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COVER
Featured on page 15 of our Financial Institutions Issue (July-August 1982), the United Virginia Bank—Central, Richmond, was designed by Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc., also of Richmond. Cover photo by Huffman Studio.
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In Praise of Chauvinism

By Eason Cross, Jr.

There are almost 1000 registered architects in the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects, whose work is produced in upwards of 350 different Virginia offices. These range from one-man operations to large internationally-prominent firms. There is a professional capability in Virginia which can provide sound design for almost any conceivable building type. Virginia architects have at one time or another won all the major domestic Design Awards.

Why, then, have many Virginians building in Virginia gone to out-of-state architects for design services, particularly for buildings of prominence?

What can be done to change this pattern?

In studying the malady, we've been able to list the following causes:

1. GREEN GRASS — There are the obvious human foibles at work; "The grass is greener next door," and "The expert is always from out-of-town."

2. STAR SYSTEM — There's the influence of the media, extolling the work and merit of a relatively few national designers, the star system at work in architecture.

3. COMMITTEE CLIENTS — There's the fairly recent fact of life that committees are more and more the Client, rather than individuals, and committees are easily led into paths of apparent safety. They will choose a "name" designer to cover their own potentially-exposed derrières: "If he screws up, we can always say we went with the best."

4. 254/255 FORMS — We all deal with the fallout of the Federal 254 and 255 Forms, which are being used by all levels of government and industry now. They represent a common tool for measuring the worth of design firms. These forms, however, exclusively quantify information. How many this? How large that? How long those? They have little faith in one's own taste, it's easy to rely on the modern-tradition which, were it more widely understood and recognized, should keep the work at home. It is one of civilized rather than flamboyant design. From simple and elegant 18th century architectural detail, from Mr. Jefferson and his mix of invention and Palladio, from Christopher Wren's only New World structure, from Federalist brick towns, there flows a river of precedent for an approach which values visual staying power and the understated element which lasts.

This river of precedent does not pass by that other leg of Vitruvius' triad, "Delight," a necessary ingredient of that good architect which doesn't generate boredom. There should always be room for sculpture, color, texture, cast shadows, modulated light, and out-and-out architectural decoration in a building's budget. These are the tools of a master designer working in any era, in any style, and for all manner of clients. The "Virginia Record" is not in the day equivalent of "Purveyor to the King." A Stamp of Social Safety.

5. CIVILITY TRADITION — Virginia architects especially hew to a tradition which, were it more widely understood and recognized, would produce students who can compete with the product of the Commonwealth of Virginia by government bodies. By that, we mean the indirect benefits to a community gained by supporting local businesses, so that they may prosper, employ more local people, and pay more local taxes. The excuse is always that the best designer was chosen. Often the real reason has to do with which choice is the easiest to defend.

Now, let us consider some medicine which can help cure the malady, again in list form:

1. DESIGN SCHOOLS — The quality of the architectural schools in Virginia has been on the rise. VPI & SU is particularly proud, justifiably, of the record of its recent graduates in entering major architectural firms. The University of Virginia has a new Dean who is setting a personal example of design excellence and continuing an examination of purpose in Charlottesville. Hampton Institute is now releasing students who can compete with the product of the state-supported schools. What this all means is that Virginia firms are being staffed with better-trained people, and the buildings they work on are bound to be of higher quality.

2. CURRENT WORKS — It needs to be stated, re-stated, reiterated, and repeated; one need not run to New York City to be well served by the architectural profession. Virginia firms do very good work. The general level of projects submitted to the Biennial Design Awards Program has regularly drawn marked praise from the panels of architect jurors. Spread the word that good design, in a broad palette of style and taste, is available "right here in River City."

3. SOCIETY DIRECTORY — It needs to be pointed out that it's a good politics and good economics to choose local professionals. There are nearly 1000 of them to choose from so at least one of them should be tailor-made for every proposed project. The Virginia Society is working on a new, more detailed Directory of members which should make the search for the right architect somewhat easier.

4. CIVILITY TRADITION — Virginia architects especially hew to a tradition which, were it more widely understood and recognized, would produce students who can compete with the product of the Commonwealth of Virginia by government bodies. By that, we mean the indirect benefits to a community gained by supporting local businesses, so that they may prosper, employ more local people, and pay more local taxes. The excuse is always that the best designer was chosen. Often the real reason has to do with which choice is the easiest to defend.

5. TEST OF TIME — The Virginia Society does put its Seal of Approval on some work. Every year, it chooses two buildings which have been around at least 10 years, for attention in a Test of Time Awards Program. These works are free of the clichés of 10 years before, are handsome, serve their user and owner, fit the community, and are well-built. It would be wise for those intending to build to look with special care for the names of the architects whose buildings are selected.

Fashion is all right for clothes, but it's terrible for buildings!
New Firm of Architects Formed

Bruce M. Justice, AIA and Richard B. Fisher, AIA announce the formation of a partnership to provide professional architectural and land planning services in the Commonwealth of Virginia. The firm, Justice & Fisher, Architecture & Planning, began operation formally on June 14, 1982, with offices in the 910 Parham Road Building, Richmond, Virginia. Mr. Justice has been in practice as a proprietor in this location since January 1981.

Mr. Justice and Mr. Fisher are graduates of the University of Virginia School of Architecture. Mr. Justice is a member of the Class of 1967, and Mr. Fisher is a member of the Class of 1971. Both are Life Members of the Alumni Association. Mr. Justice, born in Richmond, attended Henrico County Public Schools and is a 1958 graduate of Douglas Freeman High School. Mr. Fisher was raised in Alexandria, attended Fairfax County Public Schools, and is a 1962 graduate of Saint Stephen's School of Alexandria. Mr. Fisher served in the U. S. Army in 1966-67 and is currently a member of the U. S. Army Reserve. Both are members of the American Institute of Architects, Virginia Society of the AIA and its James River Chapter locally.

Mr. Justice and Mr. Fisher have a combined professional background of over 30 years' experience, obtained in employment with several well-known architectural firms within the state. Mr. Justice began his professional career in 1962 with Marcellus Wright & Son, Architects, in Richmond, moved to Stainback & Scribner, Architects, in Charlottesville during the mid-sixties, and then worked 13 years with Ballou & Justice, Architects and Engineers, in Richmond, before opening his office in January 1981. Mr. Fisher began his career in 1965 with VVKR, Architects, Engineers and Planners in Alexandria, went to Stainback & Scribner, Architects in Charlottesville, while completing his education. He then went to the office of J. Everette Fauber, Jr., FAIA Architect in Lynchburg for an apprenticeship in restoration work, and finally went to Odell Associates Incorporated, Planning, Architecture and Engineering, Richmond office for four years before joining Mr. Justice in their partnership.

The Justice & Fisher partnership has a unique quality in that both men are second generation design professionals of their respective families. Bruce M. Justice is the son of Charles C. Justice, AIA, an architect, 1953 past president of the Virginia Chapter of the AIA, and a partner in the firm of Ballou & Justice, Architects & Engineers for over 30 years, until his recent retirement. Richard B. Fisher is the son of Robert B. Fisher, ASLA, a landscape architect and horticulturist who practiced his profession for the Mount Vernon Ladies Association of the Union for over 30 years ago.

PERSONNEL AND OFFICE CHANGES

Forrest Coile Associates, P.C. Announces Election of Officers

The Board of Directors of Forrest Coile Associates, P.C. has announced the election of Forrest W. Coile, AIA, as Chairman and L. Duane DeBlasio, AIA, as President.

The firm has two locations — 11721 Jefferson Avenue, Newport News, Va. 23606, and 160 Newton Road, Suite 412, Virginia Beach, Va. 23462.

Robert T. Bain, Jr. Joins Talbot & Associates

Thomas L. Kinsough, AIA, principal in charge of architecture for the Virginia Beach-based architectural, engineering, planning, and surveying firm of Talbot & Associates, Ltd., is pleased to announce that Robert T. Bain, Jr., AIA, has joined the firm.

Bob holds a Bachelor of Architecture from VPI and is a member of the Tidewater Chapter of the American Institute of Architects. Bob was the owner of an architectural firm in Sanford, North Carolina.

In his position as project architect, he is currently working on the design of the Fort Story gymnasium, several renovation projects for the U. S. Navy, and the addition to the Latter Day Saints Church, Norfolk.
in the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards Intern Development Program. During Walter's three years with the U.S. Veterans Administration, Washington, DC, he was involved in the Safety & Fire Improvements to the Veteran's Administration Medical Center, Salem, Virginia; and an Eight Floor Alteration for the Office of the Chief, Washington, DC. While employed by the U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, DC, Walter was responsible for the playground at Glen Echo Park, Glen Echo, Maryland.

Falls Church Architects
Name Associate

Barkley Pierce O'Malley, P.C. of Falls Church, Virginia has recently announced the appointment of Maury S. Saunders, AIA, as a senior associate to the firm.

Mr. Saunders, a graduate of VPI & SU and a licensed Architect, has been affiliated with the firm since 1977 as a project manager for industrial and commercial projects. As such, Mr. Saunders will participate in the expanding marketing and management functions of the organization.

Barkley Pierce O'Malley, an architecture and planning firm, has been recently awarded contracts which include two national trade association headquarters, warehouse industrial parks and various space planning projects throughout the United States.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATES
Increases Staff

Robert E. "Bob" Washington, principal, Washington Associates, announced recently that three new employees have been added to the Norfolk-based architectural firm.

Robert "Mark" Gostel and William M. "Bill" Greaves, previously with Krummell and Jackson Associates, P.C. have joined the firm, respectively, as an architect and senior architect. Norman E. Davis, formerly with Design Division Naval Facilities Engineering Command, Norfolk, is now a project architect with Washington Associates.

FALLS CHURCH ARCHITECTS

Name Associate

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CHAPTER NEWS

Governor Appoints Schiffelbein to APELSCLA Board

Patricia Schiffelbein, AIA, of Reston has been appointed to the Virginia State Board of Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Certified Landscape Architects by Governor Charles S. Robb. Schiffelbein will occupy the seat formerly held by Edgar C. Beery, Jr., AIA.

Patricia Schiffelbein has been an active member of the American Institute of Architects since 1972 and has served on many committees concerned with professional practice, office management, and urban planning and design. She is the editor of Chapter Four of the AIA's PERSONNEL PRACTICES HANDBOOK, and style and copy edited ARCHITECTS AND EARTHQUAKES, a joint publication of the AIA Research Corporation and the National Science Foundation. In 1978 she chaired the multi-disciplinary Urban Systems Group at the AIA/RC-NSF sponsored Seismic Safety Design Workshops.

Schiffelbein's activities in the Northern Virginia Chapter, AIA, include serving on the Board of Directors and the offices of Secretary, President Elect, and President. She edited the Newsletter for three years, and represented the Chapter on the Virginia Society, AIA, Board of Directors, the Middle Atlantic Region, AIA, Bylaws Task Force, and The Tyson's Corner Planning Charrette Team. She presently is a member of the Honor Awards Committee and the MAR, AIA, Council.

Following graduation from the University of Michigan in 1963 where she received a Bachelor of Architecture degree, Schiffelbein worked for the Grand Rapids, Michigan, firm of Wold & Bowers. Later, she moved to New York City where her husband, also an architect, continued his graduate education.

The Schiffelbeins moved to Virginia in 1965 to work for PARD Team, located in Washington, D.C., and they occupied one of the first apartments in the new Reston Lake Anne Village Center. Patricia then worked for the Washington firm of Brown & Wright and Keyes, Lethbridge & Condon before establishing her own practice in Reston.

The firm of Patricia Schiffelbein, AIA, worked in association with Francis D. Lethbridge & Associates and Sasaki Associates on the Master Plan Restudy for Arlington National Cemetery, and currently is collaborating with Oppenheimer, Brady & Vogelstein on projects involving historic district studies and the restoration and site improvements for existing housing projects and civic facilities. One such project is Jersey

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NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1982
Paul Barkley Named Development Volunteer of the Year — Joins Seven Other Virginians

Paul H. Barkley, AIA, was recognized recently as a "volunteer of the year" in economic and industrial development. The award was made to Barkley and seven other Virginians by the Southern Industrial Development Council (SIDC) at the quarterly seminar of the Virginia Division of Industrial Development held in Richmond, September 29, 1982.

Barkley, principal in the Falls Church firm of Barkley, Pierce & O'Malley, P.C., was cited for his efforts in locating two national trade organizations in the city of Falls Church. The National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association, moving to the city last summer from New York City, and the National Association of Plumbing Heating Cooling Contractors which will break ground early next year.

Barkley began practicing architecture in Falls Church in 1965. "From that point on, I've been involved in promoting business development and revitalization from a planning and architectural standpoint," he says. He has been an officer of both the Falls Church Chamber of Commerce and has served on the Falls Church Business and Professional Development Commission since its inception in 1975.

Barkley's leadership on the Commission has been a major force behind the city's establishing both the Office of Business Development in 1978 and the Falls Church Industrial Development Commission in 1981. The city's annual Business Commendation Award Program also resulted from his initiatives.

In his economic development efforts, Barkley has stressed cooperation between residents and business concerns, and a concerted approach to Falls Church planning. "I've tried to show that you don't need high density in the city, that you can go out and attract low density business to maintain the village-like atmosphere desired in Falls Church," Barkley concludes.

Corrections:

Delmar L. Dayton, Jr., AIA, who was one of the New Members named in the July/August issue (page 9), has asked us to correct his place of employment. The identification which ran with his photograph at that time should have read:

DELMAR L. DAYTON, JR., AIA
City Architect for the City of Richmond
James River Chapter

In the coverage of the Tidewater Community College Technical Center Renovation, presented by Shriver & Holland Associates in the September/October issue (page 20), the name of the Electrical Engineer, supplied to us, was inadvertently omitted. The bold-face credits which ran with the article should have indicated: Electrical Engineer Chandler & Gibson. Our apologies for our error.

The Old Post Office Building Historic Restoration project in Washington, D.C., was incorrectly credited solely to MMM Design Group in September/October the issue (pages 38-39), with 3 additional firms listed as consulting architects. The correct listing of the architects is: MMM Design Group, Arthur Cotton Moore Associates, Stewart Daniel Hoban Associates, and Associated Space Design in Joint Venture-Architects. We apologize for the error.
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Photos of some of the highlights of the Virginia Society of Architects' Annual Meeting, September 16-18, 1982, at Virginia Beach. Clockwise, beginning in upper left corner: Bud Lindsay, Executive Director of The Virginia Chapter (later Society) from 1970 to 1980, accepts Honorary Membership from Donald L. Strange-Boston, AIA, President; (inset) Attendees listen intently and take notes at one of six educational seminars offered; Edward G. Carson, ASLA, makes acceptance speech as recipient of the Society’s Allied Professions Award. Seated to his right is Lon Overton, AIA, President of the Mid-Atlantic Regional Council of the AIA; More seminar participants; Newcomers and “old timers” alike enjoy the sumptuous meal at the annual Awards Dinner; Dr. Joseph MacInnis, featured speaker at the dinner, pauses after making an important point in his presentation on the oceans; Attendees look over the products in one of the 69 supplier exhibits in the exhibition hall; Robert Welton Stewart, AIA, receives his citation as one of the three recipients of the Distinguished Service Award (other recipients were James M. Glave, AIA, and Robert E. Washington,
AIA); "The Band Plays On" aboard the tour boat "Carrie B," site of Thursday evening's informal party; Past President John Marfleet, AIA, Mrs. Marfleet, and President-Elect G. Revell Michael, AIA, are already partying aboard the Virginia Beach trolley on the way to the harbor cruise; Convention Chairman Michel G. Ashe, AIA, and his wife Marilyn (Executive Secretary of the Tidewater Chapter) manage to find a moment alone "aboard ship"; Students from Hampton Institute's Department of Architecture join architects and exhibitors in gazing at one of the sights along the tour's route; Food aboard the boat was plentiful; William Morgan, FAIA, one of the jurors in the Design Awards Competition, comments on the merits of the winning projects (Steven Izenour, another of the jurors, is seated at right) see related story on page 13; Ed Pawlowski accepts Honor Award certificate on behalf of Dewberry & Davis from Design Awards Committee Vice-Chairman (and Hampton Institute Architecture Department Chairman) John Spencer, AIA; and William F. Vosbeck, FAIA, accepts the Virginia Masonry Council Award on behalf of VVKR from VMC Executive Director Dick Maley.
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James ingo Freed, FAIA, has been associated with I.M. Pei & Partners, New York City, for twenty-six years and a Partner since 1980. A former dean and professor at I.I.T.'s College of Architecture, Planning & Design, he has also been an instructor of design at Cooper Union, and a visiting critic and juror at Cornell, Columbia, Yale and Pratt Institute. Mr. Freed's extensive extra-academic jury experience has ranged from the R.S. Reynolds Memorial Award for Excellence in Architecture, 1975, through a P.A. Design Awards Jury, 1981, to the "Humanism Rediscovered" exhibit of art and architecture at New York's New School this past March. Of the many projects in the Pei office with which Mr. Freed has been closely associated, the most recent are the buildings at 88 Pine Street, 499 Park Avenue, and the N.Y. Exhibition and Convention Center currently under construction.

Steve Izenour, an Associate with the firm of Venturi, Rauch and Scott Brown, has also been a teacher of architecture since 1968 at Yale and Drexel, and from 1972 at the University of Pennsylvania. Between 1977 and 1981 he has been a visiting critic and lecturer at McGill, York University and Nova Scotia Technical College in Canada, Rice University and the University of Texas at Austin, Boston University, University of North Carolina, and the University of Maracaibo in Venezuela. At Venturi, Rauch and Scott Brown, in addition to his work in architectural and urban design. Mr. Izenour is responsible for directing the firm's work in theatre and audio-visual facilities, exhibition and graphic design. In the firm's planning work he has also been responsible for developing design guidelines for historic districts in small town and inner-city neighborhoods. A number of the projects with which Mr. Izenour has been principally associated have received both public recognition and awards. Mr. Izenour is perhaps best recognized outside of the profession for his research and analysis of commercial strip architecture, begun at Yale in 1968, which culminated in M.I.T.'s 1972 publication, Learning from Las Vegas, written in collaboration with Robert Venturi and Denise Scott Brown.

William Morgan, FAIA, is a principal in the firm which he established in 1961 at Jacksonville, Florida, and which bears his name. He has served as visiting critic and lecturer at his alma mater, Harvard, and the Boston Architectural Center, Tulane University, the University of Wisconsin, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, the Walker Art Institute, and others. In addition, he has chaired the Committee on Design of the American Institute of Architects and has been a juror for the AIA Honor Awards, the AIA Institute Honors Program, the Reynolds Memorial Award, Homes for Better Living, illuminating Engineering Society of North America, and other national and regional design awards programs. Hardly a year has passed since 1964 that Mr. Morgan and his firm have not received regional and/or national recognition and awards for their work which has also appeared in a large number of publications here and abroad. His most recent 1981 Honor Award for the United States Courthouse at Fort Lauderdale is an eloquent and on-going testimony to his skills as an architect. In 1980 the MIT Press published Prehistoric Architecture in the Eastern United States. Mr. Morgan's pioneering study of a 3,700-year evolution in architectural design. For the last number of years he has been particularly closely identified with innovative earth-sheltered housing design.
HONOR AWARD
One University Plaza, Fairfax
Walter F. Roberts, Jr., AIA Architect

HONOR AWARD
The George Washington University
Academic Center, Washington, DC
VVKR Incorporated - Architect

HONOR AWARD
230 North Boundary Street
Multi-Family Residence, Williamsburg
The Architectural Practice of
Robert A. Magoon, Jr.

Complete coverage of the Honor Award winning 230 North Boundary Street project can be found on page 26 of this issue. Roanoke County/Salem Jail, the Virginia Masonry Council Award winner, was our March-April 1982 cover story.
HONOR AWARD
Private Residence
Greene County
James William Ritter, AIA, Architect

HONOR AWARD
Keith Residence Addition & Renovation
Fairfax
Dewberry & Davis - Architect

HONOR AWARD
Fullerton Industrial Park, Warehouse 4
Springfield
Kerns Group Architects

The remaining Honor Award winning projects will be published in VIRGINIA RECORD over the course of the next year.
HONOR AWARD
Huntington Community Center
Fairfax County
Abrash, Eddy & Eckhardt - Architects

HONOR AWARD
Brookstown Mill
Winston-Salem, NC

HONORABLE MENTION
Woolen Mills Solar Group
Charlottesville
Browne, Eichman & Dalgliesh
Architect

Randolph Boys Club
Richmond
Fraher & Harrison
Architect

WINNER
Roanoke County/Salem Jail
Salem
VVKR Incorporated — Roanoke
Architect

Sts. Constantino & Helen
Greek Orthodox Church
Newport News
Forrest Coile Associates, P.C.
Architect

Amelia/Nottoway
Vocational Center
Nottoway County
Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc.
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PROJECT: Roanoke County/Salem Jail

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For a number of years (1969 to 1978), buildings selected to receive AIA Honor Awards were entered in an additional awards program. Those demonstrating attention to the access requirements for handicapped individuals received an additional honor, the Bartlett Award, named in honor of Senator E. L. Bartlett, of Alaska who sponsored the Architectural Barriers Act of 1968, Public Law 90-480. One of the principal reasons for termination of this special award program was the feeling that accumulated legislation, codes and regulations had by 1978 made access for the handicapped a mandatory requirement for most buildings. An obvious question: Should any building used by the public receive an AIA Honors Award if it did not provide a barrier-free environment for the handicapped?

While I do not argue that such access should be a requirement for all buildings regardless of use or type, I do believe that architecture of excellence must satisfy all intended uses and respond to the needs of all users including the estimated 10% of people who have either temporary or permanent disabilities.

The American Institute of Architects has been responsible in an important way for the increased recognition of access requirements. It was an AIA sponsored conference that led to the creation of the first American National Standards Institute’s standard for accessibility (ANSI A117.1 1961). That document, considered a major and revolutionary achievement for its time, was replaced in 1980 by the expanded and revised ANSI A117.1, 1980. This revised ANSI Standard now provides design guidance for architects and, it is hoped, a uniform basis for the codes and guidelines adopted by regulatory bodies.

I served as the AIA representative on the ANSI review committee throughout the development of the revised edition (a period of more than five years) and can attest to the serious dedicated efforts of the more than 55 organizations that participated in the consensus process essential to the creation of an ANSI standard. During the process there were frequent requests from architects and others for the creation of a performance standard rather than a prescriptive standard and an equal demand for more specific numbers particularly those relating to the number of accessible features (water closet, lavatories, ramps, etc.) mandatory in buildings of various use types. ANSI administrative rules recognize that a standard cannot be mandatory in itself but becomes mandatory as its application and scope is established by building codes and the rules of regulatory bodies. The standard does specify that there shall be “at least one and a reasonable number” of each of the specific accessible features or elements described. To require less than one would not meet the test of reasonableness and to specify a larger number involves judgements concerning application or scope that are properly within the province of regulatory bodies.

The standard does provide specific dimensions and other minimum requirements for each accessible feature. To this extent it is prescriptive. However, it is important for the designer to understand the basis for the specifics given. For example, the requirements for accessible ramps are a maximum slope of 1 to 12 for a maximum run of 30 feet and a maximum slope of 1 to 16 for a run of 40 feet. These figures are prescriptive but are based on the performance abilities of the wheelchair users included in the sample tested during the research conducted at Syracuse University, on which much of the standard is based. This research reflected the effect of fatigue on the ability of wheelchair users to travel fixed distances on ramps of various slopes. It is important to understand that among those tested, the group that could not make it up a 40-foot ramp included an important number who could handle only short ramps of much lower slopes. People using manually operated wheelchairs range from the wheelchair athlete with...
two strong arms to the person with limited use of the fingers of one hand. It takes little imagination for the designer to know that a flat hard surface provides the easiest accessible path for the wheelchair. The application of the standards in ANSI A117.1 should not be regarded as providing barrier-free access for all people regardless of their handicap but only for the "statistical" person identified through the completed research. By developing an understanding of the basis for the standards, the designer will know when less or more than the specified requirements will result in access for the greatest number of people and in improved architecture.

After treating for many years with the problem of design for accessibility, I continue to be impressed with the condition that barrier-free design generally results in better buildings for all people, including those not classed as disabled. Since joining the design staff at Gallaudet College, the world's only accredited liberal arts college for the hearing impaired, I have been able to give attention to communication barriers experienced by both the deaf and blind. Here, more than ever, I have found that designing for elimination of architectural barriers (in this case communication barriers) results in better architecture for all.

ANSI A117.1 and other guidelines and codes relating to access for the disabled, stress provisions for the mobility impaired. That the wheelchair is used internationally as a symbol of communication barriers. ANSI does specify visual and audible emergency alarms and auxiliary visual alarms in accessible sleeping accommodations. The standard also mentions telephone volume controls, and telephone receivers that generate a magnetic field in the area of the user cap and are thus compatible with modern hearing aids. The need for amplification and listening systems for use in places of assembly is also mentioned. These equipment requirements provide a special check list for the architect. However, a better understanding of the nature of communication barriers is essential to the shaping of a building that will respond to the needs of the hearing impaired and the hearing alike.

Hearing impaired people depend largely on their eyes to receive information. Whether communication is by the oral method, relying on lip movement and facial expression, or by the manual method using finger spelling and signing, clear sight lines and proper lighting are a must. Rooms must be planned and furniture arranged to avoid back lighting which places a speaker's face in shadow. Think how uncomfortable it is to listen or talk with someone who appears as a silhouette in front of a brightly sunlit window.

Both natural and artificial light must be carefully controlled to avoid shadows and veiling glare. While a hearing person can receive information from an unseen voice (sound can travel around corners and be transmitted electronically), it is usually more informative and certainly more comfortable and enjoyable when we can see the speaker and gain the clarifying impact of eye to eye contact, facial expressions and body language. Of course, the design standards desired by the hearing and the hearing impaired are not always identical. For example, the Gallaudet student rathekskier now named the Abbey in Architect Chloethiel Smith's remodeled student union building has the highest level of illumination of any equivalent school building that I have seen. It is just fine as a meeting place for the deaf group using manual communication. While I prefer a lower light level and more intimate surroundings, I resent having to use a flashlight to read a dinner menu and do enjoy maintaining eye contact with my dinner partner. For those with less severe hearing loss, enhancement of residual hearing can be an important supplement to visual communication.

Attention to acoustic design is of prime importance. Elimination of unwanted sounds (i.e. noise) requires serious design attention. Barriers to reduce transmission of unwanted sound, as well as reducing reverberation, can materially clarify reception of audible signals particularly for those who use hearing aids. That theories controlling the design of educational facilities respond to experience and change for the better is evidenced by observations in one classroom at Gallaudet. The room was built at a time when professional literature was filled with recommendations concerning the use of low maintenance, open plan school construction. The ceiling is precast concrete, the walls are glass and masonry, with the usual areas of chalk boards and the floor is terrazzo. The reverberation in this space is such that most students turn off their hearing aids upon entering. The room is now used for acoustic treatment, and the space can function as an effective educational facility. We all have accustomed ourselves to living with varying degrees of acoustic turmoil in everyday life. For some of the hearing impaired it is much more difficult to adjust to such an environment. Certainly architecture of quality should contribute the reduction of noise pollution.

Clear readable and informative signage is an important architectural element. It can be used to enrich the interior environment. But please, no affectations such as lines of small type arranged vertically to provide graphic accents rather than to convey information. In this society, we generally read from left to right. The ANSI standard describes raised tactile signage suitable for the blind. Clear, sans-serif letters of an open architectural style and of appropriate scale and stroke placed against contrasting backgrounds are specified. Not a bad beginning as criteria for this interior design element.

Judging from correspondence received at Gallaudet, there are many questions concerning compliance with the ANSI standards' requirements for communication barriers and audible emergency alarms. At Gallaudet, a deaf community, smoke detectors and high intensity flashing lights (strobos) are provided in all habitable spaces, including all dormitory rooms and all public toilets. The smoke detectors report to the building alarm system which in turn activates the strobe flashers and alarm bells throughout the building. Alarm systems are hard wired, that is they are permanent built-in features in each building. ANSI also suggests that accessible sleeping quarters may be equipped with a standard 110 volt plug-in outlet to which visual alarms may be connected. This alternative type equipment uses the house wiring to communicate between the building alarm system and flashing signals, it is particularly useful where occupancy by hearing impaired people is temporary or shifting. A wide variety of emergency alarms, smoke detectors and convenience signals of the portable plug-in type are available.

The importance of the ANSI standards' requirement that visual alarms be connected to the building alarm system should not be overlooked. There are devices of limited usefulness which combine a smoke detector and a flashing light in a single directly connected unit. The deaf occupant of an apartment, motel unit or place of work requires a signal to tell him of an emergency at any location in the building not just in his own occupied space. 1

Available plug-in type convenience signals include flashing light "doorbells," telephone flashers, "baby cries" for installation in the standard 110 volt plug-in outlet to which lights in other parts of the house to alert the deaf parents, and similar equipment. As the baby cry unit responds to sound, it is capable of adaption to a variety of uses. A small portable plug-in telephone flasher is available that may be plugged into a standard electrical outlet. It "hears" the telephone ring and continues flashing until the ringing stops. Other types may be permanently connected to the phone. Some hearing impaired people may be able to communicate by phone with the assistance of a hearing aid and a compatible telephone receiver. The profoundly deaf require a TDD (Telephonic Device for the Deaf) for telephone communication with another TDD. The growing popularity of home computers and their availability of TDD's that can communicate with computers promises additional possibilities for long distance communication by the hearing impaired.

Performance experience continues to demonstrate that with few exceptions, design features responding to the needs of the disabled, contribute comfort, safety and utility to the non-handicapped as well. By developing an understanding of the underlying reasons for specific access requirements, architects can shape buildings to reduce the exceptions and establish access as an inherent quality of good design. Attention to the control of communication barriers offers particularly rich opportunities in this regard. The search for a barrier-free environment can be a positive force toward improvement in design quality.

1. The detailed findings of this research are recorded in six reports, four of which are available from HUD User, P.O. Box 280, Germantown, Maryland 20767 and the remaining two from the superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

2. A new international symbol to designate barrier-free facilities for the hearing impaired was adopted in 1980 and should be used to identify such facilities.

VIRGINIA RECORD

22
I recently had the opportunity to be a jury member reviewing an AIA component’s first annual design awards competition. Because it was a first-time competition, the requirements were kept to a minimum. Presentation could be in any format. A project statement was to be included. And all identification was to be masked. Awards were to be given in three categories: completed projects, proposed projects, and interiors. Any number of awards or honorable mentions could be named.

There were 35 entries. Three award winners. And two honorable mentions. Not bad, one out of seven recognized.

When the big time architectural mags have their design awards issues, always the most interesting parts are not the plans, not the photos — but the jury comments.

I thought you might like some insight into what a jury really does — and some tips on how to win design awards.

First of all, the jury must always have an odd number of members. We had five. It makes it easier to resolve disputes when three can gang up on two. Membership on the jury must include: a writer, several practicing professionals, someone from Academe (a town east of Akron), and a social activist type person. Preferably there will be one woman. Since there are few women writers, practicing professionals (architects, that is), or representatives from Academe, the woman is usually the social activist type person. (She’s petite, but a real power-packed dynamo and has a penchant for wearing rather large turquoise jewelry.)

Tip #1: Know the Jury. That is, know that the jury will be made up of people like this. Social activists will fight for downtown renewal projects. Academicians appreciate polemical designs. Practicing professionals like built projects. Writers appreciate correct spelling — and for the word accommodate to be used less than 50 times in a three-paragraph project statement.

The reviews were completed in one afternoon of screening. No guidelines were given to the jury. We had to wing it. Our process for selecting the award winners was, as individuals, to view each of the submissions, noting which deserved further consideration. Next, as a group, we reviewed each project. Those that had received at least two votes for further consideration went on to the next stage: those that didn’t were removed from the room. At this point the original 35 were reduced to approximately 25. Each was individually studied and discussed again. The process was repeated. Repeatedly.

Tip #2: Catch Someone’s Eye. You have only a few moments, in that initial go-around, to spark someone’s imagination. Only on submission sailed through from beginning to end receiving five votes each time. (It did become one of the award winners.) But one of the submissions — that had only been mildly endorsed by two jurors for further study at the first go-around — eventually won a prize. All juries work by a process of elimination — their job is necessarily more negative than positive — only a few can win — so most must be eliminated.

Architects are either insubordinate or illiterate. Submission requirements were kept to a minimum level that many didn’t reach. Project statements were notably lacking in information. Or lacking. Period. Few included a description of the site. No one mentioned cost.

Tip #3: Follow the Rules. If the rules ask for a certain amount of information, provide it. Entries can only be judged on what’s presented. Tell the story. Give the salient points. Was it built for $35 a square foot. Say it. It matters.

There were no format requirements. We got blueprints. We got models. Slide shows. Tracing paper. We resolved, early on, that we could not — indeed, should not — judge presentations, only content. We all convinced ourselves that we were following that rule. But the five winning submissions all had something in common — all were presented in color.

Tip #4: Give It Your Best Shot. Juries want to be romanced, seduced, taken on watercolor flights of fancy. Indulge them. Present your entry well. If color is allowed, use it. If photographs are required, get professional.
quality ones. Not snapshots. Learn to crop. Hold a branch in front of the lens to get some foreground. Surrounded by pavement? Hose it down first. Look at magazine ads. You can lie with photographs almost as well as with perspectives. One jazzy photo can get you published.

Juries select projects deserving award by having a majority of the individual jurors agree. Thus, not the best designs are necessarily selected — just those that appeal to the greatest number of jurors; in other words, those that reach the lowest common denominator. The eminently, supremely, exceptionally average ones.

Tip #5: Mainline. Go contemporary. The very avant-garde has little chance. Neither does the phony period piece.

Projects that were not submitted received no awards.

Tip #6: Submit.

Of the five winners, four were residential projects.

Tip #7: Submit Houses.

Of the five winners, four were proposed projects. Unbuilt. The jury tortured over this. We felt we had to give an award to at least one built project. It's sad enough commentary — do projects of design award caliber get built some other way? Or built at all?
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The architect was originally retained to renovate the existing Kinnamon family house which had been used as a guest house for a number of years. The house was located on property occupied by three other guest houses and cottages. Preliminary concepts for the renovation and addition were developed and an investigation of the structural integrity of the house was started. The structure was determined to be unsatisfactory due to the fact that it has been severely damaged by rot and wood bores. The owner was presented with two alternatives: first, the demolition of the existing house and the building of a duplicate house, or second, the evaluation of the entire property to determine its best use. A preliminary concept for a planned unit development consisting of five townhouse dwellings won the approval of the owner and the architect. Two adjoining properties were later purchased and the number of townhouse dwellings increased to nine.

It should be noted that the structural integrity of all of the guest houses and cottages was determined to be unsatisfactory, and, that none of the houses were historically significant.

Although the houses were not historically significant, their steep textured roof lines, gabled street facades — clad in white asbestos...
shingles and horizontal beaded wood siding — and brick foundations surrounded by beautiful plant beds, had established this corner of the city street scape as one of the most charming and admired in the entire city of Williamsburg.

As the architects, we also admired this corner, and realized in the beginning that the public would possibly not understand the demolition of the houses. Therefore a design philosophy was developed to surprise rather than shock residents and visitors familiar with the corner; thus, 230 North Boundary Street is successful.

The philosophy was to be sensitive to the surrounding environment by incorporating its materials, forms, and scale. Materials used included textured cedar shingles, horizontal white beaded redwood siding, and old Virginia brick foundations and walls. Round and arched windows, strong fireplace forms, two-lite double-hung windows similar to a six over six first floor window and a six over nine lite first floor window, and vertical 2 x 4 screening and rails as if wood pickets, were the interpretations of form. A similar scale was maintained by using one-story gables and two-story eaves on pedestrian ways with two-story gables on the main parking area. Also, the exclusion of automobiles and driveways to the perimeter of the property permitted the creation of an intimate central pedestrian court.

The architects were determined that this would be a contemporary design solution demonstrating a sensitivity to its surrounding environment, not a design to copy its surroundings.

CARP, Incorporated of Yorktown was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, masonry work, carpentry, structural wood and waterproofing. The owner chose the cabinets.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


Others were: Weaver Brothers, Inc., Newport News, special wood flooring; Benjamin Moore Paints, Newport News, paint manufacturer; Peninsula Heating & Air Conditioning Corp., Gloucester, equipment & heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Roady Recreation Systems Ltd., Newport News, swimming pool; Peebles Supply Corp., Newport News, plumbing fixture supplier & lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; Nichols, Inc., Newport News, plumbing contractor; and Hall's Electric, Yorktown, electrical contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


Others were: Weaver Brothers, Inc., Newport News, special wood flooring; Benjamin Moore Paints, Newport News, paint manufacturer; Peninsula Heating & Air Conditioning Corp., Gloucester, equipment & heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Roady Recreation Systems Ltd., Newport News, swimming pool; Peebles Supply Corp., Newport News, plumbing fixture supplier & lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; Nichols, Inc., Newport News, plumbing contractor; and Hall's Electric, Yorktown, electrical contractor.

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Parkway Center
Virginia Beach
Walsh Ashe Dills Associates, Inc. — Architect

Owner, Parkway Associates • Landscape Architect, Edward G. Carson & Assoc., ASLA • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Old Dominion Engineering • Structural Engineer, Abouness, Cross and Bradshaw • Interior Design, Walsh Ashe Dills Assoc., Inc. • General Contractor, Parkway Associates • Photography, William Mills.

Program
The program for Parkway Center called for a two-story, 32,000 sq. ft. speculative office building, to be built in phases as the initial development in a suburban office/industrial park. Construction cost was limited to $26/sq. ft.

Solution
Rectilinear volumes connected by landscaped atria compose each segment of the phased construction. The open atrium is the focus of each phase. It accommodates circulation and is visually connected to the office spaces through full height glazing with operable vents. The atrium is covered by a series of roof monitors with operable glazing providing additional ventilation during the summer season. Brightly colored panels hung behind each monitor diffuse direct sunlight and enliven the atrium.

Operable exterior glazing allows ventilation and the units are placed above direct sight line to limit views of the uninteresting surroundings. All exterior glazing is covered by sunscreens which, in addition to controlling direct sunlight, cast playful shadow patterns over the facade's flat surface. Sunscreen supports contain heat pump units, each sized to serve 1,000 sq. ft., the
basic leasing unit. Construction is steel supported wood framing clad with white-stained plywood siding. Earthen berms around parking areas limit the visual impact of parked automobiles.

Parkway Associates of Virginia Beach was general contractor and handled seeding.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Virginia Beach firms unless noted)

Also, Ayers Insulating & Supply Co., Inc., wall insulation & foundation insulation; Glass Corp., Norfolk, glass & glazing contractor; Seaboard Building Supply Co., hardware supplier; J & P Drywall, gypsum board contractor; Rex L. Edwards & Co., Norfolk, acoustical treatment; Hudgins Rugs & Carpets, carpet; Glidden Paint & Wallcovering Store, paint supplier/manufacturer; Atlantic Wall Covering Co., wall covering; Dagenhart Sprinkler Co., Inc., Norfolk, sprinkler contractor; Brunk Mechanical Corp., Newport News, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Hillegass Lighting Corp., Chesapeake, lighting fixtures supplier; and Eagle Electric Corp., electrical contractor.
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Located on the site previously occupied by an abandoned service station in prestigious McLean, Dominion Office Park Phase II establishes a firm setting on the highly visible corner of Whittier Avenue and Old Dominion Drive, a major commuter route to Washington, D.C. Until local developer-attorney Hal Lieding took interest in "recycling" the site, the abandoned structure was a less than pleasing image for McLean and a poor welcome for homebound commuters. The new development, situated among an array of shops and restaurants is the second phase of an office townhouse complex of 12 units. This phase echoes the first phase in style, materials and detailing, while providing the opportunity for retail spaces as well.

From the Old Dominion Drive vantage point one encounters the rhythmic townhouse image. Moving toward the entry point to the plaza a contemporary symmetrically-framed facade is seen, recalling the Georgian-style chimneys of old. The corbelled wing-wall motif heights at this entry point thus reinforcing this framing effect. Upon ascending the stairs the form of the complex becomes apparent. Four of the units maintain the townhouse effect whereas the union of two imply one unit, serving as an anchor for the cluster and a backdrop for the plaza, while in the meantime increasing sales/leasing flexibility.

The six three-story units are clustered around a raised central courtyard, traversed by a series of walks and splayed stairs with intertwining landscaping between, under and adjacent to them. The courtyard/plaza enhances the pedestrian scale by reducing the units to two levels at that point while providing the needed vehicular/pedestrian separation.

Interiors of the units contain such features as cathedral ceilings on the top levels of most of

(Continued on page 89)
Lakeside Professional Center  
Virginia Beach  
Walsh Ashe Dills Associates, Inc. — Architect

Owners, Dr. Arnold Schwarts, M.D. and Dr. Stephen Schechner, M.D. • Landscape Architect, Edward G. Carson and Assoc., ASLA • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Old Dominion Engineering • Civil Engineer, Engineering Services, Inc. • General Contractor, Olsen Contractors, Inc. • Photography, Daniel C. Dills, AIA.

Program  
The program requirements were for 4,000 sq. ft. medical offices, with expansion capability and some shared common spaces, for a dermatologist and surgeon. This project is to be the initial development in a suburban medical office complex.

Solution  
The main facade is expressed as a long wall, with large punched openings housing low planters, angled to direct visitors to the office entrances at each end. The deep recess shields the glazed entrance corridors and office areas from direct sunlight.
Each office follows the same parti. A curbed glass block wall guides patients to the reception desk and encloses the waiting area. The glass end walls of each reception area are provided with wood brise de soleil. Examination rooms are color coded and are accessed from a double-loaded corridor which terminates in an office/confERENCE room, dominated by a large roof monitor. These large monitors denote each doctor's private area from the exterior, and contrast with the long low form of the structure, satisfying the doctors' request for a "light-filled, airy feeling" office.

A second phase is planned to the rear of the present building that will preserve the trees and open space visible from the examination rooms and transform it into an open court.

The construction is standard wood frame, clad with a synthetic stucco finish. Lightly stained diagonal wood siding is used for the light monitors and below the ribbon windows, to soften the stark white forms. Water-to-air heat pumps provide mechanical heating and cooling. Natural ventilation is supplied through venting in the aluminum window sills.

Olsen Contractors, Inc. of Newport News was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Virginia Beach firms were: Forrest Exterminating Service, Inc., soil poisoning; Landscape Assoc., Ltd., sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping contractor; Economy Asphalt, Inc., paving contractor; Talmadge Forrest, cabinets; PC Jolliff Crane Service, storm drain; Ayers Insulating & Supply Co., Inc., roof/wall/foundation insulation; Warner Moore & Co., Inc., skylights; Burgess-Snyder Industries, Inc., venetian blinds; Seaboard Building Supply Co., wood doors; Carpet Suppliers of Virginia, Inc., carpet; Sherwin-Williams Co., paint supplier; Phillip Mosser, exterior wall finish; The CMW Plumbing & Heating Corp., plumbing contractor; Bey Harbour Mechanical Ltd., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and J. B. Basnight, electrical contractor.

From Norfolk were: Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., reinforcing; Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete supplier and masonry manufacturer/supplier; Pete Block Roofing, built-up roof & other roofing; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., glass, windows, window wall & storefront; Door Engineering Corp., hardware supplier & toilet accessories; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., ceramic tile & resilient tile; Noland Co., plumbing fixture supplier, and Graybar Electric Co., Inc., lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier.

Others were: D.W. Construction Co., Inc., Chesapeake excavating; Kramer Construction Co., Hampton, masonry contractor; Trus Joist Corp., Boise, Idaho, structural wood; and K & P Construction, Portsmouth, caulking.
With one of the most dramatic views in the Northern Virginia area, Tysons Beltway Office Center is a new office building that enhances the continually changing Tysons Corner skyline.

Located at the intersections of the Capital Beltway and Route 7, the 175,000 sq. ft. office building has been occupied since August 1981.

Designed by The Benham Group East, Inc., Tysons Beltway Office Center (TBOC) is immediately seen as you approach Tysons Corner. The unusual shape of the building makes it even more distinctive. From each angle that the building is viewed, it appears to be a totally different structure.

The major exterior surface of TBOC is architectural precast concrete. The exterior walls were sandblasted to create a white finish. Dark bronze aluminum-frame and bronze-tinted insulating glass band-windows complete the outside finish.

The entrances to the building were butt-glazed; the lobby area is of precast concrete with polished granite that surrounds the elevator core area.

The eight-story building is designed primarily for office use. Level One is designed for a restaurant and commercial business use. Two levels of underground parking provide spaces for 432 cars. Surface parking is available for 96 cars, including 11 handicapped spaces.

An unique feature of TBOC is the mechanical system. An energy conserving heat pump system was designed to provide individual controls for each floor. The system uses waste heat from
people, lights and any office equipment that emits heat. By utilizing this system, the energy consumed is 30 to 40% less than conventional systems. The central core heat pumps will operate on an economizer cycle whenever required.

The Benham Group is a national firm of architects, engineers, planners and consultants, with corporate offices in Oklahoma City, and other divisions in San Francisco, Houston, San Antonio, Phoenix, Tulsa and Las Vegas.

Foulger-Pratt Construction, Inc., of Rockville, Maryland, was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

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Office & Manufacturing Facility, Roanoke
Byron R. Dickson — Architect

The NSW Corporation, a German-owned firm, will open a new American headquarters plant in Roanoke to manufacture plastic products. Norddeutsche Seekabelwerke AG (North German Sea Cable Works Inc.), the parent firm, began in 1899 as a maker of submarine cables. It made land telephone cables by 1928 and plastic materials by 1932. The firm moved into process engineering by developing biological processes for use of special plastic products in the wastewater and chemical industries in 1975. The company has been in the U.S. market for 15 years and is owned by Siemens of Berlin and Munich and by Phillips of Cologne and the Netherlands, two major electrical and electronic manufacturers in Europe.

NSW produces three product lines of plastic netting. The product is used for packaging, protecting highly finished surfaces, and kidney dialysis machines. Other products to be manufactured in the Roanoke plant will include lamp fixtures, mirror frames, bathroom articles, giftware, and plastic belts for industrial use. The belts are uniquely designed so they can be repaired without dismantling the machine on which they are used.

Mechanical Engineer: Charles D. Keffer II, Consulting Engineer • Electrical Engineer: Lee B. Eddy, Professional Engineer • Structural Engineer: Richard L. Williams, Consulting Engineer • General Contractor: Days Construction Co., Inc.

The six-acre site is part of the Kimball urban renewal area north of the Greyhound bus terminal in northeast Roanoke.

The cost of construction will be close to

(Continued on page 90)
Ramada Renaissance Hotel
Washington, DC
HTB, Inc. — Architect

Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Alphatec, P.C. • Structural Engineer, Smislova, Kehnemui and Assoc. • Interior Design, Miron Hunt Assoc. (L.A.) • General Contractor, Skinker and Garrett, Inc. • Photography, H. Harlan Hambright.

Everything about the Ramada Renaissance Hotel radiates luxury. The bronze-anodized porte-cochere with the pendant mounted globe lights. The storefront glass overhung with the red canvas awnings. The polished brass, the mirror-lined elevators and the travertine floors and stairs. Yet this first class, four star quality hotel once served as an extended medical care facility.

The building's previous usage made it necessary to first strip the 178,870 sq. ft. interior to make way for total renovation of the structure. The hotel's construction took place on a "fast-track" basis, with demolition work and some initial mechanical and electrical work starting while final working drawings for interiors were still being completed.

The 360-room hotel includes 18 full suites, 16 mini-suites, underground parking, eight meeting rooms (including one capable of serving banquets for 375 persons), three boardroom-style conference rooms and an audiovisual room equipped with the latest in technology.

Some features specially installed for the building's previous use as a medical facility were reused to the hotel's advantage. These include rooms having wider doors, corridors with grab bars for the handicapped and large elevators.

Fire safety measures exceed local fire codes and include smoke alarms in all guest rooms and hallways, sprinklers in all public areas and a 24-hour monitoring system.

Care was taken in designing the hotel to comply with neighborhood aesthetic concerns. The porte-cochere over the main entrance provides both weather protection and visual appeal. Other changes to the hotel's site work include repaved sidewalks and entrance drive.

The hotel is the eleventh Ramada in the Washington D.C. area and the second in the "Renaissance" group, a new, more luxurious group of hotels by Ramada.

Skinker & Garrett, Inc. of Washington, DC was general contractor and handled concrete work, reinforcing, carpentry and wall insulation.

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Chicago, IL. millwork & paneling; Peter Gordon Co., Capitol Heights, MD, waterproofing & built-up roof; and Wilcox Caulking Corp., Lorton, caulking.

Also, Metro Building Supply Co., Capitol Heights, MD, wall insulation; Stromburg Sheet Metal Works, Inc., Washington, DC, sheet metal & heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Commercial Glass Co., Inc., Bradensburg, MD, glass & glazing contractor & storefront; Swingin Doors, Inc., Rockville, MD, metal doors & frames; Leonard Jed Co., Baltimore, MD, wood doors; Bellview, Inc., Macks, GA, windows; Ramada Inn Supply, Phoenix, AZ, hardware supplier & equipment; James S. Letrera, Inc., Silver Spring, MD, plaster contractor; William H. Walton, Co., Landover, MD, gypsum board contractor, acoustical treatment & resilient tile;

Carpet Craftsman, Inc., Clinton, MD, carpet; and Southeastern Floor Co., Inc., Beltsville, MD, special flooring.

And, Ballard and Associates, Inc., Fairfax, painting contractor, special wall finish & wall covering; Pell Products, Beltsville, MD, toilet partitions; Dover Elevator Co., Arlington & Consolidated Elevator Co., Inc., Washington, DC, elevators; Virginia Sprinkler, Springfield, sprinkler contractor; Lenz Plumbing Supply, Beltsville, MD, plumbing fixture supplier; Jojette Inc., Clinton, MD, plumbing contractor; Maurice Electrical Supply Co., Inc., Washington, DC, lighting fixture & electrical equipment supplier; Singleton Electric Co., Inc., Rockville, MD, electrical contractor; Glass Studio I, Los Angeles, CA, interior skylights; and Graham, Van Leer & Elmore Co., Inc., Tyson's Corner, skylights on porte-cochere.

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Armada/Hoffler Company
Office/Industrial Complex, Virginia Beach
Krummell & Jackson Associates, P.C. — Architect

The Armada/Hoffler office/industrial complex in the Airport Industrial Park of Virginia Beach consists of three buildings with 204,000 square feet of space. This project illustrates Krummell & Jackson Associates' determination to provide industrial clients with designs that are functional, attractive, and economical.

Program Requirements
To integrate 15,000 square feet of office space with 189,000 square feet of warehouse space while presenting a corporate image. The plan required that the warehouse not look like the "box that the office came in." The second major concern was economy. The budget was set for $18.00 per square foot, a figure established by other warehouse facilities in the area.

Design and Economy Solutions
By utilizing consistent materials and careful scale, the administrative (small scale) functions were integrated in the warehouse (large scale) functions of the building.

From the standpoint of resolving both the relationship of scale and dealing with construction economics, a conventional metal framing system with textured masonry veneer was chosen.

Building scale was resolved by a horizontal and vertical rhythmic treatment of the textured masonry facade. The treatment is further reinforced through the conscientious use of texture, color and detailing. A unity of rhythm is accented through the solid masonry framework which reduces the warehouse in scale.

The office interiors are quite peaceful with carpeted floors, earthtone colors, and stained wood trim. This feeling is reinforced through
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recurrent views outside to the richly landscaped grounds.

Equally important to the success of the project as the building esthetics, the total construction cost including sitework was under $18.00 per square foot allowance. John Cote, Executive Vice President of Armada/Hoffler, noted that the architects demonstrated not only design capabilities but also the ability to coordinate various disciplines required to bring the design from concept to reality.

Result — A Satisfied Client

"In today's economy the importance of cost-effectiveness just can't be overemphasized. Many excellent designs never get off the drawing boards because they're just not economically viable. But in both projects designed for us by Krummell & Jackson, we not only got some of our best looking buildings, we got them at a highly competitive price — so much so that both facilities were fully leased before completion."

— John L. Cote, Executive Vice President, Armada/Hoffler Company

Construction Credits

Cross-Wetmore Construction Corp., of Chesapeake, was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, steel erection and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Virginia Beach firms were: Womack, excavating; North Landing Nursery, landscaping; Sadler Materials Corp., concrete supplier; Byler Plumbing Co., plumbing contractor; and ECK Supply Co., lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier.

Chesapeake firms were: W. L. Birsch, Inc., paving contractor; Smith-Gerloff Painting & Decorating, Inc., waterproofing, painting contractor & wall covering; Lowe's of Chesapeake, wood doors; and Aircon, Ltd., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor.

And, from Norfolk were: Snow, Jr. & King, Inc., masonry supplier; Tidewater Steel Co., Inc., handrails; Eastern Roofing Corp., roofing; Door Engineering Corp., metal doors & frames, hardware supplier, dock levelers & overhanging doors; Binswanger Glass Co., windows & storefront: Dagenhart Sprinkler Co., sprinkler contractor; and L. E. Ballance Electrical Service, electrical contractor.

Also, Adams Block, masonry manufacturer; Liphart Steel Co., Inc., Richmond, steel supplier & miscellaneous metal; John R. Houck Co., steel joists & steel roof deck; K & P Caulking Co., Inc., Portsmouth, caulking; and Bay Tile and Carpet Co., Portsmouth, carpet.
Saint Albans Psychiatric Hospital
Radford
Hayes, Seay, Mattern and Mattern — Architect/Engineer

Program
Replacement facilities for a 162-bed privately owned psychiatric hospital.

Site
35 acres overlooking the New River Valley at Radford. Space for the new building was limited due to the location of sinkholes and the fact that the existing hospital building needed to remain in operation until the new facilities could be occupied.

Solution (Phase I)
The design groups patient living areas in “pods” of 10 double rooms which is considered an optimum size from the nursing point of view as well as that of patient interface. Each pod contains a central dayroom, nursing station, conference room and a consultation space to form a complete, identifiable unit of patient care. The pods, in turn, are related to the principle patient corridor or patient “main street.” Each floor has its own color scheme which is coordinated throughout for patient orientation. All patient living and dining spaces face the south and southeast for privacy and to take advantage of the positive effects of morning sunshine and the spectacular view of the river and the city beyond. The combined effect of the general arrangement, view, color, lighting and furnishings result in an informal and pleasant atmosphere that is conducive to a sense of well
being. Other spaces are arranged for convenient support of patient living and treatment areas and to become a functional part of the master plan which will be fully implemented in phases II and III.

Type of Construction
Steel framed, protected noncombustible construction with brick faced exterior walls, metal stud and gypsum board interior partitions with vinyl wall covering. Windows are dark bronze aluminum with bronze colored insulating glass except where laminated glass is required. HVAC is gas fired multi zone, variable volume. Automatic sprinkler system throughout.

Construction Credits
McDevitt & Street Company of Charlotte, NC was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, concrete work and carpentry. Subcontractors & Suppliers


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Williams Residence
Williamsburg
Roger S. Guernsey, AIA — Architect

Owners, Mr. & Mrs. Stuart Williams • General Contractor, Country Contractors, Inc. • Photography, Roger S. Guernsey, AIA.

Program
Residence for a college professor, his wife and 2 boys ages 6 & 11 situated on .8 acre southwesterly sloping wooded suburban site.
Community Context
Subdivision on outskirts of Colonial Williamsburg’s restored 18th century architecture, with other houses in development being current builder version of Colonial style with some scattered contemporary homes.
Client Requirements
1. “Contemporary” style but must accommodate family’s collection of Chippendale living and dining room furniture.
2. Energy efficiency and use of solar where cost effective.
3. Kitchen/family living area with wood stove heat to be separable from formal areas.
4. Flow of space between rooms where appropriate.
5. Separate children/utility entrance from formal but permitting passage through formal hall enroute to living spaces.
6. Provision for outdoor living via screened porch and deck.
7. Carport and yard equipment storage space.

Solution
Rooms are grouped in three levels around a multi-functioning solarium/stairwell/double entry shaft. This circulation core provides passive solar heating to all parts of the house and will contain phase change energy storage rods if heat storage is required. The wood stove backs up the passive heating and can deliver its heat via the central ventilation system or by radiation through brick wall and by convection through the solarium to the surrounding spaces.

Construction
• All Weather Wood Foundation and concrete slab floor - lower level
• Conventional Wood Frame with cedar bevel siding
• Aluminum sliding doors and windows
• Custom skylights and fixed glass using patio door glass sizes
• Asphalt shingles
• R-19 walls, R-30 ceilings, and extensive sealing against air infiltration
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Energy
In addition to the cost effective passive heating by a multi-use space (thereby adding no further area to the house) solar domestic hot water collectors are planned for future installation on the south face roof over the master bedroom.

The deciduous tree coverage and future external roll down solar blinds will screen the solarium from unwanted heat in the summer.

A whole house ventilator draws cooler lower-level air up through the house. Underground cooling tubes for make-up air were rejected as non-cost-effective.

Cost
Total Construction Cost: $96,500.

Building Credits
Country Contractors, Inc. of Newport News was general contractor and handled excavating, concrete work, carpentry and glazing.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Newport News firms unless noted)


Also, Merrimac Supply Co., Williamsburg, glass & windows; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., hardware supplier; Sullivan Drywall, Wake, gypsum board contractor; Brunk Tile & Interiors, Inc., ceramic tile; Eastern Carpet Installation, Hampton, carpet; Hampton Flooring Co., Hampton, pine flooring; Dale Riley, Williamsburg, painting contractor; Peninsula Hardware, Williamsburg & Benjamin Moore Paints, stain; Sherwin-Williams Co., Williamsburg, paint; Noland Company, plumbing fixture supplier; Brunk Mechanical Corp., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and Olympic Electric, electrical contractor.
Trellis Restaurant
Williamsburg
Abbott Associates — Architect

Program
To develop a contemporary restaurant in a 1936 Georgian Revival Building in the Merchants Square area. The site is immediately adjacent to the restored 18th century historic area and fronts on the Duke of Gloucester Street. The new restaurant space was to be constructed inside a gutted building that was previously used as a drugstore. The property is owned and leased by the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation who wanted it developed in a contemporary manner that would be compatible with but not in imitation of the other successful historic 18th century taverns on the street.

Narrative
The human scale is established by distinct dining areas, none larger than 52 seating capacity. Two-hundred-year-old pine, oak, handmade tiles and natural colors were chosen to complement the restaurant’s fresh, seasonal menu. Accents of antique wine baskets and implements tie with the central wine theme.

Flexibility to expand or contract services during busy or off-tourist season allows seating of up to 192 people at tables and 12 people at the bar.

Excellence in Design Award
Tidewater Chapter — AIA 1982

Construction Credits
J. B. Violette Construction Co. of Williamsburg was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Other Williamsburg firms were: Benson-Phillips Co., Inc., concrete contractor, reinforcing & masonry supplier; Ajax Co., Inc., stonework supplier; Sherwin-Williams Co., paint supplier/manufacturer; and Colonial Electric Co., Inc., electrical equipment supplier & electrical contractor.

From Newport News were: Frederick W. Emerson, Sr., masonry contractor, stonework contractor, steel erection & miscellaneous metal; Tatum Ornamental Iron Works, handrails; J & B Builders, carpentry; Binswanger Glass Co., glass; Paul Plaster & Acoustics Co., plaster contractor, gypsum board contractor & acoustical treatment; Tile Shop, ceramic tile; Smith Brothers, special flooring; Brunk Mechanical Corp., plumbing fixture supplier and plumbing/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and United Electric Supply Corp., lighting fixtures supplier.

Richmond firms were: E. T. Moore, Jr., Co., millwork & special flooring; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; and John G. Kolbe, Inc., kitchen equipment.

Others were: Hampton Sheet Metal Works, steel supplier & specialties; W. C. Carpenter, Virginia Beach, carpet; and D & R Painting, Toano, painting contractor.

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1982
Sperry Univac
Washington D. C. Area Consolidation Facility, Fairfax
VVKR Incorporated — Architect/Engineer

Mechanical/Electrical/Structural Engineer and Photography, VVKR, Incorporated • Food Service Consultant, Foodesign Associates, Inc. • Site Engineer, Pachull Simmons and Assoc., Ltd. • Acoustics Consultant, Ostergaard Associates • Landscape Architect, M. Paul Friedberg & Partners • Interior Design, Design Collaborative • General Contractor, Omni Construction, Inc.
The Sperry Univac Washington, D.C. Area Consolidation Facility houses Sperry Univac divisions which were previously dispersed throughout the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area. Housing 1200 employees, the building contains a large computer center with special facilities for training customer students, a cafeteria serving 350 people, three internal semi-trailer loading spaces, a conference facility, maintenance shops, and general office areas.

The building presents a crisp, horizontal appearance with lightly sandblasted precast concrete spandrel panels and continuous Sollex insulated windows framed in clear anodized aluminum. The entire site is wooded and was cleared only as required for the parking and building. Large stands of trees have been left to buffer the building from the parking areas.

As Sperry Univac anticipates changing 50% of the office space per year, maximum flexibility and ease of maintenance requirements dictated specific consideration for electrical and telephone distribution systems. A "plug-in" modular wiring system above the ceiling will allow maintenance personnel to move lights, power, and telephone stations by simply plugging cords in and out above the ceiling as required, eliminating the need for electricians, conduit, and special wiring. Special acoustical tile, acoustical screens, parabolic light fixtures, and complete sound masking accomplish full acoustical control for the open office landscape environment.

The mechanical system will make this the most energy efficient building Sperry Univac owns. The system will consist of a four-pipe fan coil system with temperature unit and storage capacity. Enough heat will be gained from reclaiming computer output heat to virtually heat the building in the winter. A high sophisticated computerized building management system will monitor building security and mechanical equipment operation.

Omi Construction, Inc. of Rockville, Maryland was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Also, Associated Glass Co., Inc., Fairfax, windows; Dover Elevator Co., Memphis, TN, elevators; Virginia Sprinkler Co., Springfield, sprinkler contractor; Anderson & Cramer, Inc., Chantilly, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Mona Electric, Inc., Clinton, MD, electrical contractor; and Virginia Food Equipment Corp., Richmond, food service equipment.

to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1982
Children's Wing Addition
Charlottesville
Robert Buford — Architect

The owners' only complaint about their Georgian home was the lack of space for two energetic boys. The program called for a large playroom, two bedrooms and a bath, and a large outside storage shed. An existing, rather gloomy and unused, breakfast room addition was removed and a new breakfast room incorporated into the program. The large front yard setbacks and narrow lots typical of this street left a very restricted rear yard in which to accommodate the 1100 square foot program. The solution packs bedrooms, bath and playroom into a dense vertical structure connected to the existing kitchen by the single story breakfast room and circulation.

A primary concern in establishing the overall form was to minimize encroachment of the new addition onto the already limited garden. At the ground level the walls recede at increasing angles from the garden. At the upper level the second floor is not evident from the garden, and the bay form and steep, hipped roofs minimize the apparent mass of the structure, while providing space for the bedrooms. The circular form of the breakfast room terminates the circulation from the kitchen and mirrors the protuberant form of the formal dining room. The northeast wall, is essentially closed and of traditional painted clapboard siding. An arched doorway and stained vertical siding are both invitation and intimation of the largely transparent southwest wall which has become a horizontal layer of glass and stained siding, protected from the western sun by the overhanging bay form.

The central double height portion of the playroom is lit by two operable skylights and overlooked by a bridge connecting bedrooms, bath and stairs, and by a window from each of the small bedrooms. Windows in the two bedrooms and the vertical arched window on the stair are placed in the angled walls to permit long views and to ensure privacy from the neighboring house.

Dale A. Abrahamse of Charlottesville was general contractor and handled steel erection, carpentry, waterproofing, caulking and painting.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(All Charlottesville firms)

Edward Barden, paving contractor; Cecil Herndon, concrete finishing; Allied Concrete Co., concrete supplier & masonry contractor; Associated Steel Products, Inc., steel supplier & handrails; Better Living, Inc., structural wood, millwork & resilient tile; Albemarle Millwork Co., cabinets; W. A. Lynch Roofing Co., Inc., roofing; Virginia Insulation Corp., roof & wall insulation; Pella-Virginia, windows; Martin Hardware Co., hardware supplier; Tommy Frazier, gypsum board contractor; Richard A. Oliva & Sons, Inc., ceramic tile; Bragg Floor Services, special flooring (wood-finishing); Bryan, Inc., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Interstate Electrical Supply, lighting fixtures supplier; and Early Electric Co., Inc., electrical contractor.
Richmond Nursing Home
Outpatient Clinic & Rehabilitation Center, Richmond
Ben R. Johns, Jr., AIA — Architect

The city's former Nursing Home facilities were grossly inadequate to meet the needs of patients, accommodate staff, operate efficiently or to provide a comfortable living environment for the community's most unfortunate citizens.

After purchasing the old Eastview Lodge Nursing Home in the east end of Richmond, the city commissioned the architect to study various alternate schemes for renovating and adding to the one-story structure. To provide a cost-effective structure within the budget, the program had to be severely restricted.

The final result is a facility with extremely tight spaces, trimmed amenities and some compromised functions. To help offset this "bare-bones" necessity, the architect designed a lively color scheme and some environmental graphics to enhance the patients' living conditions.

Nine new stairwells, five elevators, a 5000 sq. ft. storage and maintenance area, an Outpatient Clinic, a Rehabilitation Center, staff training/lecture facilities, an administrative area, and 58 new patient beds were added to the 40,000 sq. ft. existing facility, which was renovated and upgraded to enable the entire facility to meet the stringent requirements of the latest Hospital Standards and Codes. Hardware was upgraded, mechanical systems renovated and modified, tubs were replaced with hydraulically operated whirlpool bathing facilities, and especially designed paint spray booths, work areas, occupational and motivational therapy facilities were installed. Toilet facilities were designed to meet the unique needs of severely handicapped patients.

Finishes and environmental graphics were selected to provide a warm, residential climate in a necessarily institutional setting. The graphics help the visually impaired orient themselves, and provide a sense of individual identity to each of the rehabilitation areas and each nurs-
Manually regulated skylights in the occupational therapy areas enable complete staff control of natural illumination within the building. Outdoor areas include brick paved areas where patients can tend flowers in several planter boxes, observe the "outside" activity along Cool Lane, and yet be constantly under the supervision of the nursing staff.

McDevitt & Street Company of Charlotte, North Carolina was general contractor for the project.

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• Interior Design, Design Collaborative • General Contractor, Edward M. Crough, Inc.
The George Washington University is an urban campus located in downtown Washington, D.C., several blocks from the White House. Given its urban surroundings, the university established a three-step development program for the academic cluster phased in accordance with the university's acquisition program. This program requires intensive development on a 61,000 square foot site surrounded by 90 foot high university and apartment buildings. In the initial phase, the cluster is designed to provide studio, classroom, and office space for five university departments. A three-level, 115,000 square foot parking garage is located below grade. In the final phase, the project will reach 300,000 square feet of offices and classrooms. Ultimate development of the garage will reach 170,000 square feet.

Program requirements called for a strong visual identity for the university's art department, the cluster's key tenant; hence that department's separation into a terraced building stepping down toward the major pedestrian and vehicular intersection adjacent to the site. Terracing provides both visual relief in scale and outdoor extensions to each major art department studio.

Other departments housed on the site are located to group major student areas close to ground level while locating faculty offices in an office building to the east side of the site. Since maximum flexibility was essential in the office building, all primary vertical circulation and mechanical services are consolidated in a central core. This core is used as the focal point for the entire cluster and is designed to ultimately serve all three phases of construction.

Traversing the entire site and accommodating the existing student patterns, is a landscaped pedestrian street designed to maximize student flow while providing opportunity for student interaction.

Edward M. Crough, Inc. of Rockville, Maryland was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Philip Morris recently expanded their operations through the acquisition of a major soft drink manufacturer. They saw the need for corporate research and development in this product area, and consequently the need for a building to accommodate these activities. When Philip Morris first discussed this project with TDFB in July of 1980, they had a clear idea of what they wanted: 15,000 square feet of laboratory/office space with 100% expansion capability, flexibility, an energy efficient operation, and complete access to utility lines within the building. In addition, they needed it quickly and they wanted it within budget limitations — challenging, but not impossible.

TDFB’s response to this challenge, under the guidance of Lanny Mahone, Project Architect, was a one-story building with several unique features, each designed to address the specific needs of Philip Morris. First, despite the somewhat limiting site restrictions, a building was developed that is capable of expansion at both ends, allowing for a possible addition of up to 15,000 square feet in the next 5 to 10 years. The result is a steel frame building with a Dryvit fascia, and exposed brick walls, designed to house approximately 25 workers. It includes...
office, conference and library space for the administrative staff, in addition to the laboratory space. A six-foot-high utility space below the building allows complete access to all utilities from all laboratory spaces. A two-story section housing a processing pilot plant is included in the design, which permits the development of whatever processing procedure is needed for any particular area of research.

The facility was designed to maximize passive solar applications. An earth berm surrounds the building, and an overhang was designed to block the summer sun. At the same time, however, the plan allows for windows in all areas. The mechanical design plays a major role in the development of this project, both in the area of energy efficiency and in its versatility. Included was a heat recovery system, extensive process piping and the installation of air economizer cycles.

Ground clearing for the Beverage Products Building began in October of 1980, and all the finishing touches were completed by December of 1981. The cost was kept within Philip Morris' budget restrictions, and the project was brought in for approximately $97 per square foot.

J. W. Enochs, Inc. of Hopewell was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)


Also, Jerold W. Evans Roofing, Inc., built-up roof; Hampshire Industries of Va., Inc., wall insulation & gypsum board contractor; Richmond Glass Shop, Inc., glass, glazing contractor & windows; Bristol Steel & Iron Works, Inc., and Door Trouble, metal doors & frames; Basic Woodwork, wood doors; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; and Oliva & Lazzurri, Inc., ceramic tile.

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Alexandria
Design Plus, Inc. — Architect

Associate-in-Charge of Design, Michael A. Cassidy • Mechanical Engineer, Roland Baker • General Contractor, Barlow's, Inc. • Photography, Dwight McNeill.
Building Type
Speculative Housing

Owners' Program
Design six townhouses for a corner lot without adverse impact on the neighborhood.

Site Description
The site for the project is in an older neighborhood of varied architectural styles consisting of single-family homes, townhouse, apartments, etc. Shops, services and a Metro station are nearby and because of this there is significant pedestrian traffic in the neighborhood.

Design Solution
The facades reflect the character and elements of the older and more pleasant homes in the neighborhood. Porches and gabled towers give each unit its distinct and separate entrance. The front porches also provide a transition area between the inside and the outside and they allow for casual communication between the occupant and neighbors or passers-by. This is a common occurrence in this old and stable neighborhood.

The plans reflect the needs of today's housing market. The first floors consist of living/dining area with a fireplace, an eat-in kitchen and a powder room. The living/dining area is left open to allow for flexibility in the use of the room while still suggesting two specific areas.

The second floors have two bedrooms and a bathroom and the attic has the option of being developed into a master bedroom suite. (This suite, at present, is only developed in two units.)

The two bedroom units were sized for singles and young families while the optional third floor suite allows for larger families.

At present these houses are rented to exactly the full range of tenants envisioned in the program.

Construction Credits
Barlow's, Inc. of Falls Church was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, masonry, carpentry, drywall, millwork, waterproofing, caulking, electrical, painting, concrete, paving, roofing and landscaping.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1982
National-American Wholesale Grocers' Association
Falls Church
Barkley Pierce O'Malley — Architects/Planners


Months of searching came to an end in July 1981 when representatives of the New York City based National-American Wholesale Grocers Association located a 21,714 square foot site in Falls Church.

The national trade association, representing over 350 independent wholesale grocers and food service distributors, was faced with the loss of their Madison Avenue lease due to the building renovations anticipated by the owners. Consequently, they sought to consolidate operations in a new suburban Washington D.C. headquarters facility. NAWGA had maintained a small government liaison office in the Nation's Capital.

The strategic location of the site near a future Metro transit station and its ready access to Interstate Highway 66 were major considerations in their decision to relocate in Falls Church. The sense of public support expressed by local officials together with the village-like atmosphere of the city reinforced NAWGA's initial decision. Falls Church Mayor Carol DeLong and the city's Director of Business Development, David Cooper were instrumental in attracting NAWGA to their community.

One major obstacle to the project was the 10-month time frame in which to effect the site purchase, financing, design and construction of the proposed headquarters building.

The site chosen by NAWGA was owned by architects Paul Barkley and Harold Pierce of Barkley, Pierce & O'Malley, P.C., and an agreement was made between NAWGA and the architects contingent upon meeting very stringent time and cost constraints. With this agreement, architectural services included not only the conventional design and construction administration of a new structure, but also the process-
and obtaining of financing plus the expediting of the site plan review and approval through city departments, boards and commissions.

Construction and permanent financing furnished by First Virginia Bank was obtained through an industrial development revenue bond issued by the Industrial Development Authority of Loudoun County. Barkley Pierce O'Malley prepared the bonding application and processed it through the authority. A Falls Church City Council resolution endorsing the bond request was part of the submittal. The elapsed time for securing the financing approval was 24 days.

Barkley Pierce O'Malley, in an effort to expedite the project, affiliated with H. John Schell, AIA, consulting architect, and thereby completed the construction documents in less than six weeks. Concurrent with this was the processing of the site plan through the Falls Church Planning Department, Architectural Advisory Board, Planning Commission and Board of Zoning Appeals. Site plan approval was obtained simultaneously with the issuance of a foundation permit during November 1981.

In order to meet the overall schedule, the architects recommended the retention of a general contractor on a negotiated basis. Scott-Long Construction, Inc., of Fairfax, was chosen for their excellent record of time and scheduling control exhibited in their recent work with Barkley Pierce O'Malley.

Bruce Scott and Fred Thrall, representing the contractor, were brought into the design process to advise on availability of materials, construction techniques and cost control as well as to pre-bid critical building elements such as structural steel and the elevator.

One significant change recommended by the contractor during the design process was to modify the plans for the 2½-story, 13,500 square foot building from a masonry bearing system to a structural steel frame system. While this change added slightly to the cost, it provided the contractor with framework that could be temporarily enclosed with polyethylene in order to allow for construction through the winter months. Since this method was used, concrete floor slabs and the exterior brick veneer were completed during January and February, a time that experienced several major snows and a prolonged freeze.

Site work for 43 parking spaces, landscaping and interior finishes proceeded rapidly after the hard winter and resulted in final completion and occupancy during June 1982, less than seven months after ground breaking.

The Association, faced with 10-month site selection-financing-building design and construction schedule, had successfully accomplished its mission. The cooperative attitude and support of Falls Church officials and the effective collaboration of owner, architect and contractor were significant elements in meeting a most demanding schedule.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


Others were, Blue Ridge Truss & Supply, Inc., Bayse, trusses; Miller Building Supply Co., Bailey's Cross Roads, vanity cabinets; AAA Thermal Windows & Doors, Inc., Merrifield, hollow metal; Lester's Hardware, Springfield, hardware; and Klon O. Row, Inc., Rockville, MD, toilet partitions & accessories.

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to tell the Virginia Story
Situated in wooded, rural Southside Virginia, the Mecklenburg Correctional Center is a detention center designed for felons in the Commonwealth's correctional system. The facility is located approximately four miles east of Boydton, in Mecklenburg County.

The center consists of five housing units arranged around a large open activity space (approximately the size of a football field), all within a double security-type fencing. Facilities outside the fence include three guard towers, a sally port, an operations center, a medical building, and a boiler plant.

Each of the housing units consists of three units (or "pods") of 24 single-resident cells in each. Each "pod" has a central control point that provides full observation of each cell, and all electric locking doors operate from that control point. Living quarters are arranged in the two tiers on the second level of the housing units with 5,000 square feet of flexible program/rehabilitation/work areas located on the ground level immediately below them.

The sociopath resident, who has a hard time living with anyone other than himself, is assigned to a building which offers minimum resident contact and maximum counseling. He begins in this unit learning how to adjust to his situation. All his activities (eating, sleeping, exercise, work-
ing, etc.) are confined to this building. Through his own initiative and a planned rehabilitation program, he progresses to successive buildings through a system of rewards, where he is allowed greater privileges, more group activities, and additional facilities at his own initiative. In approximately two years, he may advance to a permanent type prison center to serve the remainder of his sentence with an improved attitude and desire for self control and development.

One building contains the food service operation for the Center on the lower level, in which residents living above work in the kitchen and become skilled for food service duties while serving the remainder of their sentence at another institution.

Construction of the facility is reinforced concrete. The exterior wall construction of the cell areas is eight-inch reinforced concrete, with a two-inch air space, and a four-inch thickness of face brick on the exposed exterior. The exterior color scheme is an earth-tone beige brick with off-white painted concrete bands. Each bedroom has separate windows.

The interior color schemes were designed to harmonize with the residents' rehabilitation and adjustment programs. Colors used in the first housing unit are vivid, intense, and cheerful, since the resident is not accustomed to confinement. Each cell door is a different color to give the resident a sense of individuality; this color is also used on the cell walls. As the resident progresses to different housing units, the colors become less intense. Neutrals with accent colors are used so he may do minor interior decorating of his own; a sense of individuality and identity have usually been established by this time. The housing unit colors have been integrated from floor to floor to give a sense of continuity.

The design provides for flexibility in the main treatment program, requiring minimum of movement with a maximum clarity, minimum staff, and limited budget.

Construction for the Center was accomplished in four stages. The first stage consisted of Housing Units #1 and #5, all utilities, and boiler plant which was constructed by Romeo Guest Associates of Greensboro, North Carolina.

The second stage consisted of two additional housing units (#2 and #3), and was constructed by Charter Builders of Orlando, Florida. Charter Builders handled site work, form work, concrete work, ceramic tile, painting, special coatings, building insulation, carpentry, placement of rein-
forcing steel, and installation of miscellaneous metal, security windows, food service equipment and rolling grilles and doors.

The third stage consisted of Housing Unit #4, constructed by Leadbetter Buildings, Inc. of Ashland.

And, the fourth stage consisted of the Operations Center and Infirmary Unit and was also constructed by Leadbetter Buildings, Inc. of Ashland.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

FIRST STAGE

RGK, Inc., Burlington, NC, site clearing, excavating, filling & grading; asphalt concrete paving, general landscape development, lawns, erosion control & concrete curbs & gutters; Associated Equipment Co., Greensboro, NC, sanitary sewer, storm drainage system & exterior water system; Terminix Engineers, soil treatment for termite control; Tri-State Fence forcing steel, and installation of miscellaneous metal, security windows, boro, NC. sanitary sewer, storm drainage system & exterior water system; concrete curbs & gutters; Associated Equipment Co., Greensboro, NC, exterior panels & security type windows, plastics, Glassweld panels & fixed & sliding windows; and William Bayley Builders, Greensboro, NC. steel fences and gates; Weidon Roofing & Sheet Metal Co., Weldon, NC, roof deck vapor barrier, roof & deck insulation, general roofing, aggregate-surfaced built-up roofing, metal flashing and trim, roof accessories, plastic skylights & roof hatches; PPG Industries, Inc., general glazing, plate glass, window glass, laminated glass, glazing plastics, Glassweld panels & fixed & sliding windows; and William Bayley Co., Springfield, OH, exterior panels & security type windows.

Also, Bonitz Insulation Co., Greensboro, NC, roof deck insulation; Bryant-Durham Electric Co., Inc., Durham, NC, all electrical work; J. H. Cofranth Co., Inc., Altavista, all mechanical work; Crawford Paint Co., Greensboro, NC, general painting - interior, exterior & specialty coats; Afford-A-Muley, Burlington, NC, masonry work; Donald Joyner, Raleigh, NC, steel erection, Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc., Roanoke, prison equipment; Stonnell-Satterwhite, Inc. (now H. E. Satterwhite, Inc.), Richmond, glazed wall tile, ceramic mosaic tile, quarry tile & marble; Varner Ceiling Co., Greensboro, NC, metal furring & lapping, gypsum board system, gypsum plaster, acoustical ceiling system, resilient floor & resilient flooring accessories; Virginia Restaurant Equipment Supply Co., Danville, food service equipment; Dover Elevator Co., Richmond, electro-hydraulic elevators; and Seager Waterproofing, Inc., below grade waterproofing, joint fillers, sealants & caulking & exterior panels.


Also, G. W. Horrell Equipment Co., Orlando, FL, supplied food service equipment, Architectural Specialties, Orlando, FL, supplied rolling grilles & doors; Carter's Plumbing & Heating, Inc., Woodbridge, mechanical - plumbing, pipping, mechanical insulation, automatic temperature control; Progressive Products Corp., Roanoke, mechanical; Dover Elevator Co., Richmond, elevator; Commercial Caulking Co., Richmond, caulking; Wolverine Porcelain Enamel Co., Detroit, MI, metal insulated panels, Neese Materials Supply Co., Greensboro, NC, styrofoam insulation (Dow Chemical supplier); Conseco Industries, Ltd., Little Ferry, NJ, supplied steel forms; Mameco International, Cleveland, OH, special coatings supplier; Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corp., Toledo, OH, mechanical insulation supplier; United Electric Co. of Florida, Orlando, FL, electrical; Boston Concrete Products, Inc., South Boston, concrete block; Industrial Roofing, St. Petersburg, FL, roof, roof deck insulation & flashing; Lockando Door Manufacturers, Lockhart, FL, wood doors; and Thompson-Arthur-Paving Co., Danville, paving.

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Founded 1878
First Virginia Bank
Operations Center, Roanoke
Byron R. Dickson — Architect

First Virginia Banks, Inc. has opened their Southwest Operations Center in Roanoke. The new facility will serve as a local processing center and headquarters for the internal auditing and marketing staffs for First Virginia's seven Western Region banks. The processing functions are now handled individually in offices at First Virginia Bank-South, Danville; First Virginia Bank-Franklin County, Rocky Mount; First Virginia Bank of Southwest, Radford; First Virginia Bank-West, Narrows; First Virginia Bank of Bland County and the Roanoke Valley bank.

Staffing of the new facility will draw both from present First Virginia personnel and new employees. Originally the operation will require 45 to 55 persons with projections of 175 to 200 expected to be reached within five years.

Henry Howard Hicks Jr., president of First Virginia Bank of the Southwest at Radford, has been named a vice-president of the parent corporation and will be responsible for organizing and operating the center.

Located adjacent to Roanoke Municipal Airport on what was formerly the Coulter farm, the center will have access to a runway at the airport so that timely delivery of bank clearings can be made to the Federal Reserve Bank in Richmond daily.

Under the direction of Days Construction Company, the building phase was completed in only five months. The 19,000 square foot structure cost $1,000,000 to construct. Notably, time and cost budgets were maintained to the satisfaction of the owner — a significant fact indeed when considering the complexity and quality of the space provided together with seasonal weather factors.

The site is relatively flat with no distinguishing surface features. Access is provided via a service road which supports other business activity at the eastern portion of the airport.

General Contractor: Days Construction Co., Inc. + Photography by the Architect.

Paved parking facilities occupy the south and west side of the site. A loading platform is provided along the south elevation and service access is integrated into the vehicular circulation scheme.

The facility contains three general activity areas: administration, data-processing, and employee support.

Simplicity and use of off-the-shelf technology were the primary objectives which enabled the cost and delivery time goals to be achieved. The substructure and foundation system is entirely reinforced concrete. The primary above-grade structural system is a pre-engineered steel frame manufactured by Varco-Pruden Metal

(Continued on page 91)
Located in Brandermill, a planned community in Midlothian, the Brandermill Medical Center is the result of a seven-year effort to provide multispecialty medical services to the residents of Brandermill and western Chesterfield, Powhatan and Amelia counties. The facility is planned to serve as a satellite office for established medical practices.

Phase One of the medical center consists of three two-story modules of 5,000 square feet each. The building exterior is cedar siding, which complements the natural setting. The three modules are interconnected by covered walkways on each floor. Skylights in the roof and a series of balconies at the second-floor wood decks create a vertical flow of space and provide natural lighting in the walkway areas. Phase Two will consist of three additional interconnected modules.

First Colony Associates, Inc. of Richmond was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

Also, Chesterfield Roofing, Inc., Midlothian, roofing; Daveport Insulation, Inc., all insulation; Pella Virginia Inc., glass & windows; Massey Builders Supply Corp., wood doors; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; Falling Creek Building Supply, Inc., Chesterfield, gypsum board supplier; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical treatment (ceiling); R. Percy Glidewell, Chester, painting contractor; J. M. Clements, Inc., plumbing contractor; W. G. Speeks, Inc., Midlothian, heating/air conditioning contractor; and Humphrey Electric Co., Inc., electrical contractor.
Lake of the Woods Clubhouse
Locust Grove
Strang, Downham and Samaha — Architect

Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Eisenhower, Ltd. • Structural Engineer, Thomas Downey • Interior Design, Taffer/Frank Assoc., Ltd. • General Contractor, H. B. Sedwick, Jr., Construction Co., Inc. • Photography, Semon S. Samaha.

Lake of the Woods community experienced the unfortunate circumstance of losing approximately 90 percent of the Lakeside Clubhouse in a fire.

The Home Owners' Association asked that the new clubhouse be designed in such a way that a number of activities could function at one time, and that major rooms would be multi-purpose spaces.

H. B. Sedwick, Jr. Construction Co., Inc. of Orange was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
F & H Enterprises, Unionville, paving contractor; Culpeper Concrete Co., Culpeper, concrete supplier; Webster Brick Co., Inc., Roanoke, masonry manufacturer; Riverton Corp., River- ton, masonry supplier & mortar; Associated Steel Products, Inc., Charlottesville, steel supplier; Commonwealth Components, Inc., Charlottsville, structural wood; Alonzo Ours, Jr., Manassas, built-up roof; Virginia Metal Industries, Inc., Orange, metal doors & frames; James A. Cassidy Co., Inc., Beltsville, MD, windows; and Pleasants Hardware, Richmond, hardware supplier.

Also, R. C. Lee's Carpet Mart, Fredericksburg, ceramic tile, resilient tile, carpet & special flooring; Billy Doggett & Son, Culpeper, painting contractor; Dagenhart Sprinkler Co., Richmond, sprinkler contractor; Robert B. Payne, Inc., Fredericksburg, plumbing/ heating/ ventilation/ air conditioning contractor; David M. Wolford & Son, Inc., Rixeyville, electrical contractor; Barranger & Co., Inc., Richmond folding partitions; Certified Lightning Protection Co., Fredericksburg, lightning protection; and Otis Elevator Co., Richmond, dumbwaiter.

LAKE OF THE WOODS CLUBHOUSE

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1982
Master Bedroom Wing Addition
Goochland County
Robert Buford — Architect

Structural Engineer, David Morris, P.E. • General Contractor, Thomas H. Harris, Jr., Builder, Inc.
The central portion of this French provincial style home was built in the early 1950s. The north wing with dining room, kitchen and family room, and garage were subsequently added closely following the appearance of the original design on the east elevation but with some changes (to the west elevation) dictated by plan modifications. When the owners decided to complete the composition with the addition of the south wing it was felt that the east elevation should again be faithful to the original design though program requirements suggested a fairly radical departure from the original plans.

To avoid shutting off the existing living room from any source of light a garden room with a 16 x 16 skylight and a lowered slate floor was made the space connecting the master bedroom suite with the existing house. On the east side within the plan of the original design a large study with a fireplace will be used as a child's bedroom initially. The interior bathroom contains two sinks, a dressing table, and whirlpool bath and oversized shower. Shower and bath are lit by skylight. On the west side the passage to the master bedroom is lined with book shelves and provides access to a fixed attic stair for storage. The master bedroom contains a dressing area with two full sized closets and two built-in cabinets. The "canopy" and raised ceiling above the bed and a small sitting area within the bowed wall looking on to the rear yard. A small south facing sun court is sheltered by a trellis, provided privacy by a lattice panel on the front of the house and provided with an outside shower head. A sewing room on the southwest corner will serve as an infant's bedroom initially. On the west side a terraced court parallels on the exterior the transition from public to private, and shades the passage from garden room to master bedroom from the western sun.

Location of the circulation axes was given, on the east by access from the existing entry hall, on the west by access through an existing window located from the living room. The spaces thus defined were not easily reconciled to program needs. By means of baroque undulations the form is no longer tied to the original design. Finally, at the master bedroom, shaded and a play made of curvilinear forms the circulation axes could be contracted and axes for storage. The master bedroom contains a dressing area with two full sized closets and two built-in cabinets. The "canopy" and raised ceiling above the bed and a small sitting area within the bowed wall looking on to the rear yard. A small south facing sun court is sheltered by a trellis, provided privacy by a lattice panel on the front of the house and provided with an outside shower head. A sewing room on the southwest corner will serve as an infant's bedroom initially. On the west side a terraced court parallels on the exterior the transition from public to private, and shades the passage from garden room to master bedroom from the western sun.

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Joe R. Young, Editor

Virginia’s only life magazine
November-December 1982

75
New Ghent Townhouses
Norfolk
Morrisette, Cederquist, Bondurant — Architect/Engineer

Located in the redevelopment area of downtown Norfolk, this group of eight townhouses turns a fenced rear yard toward a busy side street which serves a commercial center across the street. The units face a quiet park setting in the interior of the block where the private drive, front door and garage entrances are located. To minimize the clutter of parked cars, fenced entry courts with landscaping and exposed aggregate concrete paving provide a sheltered entry and access to unit garages. The three-story townhouse is organized around a split level stairwell with the garage and entry on ground level, kitchen, dining room, utility room, lavatory and dining deck on the second level. The third level features a 12' ceiling living room and exterior deck overlooking the park. The fourth level includes the master bedroom, study, private deck and master bath and the top floor, two bedrooms and bath.

Masonry fire walls separate units and lapped cedar siding and Dryvit compose the exterior finishes. High ceilings and hardwood floors echo the interiors of older adjacent homes while the three exterior decks provide the outdoor living options of contemporary living. The distinctive fence design utilizes the structural capabilities of each board, set at 90° to each other and joined at their edge, to form a rigid facing and one of depth and shadows.

Winters Construction Company of Norfolk was general contractor and handled carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Norfolk firms unless noted)
Welch Pile Driving Corp., Suffolk, piling; Winn Nursery, Inc., sodding, seeding, etc. & landscaping; Variagated Construction, Virginia Beach, paving contractor, foundation & concrete contractor; Lone Star Industries, Inc., Virginia Beach, concrete supplier; Union Brick Construc-
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With government spending being sharply curtailed the Department of Parks and Recreation in the Virginia County of Isle of Wight has devised their own partial funding program to insure that they can offer their citizens superior benefits for the uncertain future. In conjunction with the neighboring City of Franklin, they built a recreational facility to serve mutual needs.

Three years ago the Department of Parks and Recreation performed a need study in the area which demonstrated a large population that would be interested in a facility providing family entertainment. At that time, several options were discussed that would fulfill these needs; a skating rink was decided upon because it would require considerably less overhead.

Renovation of an existing structure was considered for the project, but deemed not feasible upon close inspection. Then several funding projects were initiated which ultimately paid for the entire project without government subsidies. Once the funds were available, the architectural firm of Krummell & Jackson Associates, P.C., Virginia Beach, Virginia, was commissioned to design the new facility.

The Isle of Wight/Franklin Skating Rink can accommodate 400 skaters in a bright, attractive and thoroughly modern facility. The building features a 120' x 60' polyurethane coated floor, snack bar, game room and professional sound and lighting systems. A special added feature is a sophisticated "light-painting" which when combined with a special effects projections system can enhance any change in music, mood, or special occasion.

Alan Nogeic, Director of Parks and Recreation, stated, "People are going to be very proud of this facility. It has all the best equipment and features available in an extremely inviting environment. Throughout the entire project, Krummell & Jackson Associates demonstrated not only their design capability, but also the experience and expertise necessary to coordinate all the various disciplines required to bring the project from concept to reality in only eight months."

The public response to the rink is reported as GREAT! Two thousand local residents tested the rink and their skill the first week. They have had up to 400 people skating per session. Mr. Nogeic was pleased to report that "an even representation of our population seems to be present at all times." They plan to open the rink for Social Organizations in the fall.

The rink is totally self-sufficient. The money raised above the operating costs will go back to the Department of Parks and Recreation to subsidize their operating budget and develop additional programs and facilities. Mr. Nogeic stated, "The profit from the rink will justify the existence of the Department of Parks and Recreation in the county and in turn be a benefit to all the taxpayers, whether they use the facility or not."

Lockwood Brothers, Inc. of Hampton was general contractor and handled foundations, carpentry and built-up roof. Isle of Wight County Department of Parks & Recreation handled landscaping.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
H. J. Ler & Son, Franklin, excavating; Suffolk Products Corp., Suffolk, concrete contractor; Adams Block, masonry manufacturer; I & R Cabinet Shop, Hampton, cabinets; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., Newport News, metal doors & frames & windows; Seaboard Paint & Supply Co., Inc., Newport News, wood doors; H & P Hardware & Specialty, Inc., Portsmouth, hardware supplier; Brocuto Drywall & Acoustic, Newport News, gypsum board contractor; Southeastern Tile & Rug Co., Inc., Hampton, carpet & VAT; and Colonial Painting Co. of Tidewater, Virginia Beach, painting contractor.

Also, PPG Industries, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, paint manufacturer; Engineering Steel Equipment Co., Norfolk, specialties; Automatic Equipment Sales of Norfolk, equipment; Noland Company, plumbing fixture supplier; W. C. Sawyer Plumbing Co., Inc., Carrollton, plumbing contractor; Battery Park Contractors, Battery Park, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Graybar Electric Co., Inc., Norfolk, lighting fixtures supplier; J. W. Tabor & Son, Inc., Chesapeake, electrical contractor; American Buildings, Eufaula, AL, metal building; and Ambassador Enterprises, Inc., sound & light systems.
Pony Pasture Ranger/Comfort Station
James River Park, Richmond
Abbott Associates — Architect

Program
Over the years there has been an increased public use of swimming holes in an area of the James River Park in the City of Richmond. Citizens who live in the neighborhood asked the city to develop an organized parking area and policed comfort station at the site. The site is subject to periodic flooding and required that the building and site amenities be flood proof.

Narrative
The plan is divided into two levels with public activities organized on the ground floor. All fixtures and finish materials on the ground floor were selected for their ability to be as vandal resistant as possible and be easily reactivated after a flood. Access to the ground floor is through the large roll down door which opens into a lobby with a display describing the history of the river.

On the upper level there is a park rangers' office that overlooks the 125-car parking area. Systems of sliding doors were composed to provide security from vandalism. The masonry arch is a recall of the traditional structures along the river.

Project Worthy of Comment
Tidewater Chapter — AIA 1982

Construction Credits
Heindl-Evans, Inc. of Mechanicsville was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, carpentry, waterproofing, caulking and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Other Mechanicsville firms were: Seaboard Contractors, Inc., excavating & sodding, seeding, etc.; and Custom Roofing, Inc., sheet metal.

Richmond firms were: Lee Hy Paving Corp., paving contractor & stonework contractor; Massey Concrete Corp., concrete supplier; Redford Brick Co., Inc., masonry supplier; A. E. Tate Lumber Co., Inc., millwork & special wall finish; Basic Woodwork, cabinets; J. S. Archer Co.,

(Continued on page 91)
Werneck Poolhouse
Fairfax County
Design Plus, Inc. — Architect

This poolhouse does all the usual things you'd expect — there's a changing room, a shower and a toilet, a wet bar and room for storage; but it also does something more.

As part of the view from the main house - an eclectic nineteenth century "Colonial" on a hill above the Potomac - the poolhouse is a Colonial "accessory" nestled in the boxwoods lining the lawn; taking its cue from its historic neighbor, Mount Vernon.

The poolhouse is also a gate — entering it, the pool is suddenly visible for the first time, as is the river a few yards beyond. The playfully manipulated structure embraces the pool, framing the view.

Poolside, the poolhouse is a backdrop for fun and sun — lattice fills the space where logic would normally dictate a roof, the shower is enclosed yet open to the sky, and the bar is shady — a cool retreat.

Joe Howell of Wheaton, Maryland was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Continuing their rapid growth, the General Aviation Terminal of Piedmont Aviation, Inc. will soon add a fourth structure to their Roanoke Municipal Airport facility.

Phase one of Piedmont's complex was completed in late 1976 and reported in the VIRGINIA RECORD in the May 1977 issue.

The strong demand for general aviation storage accommodations has prompted Piedmont to proceed with construction of a 34,600 square foot hangar facility, which is scheduled to receive aircraft during the summer of 1982.

George Litchard, facility manager, reports that the need is such as to insure full occupancy almost immediately after completion. The new hangar will house 25 to 30 aircraft of the single engine to medium twin variety.

Under the direction of the S. Lewis Lionberger Co., construction is expected to take between four and five months. Costs are set at $430,000 for the completed facility.

The new structure faces south and is adjacent to the main east-west taxiway which was formerly runway 9-27, closed in the late sixties. The airport retains two active runways, one of which is presently being lengthened by 900 feet.

Unique to the storage concept is the combination of totally enclosed and partially enclosed space. The difference being the high performance vertical bi-parting doors which protect approximately one-third of the covered area.

The primary structural system, which is a pre-engineered metal building, will be furnished by Armco Steel. Clear spans are sufficient to accommodate a wide variety of general aviation aircraft. A concrete wheel slab is provided between the columns. Planes will stack three deep in the semi-enclosed areas adjacent to the enclosed storage. Piedmont personnel will handle all aircraft movements in and out of the new hangar. Access to the facility will be on a 24-hour basis.

Having to hustle to meet the growing demand for storage capacity with which to accommodate the surge in general aviation activity, Piedmont has already begun planning for additional hangar space to be located east of the present facility.

S. Lewis Lionberger Co. of Roanoke, the general contractor, also handled foundations, concrete work, steel erection and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Roanoke firms unless noted)
- Thomas Brothers, Inc., Salem, excavating;
- Yagle Nurseries, Elliston, landscaping & landscaping contractor;
- Adams Construction Co., Inc., paving contractor;
- Valley Steel Corp., Salem, reinforcing;
- Roanoke Ready Mix Concrete Corp. and Salem Ready Mix Concrete Inc., Salem, concrete suppliers;
- Clinton Carroll, Vincent, masonry contractor;
- Armco Building Systems, Cincinnati, OH, steel supplier, steel joists, metal doors & frames; and Al-Steel Fabricators, Inc., miscellaneous metal & handrails.

Also, Western State Insulation Co., roof & wall insulation; Hesse and Hurt, Inc., painting contractor; Bud Weaver Heating & A/C Co., heating/ventilating contractor; Varney Electric Co., Inc., electrical contractor; and Mosher Door Co., Riceville, IA, hanger doors.
Tait Residence Addition
Arlington
Design Plus, Inc. — Architect

Partner-in-Charge, Joanne Goldfarb • General Contractor, Barlow’s, Inc. • Photography, Joanne Goldfarb.
The owners wished to have a new space for dining and entertaining on the first floor, with access to a deck they had built the previous year. They also wanted to expand the kitchen work area without alteration of any kind to the existing kitchen. On the second floor they required a new master bathroom. In addition to these functional needs they wished the new spaces to be high, light and airy. They further specified that there was not to be a view of their neighbors to the south.

The two masses, one vertical, one horizontal, are the result of the small second-story bath being contained within the kitchen extension. The larger dining room mass stands alone and its shape is a response to the angled side yard requirement. The roof line resulted from trying to achieve height without blocking out the bedroom windows. In the dining room a vaulted section was used to help bounce light and accomplish height. The owners' beautiful antique table is the same shape in plan as the vault.

Barlow's, Inc. of Falls Church was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations, masonry, carpentry, drywall, millwork, waterproofing, caulking, electrical, painting, concrete and roofing.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Joe Greer Plumbing & Heating Co., Broad Run, plumbing; Medallion Industries, Inc., Bowie, MD, HVAC; Northern Virginia Floors, Inc., Arlington, hardwood floors; Sheet's Wholesale, Vienna, hardware; Duron Paints, Falls Church, paint; Noland Co., Falls Church, plumbing supplies; Virginia Concrete, Springfield, concrete; Virginia Clay Products, Inc., Alexandria, masonry; Joseph M. Catalano Co., Inc., electrical supplier; and Herndon Lumber & Millwork, Inc., Herndon, lumber, wood doors & windows.
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Founded 1878
Senator Warner Among Speakers
At January 1983 AGC Convention

Although the full agenda for AGC/Va’s January 1983 Convention was not available at press time, some of the planned highlights follow.

Senator John Warner will be the featured speaker at the Awards Luncheon on Jan. 22, 1983, one of the highlights of the Annual Convention of the Associated General Contractors of Virginia. The three-day convention, traditionally held at The Homestead, Hot Springs, will center on a theme of “The Magic of Marketing.”

Jack Spink, President, Marketing Services, Inc., Pittsburgh, nationally-known expert on marketing construction, will conduct two sessions on various aspects of marketing on Friday and Saturday.

Dr. R. L. Noran, “Master of ESP,” will be Friday’s luncheon speaker. His presentation, “Step Into a New Dimension,” will both entertain and encourage the audience to become aware of their own possibilities for expanding their mental perceptions and awareness.

A program for AGC ladies has been developed by Mrs. Ginny Bays, wife of AGC of Virginia’s current president, Jack Bays (Jack Bays, Inc., McLean). Special events include sessions on self-enhancement through color choice by Louise Wiltshire of “Color Me Beautiful,” demonstration by a hairstylist, and a fashion show. Entertainment and excellent music for dancing will be provided by the popular Howard Devon Orchestra on both Friday and Saturday, following the Annual Banquet.

This year’s convention committee is headed by Nick Costellano (Fred S. James & Co., Inc. of Va., Arlington), and includes Peter Lynch (Marsh & McLennan, Inc., Washington, DC); S. Lee Parker (Southern Iron Works, Inc.), James Tansey (Walstad Kasimer Tansey & Ittig, Washington, DC). The committee worked closely with President Jack Bays, (Jack Bays, Inc., McLean).

Duckhardt Recognized with ASAE Certification

The American Society of Association Executives, Washington, D. C., recently awarded Certified Association Executive honors to James F. Duckhardt, Executive Director of the Associated General Contractors of Virginia, Inc., with headquarters in Richmond. The awards were announced at the August convention of ASAE in Chicago, Illinois.

Duckhardt has been Executive Director of the Associated General Contractors since 1968. He
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Certificate Offered for Construction Management Courses

A newly revised schedule of courses for construction management personnel has just been published by the Associated General Contractors of Virginia. The Certified Construction Management Program, developed jointly by the AGC of Virginia in cooperation with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University’s Business Extension Office, can lead to certification or professional development. The courses are open to any who are interested.

Here are the remaining courses listed for the 1982-83 year with the dates and the cities in which they will given:

Estimating and Bidding for Contractors
November 17-18, 1982 — Williamsburg

Construction Safety for Supervisors
December 8, 1982 — Lynchburg

Managing People in Construction
Part I - February 10-11, 1983 — Richmond
Part II - February 24-25, 1983 — Richmond

Construction Law
March 9-10, 1983 — Fredericksburg

Marketing for Contractors
March 30, 1983 — Lexington

Construction Contract Administration
April 13-14, 1983 — Williamsburg

Project Scheduling for Contractors
April 27-28, 1983 — Charlottesville

Cost Reduction Techniques for Contractors
May 11-12, 1983 — Roanoke

The basic requirement for earning a certificate in the Certified Construction Management program is to complete any 15 seminar days selected from the courses listed. Certification requirements can be completed in one year, or credits earned can be carried over until the 15 seminar days are accumulated.

A complete description of the classes and details concerning the Certified Construction Management program can be obtained by writing to the Associated General Contractors of Virginia, P.O. Box 6878, Richmond, Va. 23230, or phone (804) 359-9288.

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NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1982
Sadler Transferred to Madrid Office Of Glenn-Rollins & Assoc., Inc.

Glenn-Rollins and Associates, Inc., the Norfolk-based Consulting Engineer firm, announced the transfer of George O. Sadler, P.E. to their Madrid, Spain Office, effective 1 September. Mr. Sadler will assume the position of Office Manager, replacing Richard E. Garriott, P.E., who will return to the Norfolk office after a two year absence. A Virginia registered professional engineer and 1972 Old Dominion University graduate, he will be accompanied by his wife, Frances, and 2 children. Mr. Sadler, a Virginia Beach resident, is the son of Joseph B. Sadler, recently retired Tidewater Area Manager of ready-mix and marine operations for Lone Star Industries, Inc.

American Dogwoods Swapped for Japanese Cherry Trees
Horticultural Exchange Unites Children of Two Continents

This September and October, children across the United States took part in a unique scientific and cultural event. The U. S. National Arboretum, a 444-acre USDA Agricultural Research Service facility in the nation's capital, asked parents and teachers to encourage their children to help the Arboretum in the collection and exchange of one million seeds of the American flowering dogwood (Cornus florida) for an equal number of Japanese flowering cherry (Prunus sp.) tree seeds. The United States' most popular spring-flowering trees, the American dogwood and Japanese cherry have been cultivated here since 1731 and 1876, respectively. In the last 65 years, however, the vigor of our cherry trees has declined, according to National Arboretum botanist Roland M. Jefferson. Only one autumn and three spring varieties are still widely grown. Japan, on the other hand, has hundreds of cultivated forms.

To save America's flowering cherries, the Arboretum has launched an ambitious program of research, exploration, and cherry introduction. Led by Jefferson and funded through government and private donors in both countries, the effort has met with great success. In a highly publicized, five-month, national Japanese program, schoolchildren helped Jefferson collect more than one million flowering cherry seeds.

The collection contains 50,000 seeds from trees growing in the volcanic ash of Mt. Fuji, which last erupted 400 years ago. Seeds from such an unusual spot excite Jefferson. "The amount of variation in the trees was remarkable," he said. "The more genetic mutations we can collect, the better our options when developing superior trees for the United States.

In exchange, American children this September and October collected one million seeds of what many deem our most beautiful tree, the American flowering dogwood. The National Arboretum will send the seeds to Japan, where some will be used immediately for research while the remainder will be planted on Japan's mountainsides. There, the dogwoods will become a natural part of the environment and a future source of genetic material — and pleasure.
Dominion Office Park
(From page 31)

the units and optional fireplaces, bar sinks and showers. Brick and concrete block masonry walls provide the fire separation assembly and bearing for the prefabricated trussed floor framing members. The standing seam metal roof covering and warm brick tone blend well with the "vernacular" architecture. Bronze-tone metal windows match the roof while enabling low maintenance. Each unit contains separate electrical and zoned HVAC systems making possible the fee simple type ownership and sublease arrangements.

Falls Church Construction Corp. of Oakton was general contractor and handled excavation, masonry and drywall.

Subcontractors & Suppliers


$1,000,000 with another $2,000,000 to be invested in operating equipment.

Days Construction Company of Salem has been awarded the construction contract as the result of competitive bids which were received in March. Ground was broken shortly thereafter.

Total enclosed area is 22,000 square feet, 6,000 being committed to administrative space in a two-story configuration while the remaining 16,000 houses the manufacturing effort which enjoys a 23-foot clear height. The building has been designed to receive two later expansion phases which will ultimately provide a total area of 66,000 square feet.

The site is relatively flat except for steep shoulders which slope down to the street along the north and east. Goodly portions of rock are to be found below the surface. Four storage silos are positioned along the north elevation for retention of plastic raw material.

Parking areas are provided along the south side of the site.

The substructure is reinforced concrete and employs a precast foundation system. The primary above-grade structural system is a pre-engineered steel frame design manufactured by Varco-Pruden Metal Building Systems. All floors are concrete slab on grade.

Energy efficient and moisture resistant exterior closure achieves integrity through the efficient use of metal, masonry, and glass. The roof system is standing seam metal. Brick masonry and metal panels make up the wall system. Fenestration is provided through thermally broken aluminum fixed sash windows.

Interior construction utilizes the following floor, partition, and ceiling system. In the administrative areas carpet predominately covers the concrete slab; whereas, a floor hardener is applied to the concrete slab in the manufacturing areas. Wall surface finish in the administrative areas is field applied vinyl on drywall substrate. Elsewhere, a wall liner panel is provided together with a painted finish where masonry is exposed.

A gas fired boiler, feeding duct mounted fin tube radiators, provides for general heating requirements. Likewise, packaged electric multizone units with variable volume distribution serve the cooling needs. A water fire suppression system is provided.

Electric service to the building is 600 amps with conventional distribution. Fluorescent lighting, using energy saving ballasts and lamps, provides artificial illumination.

Days Construction Co., Inc. of Salem, the general contractor, is handling masonry work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Other Salem firms are: Thomas Brothers, Inc., grading; Salem Ready Mix Concrete, Inc., concrete contractor/supplier; Valley Steel Corp., reinforcing; McClung's, millwork; and Contract Furnishings & Design, carpet.

From Roanoke are: Superior Exterminating Co., Inc., soil treatment; John Yauger, coping; Phoenix Concrete Products, Inc., foundations; Locher Brick Works, Inc., masonry manufacturer/supplier & mortar; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., metal doors & frames, hardware supplier & specialties — toilet accessories & toilet partitions; Argabright Contractors, Inc., plaster contractor & resilient tile; Magic City Sprinkler, Inc., sprinkler contractor; Weddle Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing/heating/air conditioning contractor; The Overhead Door Co. of Roanoke, overhead doors, dock seals & levelers & traffic doors; Dominion Signs, Inc., building signage; and J. H. Pence Co., steel lockers.

Others are: Roanoke Valley Paving, Bedford, paving contractor; Va. Steel & Building Specialties, steel supplier/erection/ Joists; Glass & Metals, Inc., Harrisonburg, glass, glazing contractor & windows; Botetourt County, ceramic tile; W. E. Donald, Vinton, painting contractor & wall covering; and Dixie Lite-Trol Co., window blinds.
First Virginia Bank Operations Center (From page 71)

Building Systems. All floors are slab on grade. An energy efficient and moisture resistant exterior closure achieves integrity through the efficient use of metal, masonry, and glass. The roof system is standing seam metal. Brick masonry and metal panels make up the wall system. Fenestration is provided through wood clad, insulating glass facia surrounds the brick faced administrative front portion.

Interior construction provides the following floor, partition, and ceiling system. Vinyl asbestos tile and carpet predominately cover the concrete slab. A special raised floor system is provided in the computer equipment areas. A demountable partition system is employed in all areas not permanently fixed. Wall surface finish throughout is factory applied vinyl on drywall substrate. A ceiling grid which holds conventional acoustic panels; except, in the computer areas where a special moisture resistant, plastic faced tile is used.

A gas fired boiler, feeding baseboard fin tube radiators, provides for general heating requirements. Likewise, packaged electric multizone units with variable volume distribution serve the cooling needs. A special environmental system utilizing precise thermostatic controls is provided in the computer areas. A water and halon fire suppression system is also provided.

Electric service to the building is 800 amps with conventional distribution. Electric lighting, using energy savings ballasts and lamps, provides artificial illumination.

The project was completed using design/build delivery techniques.

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Roanoke firms unless noted)

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Pony Pasture
Ranger/Comfort Station
(From page 73)

Inc., metal doors & frames; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., glazing contractor (Reynolds Metals Co. and Andersen Corp., windows); Architectural Hardware, Inc., hardware supplier & movable wood panel window covers; C. B. Smith, special flooring; Gara Painting, painting contractor (Benjamin Moore/Olympic Stain Co., Inc., paint manufacturers); M. R. Ellis & Sons, Inc., plumbing contractor; Ace Electric Co., Inc., heating/electrical contractor & lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., overhead door; and Froehling & Robertson, Inc., test borings.

Others were: Colesville Nursery, Inc., Charles City, landscaping & landscaping contractor; Thurston-Walsh, Inc., Ashland, masonry contractor; Richtex Corp., Columbia, SC, masonry manufacturer; Boscobel Granite Co., Manakin, stonework supplier; Hanover Iron & Steel, Ashland, miscellaneous metal & handrails; Johnstown Marble Corp., Denver, CO, fiberglass shingles; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., Ashland, gypsum board contractor; Accessory Specialties, Yonkers, NY, specialties; Gametime, Fort Payne, AL, playground equipment; and Acorn Engineering Co., Industry, CA, plumbing fixture supplier.

to tell the Virginia Story

NOVEMBER-DECEMBER 1982
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