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TO TELL THE VIRGINIA STORY

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IN THIS ISSUE

- 17 Virginia Society AIA News
- 64 Travelers' Guide
- 65 For The Record
- 70 Index to Advertisers

FEATURE ARTICLES

- 5 "Risk, Liability and the Measure of Damages in the Performance of the Architect" — First of a Three-Part Series
Part 1, Contract & Negligence as Theory of Liability
- 11 Relevant Reflections — Decorator Colors — By Ralph Snell
- 12 Hand-Held Computers Used by Fairfax County Building Inspectors
- 15 Architectonica — "Staying Power" — By Eason Cross, Jr.

BUILDING TYPES — INTERIORS DESIGNED BY ARCHITECTS

- 26 BROOKSTOWN MILL
Glave Newman Anderson Architects, P.C.
- 30 PERPETUAL AMERICAN SAVINGS & LOAN, OPERATIONS CENTER
Barkley Pierce O'Malley
- 32 PRESIDENTIAL AIR TERMINAL RENOVATION, ANDREWS A.F.B.
Peck, Peck & Associates, Inc.
- 35 OFFICES FOR KJELLSTROM AND LEE
Interplan
- 36 JASPER'S RESTAURANT & CAFE
Thomas W. Hamilton & Associates
- 40 SUNNYSIDE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL
Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc.
- 42 OFFICES FOR JOHNSON & HIGGINS OF VA., INC.
Marcellus Wright Cox & Smith, Architects, P.C.
- 44 VIRGINIA EMPLOYMENT COMMISSION
Lawrence Cook, AIA & Associates
- 47 BRANDERMILL CHURCH
Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc.
- 49 DEPARTMENT OF TAXATION, INTERIOR RENOVATION
Glave Newman Anderson Architects, P.C.
- 53 INFILCO-DEGREMONT, INC., U.S. HEADQUARTERS
Marcellus Wright Cox & Smith, Architects, P.C.
- 56 SOUTHAMPTON HIGH SCHOOL, VOCATIONAL ADDITION
Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc.
- 58 DOT'S PASTRY PRODUCTION FACILITY
G. Warren Vaughan, AIA, Architecture
- 59 COOK STUDIO
Lawrence Cook, AIA
- 61 OFFICES FOR VIRGINIA REALTY & DEVELOPMENT CO., INC.
Marcellus Wright Cox & Smith, Architects, P.C.
- 62 WEIDMULLER TERMINATIONS, HEADQUARTERS/PLANT
Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc.

COVER

Featured on page 26 of this issue, BROOKSTOWN MILL was designed by Glave Newman Anderson Architects, P.C. of Richmond. Cover photo is by Joann Sieburg-Baker.

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PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA

'Risk, Liability and the Measure of Damages In the Performance of the Architect'

by
R. E. Dixon

First of a Three Part Series

PART I Contract & Negligence as Theory of Liability

What has been called by some writers as the "golden age" of freedom from liability for architects is over. Within the lifetime of any currently practicing architect, there has been a shift from a time where all construction problems were fought out between the owner and the contractor to a point where the pendulum is swinging dangerously close to an assumption that all loss or injury is the fault of the architect. In an effort to spread the financial responsibility for claims, architects and other design professionals are now included within the group of defendants generally sued by anyone seeking to recover for a construction problem.

It is increasingly important for an architect to understand the risk of exposure to liability so that his conduct can be both professional and rewarding to the party for whom he works, but at the same time, be conducted in such a way that he does not impose liability upon himself in areas where he would not be ordinarily responsible.

Exposure to liability will occur when a cause of action arises against the architect either through a breach of his contract or because he has been negligent in the performance of the contract obligations. Generally, actions brought under the contract will only be between the parties to the contract, i.e., the owner or in some cases the owner/general contractor, while actions for negligence may be brought against the architect by parties outside the contract who have been harmed by the contractor's negligent performance. Actions under the contract are *ex contractu*, while actions based on negligence are said to be in tort or actions *ex delicto*.

CONTRACT

The duties and obligations of the architect are created by the contract with the owner. The conceptual basis of liability in a contract is privity. With few exceptions, only the parties to the contract can sue on it since only the parties to the contract are in privity with each other.¹

The Citadel of Privity

The privity doctrine provides that one cannot seek a recovery against another unless there is a contract between them. Originally, this doctrine applied both to actions in tort and in contract. An architect under the privity rule would have no obligation to third parties. His obligations of meeting a certain standard of professional conduct and his duty to use due care would extend only to his client.

The famous Knickerbocker Theater in Washington, D.C. collapsed in 1922 due to the weight of snow on its roof, killing over 100 persons. The heirs of one victim brought suit against Ford, who had contracted with the owner to "design, fabricate, furnish and install" the structural steel. The court dismissed the suit because there was no privity between the deceased and the architect.² Several years later, the New York Court, in an opinion by Justice Cardozo, allowed an accounting firm to assert the defense of lack of privity in a suit alleging the negligent preparation of a financial statement. While acknowledging that an "assault upon the citadel of privity" was taking place, the court allowed the defense of privity to defeat allegations of negligence.³

Other professionals, such as architects and engineers, had long asserted the defense of privity and had almost uniformly been protected

from suits by third parties. The pressures of public policy and the need to spread the risk for injury and loss would cause a gradual erosion of the privity defense through the early part of the twentieth century. It remained an important buffer between design professionals and third parties until recent years when the concept of negligence would expose the architect to all types of claims from those alleged to have been harmed by his defective performance.

It is important to understand the concept of privity because it distinguishes those with whom the architect contracts and those who are "third parties." One who is not in privity with the architect does not have the right to bring a suit unless it is based upon another valid cause of action.

Third Party Beneficiaries

By statute,⁴ a party for whose benefit a covenant or promise is made may maintain an action in his own name, even if he is not named in the contract. This is based on a concept known as the "third party beneficiary doctrine," which allows a third party to show that the contracting parties intended to confer a benefit on him.⁵ But "incidental beneficiaries" may not sue.⁶ There must be a showing by the third party that "the parties to the contract clearly and definitely intended it to confer a benefit upon him."⁷

There is no clear intent in the normal owner-architect contract to benefit the contractor so the third party beneficiary does not apply. Generally, the contractor is an incidental beneficiary.

In *Valley Company v. Rolland*,⁸ the landscape architect had performed under a contract with the owner of a mall project. When the owner sued the landscape contractor for failure to complete the work, the contractor brought suit against the architect. Since the contractor was an "incidental beneficiary" and there was no allegation that the contract was "clearly and definitely intended" to bestow a benefit on the contractor, the suit was dismissed.

The comments of that opinion on the triangle of architect-owner-contractor are instructive:

Architects are employed to design a project of a kind, type and style desired by the owner. They draw plans to accomplish this object and once the plans are agreed upon, the owner customarily employs the architect to monitor the performance by the builder. The purpose of this employment is to assure that the owner will get a finished product in accordance with the plans which he has approved. The duty of the architect is to protect the owner to the end that the quality of the workmanship that goes into the project, and the kind and quality of the materials that are used, will be in accordance with the plans and specifications upon which the owner and architect have agreed.

These undertakings by the architect are not designed to protect and enhance the profit or any other interest of the contractor. The fact that a contractor will benefit and profit from plans that are carefully and professionally drawn, and from specifications that are clear and precise, is an incidental benefit that accrues to the contractor. But it is not the benefit that is primarily envisioned by the architect and the owner. The reason is obvious when the adverse interests of the parties are considered. The owner employs an architect, to a degree, to protect himself from the contractor.⁹

Most other jurisdictions follow the rule that a "contractor is an incidental beneficiary absent clear intent manifested in the owner-architect con-

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tract to the contrary"¹⁰ and will not permit suit on the basis of a third party contractual benefit.

Warranties

The architect is not a warrantor¹¹ or a guarantor.¹² There have been continual efforts to assert against the architect a theory of "implied warranty" that the structure as designed by the architect will be fit for a certain purpose. Most jurisdictions have rejected this implied warranty theory and will impose liability on the architect only if he has been negligent in the performance of his contract.¹³

Some states, of which Virginia is one, have created statutory implied warranties on new construction.¹⁴ The implied warranties under the Virginia statute run to the purchaser of a new dwelling and provide that "to the best of the actual knowledge" of the seller, the house is free from structural defects and has been constructed in a workmanlike manner. Under the Virginia Condominium Act,¹⁵ the "declarant" (usually synonymous with owner-developer), warrants the units against "structural defects" and that they are "fit for habitation" and are constructed in a "workmanlike manner."

Claims brought under these warranties cannot be asserted against design professionals. Although Virginia has statutorily abolished privity as a defense "where recovery of damages for injury to person, including death, or to property, resulting from negligence is sought,"¹⁶ this does not alter the rule demanding privity of contract in warranty actions brought against architects. In Virginia, there is no warranty of the design professional for design and supervision of construction except to his employer.¹⁷

Malpractice

There is some confusion among the various court decisions whether an owner may sue an architect on the basis of negligence. Some jurisdictions find that a "failure to exercise due care" is not a breach of contract and require the suit against the design professional to be based on negligence even though it is brought by a party to the contract.¹⁸ Some jurisdictions have allowed the claims of owners to be in either contract or tort.¹⁹

Malpractice is a term most commonly used to describe the negligence of doctors or attorneys, professionals whose activities are regulated by the state. In Virginia, architects, engineers, surveyors and certified landscape architects also must be licensed,²⁰ but the term "malpractice" is not in common usage.

Some jurisdictions hold that an action brought in contract but based on negligent performance is by "definition one of malpractice."²¹ In another jurisdiction, however, a suit against a surveyor brought because of a failure to properly stake out a survey should be based on contract and is not malpractice.²² In some decisions, the distinction between tort or contract is not well defined and it is difficult to understand the basis for the cause of action.²³

There is no justification for allowing a party to the contract to sue for negligence. While a claim by an owner will often be couched in language more descriptive of negligent conduct, there is no legal advantage for the owner to attempt to proceed in tort rather than contract. Grounds for punitive damages may arise out of contract actions²⁴ and the statute of limitations for contract is almost always less restrictive than tort.²⁵

Virginia follows a better rule in providing that allegations of negligence against an architect by an owner for professional services will be based on a cause of action in contract.²⁶

NEGLIGENCE

The ever widening scope of liability for the design professional is based on negligence. Where once the citadel of privity protected the architect from suit from all but those with whom contracted, there is today an increasing range of claims that the architect has caused damage through negligent performance.

Although erosion of the citadel took years to accomplish, it was started by the landmark *McPherson v. Buick Motor Co.*²⁷ decision. In that case, the purchaser of an automobile was allowed to sue the manufacturer directly, although the only privity would have been between the purchaser and the car dealer.

We have put aside the notion that the duty to safeguard life and limb, when the consequences of negligence may be foreseen, grows out of contract and nothing else.²⁸

The concept of allowing negligence to by-pass privity found its way into the construction industry to compensate workers for personal injuries.²⁹ Then, in 1957, the New York court handed down the decision of *Inman v. Binghamton Housing Authority*.³⁰ In *Inman*, a young child fell off an apartment building stoop and the parents sued the architect for the child's injuries on the basis of negligence. Although the architect won, the case is considered important because the court rejected the architect's privity defense.

Following the lead of *Inman*, a majority of states will now allow recovery where personal injuries have been caused because of the architect's

negligence.³¹ Although some states will also permit negligence as a basis for liability in cases involving damage to property,³² it has been more difficult for third parties to find acceptance for this theory of liability. It does, however, appear to be a significant trend.

It is important to remember that the standard for determining whether or not the architect has correctly performed his duty is the contract. If it is the standard document published by the American Institute of Architects, it will, to a great detail, specify the architect's duties and will often describe in great detail how it is to be performed. Where negligence is alleged against the architect, it must arise from the way he has performed the contract. His obligations and duties on the face of the contract are to the other parties to the contract. In order to understand how a negligent performance by him can give rise to actions by parties outside the contract, it is necessary to consider three concepts: the professional standard of conduct, the duty owed by the architect and the foreseeability of harm.

Professional Standard of Conduct

Where an architect agrees to prepare plans and specifications for the construction of a building, he is required to exercise ordinary professional skill and diligence and to conform to accepted architectural standards, but this undertaking does not imply a perfect plan or satisfactory result and he is liable only for failure to exercise reasonable care and professional skill.³³

While the architect does not guarantee a perfect plan or a satisfactory result, he does by contract imply that he enjoys ordinary skill and ability and will employ that in the performance of his work.³⁴ It is to be a reasonable degree of care, skill and ability which, under similar conditions and like circumstances, would ordinarily be employed in his profession.³⁵

In *Surf Realty v. Standing*,³⁶ a roof was designed with sliding panels over an open air dance floor. The panels did not move correctly and would jam in the tracks and also leaked. Work was stopped on the entire project and the roof was eventually junked. The owner was not allowed to pursue a claim against the architect on a claim of faulty design. Although the evidence was in conflict on almost every issue, the court found that since there was no special agreement with the architect, his obligations did not imply or guarantee a perfect plan or satisfactory result. The owner was unable to show by credible evidence that the architect had failed to "use reasonable care and diligence in the preparation of plans and in the supervision of the work."

It is important to note that liability is more difficult to attach to the architect when he has performed only a design function and particularly where there is no understanding that his design will work or that certain results are guaranteed. Where the design has not been followed, there is no liability on the architect if damage or failure results. The architect will avoid responsibility if it is shown that the owner or contractor deviated from the plans.³⁷

A different result is more often reached where the architect takes on a supervisory duty over the work of the contractor or has an obligation to the owner for supervising the work in such a manner that it can be implied that the architect's design will be free from fault or defect. An inadequate heating system was designed and installed by the contractor, but the owner had relied on the architect in accepting the contractor's design. Although the architect did have final approval of the contractor's work, he had not inspected it but instead relied on the contractor's expertise. The architect became liable for the failure of the heating system to work due to his failure to exercise "reasonable care, technical skill and ability."³⁸ In a situation where the architect had designed a stairway in a bus depot and had supervised the contractor's work, he was under a duty of ordinary care to persons using the stairway. When a patron slipped and suffered an injury, the architect was held responsible.³⁹

While custom and usage will often be a defense, it will not be sufficient to excuse conduct which is otherwise negligent because the usage and custom is not reasonably safe.⁴⁰

The professional standard is established by examining what other design professionals would have done in similar circumstances. It is not whether the project is fit for its intended use, but whether the design professional exercised the ordinary skill and competence of other members of his profession.⁴¹ While the architect does not guarantee a satisfactory result, he is required to conform to a standard of reasonable care and diligence in the performance of his work, and failure to meet that standard is negligence which can be the basis for a cause of action by those injured.⁴²

The architect must exercise a reasonable degree of care, skill and ability, which generally is taken and considered to be such a degree of care and skill as, under similar conditions, and like surrounding circumstances, is ordinarily employed by those respective professions.⁴³

What is sometimes referred to as a "project standard" will normally be the test of the architect's performance. Under the "project standard" there is an objective evaluation whether the contract has been performed. The "opinion" of the owner does not establish the standard of performance. However, care must be exercised by the architect in drafting the contract because where it is made clear that a subjective standard was intended, the courts will allow it. The architect was held to such a standard in a situation where the contract required the "satisfaction" of the owner.⁴⁴

Proving the Standard of Conduct

It is generally thought that suits against architects require the testimony of other architects. It is correct that an "expert" will be needed unless the conduct involved is within the knowledge of laymen.⁴⁵ The professional standard to be established is the standard in the same general locality.⁴⁶

As the law defines "expert," it is not necessary in a suit against an architect or an engineer for another architect or engineer to testify in order to establish the professional standard of conduct in that locality. The law defines "expert" as:

A witness who had certain knowledge and experience not possessed by the general public in a particular field or subject is classified as an expert and should be permitted to give his opinion with regard to matters in question within his field.⁴⁷

His experience may be acquired through practical experience rather than scientific study, training and research.⁴⁸ It was alleged that a soils engineer was negligent in not making sufficient compaction tests and a house developed major cracks due to soil instability. The suit was dismissed because no "expert" testified to the standard of professional conduct necessary in the proper testing procedure.⁴⁹ Where, however, a suit had been brought by an owner against an architect alleging negligent design of certain window skylights, the court allowed a chemical engineer specializing in plastics and a contractor involved in the fabrication and repair of skylights to testify as experts.⁵⁰

Duty of Care

There is no absolute or intrinsic negligence. The conduct which causes damage to person or property must be measured by the reasonable and ordinary care which should be taken. Given the various circumstances of time, place, manner, degree of danger and persons involved, the reasonably prudent man is required to exercise that degree of care that he would observe in the conduct of his own business. Conduct which is inconsistent with customary practice does not necessarily prove negligence, but it is relevant to the issue of negligence and the proper standard of care.⁵¹

The obligations of the architect are established by the terms of the contract. He has a duty to perform according to the ordinary standard of the area. However, if he performs negligently, there can be exposure to persons outside the contract based on negligence, if those persons harmed fall into a class to whom the architect owes a duty.⁵² A number of

workmen were killed and injured as the result of a rock slide. The action brought against the State of Alaska alleged that there was negligent engineering supervision. The court found that the engineers

were under a duty to exercise ordinary, reasonable care, technical skill, and ability and diligence, as are ordinarily required of architects, in the course of their plans, inspections, and supervision during construction for the protection of any person who foreseeably and with reasonable certainty might be injured by their failure to do so. . . .⁵³

It is usually a question of fact to be determined from all the circumstances whether the person claiming an injury was within the class of persons to whom the architect owed a duty. Even if there was negligent performance by the architect, he will have no liability for damage to persons or property if there was no duty of care.

If the architect is performing a task such as reporting to the owner on whether construction conforms to plans and specifications, the architect's duty is to the owner and there is no duty to other third parties,⁵⁴ but where the architect undertakes to certify the payroll of the contractor and knows there is reliance by the surety that this will be properly performed, there is a duty to act in an ordinary, reasonable manner. If the professional standard of conduct does not meet this test, there is a failure of the duty owed to the surety and the architect is exposed to liability.⁵⁵

Foreseeability

In order for the architect to be liable under a contract or negligence theory, the damages must have been foreseeable. It is not necessary that the precise hazard or exact consequences should have been foreseen. It does mean that an architect of ordinary prudence would have foreseen that loss or injury might, and probably would, result from his act of negligence. Defects in plans relied on by a contractor will result in delay and extra costs, and this is a condition that would be foreseeable by the architect.⁵⁶

The concepts of standard of care, duty and foreseeability are related but are not interchangeable. They are distinct tests which should be carefully analyzed in any situation in which liability is claimed against the design professional. The duty to exercise a professional standard of care is for protection of those persons who foreseeably and with reasonable certainty may be injured by the failure to use the proper standard of care.⁵⁷

Virginia follows the trend of the majority in allowing liability to be shown against the design professional where the injury caused is a reasonably foreseeable consequence of negligent conduct.⁵⁸

The damage must be a directly foreseeable result and there can be no intervening causes and the plans must be followed in accordance with the architect's design. Where the owner changes the intended use, and this would not have been foreseeable by the architect when the structure was designed, there is no liability for ensuing injuries.⁵⁹

Following editions will discuss the Areas of Risk and the Measure of Damages.

FOOTNOTES

¹ *Thacker v. Hubard*, 122 Va. 379, 94 S.E. 729, 21 A.L.R. 414 (1918).

² *Ford v. Sturgis*, 14 F.2d 253 (Ct. App. D.C. 1926). The decision was also based on the general rule that a contractor is not liable to third parties after the work has been "completed and accepted" by the owner. This defense is no longer accepted in such cases.

³ *Ultramares Corp. v. Touche*, 255 N.Y. 170, 174 N.E. 441, 445 (1931). However, the court cracked the citadel by denying the privity defense if the financial statements were fraudulently prepared.

⁴ *Virginia Code § 55-22; Graybar Electric Co. v. Doley*, 273 F.2d 284 (4th Cir.), aff'd, 173 F.Supp. 221 (E.D. Va. 1959).

⁵ *N.-P. Newspapers v. Stott*, 208 Va. 228, 231, 156 S.E. 2d 610 (1967).

⁶ *Richmond Shopping Center Inc. v. Wiley N. Jackson Co.*, 220 Va. 135, 142, 255 S.E.2d 518 (1979).

⁷ *Professional Realty v. Bender*, 216 Va. 737, 739, 222 S.E.2d 810 (1976).

⁸ 218 Va. 257, 237 S.E.2d 120 (1977).

⁹ *Id.*, pp. 260-261.

¹⁰ *A.R. Moyer, Inc. v. Graham*, 285 So. 2d 397, 403 (Fla. 1973); See also *Engle Acoustic & Tile, Inc. v. Grenfell*, 223 So.2d 613, 620 (Miss. 1969); *Detweiler Bros., Inc. v. John Graham & Co.*, 412 F.Supp. 416 (E.D. Wash. 1976); *C. H. Leavell & Co. v. Glantz Contracting Corp. of La., Inc.*, 322 F.Supp. 779 (E.D. La. 1971); Annot., 65 A.L.R. 3d 249, 253-255 (1975).

¹¹ "The law requires only the exercise of ordinary skill and care, in light of present knowledge." *Chapel v. Clark*, 117 Mich. 638, 640, 76 N.W. 62 (1898).

¹² *Maloney v. Oak Builders, Inc.*, 224 So.2d 161 (La. App. 1969); *Surf Realty Corp. v. Standing*, 195 Va. 431, 78 S.E.2d 901 (1953).

¹³ *City of Mounds View v. Waljarvi*, 263 N.W.2d 420, 424 (Minn. 1978). The court found that the time "has not yet arrived for abrogation of the traditional rule" in denying liability based on implied warranty or strict liability.

¹⁴ Va. Code Ann. § 55-70.1 (1981 Repl. Vol.)

¹⁵ Va. Code Ann. § 55-79.79 (1981 Repl. Vol.)

¹⁶ Va. Code Ann. § 8.01-223 (1977 Repl. Vol.)

¹⁷ *Gravley v. Providence Partnership*, 549 F.2d 958 (4th Cir. 1977); *General Bronze Corp. v. Kostopulos*, 203 Va. 66, 122 S.E.2d 548 (1961).

¹⁸ In what would seem to more properly be an action under the contract the owner sued an engineer for negligence in failing to provide for adequate parking. *Bales for Food, Inc. v. Pool*, 424 P.2d 892 (Ore. 1967).

¹⁹ *Paver & Wildfoerster v. Catholic A.S. Association*, 38 N.Y.2d 669, 382 N.Y.S.2d 22, 345 N.E.2d 565 (1976).

²⁰ Va. Code Ann. § 54-17.1 et. seq., (1982 Repl. Vol.); significant exemptions from the licensing requirements are allowed under §§ 54-37 and 37.1

²¹ *Cubito v. Kreisberg*, 419 N.Y.S.2d 578, 580, 69 A.D.2d 738 (1979); *Scott v. Potomac Insurance*, 341 P.2d 1083 (Ore. 1959).

²² *Wishnek v. Gulla*, 114 N.E.2d 914, 917 (Ohio Com. Pl. 1953).

²³ *Cuttino v. Mimms*, 98 Ga. App. 198, 105 S.E.2d 343 (1958).

²⁴*Jordan v. Sauve and Koons*, 219 Va. 448, 247 S.E.2d 739 (1978); *Peacock Buick v. Durkin*, 221 Va. 1133, 277 S.E.2d 225 (1981).

²⁵Va. Code § 8.01-228 et. seq., (1977 Repl. Vol.).

²⁶*VMI v. King*, 217 Va. 751, 232 S.E.2d 895 (1977).

²⁷217 N.Y. 382, 111 N.E.1050 (1916).

²⁸Id., at 1053.

²⁹*Foley v. Pittsburgh DesMoines Company*, 363 Pa. 1, 68 A.2d 517 (1949).

³⁰3 N.Y.2d 137, 164 N.Y.S.2d 699 (1957). The architect successfully argued that the lack of railing was a nonlatent defect. For a while, this defense and that of "owner acceptance" slowed the erosion of the concept of privity.

³¹*Laukanen v. Jewell Tea Company*, 78 Ill. App.2d 153, 222 N.W.2d 584 (1966); where privity is still a defense, see *Delta Const. Co. v. City of Jackson*, 198 So.2d 592, app. after remand, 228 So.2d 606 (Miss. 1967).

³²*Bodin v. Gill*, 216 Ga. 467, 117 S.E.2d 325 (1960), where the architect was liable for negligent landscaping design because water flowed onto the adjacent land and caused damage.

³³*Smith v. Goff*, 325 P.2d 1061, 1062 (Okla. 1958).

³⁴*Bloomsburg Mills, Inc. v. Sordoni Construction Co.*, 401 Pa. 358, 164 A.2d 201 (1960).

³⁵*Wills v. Black and West, Architects*, 344 P.2d 581 (Okla. 1959).

³⁶195 Va. 431, 78 S.E.2d 901 (1953).

³⁷*Covil v. Robert & Company Associates*, 112 Ga. App. 163, 144 S.E.2d 450 (1965).

³⁸*Willner v. Woodward*, 201 Va. 104, 109 S.E.2d 132 (1959).

³⁹*Montijo v. Swift*, 219 Cal. App.2d 351, 33 Cal. Rptr. 133 (1963).

⁴⁰*Reed v. Carlisle & Martin, Inc.*, 214 Va. 592, 202 S.E.2d 874 (1974).

⁴¹*Allied Properties v. John A. Blume & Associates Engineers*, 25 Cal. App.3d 848, 102 Cal. Rptr. 259 (1972); *Gravelly v. Providence Partnership*, 549 F.2d 958 (4th Cir. 1977).

⁴²*Willner v. Woodward*, 201 Va. 104, 109 S.E.2d 132 (1959).

⁴³*Housing Authority v. City of Carrollton v. Ayers*, 211 Ga. 728, 733, 88 S.E.2d 368 (1955).

⁴⁴*First National Realty Corp. v. Warren-Ehret Co.*, 247 Md. 652, 233 A.2d 811 (1967).

⁴⁵*Allied Properties v. John A. Blume & Associates Engineers*, 25 Cal. App.3d 848, 102 Cal. Rptr. 259 (1972).

⁴⁶*Maloney v. Oak Builders, Inc.*, 224 So.2d 161 (La. App. 1969); *McGurney Industries v. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Co.*, 467 F.2d 588 (4th Cir. 1972).

⁴⁷*Lester v. Rose*, 147 W.Va. 575, 130 S.E.2d 80 (1963).

⁴⁸*People v. Oberlander*, 109 Ill. App. 2d 469, 248 N.E.2d 805 (1969).

⁴⁹*Swett v. Gribaldo, Jones & Associates*, 40 Cal. App. 3d 373, 115 Cal. Rptr. 99 (1974).

⁵⁰*Perlmutter v. Flickinger*, 520 P.2d 596 (Colo. App. 1974).

⁵¹*Butler v. O/Y Finnlines, Ltd.*, 537 F.2d 1205 (4th Cir.), cert. den. 429 U.S. 897, 97 S.Ct. 260, 50 L.Ed.2d 180 (1976).

⁵²*Cowan v. Laughridge Const. Co.*, 291 S.E.2d 287 (N.C.App. 1982).

⁵³*Moloso v. State*, 644 P.2d 205 (Alaska 1982); 97 A.L.R. 3d 455 (1980).

⁵⁴*C.W. Regan, Inc. v. Parsons, Brinckerhoff, Quade & Douglas*, 411 F.2d 1379 (4th Cir. 1969).

⁵⁵*National Surety Corp. v. Malvaney*, 221 Miss. 190, 72 So.2d 424 (1954).

⁵⁶*A. R. Moyer, Inc. v. Graham*, 285 So.2d 397 (Fl. 1973).

⁵⁷*Jones v. Boeing Co.*, 153 N.W.2d 897 (1967); see also, *Mallow v. Tucker, Sadler & Bennett*, 245 Cal. App. 2d 700, 54 Cal. Rptr. 174 (1966) where an architect was held responsible for death of a workman for negligently failing to locate a high voltage underground line; *Totten v. Gruzen*, 52 N.J. 202, 245 A.2d 1 (1968) where injuries to a boy were the fault of the architect's negligently designed radiator system; *Tiffany v. Christman Co.*, 287 N.W.2d 199 (Mich. App. 1980) where a worker was injured because of the architect's negligence in type of beam connections recommended.

⁵⁸*Cox v. Mabe*, 214 Va. 705, 204 S.E.2d 253 (1974); see Va. Code § 8.01-233 (Repl. Vol. 1977); *Geer v. Bennett*, 237 So.2d 311 (Fla. App.).

⁵⁹*Karna v. Byron Reeb Syndicate No. 4*, 374 F. Supp. 687 (D. Neb. 1974); where the architect avoided liability for negligent certifying work performed because the owner was found to be contributorily negligent in not obtaining a performance bond. See *Browning v. Maurice B. Levien & Co., P.C.*, 44 N.C. App. 701, 262 S.E.2d 355 (1980).

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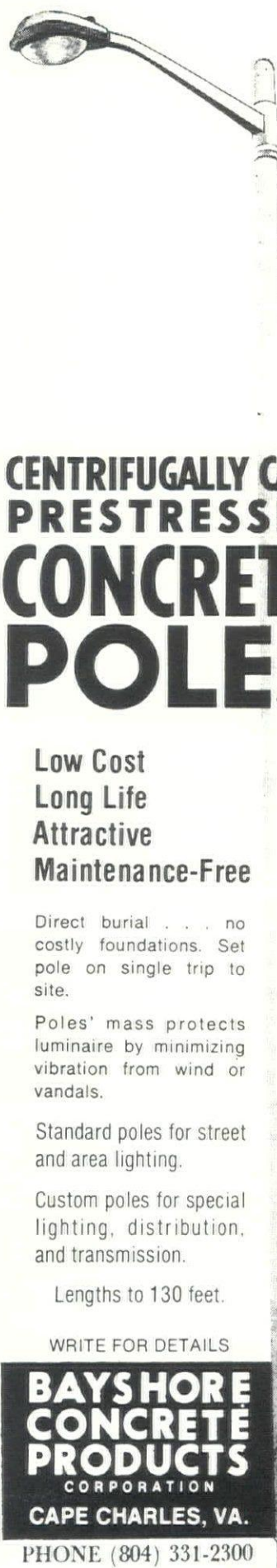
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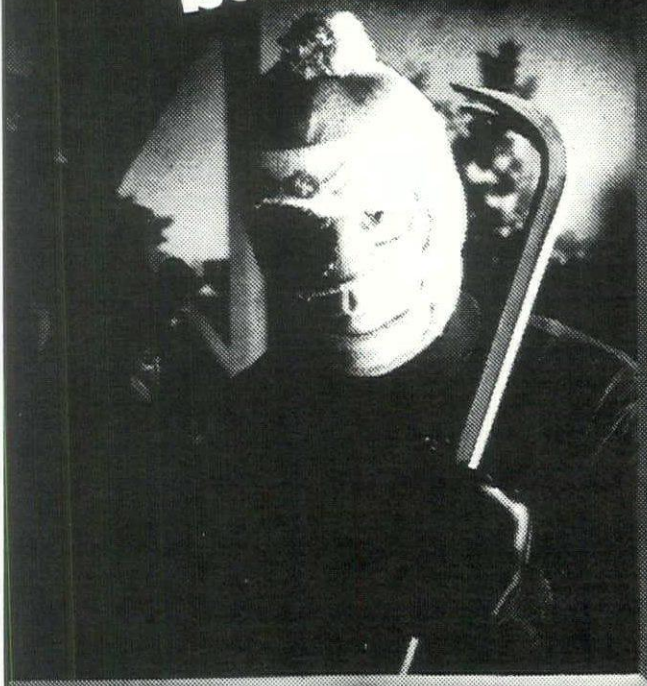
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RELEVANT REFLECTIONS

Decorator Colors

by Ralph Snell, AIA

Harvest Gold. Coppertone. Avocado. The memories they stir. The images they evoke. Images of late '60's kitchens and Kleenex.

The '60s were turbulent times: turmoil in the streets, unrest on the campuses, demonstrations throughout the nation, and, of course, the never-ending battle to determine *the* decorator color.

Years have passed.

The harvest gold refrigerators and the copper-tone ranges are gone now, but the memory lingers.

No longer do we search for the *decorator* color though. Today, we want the *designer* color.

It's only a word, but it means a world of difference.

If you tried to locate an interior decorator today, you'd swear the entire profession was wiped out in one fell swoop of an avocado-colored hanky. Left, in its place, was a huddled mass of interior designers busily scratching out the offending word from their unbearably tasteful stationery.

If the change from decorator to designer wasn't enough, there's even now a strong play to muscle in on architecture. Some think the slickest and showiest mass market interior design periodical, *Architectural Digest* (99 and 44/100% pure decorating) is the possessor of the greatest misnomer since Military Intelligence.

Architects have all along thought *they* were the real interior designers; gifted artists manipulating a myriad of colors and textures into a magnificent result far surpassing the sum of its individual parts. This, of course, is baloney.

Even though the *Washington Post* has reported that this year architects are "in" and interior designers are "out"; it's still baloney.

If you were put in a room and told, this is a group of architects and interior designers, tell me which is which, you of course would respond that none were, cleverly deducing that architects and interior designers would never be seen in the company of one another.

Architects think of interior designers as the people who gunk up their clean, pure architectural forms.

Interior designers think of architects as the people who put columns right there, right where the piano was supposed to go, just for spite.

Architects give names to interior designers.

Like inferior designers. Or interior desecrators. Or worst of all, interior decorators.

How do you tell an architecturally designed interior design from an interiorally designed interior design?

Like this:

If it's spare, white, has pipe rails, an accent wall and supergraphics, it's architecturally designed.

If it's a jam-packed jumble with every available surface adorned, draped, or otherwise encrusted, it's interiorally designed.

If, in the photos, there's a copy of *BAUHAUS* on the coffee table, it's architecturally designed.

If, in the photos, there's a bowl of apples on the coffee table, it's interiorally designed.

In architecturally designed interiors, there is no room for memorabilia.

In interiorally designed interiors, mementos from the 1893 World's Fair are featured prominently.

In architecturally designed interiors, you wonder how you clean the twenty-foot-high windows.

In interiorally designed interiors, you wonder how you dust.

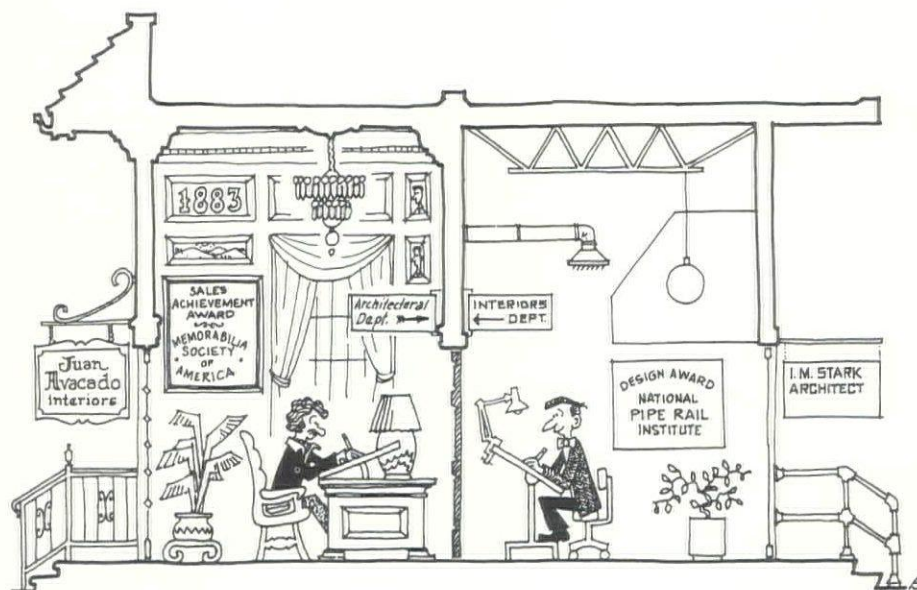
Sometimes you just wonder.

The reason of course, some skeptics might say, for all the objects populating an interiorally designed interior is that — wouldn't you populate an interior with a multitude of objects if you were getting a cut on each and every one?

Some say the ultimate has been reached in present-day office design. Not only have the interior designers arranged to take a cut on the furniture, but also now, the walls. And, for that matter, the lighting fixtures. And the telephone outlets. It's all put in the ever-bulging ledger under the title of office landscaping (landscape architects beware!). And it's all a way to eliminate the architect from the picture.

Interior designers would be an awful lot happier if there were no architects around. Architects would be an awful lot happier if there were no interior designers.

See. They agree on something.



Hand-Held Computers Used by Fairfax County Building Inspectors

This article is being reprinted from the November/December 1982 "BOCA" — The Building Official and Code Administrator Magazine with permission of BOCA International, Inc.

The use of hand-held computer terminals is one more significant action taken by the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors and implemented through the County Executive and Deputy County Executive for Planning and Development to streamline the development process and improve the regulatory procedures.

In Fairfax County, once the zoning is completed, all other plan review, permit and inspection functions are performed or coordinated by the Department of Environmental Management. This article was written by Richard E. Lawson, Deputy Director, Inspection Services Division, Department of Environmental Management, Fairfax County, Virginia, and Larry R. Coons, Director of Environmental Management, Fairfax County, Virginia.

Use of Data Processing In Code Enforcement

Data Processing has traditionally been viewed as the tool of management. Until a few years ago, data processing touched the lives of inspectors and code administrators only in terms of our payroll systems and a few governmental financial and accounting systems. Prior to 1975, only a few large jurisdictions had made a significant commitment to data processing for code enforcement. These jurisdictions were attempting to build code enforcement data processing systems that would issue permits and process inspection results in a more timely and efficient manner. Typically, nothing changed for the field inspector. Their handwritten reports were processed by someone else "in the office." But just as computer applications in our personal lives have expanded dramatically, to include not only our charge accounts, and trips to the supermarket, but the availability of small home computers for our personal use, so too has data processing reached the personal level in the field of code enforcement. Recently, as a result of breakthroughs in circuitry and hardware, code enforcement data processing has taken a new and interesting direction. Computer terminals are literally being put into the hands of field inspectors. The jurisdiction pioneering this new concept is Fairfax County, Virginia.

In September 1976, Fairfax County undertook the task of automating the record system for the county's land development process. This process starts with the filing of an official rezoning application and ends with the issuance of an occupancy permit for the habitable structure. Complete automation of this process will result in three on-line computer systems. The first system includes the rezoning process and is called the Rezoning Application System (RAPS). The second system includes the engineering plan reviews, agreements and bonding, and site inspection processes and is called the Plan and Agreement Monitoring System (PAMS). The third system, now being implemented, includes all trade permits, structural plan reviews, and trade

inspections and is called the Inspection Services Information System (ISIS).

At the start of the general design phase of the third system, it was recognized by staff that a problem existed in the collection of raw data from the county's field inspections. Experience in implementing the PAMS system showed that some of the benefits, such as immediate access and better information, were partially offset by the lack of staff to input the data to computer files in a timely manner. The number of inspectors and the type of inspections occurring at random locations throughout a 400-square-mile area, plus the increased data requirements, led to the realization that this high volume of data could not be effectively assimilated using traditional data entry methods.

Beginning in October 1979, county staff conducted a comprehensive study of the possible solutions to the data collection and entry problems. During the study, the county identified five alternative solutions which might have resolved the problems. These options included using additional keypunching staff, optical scanning devices, cathode-ray tube (CRT) terminals, telephones with audio response and hand-held computer terminals. The first three alternatives involved the inspectors filling out some sort of data entry form and the data being manually transferred to the computer. In the fourth alternative, the inspector would use his notes to respond orally over the telephone to questions by a "computer voice." The disadvantages associated with the first four alternatives far

outweighed their advantages, and no alternative other than the hand-held computer terminals met the requirement of having inspection results available on the computer the next business day following the inspection.

Pilot Project

Since hand-held computer terminals could provide a solid solution for the data entry problem and a promising solution to other management information needs for a field inspection operation, the County Executive recommended and the Board of Supervisors approved a pilot program to investigate the feasibility of using these terminals in an inspection environment.

The hand-held computer terminal data entry system basically consists of five components: 1) hand-held computer terminals; 2) acoustic couplers; 3) commercial telephones and telephone lines; 4) data set or modem (similar to a telephone answering device to receive the signals from the field); and 5) a receiving unit with a tape drive to translate the audio signal to computer tapes. (It is technically feasible to connect the data set directly to the host computer and thereby negate the need for dismounting and mounting magnetic tapes; however, due to computer security requirements, this option was not considered.)

Generally, hand-held computer terminals are small in size (approximately 8" x 4" x 3") and lightweight (weighing less than two pounds), solid-state, battery-powered devices that look very similar to electronic calculators. The cost



Inspector reports to main computer by telephone. (Photo by John Lanham)

of the terminals varies depending upon their capabilities. The devices generally have a full alphanumeric keyboard and a display screen large enough to display up to 32 characters at a time. Various environmentally protective carrying cases with straps are available; thus, the use of these units in bad weather is possible.

Hand-held computer terminals are available which are capable of recording and storing up to 500,000 characters of data. It is expected that smaller capacity terminals with storage capacity of 32,000 or 64,000 characters of information will meet most inspection agency requirements. An important feature for inspections is the capability of the terminals to be programmed to provide inspection checklists (referred to as prompts) on a display screen, to edit the response and to accept only valid responses. Data stored in the device may be reviewed, displayed and modified, as necessary. The terminals can retain data in memory even though the power is switched off, provide an indication of battery failure, and should such a failure occur, retain all stored data through the use of a backup watch-size battery until new batteries have been installed. Thus, the inspector can perform every inspection function, enter the data, review his work and make changes to this reports.

Through the use of an acoustic coupler which can be connected to the terminals, data can be transferred over any telephone (through a data set) to the receiving unit. A rubberized cup permits the acoustic coupler to be attached to a standard telephone instrument. The transmitted data is then received and placed on a magnetic

tape by the receiving unit. If a printer is also used, a printed copy of the data can also be retained.

Each inspector will have a hand-held computer terminal for recording inspection results during the normal course of an on-site inspection. The hand-held computer terminals are programmed to prompt the inspector, by a pre-programmed checklist to indicate which specific details of the inspection were performed and that the work was or was not approved. For example, in a building footing inspection, the hand-held input device would ask the inspector to respond that he checked for proper alignment, proper reinforcing bars, proper depth or width.

In addition, each inspector will transmit, once a workday, the stored inspection data over the telephone to a receiving unit at the county's central computer site. The magnetic tape would then be taken from the receiving unit and mounted on the main computer. All such data would be processed overnight in the IBM 3031 computer system and posted to the appropriate computer files so that detailed inspection data would be available for review the next business day at any authorized computer terminal connected to the system. This information is available for branch chiefs, supervisors and individual inspectors. This detailed inspection history can also be printed for the inspector when a request for a later inspection is made for work on the same permit. Or, a clerk receiving a request for an inspection can call up the information on a terminal and be able to know the most recent information about the site.

Typical Day

A typical start-of-day and inspection using a hand-held computer terminal will follow a routine sequence:

The inspector enters certain identification information into the hand-held computer terminal that need only be entered one time at the beginning of the day. This information is referred to as a "header record" and involves the inspector entering his name, branch identification, his inspection area, the day of the week, and the date.

Upon arriving at the job site, the inspector enters the information related to the assigned inspection.

- 1) project identification (building permit number)
- 2) project arrival time
- 3) source of inspection (called inspection, complaint, etc.)
- 4) inspection data
 - a. type of inspection (close-in, framing, final, etc.)
 - b. inspection check list results (Approved/Not Approved, for each checklist item)
 - c. time of inspection
5. Remarks and action taken (inspectors can enter up to 128 characters of information "typed in" by using the keys on the hand-held terminal)

Results Lead to Implementation

A great deal of user involvement preceded the pilot program of the hand-held computer terminals. In fact, one of the keys to the success of the hand-held computer terminal concept and the pilot program was the fact that field inspectors were regularly consulted and involved in the development of the data requirements for the program. The data processing staff spent time in the field in each of the inspection disciplines (site, arborist, building, electrical, plumbing and mechanical). For several days they would ride with each of the inspectors, make detailed notes on the type of information that was being collected in the field by the inspector, and then confer with them to see that the information was complete and accurate. There was a basic premise which also contributed to the success of the program; that the computer terminals were designed to aid and serve the field inspector in doing his job more efficiently and more accurately and not to require the inspectors to modify their procedures and inspection routines in order to accommodate data gathering requirements.

Experience in the pilot project shows that inspectors are willing to use new technology which functions properly and works conveniently for them. In addition, the hand-held computer terminals appear to achieve the combined result of working for the inspector, meeting management needs, and providing better service for the public.

For a copy of the Evaluation Report and cost projections for implementing this system, please contact Larry R. Coons, Director, Department of Environmental Management, 10555 Main Street, Fairfax, Virginia 22030, or call 703-691-2746.



Results of job-site inspections are kept in the hand-held unit by inspector. (Photo by John Lanham)

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'Staying Power'

by Eason Cross, Jr.

A fellow professional made this observation recently: "Why is it that architects' associations give out their design awards just for *new* buildings? Why don't we honor *good* buildings? You know, those which not only look nice but work and have been around awhile so we can tell if they wear well?"

One of the problems behind the emphasis on the new is that the measure of excellence in architecture has gotten into the hands of a fashion-conscious elite which cares more about what's different than about what is going to be fresh ten years from now. I recently heard an architectural editor describe the work of the best currently practicing architects as "Stodgy," and it appeared that his measuring rod was age. If you're over 35, you're "stodgy."

Many of us think that American architecture today is the best in the world, and is near to being at a Periclean apogee in the development of a consistent architecture reflecting the culture of our times. It is in need, not of abrupt redirection but of that continuum of refinement which lends polish to a good thing. It needs the sort of step-by-step process which turned out a great domestic architecture in Williamsburg

over a span of 150 years. And what it doesn't need is slavish copying in our times of what was great in the 18th century, before the Industrial Revolution.

The practice of architecture is a useful service to a specific client with a specific need. It is different from music, painting, and sculpture which are isolated personal expressions. Architecture is a disciplined art, which calls for an accumulated store of knowledge and experience, on which to base designs which are comfortable, sturdy, weatherproof, free from litigation, pleasing to the client, fitting to the surroundings, within the budget, free from cliché, and which are also visually pleasant. To go by many of the buildings which reap awards, one would think that the main measure of excellence is how shocking can a building be.

Another architect friend reported after a visit that some of the Long Island houses which have been featured in the architectural press are deteriorating, having been put together with little regard for the maintenance burden left behind. It is possible for some buildings which take great photographs when new, and which look great as table models at small scale, to have no "Staying Power" at all.

Most architects can walk down "K" Street in Washington and tell within three years when a building was designed. This is due to changing technological and economic factors, but also to faddishness in the profession. Let magazines feature Ed Stone grilles and all over America... grilles. Let single pitch roof designs show up in print and zap!... they're everywhere. Supergraphics published become supergraphics too much. It's hard but important for designers to avoid such clichés for they produce out-of-date buildings sure as shootin'.

The American Institute of Architects' Virginia Society has instituted a prize in October for buildings ten to 25 years old, to bring to the attention of the public, buildings which are handsome, well built, work, fit their context, and suit their owners. If they are earthshaking architecture or have already been praised for some reason, so much the better. But a quiet building of quality, unheralded, is just as good a possibility. Novelty is not a criterion.

Maybe this program will help re-direct attention away from the superficial discussions of fashion and philosophy, and onto an assessment of intrinsic quality; whether or not a building has "Staying Power."



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MEETINGS

New Orleans—1983

AMERICAN ARCHITECTURE: A LIVING HERITAGE

Architecture is truly a living heritage, a lasting, permanent, almost timeless art that extends over generations as few other human creations do. The 1983 AIA National Convention will celebrate the living heritage of American architecture in one of the most timeless and graceful cities in America—New Orleans. Programs will address the responsibilities of architecture's enduring nature, and turn three centuries of American architecture past into a laboratory in which the solutions for some of today's critical problems—and the keys to tomorrow's possibilities—might be discovered.

American architecture in three dimensions—past, present and future—will be the exciting focus of the 1983 AIA National Convention, and no city is closer to that theme than New Orleans, where the past forms an exquisite framework for a vibrant present and a promising future.

Both site and time are appropriate for this convention. With three centuries of American architecture behind us—some of the finest of which is represented in the spectacular old and new architecture of New Orleans—we face new economic and professional realities today. The prospects for tomorrow are no less challenging. Do we have—or can we develop—the tools and techniques to meet such challenges? Do we have—and can we make use of—the knowledge

and experience to solve tomorrow's unseen problems, as well as those already faced and known?

These are the fundamental questions we will ask in New Orleans, and if three centuries of architectural experience can be instructive in our quest to succeed today and improve tomorrow, this is the city in which to learn.

The Convention will concentrate on the architectural heritage of America and of New Orleans—in tours arranged exclusively for us by the New Orleans Chapter/AIA; in a series of top-quality professional development seminars focused on the most sophisticated new techniques of historic preservation; in the convention's traditional Preservation Breakfast, where experts will address the state of the controversial preservation field nationally and locally; and in a special exhibit on American city halls—part of the 50th anniversary celebration of the Historic American Buildings Survey.

But the Convention will not focus solely on the past. A great deal of time has gone into the preparation of professional development seminars and a host of other programs aimed at improving our expertise in today's rapidly changing fields—office management, the marketing of architectural services, energy conscious design and computerization in architecture, to cite only a few. In addition, theme sessions will look closely at the indicators of present-day architectural practice and design to learn what trends they project for the future.

The heritage of American architecture—past, present and future—will come alive at the 1983 AIA National Convention in New Orleans. Make your plans now to be there!

Report From Tampa

Architects from all over the eastern United States were assembled in Tampa this past January for the American Institute of Architects' 1983 Grassroots session.

Grassroots is held each year for component presidents, presidents-elect and executives and national directors and officers. The forum provides an opportunity to discuss AIA concerns and issues as well as to develop planning techniques for effective component operations.

Goals of this year's Grassroots were to help component officers plan for the upcoming year; to promote effective component leadership; to receive feedback and direction from the membership and to foster exchange among the component leaders. Institute programs, resources, issues and priorities were also discussed.

Attending from The Virginia Society, AIA, were Mid-Atlantic Regional Director, Pete Anderson; Rev Michael and Paul Barkley representing the Society; Terry Cox and Lawson Drinkard for the James River Chapter; Richard Jones for the Blue Ridge Chapter; Eason Cross and Tom Kerns for the Northern Virginia Chapter; Mike Evans for the Tidewater Virginia Chapter, and the Society's Executive Director, Tom Osborne.

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COMPETITIONS AND AWARDS

TEST OF TIME AWARD

Virginia Architects Honor Blacksburg Residence

The Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects honored the Currie House in Blacksburg, Virginia, with its "Test-of-Time Award," on December 13, 1982. Completed in 1961 for Architect-Owner Leonard J. Currie, the home is presently owned by Dr. and Mrs. J. Peter Trower.

The award, instituted by the Society in 1981, is intended to call to the attention of the public the lasting value of good architecture. "Most architectural awards programs are for newly-completed structures," according to 1982 Society President Donald L. Strange-Boston, AIA. "The focus of those awards tends to be on innovation and creativity." Agreeing that such programs remain important, particularly to keep architects informed of "state-of-the-art" developments in their field, Strange-Boston contended that of far greater significance is the "staying power" of good design.

"We in Virginia are particularly conscious of the lasting value of historic architecture, as can be seen by the strength of the historic preservation movement here. This award, focusing on buildings completed between 15 and 25 years ago, is an attempt to illustrate that the lasting qualities of good architectural design can also be attained in contemporary times using Virginia architects."

The 1982 award was presented in a ceremony at the residence by Thomas L. Osborne, Executive Director of the Virginia Society, jointly to architect Leonard J. Currie, FAIA, and to the present owners. The award is in the form of a bronze oval plaque for mounting on the structure.

Currie House received wide acclaim at the time of its completion, including a national First Honor Award in the Custom-Designed-House Classification in the American Institute of Architects 1963 Homes for Better Living awards program.

Previous recipients of the Test-of-Time Award are Hollin Hills, a planned residential community in eastern Fairfax County by Charles M. Goodman, FAIA, and the Export Leaf Tobacco Company headquarters building in Richmond by D. Warren Hardwick, AIA.

Moseley Honored by Chamber Group

William Ward Moseley, AIA was honored by the Metropolitan Richmond Chamber of Commerce's Small Business Council in November. Moseley, president of Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc. was announced as Small Business Person of the Year at the Chamber's 115th Annual Meeting.

During the award presentation, he was cited for his work in the formation of the Chesterfield

Business Council and for his participation in Businesses Who Care, a volunteer group of businesses that is pledging contributions to charitable projects and programs.

Moseley has also served as a fund-raising captain in the United Way campaign and as an adjunct professor in the interior design school at Virginia Commonwealth University.

His firm has designed the Arthur Ashe, Jr. athletic building, on the Boulevard in Richmond, as well as numerous other public and private projects throughout the state.



Design Award Presentation

The George Washington University Academic Center in Washington, DC was selected as one of eight design award winners in the competition sponsored by the Virginia Society, AIA. Above, architect William F. Vosbeck, Jr., FAIA (center left), of VVKR Incorporated, architects for the Academic Center, presents the award to President Lloyd H. Elliot. At far left is GW Vice Presi-

dent and Treasurer Charles E. Diehl and at far right is Thomas L. Osborne (BA, 1970), Executive Director of the Virginia Society, AIA.

"The award speaks well of the architects and it also speaks well of the client," said Osborne. "As an alumnus, I'm particularly proud that this award was won by a university building."

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PERSONNEL AND OFFICE CHANGES

Keyes Named Associate

Barkley Pierce O'Malley P.C., of Falls Church, has recently announced the appointment of Alexander L. Keyes, AIA, as an associate to the firm. Mr. Keyes, a graduate of the University of California, Berkeley and a licensed architect has been affiliated with the firm since 1979 as project manager for commercial and residential projects. As President of the Glencarlyn Civic Association and Co-Chairman of the Planning and Zoning Committee of the Arlington Civic Federation, Mr. Keyes has been active in many of the development issues in Arlington. Barkley Pierce O'Malley, an architecture and planning firm, has been recently awarded contracts which include a number of multi-family residential projects in Arlington County, warehouse industrial parks, shopping and office complexes and various space planning projects throughout the United States.

Newport News Firm Adds Three

Caro, Monroe, and Liang, P.C., Architects, of Newport News, announces the appointments of Kevin A. Panchision, AIA, and William R. Rash, Jr., AIA, to the positions of Project Architect, and Walter P. Smith, III, Associate Member, AIA, to the position of Director of Production.

Mr. Panchision is a 1979 graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University where he earned a Bachelor of Architecture degree. In practice locally for the past three years, he is a member of the Tidewater Chapter, American Institute of Architects, the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards, and the Mercury-64 Kiwanis Club.

Mr. Rash received his Bachelor of Architecture degree from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University in 1972. He has been associated with local firms prior to joining Caro, Monroe, and Liang, and is a member of the Tidewater Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, and the Warwick Lions Club.

Walter P. Smith, III, brings 25 years of experience to his position with Caro, Monroe, and Liang. He is a member of American Legion Post 368 and Warwick Moose Lodge 1711.

These staff additions, part of a 70% expansion in 16 months, indicate the firm's rapid, but controlled, growth in order to provide increased services to the local building industry.

Glave Newman Anderson Expands Interior Design Department, Adds Associate

The Richmond architectural firm of Glave Newman Anderson Architects has expanded its interior design department with the addition of Diane B. Turner as director of space planning and interior design services. Her responsibilities include marketing, project design and administration, and client coordination. Previously marketing manager for interior design services with Wiley & Wilson Architects of Richmond, Ms. Turner joins the GNA interiors staff which also includes Samuel A. Anderson, partner in charge of design, and Elizabeth Ryan, designer. Staff architects also will be working with Ms. Turner on design modifications and coordination with engineering consultants.

"We will be specializing in interior architecture and facilities management," Ms. Turner said. "We're looking to give our clients a single source where all the diverse elements of an interiors project can be combined for total coordination and cost effectiveness."

Previously, Ms. Turner was involved with tenant planning for Project I's Elder Building, including space planning and interior design for the Richmond Renaissance offices. She also planned the tenant layouts for two buildings in Henrico County for The Hartford Insurance Corporation.

She was associated with Interscapes, Inc. from 1979 to 1982 as sales manager, director of marketing, and facilities consultant. Prior to that, she was with the Richmond office of Xerox Corporation in several capacities, including sales executive. As a sales executive, she received the designation of President's Club for 1978.

Ms. Turner is a charter member of the Richmond Real Estate Group and received a bachelor of science degree in business administration from the University of Richmond in 1975.

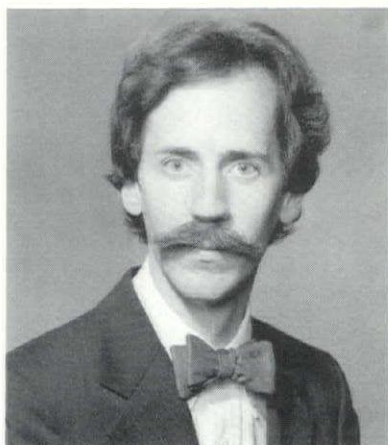
Also joining the GNA staff is Robert A. Boynton, AIA, who becomes an associate in the firm. As a project architect, he will be responsible for design, production of contract documents, management of construction bidding, and construction administration.

Previously an associate with Wiley & Wilson, Boynton was the project manager for the White House Visitor Entrance in Washington, the Honeywell, Inc. Headquarters in Richmond, the College of William and Mary Stadium Expansion, the Virginia Hospital Association Headquarters, and the design of the Richmond Medical Office Building.

As a partner in his own firm, Vaughan and Boynton Architecture, he received state and national recognition for his work on Richmond's



Diane B. Turner



Robert A. Boynton, AIA

Briarwood Hearth Condominiums. Two awards from that project include the Virginia Society/AIA 1978 Award of Merit and the 1976 National Association of Homebuilders/Better Homes and Gardens Sensible Growth Design and Planning Award.

Boynton received a bachelor of architecture degree in 1969 from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. He is currently secretary of the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects, former president of the James River Chapter of the AIA, and former president of the Central Virginia Chapter of the Virginia Association of Professions. He is also past president of the Southampton Recreation Association and a member of the board of trustees of St. Michael's School in Bon Air.

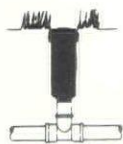
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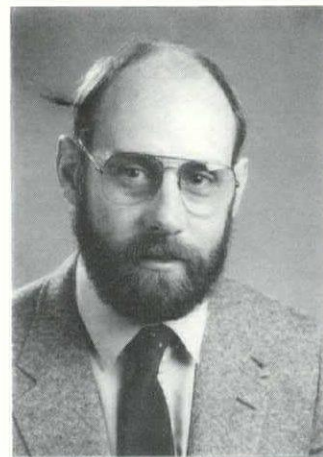
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Three Join Krummell & Jackson Associates, P.C.

Charles R. Krummell, president, Krummell & Jackson Associates, P.C., a Virginia Beach-based architectural firm, recently announced that Alma Henry Turner, Edward H. Herbert III and Donald H. Smith have joined the firm.



Ms. Turner, formerly employed by McClurg and Associates is an architectural graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. She is a member of the Construction Specifications Institute and a board member of the Tidewater Volleyball Association. During her employment for the U.S. Navy and U.S. Army in architectural capacities, she was involved in many renovation projects for the federal government. Projects for the private sector include the Ghent Village Apartments and the Virginia Beach Christian Church.

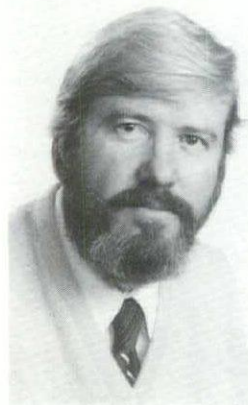


Mr. Smith was previously employed by Waller, Todd and Sadler, Architects. He is an architectural graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Since beginning his career in architecture, he has been involved in projects for the U.S. Navy, U.S. Army, and the U.S. Postal Service. Projects include a New Postal Facility at Lynnhaven Parkway, Virginia Beach, and a training facility at Dam Neck.

Pappas Joins Colonial Williamsburg, Inc.

Nicholas Pappas, FAIA, has been named Foundation Architect, Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., and reported to his new position in November. He was previously with the Washington, D.C. architectural firm of Yerkes, Pappas and Parker.

At Williamsburg, Mr. Pappas will oversee the integrity of the Historic Area architectural design, construction and maintenance. He will also assume responsibility for the organization's administration of architectural research records, conservation and departmental publication.



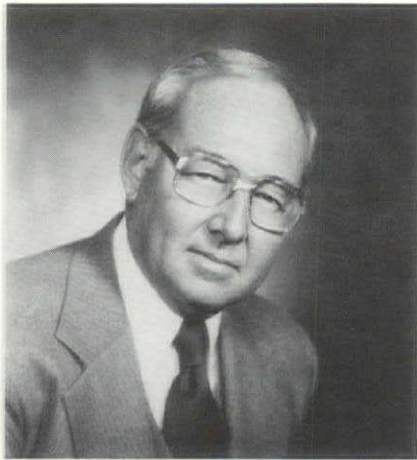
Mr. Herbert, who previously had his own architectural practice, is a licensed architect in Virginia and has over 25 years of experience in architecture. His experience as project manager includes the Newmarket North Shopping Center, Newport News, as well as the development of many of the retail outlets within the regional shopping center such as Scan, Treasure Drug, Baker's Shoe Store and Jean's West. Herbert's background in architecture is diversified—he has completed churches, warehouses, retail shops, health care facilities and office buildings.

SWA Names Comet As Associate

SWA Partnership, Architects of Richmond, has recently announced the appointment of Robert E. Comet, Jr., AIA, as an associate member of the firm.

Mr. Comet, a 1976 graduate of the University of Virginia and the University of Michigan is a licensed architect and has been associated with SWA since 1979. Mr. Comet has acted as a Project Manager on commercial and restoration projects.

SWA Partnership, Architects an architecture and development firm has recently been involved in the design or development of numerous Richmond landmarks including the Richmond Mosque, the old First National Bank Building and the Main Street Station.



Motley Elected President of Roanoke Architectural Firm

Kenneth L. Motley, AIA, former managing principal of the Roanoke office of VVKR, Inc., has been elected president and chief executive officer of Smithey & Boynton, Architects and Engineers, P.C.

Henry B. Boynton, AIA, the dean of his field in the Roanoke Valley, is retiring as chairman at age 83. He will remain consultant to the firm he joined as partner in 1935.

Smithey and Boynton is the oldest architectural and engineering firm in the Roanoke Valley still practicing under the same name. The firm provides services for educational, commercial and industrial buildings.

Motley, a Roanoke native and graduate of Virginia Tech, received his first job out of college at the firm from Boynton in 1953.

"I am excited about returning to such a well-established and well-respected firm in the Roanoke Valley," Motley said. "I plan to take an active part in the day-to-day architectural design of our projects."

"We will continue to serve our present clients with quality service. We also will expand into other areas of service."

Motley formed the architectural firm Kinsey and Motley in Salem in 1959.

He joined VVKR, Inc. in 1972 and was the principal in charge of the Roanoke County Courthouse, the Roanoke County-Salem Jail, the United Virginia Bank Building, the Dedmon Center at Radford University, the addition to the Newman Library at Virginia Tech and the current expansion of Community Hospital of Roanoke Valley.

"I am optimistic about the future of this firm under Ken's direction," Boynton said.

Boynton became an associate of Louis P. Smithey, Architects and Engineers, in 1929. Six years later he became a partner. He has been the senior partner in the firm since Smithey retired in 1963.

In 1972, Smithey and Boynton merged with Shumate, Williams, Norfleet and Eddy, Consulting Engineers. The firm now employs 30 persons and operates an office in Warrenton.

Boynton has been president of the state chapter of the American Institute of Architects and of the State Registration Board for Architects, Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors.

He also has served as chairman and senior member of the Roanoke City Planning Commission, chairman of the City Air Pollution Control Commission, and as a member of the City Architectural Review Board.

He has received the Alumni Distinguished Service Award from Virginia Tech, where he earned agricultural and civil engineering degrees.

Motley is a former president of the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects and is a member of the Roanoke City Architectural Review Board.

He was president of the Virginia Tech Alumni Association for two years and serves on the Executive Committee of the Virginia Tech Educational Foundation. He was the first president of the Roanoke Valley Speech and Hearing Center.



Vander Myde Joins Dewberry & Davis

The Fairfax firm of Dewberry & Davis has announced that Philip L. Vander Myde, AIA has joined the firm as Managing Principal for Architecture.

Mr. Vander Myde's more than 20 years' experience will further strengthen the firm's commitment to the practice of architecture. He was formerly a Principal with one of the largest architectural firms in the Washington, D.C. area and directed the designs of many major projects, including: the Advisory Information Center, the Situation Room, and the Press Room at the White House; the Inglewood Office Complex, Landover, Md.; the Maryland Department of Agriculture Headquarters, Annapolis; the Frederick Md. County Courthouse; and the Prince George's County, Md. Hospital and Medical Center.

Architectural awards received by Mr. Vander Myde include American Institute of Architects honor and merit awards; U.S. Air Force Design Honor Award; and honor and merit awards from the Maryland National Capital Park and Planning Commission. He is listed in "Who's Who in America in the South and Southwest" and is former President of the Potomac Valley Chapter, American Institute of Architects.

Dewberry & Davis is headquartered in Fairfax, with branch offices in Marion, Prince William County, and Danville, Va.; and Annapolis, Frederick and Gaithersburg, Md. The firm recently received national recognition for being awarded the commission to design Filene Center II at Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts and for winning the nationwide design competition of the Fairfax County Government Center, in joint venture with Arthur Erickson Architects, of Toronto, Canada.

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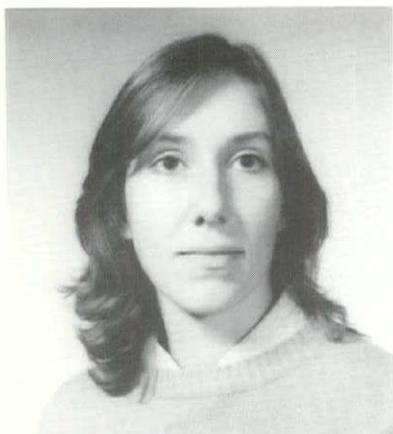
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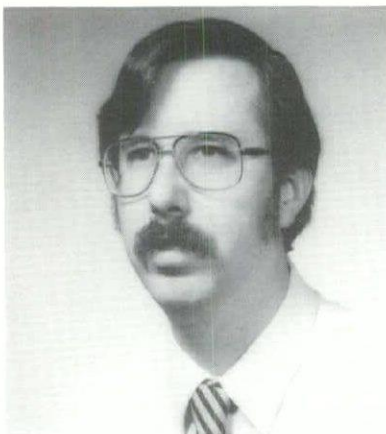
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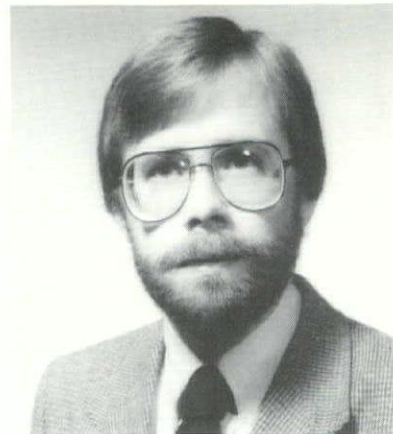
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Judith F. McCallister



Michael James Wolf



John A. Davis

Washington Associates Adds Three to Staff

Robert and James Washington, partners, Washington Associates, have announced three additions to the staff of the Norfolk-based architectural firm:

- 1) Judith F. McCallister, previously with the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. McCallister is a 1981 honor graduate of the University of Michigan with a degree in Architecture and Urban Planning.
- 2) Michael James Wolf, previously with Joseph Griggs Associates of Roanoke. Wolf

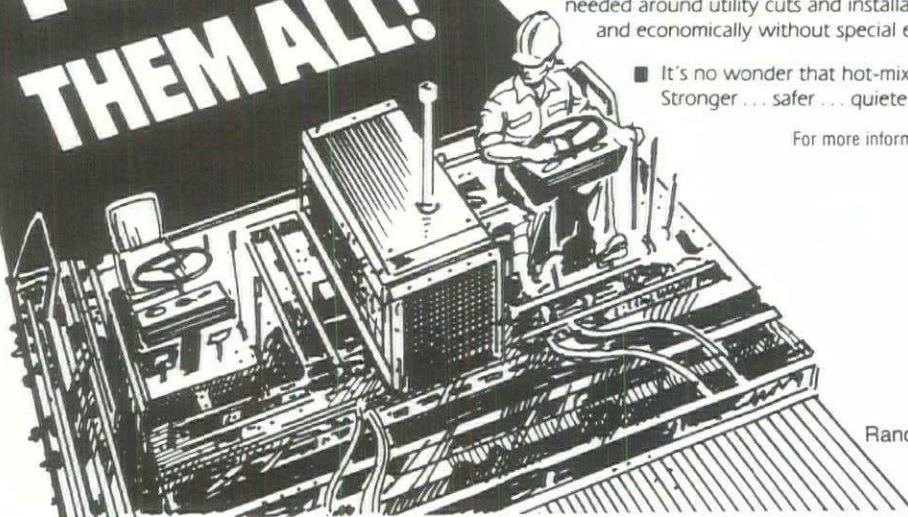
is a 1977 graduate of Virginia Tech, with a Bachelor of Arts degree in Architecture.
3) John A. Davis, previously with Williams and Tazewell Associates. Davis is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Charlotte with a Bachelor of Architecture degree and a BA in Architecture and Sociology.

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CHAPTER NEWS

Northern Virginia Chapter, AIA Co-Sponsors Architectural Design Seminar

A five-part design seminar, taught by some of the most distinguished architects, planners, landscape architects, architectural educators and critics in the country, was co-sponsored recently by the Northern Virginia Chapter, AIA, the Resident Associate Program of the Smithsonian Institution and the Washington-Alexandria Center of the College of Architecture and Urban Studies, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University (VPI&SU). The series combined lectures, panel discussions, site visits, and small group studio charrettes to provide a forum for study and the application of basic design principles to a specific site in Alexandria, Virginia—the area adjacent to the new King Street Metro Station. The irregularly-shaped site is characterized by unique street geometries, significant topographic changes, a major national monument, the termination of a commercial axis and the presence of both a railway and a Metro station.

The program planning committee consisted of Joanne Goldfarb and Thomas Kerns, for the

Northern Virginia Chapter, AIA and John T. Regan and Gregory Hunt for VPI & SU.

Session 1, a Panel Discussion and Formation of Charrette Teams, featured: Edmund Bacon, Architect and Planner, former director of the Philadelphia Planning Commission—The Design of Cities; M. Paul Friedberg, Landscape Architect, Director of Urban Landscape Program, City College of New York—The Urban Fabric; and Joseph Brown, Architect and Planner, partner, EDAW, Alexandria—Site Description and History.

Session 2, a Panel Discussion and Charrette Team Meetings, featured: Cyril B. Paumier, Jr., Urban Design Planner and Landscape Architect, Principal, LDR, Columbia, MD—Downtown Development; Eugene Kohn, Architect, Kohn, Pederson, and Fox, New York City—Planning Strategies; and Raquel Ramati, Architect, author, New York City—Saving the Streetscape.

At Session 3, the Charrette Team visited the design site.

Session 4 consisted of a panel discussion on the social, financial, political, historical and special considerations for the Alexandria site moderated by Randall Vosbeck, past president of AIA, and principal of VVKR, Alexandria, followed by the presentation of sketch problems, charrette team meetings and a wine reception.

Session 5: Charrette Team Meetings with Lou Sauer and Stephanie Ledewitz, Architects, Archiiris, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Robert Geddes, Architect, Geddes/Brecher/Qualls/Cunningham, Philadelphia, Pa.; Frank Lawyer, Architect, CRS, Houston, Texas; Peter Cook, Architect, London, England; Peter Bohlin, Architect, Bohlin/Powell Larkin/Brown/Cywinski, Wilkes Barre and Philadelphia, Pa.; Kohn, Pederson, Fox, Architects, New York City; TAFT Architects (John Casbarian, Danny Samuels, Robert Timme), Houston, Texas; and Alvin Boyarsky, Chairman, Architectural Association School of Architecture, London.

Followed a buffet reception, a critique of charrette presentations was led by Peter Blake, Chairman, Department of Architecture and Planning, Catholic University, and included Donald Canty, Editor, *AIA Journal*; Richard Etlin, Executive Editor, *Design Action*; Benjamin Forgey, Architecture Critic, *The Washington Post*; Michael J. Pittas, Director, Design Arts Program, NEA; and Wolf Von Ehard Design Critic, *Time* magazine.

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ARCHITECTURAL AIDS

AIA Prepares Interiors Practice Chapter For Architect's Handbook

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The American Institute of Architects has produced a chapter on "Interiors Practice" in *The Architect's Handbook of Professional Practice* to assist interior practitioners in developing and improving the expanded architectural services needed in their practice.

Developed by the AIA Interiors Committee, the 10-page handbook chapter (C-2) describes the responsibilities of the interior designer and the

specialized expertise required outside the scope of the architect's normal training. While stressing the relationship between interior design and total design services, the chapter also discusses the many factors unique to interiors practice.

The new chapter was prepared to help the practitioner expand the necessary services to produce the complete interior space in both new and existing buildings. It supplements other practice chapters in the handbook and addresses only those concerns involving interior spaces.

Topics covered include the interiors industry, markets and contracts, management and administration, products and purchasing.

The "Interiors Practice" handbook chapter may be obtained from the AIA Service Corp. fulfillment division, 1735 New York Avenue, Washington, D.C. 20006. Cost is \$1.65 for AIA members, and \$2.35 for nonmembers.

READER'S COMMENT

Mr. Joe Young, Executive Editor
Virginia Record

Dear Mr. Young:

Jack Reinhart's recommendations against painting the brickwork (*Virginia Record* September-October 1982) on old buildings deserves comment. Many buildings, especially those built in the period 1780-1860 were painted originally. Paint was considered to be a type of waterproofing and protection for the mortar joints, and indeed it is. I have noted builders' price books of the antebellum period quoting prices for the painting of brickwork and for penciling (painting) the mortar joints white. The painting of mortar joints white was done to make uneven joints look more precise; builders of the period wanted their brickwork of rough handmade brick to have the look of brickwork made out of more costly, more precise machine-made brick then coming into use in the cities. Such original penciling survives on the walls behind the colonnades on the Lawn of the University of Virginia. Sections of the Lawn preserve very old red paint as well.

I agree with Mr. Reinhart that we should take plenty of time in evaluating whether or not to paint brick; however, we should recognize that a painted brick surface, especially on early 19th-century buildings can be the historic appearance.

Sincerely yours,

Calder Loth
Senior Architectural Historian
Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission

CONSTRUCTION NEWS



Municipal Office Building Ground Breaking

A ground breaking ceremony took place recently to initiate the construction of the District of Columbia's new 8-story Municipal Office Building at 14th and U Streets, NW. The 34.3 million dollar structure was designed by a three-way joint venture team consisting of VVCR Incorporated, Devroux & Purnell, Architects-Planners, P.C., and Robert Traynham Coles, Architect, P.C.

Construction Documents for the fast tract project are being developed using Computer Aided Drafting and Design. Construction is being managed by McLaughlin Construction Management, Inc. Completion of the project is expected in the first quarter of 1985.

The District government decided to locate the building in the 14th Street area to take advantage of special allowances included in the Shaw Urban Renewal Plan, designed to encourage major commercial entities to locate on this site and help alleviate the socio-economic problems of the neighborhood. This new office building is intended to serve as a catalyst for further public and private development in this vicinity.

The Municipal Office Building will provide more than 474,000 square feet of space replacing some of the widely dispersed leases of 1,697,600 square feet the District deals with presently.

The exterior construction will consist of warm saw-cut finish precast concrete and pale green tinted glass. A landscaped park and plaza has been designed to form a buffer between the building and low-rise housing to the west. An underground garage accommodating 390 vehicles will also be a part of the building that will occupy over two acres of land.

The design is organized around a linear atrium running the length of the building from U Street to V Street. This atrium concept has a number of inherent advantages. It provides a visually active building where people can be seen moving around on different levels and gives a strong, clear sense of direction and orientation for visitors to the building. The provision of day lighting will create a most energy efficient facility.

A 60-foot maximum height allowable for future development is reflected at the 14th Street elevation. Sidewalks will be paved with brick accented with granite strips highlighting the structural grid. The brick paving will continue through the building atrium and into a courtyard on the west side of the building.

The office building is designed to provide a comfortable, stimulating work environment for employees and will have few of the usual "interior" offices so prevalent in current governmental buildings.

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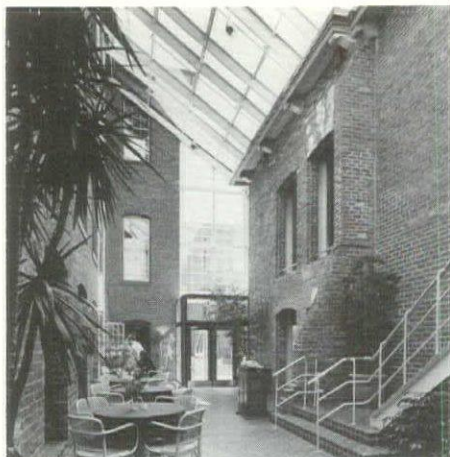
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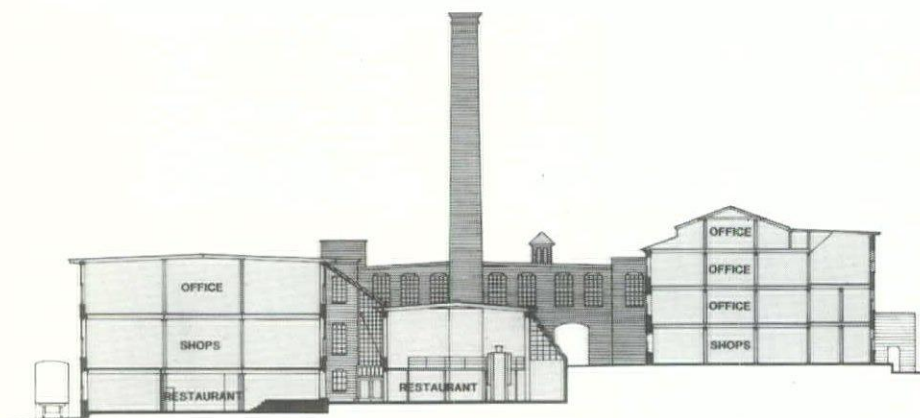
12268 Warwick Boulevard
Newport News, Virginia



Brookstown Mill

Winston-Salem, NC

Glave Newman Anderson Architects, P.C. — Architect



Project Team: James M. Glave, AIA, Christopher M. Knight, AIA, Andrew F. Cronan, AIA and Willard M. Scribner, AIA • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Landingham Plumbing & Heating of N.C., Inc. • Structural Engineer, William J. Davis • Landscape Architect, Earth Design Associates • General Contractor, Frank L. Blum Construction Co. • Photography, Joann Sieburg-Baker.

Building Type
Commercial

Owner's Program

Within an existing 90,000 square foot historic mill structure, create a complex of mixed-use commercial space of specialty-retail, office space and restaurants while maintaining the character and ambiance of the original buildings.

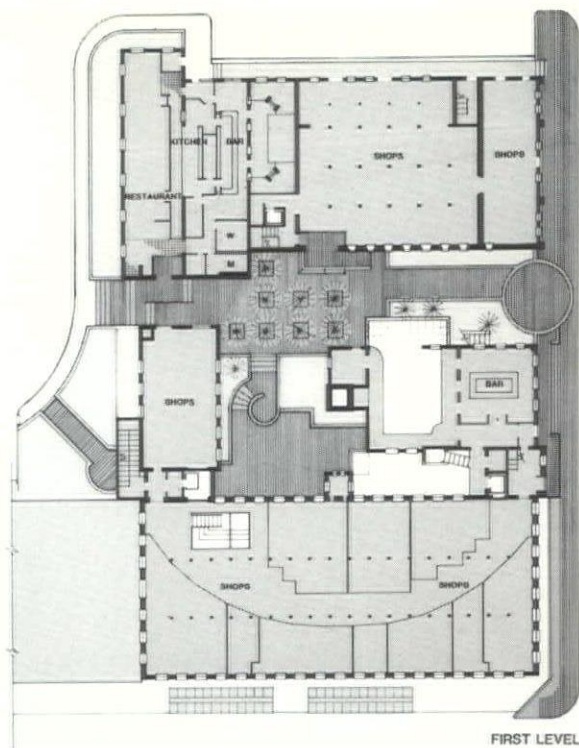
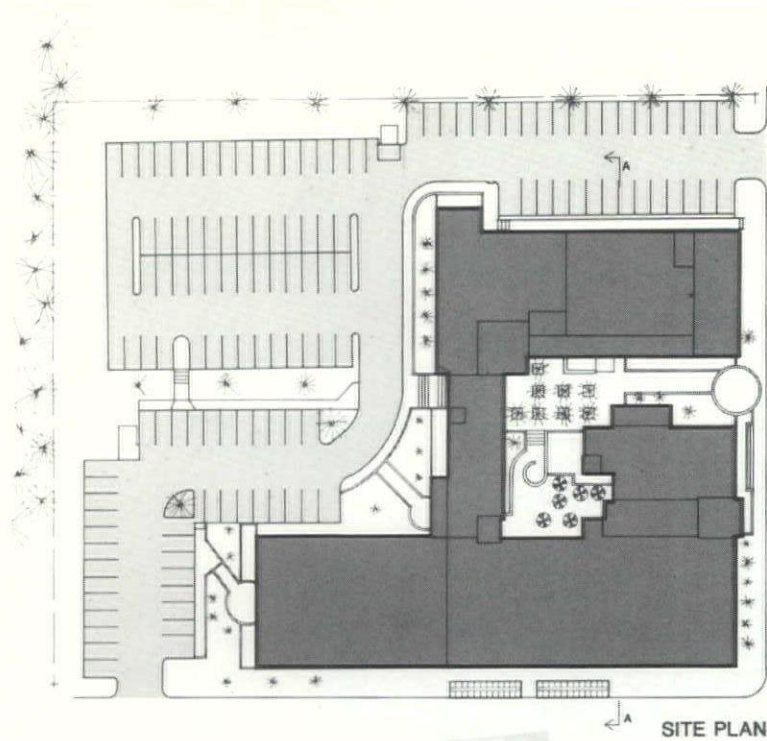
Site Descriptions

A city block (approximately two acres) located four blocks south of the Central Business District of Winston-Salem, North Carolina. The site is part of a historic complex of industrial buildings and is flanked on the west by the Indera Mill (a functioning textile facility) and on the east by the railroad sidings.

Design Solution

An interior courtyard was opened to the street by removing an 1890's addition. A multi-level arrangement of paved and landscaped terraces connects the different wings and floor levels of the mill. Inside the structures the primary circulation routes through the loft spaces were artic-





ulated and enlivened by curving and stepped glass walls which serve as the shop fronts.

Awards

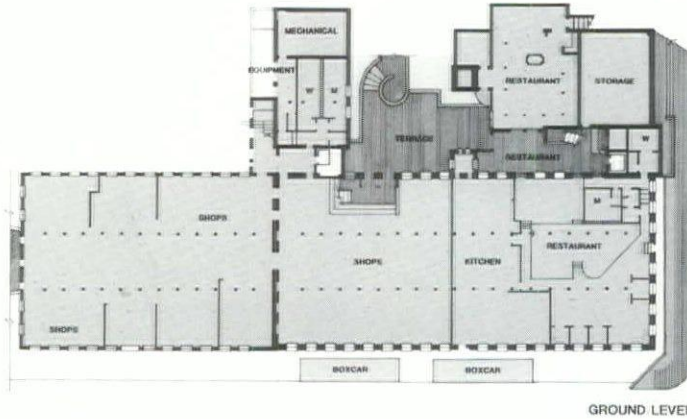
1982 Virginia Society, AIA Honor Award.

Construction Credits

Frank L. Blum Construction Co. of Winston-Salem, N.C. was general contractor and handled masonry work, stonework and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (All Winston-Salem, N.C. firms)

L.A. Reynolds Co., sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping, landscaping contractor & paving contractor; Pine Hall Brick & Pipe Co., Inc., masonry (Firebrik) supplier; Salem Steel Co., steel supplier, steel erection, handrails, storefront & miscellaneous metal; Har Lee, roofing; Phaff's, Inc., glass; Kawneer Co., metal doors & frames; Danville Mill Work, wood doors; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; Shields, Inc., plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor; Carolina Marble & Tile Co., ceramic tile; Herring Decorating, Inc., painting contractor; Devoe & Reynolds, paint manufacturer; Dover Elevator Co., elevators; Twin City Sprinkler Co., sprinkler contractor; Landingham Plumbing & Heating of N.C., Inc., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and Edman Electric Co., electrical contractor.



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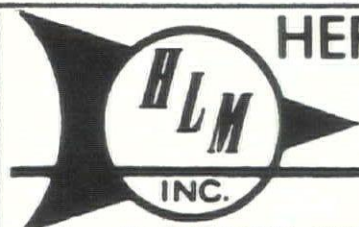
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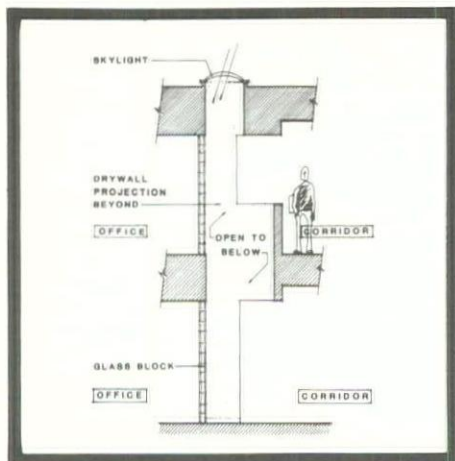


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Perpetual American Federal Savings & Loan Operations Center—Alexandria

Barkley Pierce O'Malley — Architects

Principal-in-Charge, Harold L. Pierce, AIA • Project Architect, Maury S. Saunders, AIA • Consulting Architects: Keyes Condon Florence, Phillip A. Esocoff, AIA, Schematic Design, Josefina Burgos, Design Development • Developers, G. T. Realty & Management Co., Inc. • Site Engineering, John P. DiGiulian • Structural Engineers, Advance Engineers • Kitchen Consultants, Cini-Grissom Associates • General Contractor, G. T. Construction Company, Inc. • Photography Maury S. Saunders, AIA.

Previously situated in downtown Washington, D.C., the area's largest savings and loan institution decided upon a suburban location for their headquarters operations center. The rapidly developing downtown area rendered their established location uneconomical for these support functions.

A site accessible to the major commuter routes as well as the metrorail was selected just outside the shadowline of the Masonic Temple in historic Alexandria. The generous amount of site area created a low-rise two-story 160,000 square foot solution, with an attached three level parking deck. The broad horizontal form, however, minimized the users' exposure to day-

light and views. Because the narrowest dimension was 200 feet, a central axis along the long dimension was used to create a primary circulation "avenue," a common spine providing the respite needed for the complex multi-functional facility.

Through various design features this central street was transformed into a space for interaction. Upon entering the building one experiences a series of nodes, created by the requirement for fire separation, thus introducing scaled-down "rooms" alleviating the impersonal ramification of a 20-foot-wide hallway continuing on for the 400-foot length. Skylights penetrate the roof symmetrically along the primary axis, with lightwells in the second floor deck enabling the ground floor to benefit from the natural light. Glass block in the walls of the offices and conference rooms along this corridor introduce the daylight while giving the image of an exterior wall. The series of nodes culminates in a large semi-circular gallery area, generously daylighted and containing a sculptural communicating stairway. These design features and rich paint and carpet color selections in their gradation of tones add a touch of class into what could have been a bland typical office complex.

The construction of the structure was conventional, with the exception of the foundation sys-

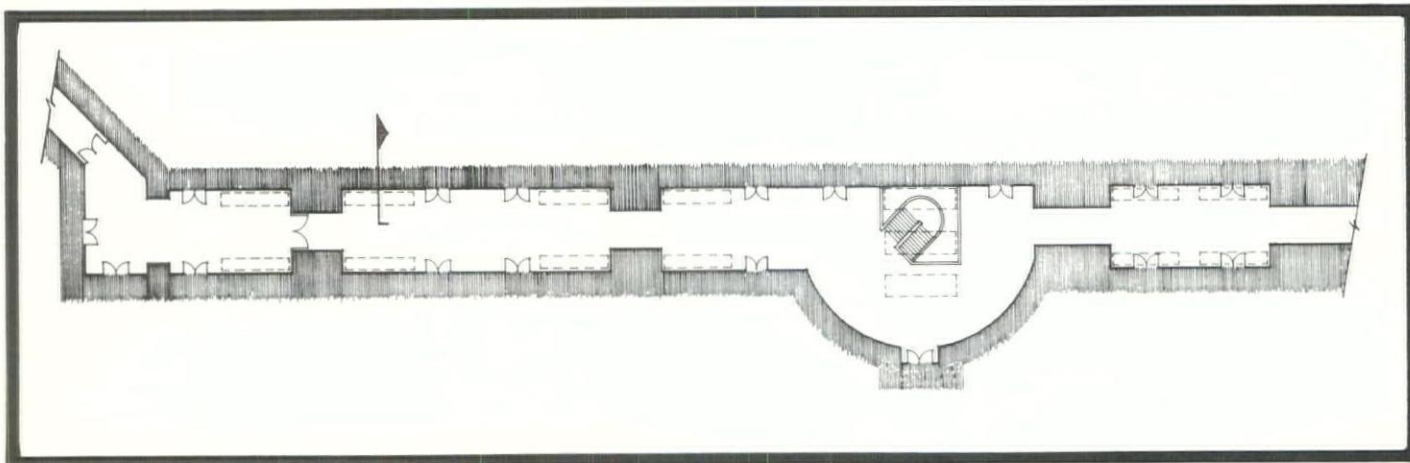
tem, based upon economics, time and date of occupancy. The fast-track approach dictated weekly on-site meetings and close coordination among the numerous personnel involved, resulting in the project being completed on schedule in a nine month period. The perimeter walls were masonry bearing with the interior structure of steel, open web steel joists and concrete on corrugated deck. The mechanical system consisted of roof-mounted gas-fired heating, electric air conditioning units with economizer cycles and variable air volume boxes in the executive office area.

Among the building's unique features are a computerized energy management system, a computerized security system, central lighting control system, and an elaborate standby generator power system which in the event of a power failure will sustain the computer functions and protect the critical savings and loan records.—M.S.S.

G.T. Construction Company, Inc. of Alexandria was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Also from Alexandria were: W.A. Smoot & Co., Inc., finish carpentry; Rayco Roof Services, Inc., built-up roofing; Clarence McCloskey Painting & Coating, painting & coating; Commercial Carpets of America, Collins & Aikman carpet & vinyl

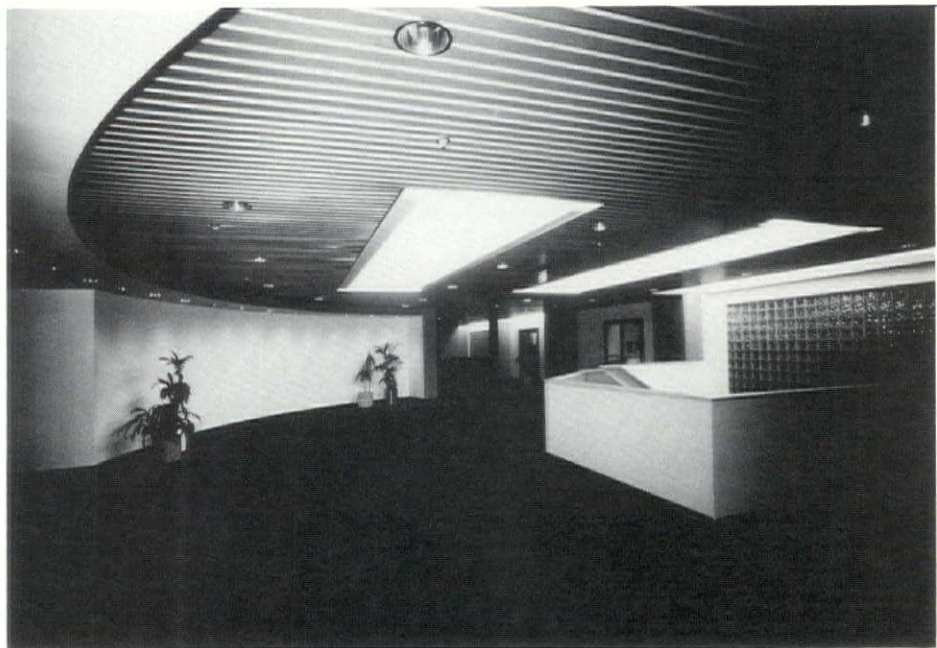


base & VAT (GAF); Cultured Marble Manufacturer, vanity sink tops, marble; Alloy Metal Products, Inc., cafeteria equipment; Dwyer Mechanical Corp., mechanical & plumbing; and United Sprinkler Co., Inc., fire protection system.

Others were: Fredericksburg Construction Co., Fredericksburg, concrete (supplied by Newington Concrete); Shockey Brothers, Inc., Winchester, precast concrete panels; L & G Masonry, Inc., Springfield, unit masonry & glass block (Pittsburgh-Corning); International Fabricated Steel, Inc., Springfield, steel framing & reinforcement; J.C. Reading & Sons, Manassas, wood doors & lumber; Tart Lumber & Hardware Co., Inc., Sterling, millwork; Tepka Corporation, Beltsville (Rockville), MD, architectural woodwork, cabinets & plastic laminates; Superior Construction, Woodbridge, drywall partitions & insulation (blanket, acoustical, rigid—GAF); and Plastic Specialties of Florida, Naples, FL, skylights.

Also, Capitol Insulation, Ft. Washington, MD, spray fireproofing; Stevens Tile & Marble Co., Inc., Kensington, MD, ceramic & quarry tile; The CECO Corp., Olive Beaver Heights, MD, exterior hollow metal doors; Woodbridge Glass Co., Inc., Woodbridge, aluminum storefronts & glass; Southern Floors & Acoustics, Inc., Merrifield, acoustical ceilings & custom ceilings (Alcan); The Lawrence Corp., Silver Spring, MD, toilet partitions & accessories, lockers; Liskey, Inc., Baltimore, MD, access flooring; and Westinghouse Electric Corporation, Pittsburgh, PA, modular workstations.

And, York Service Co., Inc., Falls Church, fuel tanks & gas lines; Security Door Control, Tarzana, CA; The Lawrence Corp., Rockville, MD, Levelor venetian blinds; U.S. Elevator Co., Beltsville, MD, hydraulic elevator; Charles H. Hodges & Sons, Inc., Baltimore, MD, freight lift; Bilmin Company, Inc., Gaithersburg, MD, computer roof air conditioning units; Maryland Fire Equipment, Rockville, MD, Halon system; Virginia Tractor Co., Inc., Richmond, Caterpillar diesel generators; Chatman Electrical Services, Inc., Springfield, interior electrical; R.E. Worsham & Co., Inc., Fairfax, general electrical; Manassas Overhead Doors, Manassas, overhead door; and Kelly Dock Leveler, Milwaukee, WI.



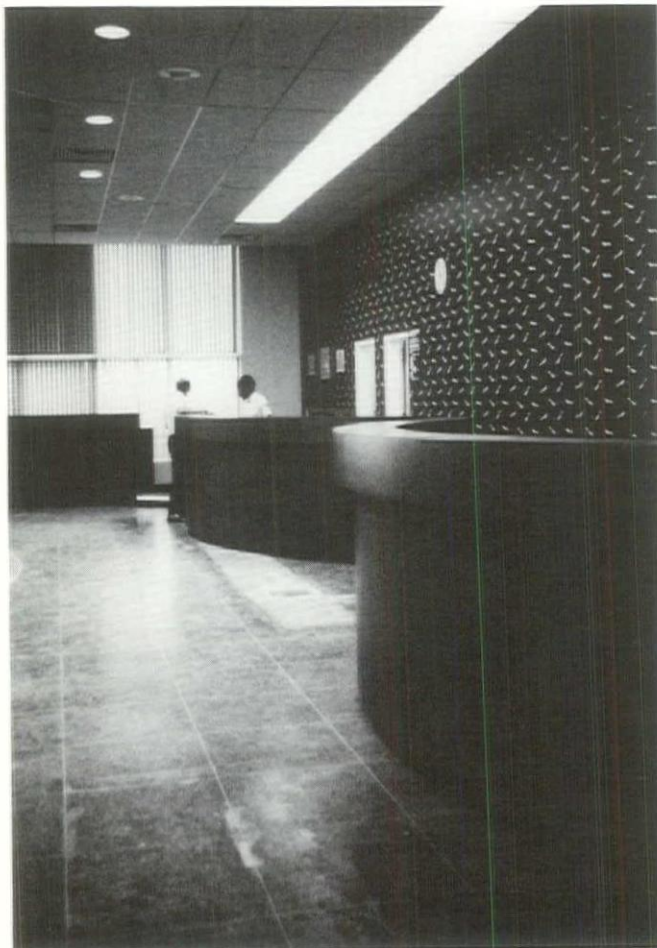


Presidential Air Terminal Renovation

Andrews Air Force Base, Washington, D.C.

Peck, Peck & Associates — Architect

Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Leland D. Eisenhower, Ltd. • Structural Engineer, Boyle Engineering Corp. • General Contractor, R & N Construction.



The Air Terminal, at Andrews Air Force Base in Washington, D.C., is the home of Air Force One and the entry point of foreign dignitaries. As the reception center for our nation's most honored, high-ranking guests, the terminal creates a first impression of our country. Peck, Peck & Associates was asked to design alterations that would render the terminal more appropriate for its high-visibility purpose.

The Air Terminal serves both as an active military airport and as a reception center for foreign diplomats. Because of these two different requirements, the terminal must function as two, almost separate, terminals. These dual functions—and the uncoordinated modifications that were previously made to the original building—caused serious circulation problems.

One major problem was that two main entrances to the building were needed: one for military personnel and one for dignitaries. The existing building offered only one main entrance, which was used by the military. Diplomats entered the terminal by a secondary entrance at the side of the building. This "side door" arrangement, if interpreted as a failure to recognize the rank of the visitor, could unintentionally offend the emissary. Also, the side door was located on a secondary road that ended at the runway. Without a place to turn around, the vehicles transporting a diplomatic entourage created a traffic jam.

A second major problem was that diplomatic luggage, including attache cases and other personal items, had to undergo an X-ray security check in a remote area of the terminal. Potentially, an unauthorized person could tamper with diplomatic papers contained in the cases.

The architect solved these problems with a

new addition to the diplomatic area. The covered entrance to the new addition is—like the main entrance—off of a major road, eliminating the traffic circulation problem. Through this second main entrance, the diplomat is led into a hallway with rich finishes and indirect lighting. Floor-to-ceiling window walls offer a view of the airport. To process diplomatic baggage, an X-ray machine was relocated to the addition. The new machine allows the cases to be X-rayed under the envoy's supervision, ensuring the confidentiality of his papers. The machinery, however, is visually screened by two curving walls and a low service counter.

On the exterior of the addition, matching brick facade and reveals are used to integrate new construction with the existing building. Corbeling is added for architectural interest.

The area of the terminal used primarily by the military also required alterations. Here, too, building circulation was poor. Because of security requirements, an X-ray machine had been placed directly in front of the main entrance. The machinery disrupted the flow of traffic into the terminal, and created a visual blockade. To correct this problem, the architects designed a wall that screens the X-ray machine from view while directing traffic past the security station. Curved walls beyond the checkpoint also direct traffic flow and provide a controlled entrance to the main terminal, creating a view of the airport.

In the main terminal, functional areas were unorganized. To get flight information, buy tickets, and store hand baggage, a passenger had to cross through the large waiting area several times. The new design organizes each function sequentially so that a passenger has no need to retrace his steps. Activities are organized along a continuous serpentine counter, and passenger traffic moves smoothly. Also, the new counter, in an accent color, replaces several unappealing counters of mixed construction and visually unifies the entire service area.

The curved form of the screen walls and the counter is repeated in the circular bulkhead that defines the waiting area. The luminous ceiling of the bulkhead further defines the waiting section and illuminates the area with diffused light. A separate television room was created to accommodate passengers with long wait times. Previously, the television had been located in the main waiting area, where the noise disturbed other travelers.

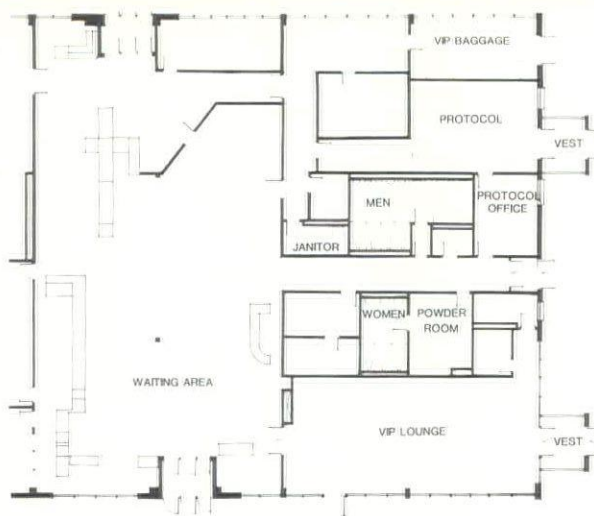
New finishes—wallcovering, carpeting, paint, radial rubber tile—in coordinated colors and patterns were selected by the owner. Worn, dated furnishings were replaced with new color-coordinated furniture.

The design solution solves the circulation problems in the terminal and organizes the many functions in the building. To increase the visual appeal of the interior, spaces are selectively limited or opened; views are controlled with screen walls. Curving forms of the serpentine counter, walls, and bulkhead in the waiting area serve to unify the terminal. The architects are confident that the newly renovated Air Terminal reflects favorably on the country it serves.

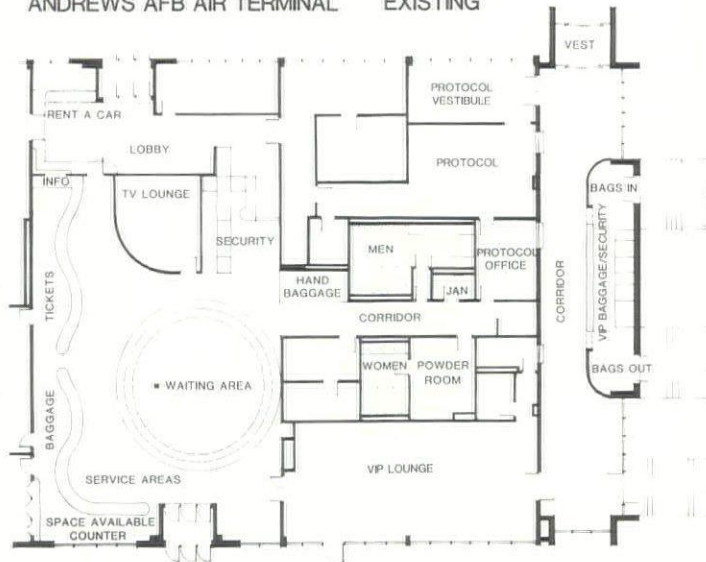
R & N Construction of Waldorf, Maryland was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Corley Roofing, Fort Washington, MD, roofing; Superior Automatic Doors, Inc., Baltimore, MD, metal doors & frames & storefront; Certified Floor Covering, Clinton, MD, carpet & special flooring; and A & J Electric, Inc., Fairfax, electrical contractor.



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Richmond

INTERPLAN — Architect

Interior Design, Lindsey C. Ryan • Photomurals, John Taylor, Architect • General Contractor/Owner, Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc. • Photography, Jakob Joffe—Interplan.

Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc. built a new headquarters for their construction firm on Capehart Road in Richmond. Lindsey C. Ryan of Interplan designed the interior office spaces, work, and reception areas. A neutral Eurotex carpet is used throughout these spaces, and Eurotex wall coverings in a contrasting color are used as an accent in the open office area and in the conference room.

Furnishings were selected from a number of manufacturers, but the design is consistent in the use of light natural woods, similar colors and textures in upholstery fabrics, and occasional accents of black linoleum and metal. The black accents relate to a series of black and white photomurals related to construction processes and Kjellstrom and Lee's work.

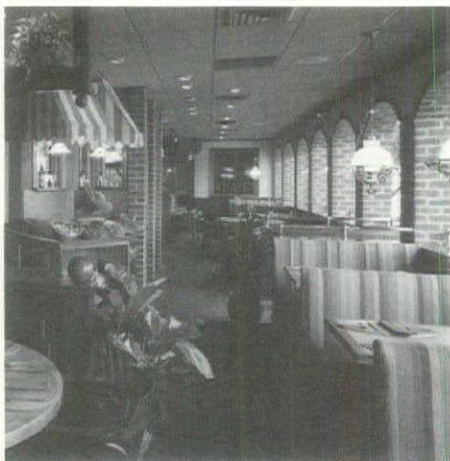
The photomurals, of varying shapes and sizes, appear in several places, and are the major feature and ornament of the spaces. They were designed and produced by an Architect, John E. Taylor, of Richmond.

Owners, Kjellstrom and Lee, Inc. of Richmond acted as their own general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Thalhimer's Business Interiors, Richmond, fabric, Cole desks, Knoll chair & Thonet chairs; Morton Marks & Sons, Inc., Richmond, JG desks; John Adden, Boston, MA, desks & tables; Lowenstein, Ft. Lauderdale, FL, chairs; Stendig, New York City, NY, chairs; ICF, New York City, NY, Aalto stools; Intrex, New York City, NY, tables; Peter Pepper Products, Compton, CA, accessories; American Window Products, Richmond, Levelor blinds; Fendley Floor & Ceiling Co., Richmond, installation of carpets; and Eurotex, Philadelphia, PA, carpets & wallcoverings.



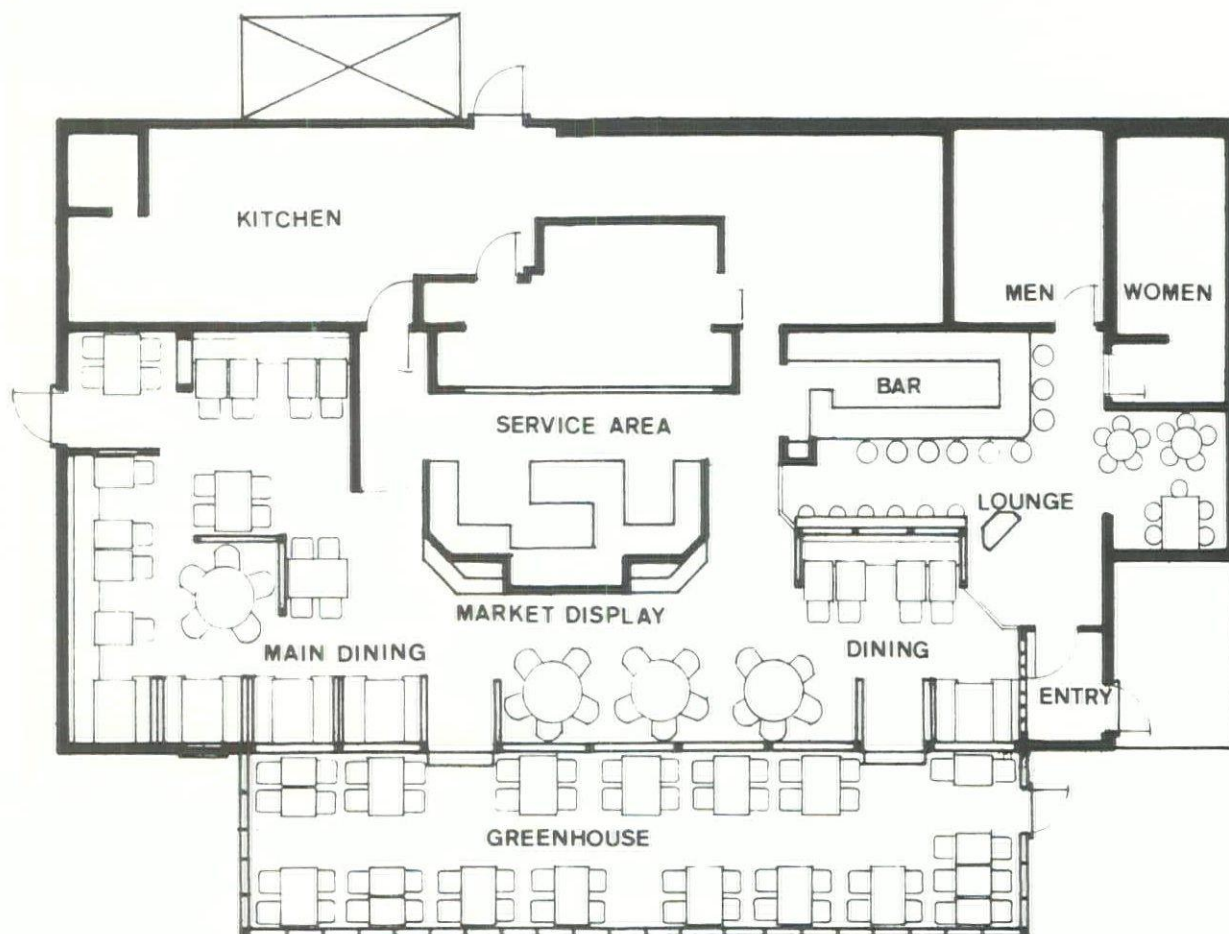


Jasper's Restaurant & Cafe

Richmond

Thomas W. Hamilton & Associates — Architect

Project Architect, Bruce Perretz • Mechanical/
Electrical Engineer, Dubovsky Engineering • Land-
scape Design, Mary H. Perretz • Interior Design,
Thomas W. Hamilton & Associates • General Contrac-
tor, James A. Ford Construction Co. • Photography,
Huffman Studio.



FLOOR PLAN

Jasper's Restaurant and Cafe was formerly That Seafood Place, where the menu was restricted to seafood and the interior was originally designed in a nautical motif. The owner wanted to change the image and redesign the restaurant to accommodate a Continental menu. A 12'x52' greenhouse was added to the front of the structure to let in light, an action which

changed the atmosphere inside. This addition allowed increased seating capacity, which was a major concern of the owner.

The greenhouse became an extension of the interior through a series of brick archways which created a change in space, lighting and atmosphere. The kitchen had to be remodeled to accommodate the new menu and to meet build-

ing codes and health requirements. The restrooms were also relocated and updated due to building codes and handicapped requirements.

The project's goals were achieved through a number of productive meetings between the owner and the architect. Jasper's is one of the first in a series of popular gathering places to open on Richmond's West Broad Street. Jasper's



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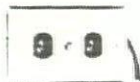
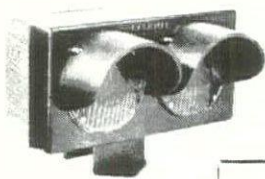
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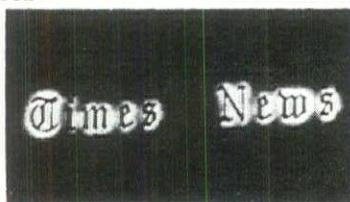
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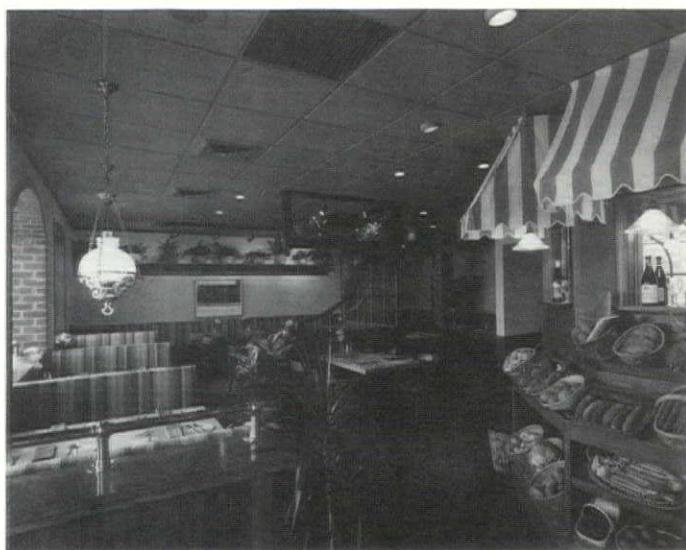
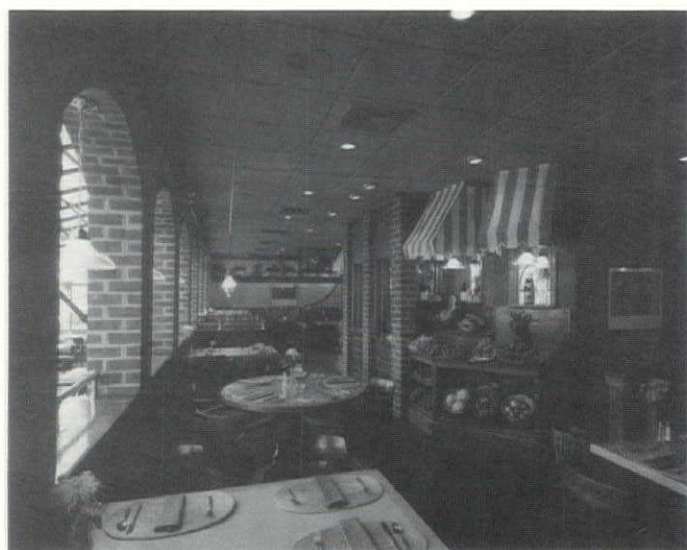
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style and taste have already made it a success in today's progressive restaurant industry.

James A. Ford Construction Company of Glen Allen was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

Custom Fixture Co., millwork; Morris Tile Distributors, Inc., quarry tile; Leo H. Bourne Tile & Marble Contractor, ceramic tile; John G. Kolbe, Inc., furnishings, kitchen & bar equipment; Styll Plumbing & Heating, plumbing contractor; Howell's Heating & Air Conditioning, Ashland, heating contractor; Atlantic Electrical Supply Corp., lighting fixtures supplier; Tate & Hill, Inc., electrical contractor; Lord & Burnham, greenhouse (Bob Smith contractor); Capitol Awning Co., interior & exterior awnings; and Manson & Utley, Inc., ceiling supplier.



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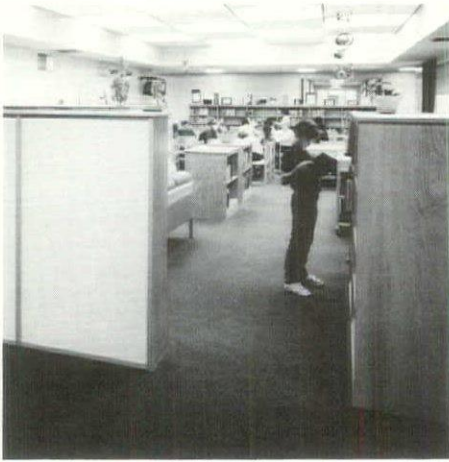
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Sunnyside Elementary School

Dinwiddie County

Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc. — Architect

Landscape Architect, Watkins Nurseries, Inc. • Interior Design, Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc. • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Hankins and Anderson, Inc. • Structural Engineer, Dunbar, Milby & Williams • General Contractor, Howard Davis Construction Co., Inc. • Photography, Huffman Studio.



The new Sunnyside Elementary School, which contains Grades 4 through 7, opened in January 1982 and replaced the old, now demolished, McKenney High School building, constructed over 50 years ago, which more recently served as the community's elementary school. Sunnyside is one of the most energy-efficient designs yet constructed in the Commonwealth of Virginia and has both active and passive solar design features working together to conserve energy. These features—solar hot water heating, earth berms, solar shading, double window glazing and extra insulation in walls—were achieved for a construction cost comparable to prevailing school costs where the designs did

not include similar energy-conserving measures.

Classrooms at Sunnyside are clustered around common seminar and special activity spaces which are used by teachers and students. The use of non-structural partitions allows school administrators to utilize spaces for single conventional classrooms, multiple classroom groupings or open concept, maintaining maximum flexibility in teaching approaches. Classrooms contain adjustable furniture and are fully color-coordinated by grade.

The open Media Center, or library, is centrally located and becomes a part of the building's circulation patterns, which encourages its use by students. A multi-purpose activity space and

the gymnasium are located near the main entrance, which allows these spaces to be used after normal school hours while maintaining security in the remainder of the building. The gymnasium has been designed with a new carpeted athletic floor which is color coordinated with the school's colors.

Other special features include a closed-circuit television system, with individual room CRT's capable of utilizing the Education Channel TV programs, as well as video cassettes. For ease of maintenance, a central vacuum system provides outlets throughout the school.

Howard Davis Construction Co., Inc. of Kenbridge was general contractor and handled



foundations, concrete work, carpentry, waterproofing, caulking, wall insulation and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Garrett, Moon & Pool, Inc., Blackstone, demolition; Bishop & Settle Construction Co., Inc., Alberta, site preparation; Watkins Nurseries, Inc., Midlothian, sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping & landscaping contractor; B.P. Short & Son Paving Co., Inc., Petersburg, paving contractor; Bowker & Roden, Inc., Richmond, reinforcing; Rainey & Burton Masonry, Inc., Chase City, masonry contractor; Old Virginia Brick Co., Inc., Salem, masonry manufacturer; Flamingo, Riverton, mortar; Hercules Steel Co., Inc., Jarratt, steel supplier/erection/joists/roof deck; Morin Building Products, Bristol, CT, metal siding & sheet metal; and Danville Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Danville, millwork & wood doors.

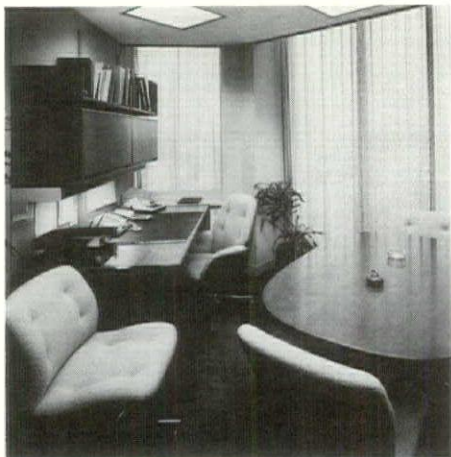
Also, J.B. Eurell Co., Richmond, PVC-Ballasted roofing & roof insulation; Binswanger Glass Co., Inc., glass & glazing contractor; Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., hollow metal doors & frames & hardware supplier; Pleasants Hardware, flagpole & toilet accessories; Hampshire Industries of Virginia, Inc., gypsum board contractor & acoustical treatment; David Allen Co., Raleigh, NC, ceramic tile & marble; King-Page, Inc., Norfolk, resilient tile & carpet; Bigelow-Sanford, Inc., Greenville, SC, carpeting (Static Check); Warthan School Equipment Co., Inc., Hopewell, special flooring (Collins & Aikman, Dalton, GA, mfr.); Galaxy Decorating, Inc., Richmond, painting contractor (M.A. Bruder paint); Hungerford Mechanical Corp., Richmond, sprinkler/plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and Jones Electric Contractors, Inc., Brodnax, electrical contractor.

And, Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Richmond, operable partitions; Barranger & Co., Inc., Richmond, fire cabinets; Modern School Equipment, Inc., Richmond, chalk & tackboard & projection screens; Andco Industries, Greens-

boro, NC, signs; Virginia Food Equipment Corp., Richmond, food equipment; Brownson Equipment Co., Inc., gym equipment, bleachers, curtains; and Virco Manufacturing Corp., Los Angeles, CA, student chairs & decks and teacher's chairs.

Suppliers and manufacturers of other interior furnishings were as follows: Delta Graphic Office & School Equipment Co., Inc., Chester—Library Furniture & Mobile Classroom Casework by Southside Manufacturing Corp., Danville; Files by Haskell of Pittsburgh, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA; and Conference Table & Chairs and Teacher's Seminar Tables by Howe Furniture Corp., New York, NY. Flowers School Equipment Co., Inc.,

Richmond—Library Chairs by Jasper Chair Co., Inc., Jasper, IN; and Lounge Furniture by Davis Furniture Industries, High Point, NC. Audio Fidelity Corporation, Richmond—Audio Visual Equipment by Sony Video Products Co., New York, NY. Williams Office Supply Co., Chester—Office Furniture by The Gunlocke Co., Inc., Wayland, NY; and Office Lounge Furniture by Madison Furniture Industries, Canton, MS. Litton Office Products Center, Richmond—Music Room Furniture by Clarin Corporation, Lake Bluff, IL. Morton Marks & Sons, Inc., Richmond—Secretarial Seating by Harter Corporation, Sturgis, MI. And, J.H. Pence Co., Richmond—Lockers for Locker Room by Republic Steel, Canton, OH.

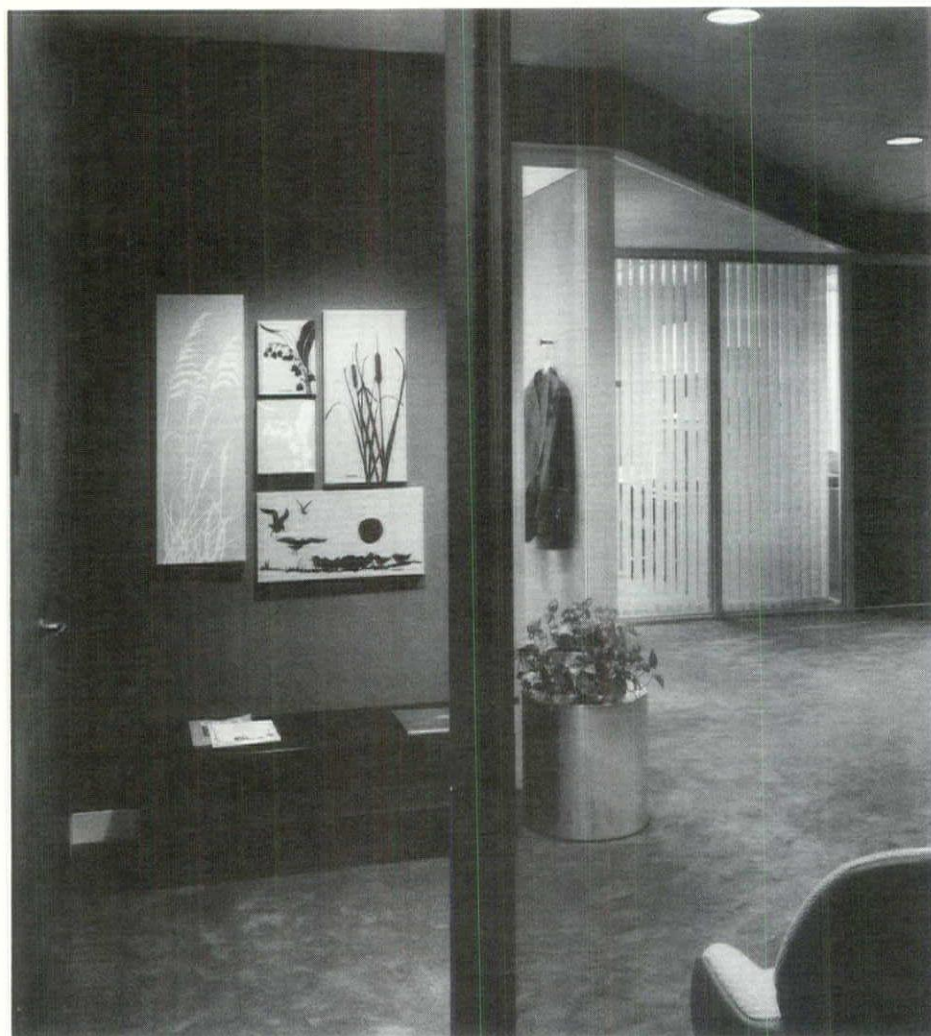


Offices for Johnson & Higgins of Va., Inc.

Richmond

Marcellus Wright Cox & Smith, P.C. — Architects

Interior Design, Marcellus Wright Cox & Smith, P.C. •
Construction Management, Virginia Realty & Development Co. • Photography, Lawrence S. Williams, Inc.



Johnson & Higgins of Virginia, Inc., is a subsidiary of Johnson and Higgins, a national and international insurance broker and employee benefits firm. Johnson & Higgins of Virginia's benefits department occupies approximately 4,000 square feet of office space on the 19th floor of the Eighth and Main Building in downtown Richmond. Complete design services and master planning were provided. Primary needs were for individual and open office spaces, and a conference center. Capability for future expansion into adjacent space was a major design determinant.

Closed offices were located around the perimeter of the building and walled with glass to afford light and outdoor visibility to the interior space. All offices are minimal in square footage and utilize walls and window wells for storage space.

A special conference room was required for meetings with clients as well as in-house training sessions. A system was devised to project slides and films onto a screen in the conference room from the media workroom. In the workroom secured storage was provided for audio-visual equipment between presentations. The storage unit is entirely self-contained, including power and equipment.

Furnishings were kept simple. Colors used were neutrals with accents of "Johnson and



Higgins blue." Use of a moveable office landscape system enabled the firm to accommodate the office's need for flexibility and expansion in the open office landscape area. Standard-mounted wall hung units provide some of the same flexibility in the closed offices.

Dropped ceilings were implemented for sound control, scale and spatial definition in open office areas. These ceilings also were used to define patterns of traffic flow through the space.

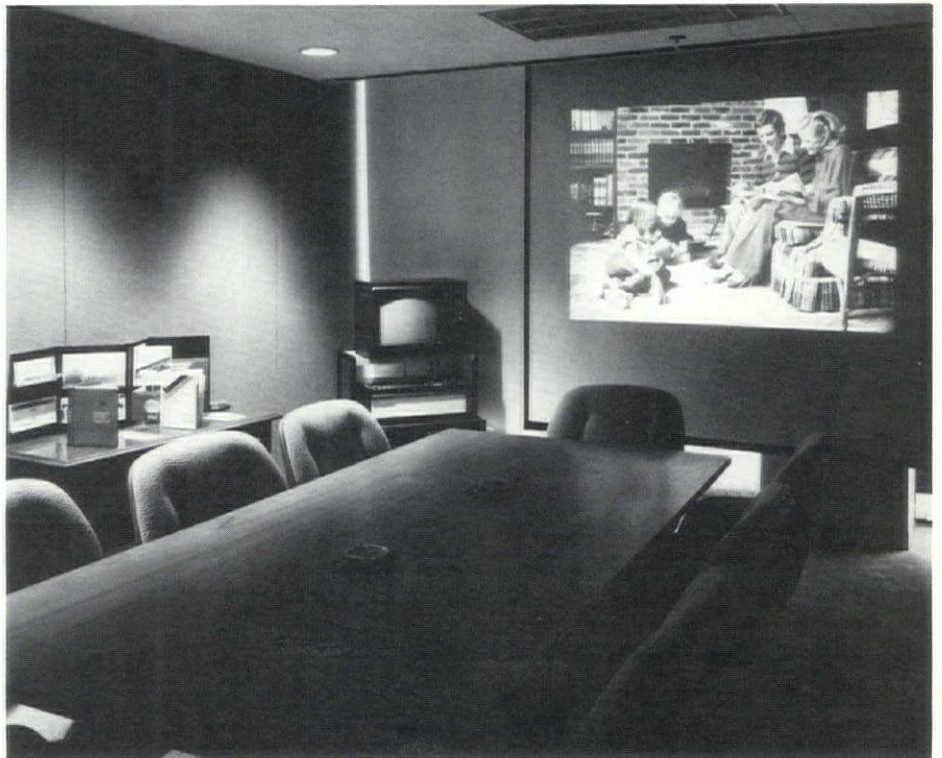
Johnson and Higgins of Virginia moved into an efficient and comfortable space that provided them with flexibility for change and growth and provided a continuation of their corporate image.

Construction Management for the project was handled by Virginia Realty & Development Company of Richmond.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless noted)

Allied Glass Corp., glass & glazing contractor; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., Ashland, gypsum board contractor; W.W. Nash & Sons, Inc., painting contractor & wall covering; Worsham Sprinkler Co., Inc., Ashland, sprinkler contractor; Northside Electric Co., electrical contractor (Columbia lighting fixtures).

Wood doors by Algoma Doors; Hardware supplied by Sargent.



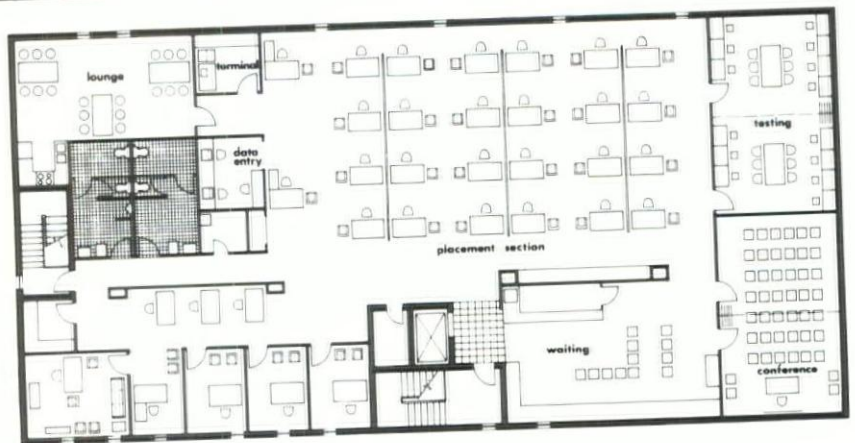


Virginia Employment Commission

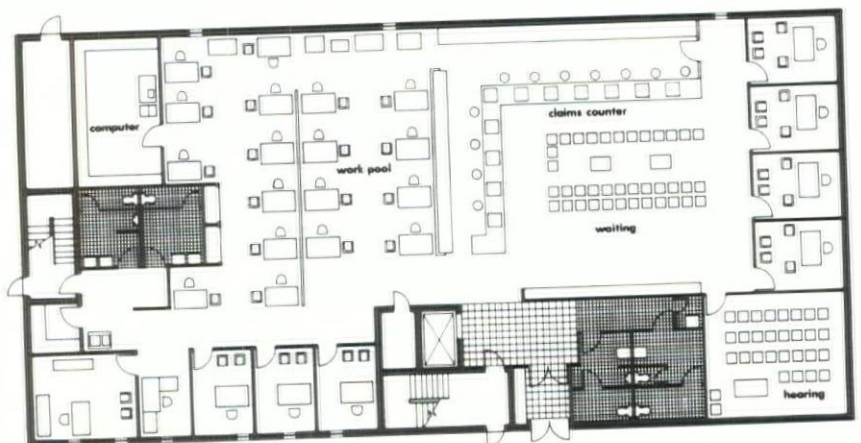
Merrifield

Lawrence Cook AIA & Associates — Architect

Interior Design, Lawrence Cook AIA & Associates •
 Mechanical Engineer, Roland Kinser, P.E. • Electrical
 Engineer, McDavid Grotheer Co. • General Contractor,
 Williams Enterprises, Inc. • Photography, William
 Cook and Joe Taylor.



Second Floor Plan



First Floor Plan





Owner's Program

Adapt an existing 7,500 SF printing shop into a 15,000 SF office for use by the Virginia Employment Commission. The existing building consisted of an uninsulated shell of concrete masonry supporting a long span bar joist roof structure with built-up roofing. The new offices were to be fully equipped for use of data base computers and fully accessible to the handicapped.

Architect's Solution

To double the usable floor area, a second floor was constructed at mid-level within the existing 19' high, one story space. Fire exits and an elevator were added. Window openings were cut into the exterior bearing walls while existing door openings were blocked up. The interior was completely gutted and all new finishes and counters were added. Batt insulation, 9" thick, was added to the roof system. The exterior was sheathed with 1-1/2" thick rigid insulation sealed with the Dryvit stucco system. A dual color scheme of maroon and beige stucco rendered

the bold geometric graphic to denote the entrance.

All new lighting, electrical and communication and HVAC systems were added. To conserve electricity, the overhead fluorescent lighting was designed at the 50 to 60 footcandles level, approximately half of the pre-energy crisis level. Task lighting at each work station augments the new low level overhead lighting. This system also benefits the employees who now spend a great deal of time reading computer data from desk-top screens. Each work station has a CRT because the Virginia Employment Commission has gone to an all computer data system.

To lessen the long lines usually associated with employment offices, two new concepts were used: first, a number system was devised to allow the applicants to sit while waiting—the custom-designed counters with built-in computer terminals allow for several applicants to be processed at one time; second, a bank of easy to use computer terminals was installed in another waiting area which allows the applicants to screen job openings for themselves. The net result will be a great savings of time and money for both the applicants and the Commission.

Construction Credits

Williams Enterprises, Inc. of Merrifield acted as general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Merkli & Lester, Inc., Haymarket, site work; Preston Gaynon, concrete contractor; Piedmont Metal Products, steel erection; Creative Space, Inc., Fairfax, cabinets; The Mathy Co., Inc., Fairfax, built-up roof; Anglo American, roof & wall insulation; House of Glass, Inc., Rockville, MD, glazing contractor; and Swingin' Door, Inc., Rockville, MD, wood doors.

Also, Contract Hardware, Rockville, MD, hardware supplier; Flooring Concepts, carpet; Endress & Son, Merrifield, painting contractor; Klon Row, Rockville, MD, specialties—toilet room; Otis Elevator Co., Washington, D.C., elevators; Atchison & Keller, Inc., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; R.R. Jefferson, electrical contractor; and Donald Currey—Dryvit System.

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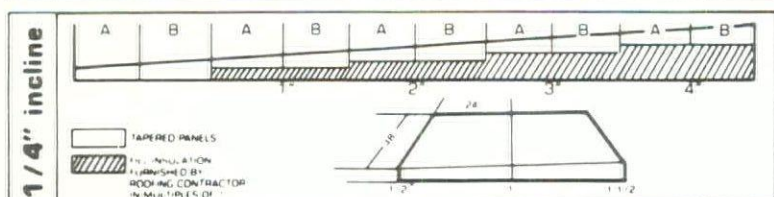
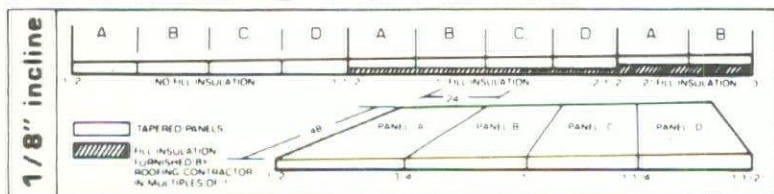
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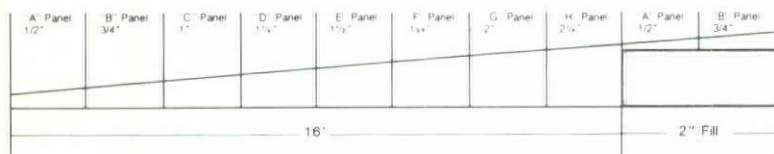
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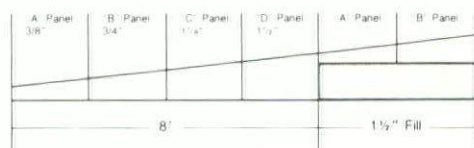


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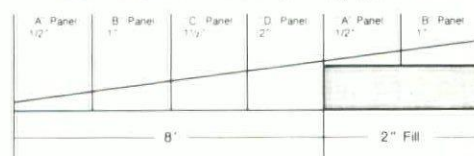
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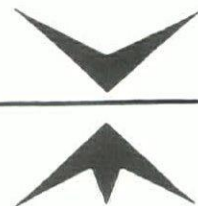
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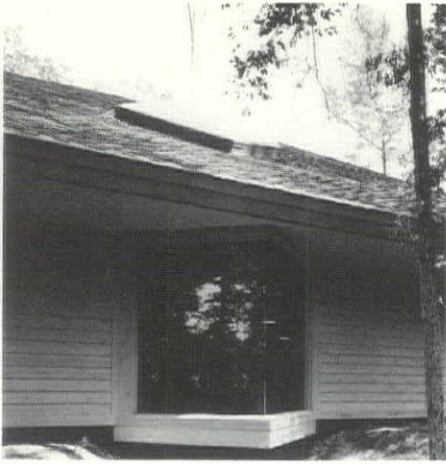
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Brandermill Church

Chesterfield County

Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc. — Architect

A home for Brandermill's non-denominational Community Church was established recently on a sloping two-acre site nestled in the woods just above the Brandermill Administrative Center. The building site offers a refreshing seasonal view of the lake.

Proceeding with a budget that was uncertain, the architect was guided from two directions—respect for the overall ideals of Brandermill as a new planned community and respect for the growing needs of a new church community. An economical and flexible three-phase master development plan was recommended by the architect and accepted by the congregation.

The resulting building solution comfortably utilizes wood for both structure and skin. The elegant wood-trussed sanctuary is the realization of the architect's idea to achieve a reminiscent reflection of the sturdy, yet delicate deciduous setting.

Heindl-Evans, Inc. of Mechanicsville was general contractor and handled excavating and paving.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless noted)

Terminix Engineers, soil treatment; Bowker & Roden, Inc. reinforcing; Powhatan Ready-Mix, Flat Rock, concrete supplier; Boschen Masonry, Inc., masonry contractor; Richmond Steel, Inc., miscellaneous metal; James H. Carr, Inc., Kensington, MD and Hanover Fabricators, Ashland, structural wood; Ruffin & Payne, Inc., millwork, wood doors & windows; E.S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking; Davenport Insulation, Inc., wall insulation; Allied Glass Corp., glazing contractor; Architectural Hardware, Inc., hardware & toilet accessories; Commercial Plastering & Dry-wall, Inc., gypsum board contractor; C.B. Smith Co., resilient tile; Colonial Carpet & Insulation, Inc., carpet; Black & Todd Painting Co., painting contractor; James G. Thayer, skylight; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., toilet partitions & fire extinguishers; Dixie Mechanical Corp., site

utilities, sprinkler/plumbing/heating/ventilating contractor; J.D. Conti Electric Co., Weems, electrical contractor; and Thalhimer's of Richmond, furnishings.

Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Southern Engineering Corp. • Structural Engineer, Dunbar, Milby & Williams • General Contractor, Heindl-Evans, Inc. • Photography, Huffman Studio.





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Department of Taxation

Interior Renovation, Richmond

Glave Newman Anderson Architects, P.C. — Architect



Interior Design, Glave Newman Anderson, Architects, P.C. • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Hankins & Anderson • Structural Engineer, Harris Norman Giles • General Contractor, Heindl-Evans, Inc. • Photography, Glave Newman Anderson, Architects, P.C.

The Department of Taxation of the Commonwealth of Virginia moved into the building at 2220 West Broad Street, Richmond in the winter of 1979. Previously housing the Division of Motor Vehicles, the building had originally been the Stephen Putney Shoe Company, manufacturer of Battle Axe Shoes for women. The facade had been composed of twin battle axes, blade to blade, flanking the large arched window. These were not included in the restored facade.

The Department of Taxation had been prompted to move their operation from the Washington



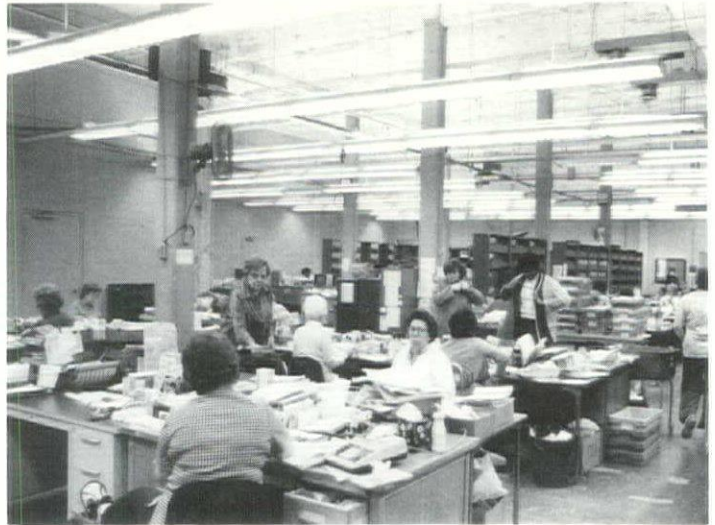


AFTER

Building, in the southeast corner of Capitol Square, because of a lack of adequate storage in the downtown area and functional inefficiencies in the layout of their space in the Washington Building. At the time of their move, only minimal improvements, such as painting walls but not ceilings, could be made to 2220 West Broad Street because of insufficient funding. A nearby warehousing facility was soon acquired which allowed the department to relocate dead files and storage from downtown. The decision to move to 2220 West Broad Street has proven to be economical compared with the cost of new construction; the large central core area is very efficient for bulk paper flow, and the location on Broad Street near downtown is very desirable.

Renovation of the building, begun in 1982, is taking place while the building is occupied by 650 permanent and temporary employees and with great effort being made to avoid disturbing work flow during tax season. The building has been divided into seven phases. Phase One, which included the facade and the three floors of the original building, houses the lobby, Commissioner's floor and large conference room. Phase Two, the western half of the central building core, houses Taxpayer Assistance. These phases have been substantially completed. Phase Seven, the final phase, is to be completed in late 1983.

The first floor of the original building houses the quarry-tiled lobby, personnel offices, and Taxpayer Assistance conference rooms. The Commissioner's office and offices of the two Deputy Commissioners, their secretaries, support staff and two conference rooms are on the second floor. The Westinghouse office system on this floor is in a medium oak veneer. The north wall on the entire second floor is composed of Westinghouse oak veneer wall-hung components and wall-hung work surfaces mounted on a dark green fabric-covered tackable wall. The dark green carpet matches the



BEFORE





wall fabric. White painted walls and a combination of red, magenta and deep blue lounge furniture complete the color scheme.

The third floor conference room is a spectacular space. The room soars to an "A" approximately 18 feet high and its focal point is the south wall with the full height of the arched window and a very pleasant view across Broad Street to an old book bindery. A large oak and dark gray linoleum conference table is centered in the room with matching oak chairs upholstered in deep green fabric. The table is demountable for reassembly in different configurations and can accommodate 16 people. There are an additional 12 matching pull-up chairs. One end wall is blackboard with an overhead projection screen; tackable gray fabric-covered panels cover the north wall, and the east wall houses hidden storage with a small kitchen to the rear. The carpet is dark green and the remaining walls and ceilings are white.

In the building's large central core, an existing structure which housed dining and bathroom facilities and which blocked traffic flow has been demolished. This large space has been divided into four quadrants separated by a major north-south path and secondary east-west paths. A new training room and bathroom facilities structure has been constructed during Phase Two to the west of the central walkway and a new dining facility is to be constructed on the adjacent east side during Phase Seven. Four open-roofed circular conference rooms flank the training room/dining area beneath the center clerestory which runs north-south over this entire space. The windows in the clerestory, which had been covered over, have been restored and banners designed in a contest by employees of the department will be hung in a rainbow of colors beside these windows.

The main walkways are terra cotta colored quarry tile with a fawn and brown checkerboard border. In the central area there is a larger checkerboard pattern with quarry tile medallions. This is to serve as an overflow area for the dining and training room area and will have benches and trees.

The open office system, which represents over 90% of the furnishings for the total job, is by Westinghouse. The gray fabric-covered walls of the system have proven to be very sound-absorbant in combination with new acoustical tile ceilings and the brown carpeted floors. Ceiling fixtures and natural light from eight roof monitors and the clerestory windows provide a moderate level of ambient lighting. Task lights and Luxo lamps in the office system provide individual work lighting. Supervisory stations are located adjacent to the secondary paths, with technical and clerical workstations in a north-south alignment to the electrified columns. Gray plexiglass panels add visibility and interest to the supervisory workstations. A ruling was established at the beginning of the project that no partitions taller than 60", with the exception of one 80" high area surrounding the central file area, were to be had by anyone including the Commissioner. There was some grumbling and concern about privacy before installation, but since installation, there has been no mention of this. Technical and clerical stations are built of either 40" or 48" high partitions. Sixty-inch high fabric walls separate departments. The plastic laminate walls, filing components, and fabric-covered chairs are in dark green, burgundy or deep blue, with only one of these colors in a quadrant or floor. The plastic laminate walls were introduced into the plan to add color and

reduce cost. Workstations, often with two workers sharing a space, were designed for the future with a central CRT worksurface. Although the square footage per person is the same as in some individual workstations, the double workstations appear to be larger.

A three-story addition on the north side of the building had been built in 1966. This incongruous addition will receive the same interior finishes and system as the remainder of the building. It houses Data Entry, Research, Tax Policy, Systems Operations, Field Services and Property Tax.

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless noted)

Stockner's Rockville Nurseries, Rockville, landscaping contractor; Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing; Richmond Ready-Mix Corp., concrete supplier; Thurston & Walsh, Inc., Ashland, masonry contractor; Mack's Iron Co., Inc., Chester, steel supplier/joists, roof deck, miscellaneous metal & handrails; TMS Builders Supply, millwork & cabinets; Commercial Caulking Co., caulking; Hertless Bros., Inc. of Richmond, roofing; Tri-City Insulation, Inc., roof insulation; PPG Industries, Inc., glass; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., glazing contractor & storefront; Algoma, wood doors; and Kawneer Co., Inc., Niles, MI, windows & window wall;

Architectural Hardware, Inc., hardware supplier;

F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., Ashland, plaster contractor & gypsum board contractor; HIVA of Richmond, Inc., Ashland, ceramic tile & quarry tile; Manson & Utley, Inc., acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Superior Floor Covering, carpet installer/mfr.; J & J Industries, special flooring; W.W. Nash & Sons, Inc., painting contractor (Benjamin Moore paints) & wall covering; Design Tex, Inc., wall covering manufacturer; Paris Shade Shoppe, Inc., Richmond and Lee's Lines, Roanoke, blinds & toilet accessories; Dover Elevator Co., elevators; Nicholson Sprinkler Corp. of Richmond, sprinkler contractor; Harris Heating & Plumbing Co., Inc., heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Ben Collier Electrical Contractors, Inc., electrical contractor; Westinghouse, Rudd International & David Edward, office furniture.



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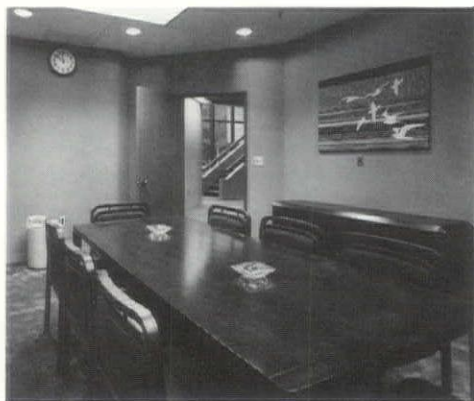
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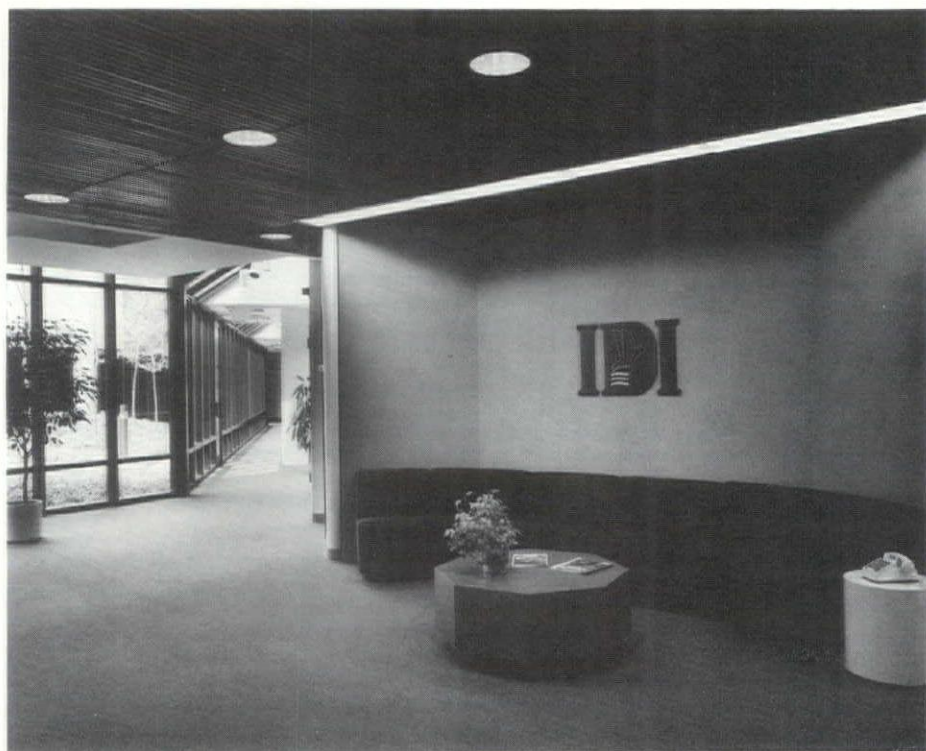
Infilco-Degremont Incorporated

U.S. Headquarters, Richmond

Marcellus Wright Cox & Smith, P.C. — Architects



Interior Design, Marcellus Wright Cox & Smith, P.C. •
General Contractor, Bass Construction Co., Inc. • Pho-
tography, Lawrence S. Williams, Inc.

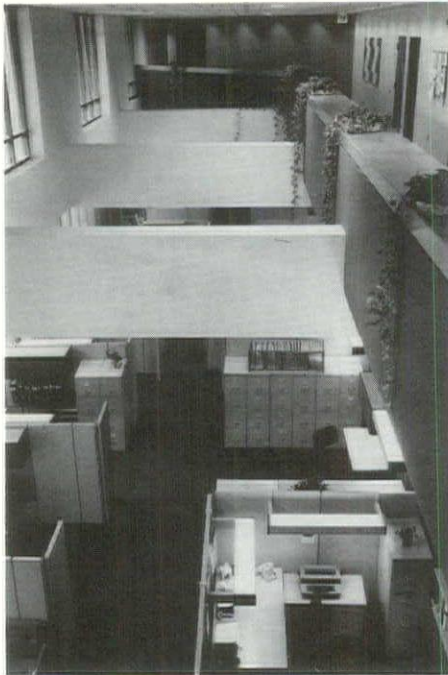


The U.S. Headquarters for Infilco-Degremont Incorporated houses 50,800 square feet of space for this company, which designs and sells water and waste water equipment. Architecture, engineering and interior design were coordinated from the early stages of design to assure compatibility of quality, aesthetics and function, both exterior and interior.

The plan combines traditional closed offices for management and certain senior level engineers with open landscaping for engineering, drafting and design, purchasing, parts sales and accounting departments. A circulation path which wraps around an open courtyard permits free pedestrian movement among the various departments, each of which has its own area. The open plan provides natural light and pleasant views into the courtyard. The courtyard also serves as a gathering place for employees during breaks.

The accounting department is located in a two-story portion of the lower level. This area is visually open. Carpeting walls and floors contain sound. Beams traversing the open space have been sized to accept a future floor in the event there is a need for expansion.

Open office areas are divided into individual work stations by moveable partitions, relocated from previously leased quarters. New partitions with electrical raceways were added in loca-



tions with requirements for self-contained power. Previously purchased desks, file cabinets and chairs were also refinished and reused within the partition system. An office standard was established for new purchases of equipment and furnishings.

A large, warm reception area and adjacent conference room provide greeting and meeting areas for sales persons. A separate center for international conferences includes meeting and entertaining facilities.

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

F.G. Pruitt, Inc., clearing, grubbing, earthwork, erosion, sediment control, storm & sanitary sewer, water service, spread topsoil (fine grade & seeding by others), curb and/or curb & gutter & bituminous paving; Capital Mechanical Contractors, Inc., mechanical; Northside Electric Co., electrical; Worsham Sprinkler Co., Inc., Ashland, sprinkler system; Richmond Termite Co., soil poisoning; Hammond Masonry Corp., Sandston, masonry; and Liphart Steel Co., Inc., structural, miscellaneous & ornamental iron, steel joists, metal deck & tensil form.

Also, Whitley Roofing Co., roofing & sheet metal; J.B. Eurell Co., insulating asphaltic concrete fill; Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing & dampproofing; E.S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking & weatherstripping; Syscon Sales Corp., Gaithersburg, MD, preformed insulated metal siding; W.H. Stovall Co., Inc., Ashland, aluminum windows, entrances, wood windows, glass & glazing & caulking; Hampshire Industries of Va., Inc., steel studs, drywall & sound insulation, lath & plaster & insulation; Manson & Utley, Inc. wood rail panels; and Consolidated Tile Co., Inc., acoustic treatment & resilient flooring.

And, Miller & Rhoads Contract Sales Dept., carpeting; Street & Branch, Inc., painting & wall covering; Virginia Elevator Co., Inc., elevators; Watkins Nurseries, Inc., landscaping; Bethlehem Steel Corp., reinforcing steel & accessories; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., hollow metal doors & frames, metal toilet compartments, rolling counter shutter, fire extinguisher cabinets; H. Beckstoffer's Sons, Inc., millwork; Architectural Hardware, Inc., finish hardware; Pleasants Hardware, toilet accessories; Custom Kitchens, Inc., appliances; E.T. Long, Inc., fire-place & flue; and James G. Thayer, louvers & vents.

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Southampton High School

Vocational Addition, Courtland

Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc. — Architect

Landscape Architect, Watkins Nurseries, Inc. • Interior Design, Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc. • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Brandt (Southern Engineering Corp.) • Structural Engineer, Dunbar, Milby & Williams • General Contractor, Silas S. Kea & Sons Co., Inc. • Photography, Huffman Studio.



The Vocational School for Southampton High School is the first phase of a proposed two-phase project designed to meet increasing educational and community needs in this rural Southeastern Virginia County. Facilities for the Vocational-Technical School are provided for in three major areas of study directly related to student and county needs, consisting of programs in Business/Service Occupations and major Building Trades.

The building include a Business Occupations area for stenographics, reprographics, office services and accounting, introductory typing, clerical services, and advanced typing. Service Occupations include food services, cosmetol-

ogy, and occupational clothing. Building Trades include programs in electricity, plumbing, heating, ventilation and air conditioning, carpentry, and masonry.

All areas of instruction have direct access to the common areas of administrative space and the vocational resource and career center. The resource and career center is designed as an integral part of the building's circulation system to encourage its use by students.

A solar panel hot water heating system is utilized for domestic hot water and was designed to provide for most of the new addition's hot water needs while serving as a very valuable educational tool.

Silas S. Kea & Sons Co., Inc. of Ivor was general contractor and handled landscape work, paving, concrete work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

J.H. Lee & Sons, Inc., Courtland, excavating & concrete supplier; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, reinforcing; Brick & Tile Corp. of Lawrenceville, Lawrenceville, masonry supplier; Old Dominion Steel Co., Inc., Chesapeake, precast erector; Economy Cast Stone Co., Richmond, precast supplier; Lynchburg Steel & Specialty Co., Monroe, steel supplier/erection; J.B. Eurell Co., Richmond, roof deck; J.D. Wells, Inc., Virginia Beach, miscellaneous metal, wall insulation & gypsum board contractor; J.H. Pence Co.,



Richmond, millwork & cabinets; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Richmond, operable partitions & security vault doors; and K & P Construction Co., Norfolk, caulking.

Also, Roof Engineering Corp., Norfolk, roofing; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., Norfolk, glass, glazing contractor, metal doors & frames & windows; Miller Manufacturing Co., Inc., Richmond, wood doors; Architectural Products of Va., Virginia Beach, hardware supplier; Bay Tile Corp., Portsmouth, ceramic tile; Manson & Utley, Inc., Richmond, acoustical treatment; Carpet Installation Assoc., Inc., Norfolk, carpet; Glide-well Brothers, Inc., Richmond, painting contractor; Schalow Manufacturing Co., Inc., Powhatan, chalk & tack boards; Lyon Metal Products, Inc., Hampton, metal lockers; V. & E. Wills Plumbing & Heating Co., Inc., Suffolk, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and Stanley W. Johnson, Franklin, electrical contractor.

And, J.S. Archer Co., Inc., Richmond, overhead doors; Anchor Post Products, Inc., Norfolk, metal fencing; and Seaboard Building Supply Co., Virginia Beach, toilet accessories.

Suppliers and manufacturers of interior furnishings were as follows: Litton Office Products Centers, Richmond—Stackable Chairs (work room), Dining Chairs, Side Chair (Administration area), Gang Seating (Administration area), and Modular Lounge Seating (Lobby and Commons) by Castelli Furniture, Inc. of New York, NY; Benches (Commons) by John Adden Furniture, Boston, MA. Buck Contract Furnishing Div. of Buck Office Supply, Inc., Portsmouth—Desks (Offices), Credenzas (Offices), Conference Tables, Bookcase (Offices), Lateral Files (Offices), Desk Chairs (Offices), Conference Chairs (Administration area), and Posture Chairs (Offices), by Steelcase, Inc., Grand Rapids, MI. Buck Office Supply, Inc., Portsmouth—Coat Hook Panel by Vogel Peterson Co., Elmhurst, IL. Morton Marks & Sons, Richmond—Counter Stools (Dining area) by Lowenstein, Inc., Fort Lauderdale, FL; Table Lamp by Phil Mar Lamps (c/o Gilbert McPherson) High Point, NC; Guest Chairs (Offices), Conference Chair (Teacher/Conference room), End Table (Offices) & Roll-Away Cot, by Thonet Industries, Inc., York, PA; and Tables (Work Room, A/V Lab, Dining), Virco Mfg. Corp., Los Angeles, CA.



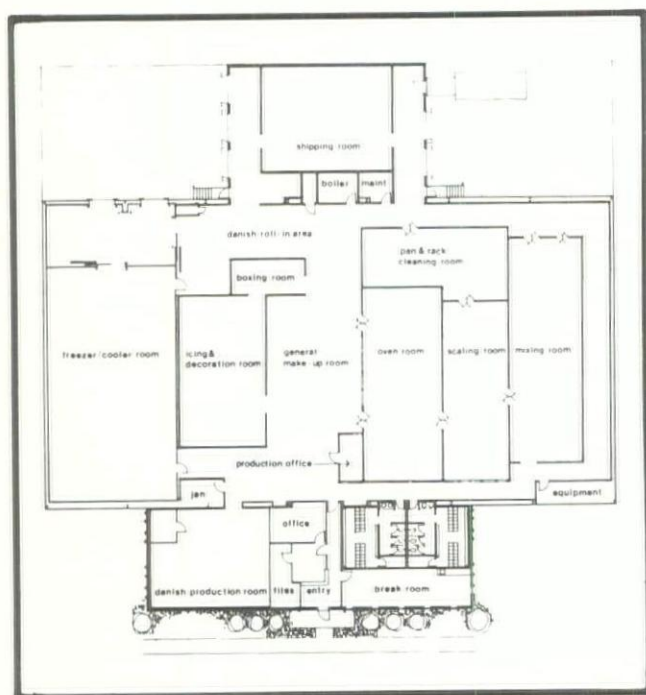


Dot's Pastry Production Facility

Richmond

G. Warren Vaughan, AIA, Architecture — Architect

Mechanical Engineer, Emil J. Lenzi, Jr. • Electrical Engineer, Howard A. Dunnavant • Structural Engineer, Dunbar, Milby & Williams • General Contractor, Walthall Construction Corp. • Photography, G. Warren Vaughan, AIA.



In a move to consolidate and expand its Dot's Pastry Production operations, Ukrop Supermarkets, Inc. purchased an existing warehouse facility which contained only a large freezer. The program which was developed called for the adaptive re-use of the building, creating essentially a building-within-a-building.

As the existing building was fabricated of metal with steel columns and joists, the new building was constructed within the existing shell to stand on its own. Structural clay tile walls and quarry tile floors provide sturdy and durable finishes which are also pleasing in appearance.

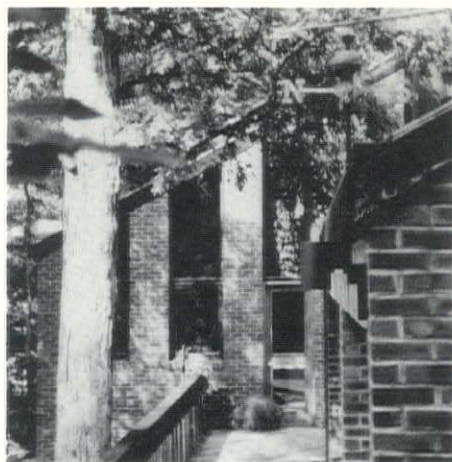
The many areas of operation which make up a pastry production facility are all represented in the building, from baking to cake decorating to freezing and storage to shipping.

Walthall Construction Corp. of Colonial Heights was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

Shoosmith Bros., Inc., Chester, paving contractor; Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing; Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete supplier; Old Dominion Masonry, Inc., Ashland, masonry contractor; Andrews-Joyner Iron Works, Inc., Petersburg, steel supplier; TMS Builders Supply, millwork, cabinets & wood doors; E.S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking; and Row-Mic Construction, Inc., Waverly, roofing & sheet metal.

Also, G.T. Duke Insulation Co., roof insulation & wall insulation; Richmond Glass Shop, Inc., glass & glazing contractor; J.S. Archer Co., Inc. metal doors & frames; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., Ashland, gypsum board contractor; H.E. Satterwhite, Inc., ceramic tile & structural (glazed) tile; Fendley Floor & Ceiling, Inc., acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Commonwealth Painting & Decorating Co., painting contractor; Forge Fence Co., Inc., Providence Forge, fencing; Grinnell Fire Protection Systems Co., Inc., sprinkler contractor; J.W. Bastian Co., Inc., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and J.L. Minter Electrical Contractors, Inc., electrical contractor.



Cook Studio

Falls Church

Lawrence Cook, AIA — Architect

This studio was designed and built by Lawrence Cook to provide a creative working atmosphere and to eliminate rent overhead. The studio received the Honor Award from the Northern Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in 1980.

It is located on Lake Barcroft, adjacent to the Cook residence. A Special Use Permit was granted by Fairfax County officials for a professional office in a residential district. The structural shell of the studio was constructed along with the house during the 1975-76 recession. The interior finish work on the main level and the loft was completed in 1980. The lower level is now being finished as a model shop.

The open space concept was used to combine the main level shown in the photograph with the loft level above which occupies "borrowed space" over the garage. Continuous windows offer a panoramic view of the lake on the outer two sides while high walls, needed for graphic display, enclose the inner two sides.

The design respects and utilizes nature. The winter sun provides direct solar heating, the summer breeze provides gravity cooling, and natural daylighting is provided year-round. Warmth of material and richness of texture were gained by exposing the structural wood beam and deck ceiling. Soft floor carpet and wall tack board add to the warmth while controlling noise. A palette of earth tone tans and browns blends the interior with the natural treed exterior.

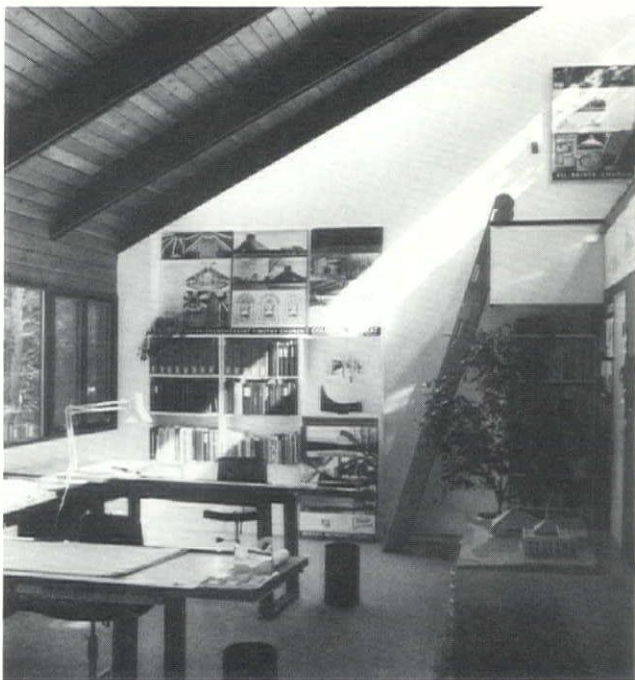
The owner, Lawrence Cook, AIA, of Falls Church, acted as his own general contractor.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Fairfax Lumber & Millwork Co., Inc., Alexandria, roof deck; Hank Webb, Fairfax, carpentry; Herndon Lumber & Millwork, Inc., Gainesville, millwork, wood doors & windows; Dulles Glass Co., Inc., Manassas, glazing contractor; W. T. Weaver & Sons, Inc., Washington, D.C., hardware supplier; and Jake Chappel, Vienna, gypsum board contractor.

Also, Roberts Carpets, Herndon, carpet; Homosote Corp., Baltimore, MD, special wall finish; Barcroft Plumbing & Heating, Bailey's Crossroads, plumbing contractor; Associated Air Systems, Inc., Springfield, heating contractor; and Joseph M. Catalano Co., Inc., Falls Church, lighting fixtures supplier.

Mechanical Engineer, McDavid Grotheer Company •
Structural Engineer, Edward Alvarado, P.E. • General
Contractor/Owner/Photography, Lawrence Cook, AIA.



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Offices for Va. Realty & Development Co., Inc.

Richmond

Marcellus Wright Cox & Smith, P.C. — Architects

Virginia Realty & Development Company is a fast-growing firm which leases, manages and provides construction management for owners of commercial office properties. One of these is the Eighth and Main Building in downtown Richmond, where its own offices are located. The firm was relocated by an incoming tenant to a new 1700 s.f. space on the third floor. Allowance for growth within the confines of the space, combined with a tight budget, made orientation, openness, compactness and reuse of existing furniture important considerations.

Administrative secretaries, bookkeepers, leasing agents and property managers needed an open plan area to provide both easy communication among them and privacy. Sixty-inch high partitions covered with vinyl wall covering and applied acoustical/tack surfaces, trimmed and capped with stained oak, convey a custom look without a great expenditure of time and money in construction. Storage units look built-in, but are removable. Task lighting under the storage units illuminates desk and typing surfaces. Each station measures only 5'-1" x 8'0", but workers find them very comfortable and efficient.

A compact yet gracious reception area was treated with a curved wall, accent stripe and textured wall covering to give what had become mundane existing furniture a fresh look. Horizontal strips of plastic laminate and a pass through shelf, defined by the accent stripe, provide visibility into the reception area from two work stations.

The space's perimeter is lined up with small sales and management offices. Glass walls introduce natural light to the open office area, and promote staff interaction. Existing furniture combines with new storage units and acoustical tack surfaces to make comfortable, efficient places for conducting business.

The conference room combines existing furniture with the new color and texture of a display wall showing photographs of the firm's properties. A view of Richmond's financial district contributes to an environment conducive to the rental of downtown office space.

All construction of walls, ceilings, general lighting and HVAC system are building stan-

dard, to keep down costs. Special lighting accents the reception area. Custom-look cut pile carpet gives the office extra appeal with very little additional cost.

The 1700 square foot space was implemented quickly and efficiently and gave the firm a look of quality, stability and efficiency.

Construction Management was handled by Virginia Realty & Development Co., Inc. of Richmond, the owner.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

Custom Woodwork, Inc., millwork & cabinets;
Allied Glass Corp., glass & glazing contractor; F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., Ashland, gypsum board

Interior Design, Marcellus Wright Cox & Smith, P.C. • Construction Management, Virginia Realty & Development Co., Inc. • Photography, Lawrence S. Williams, Inc.

contractor; W.W. Nash & Sons, Inc. painting contractor & wall covering; Worsham Sprinkler Co., Inc., Ashland, sprinkler contractor; and Northside Electric Co., electrical contractor (Columbia lighting fixtures).

Wood doors were by Weyerhaeuser; Hardware was supplied by Sargent; and Carpet was manufactured by Lees.



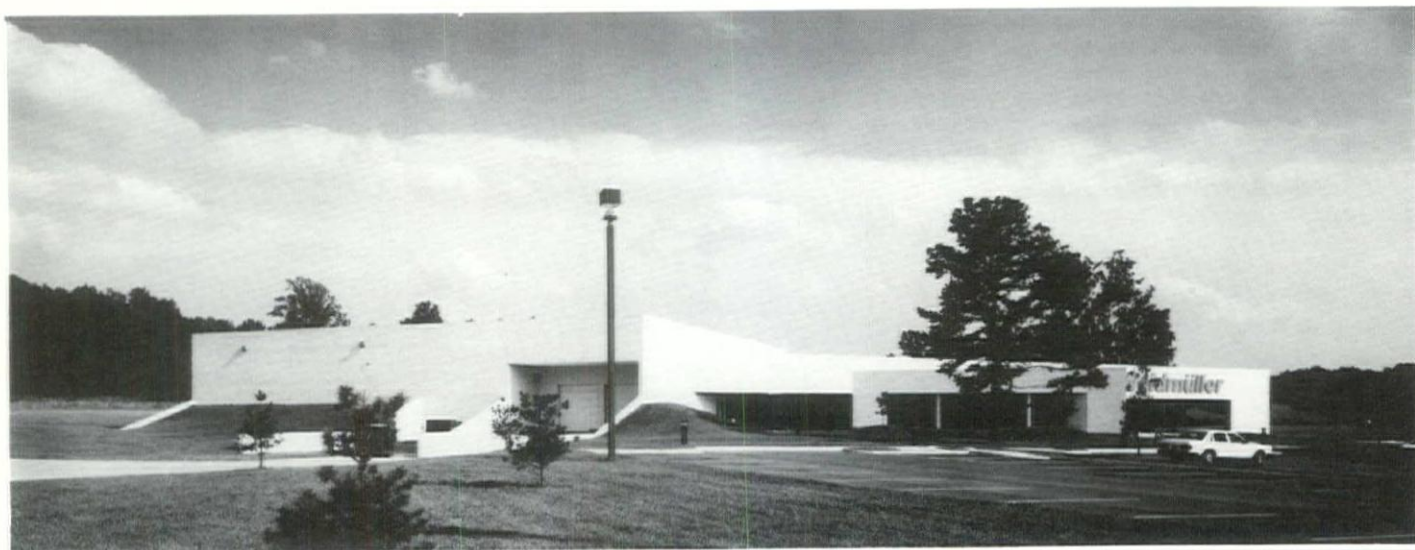


Weidmuller Terminations

Headquarters/Plant, Chesterfield County

Moseley-Hening Associates, Inc. — Architect

Interior Design, Moseley-Hening Assoc., Inc. • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Southern Engineering Corp. • Structural Engineer, Dunbar, Milby & Williams • Site Preparation, J.H. Martin & Sons Contracting, Inc. • General Contractor, Heindl-Evans, Inc. • Photography, Huffman Studio.



The new Western Hemisphere Headquarters for Weidmuller Terminations, Inc. has been established in the Southport Office Park, Chesterfield County. Location of the Phase One building on the 20-acre site allows for maximum site utilization for future expansion. When ultimate development is completed, full manufacturing capability will be in operation and the new headquarters will exceed 100,000 square feet.

The objective, to create a distinctive building for the company's new corporate headquarters, was achieved through strong angular structural elements reinforcing the western entrance. The overall floor plan is formed by the combination

of triangular and rectangular spaces with well-defined areas for the sales/marketing staff and executive officers in the corporate area. A service core ties this area to the assembly/storage space and serves as a buffer between the two.

The president's office overlooks the nearby lake and existing trees that were saved in the initial site planning. Earth berms on the assembly portion of the building help lower the heating and cooling cost while providing elements that assist in the scale transition from the two-story assembly/storage plant to the single-story offices of the corporate headquarters. Other energy-conserving design elements are recessed, insu-

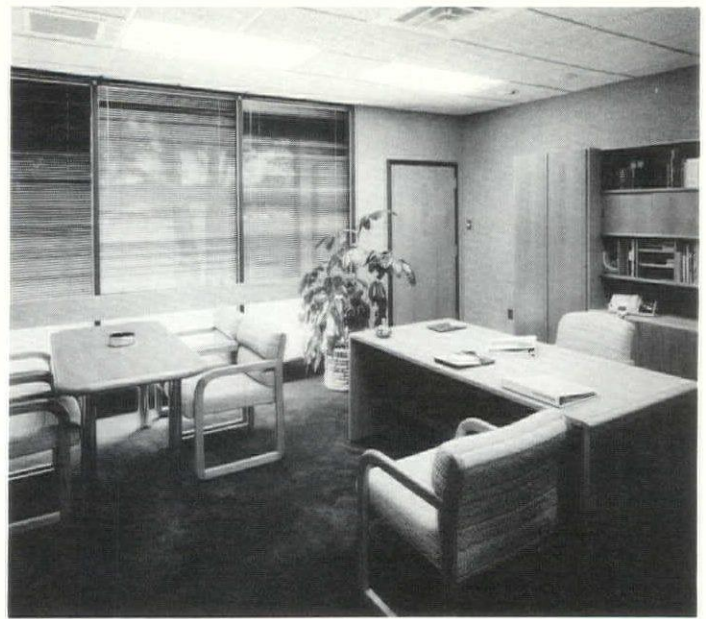
lated windows, deep overhangs for solar shading, and increased insulation.

Site preparation was handled by J.H. Martin and Sons Contracting, Inc. of Richmond.

Heindl-Evans, Inc. of Mechanicsville was general contractor and handled excavating, foundations & foundation drainage system, concrete work, carpentry and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
(Richmond firms unless noted)

Litton Office Products Center supplied furnishings manufactured by the following: Steelcase, Inc., Grand Rapids, MI, systems furnishings; David Edward Ltd., Baltimore, MD, lounge

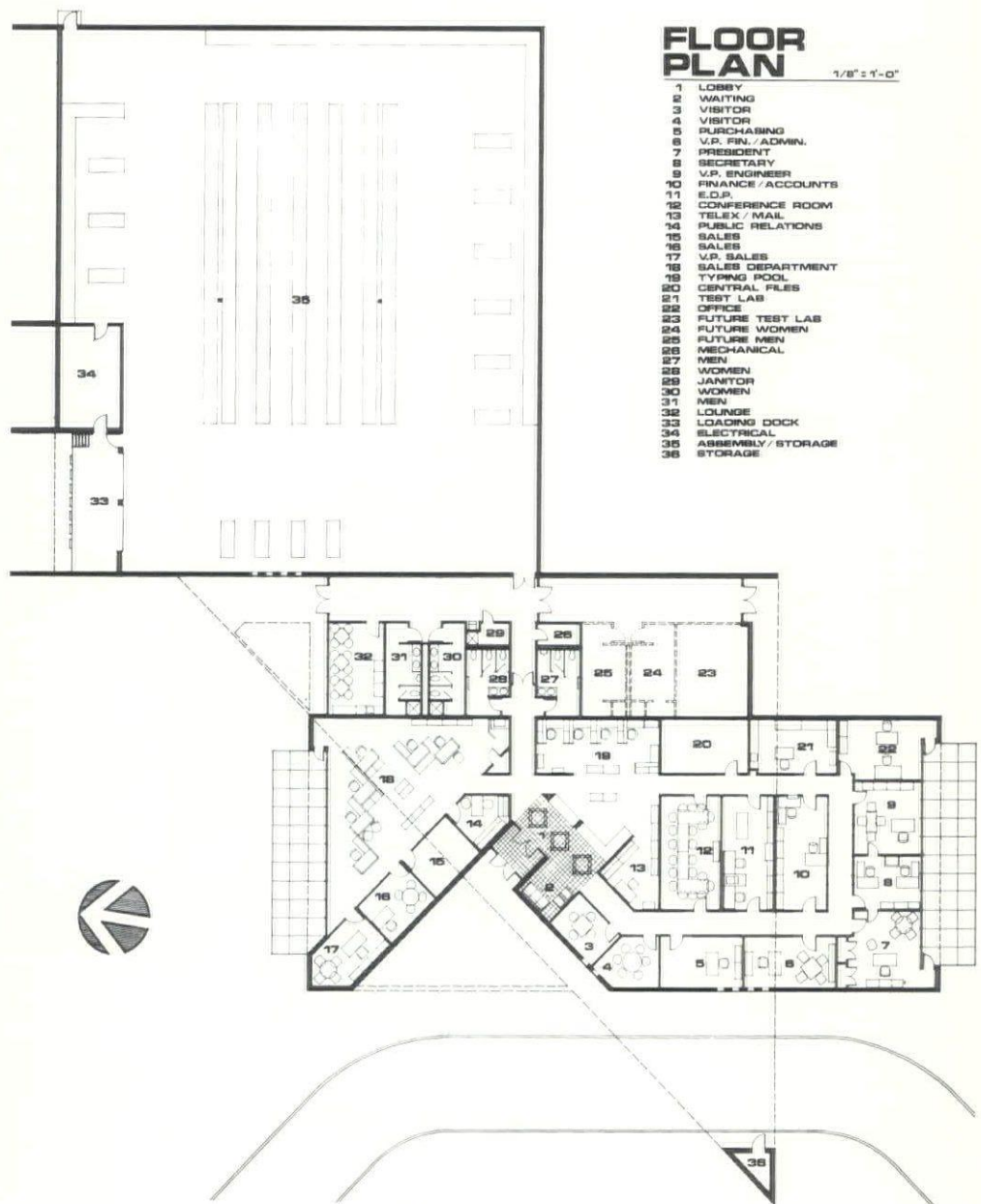


furnishings; Eurochair of America, Smithfield, NC, conference chairs; Hardwood House, Rochester, NY, executive furnishings; Kruger, Green Bay, WI, employee lounge; Kwik File, Minneapolis, MN, mail room furnishings; Lyon Metal Products, Aurora, IL, electric lab equipment; Mira-X-International, New York, NY and Furnishings, Inc., accessories; Design Group, Inc., Lake Oswego, OR, visualizer; Wilson Metal, lockers; and Levalor Lorentzen, Inc., Teterboro, NJ, blinds.

Others were: Richmond Termite Co., soil treatment for termite control; Watkins Nurseries, Inc., Midlothian, sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping & landscaping contractor, Lee Hy Paving Corp., paving contractor; Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing; Massey Concrete Corp., concrete supplier; Capital Masonry Corp., masonry contractor/supplier; Riverton Corp., Riverton, mortar; Andrews-Joyner Iron Works, Inc., Petersburg, steel supplier/erection/joists/roof deck & miscellaneous metal; J.B. Eurell Co., lightweight insulating concrete roof deck, waterproofing, caulking, built-up roof & roof acc's., roof insulation, sheet metal & flashing; and Weaver Brothers, Inc., Newport News, millwork, cabinets & wood doors.

Also, PPG Industries, Inc., glass, glazing contractor, windows, window wall & storefront; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., metal doors & frames, toilet accessories & firefighting devices; Pleasants Hardware, hardware supplier; Overhead Door Co. of Richmond, sectional overhead doors; Hampshire Industries of Va., Inc., gypsum board contractor & lathing & metal support, acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Leo H. Bourne, Quinton, ceramic tile; DMA & Associates, Inc., Midlothian, carpet; M.P. Barden & Sons, Inc., painting contractor/supplier & wallcovering; Glidden Paint, paint manufacturer; Wes-Way Sprinkler Co., Inc., Mechanicsville, sprinkler contractor; Catlett-Johnson Corp., plumbing fixture supplier & exterior building storm drainage, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; The American E. Electric, Inc., Midlothian, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier & electrical contractor.

And, James G. Thayer, metal toilet partitions; Sign Graphics, Inc., specialty signs; Custom Kitchens, Inc., residential kitchen equipment; and Handling Systems, Inc., dock bumpers.



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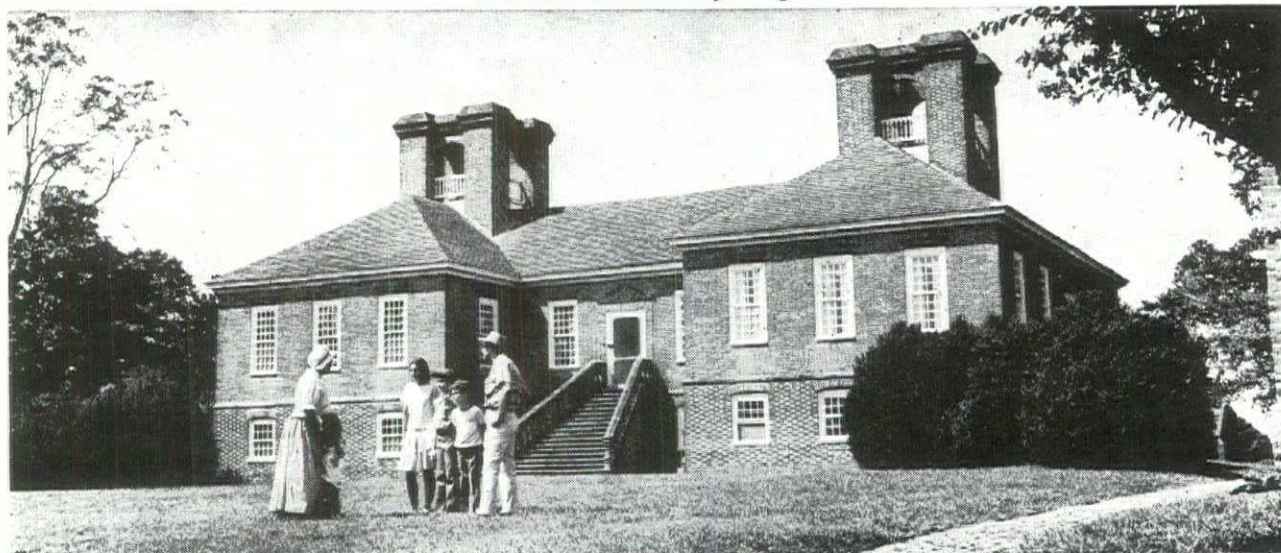
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FOR THE RECORD

Fourth Annual Fiesta de Primavera

The Fourth Annual Fiesta de Primavera will be celebrated at La Abra Farm & Winery, home of Mountain Cove Vineyards, in Nelson County, Virginia on May 28-29.

With live music, crafts, food and picnic grounds—all complemented by lovely views of lush vineyards in one of the prettiest coves in the Commonwealth—the fiesta has become an eagerly anticipated event in Central Virginia. The Winery is located midway between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, just four miles west of US Route 29.

On Saturday, live classical music will highlight the day, while Sunday is dedicated to fans of fine mountain-style bluegrass music. On both days, from 11 AM to 5 PM, there will be food, cheeses, bread and craftsmen aplenty.

Tours of the winery are conducted on the hour by the winemaker himself, and visitors are encouraged to while away the day enjoying the wine and fellowship. No admission is charged.

La Abra is one of the first of a new wave of estate wineries to be established in the Commonwealth in the 1970s. Encouraged by the most supportive state winery laws in the country, Virginia today has over ten bonded wineries, and should have at least that many more in the next five years.

Estate wineries (those which produce their own grapes) show great promise in the making of outstanding table wines. Already Virginia wines are winning awards, and we invite you to investigate our potential.

When visiting La Abra be sure to ask about our Cellarmasters' Circle.

For further information call: 804-263-5392.

Personnel Changes at Glenn-Rollins and Associates, Inc.

Carl A. Siegrist, P.E., formerly with D'Huy Engineering of Bethlehem, Pa. has joined the consulting engineer firm of Glenn-Rollins and Associates, Inc. of Norfolk, as a senior structural and forensic engineer. Glenn-Rollins and Associates, Inc. also announced the appointment of Richard E. Garriott, P.E. as Manager of their Civil/Industrial Division, Arnold I. Rosenberg, P.E. as Manager of their Buildings Division, and George O. Sadler, P.E. as Manager of their Madrid, Spain office.

to tell the Virginia Story

L. Randolph Williams Installed as NVBA President

L. Randolph Williams was installed as the 1983 president of the Northern Virginia Builders Association at the organization's Annual Presidential Ball. (Williams is President of Randolph Williams, Inc., of McLean.)

Virginia's U.S. Representatives Stan Parris (8th) and Frank Wolf (10th) performed the installation of the officers and directors in the presence of some 400 invited guests.

Williams assumes the presidency of the 700-member firm trade association at a time when the industry's economic indicators appear to be on the rise for the first time in close to four years. In his inaugural address, Williams stressed his optimism that a modest recovery may make itself felt in the coming year, but cautioned that the problems inherent in the looming housing shortfall may be severe ones.

A native of Washington, D.C., Williams earned his Bachelor of Science degree in Commerce at the University of Virginia. After serving as a Captain in the U.S. Marine Corps in Vietnam, he moved to Northern Virginia in 1968, where for several years he was a commercial pilot as well as a licensed real estate salesman. Williams, who began his Northern Virginia construction business in 1972, is presently building single-family houses in McLean in addition to owning a real estate brokerage company. He has been an active member of the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of NVBA since 1977.

Also installed as officers of the 1983 Executive Committee were: William L. Berry, of Wil-

liam L. Berry & Co., Inc., first vice president; F. Gary Garczynski, of Scarborough corporation, second vice president; Fulton R. Gordon, III, of The Gordon Builders and Developers, Inc., treasurer; associate member Sidney O. Dewberry, of the engineering firm of Dewberry and Davis, as secretary. Immediate past president is Robert C. Koury, Jr., of Koury/Tipton Homes, Inc.

The 1983 Board of Directors are: Otis D. Coston, Jr., Ray Crace, G. William Detty, Milton L. Drewer, Samuel A. Finz, Dennis M. Griffith, Douglas Hottle, Thomas C. Kilby, Kenneth Murphy, John V. Neill, Jr., William F. Ostrander, Jr., Gary D. Rappaport, Harvey J. Sorum, Walter Story, Monte L. West, and Robert C. Wilcox.

Additionally, David H. Miller, of David H. Miller Construction Company, was honored with the "NVBA Man of the Year" award for consistently outstanding and dedicated service to the association and to the industry as a whole. A special "Presidential Award" was presented to Myron P. Erkiletian, of Erkiletian Construction Corp., in recognition of his long-standing and on-going contribution to the association in the state legislative arena. Life directorships were awarded to Kenneth O. Thompson and Don Cournoyer.

Sponsors for the evening's festivities were: Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company, Long & Foster, Dewberry & Davis, Greenhorne & O'Mara, Inc., Mellon Mortgage, Inc., and United Materials and Services, Inc.

Northern Virginia Builders Association is an official affiliate of the National Association of Home Builders and represents Arlington, Fairfax, Fauquier, Loudoun, and Prince William counties, as well as the cities and towns therein.



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AGC'S CONVENTION '83 SECOND LARGEST

Not only did Convention '83 nearly match 1981's record attendance with 445 present, but the overall feeling was relaxed, events proceeded without a hitch, and the programs were well attended and interesting. The broad appeal of the business programs and presentations generated good attendance at each, and the women's programs also brought better than usual response.

The theme, "The Magic of Marketing," was emphasized by two pro-

grams given by Jack Spink of Marketing Services, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pa. Mr. Spink is a nationally-known expert in the field of construction marketing.

Dr. R.L. Noran, a hypnotherapist-parapsychologist, and expert on ESP, became the topic of many conversations after his appearance at the Friday luncheon. His program was both entertaining and informative as he stressed that almost everyone has some psychic powers which can be used for good in business and all relationships.

Walter Caldwell New AGC Va President

Walter B. Caldwell, Jr., Marketing/Sales Manager of John W. Daniel & Co., Inc., Danville, was installed as 1983 President of the Associated General Contractors of Virginia at their Annual Banquet held January 22 at The Homestead, Hot Springs. The ceremonies held in conjunction with the Annual Convention were conducted by Hubert Beatty, Executive Vice President of the Associated General Contractors of America.

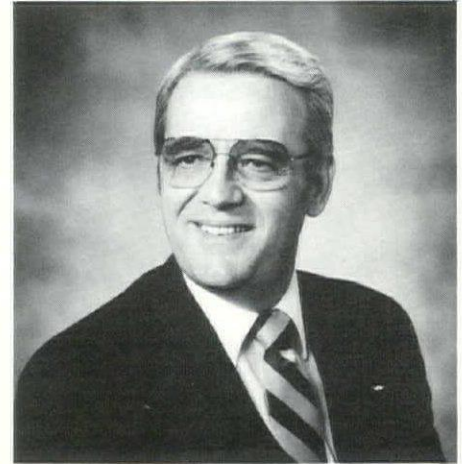
Caldwell has served on the Association's Board of Directors since 1978 and as Secretary and Vice President. He formerly served as Southside District President. He is active in the Danville area in the Masonic Lodge and as a Knights Templar and Shriner. He is a Lay-Leader of the Moseley Memorial United Methodist Church

and Director for Danville-Pittsylvania County United Way.

Other officers elected and installed at the convention were: First Vice President—Q.M. Tomlinson, Q.M. Tomlinson, Inc., Roanoke; Second Vice President—Lester L. Hudgins, Jr., Hudgins Construction Co., Inc. Newport News; Secretary—Robert E. Kersey, Commercial Builders, Inc., Norfolk; and Treasurer—Aubrey S. Bass, Jr., Bass Construction Co., Inc., Richmond.

General Contractor members elected to the Board of Directors were: Jerry Bassler, Howard Shockey & Sons, Inc., Winchester; John O. Gregory, Gregory Construction Co., Inc., Manassas; and Barry A. Bowles, Stanley W. Bowles Corp., Martinsville. Re-elected for a second term was Donald E. Sours, R. E. Lee & Son, Charlottesville.

Associate members elected to the Board of Directors were: Murrell Nuckols, The Howard P. Foley Co., Richmond; and Thomas N. Manley, Bat Masonry Co., Inc., Lynchburg. Re-elected was Edwin C. Jennings, Jr., Liphart Steel Co., Inc., Verona.



WALTER B. CALDWELL, JR.
1983 President of AGC/Va.



AGC's new president, Walter B. Caldwell (John W. Daniel & Co., Inc., Danville), receives AGC's SIR Award statuette from outgoing president, Jack B. Bays (Jack Bays, Inc., McLean).

The statuette gets its name from the AGC motto of "Skill, Integrity, Responsibility."



PRESENTING AGC/VA's OFFICERS FOR 1983—Shown left to right are: Treasurer, Aubrey S. Bass, Jr.; Associate Chairman, Henry Andrews; 2nd Vice President, Lester L. Hudgins, Jr.; 1st Vice President, Q.M. Tomlinson; and new President, Walter B. Caldwell. Not present for the photograph was Secretary, Robert E. Kersey.

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AGC Awards Luncheon Recognized Achievements

Senator Warner Awards Luncheon Speaker

One of the highlights of the Associated General Contractors of Virginia's Annual Convention is the Awards Luncheon. This year the luncheon, held on Saturday, January 22, at The Homestead, Hot Springs, featured Senator John Warner as speaker. He spoke with considerable knowledge about interests of Virginia citizens.

Delegate Woodrum Is Honored

The Honorable Clifton A. Woodrum, Jr., Delegate to the General Assembly from Roanoke City, was announced as the recipient of the Honorary AGC Award at the luncheon. In his absence the award was received by AGC's legal counsel, Stephen Watts. The award is not given annually but only as a worthy recipient is recognized. Woodrum's name was selected from a group of nominees for several awards. He was

The talk was properly interspersed with anecdotes from his considerable travels to all parts of the state. The luncheon and the first half of the Washington Redskins Championship Game coincided. A Warner aide's announcement of the score, at his request, became part of his concluding remarks and generated, at least among a portion of the group, a rousing finale.

formally awarded the plaque at ceremonies held at the Virginia State Capitol on February 24.

A statement read at the Awards Luncheon praised Woodrum's sponsorship and considerable efforts during the 1982 General Assembly session on behalf of legislation supported by AGC—(This award is given) in recognition of his outstanding service to the Virginia construction industry and to the citizens of the commonwealth.



The Honorable Clifton A. Woodrum, Jr., Delegate to the General Assembly from Roanoke City, was presented his Honorary AGC Award at the State Capitol on February 24.

Shown left to right are: Executive Director, AGC/Va., Jim Duckhardt; Legislative Chairman, Aaron Conner; Delegate Woodrum; and AGC Legal Counsel Stephen Watts.

First CCM Certificate Presented

John Neff of Nielsen Construction Co., Harrisonburg, was the first recipient of the Certified Construction Management diploma, presented at the Awards Luncheon. The diploma recognizes his completion of at least 15 days of instruction under the CCM program established jointly several years ago by AGC of Virginia in cooperation with VPI's Office of Management Development. AGC Assistant Executive Director Lou Schelter made the presentation.

George Whitfield, Whitfield/Gee Construction Co., Virginia Beach, also has completed the diploma requirements and will be awarded his diploma at a later date.

Three Districts Honored for Exceeding Member Quotas

Three districts received stars to be added to their district banners, in recognition of exceeding membership quotas. The districts so honored at the Awards Luncheon were Valley District, Rupert Werner, President (two stars); Piedmont District, William Scherer, President (eight stars) and Central District, Sonny Showalter, President, (one star).

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Ledford Named VP

J. Frank Jones/Allan Denny Ivie Associates, Inc., has announced the appointment of Robert E. Ledford, Jr., as Vice President in charge of its newly formed Corporate Design Division. This Richmond firm is well recognized for its 50 years of design excellence in some of America's most outstanding historical restorations. Allan Denny Ivie, III, president of the firm, has gained prominence through his work in preservation.

Recent projects include work for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, Stratford Hall, and the historical, educational facilities of the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia. Mr. Ledford brings 15 years' bank interior expertise to an experienced design staff that includes Hampton S. Hall, Executive Vice President, Ruby W. Finegan, Philip C. Forkner, and Virginia Kelly Ault.

Fenigsohn Joins B&G

Leigh Fenigsohn has joined Baldwin and Gregg, Ltd., a Norfolk-headquartered MMM Design Group subsidiary specializing in engineering, planning and surveying, as Grant Coordinator for public-improvement projects.

This funding research, grant writing and proposal preparation service represents an expanded field of endeavor for Baldwin and Gregg, the second oldest engineering firm in Virginia. According to its president, William R. Smith, "there is a definite need for this service—particularly among the smaller localities which do not have sufficient staff to apply for available federal and state construction funds."

Having worked in the public sector for the past eight years, Mrs. Fenigsohn is well versed with all aspects of her new Grant Coordinator position, and will be able to greatly facilitate the efforts of localities in obtaining construction funding assistance.

Northern Virginia Builders Hear McLaughlin

"Free Enterprise: Use It or Lose It!" was the subject when John McLaughlin, host on Channel 4's "McLaughlin Group" and Chief Washington Editor of William F. Buckley's *National Review*, spoke to 450 builder and associate members of the Northern Virginia Builders Association at their monthly dinner meeting on Thursday, February 10th. Introduced by the group's President L. Randolph Williams, McLaughlin began by paying tribute to the audience of home builders, calling them "survivors" who have "certainly carried your water on both shoulders" for several years, and citing the growing body of evidence that economic recovery is, indeed, underway ("even the pessimists say so").

McLaughlin then examined the several factors that have impact on the American free enterprise system: Government economic and regulatory policies (with a recommendation that Pentagon procurement policies adopt the principles of the free market); the considerable influence of the news media's positive or negative reporting on business activities; and the problem of the business community's apparent inability (so far) to "win the hearts and minds of

men" even in the flourishing free market system in the U.S. Finally, calling it today's "most exciting development for capitalism," McLaughlin cited the emerging pre-eminent status of capitalist scholars on American university campuses as evidence that "profit" is no longer the dirty word it was a decade ago.

Sponsors for the social hour that preceded the dinner program were: Master Roofing & Siding,

Inc., Alexandria; Nationwide Lending Group, Inc., Rockville, Md.; Nardi Construction, Inc., Rockville, Md.; National Striping Co., Inc., Beltsville, Md.; and Dewberry and Davis, Fairfax.

McLaughlin's appearance was sponsored by Herndon Lumber & Millwork, Inc., Herndon; The Milton Company, Vienna; Lewis & Silverman Associates of Virginia; and Commonwealth Land Title Insurance Company, Fairfax.

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INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

—A—	
A/C Electric Contractors, Inc.	25
Acoustics & Interior Construction, Inc.	16
Ed Allen's Campgrounds	64
Allied Glass Corp.	60
Anderson & Cramer, Inc.	60
Andrews-Joyner Iron Works	14
Andrews Large & Whidden, Inc.	34
Applied Electro Mechanics, Inc.	38
Arlington Woodworking & Lumber Co., Inc.	17
Art-Ray Corporation	45
—B—	
B/J Construction, Inc.	48
L. E. Ballance Electrical Service, Inc.	55
Bass Construction Co., Inc.	54
Bayshore Concrete Products Corp.	9
The Belden Brick Co.	2
Bilmin Co., Inc.	29
Binswanger Glass Co.	10
Booth & Co., Inc.	10
H. T. Bowling, Inc.	68
W. W. Boxley & Co.	60
Branham Electric Corp.	54
Jack Brooks Contract Services, Inc.	34
BrunkTrane Air Conditioning Co.	21
Bryant-Durham Electric Co., Inc.	60
Buckingham-Virginia Slate Corp.	71
Butler Roofing Co.	68
Byler Plumbing & Heating Co.	55
—C—	
Cant Strip Mfg. of North Carolina	46
Capital Awning Co., Inc.	38
Capital Masonry Corp.	69
W. S. Carnes, Inc.	8
Carolina Marble & Tile Co.	46
Edward G. Carson & Associates, Inc.	18
Certified Floor Covering, Inc.	68
Chesapeake Masonry Corp.	38
Michael Cochran Plumbing & Heating	67
Commercial Carpet of America, Inc.	29
Communications, Inc.	4
Costen Floors, Inc.	34
J. H. Cothran Co., Inc.	8
Creative Construction & Development Corp.	16
Custom Kitchens, Inc.	14
—D—	
Denbigh Construction Co., Inc.	10
Dodd Brothers, Inc.	34
Doug's Union 76 Service Station	64
Dover Elevator Co.	60
R. L. Dresser, Inc.	38
Driver Contractors, Inc.	34
Dujai's Carry-Out	64
Dwyer Mechanical Corp.	16
—E—	
E C K Supply Co.	45
Eastern Shore Seafood	64
Econo Drywall & Plastering Co.	55
Edman Electric Co.	28
F. W. Emerson Sr., Masonry Contractor	54
Endress & Son — Painting Contractor	45
—F—	
Fairfax Lumber & Millwork	14
Falls Church Construction Corp.	24
The Farmers & Merchants Bank of Craig County	55
Fendley Floor & Ceiling, Inc.	60
James A. Ford Construction Co.	38
Four Seasons Construction Co., Inc.	65
T. D. Fraley & Sons, Inc.	16
—G—	
S. R. Gay & Co., Inc.	69
Gilmore Plant & Bulb Co., Inc.	9
Grandview Fishing Pier	64
Gregory Construction Co., Inc.	67
Gregory's, Inc.	55
Griffin Brothers, Inc.	52
Romeo Guest Assoc., Subsidiary of Koppers Co., Inc.	70
—H—	
Hampton Flooring Co.	68
Hanna Garden Center, Inc.	67
Harris Hardwood Co., Inc.	60
Thomas Harris & Co., Inc.	54
Hazzard Electrical Corp.	69
Herndon Lumber & Millwork, Inc.	29
Herrin Bros. Erection Co., Inc.	16
Hugh L. Holland, Jr.	20
Home Equipment Co., Inc.	55
L. J. Hoy, Inc.	68
A. P. Hubbard Wholesale Lumber Corp.	24
Hydraulic Service Co., Inc.	21
—I—	
Interstate Electric Supply Co., Inc.	34
—J—	
JaBar Construction Co.	16
Jake's Paving	29
Johnson & Higgins of Virginia, Inc.	4
Johnson Irrigation Corp.	19
John O. Jones Building Contractor	68
W. M. Jordan Co., Inc.	60
—K—	
K & L Plumbing & Heating Co.	8
A Kar Doctor	21
Silas S. Kea & Sons Co.	55
John G. Kolbe, Inc.	39
—L—	
Lake Shore Markers, Inc.	38
Landingham Plumbing & Heating of N.C., Inc.	28
R. E. Lee Electric Co., Inc.	9
S. Lewis Lionberger Co.	16
Liskey, Inc.	68
Lone Star Cement, Inc.	54
H. A. Lucas & Sons, Inc.	69
W. A. Lynch Roofing, Inc.	48
—M—	
MEM Interiors, Inc.	34
M & N Masonry, Inc.	14
Robert R. Marquis, Inc.	4
Martin Bros. Contractors, Inc.	66
E. M. Martin, Inc.	14
Mays Electric Co.	68
McGuire Clinic, Inc.	24
Morris Tile Distributors, Inc.	38
—N—	
Newcomb Electric Service, Inc.	52
Norandex Aluminum Building Products	16
Norfolk Iron Works	55
Northside Electric Co.	21
—O—	
Oakes & Motley Electric Co., Inc.	68
Richard A. Oliva & Sons, Inc.	8
Old Dominion Masonry, Inc.	54
Owen Plumbing & Heating, Inc.	66
—P—	
Pine Hall Brick & Pipe Co., Inc.	72
Pittman Mechanical Contractors, Inc.	55
Pompei Tile, Inc.	23
Porter & Cole, Inc.	25
Princess Anne Plumbing & Electrical Suppliers, Inc.	66
F. G. Pruitt, Inc.	52
C. Roy Pursley Co., Inc.	54
—R—	
Richardson-Hodges Co.	69
Richmond Pressed Metal Works, Inc.	67
Richmond Primoid, Inc.	67
Ronco Mechanical Contractors, Inc.	14
—S—	
A. M. Savedge Co.	17
Service Contracting of Virginia, Inc.	60
Shockey Brothers, Inc.	48
Shoffner Industries of Va., Inc.	48
Staunton Steam Laundry, Inc.	38
Stratford Hall Plantation	64
Stutzman Construction Co.	69
Styll Plumbing & Heating, Inc.	38
R. T. Sunday Co.	19
—T—	
James W. Tabor & Son, Inc.	14
Tate & Hill, Inc.	60
Tepka Corporation	48
Tidewater Plastering & Drywall Co., Inc.	55
Twin City Sprinkler Co., Inc.	28
—U—	
United Incorporated	68
United Sprinkler Co., Inc.	52
—V—	
Valley Air Conditioning Corp.	9
Valley Blox, Inc.	68
Valley of Virginia Milk Producers Co-op Ass'n	20
Varney Electric Co., Inc.	20
Virginia Asphalt Association, Inc.	22
Virginia Sprinkler Co., Inc.	45
Vulcan Materials Co.	46
—W—	
Waco Ladder & Scaffolding Co., Inc.	48
Warwick Plumbing & Heating Corp.	68
Watkins Nurseries, Inc.	52
Watson Electrical Construction Co.	67
Weller Tile & Mosaics, Inc.	4
Western Waterproofing Co., Inc.	20
Wilkerson's Crab Shore & Restaurant	64
Wilson Quarries of Martinsville, Va.	48
F. Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc.	24
Woodall & Lang, Inc.	69
Woodbridge Glass Co.	29
Worsham Sprinkler Co., Inc.	9
John P. Wright Construction Co.	48

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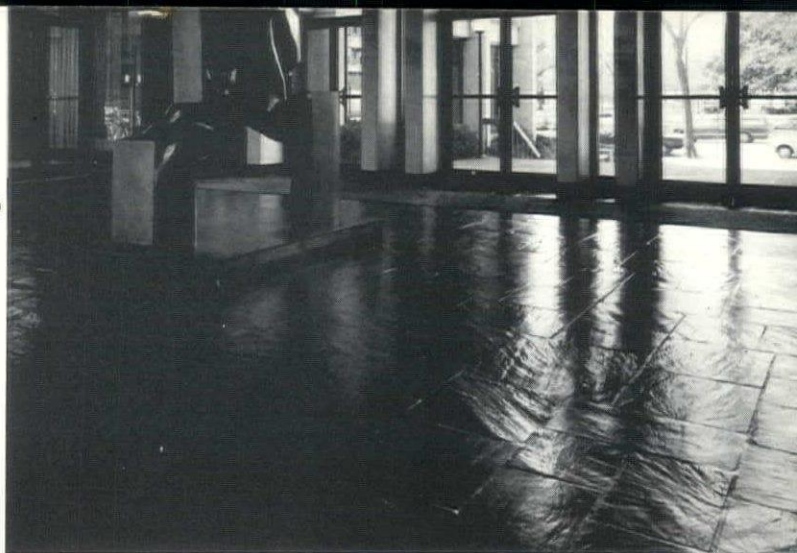
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(Above and right) Woody's Funeral Home, Parham Chapel, Richmond, Va.
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