preservation of Public
Building Service, General Services
Administration
University of Pennsylvania, B. Architecture
M.I.T., M. Architecture
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MANU SHEIKREZA, Associate
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JUNE 1981
Michael P. Bryant has been named winner of the second annual Virginia Society Prize competition, sponsored by the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects. Announcement was made March 21 by John A. Marfleet, President of the Virginia Society, at a meeting of the Mid-Atlantic Region of the AIA in Baltimore.

Bryant, a native of Bradenton, Florida, is a 1978 graduate of the University of Florida and is currently enrolled in the Masters program at VPI & SU's College of Architecture.

Over 120 undergraduate and graduate students entered the $1,000 prize competition, which entails a "weekend sketch problem" released and collected simultaneously at each of the three architecture schools in Virginia, VPI & SU, the University of Virginia, and Hampton Institute. This year the problem was to design a prototype branch banking facility.

The first such competition, in 1980, involved design of a rebuilt Volkswagen showroom and garnered only 37 entries. A VPI & SU student was the winner that year also.

Selection of the winner was by a jury of six architects, one from each of the faculties of the three schools and three in private practice. Identity of the entrants was concealed until judging was completed.

In addition to the winner of the $1,000 Prize, the jury singled out four near-winners for Merit Awards. They were: Jeffrey G. Hampton, Andrew R. Lewis, William J. Rutkowski, and Terry J. Weisenfeld, all undergraduates at VPI & SU.

Seventeen additional competitors submitted entries deemed worthy of commendation: Theodore M. Dixon (Hampton-Undergraduate); Florian Musso (U. Va.-Graduate); Claire M. Strasser (U. Va.-Undergraduate); Cary Dunn (VPI-Graduate); and James F. Baumann, Gary Black, Debra Brown, Blair E. Bostick, William Cromar, Martin Eies, Alistair S. Gellatly, Barrett Kennedy, Mark Kohler, Jimm Merriman, Charles Moore, Thomas Stodghill, and Kendall P. Wilson, all VPI & SU undergraduates.

MICHAEL P. BRYANT, architecture student at VPI & SU, is winner of $1,000 Virginia Society Prize architectural design competition. He is shown above with two views of his prize-winning design.
MERIT AWARDS

TERRY J. WEISENFELD
VPI & SU-Undergraduate

ANDREW R. LEWIS
VPI & SU-Undergraduate

JEFFREY G. HAMPTON
VPI & SU-Undergraduate

WILLIAM J. RUTKOWSKI
VPI & SU-Undergraduate

to tell the Virginia Story

JUNE 1981
A FEW WORDS ABOUT TIME.

A day to come seems longer than a year that's gone.
— Scottish Proverb

Time is but a stream I go fishing in.
— H. D. Thoreau

To everything there is a season, and a time for every purpose under heaven.
— Ecclesiastes 3:1 200 B.C.

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"The Virginia Society Prize" (a check for $1,000.00) is presented to VPI & SU student Michael Bryant (third from the left) by Eason Cross, AIA. (left) Chairman of the Society's Design Awards Committee. Society President John Marfleet, AIA (right) was on hand to help congratulate the recipients. Also shown (l. to r.) are William J. Rutkowski, Jeffrey G. Hampton and Andrew R. Lewis, all from VPI & SU, who received Merit Awards for their entries in the annual competition. (Merit Award winner Terry J. Weisenfeld was not present for the photograph)

Scenes From the Middle Atlantic Region, AIA Meeting in Baltimore, Maryland March 19-21, 1981

Virginia Society AIA Caucus meets in the lobby of Baltimore's Convention Center prior to the MAA/AIA Regional Council meeting. Society President John Marfleet, AIA (seated center) presides as Second Vice President Rev Michael, AIA (standing) takes note of the proceedings.

Downtown Baltimore and the Inner Harbor as seen from Federal Hill. I.M. Pei's 33-story World Trade Center is seen on the right and the exciting Harbor Place Pavilions by Benjamin Thompson and Associates extend along the waterfront to the left.
Architecture Explorer Post #1108 Takes a ‘Look into the World of Architecture’

Architecture Explorer Post #1108, sponsored by the Northern Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, visited the Falls Church architectural firm of Barkley Pierce O’Malley recently. In the photo above, Post Advisor Robert W. Kuletz, Associate AIA (standing at right), leads a group of Fairfax County students through the various functions of the architectural office. The students are, from left to right: (standing) Mike Baushke and Danny Ensinger and (seated), Paul Walhout, Athar Pirzada, Paul Harney and Matt Wavering. Organized under the auspices of the Explorer Division, National Capital Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America, the program aims to offer high school age youth an opportunity to look into the world of architecture and to participate in worthwhile activities, resulting in good character, citizenship and fitness. The Explorer program which began at the start of the school year, concludes with a presentation ceremony at the June meeting of the Northern Virginia Chapter, AIA.

Throughout the United States, more than 2,000 members of 78 architecture explorer posts are involved in a variety of hands-on learning experiences (rather than lectures) and service projects to instill interest in architectural careers.

AIA Executive Vice President David O. Meeker, Jr., FAIA, said “it is our sincere hope that young men and women between the ages of 14 and 20 might consider the many challenges and opportunities available through a career in architecture. We believe the explorer’s program to be a very worthwhile endeavor.”

Recent Promotions in Roanoke Firm

Hayes, Seay, Mattern and Mattern, Roanoke based architectural, engineering and planning firm, has elected two additional partners and promoted seven additional engineers and architects. The new partners are T. Howard Noel and Cecil G. Doyle. Other promotions are Robert L. Haenel to Associate Partner; James L. Chapman, Timothy L. Jamieson and Glen W. Pickelsimer to Senior Associate; and Stephen P. Clinton, Allan B. Gonyo and John H. Parrott to the position of Associate.

—HOWARD NOEL, a Farmville native, is a graduate of the University of Virginia in Civil Engineering and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE). He joined the firm in 1967 and held several positions prior to his becoming head of the Transportation Division.

—CECIL DOYLE, a Christiansburg native, is a Mechanical Engineering graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, a registered professional engineer, and a member of the American Society of Heating, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE). He joined the firm in 1970 and served asLead Mechanical Engineer before being named Assistant Department Head of the Mechanical Department and Associate in 1979.

—ROBERT L. HAENEL joined Hayes Seay, Mattern and Mattern as a Project Manager in 1978. He graduated from Pennsylvania State University with a B.S. and M.S. in Civil Engineering; is a registered professional engineer; and a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE), and the National Council of Engineering Examiners (NCEE). Before joining the firm, Haenel was project manager and principal with major architectural-engineering firms in Denver, Colorado, and New York, New York.

Books Published

By Richmond Architects

Richmond Architects William Hubbard and Robert P. Winthrop each have published books recently on architectural design and history. Hubbard’s book, Complicity and Conviction: Steps toward an Architecture of Convention develops a broad, encompassing theory of architectural design which relates modern building design approaches to traditional architectural standards. Winthrop’s Cast and Wrought—the Architectural Metalwork of Richmond, Virginia focuses more narrowly on Richmond’s spectacular ironwork. Both architects are associates with Glave Newman Anderson, a firm which has focused much of its attention on renovation and preservation of older buildings and districts.

In Complicity and Conviction, Hubbard argues that architecture, to be effective, must take advantage of the full range of architectural experience, including associations and expectations engendered by older buildings. He questions the modern tendency to strip architecture of its historic associations. As an example, Hubbard discusses the architecture of Thomas Jefferson’s University of Virginia campus. He points out its relationship to earlier architectural monuments, and then discusses its potential for inspiring new buildings which make use of the elements of Jefferson’s campus while transforming them into new forms.

Charles Moore, one of modern America’s best known architects, said of Hubbard’s book, “This seems to me a major work, the most illuminating and convincing description of what architecture is really about that I have seen in a long time. I expect to hear it referred to for a long time to come.” Paul Goldberger, in a lengthy review in the New York Times, referred to it as the first serious critique of post-modern architecture, “a work that overflows with good sense about what architecture can mean.”

Robert Winthrop’s Cast and Wrought is a detailed discussion of Richmond, Virginia’s spectacular yet little known heritage of architectural metalwork. Lavishly illustrated, the book is the first to be published on this subject.

Richmond’s metalwork is second only to that of New Orleans in its elaboration, complexity and extent. Filling an information void, the various chapters discuss fences, porches and cast iron fronts, and then go on to relate metalwork to the architectural and social character of 19th and 20th century Richmond.

The origins of Cast and Wrought lie in research begun more than 20 years ago by Mary Wingfield Scott. Richmond’s first architectural historian. Winthrop has expanded and extended this research, resulting in a comprehensive survey of the city’s architectural metalwork.

(Continued from page 56)

VIRGINIA RECORD

(Continued)
Northern Virginia AIA Awards
Recognize Service to the Profession

The Northern Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, chartered on January 1, 1975, with 143 members, has doubled in size over the past six years. In a similar manner, the professional group has expanded its programs and member services.

The volunteer efforts of many architects have contributed to the success of the organization. However, it was not until a recent meeting of the AIA Chapter that these individuals were recognized for their service to the profession.

The oversight was rectified at a recent (February 25) dinner meeting of the group attended by more than 80 architects. Marvin J. Cantor, AIA, Chapter President, presided at the ceremony held at the Evans Farm Inn in McLean.

The six past presidents of the AIA Chapter were first to be honored. They included the Charter President, Edgar C. Beery, Jr., AIA, 1975, and Linda H. Michael, AIA, 1976. Also, Harold L. Pierce, AIA, 1977; Michael F. LeMay, AIA, 1978; Walter A. Brown, AIA, 1979; and Patricia K. C. Shiffelbein, AIA, 1980.

In addition to his Past-President's Award, Mr. Beery received a certificate for "Recognition of Service" for his efforts in organizing the Chapter and his service as a member of The State Board of Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors, a regulatory body of the Commonwealth.

Hugh B. Johnson, FAIA (A Fellow of the American Institute of Architects), was presented an "Award of Honor." Johnson was cited for his extensive service to the profession at local, state and national levels. Johnson has been active in environmental concerns and was author of "A Land Use Ethic," endorsed by the Commission of Environment and Design.

A certificate for "Recognition of Outstanding Achievement," was awarded posthumously to Mario E. Campioli, FAIA. Mr. Campioli had been assistant architect of the U.S. Capitol from 1959 until his retirement last year. He died January 9, at the age of 70.

Born in Parma, Italy, Mr. Campioli arrived in this country in 1911 and settled in New York City. He was a graduate of Columbia and New York Universities. During his distinguished career, Mr. Campioli worked on many noted projects including the National Gallery of Art, restoration of Colonial Williamsburg, and the West Front extension of the U.S. Capitol. Mr. Campioli's son, Carl, also an architect, accepted the certificate of recognition on behalf of the family.

Earl B. Bailey, AIA, received a certificate for "Recognition of Service." An architect in Northern Virginia since the 1940s, Bailey established the first Northern Virginia AIA Newsletter and has recently completed a "History of the Chapter," which was distributed in a condensed version at the dinner.

A special certificate for "Recognition of Allied Professionals," was presented to Sarah Booth Conroy, "Form and Function" columnist for the Washington Post. Mrs. Conroy, who has served the AIA Chapter as commentator for its "Orchids and Onions" program, was cited for her long and dedicated career which has promoted a greater public awareness of excellence in design and architecture.

John J. Corley, AIA, organizer of the awards program and long active in Chapter affairs was presented a surprise certificate for "Recognition of Service" to the profession.

On hand to help the Northern Virginia Chapter, AIA, honor these distinguished award recipients was R. Randall Vosbeck, FAIA, National President of the American Institute of Architects. His presence was no coincidence, since Vosbeck, principal in the Alexandria architectural, engineering and planning firm of VKR, Inc., is a member of the Northern Virginia AIA Chapter.

Also on hand for the presentations were, Middle Atlantic Region Director Theodore E. Mariani, AIA, and Thomas L. Osborne, Executive Director of the Virginia Society AIA.

to tell the Virginia Story JUNE 1981 15
Dominion Bankshares Corp.
Operations Center Expansion, Roanoke County
Byron R. Dickson—Architect

Mechanical Engineer, Branch & Associates; Electrical Engineer, Lawrence E. Perry & Associates; Structural Engineer, Richard L. Williams; Project Coordinator, The Design/Build Team; General Contractor, Days Construction Co., Inc.; Landscape Architecture/Interior Design/Photography, Byron R. Dickson, Architect.
Dominion Bankshares Corporation, one of Virginia's most prominent banking organizations and parent company of First National Exchange Bank, is now occupying its new operation center expansion.

Located near Hollins in Roanoke County, this is the third major expansion to a ten year old building program and will ultimately add 400 job positions for the Roanoke Valley area.

Citing the rapid growth in consumer banking services and Dominion Bankshares Corporation's desire to remain a leader in the Virginia banking field, the building program called for four primary goals: early occupancy, maximum utilization of space, low initial cost and future expansion capabilities. The building has 112,900 square feet of working space on four floors with provisions for an additional 112,900 future square feet. This is more than four times the 55,000 square feet of the initial complex.

Because of the client's desire to eliminate construction delays and cost overruns, the project was developed on a fast-track approach. Overall project coordination was performed by The Design/Built Team Ltd. providing decisions expedient to fulfilling all program goals. The result was that thirteen weeks after the client gave the go-ahead for the project, the structural steel was completely erected.

The site is adjacent to the rear of the existing complex. The building is constructed on control fill to match the floor elevations in the complex and to overcome deficiencies in soil conditions. The grade then slopes down in all directions to the parking areas thereby creating a buffer or berm all around the buildings. A covered walkway connects the new building to the rest of the complex. By the orientation of the entrances and the proximity of the building to the parking areas, the new expansion becomes the main employee entrance to the complex.

The structural system consists of concrete foundations, structural steel column and beam frames, and composite floor construction. The building is 168 feet square and employs 24 by 28 foot bay spacing. The composite construction allowed a reduction in total steel weight by reducing the depth of the floor structure.

The exterior envelope employs metal building panels on steel studs. Penetration is provided by aluminum panels in recessed bands both horizontally and vertically on the building face. Window openings are limited to the south and west sides to diminish extreme environmental influences. Two types of insulation are used within the wall cavity.

Mechanical equipment consists of a variable air volume, chilled water system with gas fired boiler hot water heat for the building perimeter and top floor.

Days Construction Co., Inc. of Salem was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Roanoke firms unless noted)


Also, PPG Industries, Inc., glass & storefront; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., metal doors & frames; Acoustical Services, Inc., Salem, gypsum board contractor; Dover Elevator Co., Greensboro, NC, elevators; Branch & Associates, Inc., plumbing/heat/ventilation/air conditioning contractor; Newcomb Electric, Inc., electrical contractor; American Coatings Corp., Richmond, spray fireproofing; Superior Exterminating Co., Inc., exterminating; and Pittsburgh Testing Laboratory, compaction testing.
American Federal Savings & Loan Association
River Ridge Mall, Lynchburg
Gay & Craddock—Architectural Partners

The owner, a long established Savings and Loan Association in the Central Virginia area, desired to create a strong new image at Lynchburg's first and only regional mall. It was decided in the early design stages that the focus of the building would be on energy and that this focus should be expressed in a bold as well as functional manner. Passive systems for both heating and ventilating were employed, coupled with a thick envelope of insulation and large amounts of native Virginia brick as interior mass. Exterior materials of ribbed concrete...
masonry units and dark bronze aluminum "storefronts" were required by the developer for all buildings on the mall property.

The building's most visually dramatic feature is the floor-to-ceiling double glazed solar windows which make up the south facade of the structure. In the heating season these unique windows "self-insulate" when the building is not experiencing a solar gain. Millions of tiny styrofoam beads are pumped into the air space between the two glazing surfaces, increasing the R value of the window wall from 1.5 to 8. The windows become transparent again as the foam beads are removed by suction and stored in fiberglass containers in the climate control room. In summer months the process can be reversed to reject excessive daytime heat and maintain lower nighttime temperatures in the mass of the building.

Directly behind the convertible windows is a row of eight 24"-diameter water-filled steel columns which store the direct heat of the sun in winter and modify heat build-up during the summer. Two of these columns project vertically through the roof becoming thermal chimneys. During the summer the sun heats the air in these chimneys causing it to rise and exhaust, pulling air across the interior space. New air enters the building and replaces exhausted air through an underground cool tube. As the hot moist summer air travels through this tube it gives its heat to the cooler surrounding earth and its humidity to a gravel pit running under...
the tube. The result is a solar powered natural ventilating and cooling system which reduces the need for mechanical cooling.

Finally, the teller line is naturally lit by a clerestory window system which faces southeast to correspond to primary banking hours. Winter heat gain and retention are maximized through the use of sun-motivated insulated louvers. Those pivoting panels are activated by two refrigerant-charged canisters mounted on the louvers, one black and one silver. As the sun strikes the black canister, the refrigerant boils and expands through a copper tube to the silver canister where it condenses. This shift in weight causes the louver to swing open allowing the warmth and light of the sun to flood onto the teller area.

These energy conscious features complement each other, as well as the primary electric heat pump system. All have been combined in an aesthetically pleasing, contemporary form which serves to promote the client's image of efficient management and savings, as well as reducing the energy costs of the facility by fifty percent or more. Pay-back for the various solar features will run between seven and ten years, depending on weather and client usage.

C. L. Lewis & Co., Inc. of Lynchburg was general contractor and handled foundations and steel erection/joists/roof deck.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Lynchburg firms were: Lawhorne Brothers, Inc., paving contractor; Lynchburg Ready Mix Concrete Co., Inc., concrete supplier; Campbell-Payne, Inc., millwork, cabinets & wood doors; Woodall & Lang, Inc., waterproofing, built-up roof, roof insulation, foundation insulation & sheet metal; Bailey-Flencer Hardware Co., Inc., hardware supplier; Kennedy's Limeuleum Shop, ceramic tile; Hamilton's Floor Fashions & Tile, Inc., acoustical treatment; The Floor Show, resilient tile & carpet; Kit Powers Sign Co., signs & building letters; Pritchard Plumbing, Inc., plumbing contractor; and Weather Conditioners, Inc., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor.

Others were: May Brothers, Inc., Forest, excavating; Valley Steel Corp., Salem, reinforcing; C & R Masonry, Inc., Madison Heights, masonry contractor; Bolling Steel Co., Salem, steel supplier; Attco Equipment, Inc., Salem, miscellaneous metal; Pritchard Paint & Glass Co., Durham, NC, glass, glazing contractor & storefront; Louis Brown, Jr., Madison Heights, plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor; Chapman & Martin, Inc., Amelia, painting contractor (Devoe & Raynolds paint) & wall covering; Construction Specialties, Muncy, PA, specialties. Otts Sales Co., Richmond, equipment; Cates Building Specialties, Inc., Roanoke, plumbing fixture supplier; Interstate Electric Supply, Fairfax, electrical equipment supplier; France Electric Co., Inc., Forest, electrical contractor; Zomeworks Corp., Albuquerque, NM, self-insulating windows & louvers; and LeFebure, Cedar Rapids, IA, vault door.

Williamsburg Agents
Association
*Benschoten & Carter, Inc.
*Brooks Agency, Inc.
*Colony Insurance Agency
*Savage & Wood Agency
*Commonwealth Assurance
The North Taylor Street Branch (Arlington) of the First Virginia Bank was completed in November 1979, little more than ten months after the start of design. The design and construction of the two-story, 4,860 square foot facility posed a significant challenge for the bank, architects Barkley Pierce O'Malley and the contractor, William T. Bateman, Inc.

The site, a 12,600+ square foot, bank-owned, corner lot, is situated in a rapidly changing urban neighborhood one block from the Ballston Metro (subway) station in Arlington County, (near Washington, D.C.). The property was previously a parking lot for the branch bank which had been located across North Taylor Street in a rental building.

Due to the small narrow site, the program anticipated that the bank would be elevated above the parking and drive-in banking aisle. Therefore, an elevator, escalator and stairs to
facilitate customer access to the banking lobby were specific requirements of the owner.

In addition, the program called for a highly individualized design utilizing rich materials such as white marble and dark gray glass. The new facility was to serve an established and valued clientele built during the bank's 30 years of operation in this neighborhood.

As a result of the narrow shape of the site and limited vehicular access from Taylor Street, vehicular circulation was a major criteria in the design process. Traffic enters from Taylor Street at the north end of the site and runs the length of the lot in two one-way aisles, one serving the customer parking area beneath the structure and the other leading to the drive-in banking kiosk. The aisles merge to exit at the south end of the site.

Customer access to the bank is provided through a 12-foot by 75-foot first floor containing an escalator and stair. These various modes of vertical circulation provide the desired accessibility to the banking lobby and office area on the second floor.

To expand the interior space, two window walls extend to the roof line, then turn to become skylights above the stair/escalator and banking lobby. On the exterior, the rise of the escalator and stair are articulated in the white Georgia marble that ascends along the outer rail contrasting with the Solargray window wall above. The aluminum and glass entry doors in the dark gray window wall are accented with a marble entrance feature.

Thus, the constraints of a narrow site have resulted in an unusually exciting interplay of spacial arrangements while providing for efficient functioning of banking services.

A major function of the design program was to create a schedule to expedite the design and construction of the building. Due to the complex nature of the structure and interrelationship of building materials (marble, structural steel, elevator and skylights) a fast-track program was recommended. Critical building components were pre-ordered and building construction was retained at an early point in the design. A "partnership" was thus formed between Owner, Architect and General Contractor that completed the design and construction on schedule and at a cost most reasonable for the degree of complexity involved and the quality of materials used.

The furnishing and installation of the exterior marble was the single largest construction trade on the project. The exceptional dimensional and architectural character of the marble facing required the utmost in care and workmanship in coordination during the planning phase as well as in the erection of the stone work. For his high level of workmanship in coordination, supervision and erection, Fred Roop of Standard Art Marble and Tile Co., Inc. received the 1980 Craftsmanship Award in Marble from the Washington (DC) Building Congress.

William T. Bateman, Inc. of Alexandria was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete work, carpentry, waterproofing and caulking.

The owner handled carpeting, special wall finish, wall covering and specialties.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Also, Rose Roofing Co., Arlington, built-up roof; Wayne Insulation Co., Inc., Alexandria, ceiling/wall/foundation insulation; The Ceco Corp., Bladensburg, MD, metal doors & frames; Kanner Co., Inc., Harrisonburg, PA, supplier of glass, windows, window wall & skylights & storefront; Associated Glass Co., Inc., Fairfax, glazing contractor, installation of glass, windows, window wall, skylights & storefront; Fries, Beall & Sharp Co., Springfield, hardware supplier; Dodd Bros., Inc., Falls Church, gypsum board contractor; AGC (Acoustical Ceilings, Inc.), Fairfax, acoustical treatment; Marty's Floor Covering Co., Inc., Alexandria, resilient tile, and Bryan & Associates, Edmundston, MD, painting contractor.

Others were: LaFebure Corp., Merrifield, banking equipment; Airline Products Co., Hagerstown, MD, levers; Westinghouse Elevator Co., Upper Marlboro, MD, elevator & escalator; Noland Co., Falls Church, plumbing fixture supplier & lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; Marumasco Plumbing & Heating, Inc., Manassas, plumbing contractor; Asmar Co., Inc., Vienna, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Automatic Equipment Sales of Washington, Inc., Alexandria and J.B. Hirsch Associates, Kensington, MD, mechanical equipment suppliers; Rush Electric Co., Inc., Alexandria, electrical contractor; Statesville Fixture Corp., Statesville, NC, built-in bank furniture; Alma Desk Co., High Point, NC, furniture; and Dowling Co., Inc., Fredericksburg, signs.
Fullerton Offices & Fabricating Plant Complex
Fairfax County
J. Herbert Dindlebeck—Architect

The client approached the architect with the thought of a National Headquarters Building that would be attractive to his clients, yet economically efficient. The site of just over 1.5 acres is located in the Fullerton Industrial Park in Fairfax County. The facilities had to accommodate his general offices and his construction equipment. Because of circulation requirements for clients versus the fabrication operations it became necessary to provide separate buildings. The structures are of steel frame and load bearing masonry exterior walls. A high degree of energy-saving material has been used to reduce operating cost. Multiple zoning of heating and air conditioning was used to condition the air only when in use.

(Continued on page 56)
Bassett Hall Reception Building
Williamsburg
Office of Architecture, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation

Consultant on Interior Display Facilities, Vincent Ciulla • General Contract handled by Colonial Williamsburg • Photography, Colonial Williamsburg.
This facility—opened in June 1980—provides the entrance point to the Williamsburg home of Mr. and Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr. on the southeast edge of the Historic District. The property was obtained by the Rockefellers in 1927 and acquired by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation after the death of John D. Rockefeller, III in 1979. The main house dates from the mid-18th century and the estate is named for one of its later owners, Burwell Bassett, a nephew of Martha Washington.

The reception building, originally constructed in 1936, was designed by the architectural firm of Perry, Shaw and Hepburn. Planned as a garage and servants’ quarters, it was given the appearance of an outbuilding which might have once served the main house. It was remodelled in 1980 by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation’s Architect’s Office to serve its present purpose.

The conversion involved creation of a ticket desk and panel exhibits on the ground level, with staff offices on the second floor. The exhibit area—developed by design consultant Vincent Ciulla—combines text, photos, folk art and a sampling of exceptional objects from the house, which give visitors a better understanding of the Rockefellers’ interest in the Colonial capital and their activities at Bassett Hall.

The general contract was handled by Colonial Williamsburg. Basic Construction Co. of Newport News was the contractor for the driveway and parking area.
The reconstructed Nicholas-Tyler Office and Laundry, associated with the Colonial treasurer Robert Carter Nicholas and U.S. President John Tyler, have recently been adapted by the Resident Architect’s Office of the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation for use as guest cottages, operated by the Williamsburg Inn.

Located on Francis Street near the Inn/Craft House complex, they are the flanking outbuildings to the Nicholas-Tyler House which burned in 1873. These structures had largely disappeared except for the massive brick chimney of the Office which remained intact on the site and was incorporated into the fabric of the present building, reconstructed in 1931, after archaeological investigation. Through the years, the original building had served as an office, home and library.

The Laundry, with an alternate variety of uses—including kitchen, store and offices—offers similar unique opportunities to be involved in the environment of the Colonial capital. Each building provides two suites consisting of a sitting room, bedroom and bath.

The Williamsburg Inn’s complex of 26 Colonial guest houses—either restored or reconstructed—reflects the same distinctive qualities of architecture and ambiance as the better known exhibition buildings. The interiors are furnished with antiques and authentic handmade reproductions.

Taylor & Parish, Inc., of Richmond was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)
- H. Beckstoffer’s Sons, millwork & cabinets
- Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier
- Brunk Tile & Interiors, Inc.
- Newport News, ceramic tile & vinyl tile
- L. K. Vass, Inc., painting contractor & wall covering
- Custom Kitchens, Inc., ice machines
- Paris Shade Shoppe, Inc., venetian blinds
- Catlett-Johnson Corp., mechanical work and plumbing contractor
- Northside Electric Co., electrical contractor

General Contractor, Taylor and Parrish • Photography, Colonial Williamsburg.

26 VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
The new Commissary at Ft. Lee replaced several temporary buildings containing only about one-third the area authorized for long-range, peacetime operation. Deficiencies in the older buildings included limited parking space, poor access, inefficient interior traffic flow, too few checkout counters and an inadequate storage area. Due to fire safety and health regulations, patrons had to stand in long lines outdoors before being able to enter the store. The new facility has significantly alleviated these problems.

A major design challenge was to fit this major structure into its surroundings and give it an appealing quality. In order to bring such a massive structure more in line with a human scale, several decisions were made. First, the major exterior materials needed to create a feeling of warmth and reduced mass. The selection of brick in a deep red-brown color, along with bronze glass and anodized aluminum door and window framing have contributed to the success of this goal. Another way the visual size was reduced was through the careful separation of the massive walls through the use of heavily delineated vertical expansion joints. Finally, the sensitive introduction of arches along the front entry areas further de-emphasizes the large scale and provides a graceful yet functional covered access to the main facility.

Continuity of the entire structure is maintained through the simple and direct use of brick throughout the exterior including a continuous line of horizontal soldier courses utilized to "cap" the building.

Inside, the broad, open sales area is given further airiness with the extensive use of color in defining the various segments of the store. Along the major walls containing frozen food cases, dairy products, meat and produce, bright and colorful graphic detailing at a large scale.
help the commissary user to quickly complete his or her business there, further increasing the efficiency of this high-volume facility.

Total space needed for the facility was determined to be approximately 78,000 s.f., which would include sales area, preparation areas, warehouse space and administrative space. A critical need was to provide totally open spaces for both the sales area and the warehouse area. Additionally, two exterior roofed loading platforms were needed.

Structural bay sizes of 25' x 60' indicated in initial planning would permit the use of either conventional or pre-engineered construction, and it was decided to accomplish a comparative analysis. Nine different structural systems, including both standard and pre-engineered designs, were considered. Each system was evaluated on an initial cost and life-cycle cost basis and the results were computer analyzed.

After a thorough investigation of the results, it was concluded that a one-story masonry building with exterior bearing walls, framed slab on grade, and flat roof would be the best solution.

To determine the most efficient mechanical system for the commissary, a computerized economic analysis of ten different systems was completed. In this study, such factors as building and system load profiles, and system costs and economic performances were compared and recommendations were made to the client. Based on the study and other factors, the system was designed to include two single zone, air handling units with DX cooling coils, hot water coils and water cooled condenser/compressor units. Heat recovery from refrigeration equipment is used to heat building sales areas through reheat coils. A comparison of both first year costs and life cycle costs were used, based on a 25-year operating period.

The Commissary design and its construction were completed on schedule and within the established budget.

Kenbridge Construction Co., Inc., of Kenbridge was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)


Also, Automatic Sprinkler Corp. of America, sprinkler system; DeWitt’s Refrigeration, Inc., commissary equipment, walk-in refrigeration & refrigeration system; Artisan, Inc., Vienna, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Ben Collier Electrical Contractor, Inc., electrical complete; John Henry Steel Erection Co., Inc., Midlothian, steel erection only, Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, reinforcing steel; Cunningham Associates, benches; Elliott & Co., Inc., Norfolk, millwork; Acme Steel Door Corp., Brooklyn, NY, hollow metal; Pleasant Hardware, finish hardware; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., toilet accessories, flagpole, fire doors, frames, hardware, rolling steel doors & electric power operators; Vern Mitchell & Assoc., toilet partitions; Andco Industries Corp., Greensboro, NC, sign; and Structural Steel Co., Inc., Roanoke, structural, misc. deck & joist.

to tell the Virginia Story JUNE 1981
The "Old Brick House" a large and imposing center hall structure was built in the heart of Falls Church by George Ives in 1855. Originally built on a 13-acre estate, the "Old Brick House" was occupied as a residence until 1945 when "modifications" were made for its change to
During recent years, the house itself was subjected to the imposing growth of its suburban setting and most recently used as the location of Old Brick House Antiques which was perhaps its most familiar name and theme for the new office complex.

During recent years, Barkley Pierce O'Malley had done numerous site analyses for various developers to determine the maximum use of this site. Major criteria for these studies had, in the past, included the demolition of the "Old Brick House" itself. Not until WBL&A of Darien, Connecticut became interested in this property had there been any chance to recycle the architecture of the past. The developer had as his major criteria the renovation of the historic structure as a theme for a professional office park.

Old Brick House Square is the result of design concepts that extend beyond the traditional restoration of an isolated structure. Through creative site analysis and design, the developer was convinced not only of the financial benefits of retaining the existing structure but also the need to create a theme which was sensitive and supportive of the architecture of the "Old Brick House".

Old Brick House Square consists of eleven new "townhouse" office structures situated around a central brick courtyard while acting as a backdrop for the historic structure. The "Square" as developed, uses an interplay of paving, passageways and steps leading to the central focus of the courtyard. Arranged in a "protective" configuration around the courtyard, each office unit has its major orientation around the pedestrian scale.

The need to respond to both pedestrian and vehicular scales resulted in the development of a courtyard which allows one to enter the mid-levels of the various units. The scale of the buildings from this courtyard is perceived as a series of two-and-one-half story "townhouse" units each with a pedestrian or village image. The articulation of each unit and the variations in Colonial details aided in reducing the massiveness of the project. The perimeter of the buildings, viewed from the parking area and from West Broad Street, respond to the vehicular scale and are viewed as three-story units.

The new buildings consist of brick and block exterior walls with steel joist, metal deck and concrete floor assemblies. Each unit has been designed to permit sublease of a single floor which has independent plumbing and mechanical facilities. This feature has been very attractive to the purchasers, most of whom rent one floor to other users thus allowing for the economic advantages of a rental situation while providing for future growth of their companies.

Skylights, bar sinks, showers, interior glass partitions, and fireplaces have all been used in various units to fulfill the needs of the purchasers and to add to the individuality of each unit.

Old Brick House Square, not only provides a pleasing image for the townhouse office clusters so prevalent in the Northern Virginia area but also is an outstanding example of "assuring a future for the past."

Falls Church Construction Corp. of Falls Church was general contractor for the project. Subcontractors & Suppliers


Also, AAA Thermal Windows & Doors, Inc., Merrifield, windows; Lester's Hardware, Springfield, hardware supplier; Bridges Drywall, Leesburg, gypsum board contractor; McClary Tile, Inc., Alexandria, ceramic tile; Southern Floors & Acoustics, Inc., Merrifield, acoustical treatment & carpet; Burke Plumbing & Heating, Inc., Manassas, plumbing contractor; Moyer Heating & Air Conditioning, Inc., Vienna, heating contractor; and D. A. Hitt, Electric, Falls Church, electrical contractor.
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Michael Hall Residence
Dale City
Robert J. Burns, Jr., AIA—Architect

This new, four level, split-level home is designed for a family with two small children and is located on a secluded 100-acre wooded site in the rolling Virginia countryside. It is approached via a ¼ mile, narrow drive, that twists its way through the forest. The house blends with, and grows from its natural surroundings, yet maintains its own identity and emanates a sense of shelter and welcome. The brick walls and piers are filled with generous areas of glass and diagonal cedar siding. Because of the beautifully textured roughsawn red cedar shakes on the roof, it was decided to make the roof dominate element of the design, carrying it down to within two feet of the ground. The projecting entrance canopy provides protection from the elements while sloping steeply upward to the clerestory windows which penetrate the roof, bathing the entry in natural light. The spacious flagstoned entry is the central focus of the house, providing to all levels, and also features an open balcony looking down onto it. The
major rooms of the house all face the south, assuring the bright interiors and energy savings.

Brick walls, running north-south, are used extensively throughout the interior of the house, which is divided into four main living levels. The first level, for daily living and informal entertaining consists of a large family room with fireplace and bar, and is directly accessible from the kitchen. The family room has direct access to the screened porch and built-in barbecue, which leads directly to the extensive patio and deck areas overlooking the pool. Shower and bath facilities are provided for guests using the pool, while the open area under the sundeck above, provides a shaded area for those wishing to avoid the sun, yet still participate in outdoor activities.

The second level contains the kitchen and formal entertaining areas. The sunken living room has a cathedral ceiling and shares a see-through fireplace with the dining room on the opposite side. The kitchen has a full range of modern appliances, walk-in pantry, and breakfast area in the projecting bay, which leads out to the expansive wood deck running the full length of the house. The third level contains three bedrooms and the laundry and has access to the unique sun-deck, where family and guests can sun themselves while enjoying a spectacular view of the woods and pool activities below. The uppermost level contains the master bedroom suite with cathedral ceiling, and a sitting area in the projecting bay which provides a panoramic view of the surrounding forest. The
master bath is very generous and very bright. A large walk-in closet is provided and there is a library with fireplace, located on a wide balcony overlooking the living room below.

Flagstone, carpeting and oak are used on the floors; and brick, drywall, wallcovering, and oak are used on the walls. Ceilings are textured drywall and wood decking, with laminated wood beams used in several locations. There is a partial, unfinished basement located under the entry, kitchen, and dining room.

The main concern in the design of this home is to reflect the exclusive living requirements, activities, and lifestyle of the particular family.

Building Areas:
- Basement 643 S.F.
- 1st & 2nd Floors 2210 S.F. (4005 sq ft finished)
- 3rd & 4th Floors 1795 S.F. (Areas shown are exclusive of garage, storage & equipment rooms, screened porch, exterior covered areas, and decks.)

Michael T. Hall and Associates of Woodbridge was general contractor and handled excavating, landscaping work, reinforcing, carpentry, waterproofing, caulking, roof/wall/foundation insulation, glazing, gypsum board work, painting, specialties and equipment.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
- From Woodbridge were: Western Cedar Roofing, Inc., roofing; Carpet World Decorating Center, Inc., special flooring, special wall finish & wall covering; Carter’s Plumbing & Heating, Inc., plumbing fixture supplier & plumbing contractor; and Woodbridge Paint Shop, Inc., paint supplier (Duron paint).
- Alexandria firms were: Clarke Masonry masonry contractor; Cherokee, masonry manufacturer; L. C. Smith, Inc., masonry supplier & Flamingo mortar; McClary Tile Inc., ceramic tile; and Shifflett Sheet Metal, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor.
- Others were: Page Turner, Stanley, sodding, seeding, etc.; Sky Nursery, Stafford, landscaping; General Paving Corp., Manassas, paving contractor; Hite Enterprises, Stafford, foundations; Vines & Johnson, Stafford, concrete contractor; Virginia Concrete Co., Inc., Springfield and Cardinal Concrete, Lorton, concrete suppliers; Barry McCaslin, Manassas, steel supplier/erection/joists & handrails; Manassas Lumber Corp., structural wood, millwork, paneling & wood doors; and The Kitchen Guild, Washington, DC, cabinets.
- Also, Automated Structures, Charlottesville, built-up roof; James A. Cassidy Co., Inc., (Pella), Fairfax glass windows & window wall; Lester’s Hardware, Springfield, hardware supplier; W & J Sloane, Inc., Washington, DC, carpet; Anthony Pools, Springfield, swimming pool; Colonial Electrical Distributors, Fredericksburg, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; and L. D. Utterback, Nokesville, electrical contractor.
Two Laboratories for VDACS
Ivor and Harrisonburg
Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc.—Architect

Two recently completed laboratory facilities have been designed for the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services, Division of Animal Health and Dairies by Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc. The Harrisonburg and Ivor Laboratories provide animal and fowl inspection and diagnostic services to farms in Shenandoah Valley and Southeast Virginia, respectively. Both projects replace existing, outdated facilities with modern laboratories capable of utilizing current and projected laboratory equipment and procedures.

Functional areas of the two laboratory facilities include autopsy, dairy and serology laboratories, laboratory glass sterilization and media preparation space, and administrative areas.

Harrisonburg and Ivor Laboratories function as Regional Units of the Central Laboratory in Richmond. The animals and/or samples are analyzed in these laboratories, reports are prepared and sent to Richmond for record storage and/or further action. Both facilities provide free disease control and prevention services to local farmers.

Although the two laboratories are basically identical in function, geographical location and surrounding facilities led to the design of two rather different structures. The Harrisonburg facility is an addition to an existing urban office building. The addition's configuration is the result of the functional relationship of activities, the owner's space requirements, and existing...
site restrictions, including setbacks, truck turning radius, the existing office building, and adjacent residential areas. Masonry bearing walls with structural steel roof construction proved to be the best solution for the building. Exterior walls of brick and metal siding were selected to blend and recall the materials used on the existing office building. The building is scaled to blend harmoniously with the character of the residential area surrounding the project site.

The Ivor Laboratory, although of similar construction, has a rather different set of design criteria. Unlike the Harrisonburg Addition, both laboratory and office facilities are of new construction. A rural five-acre site was available allowing the building's appearance to become a response to the rural surroundings.

Moss Associates, Inc. of Harrisonburg was general contractor for the Harrisonburg labora-
tory and handled foundations, concrete work, carpentry, structural wood and foundation insulation.

Silas S. Kea & Sons, Co., of Ivor, was general contractor for the Ivor laboratory and handled sodding seeding, etc., foundations, concrete work, carpentry, structural wood and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors and Suppliers

Harrisonburg Laboratory

Harrisonburg firms were: Rodamer's Lawn Service, sodding, seeding, etc.; Rockingham Ready Mix, concrete supplier; Ray Brothers, masonry contractor & wall insulation; Don Largent Roofing, Inc., roof deck, built-up roof, roof insulation & sheet metal; Glass & Metals, Inc., glass & glazing contractor, aluminum windows, window wall & storefront; Blauch Brothers, Inc., sprinkler contractor, plumbing fixture supplier & plumbing contractor and, with Broadway Electrical & Air Conditioning, Inc., of Broadway, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor.

Others were: Farrier Paving Co., Staunton, excavating, grading & paving contractor; Bowker & Roden, Inc., Richmond, reinforcing; Webster Brick Co., Inc., Roanoke, masonry manufacturer/supplier; Riverton Corp., Riverton, mortar; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., Verona, steel supplier /erection/joists/roof deck, miscellaneous metal & handrails; Black Brothers Painting Contractors, Dayton, caulking, painting contractor & paint supplier; Fenestra-Lockhart Corp., Charlotte, NC, metal doors & frames; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., Richmond, wood doors; Pleasants Hardware, Richmond, hardware supplier; Farrel Hensley Tile Contractor, Penn Laird ceramic tile & structural (glazed) tile; Standard Acoustical Products, Inc., Hagerstown, MD, acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Roanoke, metal cabinets; Vernitron Products, Carlstadt, NY, laboratory equipment; Broadway Electrical & Air Conditioning, Inc., Broadway, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier & electrical contractor, also, with Blauch Brothers, Inc., of Harrisonburg, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Ivor Laboratory

Richmond firms were: Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., millwork, cabinets & wood doors; A. Bertozzi, Inc., wall insulation & gypsum board contractor; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., metal cabinets; American Sterilizer Co. (AMSCO), equipment; John G. Kolbe, Inc., refrigerated storage (supplier & contractor); and J. S. Archer Co., Inc., sectional overhead doors.

From Virginia Beach were: Seaboard Building Supply Co., metal doors & frames, J. D. Wells, Inc., acoustical treatment; Colonial Painting Co., of Tidewater, painting contractor, paint supplier & wall covering; and Arc Electric, Inc., lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier & electrical contractor.

Norfolk firms were: Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., reinforcing; Virginia-Carolina Steel, Inc., steel supplier/joists/roof deck, miscellaneous metal & handrails; and Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., windows, window wall & storefront.

Others were: White Construction Co., Franklin, excavating; Lorenzo McBeth, Roanoke Rapids, NC, masonry contractor, Brick and Tile Corp., of Lawrenceville, masonry supplier; Riverton Corp., Riverton, mortar; Double B Steel Erectors, Inc., Chesterfield, steel erection; K & P Caulking & Window Cleaning Co., joint sealers; J. D. Miles & Sons, Inc., Chesapeake, built-up roof, roof insulation & sheet metal; E. J. Puma & Associates, Inc., Hampton, ceramic tile & structural (glazed) tile; Bay Tile Co., Portsmouth, resilient tile; R. F. Scott, Smithfield, sprinkler/plumbing/heatng/ventilating/air conditioning contractor & plumbing fixtures supplier; and Air Pollution Control Products, Inc., Mechanicsville, packaged incinerators (supplier & contractor).
Service Electric Corporation of Virginia

St. Reg. #A-8052
Commercial — Industrial
Overhead & Underground
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5867 Adderly Street
Norfolk, Va. 23502

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Phone 703-343-4426
Richard H. B. Haskell Family Residence

Richmond

Chenault & DePasquale—Associated Architects

Conceptually, the Haskell residence provides a bridge between a ravine to the west and a beautiful wooded setting to the east. One experiences the ravine view approaching the house, then turns to enter the house itself, which then provides the link towards the wooded setting. Another design objective was to tightly integrate the structure into a sloping hillside. Accomplishing this also helped meet the owner’s program needs, which led to the creation of a basement garage area on the low side of the site, a main level of all major living spaces which tied into the high side of the site, and a second floor level of children’s sleeping areas. The end result is a stepped, three-dimensional expression which begins at the high end of the slope and actually steps away in both an upward and downward direction, creating a architectural statement emerging from the hillside.

The owner’s program called for a great room area relating to all other major living spaces. This is planned as a central space directly accessible from the foyer, and partially open to a semi-formal dining room. A combination food prep/breakfast room/sitting area is close by, with the food prep area directly serving the dining room. At the opposite end of the great room is the master bedroom suite, entered through double doors.

A stairway thrust into the great room makes an intentional statement about access to the second floor bedroom areas, which are connected by a balcony overlooking the two-story sitting area below.

The plan reflects the stepped rectangular patterns of the elevations, moving according to configurations dictated by the contour of the site.

A number of energy saving features have been incorporated into the house, including: a thermal-mass fireplace design which stores solar heat; predominant use of glass on the east and south for solar gain with minimum use of glass on the west and virtually none on the north; 2 x 6 sidewall framing with insulated sheathing; thermal breaks along perimeter walls; and shading devices at the south-facing
glass and recessed window design throughout, both to reduce solar gain in the summer yet allow for entry of sunlight in the winter. Domestic hot water is supplied through a solar system mounted on the roof.

Exterior materials are predominantly brick and western red cedar clapboard with copper at sloped roof areas and a PVC membrane at flat roof areas. The interior includes a fireplace constructed of Red Oak Granite and Hanover Stone in a great room finished with Cedar Channel Rustic walls. Other wall finishes generally throughout are sheet rock, and floors are basically oak tongue and groove. A 6 x 6 clay tile is used at the foyer, and random-width flooring is at the food prep/breakfast room/sitting area.

Thos. H. Harris, Jr. Builder, Inc. of Richmond was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)
Tidewater Materials Corp., concrete supplier; Howard & Morgan, Inc., masonry contractor & stonework contractor; Richmond Steel, Inc., steel supplier & handrails; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., structural wood; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., millwork & paneling; Rappahannock Reproductions, Inc., Glen Allen, cabinets; Richmond Primoid, waterproofing; Ellington Bros., Painting, caulking & painting contractors; and Willard L. Council Roofing, Inc., built-up roof & other roofing.

Also, Insulation Company, wall insulation; Brunk Trane & Mechanical Corp., sheet metal, & heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Binswanger Glass Co., glass & windows; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; Raymond Wolfe, gypsum board contractor; T. Massie Tile Co., Manakin-Sabot, ceramic tile; Scott Associates, Inc., resilient tile; Suburban Floors, Inc., carpet; Costen Floors, Inc., special flooring; Guirkin Plumbing & Heating Co., Inc., plumbing contractor; Atlantic Electrical Supply Corp., lighting fixtures supplier; and Stuart Sharpe, Electrical Contractor, Mechanicsville, electrical contractor.
Bathhouse & Concession Facility
Holliday Lake, Appomattox County
Chenault & DePasquale—Associated Architects

Owner's Program
Clear and understandable circulation of people was established as a key programmatic concern. The main components, the ticket/concession area and the changing areas, were to be easily accessible both from the point of arrival and from the beach.

Site Description
This building was flat and remained from the original structure at the same location. It is first viewed from a hill as one approaches the building.

Design Solution
The ticket window was placed at a highly visible corner of the building enabling people, upon arrival, to immediately pass by this area. After obtaining tickets, they can move directly to the beachfront or to the changing areas. Since the site was to be viewed as one came over the hill, the building was perceived as a strong, crisp form statement that would be compactly pulled together all under one roof. This simple statement also reflects the shape of other structures previously built at Holliday Lake.

J. E. Sears & Co., Inc. of Appomattox was general contractor and handled masonry work, carpentry, millwork and caulking.

(Continued on page 57)
Bathhouse & Concession Facility
Bear Creek Lake, Cumberland County

Chenault & DePasquale—Associated Architects

Owner's Program
Clear and understandable circulation of people was established as a key programmatic concern. The main components, the ticket/concession area and the changing areas, were to be easily accessible both from the point of arrival and from the beach.

Site Description
This building was constructed on the site of the previous facility, thus a flat area was provided notched into a sloping hillside.

Design Solution
The Ticket window was placed at a prominent location so that, upon arrival, persons can immediately pass by this area. After obtaining tickets, they can move to the beachfront, or to the changing areas. These areas are staggered in plan in order to expose entrance doors, and there is a one-way circulation pattern which eliminates crossover conflicts.

The concession area expresses its independence with articulated masses that vary from the changing areas, and allow for site supervision, yet the overall form is similar to maintain harmony.

(Continued on page 58)
Parking Deck
The Retreat Hospital, Richmond
Baskervill & Son—Architect/Engineer

The site for the Retreat Hospital Parking Deck is bordered by the hospital service drive, Floyd Avenue, Robinson Street, and Mulberry Street. In order to provide the required number of parking spaces (440), leave an area behind the Robinson Street wing for possible future expansion of the Hospital, and not exceed the height of the present building on the site, 90' parking with sloped floors was mandatory.

Because the hospital is in a residential neighborhood, parking at grade must be screened. The screening is provided by a dark bronze aluminum screen, with natural aluminum accents, on a brick wall. For appearance, brick was used for column covers, end walls, and stair and elevator towers. By using a floor to floor height of 10', all sloping occurred on the hospital side of the parking deck. This presents the neighborhood with three level sides and provides most parking spaces on a level surface.

(Continued on page 58)
to tell the Virginia Story
Several years ago, the Board of Directors of the Handley Library, faced with the difficulties of offering modern library services within the confines of a turn-of-the-century building, decided an expansion program was in order. The Roanoke firm of Smithey & Boynton, Architects & Engineers, was selected to develop the expansion plans with Russell Bailey and Associates, Architects, serving as library planning consultants.

Smithey & Boynton's task was complicated greatly by the original building, an elaborate Beaux-Arts style structure designed in 1908 by Barney and Chapman of New York City. The building, distinguished by an abundance of classical detail rendered in cut limestone and a massive octagonal dome, is listed in the National Register of Historic Places, and any alterations would be subject to review.

In meetings with the Handley Library Board, two major program objectives were established:

1. A proposed addition to provide substantially enlarged public use areas should be viewed as an extension of the existing building. This addition, when combined with appropriate alterations to the existing structure, should provide a complete and unified library facility.

2. The inviolable nature of the existing building's exterior determined that "the addition should bear an exterior facade in an architectural style which complements rather than repeats the original design."

The completed project combines elements of old and new to provide a unique and functional facility for the citizens of Winchester. The existing main entrance was preserved and the addition designed so that the existing main lobby was retained as an orientation point for patrons and control point for the library staff. A new elevator, combined with a new grade-level rear entrance, allows easy access to the entire facility for the elderly and handicapped. Antiquated toilets were replaced with modern ones, and a new service area was provided to allow an
orderly work flow out of the public view. The existing basement auditorium was completely renovated, the stage enlarged and a new lobby provided.

Existing stack areas were removed to the new main reading room in the addition. This opened up space to be converted into the reference and adult reading rooms. A children's room was located on the new mezzanine level, along with a workroom and staff lounge; and archives, mechanical room and expansion area were provided in the new basement level. Finally, the existing copper-skinned dome and its magnificent stained glass inner dome were restored.

Perhaps the most interesting aspect of the project was the aesthetic problem of designing an addition for such a unique building. It was decided early that the "addition by contrast" approach was inappropriate here, that the addition should be complementary without being competitive. Designing the addition as a historically accurate re-creation of the original was (Continued on page 58)
This home consists of several multi-function, energy independent buildings clustered around a decked court yard. There are 2600 square feet of building area and 1400 square feet of outside deck. The home is at 4437 Old Fox Trail, Brandermill, Chesterfield County, Va.

Located in five structures of varying sizes are all the spaces needed to house the varying and changing needs of today's family. The plan is unique in that several functions can be housed separately, allowing the user to comfort control only those areas receiving high usage.

The "main house" contains the basic functions—living room, dining room, kitchen and master bed and bath. This is connected by a glassed-in "bridge" (breakfast area) to a separate two-story unit containing the laundry, 1½ baths and two multi-function rooms. A two-story loft building, a 16' x 18' building and a two-level shop building complement these two larger two-story buildings.

A young couple (or retired couple) can concentrate their living in the "main house." Children can be housed in the second two-story building using the two rooms as bedrooms. A fourth bedroom (an ideal teenager's suite) can be located in the separate two-story loft building. The second two-story building can also be used as the "parents' suite" (bedroom up, living room down) if a couple's parents are living with them. The fourth building (16' x 18') can be used as a party or recreation room, or a separate detached office. The two-story loft building is also ideal for a craft area, reading area, or office. The two, two-story buildings can also be shared by two singles—each having their own living and bedroom area, and making combined use of the breakfast/kitchen/dining area. Almost unlimited combination are available with these versatile buildings.

Energy consumption is limited and controlled by: comfort controlling high usage areas only...
THIS HOME IS A CLUSTER OF MULTI-USE BUILDINGS

EACH BUILDING IS HEATED AND AIR CONDITIONED INDIVIDUALLY

ENERGY CONSUMPTION MAY BE CONTROLLED BY COMFORT CONTROLLING ONLY THOSE SPACES RECEIVING HIGH USAGE

I YOUNG COUPLE
II FAMILY W/CHILDREN
III COUPLE W/PARENTS (OR TWO SINGLES-DUAL OWNERSHIP)
IV WORKING COUPLE
V RETIRED COUPLE

FEATURES

HEATING AND AIR CONDITIONING
(4) INDIVIDUAL ZONES (ONE IN EACH BUILDING)
TWO DUCTED SYSTEM HEAT PUMPS
TWO THROUGH-THE-WALL HEAT PUMPS

(2) WOOD BURNING FIREPLACES
(3) CEILING FANS (TO FORCE WARM AIR DOWN)

INSULATION
CEILING-9" BATT
FLOOR-6" BATT
WALLS-6" BATT (ALL 2 X 6 STUDS)

OTHER
1. BUILDING AREA-2600 SF
2. OUTSIDE DECKS-1400 SF
3. JENN-AIR BURNERS AND CONVECTION OVEN
4. TOP OF LINE KITCHEN AND DISHWASHER
5. TOP OF LINE DISPOSAL
6. TWO SUPERIOR FIREPLACES
OUTSIDE FRESH-AIR INTAKE
GLASS FRONT
FORCED AIR CIRCULATION
7. FLOORING
BATHS AND LAUNDRY-CERAMIC TILE
KITCHEN, HALLS, SHOP-BRICK
ALL OTHER-CARPET
8. CUSTOM OAK KITCHEN AND BATH CABINETS
9. PELLA WINDOWS
10. CEDAR SIDING AND ROOFING
11. ALL DRY WALL 5/8" THICK
12. ALL WINDOWS-TINTED DOUBLE GLASS

PLAN

1. BUILDING AREA-2600 SF
2. OUTSIDE DECKS-1400 SF
3. JENN-AIR BURNERS AND CONVECTION OVEN
4. TOP OF LINE KITCHEN AND DISHWASHER
5. TOP OF LINE DISPOSAL
6. TWO SUPERIOR FIREPLACES
OUTSIDE FRESH-AIR INTAKE
GLASS FRONT
FORCED AIR CIRCULATION
7. FLOORING
BATHS AND LAUNDRY-CERAMIC TILE
KITCHEN, HALLS, SHOP-BRICK
ALL OTHER-CARPET
8. CUSTOM OAK KITCHEN AND BATH CABINETS
9. PELLA WINDOWS
10. CEDAR SIDING AND ROOFING
11. ALL DRY WALL 5/8" THICK
12. ALL WINDOWS-TINTED DOUBLE GLASS
by the use of four separate heat pump systems; two wood burning glassed front heat circulating fireplaces; ceiling fans (to force warm air down from the high cathedral ceilings); 6" batt insulation in floors and walls (all 2 x 6 studs); 9" batt insulation in ceilings (all 2 x 12 roof rafters); and all windows tinted double glass (reflective in the Pella operable windows).

The home features vertical ship-lapped, individual board, cedar siding; cedar taper sawn roof shingles; custom oak kitchen and bath cabinets; oak trim; brick floor in kitchen, breakfast area, halls and shop; ceramic tile in baths; and wall-to-wall carpet in all other areas. The house is stained to blend into the natural surroundings—its greenish hue repeated in the trim and door color, the stained southern pine deck, the indoor carpet and the bronze tinted glass.

The house is situated on the lot to take full advantage of the views into the 200 foot open space and golf course in the rear. Even though the lots in the area are relatively small, the house is oriented so well that adjacent houses can only be easily seen from three of the twenty-five or so windows, due to orientation and tree cover. In the winter the view is of many natural hollys and cedars. Through the windows the "outward" views are into the natural, wooded areas, and the "inward" views are of the private decked court yard around which the many buildings are clustered.

Except for the kitchen, dining room, and one bedroom, all spaces take advantage of high (21' in living room) cathedral ceilings. All second floor areas look upward through skylights and downward into the lower areas through ports and over rails.

Alvin W. Dunbar, Inc. of Midlothian was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)
Elwood Williams, excavating; Watkins Nurseries, Inc., Midlothian, landscaping; W. F. Wright, Amelia, concrete supplier; S. T. Enright, masonry contractor; Southern Brick and Supply Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Ellis Coleman, carpentry; A. E. Tate Lumber Co., Inc., structural wood; R. A. Siewers, Inc., millwork; Custom Kitchens, Inc., cabinets; Wood Roofs, Inc., cedar roofing, and Tri-City Insulation, Inc., roof & wall insulation.

to tell the Virginia Story
The site selected for a year round residence is on the Chesapeake Bay. Even though the house was built for a couple only, family and friends would be frequent overnight guests. The high cost of waterfront property also warranted the building of a larger home. Because people accept more diverse styles of architecture in a resort type area, the architect was allowed to be
Innovative in design. The owner was knowledgeable about solar energy and wanted it used to the fullest extent possible.

The architectural style is strongly influenced by the active and passive solar oriented approach. The house was designed for the unusual condition of the best view being to the north (Chesapeake Bay) and the worst view to the south. In solar buildings ordinarily glass areas would be very limited to on the north side. The solution here is to open up the south wall in the middle of the house. The collected heat then will be re-radiated toward the north side.

The building is oriented south, enabling the greenhouse to act as a collector and the concrete masonry wall to be used as a thermal mass. The living areas of the house, including the master bedroom, were placed on the first floor with the upper floor of the house serving as a "guest quarters" only. Insulated sliding glass doors between the greenhouse and family room act as a temperature moderator allowing the occupants to adjust heat flow according to needs and weather conditions.

Insulating shutters have also been provided on the house’s north side because of the strong NNW winds in the winter. Summer sun is ex-
cluded from the living areas by roof overhangs. Direct gain to the greenhouse’s thermal mass wall is excluded during summer by means of a shading device on the outside surface of the greenhouse.

Supplementary heating is provided by a 320 sq. ft. active solar collector tray. The structure is wood frame construction with CMU basement walls. Insulation is located in the roof, ceilings which have exterior exposure, floors above crawl spaces, and exterior walls. All windows and sliding glass doors are insulated glass. Mass wall at greenhouse is concrete block with cores grouted solid. Mass wall at living room is brick veneer over concrete block with cores grouted solid.

This home successfully demonstrates that passive solar energy can be adapted to a complex home where solar energy is not necessarily the primary determinant of the building design. Even though north facing glass was installed for view, this house still achieves 80% of its heat from solar energy. Because this house is a showcase demonstrating several different types of passive solar energy systems, energy conservation devices, and active solar energy, it has had a very positive impact on the acceptance of solar energy designs in this area.

The owner of this residence obtained all contractors:

Owner Approved
Subcontractors & Suppliers Listing
From Virginia Beach were: Wesley Sims, concrete contractor, masonry contractor, ceramic tile, structural (glazed) tile & terrazzo; Dana Patterson, cabinets; Atlantic Solar Center, active solar equipment; C. L. Carter Heating & Air Conditioning Co., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and House of Lighting, lighting fixtures supplier.

Norfolk firms were: Powell-McClellan Lumber Co., Inc., structural wood & millwork; Pella Virginia, Inc., Pella insulated windows; Maurice Unger Rug Shops, carpet; Norfolk Paint Co., Inc., paint supplier; Hampton Roads Mechanical Corp., plumbing contractor; and Bruffy Electric Co., electrical contractor.

Others were: Willard Insulation, Portsmouth, roof/wall/foundation insulation; Andersen Windows, Bayport, MN, windows; Moyock Plumbing Moyock, NC, plumbing fixture supplier; and Steve A. Turner, Williamsburg, installation of Lord & Burnham Greenhouses (for solar gain).
We're doing it. We're driving less, planning trips more wisely, keeping our cars in tune—we're taking the simple but necessary steps to save gasoline...and money. Why money? Because wasted gas is wasted money.

LITTLE BY LITTLE, IT ALL ADDS UP.
Recent Promotions (From page 14)

neers (NSPE) and the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE). Prior to joining Hayes, Seay, Mattern and Mattern, he was employed as a Structural Engineer for Gannett, Fleming, Corddry and Carpenter, Inc., Engineers, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.

—TIMOTHY L. JAMIESON, native of Sharon, Pennsylvania, graduated with a Bachelor of Architecture with honors from Ohio University. Prior to joining Hayes, Seay, Mattern and Mattern in 1971, Jamieson was an Instructor at Ohio University and Architectural Designer with Hunter Heiges and Associates in Sharon, Pennsylvania. He is a registered architect and a Fellow in the Royal Society of Arts.

—GLEN W. PICKELSIMER, a native of Gastonia, North Carolina, has been with Hayes, Seay, Mattern and Mattern since 1971 and is Department Head in the firm’s Electrical Department. He is a registered professional engineer. Glen graduated with a B.S. in Electrical Engineering and a B.A. in Mathematics from the University of North Carolina, Charlotte. Prior to joining Hayes, Seay, Mattern and Mattern, he was with Hunter & Walden, Electrical Contractors, in Charlotte, North Carolina.

Fullerton Offices... (From page 23)
The office building is to house the present staff with space for expansion. The first floor provides a lobby with waiting space, a plan take-off room, and secretarial pool with a duplicating room. A large conference room is centrally located with executive offices surrounding for access from each office. A kitchen and dining area is provided for the convenience of employees. The second floor contains the estimating departments, conference and computer rooms.
The plant building contains a fabricating area with a moving bridge crane for conveying assembled units and loadings; a truck service with dispensing room. A mezzanine above provides storage for heavy equipment. Interior partitions in the office building are of steel stud with gypsum wallboard for flexibility and economy of relocation at a later time. Partitions in the plant are of masonry for permanence and fire separation.

Acoustical lay-in ceiling tiles with recessed tee grid dominate the ceiling areas. Sound control is utilized in all offices, conference room, toilets and computer areas. The main entrance and lobby/waiting areas have brick paved flooring. Windows are double glazed.
The welding and truck repair operations in the plant building require a large amount of exhaust...
air. The HVAC system is designed to provide a high degree of control over exhaust air functions; such that the exhaust systems are operated at the time and only in the amount of actual needs, thereby saving energy at those times when exhaust is not a requirement.

Mechanical Constructors, Inc. (MCI) of Alexandria was general contractor and handled excavating, sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping, landscaping work, foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, carpentry, foundation insulation, sprinklers, plumbing (American Standard fixtures), heating, ventilating and air conditioning.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Sam Finley Co., Occoquan, paving contractor; Virginia Concrete Co., Inc., Springfield, concrete supplier; American Masonry Co., Inc., Kensington, MD, masonry contractor; Potomac Valley Brick, Rockville, MD, masonry manufacturer/supplier; Flamingo Mortar, mortar; Construction Systems, Inc., Seat Pleasant, MD, steel supplier/joists; Rayco Roof Services, Alexandria, roof deck, built-up roof & roof insulation; Arlington Woodworking & Lumber Co., Inc., McLean, millwork; and The Wesley Corp., Beltsville, MD, wall insulation, gypsum board contractor & painting contractor/paint supplier (Duron paint).

Also, Cherrydale Heating & Air Conditioning, Fairfax, sheet metal; Fairfax Glass Co., Falls Church, glass, glazing contractor, windows, window wall & storefront; Builders Hardware, Rockville, MD, hardware supplier; Coleman Corp., ceramic tile; and Dynalectic Co., Vienna, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier & electrical contractor. Also, American Metal Door Co.

Holliday Lake Facility
(From page 42)

Subcontractors & Suppliers

W. Frank Moore, Inc., Appomattox, excavating; Alfred McQuire, Appomattox, concrete finisher; Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, miscellaneous metal, Buchman Construction Co., Farmville, pre-fabricated roofing; Profit Lumber, South Hill, roofing trusses; J. S. Archer Co., inc., Richmond, roll-up doors, hardware supplier & toilet partitions; General Builders Co. of Lynchburg, Inc., Lynchburg, seamless floors; Chapman & Martin, Inc., Amelia, painting contractor; Diamond Hill Plywood Co., Richmond, siding; Lee Lines, Roanoke, specialties; Childress & Mitchell, Appomattox, plumbing contractor; Weather Conditioners, Inc., Lynchburg, ventilating contractor; and Charles E. Winn, Madison Heights, electrical contractor.
Bear Creek Lake Facility (From page 43)

The forms are a response to the site which slopes toward the beachfront and is partially obscured because of a change in elevation. The building was then perceived as having sweeping roof lines which counter this slope and yet provide a thrust towards the same beachfront. Privacy is maintained, without eliminating natural light, through the use of skylights mounted on the steep slope of the roofs.

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Roache Brothers Masonry, Appomattox, masonry contractor; E. S. Chappel & Son, Inc., Richmond, caulking & sealants; Automated Structures, Charlottesville, roofing trusses; J. S. Archer Co., Inc., Richmond, roll-up doors; hardware, wood doors and toilet partitions; Diamond Hill Plywood Co., Richmond, siding; Inland Reson Systems, Harrisburg, PA, seamless floors; Ward, Seay & Son, Scottsville, plumbing contractor; Custom Climate Co., Glen Allen, ventilating contractor; and Charles E. Winn, Madison Heights, electrical contractor.

Retreat Hospital Parking Deck (From page 44)

Doctor and staff parking is provided on ground level with a separate gate-controlled entrance on Mulberry Street. Visitors and employees enter from Robinson Street past the guard's office. A closed circuit TV system has been provided which covers all areas of the parking deck. Future expansion capability is provided for the addition of another 90-car level.

Taylor & Parrish, Inc. of Richmond was general contractor and handled carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)
Harris & Tate, Inc., excavating; Bowker & Roden, Inc., furnished reinforcing; RRR contracting, Inc., placed reinforcing; Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete supplier; W. O. Grubb Steel Erection, placement of pre-stressed concrete; Shockey Bros., Inc., Winchester, furnished pre-stressed concrete; Southern Brick Contractors, masonry contractor; Cast-A-Stone Products, Inc., Raleigh, N. C., cast stonework supplier; S & W Steel Co., Inc., steel supplier & erection; Russian & Payne, Inc., millwork; Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing; and E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking.


Handley Library (From page 47)

considered, but was rejected as being too costly and inappropriate for a contemporary structure. Rather, it was decided to treat the addition as a modern building of understated design. Smithley & Boynton, in looking for a point of departure for the design of the addition, took as their cue that a restatement of the old building's voids, rather than its forms, offered a great potential. This approach, combined with the use of similar materials, permitted some freedom in the use of contemporary form while still maintaining a sense of continuity. The simple forms of the addition contrast sharply with the original building's eclectic excesses, yet the play of light and shadow on old and new are remarkably similar. The proportions and rhythm of the old are transferred into the new, and the addition is perceived as an extension of the original building, although of undeniably later vintage. The functionalism of the new is tempered by the Beaux-Arts spirit of the old to create a successful whole.

The Blake Company of Hagerstown, Maryland was general contractor and handled steel joists, miscellaneous metal & handrails; Crider & Shockey, Inc., Winchester, concrete supplier; Shockey Brothers, Inc., Winchester, pre-stressed concrete; B & D Masonry Contractors; Springfield, masonry contractor; Shenandoah Brick Co., Winchester, masonry supplier; John R. Mitchell Co./J. D. Sargent Co., Danville/ Mt. Airy, NC, limestone/granite stonework contractors; Holsinger Lumber Co., millwork; Anderson Sheet Metal Works, Inc., Winchester, waterproofing, built-up roof, roof insulation & sheet metal; and James J. Smith & Sons Painting, Inc., Greensville, PA, caulking & painting contractors.

Also, PPG Industries, Inc., Hagerstown, MD, glass, glazing contractor, windows & paint manufacturer; AAA Windows & Doors, Fairfax, metal doors & frames; R. R. Dickey, Hagerstown, MD, hardware supplier; A & H Contractors, Inc., Roanoke, plaster contractor; Frederick Tile Co., Frederick, MD, ceramic tile; P & H Interiors, Greensville, PA, acoustical treatment, resilient tile & carpet; Shone Building Products, Silver Spring, MD, specialties; Dover Elevator Co., Richmond, elevators; Grinnell Fire Protection Systems Co., Inc., Richmond, wet sprinkler contractor; Miller & Anderson, Inc., Winchester, plumbing/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Westinghouse Electric Supply, Hagerston, MD, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; M/I Electric Co., Inc., Hagerstown, MD, electrical contractor; Fire Protection Equipment Co., Inc., Richmond, Halon sprinkler contractor; and Townley Stained Glass Studios, Hagerston, MD, stained glass restoration.

Fultz Lumber and Building Supply Co.

Phone 703-886-7112
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TAZEWELL, VA. 24651
Civil War Troops
Clash in Battle Reenactment
At Fort Ward in Alexandria
• The Ninth Annual Reenactment of the Civil War Battle of Fort Stevens will be staged at Fort Ward Park, Alexandria, on Sunday, August 9, at 3 p.m. A Ladies Civil War Fashion Promenade will begin at noon on Sunday in front of Fort Ward Museum. Activities begin on Saturday, August 8, at 1 p.m. with living history presentations, drills and weapons demonstrations.

The battle will be fought by various authentically equipped Civil War reenactment units, including artillery and cavalry. Mock casualties, smoking muskets and tactical maneuvers will be part of the program that will take place around the fort's restored northwest bastion.

Before the battle, women dressed in Civil War era costumes will parade in front of the Museum. The dresses include mid-19th century reproductions, day dresses, and tea dresses. Admission to the reenactment and fashion show is free.

Fort Stevens was the only Civil War fort in the Defense of Washington to be attacked by Confederate forces. It was one of the 68 forts, including Fort Ward, built to protect Washington, D.C. from Confederate invasion.

The battle at Fort Stevens occurred in the summer of 1864 when the leader of Confederate forces, Lieutenant-General Jubal A. Early, and his men surprised Union troops led by Major Horatio G. Wright, commander of the Union Army at Fort Stevens. President Lincoln witnessed the action from behind the front lines, marking the only time in United States history that an American President came under enemy fire while in office.

The battle is being sponsored by the First North-South Brigade composed of the First Virginia Infantry C.S.A. and the First District of Columbia Infantry Regiment U.S.A. Other units will come from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Ohio. Fort Ward Museum and Park, located at 4301 West Braddock Road, is a 40-acre historic park with a museum which features an extensive permanent collection of Civil War artifacts and historic papers. The Fort's northwest bastion has been accurately restored. The Museum is open Tuesday through Saturday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. and Sundays noon to 5 p.m. Admission is free.

For more information on Fort Ward or the reenactment, call Wanda Dowell at (703) 836-4848.

43rd National Folk Festival to be Held
August 7-9, 1981 At Wolf Trap Farm Park, Vienna

• The 43rd NATIONAL FOLK FESTIVAL will be held August 7-9, 1981 at Wolf Trap Farm Park, in Vienna, Virginia. The festival, co-sponsored by NCTA and the National Park Service, is the oldest traditional music festival in the country.

This year the festival, in celebrating the cultural diversity of this country, will present a wide variety of music and dance—old-time, blues, country, Cape Breton, gospel, norteno, zydeco, French Canadian, Irish, and more...

Workshops and informal concerts are held on five stages from noon to 5:30 p.m. Friday and Saturday, and 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. Sunday. Evening concerts are held in Wolf Trap's Filene Center Friday and Saturday nights at 8 p.m.—and include a selection of the performers featured at the daytime events.

Advance tickets for evening concerts will be available from East Coast Ticketron outlets or from the Wolf Trap Park Instant Charge Office (703-281-0500). Prices are $8.00 for reserved seats in the Filene Center and $6.00 for lawn seating. Free daytime admission is included in the price of all evening tickets. Daytime admission alone is $4.00, available at Wolf Trap on the day of the festival. Daytime admission for children ages six to twelve is $2.00, under six admitted free for daytime events. School groups will be eligible for discounts for Friday's daytime events.

Below is a "subject-to-change" list of some of this year's performers:

Jamestown Beach Campsites
Recreational Facilities
Dial 229-8366
P.O. Box C.B.
Williamsburg, VA 23815

Governor Spottswood Motel
Member Friendship Inns of America
The Friendly Afforded Inn
Family Cottages
Honeymoon Units
Call 299-6444/1508 Richmond Rd.
Williamsburg, Virginia

First and Citizens Bank
Resources of $11,000,000.00
Member of FDIC
Monterey, Virginia

Home of Allegheny Mountain Trout
Virginia is for lovers.
FOR THE RECORD

Data Measurements, Inc. Plans Floyd County Facility

- Data Measurements, Inc., a wholly-owned subsidiary of Watling Scale, Inc., of Las Vegas, Nevada, will build a new manufacturing facility in Floyd County. The 24,800 square foot building will be located in the Floyd County Industrial Park and is scheduled for completion by October this year.

Data Measurements, Inc. will utilize plastic injection molding processes and will manufacture coin operated digital read out scales, electronic pulse monitoring equipment, hospital and physician scales, and video amusement games.

Leonard Jed Company Releases Film

- The Leonard Jed Company, a Baltimore-based manufacturer of industrial fasteners and distributor of commercial hardware, is pleased to announce the release of their interpretive industrial film. The film, ten minutes in length, will give the viewer insight into the vastness of a locally-based manufacturing and distributing firm...its formation, growth, and national or international capabilities.

Leonard Jed Company has become an integral part of the east coast’s industrial complex.

Since the mid-1950s, the firm has expanded steadily to include divisions in: Washington, DC; Philadelphia, York and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Pawtucket, Rhode Island; Richmond, Virginia; and, San Juan, Puerto Rico. The Leonard Jed Company fills the needs of local, regional, national and international builders and contractors.

The film may be viewed upon visiting the Leonard Jed Company office at 1727 Rhomeadmill Street, Richmond, Virginia 23220; or 4919 Lawrence Street, Bladensburg, Maryland 20710.

Silas S. Kea & Sons Co. General Contractors

Telephone 859-6121
IVOR, VA. 23866

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The movie short captures, in capsule form, the internal workings of the Leonard Jed Company. Starting with an introduction to the items manufactured, and to the president of the company, Mr. Leonard Jed, and continuing with a brief history of the company.

Originally John G. Maiers and Sons, the Leonard Jed Company has become an integral part of the east coast's industrial complex.

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20th Consecutive Year Safety Award
To Thompson-Arthur Paving.
Division of APAC-Carolina, Inc.

- On May 14, 1981, the Thompson-Arthur Paving Company of Greensboro, North Carolina, was presented a special 20-year Safety Award by Mr. John Brooks, Commissioner of Labor for the State of North Carolina. This award, accepted for the company by Mr. Charles H. Shaw, Jr., Vice President, was for the company's outstanding work in accident prevention. The Safety Awards Program has been in effect in North Carolina for 34 years and covers all industry.

This award has been earned by the Thompson-Arthur Paving Company for 20 consecutive years during which time the company has worked more than 20 million manhours and has a 20-year incidence rate of 0.37. This rate surpasses the 1979 all-industry rate of 2.67 by 86% and the highway and street construction rate of 4.59 by 92% for lost work-day cases*


Charles Shaw, left, accepts special 20-year Safety Award from Commissioner John Brooks.
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