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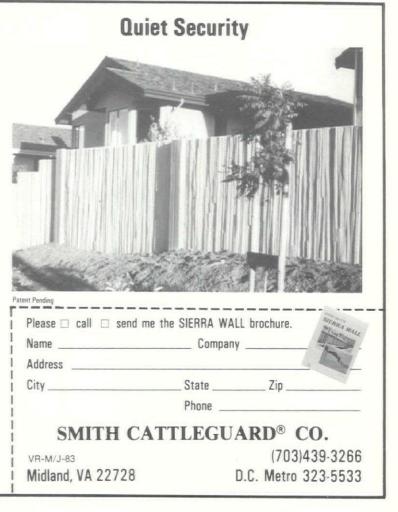
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The Pavilion Convention Center in Virginia Beach is featured on page 28 of this issue. It was designed by Walsh-Ashe-Dills Associates, Inc./Odell Associates, Inc. Cover photo is by Gordon H. Schenck, Jr.

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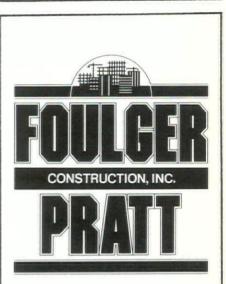
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'Risk, Liability and the Measure of Damages In the Performance of the Architect'

by R. E. Dixon

Second of a Three Part Series

PART II Areas Of Risk

Because of the effort to spread the cost of damages to person and property arising out of construction activities, it is helpful to the design professional to be aware of those circumstances which seem to lead into liability. While the following areas may not be exhaustive of all possible risk areas, they do provide some guidance on how an architect can expose himself to liability. These areas should be examined in the light of the principles already discussed of professional conduct, duty of care and foreseeability.

Cost Estimates

There are a minority of states that will not let the architect recover his fee unless the building can be constructed for the stipulated amount.¹ However, the majority rule will allow recovery of the architect's fee unless the cost for construction is "substantially" greater than the agreed maximum cost.² Even where there is an estimate in the written contract or a statement that the architect does not guarantee the cost estimate, there are situations where subsequent oral conversations will affect the responsibility of the architect to design within certain cost limitations. The "parol evidence rule" is designed to exclude oral testimony which varies or contradicts the terms of a written contract.³ In those cases where cost estimate is an issue, oral testimony will be taken if the question of cost of "repeated assurances" that the cost of the building would not exceed a certain square foot cost, that oral testimony was admissible. The architect was required to forfeit his fee because the cost of the project substantially exceeded the cost limitation.⁵

At least one case has stated that it is the architect's "affirmative duty" where cost to the owner is an important factor during the planning of the building to provide the owner some idea of the final cost. The architect has a duty to make a "full disclosure of all matters." This requires the architect to advise the owner when he is aware that the building cost will not fall within the range anticipated by the owner.⁶

The owner has the right to expect that the building cost will fall within the range estimated.⁷ Where the contract is with a municipality or under situations where the owner is aware of budgetary or statutory limitations on the amount of money which can be spent, e.g., schools, libraries, police stations, that may constitute an automatic cost limitation and consequently any plans prepared that exceed that cost are not usable. In such cases, the architect will lose the right to his fee.⁸

Caution must be exercised by the architect who deals with a group or an organization in which the membership must approve the cost of the construction. A church membership that must vote on the budget and rejects the cost of constructing a church may defeat the right of the architect to his fee since he worked with the knowledge that such approval would be required.⁹

There are a number of situations where the architect may be entitled to his fee even though the cost limitations were exceeded. In *Baylor University v. Carlander*, ¹⁰ the understanding with the architect was that the University would build as funds permitted. The architect was allowed to recover his fee even though he knew the cost of construction would exceed the projections by the University. It is advisable to use the standard AIA contract between owner an architect, ¹¹ which contain provisions

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: R.E. Dixon is senior partner of Dixon & Smith, attorneys and counsellors at law, Fairfax, Virginia. He holds a BA degree from Duke University and LLB from the University of Virginia Law School. Dixon has written and lectured extensively in the areas of construction law and professional liability. that "statements of probable construction cost and detailed cost estimates prepared by the architect represent his best judgment" and that the "architect can not and does not guarantee" the cost of construction. This should relieve the architect of any exposure for damages for excessive costs, but it may not protect his fee.¹² The courts have rejected this provision as an absolute guarantee on the basis that there could be no reliance by the owner since "it means that an architect will, under no circumstances, be bound by his estimate."¹³

In determining whether the architect should forfeit his fee for preparing plans that exceed the owner's cost estimate, the factors to be considered are: whether the cost figure was expressed as an estimate rather than a guarantee, whether the excess cost was substantial, whether the excess cost resulted from orders by the owner resulting in a change of design, whether the owner waived in some manner any objection to the increased cost, and whether the architect, after receiving the excessive bids, suggested reasonable revisions.¹⁴

Errors in Plans and

Specifications

While the architect is not a guarantor of his plans, there are certain areas where inadequate or defective plans will be the result of his failure to meet a proper professional standard of conduct.

(1) Local ordinances and regulations.

An architect prepared plans for a structure that was too large to fit within the owner's lot because of the city's "setback" restrictions. Noting that the architect "did not at any time offer to change his plans or redraft them . . .," the Virginia Supreme Court followed the majority of jurisdictions in ruling that

... the architect cannot recover for his plans and specifications where the building, if erected in accordance with them, would violate the building ordinances of the place at which it is to be erected unless he has been directed by the owner so to prepare them.¹⁵

The responsibility of the architect to determine setback is illustrated by the Washington case of *Bebb v. Jordan.*¹⁶ There, the owner pointed to a vacant lot adjacent to an existing building and requested plans for a similar building. After the plans were prepared, it was determined that building restrictions prevented construction. The architect's fee was forfeited.

However, where the architect amends the plans to conform to the legal requirements, he will be entitled to recover the "reasonable value" of his services.¹⁷ Also, the architect is entitled to reasonably rely on his client. In a situation where the architect received information from the client's lawyer, the court held

There can be no action in tort or contract if it later develops as here, that the legal advice was wrong and the zoning classification is different from that represented by the lawyer.¹⁸

(2) Delay

A delay in a construction project may be termed as an overrun beyond the contract date or beyond the date the parties had agreed upon for the delivery of the project. Responsibility for delay in a construction project is difficult to assess. Failure of a lead contractor to perform often causes a "ripple effect" down through the following contractors on that construction path. It is not necessary, however, to state with mathematical precision the extent of the damages and recovery will be allowed if fault can be clearly shown.

As part of the construction team, the architect is responsible for any damages caused by his delay in performing the obligations of his contract.¹⁹ The architect was responsible for certifying progress and allowed a roof to be installed which did not meet zoning requirements. Losses attributed to the delay in completion of the building were recovered from the architect by the owner.²⁰ Where the architect causes a delay in furnishing plans or specifications, he may be subject to liability for any losses caused by the contractor. However, where the contractor could prove a delay in receiving the plans but could not show a resulting monetary loss, there can be no recovery against the architect.²¹

Where recovery has been allowed against the architect, it has generally been on a theory of negligence. Even though approval of certain test results is done for the benefit of the owner, if they are negligently performed and this causes delay to the contractor, the architect will be liable for the damages.²² The courts reject the privity defense in these cases and find that the architect has a duty to the contractor to supervise the project with due care.²³

(3) Basis for Liability

If defective plans are alleged to be the cause of damage by the owner or third parties, it is necessary to prove the plans were used. The architect cannot be held liable for variations caused by the owner or the contractor.²⁴ Nor can the contractor recover for damages sustained for construction failure that occurs because of techniques and methods of construction. These procedures are the responsibility of the contractor.²⁵

It is necessary that the contractor relied on the architect in order to have a cause of action for damages. Where an adjoining land owner sued a contractor for water damage from improper drainage, the contractor sought indemnity from the project architect. However, the evidence revealed that the contractor had ignored the advice of the architect and was not, as a matter of law, entitled to indemnity.²⁶

In *McGuire v. United Brotherhood of Carpenters*,²⁷ the architects filed liens for their services. The owner defended on the basis that a cantilever type verticle wall of reinforced concrete had developed cracks and was misaligned. Because the evidence showed that plans and specifications had not been followed, this defense of the owner was not allowed. It is also important to note that even where the plans are defective, it must be shown that the defect was the cause of the problem. A contractor will not be allowed to demonstrate errors in the plans and specifications on the basis that the architect had been negligent, unless there is a direct bearing between the defects and the losses suffered by the contractor.²⁸

Even where personal injuries are suffered, it is sometimes overlooked that renovation or change of the original design may have occurred. In a case where the plaintiff was injured due to the design of a hotel lobby, the court held that this could not be charged to the architect where the evidence showed that modifications in the design were made without consulting him.²⁹

Exposure of Architect to Surety

There is an established trend for sureties to now pursue the architect on a negligence or malpractice theory when there is a failure by the architect in his obligations to the owner. It is argued that it is foreseeable by the architect that the surety is relying on the proper performance of the architect's duties.

The claims by a surety most often occur in situations where the architect has been responsible for certifying payment to the contractor and following payment, there is a default by the contractor and the surety is required to perform. A surety contract is not an insurance policy. The premiums are not designed to cover loss because the surety does not intend that loss occur because of an indemnity agreement usually obtained from the owner. In order to further insure that its losses will be recovered, sureties have included architects as another source for indemnity.

A number of decisions hold that retainage is for the mutual benefit of the owner and the contractor's surety. Where the architect is required to determine whether subcontractors have been paid, it is negligence if he fails to do this. In *State v. Malvaney*,³⁰ the architect was to receive from the contractor satisfactory evidence of all payrolls and bills before issuing certificates of final payment. The court found that the architect had undertaken "the performance of an act which it was apparent if negligently done would result in a loss to the surety and the law imposed upon him a duty to exercise due care to avoid such loss."³¹ It was held that the architect of satisfactory evidence of gayment of labor and material bills.

There are numerous similar situations where the architect has been negligent in certifying payment for the contract and has become exposed to liability to the surety.³²

The certification of payment by the architect may be intended to cover two possible areas: (1) that a certain percentage of work has been done and that payment by the owner is due to the contractor for that work; (2) that all materialmen and laborers have been fully paid by the contractor and he is entitled to receive payment for the percentage of work which they have performed. The obligation of the architect is determined by his contract with the owner. In *American Casualty Company v. Board of Education*, ³³ the contract required the architect to certify the percentage of work performed by the contractor. There was no obligation to determine if the contractor had paid his bills. After the retainage had been released, it was found that there were numerous unpaid materialmen and subcontractors. In a suit by the surety, it was found that the architect only had an obligation to certify the percentage of work completed, not to insure that the contractor had paid his bills. Where there is no obligation on the part of the architect, there is no duty on which the surety can rely.³⁴

The architect is the agent of the one who employs him and he is required to execute "reasonable care" to see that the contractor's work is properly done before he approves final payment.³⁵ Where the architect is negligent in failing to properly supervise the construction project, a cause of action may arise in a surety based upon the architect's negligence.³⁶ Privity of contract is not a prerequisite to the architect's duty to exercise reasonable care in certifying contractor's bills for payment, and a violation of his duty will constitute "actionable negligence.³⁷

Certification of the percentage of completion of the project is a function within the architect's expertise. He is not required to rely on the contractor or on the construction manager to make this determination. When he accepts the responsibility for certifying that materialmen and subcontractors have been paid, he assumes the risk that the information he receives may not be true. It is difficult to predict what the courts will require of the architect so that he will not be deemed negligent in his investigation of the contractor's financial status.

Supervision and Inspection

The standard AIA architect-owner contract³⁸ does not provide for "supervision" by the architect of the construction project. The architect is required to make "periodic visits to the site to familiarize himself generally with the progress and the quality of the work and to determine in general if the work is proceeding in accordance with the contract documents." Based on his observations, he is to "endeavor to guard the owner against defects and deficiencies in the work of the contractor." There is a specific disclaimer that the architect is not to be "responsible for construction means, methods, technique, sequences or procedures, or for safety precautions and programs..."

Although the AIA document is not used exclusively to secure architectural services, similar language is usually employed. In spite of this, there is a continuing effort to wrap the architect with the mantle of the owner and the general contractor and hold him responsible for all problems or injuries that occur at the construction site. In 1967, AIA document 201, "General Conditions of the Contract for Construction" was amended to delete the right of the architect to "stop work" in order to avoid the tendency of courts to equate stop work authority with supervision of methods and techniques of construction.

Where the contract language is clear that the architect is not accepting responsibility for the methods, techniques and means of construction, the courts will not, absent other factors, hold the architect responsible for defective construction practices. The Arizona case of *Parks v. Atkinson*,³⁹ involved the injury of an apprentice carpenter who fell from a scaffold. In absolving the architect, the court stated

If the architect's supervisory controls are only those contols necessary to assure that the results of the contractor's work comply in technical detail with the plans and specifications prepared by the architect, and the architect has no duty to supervise the procedures to be utilized to achieve the result, he cannot be liable.⁴⁰

In a situation where a workman was killed in the explosion of a boiler, it was determined that a safety pressure valve had not been installed. Because the architect had approved the equipment from a manufacturer's brochure which did not show a safety valve, it was contended he was negligent and responsible for the death. The contract required that he make "frequent visits to the site." The court found there was no "duty or obligation to inspect the methods employed by the contractor." The obligation of the architect was to make sure, before final acceptance of the work, that the building was completed in accord with the plans and specifications.⁴¹

If the construction method employed by the contractor is an acceptable one, the courts have no difficulty in finding that the architect's obligation is only to insure that the plans and specifications are being followed. Where there had been improper procedures followed or the architect has some responsibility for safety, the courts are more reluctant to release the architect from liability and will often make his performance an issue of fact to be decided by the jury. In the construction of a school gym, the steel roof joists were installed with horizontal bridging. Before the joists could be welded, they collapsed, and it was contended that the architect should have required cross bridging. The court found that the contract did not make the architect the supervisor of the project in the sense that he was responsible for the procedures adopted by the contractor. The architect's oibligations were to insure that the "end product will comply with the plans and be of good workmanlike quality."⁴² The decision was apparently made easier by evidence which showed that horizontal bridging was an acceptable method of holding the joists in place before welding.

Similarly, where a transmission oil pipe leaked, it was found that the engineer did not have to test the pipes in order to comply with his obligation for inspection. It was shown by the evidence that he had made the normal on site visual inspections normally the practice in the industry. The architect was not responsible for the welds subsequently leaking because he had met the standard of due care established by custom and practice.⁴³

In Simon v. Omaha Public Power District,⁴⁴ the architect had a contract with the power company to make safety inspections. He was found to have a "duty to use reasonable care" to provide third parties with a safe place to work, and was subsequently responsible for the injuries to a workman who fell through a hole in the floor. Where the architect sees the dangerous condition, the "zone of peril," he may have an obligation to act. If his contract gives him the right to stop the job, it will be negligence if he does not do so because injury from the peril is foreseeable.⁴⁵ Where he does not have the right to stop work but observes the violation of certain safety regulations, it may be negligence to fail to bring this to the owner's attention. In cases where the architect is to observe safety practices as part of his inspection requirements, it will be negligence if he fails to recognize violations.⁴⁶ Where there is negligent performance, privity is not required and third persons, such as the contractor or his employees, may have a cause of action.⁴⁷

The standard by which the architect is to be judged is "reasonable care and diligence."⁴⁸ He is not liable for every defect which occurs during the construction process. As long as he performs according to the ordinary professional standard of other professionals in that locality, he will not be liable. There will be no basis for a claim by the owner that he has not performed the obligations of his contract and he cannot be charged with negligence by third parties.

The architect is a legal target with both those with whom he contracts and outside third parties who are damaged if he negligently performs his contract. The theories of liability are not greatly different from the standpoint of the basic facts which must support either a cause of action in contract or in tort.

The contract establishes the obligations and requirements for performance by the architect. Where they provide "supervisory" authority, his area of risk will be enlarged. Provisions that refer to safety regulations, methods of construction or the architect's right to stop work are all important considerations in determining the standard of conduct and duty of care required of him. It is not necessary that the architect limit his activities on behalf of his client. It is necessary that he be aware when he enters into areas of risk and makes himself responsible for the conduct of others.

The final edition will discuss the Measure of Damages.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹ Campbell v. Evens and Howard Sewer Pipe Co., 286 S.W.2d 399 (Mo. App. 1956); 20 A.L.R. 3d 778.
- ² Kostohryz v. McGuire, 212 N.W.2d 850 (Minn. 1973); Rose v. Shearrer, 431 S.W.2d 939 (Tex. Civ. App. 1968), citing the rule from 5 Am. Jur. 2d, Architects, § 17, but commenting that where there is a "positive limit" the architect will not be allowed to recover; Goodrich v. Lash, 146 A.2d 169 (Vt. 1958), "... the cost of the building must at least be reasonably near the amount estimated."
- ³ Spitz v. Brickhouse, 3 III. App. 2d 536, 123 N.E.2d 117 (1954)
- 4 49 A.L.R.2d 679, 680 (1956)
- ⁵ Malo v. Gilman, 379 N.E.2d 554 (Ind. 1978)
- ⁶ Zannoth^{*}v. Booth Radio Stations, Inc. 52 N.W.2d 678, 684 (Mich. 1952); see also Durand Associates, Inc. v. Guardian Investment Co., 186 Neb. 349, 183 N.W.2d 246 (1971).
- ⁷ Lane v. Inhabitants of the Town of Harmony, 112 Me. 25, 90 A.546 (1914), the irony implicit in the town name was probably not lost on the architect, as was his fee for exceeding the town's cost limitation.
- ⁸ Ritter v. School District of City of Harrisburg, 291 Pa. 439, 140 A.126 (1928); Laing v. School District No. 10, 224 P.2d 923 (Ore. 1950); Beecham v. Greenville County, 62 S.E.2d 92 (S.C. 1950); George Wagschal Associates, Inc. v. West, 362 Mich. 676, 107 N.W.2d 874 (1961)
- ⁹ Ann v. Rector, Wardens & Vestrymen of Church of the Redeemer, 111 Mo. App. 164, 85 S.W. 994 (1905)
- 10 316 S.W.2d 277 (Tex. Civ. App. 1958)
- 11 AIA Document B 141
- 12 Impastato v. Senner, 190 So.2d 111 (La. App. 1966)
- ¹³ Kostohryz v. McGuire, supra, at p. 853
- ¹⁴ Griswold and Rauma, Arch., Inc. v. Aesculapius Corp., 221 N.W.2d 556 (Minn. 1974); where there is no cost limitation agreed, the fee may not be withheld. Cobb v. Thomas, 565 S.W.2d 281 (Tex. Civ. App. 1978).
- 15 Bott v. Moser, 175 Va. 11, 7 S.E.2d 217, 218 (1940).
- 16 189 P. 553 (Wash. 1920)
- 17 Davis v. Boscou, 23 P. 401 (Cal. App. 1925).
- ¹⁸ Krestow v. Wooster, 360 So.2d 32 (Fla. App. 1978); for the other side of the coin, where the contractor was entitled to rely on the architect's plan, see Newell v. Mosely, 469 S.W.2d 481 (Tex. Civ. App. 1971).
- 19 Osterling v. Frick, 284 Pa. 397, 131 A. 250 (1925).
- ²⁰ General Trading Corp. v. Burnup & Sims Inc., 523 F.2d 98 (3rd Cir. 1975).
- ²¹ Hansen v. Covell, 8 P.2d 856 (Cal. App. 1932).
- ²² United States use of Los Angeles Testing Laboratory v. Rogers & Rogers, 161 F.Supp. 132 (D.C. Cal. 1958).
- MAY-JUNE 1983

- ²³ A.R. Moyer, Inc. v. Graham, 285 So.2d 397 (Fla. 1973); for a detailed examination of architect's liability see *Miller v. Dewitt*, 59 III. App. 2d 38, 208 N.E. 2d 249, aff'd in part, rev'd in part, 37 III. 2d 273, 226 N.W.2d 630 (1965).
- ²⁴ Ressler v. Nelson, 76 N.W.2d 157 (N.D. 1956); Weston v. New Bethel Mississippi Baptist Church, 23 Wash. App. 747, 598 P.2d 411 (1979).
- 25 Vonasek v. Hirsch & Stevens, Inc., 65 Wis.2d 1, 221 N.W.2d 815 (1974).
- ²⁶ McCarthy v. J P. Cullen & Son Corp., 199 N.W.2d 362 (Iowa 1972).
- ²⁷ 314 P.2d 439 (Wash. 1957). It is interesting that the architect testified that the plans and specifications were followed, but the court found this statement "not conclusive of the fact."
- 28 Mississippi Meadows v. Hudson, 299 N.E.2d 359 (III. App. 1973).
- ²⁹ Karna v. Byron Reeb Syndicate No. 4, 374 F.Supp. 687 (D.C. Neb. 1974).
- 30 221 Miss. 190, 72 So.2d 424 (1954).
- 31 ld, at p. 431.
- 32 Westerhold v. Carroll, 419 S.W.2d 73, (Mo. 1967).
- 33 228 F.Supp. 843 (W.D. Okla. 1964).
- ³⁴ American Casualty Co. v. Town of Shattuck, Oklahoma, 228 F.Supp. 834 (W.D. Okla. 1964).
- ³⁵ Roland A. Wilson v. Forty-O-Four Grand Corp., 246 N.W.2d 922 (Iowa 1976).
- 36 Aetna Ins. Co. v. Hellmuth, et als. Inc., 392 F.2d 472 (C.A. Mo. 1968).
- ³⁷ Peerless Insurance Co. v. Cerny & Associates, Inc., 199 F. Supp. 951 (Minn. 1961).
- ³⁸ AIA Document B 141, Owner-Architect Agreement
- 39 19 Ariz. App. 111, 505 P.2d 279 (1973).
- ⁴⁰ Id, at p. 293; see also *Reber v. Chandler High School District*, 13 Ariz. App. 133, 474 P.2d 852 (1970).
- 41 Day v. National U.S. Radiator Corp., 241 La. 288, 128 So.2d 660 (1961).
- 42 Vonasek v. Hirsch & Stevens, Inc., 65 Wis. 2d 1, 221 N.W.2d 815 (1974).
- 43 Geddy Oil Company v. Mills, 204 F.Supp. 179 (W.D. Pa. 1972).
- 44 189 Neb. 183, 202 N.W.2d 157 (1972).
- 45 Swarthout v. Beard, 33 Mich. App. 395, 190 N.W.2d 373 (1971).
- 46 Miller v. DeWitt, 208 N.E.2d 249 (III. App. 1965).
- ⁴⁷ Normoyle Berg & Associates Inc. v. Village of Deer Creek, 39 III App. 3d 744, 350 N.E.2d 559 (1976); United States v. Rogers & Rogers, 161 F.Supp. 132 (S.D. Cal. 1958); Peter Kiewit Sons Co. v. Iowa Sanitary Utilities, 355 F.Supp. 376 (S.D. Iowa 1973).
- ⁴⁸ Kortz v. Kimberlin, 158 Ky. 566, 165 S.W.654 (1914); Shepard v. City of Palatka, 414 So.2d 1077 (1981).

architectonica

TO SENSE

As in, "Let me get my two cents in!"

By Eason Cross, Jr., FAIA

There are jackanapes visited on every civilization, "pert, presuming fellows" whose public success depends on being able to tear down an existing order so that their own halting alternatives may be seen. The current act labeled "Postmodernism" can be cast in that light.

The process happens yearly in the world of women's clothing styles. It has come to be accepted, even anticipated, as editors look for something new to publish. After all, clothes *do* wear thin and need replacement in a matter of months of use.

Not so with buildings.

Their working life, despite the IRS depreciation schedules, should be a minimum of one human generation, and often can be depended on for shelter over centuries. The life span of a building can be expected to bridge several general cultural upheavals. So they had better be based on stronger esthetics than change-forchange's sake.

One may say, "Well, what about the Modern Movement in architecture?" "What about the International Style?" "Were not the preachers of those architectural sermons wild radicals bent on dismantling the existing order?"

The response to that Wolf-cry is simple. postmodernism is not in essence a basic theoretical upheaval. It is more in the nature of an architectural dis-order—an aberration within a major viable movement. It's the cry of assorted egos wanting to be heard, rude squeaks in the symphony orchestra.

The Modern Movement was of course not limited to architecture. Its basic tenets spread across all the arts as a reaction to an encrusted degenerated esthetic with its theme no longer visible. The dogma came first, the design response afterward. Postmodernism is an apologia developed after-the-fact to justify individualism run rampant

As for the International Style, it's generally known as a concoction of a well-known curatorturned-architect. It's a bogus blanket designed to cover the gaps between individual architects who were poles apart in point of view in their common reaction to Victorianism. There was no International Style save in the minds of those who needed such a simplification.

The Modern Movement, and particularly the architectural phase of it, has as one of its basic tenets the overthrow of "Style" as a rigid determinant of design. "Modern" came to mean not only "current" but "free of any predetermined rules and practices."

Some designers—Miles van de Rohe comes to mind—developed individual trade-mark styles by limiting their options arbitrarily to a narrow vocabulary; Edward Durell Stone was another. To some extent, Le Corbusier held in check his imagination so as to develop, in sequence, several personal styles. But Aalto, Saarinen, Sert, Kahn, Birkerts, Fay Jones, Giurgola, Stubbins & Kallman, as assorted examples, are/were styleless designers. They are open to whatever the forces of technology, client, site, time, and budget make available. In that sense, these designers are the purists of the Modern Movement.

One should note in passing that there is no discernable "style" thread linking the work of the people mentioned above except a desire to develop the best solution out of the project Program, and of course, the ability to so do. And this is as good a spot as any to point out the Modern Movement's grand master, Frank Lloyd Wright, whose pallette encompassed such variety as the Larkin Building, the Guggenheim Museum, and Taliesin West.

The rules for Modern Architecture have been badly translated and advertised. It may have been a rule of Johnson's International Style that intricate detail, curves, shadows, and decoration were forbidden. Many a Bauhaus-trained architect accepted Mies' dictum, "Less is more." But that throw-the-baby-out-with-the-bathwater act has finally been discredited. Architects of all stripes are discovering that they can employ those neglected tools of the trade judiciously and be more effective as designers.

But with Discipline!

And with a conceptual Order, sensed by the user!

And in a manner consistent with the purpose of the building!

Only in the world of transitory entertainment such as a world's fair, theme park, arcade, resort, etc.—are rational expectations to be thrown off, for non-germaine visual excesses in architecture wear very thin very fast. "Delight" was the wrong word with which to translate Vitruvius. Delight in architecture is a short-lived phenomenon, to be experienced once as a general rule, and is nothing on which to base the design of those buildings which are to grace the landscape for the next generation. Vitruvius' message had to do with visual pleasure, as his own design illustrations clearly state.

In his work, as in that of hundreds of other architects over the centuries, can be seen this "core of decorum," this connection between use and expression, this sober statement of public suitability. It is a universal characteristic of good buildings throughout the stretch of civilization. The Postmodernists most vulnerable spot is their clear disregard for this element of propriety.

Despite all the manifestos, printed explanations, flack, and hype, justifying mis-application of classic symbols and elements, crude proportions, shocking color and juxtapositions, and gross grand sculpture, the results are still just plain ugly, by anyone's standards. This Emperor, too, has no clothes.

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Photo Courtesy of Va. State Travel Service	Thank You! VIRGINIA RECORD MAGAZINE P.O. Drawer 2-Y Richmond, Va. 23205

Merrill Lynch Brings Homeowner Liquidity Program To Virginia

Citing an \$82 billion statewide market, Merrill Lynch & Co. has recently introduced in Virginia a new consumer financial service it says will make many existing consumer credit programs obsolete

Called the Equity Access[™] credit account, the new service is a personal, revolving line of credit secured by the equity in a house.

Funds may be accessed by personal checks or a special VISA® card, with interest charged only on funds currently in use. Interest is set at two points over the prime rate, and "floats" up or down with the prime. With a prime rate of 10.5 percent, the Equity Access interest rate would be 12.5 percent, significantly less than most fixed-rate consumer credit available in Virginia today

With the Equity Access account, consumers may access up to 70 percent of the appraised value of a house, less any first mortgage balance.

Goal is Credit Management

According to Merrill Lynich officials, the new financial service not only responds to consumer demand for greater financial liquidity, but provides a better mechanism for managing credit.

In making the announcement, Charles Humm, vice president of Merrill Lynch Equity Management, Inc., a subsidiary of Merrill Lynch, Hubbard, the Merrill Lynch & Co. subsidiary responsible for the new service, said the Equity Access account "opens up entirely new opportunities for the credit-wise consumer to not only obtain new funds when needed, but a way to manage their entire credit portfolio more effectively and generally less expensively than has been possible before.

'In the past," Humm said, "consumers have been largely limited to credit programs featuring fixed rates of interest, fixed payment terms and relatively brief, fixed periods during which the funds are available. And they've not had an opportunity to access funds only as needed. Even if funds are needed only intermittently, consumers have generally had to take them all at once, and for a specific period of time.

"The Equity Access credit account is designed to overcome all this. Consumers will have access to substantially larger credit lines than such typical unsecured credit instruments as credit cards or signature foans, and in many cases higher than amounts normally obtained through second mortgages. They can access as much of available credit line as they need, and pay interest only on the funds currently being used. And they have use of the funds for a period of a day, ten days, ten months, or even years as they wish," he said.

Importantly, with the Equity Access account consumers are getting more than just access to credit. They're getting a personal cedit management system which will assist them in managing day to day credit needs. They're getting convenience and flexibility in personal credit transactions. And they're getting access to funds at rates and terms that make it possible to eliminate existing high-interest fixed rate obligations and save money by doing so," he said.

Consumer Reaction Strong

Officials say the decision to offer the new service in Virginia is based on the product's successful acceptance in states where it has been introduced, and the favorable characteristics of the Virginia market.

It was introduced in Southern California in March 1982, and is now available in Arizona, Connecticut, Oregon and Georgia. To date, more than 40,000 inquiries have been received

Response to the Equity Access account has been exceptionally strong," says Humm.

The high number of inquiries received in so short a time confirms that the product accurately meets expressed consumer needs. We expect an equally dramatic reception in Virginia, one of the areas in the U.S. where homeowner equity and income is high," he said

Humm said that with the recent decline in the prime rate, consumers have clear evidence of the value of the floating rate Equity Access account versus traditional, fixed rate credit.

'Compared with fixed rate credit, the Equity Access account's revolving credit with interest tied to the prime rate is one of the most attractive credit alternatives available, especially since there is no interest rate floor

With a 10.5 percent prime rate, Equity Access funds are today available at 12.5 percent." Humm said. "But interest rates quoted by some major Virginia banks for fixed rate consumer loans are as high as 15.5 percent, with fixed rate home improvement loans carrying a rate of 14.75 percent, fixed rate new auto loans at 13.75 percent and some bank credit card interest rates at 18 percent on outstanding balances.

"It is obvious to most consumers that as long as the prime rate is declining, Equity Access rates will fall with it, while interest on fixed rate loans stays the same. This flexibility during a time of changing interest rates is a prime advantage of the Equity Access account. It allows consumers to make some meaningful choices about the price they pay for credit," he said.

Consumers Are Frustrated

'Consumers are increasingly finding themselves in a liquidity crunch," Humm said.

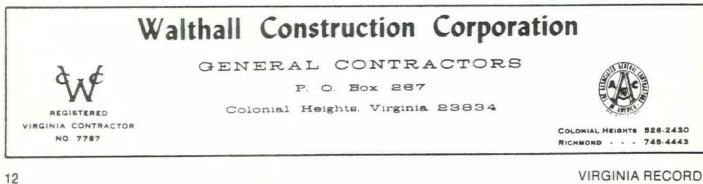
Many Virginia residents have watched as real estate prices have skyrocketed. They've seen the average home purchased for \$44,000 in 1975 appreciate by almost 70 percent by 1983.

"This asset growth is impressive, but it hasn't solved every financial problem. Our homeowner is facing a financial dilemma. His assets have grown but they're largely committed. It's his liquidity that is severely restricted. He may have a daughter's or son's tuition to meet. He's found an investment opportunity he'd like to pursue. He may want to add capital to his business or participate in a certain real estate partnership.

"He's not faced with an asset crisis. He's facing a liquidity crisis. He needs a source of funds available day to day, month to month, year to year, that he can use as necessary to cover swings in cash flow, as leverage to expand his asset base or simply for unexpected needs," he said.

"We're not talking about only the financiallysophisticated, active investor. Our frustrated consumer is the upper-middle and higher-income homeowner who is aware of the importance of leveraging assets. This is the person who knows that careful credit management is sound financial strategy

The advantage provided by the Equity Access account is the opportunity to move quickly in and out of credit situations, just as one might do with investments such as stocks or bonds. The variable interest rate feature means that meaningful credit decisions can be made during times of fluctuating interest rates. And the fact that Equity Access credit lines are substantially larger than those available elsewhere and can be accessed by check or VISA® card adds a kind of flexibility no other financial instrument offers," he said.



Result of Study

"The Equity Access account," Humm explained, grew out of a Stanford Research Institute study on consumer attitudes toward personal finances. Merrill Lynch commissioned the report.

"Three of the important requirements identified in that study, were more complete control over personal finances, more flexibility in putting assets to work and greater convenience in handling personal financial transactions.

"There have been two significant outcomes of that study as far as Merrill Lynch is concerned. The first was the introduction of the Merrill Lynch Cash Management Account® (CMA®) financial service in 1977, which added control, flexibility and convenience to personal brokerage and money market transactions.

"The second is now the Equity Access account, which brings these same advantages to credit management for homeowners who may not even have a brokerage or money market account. We view this as a logical and important extension of the financial services Merrill Lynch provides," said Humm.

Idle Homeowner Assets Key

In explaining how the Equity Access account works, Humm cited as an example a Virginia homeowner who bought his home eight years ago for \$44,000 and currently holds a 25-year, 8.75 percent mortgage. "This homeowner," he said, "is likely living in a residence valued today at \$75,000 and owes perhaps \$30,600 on the first mortgage, leaving a total of \$44,300 in unencumbered equity.

"The problem, is that the equity is just sitting there. It's largely unavailable. It can't be used to invest in a new business or help level cash flow. It can't be used to meet unexpected expenses. It can't be used to buy furniture or art or antiques.

"Under the Equity Access program, assuming our homeowner qualifies in terms of income and credit history, he can apply for a personal line of credit totaling \$21,900—70 percent of the value of that home, less the total remaining on his first mortgage. And he can use that for almost anything.

"There is , however, one thing he can't do," Humm added, "and that is to use Equity Access funds to buy or carry securities. But beyond that, the possibilities are endless. One of the most important aspects of an Equity Access account is that as a user pays back the principal, it becomes available for other uses," he said.

Funds will be available by personal check or VISA® card, with a floating interest rate calculated daily at prime rate plus two percent. On March 1, Equity Access funds would have carried an interest rate of 12.5 percent, significantly lower than that charged by many bank credit cards, and lower than recent rates for many traditional second mortgage programs. As the prime rate changes—moves up or down—so will the interest charged on Equity Access accounts. There is no minimum rate.

Other Costs

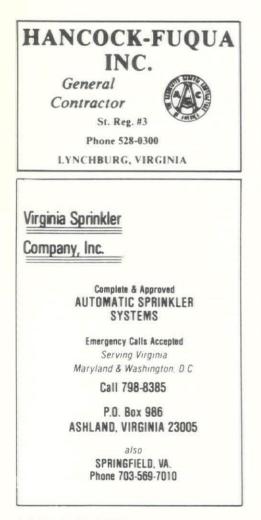
Fees associated with the Equity Access credit account include a two percent (two points) origination fee based on the total amount of the credit line desired. There is no application fee, and the origination fee may be charged against the credit line at the time the account is opened. There are no additional costs.

A user must pay the interest on funds currently being used, but has the option of paying all or part of the principal at any time during the life of the account. There are no prepayment penalties and no minimum transactions. Equity Access accounts are established for 10 years, but terms state they may be called at the end of five years, and annually thereafter.

Major Introduction Planned

The offering of Equity Access accounts in Virginia will be accompanied by a major advertising and promotion program.

Information on the Equity Access account also will be available shortly at offices of Merrill, Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith or Merrill Lynch Realty Associates throughout the state, as well as through a toll-free telephone number, (800) 854-7154.



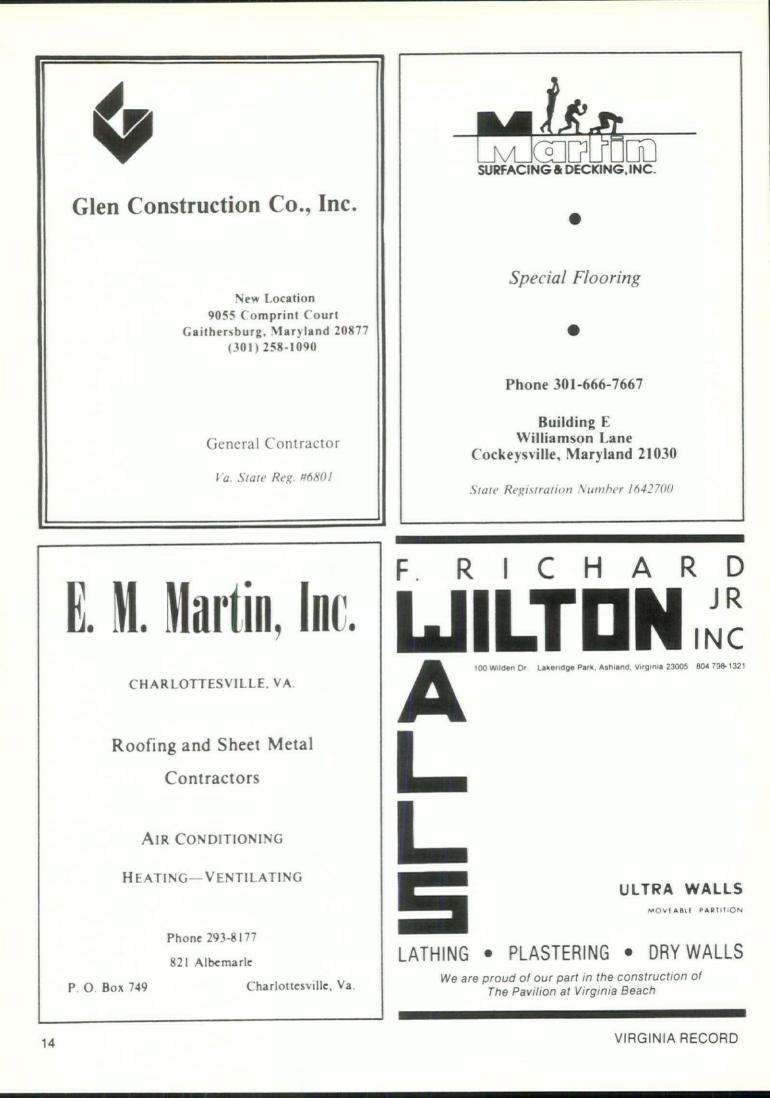


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RELEVANT REFLECTIONS

Fun and Games

by Ralph Snell, AIA

The Olympic Games, though of late becoming regrettably politicized and polarized, still embody what is best in sport—the spirit of achievement. In a world of ridiculously extravagant multi-million dollar contracts for washed-up, over-the-hill sports figures, participation in the Olympics is still the highest achievement in sports an athlete can reach. He or she is truly competing with the best.

The highest order extends to the architecture of the Olympic Games as well—from the dramatic concrete forms Kenzo Tange designed for the Tokyo games to the tensile structures of Munich—architecture for recreation is never better represented. For a nation that works so hard at having a good time we certainly have a sorry lot of recreational buildings—I hesitate to use the term architecture—to show for it.

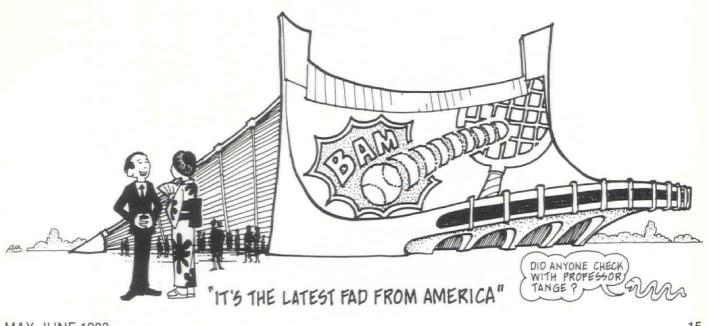
Our major league football and baseball stadia rely on coloring their seats different colors to give them life. You've seen the interior of one convention center you've seen them all. Playing tennis indoors is as much a battle to avoid the pre-engineered metal building components as it is to hit the ball.

Let's face it. Our recreational buildings are lousy buildings. From the biggest stadium down to the basement rec room, they miss one obvious quality: they're not fun. Can you think of one recreational building that you know that's really exhilarating, that's really fun?

Architects are fond of the word "fun." They talk about designing a "fun" building filled with all sorts of "fun" rooms. "Fun," in architectural terminology, means that one of the walls is painted orange. Or has a supergraphic.

In indoor tennis facilities the supergraphic pictures a giant yellow tennis ball ricocheting off a racquet; and, so you can tell it's ricocheting off a racquet, its path is outlined in orange. The only thing that's missing is a supergraphic "BAM" plastered over it à la Batman.

We've got to do better than this. C'mon. Give it all you've got.



VIRGINIA SOCIETY AIA NEWS

Four Virginia Architects Honored

Four Virginia architects have been advanced to the College of Fellows of the American Institute of Architects. Carlton S. Abbott, FAIA, of Williamsburg, Eason Cross, Jr., FAIA, of Fairfax County, Benjamin H. Evans, FAIA, of Blacksburg, and John Henri Spencer, FAIA, of Hampton, together with 90 other architects nationwide, will be invested in the 60-year-old College on May 22 at the 1983 AIA Convention in New Orleans.

Fellowship is a lifelong honor bestowed for notable contributions to the profession of architecture. All Fellows of the AIA are entitled to use the initials FAIA after their names. Never before have so many Virginia achitects been so honored in a single year.

Abbott, the principal architect and proprietor of Abbott Associates, Architects and Planners, has been given this distinction for his mastery of the art and science of design. A youth among architects, he has been granted 29 awards for excellence in architectural design. His graphic designs and renderings have been displayed in more than 100 exhibitions and have received over 60 awards of merit. He has delivered lectures at such prestigious institutions as the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Hampton Institute, Old Dominion University, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University School of Architecture. The Association for Preservation Technology, and his alma mater, the University of Virginia, School of Architecture.

Mr. Abbott's expertise in the field of design has been expressed in a wealth of applications encompassing residential, commercial and institutional architecture, urban planning, and landscape architecture. An appreciation and understanding of the last of these endeavors was surely expanded by his father, Stanley W. Abbott, F.A.S.L.A., a noted Landscape Architect, designer of the Blue Ridge Parkway, and himself a Fellow of the American Society of Landscape Architects.

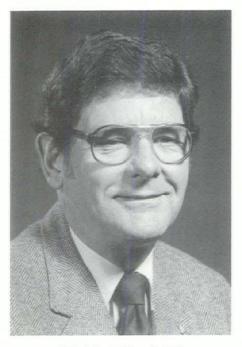
A master of many media, he has innovated techniques in the use of pastel, pencil, ink,

watercolor, acrylic, oil and mixed media. It is the juxtaposition of these talents that has set him apart as an architect and designer, affording him a unique opportunity to advance the profession of architecture.

He has remained dedicated to the quality of design and strives to introduce an area steeped in tradition to modern architecture by excellent example.

Cross, a partner in the Arlington firm of Cross and Adreon, was selected for the quality of his architecture, as well as for service to the profession and to his community. He has won design awards on national, regional, and local levels for nursing homes, office buildings, housing, schools, energy design, and furniture. He is a former president of the Civic Association of Hollin Hills and former vice president of the Fairfax County Chamber of Commerce. He serves as an arbitrator for the American Arbitration Association and is current president of the AIA Northern Virginia Chapter. He writes the "Architectonica" column for the Virginia Record magazine.

His approach to architecture is that it should be useful to clients, handsome to see, but never so trendy as to become out-of-date.



PROF. BENJAMIN H. EVANS

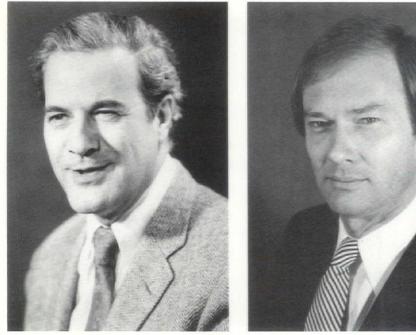


JOHN H. SPENCER VIRGINIA RECORD

Evans is professor of architecture at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University and principal of his own firm, DAYLIGHTING/Energy Design Associates. He has consulted in the areas of daylighting, natural air flow, and other energy-related design concerns with more than 125 architectural, engineering, and manufacturing firms throughout the country.

A 1980 Owens-Corning Fiberglas Energy Conservation Award was presented to Evans for his daylighting work with the Shell Oil Company Woodcreek Offices in Houston by Caudill-Rowlett-Scott, a firm with which he was formerly associated. In 1982, he was cited by the Illuminating Engineering Society for his outstanding contribution to the field of lighting through his book, "Daylight in Architecture.

In the 1950s, he headed the Architectural Research Group at Texas A & M College, where he taught and studied environmental factors in the Texas Engineering Experiment Station laboratories. He is the author of a number of Experiment Station Research Reports on daylighting and natural air flow, as well as numerous other articles for professional, scientific, and technical journals. In the 1960s, he was director of research and education for the American Institute of Architects where he helped establish a



EASON CROSS, JR.



CARLTON S. ABBOTT

program of research and authored books on architectural research and programming. For six years he served as assistant director of the Building Reseach Advisory Board at the National Academy of Sciences, directing a number of building-research advisory studies for government agencies.

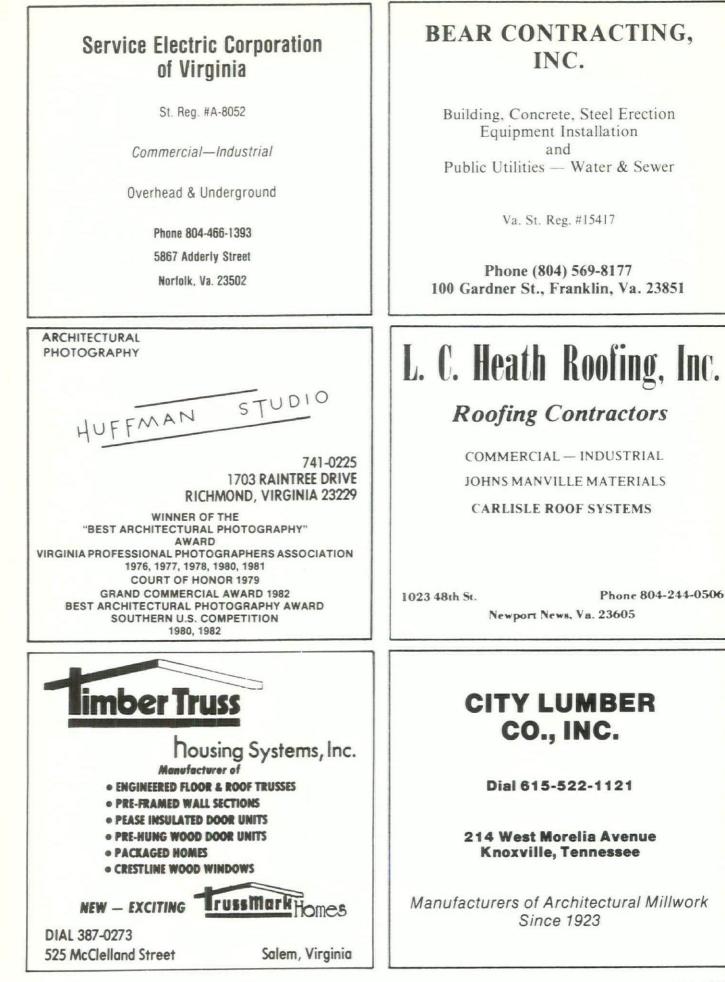
He has been at VPI & SU since 1975, teaching, conducting research, and writing. He is currently chairman of the Daylighting Committee of the Illuminating Engineering Society and is a member of the AIA "Energy in Architecture" workshop faculty.

Spencer is chairman of the Department of Architecture at Hampton Institute, a position he has held since 1970. He holds degrees in and is licensed to practice both architecture and landscape architecture.

In a career combining education and practice, Spencer has made significant contributions to both on a local, state, and national level. He is a past president of the National Architectural Accrediting Board, past treasurer of the Association of Collegiate Schools of Architecture, and has served on a variety of boards and committees at various levels of the American Institute of Architects and the American Society of Landscape Architects. He is currently president of Virginia's licensing board for Architects, Professional Engineers, Land Surveyors and Certified Landscape Architects. He also serves on the Education Committee of the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards

He was recognized as Hampton Institute's Outstanding 20-Year Alumnus in 1976, and in 1981 received the Distinguished Service Award from the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects. He was selected as one of ten American educators for a special delegation to the People's Republic of China in 1979.

Spencer has served as consultant and/or visiting lecturer at numerous other architectural schools, including MIT and the University of Utah. In addition to several years' full-time experience as a practicing architect prior to 1970, he currently serves as a consultant with the firm of Henry L. Livas Associates in Norfolk.



VVKR Announces Promotions

VVKR Incorporated, an architecture, engineering and planning firm, has announced the promotion of Frederic K. Kuntz to Vice President, Architecture. Paul R. Corrigan, Richard T. Eudy, Richard M. Hughes, David M. Spahr, and Steven T. Weir were named Associates of the firm.

Kuntz is a registered architect with a variety of experience both in designing and coordinating new projects and in renovating existing facilities. As Director of Specifications, he has developed VVKR's computerized master specification system to ensure a consistent high quality specification document. He served as project manager for the National Park Service in reroofing the National Visitor Center and has supervised the renovation of numerous primary and secondary public schools in Alexandria, including the T. C. Williams High School Career Education Center.

Recently, he wrote and coordinated the specifications for the new American Trucking Associations headquarters, the Arlington County Jail expansion, and the Roanoke County Courthouse.

Kuntz, associated with VVKR for 10 years, served as the project manager for various National Park Service Bicentennial projects at both the Jamestown and Yorktown Visitor Centers. He also has managed renovation and addition projects at the Goddard Space Flight Center in Greenbelt, MD.

He is Acting Assistant Secretary of the Construction Specifications Institute's DC Chapter.



FREDERIC K. KUNTZ

A member of The American Institute of Architects, Kuntz also serves on the AIA's Committee for PSAE Master Specifications Review, which examines all technical master specifications for the nation's architects.

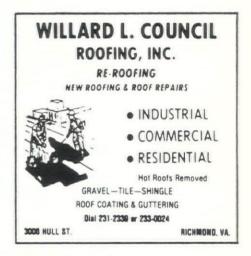
VVKR Incorporated, formed in 1967, is a fullservice architecture, engineering and planning firm with offices in Alexandria, Roanoke, and Norfolk, Virginia, and in Baltimore, Maryland.

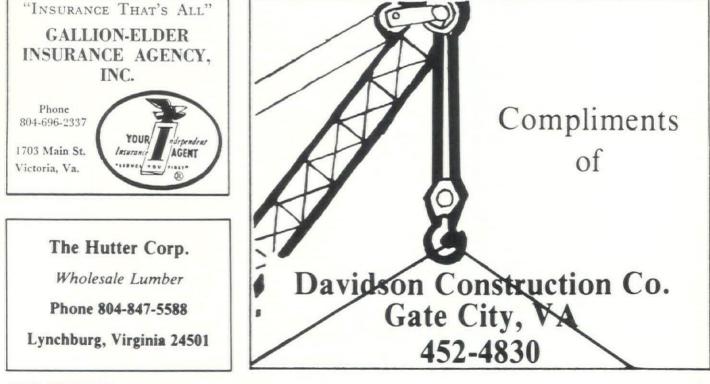
Finch Added to Washington Associates Staff

Jim and Bob Washington, principals, Washington Associates, announced recently that Paul G. Finch has been added to the staff of this Norfolkbased architectural firm.

Finch, who received his Bachelor of Architecture degree in 1975 from Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, is a registered architect in Virginia. He previously was employed as an architect at Warner, Barnes and Associates, Virginia Beach.

Finch is a Chesapeake native.





CHAPTER NEWS

Northern Virginia Architects Honor Colleagues and Craftsmen

Four architects and two construction trades craftsmen were honored by the Northen Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at its April meeting. More than 80 members, guests and spouses were in attendance to pay tribute to the honorees.

The awards dinner, presided over by Chapter President Eason Cross, Jr., FAIA, was held in the

recently completed United Way of America's National Service and Training Center in Alexandria. The building's architect, VVKR, Inc., provided tours of the center prior to the dinner.

Thomas A. Kamstra, AIA, president of the Reston architecture, planning and design firm, KDA, received the Chapter's highest recognition for service to the profession, the "Award of Honor."



R. Randall Vosbeck, FAIA, (left) past President of the American Institute of Architects congratulates Northern Virginia Chapter, AIA, award recipients (L. to R.) Thomas A. Kamstra, who received the "Award of Honor," Badreddin Plaseied and Dan R. Mueller, who each received "Service to the Chapter" awards. (Photo by Paul Barkley)

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Kamstra, who began his architectural practice in Arlington in 1961, was cited for his extensive and praiseworthy service to the profession at the local, state and national levels.

Kamstra's numerous contributions include service on historic preservation, educational facility planning and arbitration bodies and teaching at his alma mater, Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. Kamstra has been active in the Virginia Society, AIA, and served as its president in 1978. He received the Society's Distinguished Service Award in 1980.

In a continuing pattern of service to the profession, Kamstra is currently serving as a Director of the Virginia Foundation for Architectural Education and is a member of the national AIA Regional Development and Natural Resources Committee and the Virginia Society Natural and Built Environment Committee.

Two Chapter members received "Service to the Chapter" awards for their long and meritorious support of Chapter activities. Badreddin Plaseied, AIA, an architect with Haph, Inc., of Vienna, was recognized for his untiring efforts in *all* Chapter functions and programs. Plaseied has been an AIA Chapter director, Chairman of the Arlington County Courthouse Plaza Master planning Advisory Committee and a member of the Northern Virginia Community College Architectural Technology Program Advisory Committee.

Dan R. Mueller, Associate AIA, was recognized for his work with the Explorers, a career interest post of the Boy Scouts. Over the past four years, Mueller has worked with over 100 Fairfax County high school juniors and seniors, male and female, to help them understand and learn about architecture as a career. Mueller is employed by Strang, Downham and Samaha of Annandale.

Falls Church architect, Lawrence D. Cook, AIA, was presented the organization's Past President Award for his leadership during the previous year. Cook was lauded for his numerous contributions to the Chapter. As membership chairman in 1979, Cook helped achieve the professional group's greatest membership increase.

A first time feature of the annual awards program was the recognition of two individuals from the construction trades for their outstanding craftsmanship. Howard Goodman was cited for excellence in workmanship for his masonry work on an addition to Arlington County's Fire Station Number Seven designed by Cross and Adreon. Lewis Christian, a carpenter, was lauded for his excellent workmanship on an addition to the Northern Virginia Regional Park Authority headquarters designed by Lawrence D. Cook, AIA & Associates, Architects.

In addition, Eason Cross, Jr. and Lawrence D. Cook received certificates of appreciation from the Architectural Precast Association for their participation as jurors in the 1983 Carl E. Shawver awards program.

Participating in the presentation of the awards were R. Randall Vosbeck, FAIA, Past President of the National AIA, Theodore F. Mariani, FAIA, Regional Director of the national body, and Thomas L. Osborne, Executive Director of the Virginia Society, AIA



Northern Virginia Chapter, AIA, architects honor craftsmen for excellent workmanship. From left to right: Lawrence D. Cook, architect for the Northern Virginia Park Authority headquarters addition; Lewis Christian, award recipient for excellence in carpentry on the Park Authority project; Thomas L. Osborne, Executive Director of the Virginia Society, AIA, and presenter of the awards; Howard Goodman, award recipient for excellence in masonry work on the addition to Arlington County Fire Station #7; and Eason Cross, Jr., architect for the fire house project. (Photo by Paul Barkley)



Eason Cross, Jr., FAIA (left) and Lawrence D. Cook, AIA (center) receive congratulations from Regional Director Theodore F. Mariani, FAIA, upon their recognition by the Architectural Precast Association for their participation as jurors in the 1983 Carl E. Shawver awards program. (Photo by Paul Barkley)



D. A. Hitt Electric

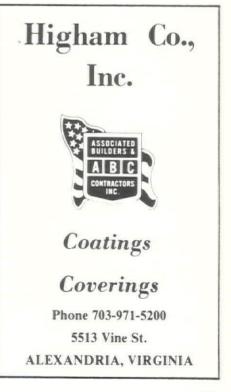
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COMPETITIONS AND AWARDS

Two Virginia Projects Among the AIA's 1983 Honor Awards

The American Institute of Architects' 1983 Honor Awards will go to 11 architectural projects, ranging from a tiny vacation home on Block Island's salt marshes to a vast international airport terminal that appears to float above the desert floor of Saudi Arabia.

Reflecting the rich diversity in architecture today, the 11 projects fall within no single category but express the varied influences of different architectural styles. The projects range from exuberant expressions of Post-Modernism to sleek, high-tech structures; from showcases of unique applications of technology to simple but sophisticated use of traditional materials. Each is the architect's personal interpretation of need—of site and intended use. The results celebrate their individual styles and an exciting pluralism that suggests contemporary architecture is the liveliest and most provocative of the arts in the 1980s.

The nation's highest professional recognition of design excellence, the Honor Awards will be conferred on the 11 recipients at the 1983 AIA National Convention in New Orleans, May 22-25.

Selected by a jury from 599 entries, the winning projects meet several key design criteria, including energy efficiency, accessibility to the handicapped and "excellence in utility, economy and environmental harmony."

The one extended-use project selected—involving restoration, rehabilitation or adaptive use—is the reconstruction of the California State Capitol in Sacramento. Other civic buildings are the Mecklenurg County Courthouse, Charlotte, North Carolina, the Douglas County Administration Building, Castle Rock, Colorado, and The Portland Building, Portland, Oregon.

The Hartford Seminary, Connecticut, the Immanuel Presbyterian Church, McLean, Virginia and the YWCA Masterson Branch and Office Building, Houston, Texas are the "user" buildings selected.

The two residential projects chosen are Suntech Townhomes, Santa Monica, California, and the Coxe/Hayden Studio, Block Island, Rhode Island. The Best Products Corporate Headquarters, Richmond, Virginia, and the Haj Terminal and Support Complex in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, round out the selections. Descriptions and Jury comments on the two Virginia projects follow:

The Immanuel Presbyterian Church, McLean, by Hartman-Cox Architects of Washington, D.C., is a new sanctuary and fellowship hall added to an existing farmhouse that previously housed those facilities. Parishioners were split between wanting a Georgian addition and a modern one; the architect's solution provided both continuity and change. The new church is a simple, white wood-framed building parallel to the farmhouse. A U-shaped covered arcade links both buildings and creates a courtyard around two large linden trees. On the church's north side, which faces the old structure, it resembles a Southern farmhouse, but with a partial wall of windows on the first floor. The building's south side is windowless-to save energy-except for high dormers. which fill the sanctuary inside with soft, diffuse light. In contrast to the more formal and elegant sanctuary, the adjacent fellowship hall is intimate and cozy, with a gabled ceiling, low overhead beams and fireplace.

Jury Comment: The addition of a new sanctuary and fellowship hall to an existing Virginia farmhouse that previously provided those facilities creates an enduring design complementing and balancing the old while celebrating the new. By creating a court between two structures, by adding a connecting arcade and by paying careful attention to color, scale and materials, the architects achieved a pleasing harmony between the older farmhouse and the new church without sacrificing originality in the latter. Manipulation of interior space in the 4,500square-foot addition permits an extraordinary series of beautifully sunlit spaces perfectly scaled to their intended uses. The fellowship hall evokes an intimacy consistent with the informal nature of its function while the more expansive sanctuary achieves a spiritual sense through its verticality and skillful use of light.

Best Products Corporate Headquarters, Richmond, by Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates, New York City, was built not only as a corporate headquarters but also to house one of the country's leading collections of contemporary art. The building was designed to be constructed over a five-year period. Eventual additions to the curved structure will make it a two-story semicircular complex. The Best Headquarters is rich with historical allusion. The curved front topped by a glazed terra-cotta cornice—is made of patterned transparent and translucent glass blocks. Spouting fountains, like those of the Italian Renaissance, fill the moat that separates parking from the building.

Flanking the entrance are two massive limestone eagles that once sat atop the Moderne 1939 Airlines Building in New York City. Their Art Deco style is repeated inside in the restored elevator cab acquired from Rockefeller Center.

Another historical element is a curving patterned walkway reminiscent of the tiled floors found in turn-of-the-century office buildings.

Jury Comment: This highway office building presents a curving, moated and corniced facade that clearly seeks not to define its entranceway. Yet, far from attempting to repulse visitors, the design draws people through the glass-block. curtain wall to reveal an inward heart that is truly of a human scale. Its rich textures and use of materials and color dignify the work environment and those who participate in it. It is a corporate headquarters that creates a sense of personal place for its employees while offering a plan expandable to twice its size, a plan perfectly consistent with the existing structure. It is a unique building whose interior office space and flexibility speak of an egalitarian corporate intent that can serve as a model for future office buildings

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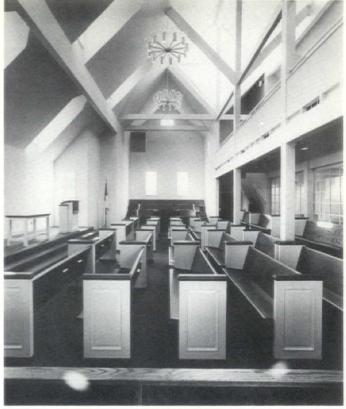


1983 HONOR AWARD

Project:

Architect: Project Assistant: Owner: Structural Engineer: Mechanical and Electrical Engineer: Landcape Architect: General Contractor: Photographer: Immanuel Presbyterian Church McLean, Virginia Hartman-Cox Architects Lee Becker Immanuel Presbyterian Church James Madison Cutts

Girard-Fox Ltd. Lester Collins Schoolfield Construction Robert Lautman





1983 HONOR AWARD

Project:

Architect: Owner: Structural Engineer: Mechanical and Site Utilities Engineer: Landscape Architect: Construction Manager: Photographer:

MAY-JUNE 1983

Best Products Corporate Headquarters Richmond, Virginia Hardy Holzman Pfeiffer Associates Best Products Co., Inc. LeMessurier Associates/SCI

Lehr Associates Villa/Sherr Associates McDonough Construction Co. © Norman McGrath 1980





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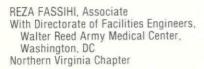




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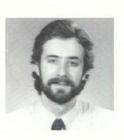




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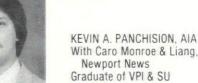
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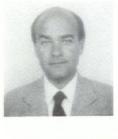




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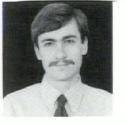








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MAY-JUNE 1983



Pavilion Convention Center Virginia Beach Walsh-Ashe Associates/Odell Associates, Inc.

Structural Engineer, Abiouness, Cross & Bradshaw • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Odell Associates, Inc. • Interiors, Walsh-Ashe Associates • Theater Consultant, John Ditamore • Acoustical Consultants, Coffeen, Anderson & Fricke • Food Services Consultant, Food Design, Inc. • General Contractor, Basic Construction Co. • Photography, Gordon H. Schenck, Jr. and Joel Becker.



Program

Cultural and Convention Center for the City of Virginia Beach to provide 75,000 SF of exhibition space capable of subdivision to serve from 500 to 10,000 people with necessary support and storage facilities and a 1,000 seat theater capable of staging full musical and theatrical productions. Total project 175,000 SF. **Site**

19.3 acres adjacent to the eastern terminus of I-44 in Virginia Beach, the major traffic artery serving the Oceanfront area and under flight patterns from Oceana Naval Air Station, the only master jet base on the East Coast. Solution

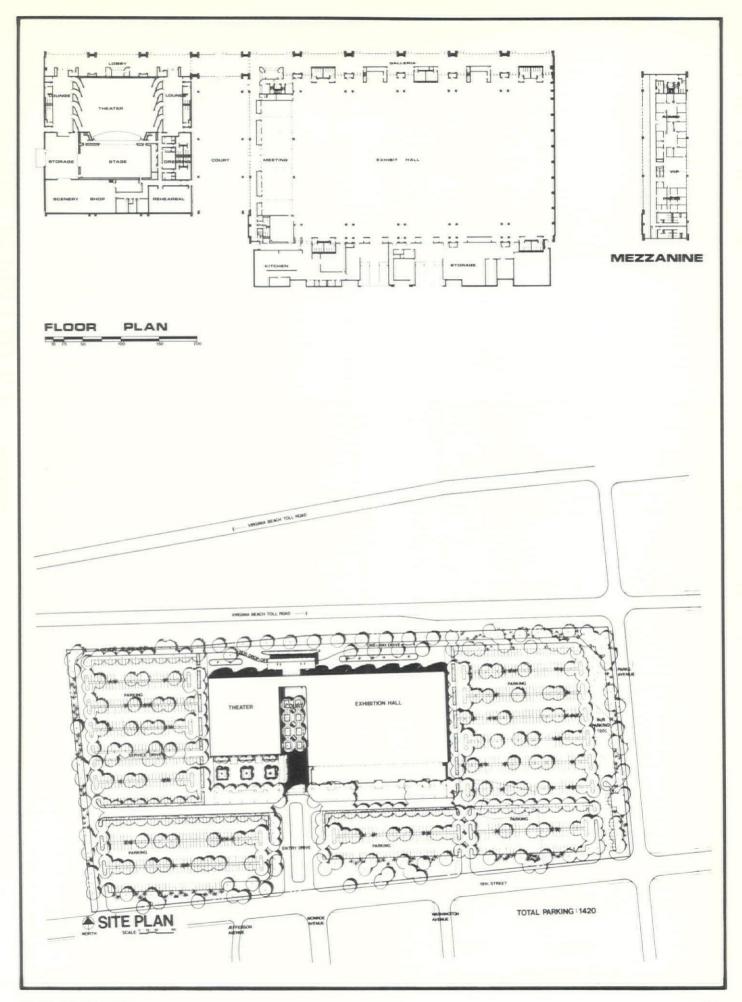
The structure is a series of steel framed vaults connected by a fully glazed galleria spanning the north elevation. This provides views to the motorists on the interstate of the activities occurring inside the building. The strong graphics, on the inside wall of the galleria facing the interstate, recall nautical flags.

The six vaults spanning the exhibition area, each covering 12,000 SF, can be used individually for small conventions of 500-1,500 people or by incorporating the meeting rooms, through removal of folding partitions, with all six vaults, the facility can seat 10,000 people. The folding partitions connect to the spring line of the vault 20' above the floor and the vault rises to a height of 56' at its apex.

The exhibition space is directly accessible to tractor-trailer trucks which transport exhibitions through the service pods on the south elevation. The facility has the capability of providing water and electricity to any area within the exhibition space. The building is also equipped with movable bleachers to allow creation of an arena within the exhibition space, and a full service kitchen capable of serving 5,000 meals in an hour.

Administration, conference rooms, VIP lounges and performer's facilities are located over the meeting rooms in a mezzanine providing a panoramic view of the exhibition space.

The theater is separated from the exhibition area by the entrance court and is connected to it by the Galleria enabling each facility to be used



MAY-JUNE 1983





independently. The theater is equipped with a state-of-the-art lighting and sound system and features continental seating. The lounges flanking the theater provide easy access to the Galle-ria. The theater is of double envelope construction to alleviate the sound problems created by low flying jets from the nearby air base.

Construction is steel frame clad with Qasal. Service pods are brick clad.

Basic Construction Company of Newport News was general contractor and handled concrete work.

The owner. The City of Virginia Beach, han-dled sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping mate-rials and landscaping work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers Basic Utilities, Newport News, excavating & site drainage; Forrest Exterminating Service, Inc., Va. Beach, soil poisoning (Termide); Welch Pile Driving Corp., Va. Beach, piling: Franki Foundation Co., Arlington, piling equipment; Ashland-Warren, Inc., Atlanta, GA, paving (Vulcan Materials, Trego Stone, Texaco, Inc.); Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, reinforcing; Lone Star



Industries, Inc., Va. Beach, concrete supplier; Little Creek Sand & Gravel, masonry & sand; Hohman & Barnard, Inc., anchors & ties; John B. Kelly, Inc. of Pa., Philadelphia, PA, masonry contractor (Portland Cement) & dampproofing (Karnak Chemical Co.); Richtex Corp., Columbia, SC, masonry manufacturer; Batchelder & Collins, Inc., Norfolk, masonry supplier; and Riverton Corp., Riverton, mortar.

Also, Montague-Betts Co., Inc., Lynchburg, steel supplier/erection (Guille Steel Products, United Steel Deck) & miscellaneous metal (Airline Products Co., Duvinage Corp., Neenah Foundry Co.): Elliot & Co., Inc., Tarboro, NC, finish carpentry, plastic laminate (Formica) & custom woodwork (Algoma): Roof Engineering Corp., Norfolk, waterproofing & metal fabric flashing (AAFCO): Central Traffic Control, striping (Baltimore Paint & Chemical Co.): Richmond Primoid, Inc., Richmond, roofing; O'Ferrall, Inc., Richmond, insulation (Owens-Corning Fiberglas & Johns-Manville Corp.): Dover Elevator Corp., Norfolk, hydraulic elevators (Standard Steel Co., Tyler Elevator Prod., Parkline Corp.); Gilman & Green, Norfolk, fire & smoke hatches; PPG Industries, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, glass; Door Engineering Corp., metal doors & frames, hollow metal work (Acme Steel Door Corp.), sound door unit (Sonicbar by Rysdon Products Co.), rolling doors & shutters (J. G. Wilson Corp.) & motor operated sliding fire doors (Richards-Wilcox Mfg. Co.); and Jamison Door Co., Hagerstown, MD, sliding acoustical doors.

And, Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., Norfolk, curtainwall system, all aluminum storefront & window wall (Kawneer Co.); W. S. Lee Co., Tallahassee, FL, finish hardware (Russwin, Sargent, Von Duprin, Triangle Brass, Checkmate), toilet & bath accessories & miscellaneous specialties; F Richard Wilton, Jr., Inc., Ashland, lath, plaster contractor & building insulation (Owens-Corning, United States Gypsum); Bay Tile Corp., Va. Beach, ceramic tile (American Olean Tile Co.); David G. Allen Co., Charlotte, NC, resin terrazzo; O'Ferrall, Inc., acoustical treatment (Armstrong, Conwed) & resilient flooring (GAF); Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, carpets & mats (Commercial Carpet Corp.); Warner-Moore Co., Va. Beach, folding partitions (Modernfold); Shaw paint & Wallpaper Co., Norfolk, paint supplier (Glidden paints) & wall covering.

Others were, Lyon Metal Products, Aurora, IL. lockers; American Flagpole Equipment Co., flagpoles (through Roanoke Engineering Sales Co, Inc.); Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., Roanoke, metal toilet & shower compartments (Henry Weiss Co.) & firefighting devices (J. L. Industries); Simplex Time Recorder Co., Ashland, fire alarm system; Natkin & Co., Richmond, mechanical contractor (Carrier, Adamson, Hydrosteam, Taco, Byron Jackson, Frick, Sterling, Consolidated Kinetics, American Standard); Electronic Sound Co., Inc., Raleigh, sound reinforcement systems; Ocean Electric Corp., Norfolk, electrical contractor (Westinghouse, G.E., Russell, Strand Century, Maxicon Corp., Hubbell, Steel City and Sylvania, Lightolier, Swivelier, Marco, Abolite, Spaulding, Devine); Stage Deco-rating & Supply, Charlotte, NC, stage equipment (Hurley Screen Co., Piedmont Plush Mills, Frankel Assocs., Covert Mfg. Co., Secoa); Flowers School Equipment Co., Richmond, seating (Irwin Seating, Chatham Fabric, Formica); and Kelly Co., Milwaukee, WI, dock leveler.



Harbour Pointe Club Brandermill/Chesterfield County

Freeman & Morgan—Architects

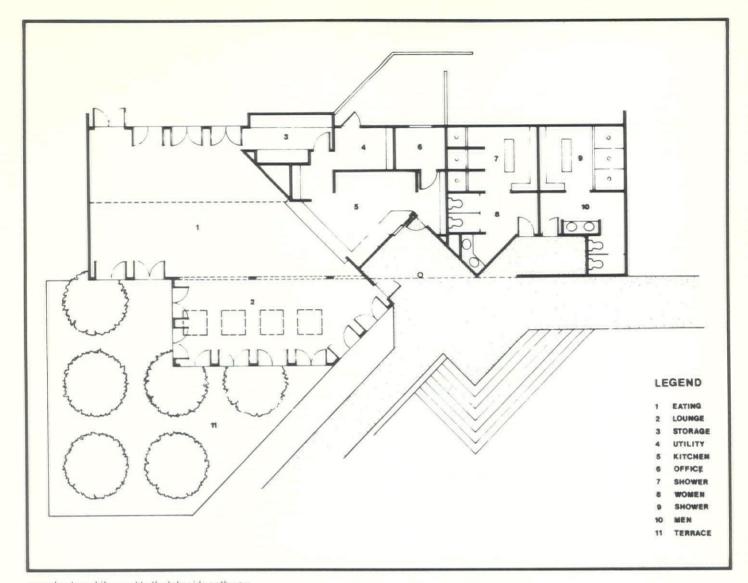
Landcape Architect, Lee Mallonee • Interior Designer, Clarke Plaxco • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Wagner & Jones • Structural Engineer, William J. Davis • General Contractor, Brandermill Construction Co. • Photography, John C. Morgan, Jr., AIA.



Following its master plan for development, the Brandermill Community has opened a new recreational facility to handle its rapidly growing population. Serving as the focal point for a new neighborhood on Swift Creek Reservoir, the Harbour Pointe Club provides both pool house facilities and lounge space for members. With the future addition of tennis courts and docking facilities for the small boats which use the lake, the club will grow to become a multi-use recreational complex for the neighborhood. Close collaboration between the Brandermill Planning Department and Freeman and Morgan. Architects was a major determinant in the success of the final solution.

A snack bar, dressing rooms, toilet and shower facilities, and a lounge area are provided within the structure. The main public lounge was designed as a "screened porch" which will take advantage of prevailing summer breezes. High ceilings and the use of overhead fans facilitate natural cooling and eliminate the need for installing an air conditioning system. To achieve these interior spaces, the central spine wall of the building was framed with steel and an inverted truss was used to span the main bay of the building. These structural moves allowed a great deal of freedom in the interior and contributed to the compatibility of interior and exterior spaces.

Outdoor amenities were an important consideration in the design of the complex and its final composition relies heavily on them. From the



paved automobile court to the lakeside pathway system, the quality of the total environment was considered. One of the more interesting features of the project is an outdoor fireplace with a sodded lawn which can be used for parties, oyster roasts, etc. The fireplace and its geometric surround provide an element of balance to the strength and power of the building. Construction was slab on grade with perimeter wood stud walls. Speed, ease and cost of construction were major determinants in the selection of a building system and the accompanying materials.

Brandermill Construction Company of Midlothian was general contractor for the project and handled excavating, concrete work, handrails, structural wood, roofing, glazing, metal doors and frames, wood doors and windows.

The owner, Brandermill, handled sodding, seeding etc., landscaping, landscaping work and paving.

Subcontractors and Suppliers (Richmond firms unless noted)

Ted Bakun, foundations; J. J. Sturt, Midlothian, masonry contractor; Richmond Steel, Inc., steel supplier; Harry N. Smith, carpentry; Larry N. Kidd, painting contractor; John G. Kolbe, Inc., kitchen equipment; JoPa Leisure Living Center, swimming pools; Gundlach Plumbing and Heating Co., Inc., plumbing/heating contractor; and Cardinal Electric Co., electrical contractor.



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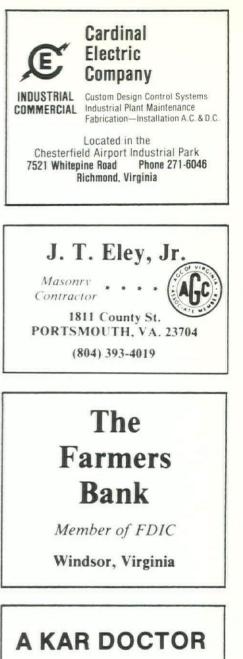
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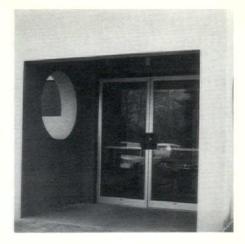
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Dale City Recreation Center Addition, Dale City Peck, Peck & Associates, Inc.—Architect

Interior Design, Peck, Peck & Associates, Inc. • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Leland D. Eisenhower, Ltd. • Structural Engineer, FDE Limited • General Contractor, Falls Church Construction Corp.

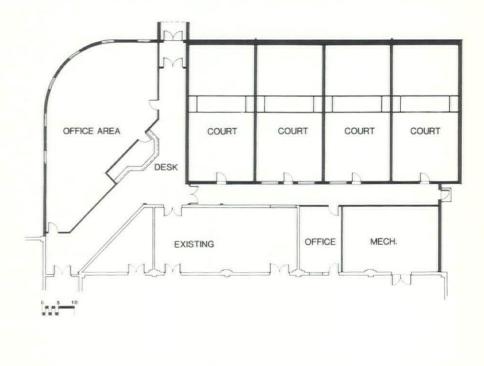
Twenty years ago, the community now recognized as Dale City was simply farmland in rural Prince William County. Beginning in the late 1960s, the area experienced phenomenal growth, with the population increasing 138 percent between 1970 and 1980. Development in the area consisted of almost exclusively residential housing. Residents traveled to other communities to work, to shop, to bank, and for recreation.

Although Dale City continues to expand, the area is no longer dependent upon services of other communities. The residents expect local services and amenities. In response, the Dale City Recreation Center was built in 1976 to serve the recreational needs of the community.

In 1981, Peck, Peck & Associates, Inc. was retained to expand the existing Center, adding new racquetball facilities. The owner requested a 4,500 square foot addition and budgeted \$250,000 for construction, In analyzing the owner's program requirements and budget, the design team concluded that a much larger addition could be constructed for the same budget.

The finished expansion incorporates 9,000 square feet, almost double the owner's original program, and was completed within the original construction budget. Cost saving techniques included using standard building materials and construction details, connecting to existing building systems where feasible, integrating existing walls into the expansion, employing bright, painted finishes instead of more expensive coverings, and the use of concrete block construction with "Dryvit" exterior. In addition to four championship racquetball courts with observation windows for referees, the new facility offers a reception area, staff offices, conference room, and equipment storage.

The addition is visually separated from the original structure by the striking "Dryvit" exterior and the curving line of the administrative area. The design team chose to feature the addi-





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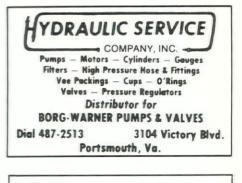
610 S. Pickett Street, Alexandria, Va. 22304

tion, rather than to imitate the dated original building. With this approach, the designers were free to introduce appealing forms that better served the functional requirements and to utilize economical concrete block construction. The exterior finish is "Dryvit," an inexpensive treatment that is also an excellent insulator. "Dryvit," in a contrasting color, was also used to create the accent stripes and to define the entrance. Interior painted surfaces in the entranceway and viewing areas recreate the blue and white color scheme of the exterior.

Falls Church Construction Corporation of Fairfax was general contractor and handled excavating and concrete work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Falls Church Masonry Corp., Öakton, masonry supplier; Arlington Iron Works, Inc., Manassas, steel supplier; Arlington Woodworking & Lumber, Inc., McLean, millwork; Gregory's Incorporated, Stephens City, roofing; Howard Mitchell, Manassas, Dryvit System; A-1 Glass Co., Inc., Manassas, glass; AAA Thermal Windows & Doors, Inc., Merrifield, metal doors & frames; Lester's Hardware, Springfield, hardware supplier; Edgar K. Jones, Jr., Inc., Arlington, plaster contractor; Penn-Mar, Inc., Fredericksburg, special flooring; Nelson Maffett, Springfield, painting contractor; United Sprinkler Co., Inc., Alexandria, sprinkler contractor; W. T. Imlay Co., Merrifield, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and D. A. Hitt Electric, Falls Church, electrical contractor.



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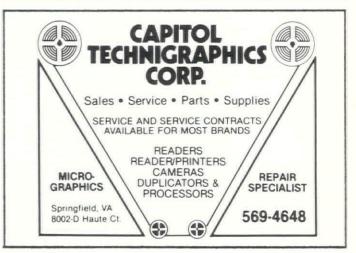
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The Gumenick Athletic Wing Jewish Community Center, Richmond Interplan—Architect

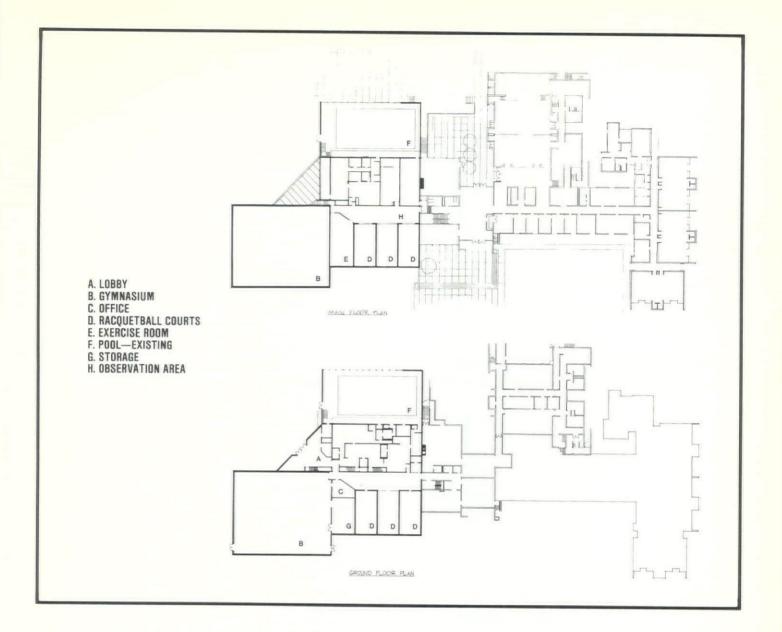
Interior Design, Interplan • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, C.E.K. • Structural Engineer, Harris, Norman & Giles • General Contractor, Kenbridge Building Systems, Inc. • Photography, Jakob Joffe/Interplan. The athletic facilities of the Richmond Jewish Community Center were originally built in the late 50s. Changes in program requirements and use patterns necessitated a restructuring of these facilities.

The existing gymnasium was restructured into racquetball courts, multi-purpose exercise areas, and observation areas. A new and larger

gymnasium was added with ancillary storage space and office facilities.

To better control access to all athletic facilities of the Center, a separate athletic entrance lobby was added. Dual lobbies also proved to be beneficial in reducing an overload on the often times crowded main lobby, and to establish stronger identities for the various functions at the Community Center.





Kenbridge Building Systems, Inc. of Richmond was general contractor and handled sodding, seeding, etc., foundations, concrete work, steel erection, handrails, carpentry and resilient tile.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless noted)

Seaboard Contractors, Inc., Mechanicsville, excavating; Watkins Nurseries, Inc., Midlothian, landscaping & landscaping contractor; Hercules Steel Co., Inc., Fayetteville, N.C., steel supplier & steel roof deck; John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc., Salem, steel joists; H. Beckstoffer's Sons, Inc., millwork & cabinets; Willard L. Council Roofing, Inc., roofing and & roof insulation; and J. Carrington Burgess Masonry Contractor, Inc., wall insulation & foundation insulation.

Also, Binswanger Glass Co., glass, glazing contractor, window wall & storefront; Leonard Jed Co., metal doors & frames & hardware supplier; Costen Floors, Inc., special flooring; Mullis Wallcovering & Painting, Inc., painting contractor; Virginia Paint Co., paint supplier (Benjamin Moore paints); Strongwall Courts, special wall finish; Colonial Mechanical Corp., sprinkler/plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Westinghouse Corp., lighting fixtures supplier; and W. C. Lang & Son Electric Co., Inc., Ashland, electrical contractor.



Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Old Dominion Engineering, Inc. • Structural Engineer, Fraioli-Blum-Yesselman Associates • Civil Engineer, C. Allan Bamforth, Jr. • General Contractor, Whitfield/Gee Construction Co.

Little Neck Swim and Racquet Club Phase I, Virginia Beach Krummell & Jackson Associates, P.C.—Architect

The Little Neck Swim and Racquet Club, Inc., in Virginia Beach, Virginia, is a non-profit community receational center. Prior to commissioning Krummell & Jackson Associates to design their recreational center, supporters tried to interest the city in building a public recreational center in their area but could not obtain any support. After four years of efforts, the Little Neck Swim and Racquet Club is on its way to becoming a community activity center.

The club will offer classes and recreational activities for children, adults and senior citizens. Organizers expect to make the facility available for community meetings for such groups as civic leagues, scouts, clubs and other organizations.

Designed to be built in two phases, the first phase was recently completed with construction on the second phase to begin within a year. The contemporary design of the Little Neck Swim and Racquet Club makes efficient use of a compact site and relates well to its residential surroundings.

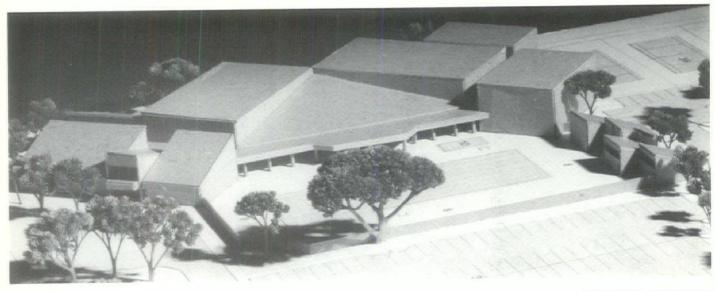
Phase I, consists of a 25-meter swimming pool which has the capability and supporting equipment to be expanded to a 50-meter pool, wading pool for tots, three tennis courts, locker rooms with showers, snack bar, offices, and storage areas. This first phase was designed for use by 400 families.

Phase II of the Club will consist of a 37,000 square foot contemporary structure featuring a lounge area overlooking the outdoor pool, multipurpose rooms, racquetball and handball courts, gymnasium, locker rooms, indoor pool, weight room, saunas and a jacuzzi.

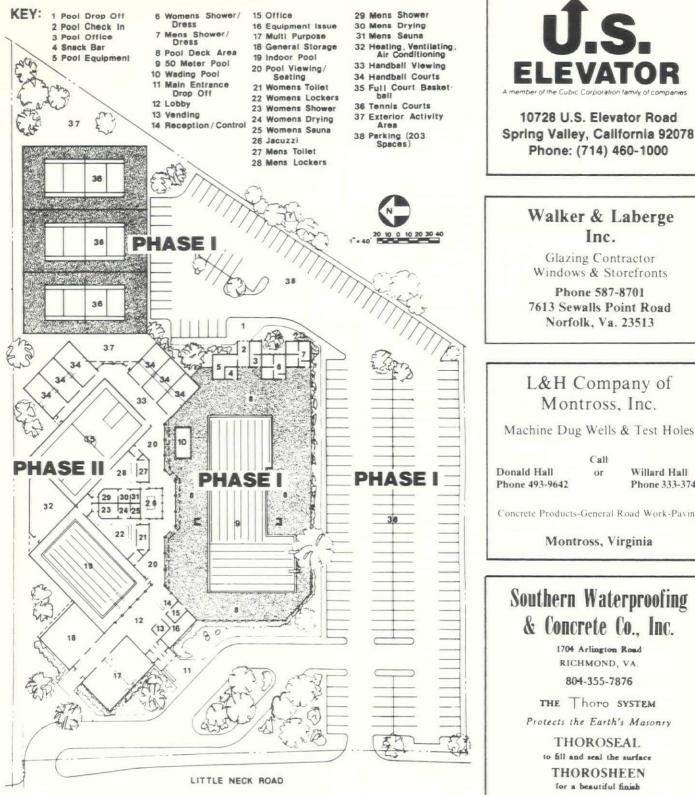
Charles R. Krummell, president, Krummell & Jackson Associates, is one of the original organizers. Based on the needs of the community and the size of the property, he developed a master plan and the design for the Little Neck Swim and Racquet Club.

Whitfield/Gee Construction Co. of Virginia Beach was general contractor for Phase I, and handled sodding, seeding, etc., concrete work, and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Virginia Beach firms unless noted) Virginia Builders, excavating; Lynnhaven Marine Construction, Inc., piling; Asphalt Roads & Materials Co., Inc., paving contractor; Eastman



SITE PLAN



Corp., foundations, masonry contractor, wall insulation and foundation insulation; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, reinforcing; Lone Star Industries, Inc., Norfolk, concrete supplier, masonry manufacturer/supplier & mortar; Bartone Steel Fabricators, Inc., Chesapeake, steel supplier/erection; Campostella Builders & Supply Corp., Norfolk, millwork, cabinets, wood doors & windows; and K & P Caulking & Window Cleaning Co., Portsmouth, caulking.

Also, National Roofing Corp., Suffolk, roof insulation; Seaboard Building Supply Co., metal doors & frames, hardware supplier & specialties; Clements & Taylor Decorating Contractors, Inc., painting contractor, paint supplier (Glidden paints); Schertle Pools, Inc., swimming pools; S & M Plumbing & Heating, Norfolk, plumbing contractor; and L. E. Ballance Electrical Service, Inc., Chesapeake, lighting fixtures supplier & electrical contractor.

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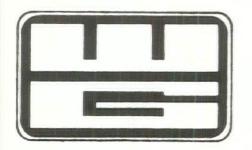
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ttield/gee

Originally constructed in the late 1930s by the W.P.A., Old Dominion University's Foreman Field recently underwent a total face-lift. With the help of the City of Norfolk, Norfolk State University and the Oyster Bowl Committee, O.D.U. was able to fund the stadium and playing field renovation. O.D.U. financed the lion's share of the \$2.5 million undertaking. The first phase of the renovation was completed in the summer of 1981 with the installation of Astroturf. The new playing surface is the finest available, and is extremely soft and resilient.

The process began with the laying of asphalt, followed by a ½" base of padding glued in place. Fifteen foot wide strips of Astroturf reaching

Williams and Tazewell & Associates—Architect

Foreman Field Renovation

Old Dominion University, Norfolk

from sideline to sideline were then rolled out. Sewn and glued to the padding. The carpet was then smoothed by hand, a tedious job.

The second phase of the project called for the total rehabilitation of the nearly fifty year old stadium. The years had taken their toll on the Stautum. The years had taken then turn on the Structure, leaving a badly deteriorated concrete Structure, leaving a baciy belefilitated convictes structure, and run down and inadequate press boxes, restrooms and concession facilities.

Mechanical/Elecrical Engineer, Chandler and Gibs Structural Engineer, Abiouness, Cross and Bra
 Shutt - Constant Optimization (M. C. Manadish II) Inc. shaw • General Contractor, W. B. Meredith II, Inc. Photography, Robert K. Ander.

UNIVERSITY

The work began with the demolition of the antiquated facilities located beneath the grandstands. The old splintering wooden seats were also removed.

The next step was to correct various structural deficiencies in the concrete. When the repairs were complete, the contractor went on to sandblast and paint the entire structure. In the meantime, new and modern locker rooms, public restrooms, concession facilities and press and coaching boxes were constructed. New aluminum bleacher seats were installed

OLD MAY-JUNE 1983

NEW



along with new railings and handicapped ramps. The seating capacity at Foreman Field is now 25,800.

The work on the stadium was accelerated to allow the 1982 Oyster Bowl game to be played at the new facility in the fall.

Foreman Field is no longer the eyesore on the 0.D.U. campus that it once was, but rather a first-class athletic facility.

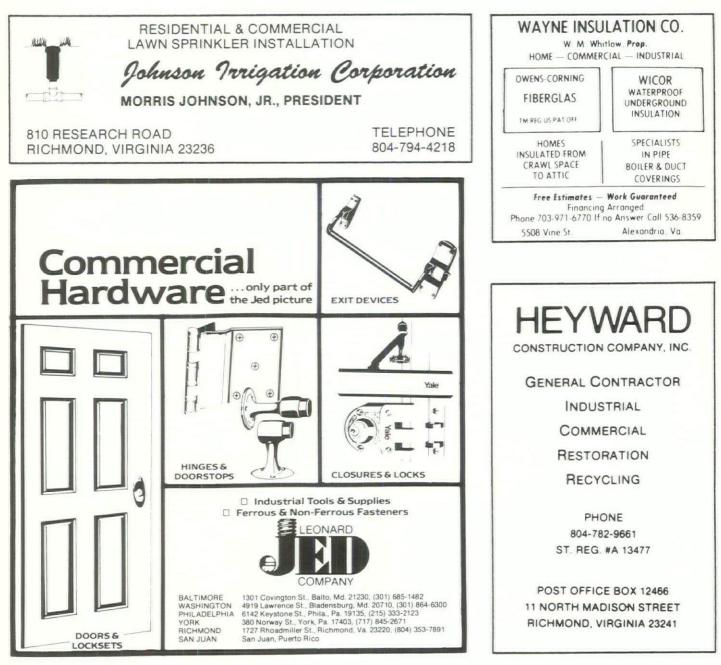
W. B. Meredith II, Inc. of Norfolk was general contractor for the project.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Norfolk firms unless noted)

W. L. Birsch, Inc., Chesapeake, excavating & paving contractor; Lone Star Industries, Inc., concrete supplier & mortar; Carolina Cast Stone Co., Inc., Greensboro, NC, precast concrete fascia; Commonwealth Masonry, Inc., masonry contractor; Bay Tile Corp., Portsmouth, stonework contractor, ceramic tile & resilient tile; Virginia-Carolina Steel, Inc., steel supplier/joists/roof deck, miscellaneous metal & handrails; Warner Thompson, Virginia Beach, carpentry & millwork; and Eastern Decorating Co., Inc., Newport News, waterproofing.

Eastern Roofing Corp., roofing, roof insulation & sheet metal; Mid Atlantic Glass, Virginia Beach, glass & storefront; Door Engineering Corp., metal doors & frames & hardware supplier; E. Caligari and Son, Inc., painting contractor/supplier; MAB Paints, paint manufacturer; Service Communications Corp., Virginia Beach, public address system; Baymark Mechanical Corp., Virginia Beach, plumbing fixture supplier, plumbing contractor; Bay Harbor Mechanical Ltd., Virginia Beach, ventilating contractor; Service Electric Corp. of Virginia, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier & electrical contractor; and Hannah Industries, Enterprise, AL, stadium seats.





Bethesda Racquet & Health Club Bethesda, Maryland

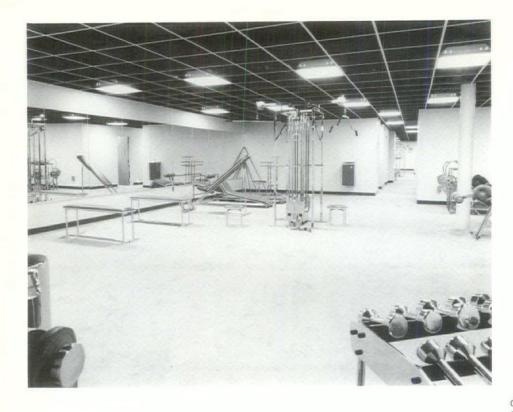
Brown & Page—Architects

Interior Designer, Deupi & Associates • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, H. L. Arey, P.E., Consulting Engineers • Structural Engineer, Uwe K. Hinz, P.E. • General Contractor, Cecil Pruitt, Inc. • Photography, Fredde Lieberman. The Bethesda Racquet & Health Club facility is a three-story recreational and exercise complex containing a lap pool, indoor track, ten handballracquetball courts, a large gym/multi-purpose room, separate sauna, whirlpool and steam facilities for men and women, two large exercise/Nautilus areas, a restaurant/lounge and 27 interior parking spaces. The entire building contains 37,000 square feet of floor area.

Planning Considerations

The facility is located in a transitional district between the commercial and residential areas of Bethesda, Maryland. The sloping site was utilized to achieve a scale comparable to adjacent buildings in spite of the massive scale of the programmed spaces. The building design received very favorable reception and approval







during the required review by local citizen groups.

All access into the building is directed past the control desk. The locker room is designed as the hub around which all activities are grouped horizontally and vertically. The two-story lobby space doubles as a viewing area for the tournament courts from the first and second floors. **Structural System**

A structural framework of exterior masonry bearing walls and steel beams and columns was used. Precast concrete planks were designed for the flooring system in order to minimize the amount of vibrations experienced in the courts and gym. This is in contrast to the long span steel joists and metal decking used for the roof framing. Additional roof framing was installed in those areas which are to support solar collector panels for domestic hot water in the future. **Exterior Materials**

The exterior finishes chosen will require minimal maintenance and should retain their attractive appearance for many years. The Dryvit wall insulation and finish system was used so that extra insulation (2") could be added to the building envelope without reducing the net usable floor area. In addition, it allowed the durable CMU wall to be exposed on the inside where needed. Prefinished standing seam metal roofing was used on all sloped roof surfaces and built-up roofing on all flat roof surfaces. Double glazed skylights are located over both the pool area and two-story lobby area to allow natural light to fill these spaces and to supplement the artificial lighting. Bronze anodized window and storefront sections which complete the exterior building envelope are glazed with solar bronze insulated glass and polycarbonate. **Interior Finishes**

The three tournament courts located on the first floor have full height glass backwalls with glass mullions and strip hardwood flooring. All other courts are provided with a 4' x 8' viewing window in the backwall of the high impact plastic laminated wall and ceiling panel system. The banked running track, multi-purpose room and second floor courts have a poured-in-place resilient flooring.

Carpeting covers the large exercise floor areas, locker rooms and lounges and lobby areas. Ceramic tile is installed on the floor and walls of the shower and steam rooms, whirlpool areas, and toilet rooms. Quarry tile is used in the high traffic areas of the vestibule, entry stair, foyer, and pro shop. Exposed cedar faced roof decking, special paint, and tile-like wall coatings are used to handle the unique problems of continued exposure to the high humidity and chlorine gases of the pool area.

Mechanical System

The heating and air conditioning system is a variable air volume with a morning warm-up cycle and economizer controls. Utilizing a heat exchanger system to recover part of the heat generated by the lighting system and the required exhaust air of the locker room areas, the amount of energy required to heat the supply air is reduced and results in a significant cost savings for the owner.

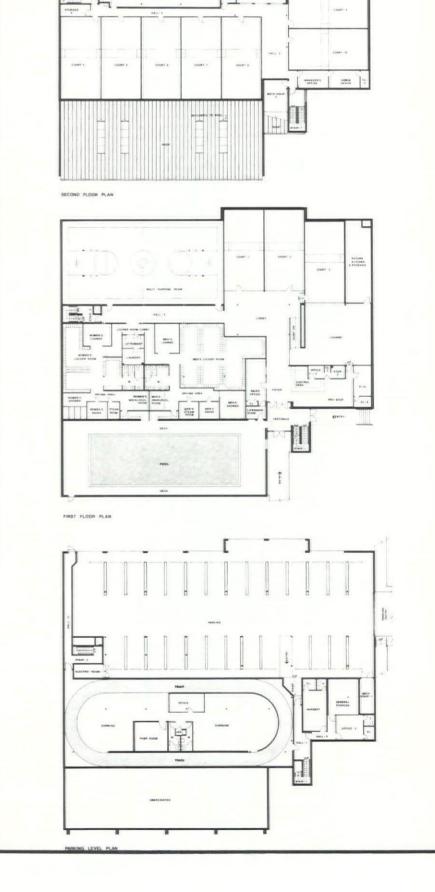
Construction Credits

Cecil Pruitt, Inc., of Springfield was general contractor and handled concrete work and carpentry.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Francis O. Day Co., Inc., Rockville, MD, paving contractor; Strescon Industries, Baltimore, MD, prestressed concrete; Clark Masonry, Springfield, masonry contractor; Arlington Iron Works, Inc., Manassas, steel supplier/erection; Thorn Lumbo, West Virginia, millwork; and R. D. Bean, Inc., Beltsville, MD, built-up roof & metal roofing.

Also, Robert B. Heap, Inc., Oxon Hill, MD, plaster contractor, gypsum board contractor and Dryvit System; Martin Surfacing & Decking Co., Cockeysville, MD, special flooring & racquet court wall & ceiling system; Higham Co., Inc., Alexandria, painting contractor; Paddock Pool Construction Co., Inc., Arlington, swimming pools; Virginia Sprinkler Co., sprinkler contractor; NOVA Mechanical Construction, Inc., Springfield, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; BCM Corporation, Springfield, electrical contractor; and Sportwall, Ltd., Ontario, Canada, racquet court glass wall system.



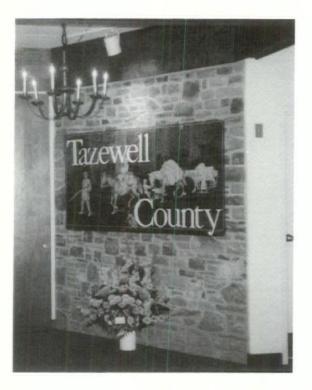
COMPLEX FOR

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Historic Crab Orchard Museum

Stiles L. Bartley & Associates—Architect



Structural Engineers, McKinney & Walker • Electrical Engineer, W. W. Archer, Jr. • General Contractor, Trion Construction Co. • Exhibit Planning Design & Fabrication, Lynch Museum Services, a Division of Lynch Industries, Inc. • Photography, Jungkind Photo and Patricia S. Munro.

Located in the Pisgah community in central Tazewell County, at the intersection of U.S. 19 and Route 460, four miles west of Tazewell, lies the site of the Historic Crab Orchard Museum and Pioneer Park. The Museum building serves as the main focal entrance to the Pioneer Park, which consists mainly of original log dwellings collected from the surrounding area, and sited to recreate a pioneer village of the early 18th century. Also, adjacent is a reconstructed replica of the first fort in the region.

The original survey of 650 acres known as Crab Apple Orchard Tract was done in 1750 by Thomas Lewis for John Shelton, father-in-law of Patrick Henry. Indians hunted and fished in this area, where archeological digs have confirmed an adjacent Indian village. This "find," as well as other artifacts, gives proof of their habitation here as early as 900 to 1000 A.D.

The "Crab Orchard Tract" consists of 110 acres which have been designated a Historical and Archeological Landmark by the Virginia Historic Landmarks Commission and The National Register of Historic Places. Today, with the museum and park, visitors can get a strong picture of the development of Southwest Virginia, from its distant past to the present.

Through the efforts of the Museum Coordinator Consultant, high goals were set for the museum building. Some of the main requirements were: 1) economy of design; 2) ease and economy of maintenance, and operation; 3) state of the art security, heating, air conditioning, humidity control, fire



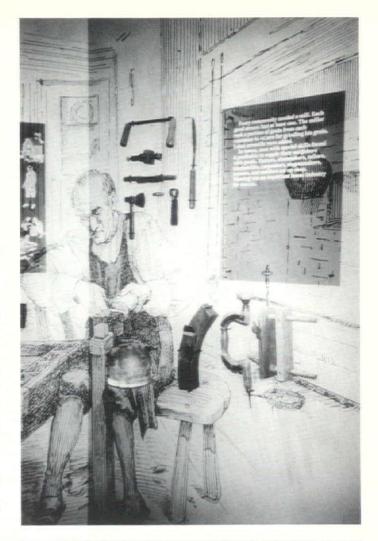
protection systems, and monitoring systems for same; 4) energy conservation design; 5) fireproof construction; 6) operated with a minimum of full time staff; 7) fully accessible for the handicapped; 8) spaces to be flexible for changing requirements such as community use, art exhibits, loan exhibits—it should be equipped for the Virginia Museum Art Mobile, so as to be capable of providing services to the community; and 9) the building must act as the entrance to the various planned outdoor exhibits and Pioneer Park.

In meeting the above technical requirements, exterior items such as plumbing pipes and grills were concealed so as not to clutter the overall appearance. The building stones were obtained from the creek beds of the area. One of the main considerations in the basic design was the energy conservation system. Due to the 24-hour temperature and humidity control required for preservation of the artifacts, and a process of layering, using interior/exterior insulation materials, was utilized. The roof shingles are of fireproof design and emulate handsplit cedar shakes. The exhibit areas are of such design that exhibits or displays may be expanded without encumbrance. The audio-visual facilities are designed to aid in the learning experience of visiting school children; however, the audio-visual room is versatile in that the seating can be removed for conference meetings or for additional exhibit space as needed. The flexibility of the display room allows ease of mobility and alteration to the existing and future exhibits and displays. It was decided early in the design stages that the character of the construction would have to blend into the setting of the early settler village. Therefore, it was obvious that the building would have to act as a scale-reducing element so that one might be better oriented to the simpler scale of the village and the atmosphere of their lifestyle.

Research revealed the early "connected barn," which has European roots, met all the necessary scale requirements. This design would allow for future additions to be accepted. In America this type of barn was prevalent where heavy snowfall was endemic rather than rare. The scale and materials of the connected barn would be similar to the associated village. It was felt that this image could best engender the desired atmosphere and the additive appearance would span the years from original settlement to the early 19th century, as the early settlers' fortunes grew.

The museum is so sited that the visitor must enter the building for orientation and, after viewing the interior and exterior exhibits, must pass this same facility for a transition back to the automobile oriented lifestyle of the 20th century.

The interior displays utilized a design management system especially developed for complex museum exhibits. Flexbility was he goal with a





main purpose of presenting little known local history in a refreshing manner so as to interest the public. Attention to detail was especially important in an exhibit such as "Tazewell County" which has more than 600 one-of-a-kind artifacts dating from the 18th to 20th centuries.

In conclusion, the new home of the Historic Crab Orchard Museum and its exhibits will serve as the basis for further interest and the continuing support of the population of Tazewell County.

Trion Construction Co., Inc. of Princeton, West Virginia was the general contractor and handled excavation, sodding, seeding, grading, carpentry, wall insulation, roofing installation, concrete work, millwork and finish hardware installations.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Valley Steel Corp., Salem, reinforcing; Al-Steel Fabricators, Inc., Roanoke, structural steel supplier; City Lumber Co., Knoxville, TN, millwork; John H. Hampshire, Inc., Roanoke, acoustical treatment; Hendricks Tile Manufacturing Co., Richmond, roof tiles; Clendel White, Lerona, WV, plumbing contractor; Hooten Equipment Co., Princeton, WV, heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Allied Refrigeration, Inc., Bluefield, WV, electrical contractor; W. W. Nash & Sons, Inc., Richmond, fireproofing; Colonial Carpet & Installation, Inc., Richmond, carpet; Fire X Corp. of Virginia, Inc., Richmond, Halon fire ext./det. system & security system; Lee's Lines, Roanoke, toilet accessories & entrance mats; Atkinson's Hardware, Richmond, finish hardware; and W. H. Stovall & Co., Inc., Ashland, interior signs.





St. Ledger Park Brandermill/Chesterfield County Freeman & Morgan—Architects

Landscape Architects, Gary Clower and Clarke Plaxco • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Wagner and Jones Consulting Engineers • Structural Engineer, William J. Davis • General Contractor, Swift Creek Construction • Photography, John C. Morgan, Jr., AIA

Program

It was the desire of the owner to build a facility within an established community to fulfill the recreational needs of the residents. The program called for a structure that could house facilities for picnics, serving snack foods, toilets, dressing rooms and pool equipment. Since





the location of the facility was remote from adjacent housing the owner required the structure to be as vandal-proof as practical. Visual impact of the structure for the community was also a requirement since the building and pool were to act as a focal point for the neighborhood and a point of interest for golfers on the adjacent golf course.

Solution

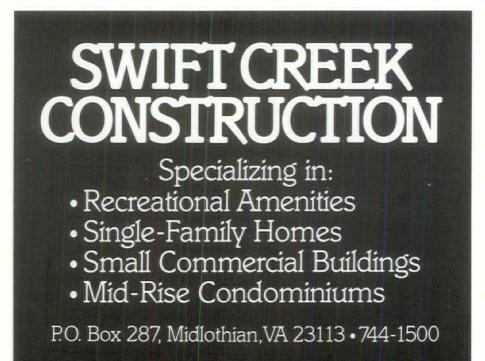
The design of the building was a result of a joint effort between the Brandermill Building Construction Group and Freeman and Morgan, Architects. The concept was established using concrete masonry block with applied stucco and finished by painting with a warm orange color. Corrugated asbestos roofing was used as a means of economy as well as a design feature. The structure was oriented towards the pool as a "U" shape. As an organizational tool, this idea proved to be very effective. Building masses and fenestration were related back to this organization and govern the total form of the building. The resulting structure has a strong geometric form and an expression using a given language of architectural forms and materials. **Construction Credits**

Swift Creek Construction of Midlothian was general contractor.

Brandermill Construction Maintenance handled carpentry, brick paving and landscaping. Subcontractors & Suppliers

(Richmond firms unless noted)

JoPa Leisure Living Center, pool contractor; Gundlach Plumbing & Heating Co., Inc., plumbing contractor; Knight Electrical Contractor, Inc., electrical contractor; Larry W. Kidd Painting, Inc., Midlothian, painting contractor; and Johnson Irrigation Corp., irrigation contractor.





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Seasons Trace Information Center Williamsburg Roger S. Guernsey, AIA—Architect

General Contractor, Hertzler Bros., Inc. • Graphics & Photography, Roger S. Guernsey, AIA.

Program

Re-use a typical 25-year-old mobile home as an inviting information/sales center at low cost , for a quality residential development.



Solution

The interior was partially gutted to create three large rooms. Windows were retained on the rear but replaced with one sliding glass door on the front. The entire surface was covered with 3/8'' pine plywood and trimmed by 2x12 bands.

Attention is first gained by the full-size duplication of the Seasons Trace logo on one end of the building using wood battens and contrasting stain. The entrance experience is a sequence of crossing a small bridge, passing through the embracing open structure, continuing onto the deck and under the trellis and roof before finally entering the display room.

The display room continues the theme of wood bands. The original grooved simulated paneling is simply painted white with homosote display panels spaced out from the walls. The bands, display panels and carpet are all in matching dark brown colors.

Although the building has a permanent look created by the railroad tie terracing, decks, and structure, it remains a trailer such that with a few saw cuts it will be ready for relocation.

The extremely cost effective product was the result of close working cooperation between the architect and builder, Dave Hertzler and his crew.

Hertzler Bros., Inc. of Williamsburg, the general contractor, handled carpentry, waterproofing, caulking, roofing, roof insulation, wall insulation, and painting.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Seasons Nursery, Williamsburg, sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping, landscaping contractor; Merrimac Supply, Williamsburg, structural wood, millwork, paneling, metal doors & frames, wood doors, windows & hardware supplier; Brunk Tile & Interiors, Inc., Newport News, carpet; Sherwin-Williams, paint supplier/manufacturer; Prince George Graphics, Williamsburg, graphics mountings; Ridgeway's, Inc., Richmond, graphics reproduction; Eastern Mechanical Corp., Newport News, plumbing contractor; Noland Co., Newport News, lighting fixtures supplier; and Anchor Electric, Hampton, heating contractor & electrical equipment supplier.



Arthur Ashe, Jr. Athletic Center Richmond

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, Torrence, Dreelin, Farthing & Buford, Inc. • General Contractor, Barker Construction Co., Inc. • Photography, Huffman Studio.



On the Corner of North Boulevard and Robin Road, stands the recently dedicated Arthur Ashe, Jr. Athletic center. At the dedication, former tennis star Arthur Ashe, Jr. applauded the facility as the "best facility of this type" that he has seen in his world travels.

Located adjacent to Parker Field, the cityowned facility will be used for a variety of athletic events including basketball, track and wrestling. Also anticipated at the Center are convocations, graduations, science fairs, art shows and a variety of other citywide events. Initially, the 72,500 square foot facility was planned for construction at one of the area's major high school campuses. After evaluating the various sites, it was determined that a more centrally located less residential area would be more appropriate. This led to the consideration of Richmond's Arena for renovation to meet the comprehensive design program. A study of this existing building was undertaken by the architect to determine the feasibility of converting the Arena compared with construction of a new building. The study revealed that the Arena would need extensive alterations to functionally meet the owner's program. Renovation would have taken the Arena nearly to its structural skeleton and once completed the renovation facility would have cost considerably more to meet the same program as a new building. Thus, the School Board of the City of Richmond made the decision to build a new facility. Once planning and design began, it became more apparent that the new building was the most cost-effective approach that the School Board could have taken.





The steel frame building has an exterior skin of brick and metal siding and utilizes earth berms for reduction in energy consumption. The building has been designed to exceed current energy codes and will be capable of receiving a solar hot water system to provide 50% of the facility's hot water needs.

The Center contains a full size basketball court, 6-lane 145 meter track (11 laps will equal 1600 meters or nearly one mile), a 55 meter dash straight away, indoor shot put area, long and triple jump pits, pole vault space, and a highjump area. An electronic scoreboard displays the results of competition in these sports as well as wrestling. Recessed floor pits have structural covers, flush-finished to match the surrounding permanently bonded synthetic versa-turf floor. The indoor track and field area provides Richmond high school students with one of the finest indoor tracks in Virginia. Already the Center has drawn raves at the 1983 East Coast Invitational Track and Field meet held there.

Supporting areas include four shower/locker groups with space for 35 team members in each. A small administrative suite is located near the admission area. Public toilets, building maintenance areas, storage, and other amenities are distributed around the building's interior. Two concession stands were built initially with space roughed-in for two more.

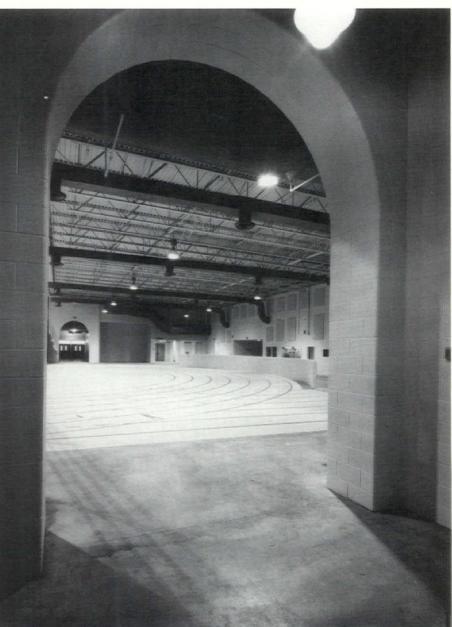
Spectators view the athletic events, as well as commencement exercises from two banks of bleachers, each 28 rows high and 120 feet long. The capacity is 5400 spectators for basketball and 1500 to 1800 for track and field events. The bleachers are electronically operated, telescoping, wall-mounted—supplemented by additional small mobile units and floor chairs.

Barker Construction Co., Inc. of Richmond was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work and supply and prestressed concrete.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless noted)

Seaboard Contractors, Inc., Mechanicsville, excavating & paving contractor; Watkins Nurseries, Inc., Midlothian, sodding, seeding, etc., landscaping & landscaping contractor; Lynchburg Steel & Specialty Co., Monroe, reinforcing, steel supplier/joists/roof deck & miscellaneous metal; Old Dominion Masonry, Inc., Ashland,





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masonry contractor; C. Roy Pursley Co., Inc., Chesapeake, metal siding; Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing; and E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., caulking.

Also, Willard L. Council Roofing, Inc., built-up roof, ballasted PVC membrane roof, roof insulation & sheet metal; Richmond Glass Shop, Inc., glass: Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., metal doors & frames & specialties; The Holcombe Co., wood doors & hardware supplier; and Waller Brothers Tile, Marble & Terrazzo Co., ceramic tile & movable shower partitions.

And, C. B. Smith Co., acoustical treatment & resilient tile; Superior Floor Covering, carpet; Martin Surfacing & Decking Co., Cockeysville, MD, poured athletic floor; Glidewell Brothers, Inc., painting contractor/supplier; Colonial Mechanical Corp., sprinkler/plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor & plumbing fixture supplier; and Associated Electrical Service, Inc., lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier & electrical contractor.

Others were: J. S. Archer Co., Inc., overhead doors; Augusta Steel Corp., Verona, rolling shutters; Talley Neon & Advertising Co., special signs; Greensteel, Inc., Lorton, trophy case; Richard I. Schoenfelder Corp., Haymarket, athletic equipment; Brownson Equipment Co., Inc., scoreboard; and Overhead Door Co. of Richmond, loading dock equipment.

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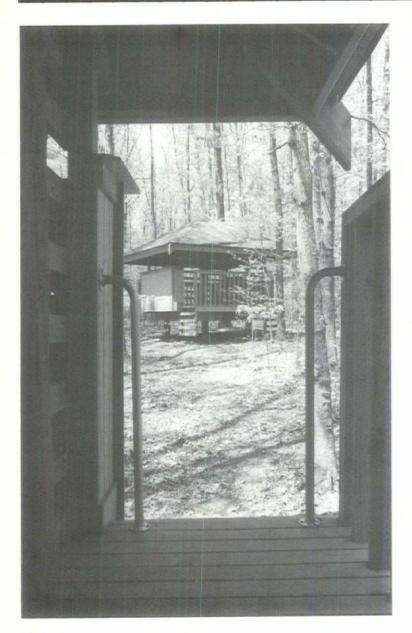
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Camp Crowell Master Plan for Girl Scout Camp, Oakton KDA—Architect



Master Plan Architect, Wayne Good, KDA • Principal-In-Charge, Beckham W. Dickerson, KDA • Project Manager for Treehouses and Cook Shelter, Cary C. Dunn • Naturalist Studies, Allan Morich and Kit Gillem • Landscape Architect, William H. Potts, Jr. • Civil Engineer, Samuel J. Caulfield • Geotechnical Engineer, Law Engineering • General Contractor, Sundecks, Inc. • Photography, Cary C. Dunn.

Camp Crowell, a 60-acre site in rural Fairfax County (near Oakton), is operated by the Girl Scout Council of the Nation's Capital to serve the educational and recreational needs of girl scouts ages 6-18 years. Sporadically developed over 50 years, the site and facilities consequently suffered from erosion, deterioration, and a need for organization.

KDA, in response to these conditions, prepared a Comprehensive Master Plan for the Camp built upon the natural characteristics of the site to meet future as well as present program needs. The camp plan was translated into a five year priority and cost schedule as well. Early projects focused on stabilization of environmental problems and safety improvements followed by construction of protected sleeping/activity areas and development of outdoor educational/recreational improvements. A strong desire to maintain the camp's environmental integrity guided all development design.

A highlight of early construction has been the integration of cook and sleep shelters among the trees of a densely wooded knoll. KDA designed these structures to be elevated off the ground on large wood poles giving guests a feeling of "floating among the tree tops." Four of these "treehouses," sleeping 6 to 7 girls each, are loosely organized around a central cookshelter. Generous overhangs of the low hovering hipped roofs permit open visibility of the surrounding woods while protecting inhabitants from inclement weather.

Initial construction on this remote hillsite presented a typical problem demanding an unusual solution. Because of the desire to maintain a natural rustic environment, gouging out a road for hauling in materials by truck was unacceptable. Unable to secure permission to gain

vehicular access to the site through adjoining property, attention was focused on alternative methods of moving tons of material up 50 vertical feet of incline. Motorized equipment could not negotiate the narrow, steep and roughly hewn path when weighed down by bulky, heavy materials (each wood pole weighed approximately 650 pounds and measured 14 to 16 feet in length). Airlifting the materials into the site by helicopter was ruled out for safety/economic reasons. It was Beckham W. Dickerson, Vice President of KDA, who finally suggested good old fashioned "mule power." Beck's long time friend, Albert Heider, owns a team of mules, Kit and Kate, which he uses for sport as well as for work at his nursery farm. Al evaluated the site conditions, consulted with the architect and contractor and decided his "girls" could do the job.

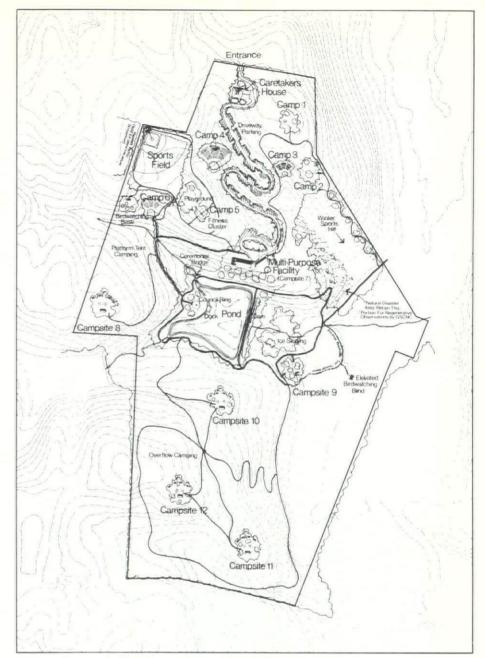
Kit and Kate turned out to be the perfect solution. Damage to the environment was minimized and there were no engine failures.

Programmed development for Camp Crowell includes: conversion of an old chicken house into a premier bird-watching/nature study blind, erection of an exercise/fitness cluster, creation of a four-acre lake, and construction of a multipurpose lodge/kitchen facility.

Master Plan Architect for KDA was Wayne Good, and Project Manager for treehouses and cookshelter was Cary Dunn. Principal in Charge for KDA was Beckham W. Dickerson.

Sundecks, Inc. of Fairfax was general contractor for this initial phase of construction. Subcontractors & Suppliers

F. Bowie Smith, Baltimore, MD, wood pole supplier: Dogwood Quarries, Manassas, masonry contractor; Albert Heider, Leesburg, "mule power"; and Bean & Mallow, Inc., Stafford, roofing.





VCU's Anderson Gallery Presents . . .

MASTERS IN FINE ARTS SHOW MAY 5-15

The Anderson Gallery at Virginia Commonwealth University will be presenting its "Master In Fine Arts" show on May 5-15. This show brings together graduate students in painting, sculpture, communication arts and design to display their work.

This year's show will include sculpture by: Brad Adams and Kevin Kelley. Communication Arts and Design by: Marc Felarca and Karen Koger Abrams. Painting and Printmaking by: Sally Laub Bowring, David Kohan and Ian Farren.

ALUMNI OF THE MASONIC TEMPLE—JUNE 18-23

Painters, sculptors and photographers will display their work in the Anderson Gallery on June 18-23, as part of a celebration of over a decade of Richmond art history associated with the Masonic Temple.

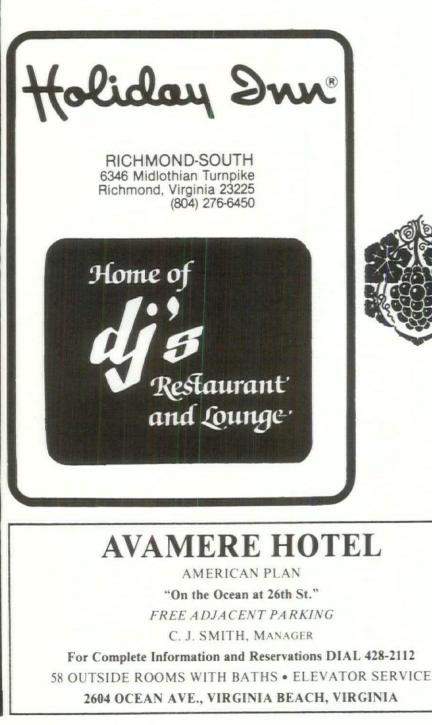
The Masonic Temple, used as a large inexpensive place for artists to share their work with the community, is no longer available for that purpose.

Among those showing their work will be the following artists still in the Richmond area: Gail Bach, Jim Bumgardner, Mary Crenshaw, Thomas DeSmidt, Jeff Davis, Gerald Donato, David Freed, Reni Gower, Myron Helfgott, Richard Kevorkian, Joe Lattuada, Jim Luton, Bernard Martin, Holly Sears and Morris Yarowsky.

Artists visiting from New York: Carla Davis, Julian Jackson, Rene Lynch and Randy Dudley. Anderson Gallery is located at 907½ W. Frank-

lin St. Summer hours are 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Tuesday through Friday and 1 p.m. to 5 p.m., Saturday and Sunday. Admission is free and open to the public.

For further information contact Marilyn Zeitlin at (804) 257-1522.



New Virginia Winery Guide Available from VDACS

Spring brings many welcome things, including the unveiling of new vintages from Virginia winemakers. Coinciding with the release of these new wines is the release of the new "Vintage Virginia" winery guide published by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services in cooperation with the Virginia Wineries Association.

The guide, a one-page flyer, features a detailed map of the "Virginia wine belt," accompanied by descriptions of 16 farm or estate wineries. The wines available, hours for tours and tastings and directions are given for each winery. Five upcoming wineries also are included. There is a brief history of the Virginia wine industry, a listing of Virginia wine and grape associations and a calendar of Virginia wine festivals running from April to October.

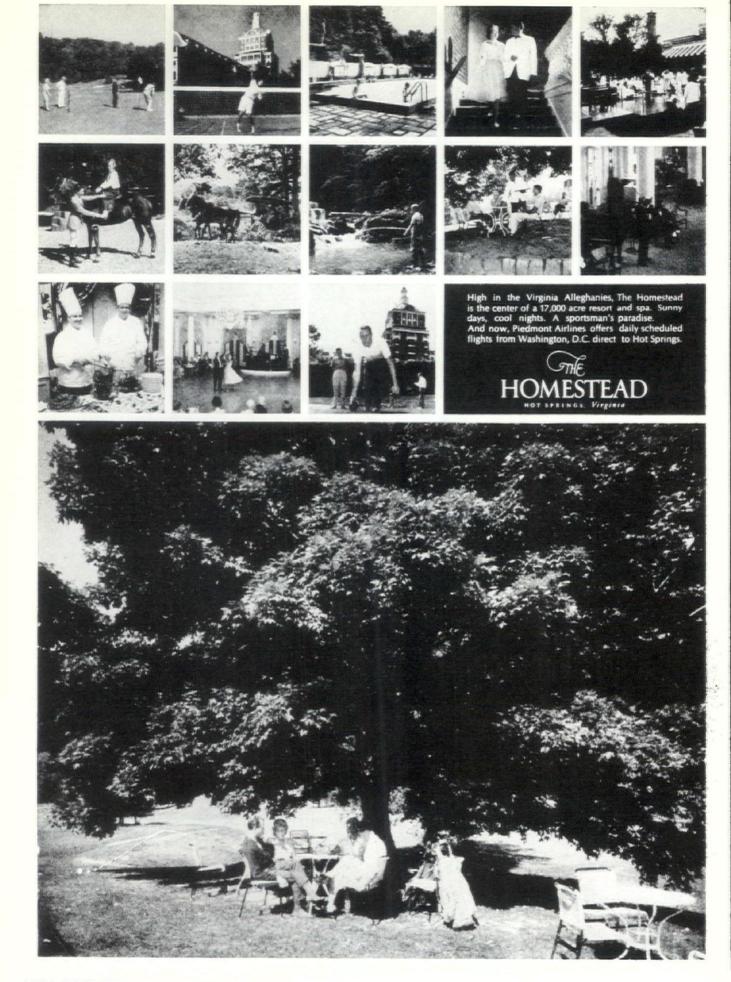
According to Lou Ann Whitton, VDACS marketing specialist for Virginia wines, "Wine appreciation should start in the vineyard. By using the wine guide consumers can see at a glance which winery is most convenient for them to visit. This is the perfect time of year to plan a day trip to visit one or several wineries and learn firsthand about this emerging new area of agriculture."

Ms. Whitton noted that more wine festivals are scheduled this year—14 in all—than ever before. Attractions include grape stomping, arts and crafts, music ranging from bluegrass to bagpipes, food and, of course, the chance to sample Virginia wines.

"1982 was a very good year for Virginia winemakers," Ms. Whitton said. "That vintage has been described as historic in both quality and quantity, so I think consumers can look forward to some excellent Virginia wines coming on the market. It's exciting that the upsurge of our wine industry is going hand in hand with the upsurge of pride in regional cuisine, and that we now have so many Virginia wines to complement Virginia foods."

She added that Virginia wines are available not only at the wineries, but at wine and cheese shops, department stores and restaurants as well.

To tour the wineries and attend the wine festivals, send a business-size self-addressed stamped envelope to "Winery Guide," VDACS, Division of Markets, P.O. Box 1163, Richmond, VA 23209.



Clans, Competitors and Celebrities Gather in Alexandria, July 23 and 24 For Tenth Annual Virginia Scottish Games

Clan societies, world class athletes and musicians, dancers, exhibitors, media personalities and thousands of spectators will gather in Alexandria, July 23 and 24 for the Tenth Annual Virginia Scottish Games.

The weekend of Scottish revelry and celebration of Celtic heritage takes on new dimensions in 1983 as the sponsoring organization-the Virginia Scottish Games Associationmarks its tenth anniversary. In addition to the popular annual heavyweight athletic events, bagpipe, fiddling and dancing competitions, the celebrity Haggis Hurl, animal demonstrations. and concessions, some new features have been added to the program. Clan Donald's international gathering is held in Alexandria this year and clan chieftains from Scotland will be present. An antique British automobile show is planned, additional Scottish dog breeds wifi be exhibited, and a grand parade of clans and tartans will fill the stadium. Once a one-day affair, the Virginia Scottish Games in Alexandria has expanded to include a military tattoo in Old Town Alexandria on Thursday, July 21, an open piobaireachd (bagpipe) competition Friday, July 22, and then a two-day Scottish country fair at Episcopal High School on Saturday and Sunday.

The Virginia Scottish Games are family-ori-

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ented and offer attractions for children, animal lovers, genealogy buffs, musicians, dancers and professional and amateur athletes. Approximately 15,000 persons are expected to attend this year's activities.

Among the most popular attractions of the Games is the series of professional and amateur athletic events highlighted by the caber toss. During this contest, competitors heave a 140pound pole in the air with hopes that it will flip end-over-end, then land with precision. The athletic events trace their origins to the ancient Highland games of Northern Scotland, where military chiefs would demonstrate their strengths at annual gatherings In modern times, the athletic events, such as the sheaf toss, have evolved into tests of the same skills needed in farming.

The National Scottish Fiddling Championship always held in Alexandria—brings top fiddlers and judges from as far away as Scotland. The competitors in adult and junior classes play strathspeys, reels, marches and laments. Throughout the Games, bagpipe music is heard during individual and band competitions and as an accompaniment to the Highland dance championships.

The Virginia Scottish Games is just one event in which the City of Alexandria keeps its Scottish heritage alive. Alexandria was founded by Scottish merchants in the early eighteenth century and evidence of that founding is seen today in historic homes and public buildings, street names, and special events such as the Virginia Scottish Games, the Scottish Christmas Walk, and Hogmanay, the Scottish New Year's Eve.

Most of the Scottish Games events take place



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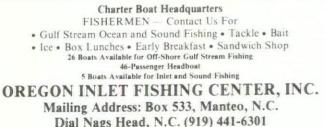
at Episcopal High School, 3900 West Braddock Road, in the west end of Alexandria. It is within minutes' drive from Old Town Alexandria, George Washington's home at Mount Vernon, and Washington, D.C.

Tickets for the Virginia Scottish Games can be purchased in advance through the mail by writing to P.O. Box 1388, Alexandria, VA 22313, ATTN: Virginia Scottish Games Advance Tickets. Advance ticket requests must be received by Friday, July 15. A two-day advance ticket is \$8; a one-day advance ticket costs \$5. Advance tickets also may be purchased at the Ramsay House Visitors Center, 221 King St., Alexandria, between 9 a.m. and 5 p.m. daily until Friday, July 22.

Tickets at the gate are \$10 for both days and \$6 for either Saturday or Sunday. Children under age 16 are admitted free with an adult. Unaccompanied children must pay a \$1 admission fee.

After July 1, a 24-hour tape-recorded message will provide detailed information on the Games. That number is (703) 549-SCOT (note: dial the letter "0", not "0" for operator).

For information on lodging, restaurants, shops, historic attractions, and special events, contact the Alexandria Tourist Council, 221 King St., Alexandria, VA 22314 or call (703) 549-0205.



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Historic Railroad Station To be Preserved

In conjunction with the Friends of Fairfax Station, a non-profit group of local residents, the Virginia Chapter of Associated Builders & Contractors will help to coordinate the rebuilding and restoraton of Fairfax Station's historic railroad station as a local museum and community center.

Located in Western Fairfax County, the depot was originally built in the early 1850s and served as an emergency field hospital during the Civil War. Clara Barton used the station to care for hundreds of wounded Union soldiers leading eventually to her formation of the American Red Cross in 1881.

Following the Civil War, the Fairfax Station depot served as the hub for county commerce and transportation. After over 100 years of continuous service, the Fairfax Station depot was closed in 1973. It was the last operating railroad station in Fairfax County.

The station will be restored on a 5-acre site donated by B. Mark Fried and W. H. Moore, local businessmen. The architectural services are being provided by Daniels, Harrelle & Newman, with the site engineering studies being donated



by Patton, Harris, Rust & Associates. Groundbreaking is expected this summer.

Interested citizens who may wish to make a tax-deductible contribution to this historic restoration of the Fairfax Station railroad depot should contact: Mr. Fred Bruney c/o Friends of Fairfax Station P.O. Box 7 Fairfax Station, VA 22039 or call the Associated Builders & Contractors, Virginia Chapter, at 703-941-8281.



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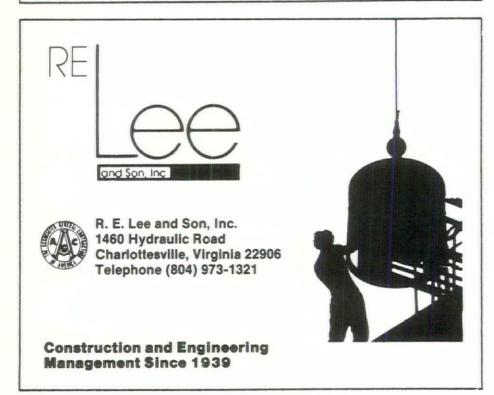
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Barrier Free Design Award Nominations Due July 31

The Governor's Overall Advisory Council on the Needs of Handicapped Persons is accepting nominations for its 1983 Barrier Free Design Award. This award will recognize building construction which exhibits outstanding design as well as awareness of the accessibility needs of the handicapped. The Barrier Free Design Award is only one of several awards which will be presented by the Council at a special awards luncheon during October.

The GOAC was established by Senate Bill 372, signed by former Governor John Dalton in 1980. Its purpose is to study the problems of and programs for disabled persons and make recommendations to state agencies, the Secretary of Human Resources, and the Governor.

Marianne J. Cashatt of Fishersville is the chairperson of the GOAC. She was appointed to that position by Governor Charles S. Robb in May 1982.

To be eligible for the Barrier Free Design Award an entry must be an architectural structure, a building or complex of buildings and related spaces constructed or retrofitted within the State of Virginia before June 30, 1983 and designed for public use. Two awards will be given for non-residential structures. One award will be given for a residential facility for either a private single-family residence or a private multi-family residence. (Public agencies and government financed facilities will be excluded from consideration.)

Nominations for the Barrier Free Design Awards must be postmarked no later than July 31, 1983. Entries will be judged under the guidelines established by the American National Standards Institute for accessibility. The Council will present the awards based on the recommendations of its Environmental Access Committee. State winners will also be nominated by the Council for national recognition from the president's Committee on Employment of the Handicapped.

Nomination forms and rules are available from:

Mr. David A. Barrett, P.A.S. Mount Rogers Planning District Commission 1021 Terrace Drive Marion, Virginia 24354

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Braun Appointed by Sydnor Hydrodynamics

Garland S. Sydnor, Jr., P.E., President of Sydnor Hydrodynamics, Inc., a Richmond based Water Supply Contractor, Equipment Supplier and Manufacturer announces the appointment of Herbert C. Braun, P.E., as Manager of their Community Water Systems.

Mr. Braun is a graduate of the Virginia Military Institute with a B.S. in Civil Engineering. Prior to joining Sydnor he was an associate partner with R. Stuart Royer & Associates, Consulting Engineers and an Engineer with the Bureau of Water Supply Engineering of the Virginia State Health Department.

Mr. Braun is a member of the Virginia Society of Professional Engineers, The American Waterworks Association, the Water Pollution Control Association of Virginia and a Captain in the U.S. Army Reserve.

He will direct the operation and maintenance of all Sydnor owned and operated community water systems in Virginia.



RALPH E. "SKIP" HUGHES

Hudgins Construction Co. Names Hughes

Lester Hugdins, Jr., president, Hudgins Construction Co., Inc. has announced that Ralph E. "Skip" Hughes has been elected Assistant Vice President. Hughes is also a member of the Hudgins Construction Co., Inc.'s Board of Directors and is a stockholder in the firm.

Hughes has been on the company's staff for 10 years. He began as project superintendent and later was promoted to senior superintendent. He most recently served as superintendent on the construction/renovation of the Virginia Natural Gas buildings both on the Peninsula and Southside.

Hudgins Construction Company, Inc. is an 11year-old Newport News-based firm that handles the construction, renovation and alteration of commercial facilities.

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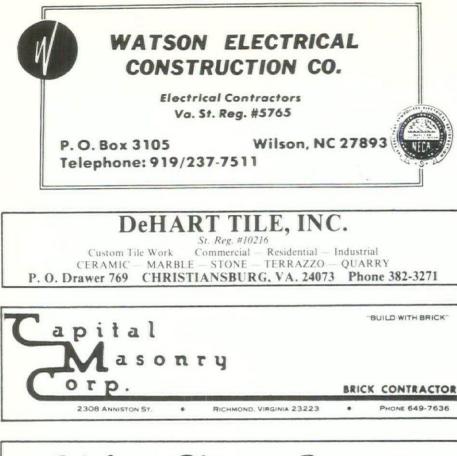
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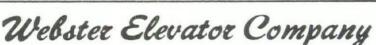
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Builders Bound for Bermuda

Associated Builders & Contractors, Virginia Chapter, a commercial construction trade group representing the Merit Shop (Open Shop) construction industry of Virginia, has scheduled its Annual 1984 Leadership and Planning Conference, October 29-November 3, 1983, at the Southampton Princess Hotel in Bermuda. The conference will include sessions on effective leadership techniques for volunteer leaders, meetings with local Bermuda contractors, and will organize ABC's agenda in Virginia for 1984. The final night banquet will feature British Member of Parliament Tony Speller, of North Devon, England, as speaker. Mr. Speller is an expert on the differences between American and British politics.

Roundtrip airfare (from Baltimore-Washington International Airport), room and board costs will be \$975.00 per person for the five days. For reservations and further information, contact Ken Cleaveland, Executive Director, Associated Builders & Contractors, Virginia Chapter, 6601 Little River Turnpike, Suite 425, Alexandria, VA 22312, or call (703) 941-8281.

Kristin M. Smith Appointed By L/W Design Associates, Inc.

Kristin M. Smith has been appointed Director of Business Development for L/W Design Associates, Inc., Alexandria. As Director of Business Development, Ms. Smith will be serving national and regional clients in Washington, D.C., Virginia and Maryland.

L/W Design Associates, Inc., formed by the partners of the architectural firm Lewis/Wisnewski & Associates, Ltd., has provided programming, interior architectural design and tenant space planning services to such clients as Development Resources Incorporated, National Wholesale Druggists Association and Government Research Corporation/I.R.I.S.

Prior to joining L/W Design Associates, Inc., Ms. Smith served as a commercial leasing agent with Shannon & Luchs Company and as Director of Business Development of Interspace Incorporated/Washington.

She is a graduate of The University of New Hampshire, Keene, New Hampshire and has been active in the National Association of Corporate Real Estate Executives.

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Washington Design Center Opens

One of the most significant and gala design celebrations of the year, the Grand Opening of The Design Center in Washington, D.C. took place the last week of this past April. Anticipated as the design breakthrough for the entire Mid-Atlantic region, the new facility is a showcase of the finest, most prestigious firms in the industry

The Design Center will assume its position as the foundation of the designer and architectural community in the Mid-Atlantic states," said Thomas V. King, President, Mart Center/DC Incorporated, in discussing the week-long celebration. "The response from all segments of the industry has been one of incredible enthusiasm."

Over 23,000 design professionals working in the five state area surrounding the District were invited to participate in the week-long Grand Opening festivities. The week began with an exclusive black-tie premier for prominent industry leaders, tenant executives and city officials. Seminars, workshops, exhibitions, receptions and social activities were conducted within the facility and its new showrooms during the week.

National offices and regional chapters of the American Society of Interior Designers, the American Institute of Architects, the Institute of Business Designers and the Organization of Facility Managers and Planners participated in a unique schedule of conferences and meetings in conjunction with the Grand Opening. National AIA President Robert Broshar, FAIA, and Eason Cross, Jr., FAIA, President of the Northern Virginia Chapter, AIA, were among the opening week speakers.

The Potomac Chapter ASID sponsored an Excellence in Design Award honoring the best design of showrooms in The Design Center. Judges included Wolf Von Eckhardt, design critic, Time magazine; Dr. Lee Hall, president, Rhode Island School of Design; and Martin Eli-noff, National President, American Society of Interior Designers.

Located at 300 D Street, S.W., The Design Center is in the heart of the District, less than ten minutes from National Airport, five minutes from the railroad station and one block from the Southwest Freeway and the Interstate highway system. The Federal Center (Orange & Blue Lines) metro subway station is adjacent to the property.

When fully leased, the nine-story, 420,000 square foot facility will house nearly 125 showrooms-about 70 percent residential and 30 percent contract furnishings. For more information regarding the D.C. Design Center, contact Portia McGrew, Administrative Director, at 202/554-5053



Hughes Elected By Technologists

Charles S. Hughes of the Virginia Department of Highways and Transportation's Research Council at Charlottesville has been elected president of the Association of Asphalt Paving Technologists.

Hughes, a native of Norfolk, holds degrees in civil engineering from VPI&SU and the University of Virginia. Over his 25-year career with the Research Council, where he is a senior scientist, he has worked mainly on improving the design and performance of asphalt pavements and has written numerous papers in reporting on his research.

Hughes is also a member of the national Transportation Research Board and a consultant to the Federal Highway Administration.

The association he will lead is a non-profit international organization which provides a communications forum for the asphalt paving industry and makes its technical information available worldwide

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Alex. Brown & Sons 3	7
Brunk Tile & Interiors, Inc	0
Bryant-Durham Electric Co., Inc 6	9
Buckingham-Virginia Slate Corp 7	1
Burch-Whittle, Inc	6
J. Carrington Burgess Masonry	
Contractors, Inc 5	7
C	

C.P.S. Contractors, Inc					50
Capital Masonry Corp					66
Capitol Technigraphics Corp					37
Cardinal Electric Co					34
The Ceiling & Floor Shop, Inc					56
J. L. Christian Painting Co., Inc.					64
City Lumber Co., Inc					18
City Wide Decorators, Inc	4				70
John D. Clayborne, Inc					64
Clements & Taylor Decorating					
Contractors Inc					42

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—D—	
Daniel Brothers Davidson Construction Co. Roy H. Davidson Electric Co., Inc. DeHart Tile, Inc. Dover Elevator Co. E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. —E—	19 67 66 56
Rex L. Edwards & Co. J. T. Eley, Jr. Essex Concrete Corp./Aylett Sand & Gravel Everdure, Inc.	34 64
—F—	
Falls Church Construction Corp.The Farmers BankFire & Safety Equipment Co.First & Citizens BankFoulger-Pratt Construction, Inc.Francavilla Building Co.Franki Foundation Co.Fuel Oil & Equipment Co., Inc.Richard J. Funk Builder, Inc.	34 68 6 37 68 36
—G—	
Gallion-Elder Insurance Agency, Inc Gemini Painting & Wallcovering, Inc Samuel L. Gibbs Corp	27

P. C. Goodloe & Son
—H—
Hall-Hodges Co., Inc
W. R. Hall, Jr
Hancock-Fuqua, Inc 13
John W. Hancock, Jr., Inc
Hanover Fabricators
R. C. Hawkins Construction Co., Inc 56
Hearty-Virginia, Inc
L. C. Heath Roofing, Inc 18
Heyward Construction Co., Inc 44
Higham Co., Inc
D. A. Hitt Electric
Holiday Inn Richmond-South 60
The Homestead 61
Huffman Studio 18
The Hutter Corp

James River Building Supply Co 3	6
James Steel Fabricators 5	7
Jamestown Beach Campsites 6	2
Jarrett Welding Co 5	7
Leonard Jed Co 4	4
Johnson Irrigation Corp 4	4
Jones Electric Repair Co., Inc 6	4
Fred Jones Well Co	0
Jo-Pa Leisure Living Center 5	0
—K—	
A Kar Doctor	1

A Kar Doctor	34
Kenbridge Construction Co./Kenbridge	
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Building Systems	99
Larry W. Kidd Painting, Inc	34
Knight Electrical Contractor, Inc	50
Kora & Williams Corp	22

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W. C. Lang & Sons, Inc					
Don Largent Roofing Co., Inc					 70
R. E. Lee & Son, Inc					64
Lee's Lines, Ltd					
Lemmon Transport Co., Inc					65
Lone Star Industries, Inc					
W. A. Lynch Roofing, Inc					4
Lynchburg Steel & Specialty Co.	•				56
M					

M E M Interiors, Inc	68	
Magic City Sprinkler, Inc.	65	
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-S-

B. P. Short & Son Paving Co., Inc. Smith Cattleguard Co. Smith & Keene Electric Service L. C. Smith, Inc. Southern Waterproofing & Concrete Co., Inc.	37 37 20 57 52 18 64 3 22 68
Strawberry Banks Motor Inn & Thrift Inn, Ltd. Sundecks, Inc. Swift Creek Construction	4
-T-	
Timber Truss Housing Systems, Inc Tolley Electric Corp	
U.S. Elevator	

Varina Refrigeration Service, Inc. 64 Virginia Sprinkler Co., Inc. 13

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Walker & Laberge, Inc	41
Walthall Construction Corp	12
Warwick Plumbing & Heating Corp	70
Watson Electrical Construction Co	
Wayne Insulation Co	44
Webster Elevator Co	
Weller Tile & Mosaics, Inc	
West Sand & Gravel Co., Inc	
Whitfield/Gee Construction Co	
Whitley Roofing Co	
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