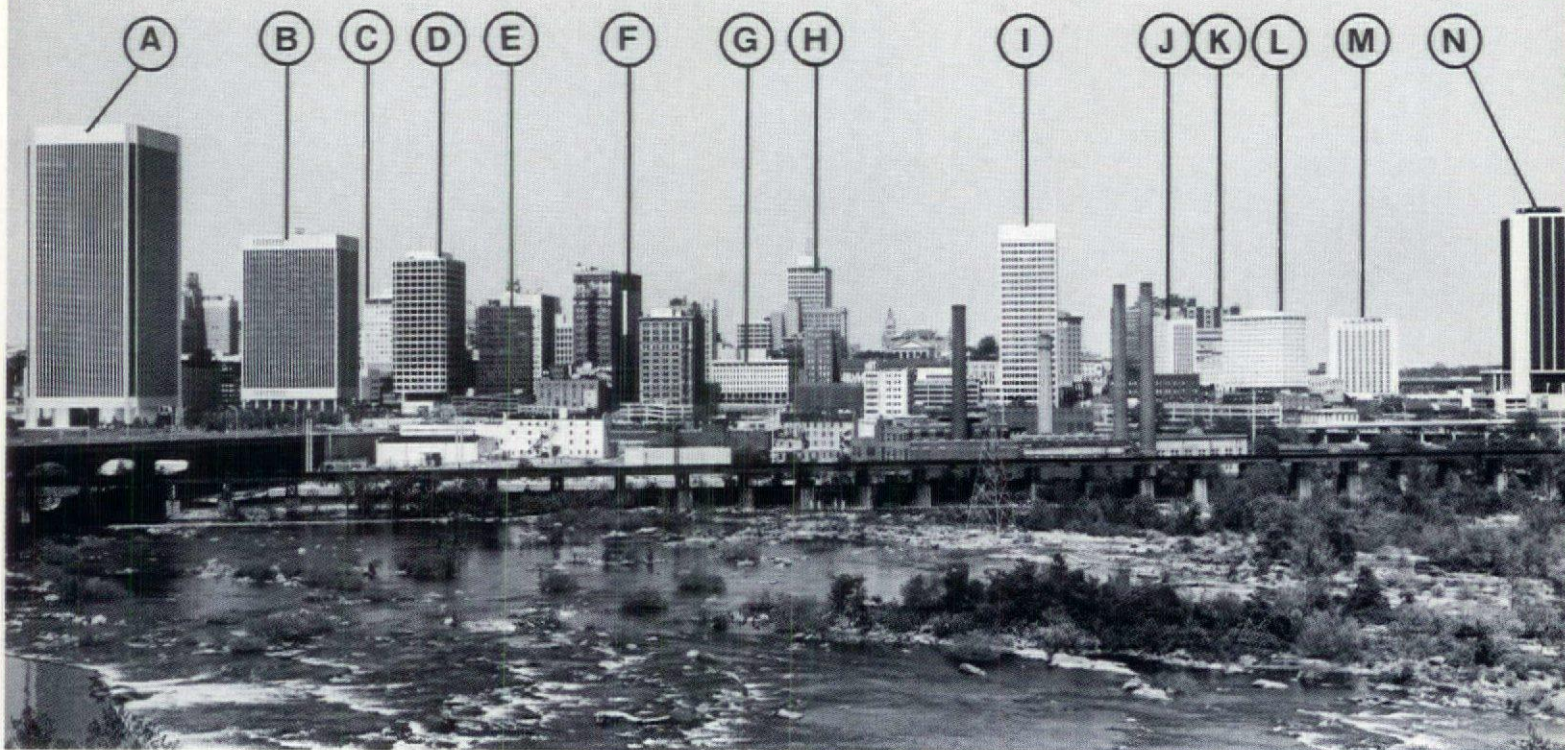




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This Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Fred L. Williams is featured on page 30 of this issue. Design was by Abbott Associates and cover photograph is by Carlton S. Abbott, FAIA.

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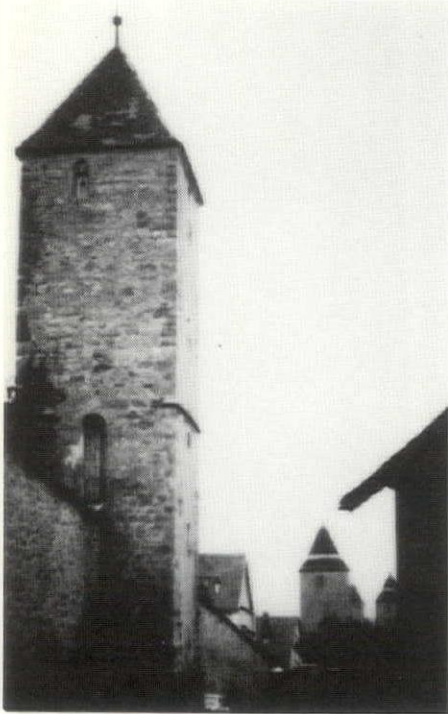


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tax-generating commerce. It was before the supermarket put the greengrocer and the butcher out of business. It was before such stores needed 3-5 acre sites on which to park cars.

Some towns with which I am familiar have for one reason or another escaped the general visual trashing. *Bisbee, Arizona* for one, a town built in the mountains and which is structured with pedestrian-only terraces of houses, up from the main road in the bottom of the canyon. The mountains limited expansion. *Nantucket, Mass.* is on an island, but it also was economically moribund throughout the hustling Victorian period. Whale oil lost out to petroleum. Rediscovered as a vacation spot, it didn't allow cars on the island till the 'thirties, and it didn't give up on its cobblestoned Main St. as a center of commerce. *Maynard, Mass.* swapped its woolen mills for electronic assembly, without losing its employment site. The new McDonald's is downtown. Massachusetts towns all abut, so that Maynard could control the zoning of its own surroundings. *Concord, Mass.* is visually controlled. The town Fathers have long known the value of the tourist dollar, but they also have had the sense not to allow the selling of their history to interfere with its visible presence.

Boston, Georgia used to be a thriving town. It has a Carnegie Library, but also a collection of

empty brick buildings. Thomasville is too close and has siphoned off all commerce. Boston missed out on the "Strip," but not by choice.

The rest of America's small towns, by and large, have been "trashed," those without some physical or economic saving grace. One asks the question, "How might this visual deterioration be reversed?"

Some towns have already begun work on the solution, and in general the approach has been to make the old downtown more attractive than the "Strips." Here are the necessary steps to restore the magnetism:

- Bury the utilities, with town funds.
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- Provide shelter and shade.
- Institute tough sign controls with retroactive provisions.
- Develop a visual unifying Theme, either with Architecture or landscape design, or both.
- Make it fun, changing, and unpredictable.
- Force restraint on new construction to fit the selected Theme.
- Rezone to encourage uses with need for large floor areas, or height.
- Provide tax incentives for owners who comply.
- Redo the ugly, including rooftop mechanical.
- Fill in the gaps with new construction.

There's a pile of sweet-smelling manure just inside the east gate. Milk cans are cooling in the watering trough. The tile-roofed brewery makes a fine vantagepoint from which to see the town center, dominated by its Baroque church. Houses with stepped gable facades grow out of the stone sidewalks and soften the scene with cascades of flowers growing in endless window boxes. The odor of baking bread replaces that of manure. This is *Dinkelsbühl*, my favorite small town, on the Romanticstrasse between Rothenburg and Munich. It's a splendid medieval walled town, with intact circumferential fortifications separating a working town from its agricultural surroundings. The need for walls has long since gone, but they still function as a town boundary and give it identity. European traditions die hard, and an American is always impressed by the lack of urban spillover outside European towns. *Dinkelsbühl* is for me the *sine qua non* of sharp-edged towns, a symbol of what a town should be.

Where the Pennsylvania Turnpike meets I-70, there is *Breezewood*, my nominee for the absolute worst visual concoction in America which masquerades as a town. It's entirely "Route 1 Rotten."

America used to have sharp-edged towns with visual order and identity. It was before the work of Henry Ford, Harvey Firestone, and John McAdam made the town less vital as the trade center of a distinct geographical area, and gave people unprecedented mobility. It was before counties discovered they could rob the towns of



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

by

R. E. Dixon

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PART III Measure of Damages

As the effectiveness of the defenses of "privity" and "acceptance by the owner" diminished, architects were faced with an increasing exposure to third party claims for damages. These ranged from the economic loss of contractors injured by design error to wrongful death caused by inadequate supervision.

The general rule in assessing damages is to put the injured party in the same position as if the contract had been performed. The purpose of damages is to make the injured party whole and not more.¹ It is not intended that the plaintiff be in a better position than if the contract had not been carried out.²

Where two parties have made a contract which one of them has broken, the damages to which the other party ought to receive in respect of such breach of contract should be such as may fairly and reasonably be considered either arising naturally, i.e., according to the usual course of things, from such breach of contract itself, or such as may reasonably be supposed to have been in the contemplation of both parties, at the time they made the contract, as the probable result of the breach of it.³

Stemming from those principles first enunciated in *Hadley v. Baxendale*, two distinct areas of damages have developed.

- Direct or general damages are those which arise naturally or ordinarily from the breach of contract and are damages which in the ordinary course of human experience can be expected to result from a breach. Direct damages are compensable.⁴
- Consequential or special damages are those which arise from circumstances not ordinarily predictable. Consequential damages are compensable only if those circumstances were within the contemplation of both contracting parties on the date the contract was executed. Whether damages are direct or consequential is a matter of law, but whether the circumstances of the consequential damages were within the contemplation of the parties is a question of fact.⁵

The courts were then faced with the struggle of how to apply the traditional damage principles to the architect-owner-contractor relationship. In some cases such as personal injuries, traditional methods were followed. In other situations, such as the contractor's increased cost of construction due to design error, the courts have been unable to agree on a uniform method that will accurately relate causation and loss.

With the payment of a judgment usually guaranteed by insurance coverage, the design professional is an obvious target. Because of the many factors which contribute to loss in a construction failure, care must be taken in the application of traditional rules of damages.

DEATH AND INJURY

Actions brought for personal injury or death were the first of third party claims to by-pass "privity" and "acceptance by the owner" defenses. While the initial cases seem to draw a distinction between design error and supervision in assessing liability,⁶ it is now almost uniformly the rule that damages for death or injuries resulting from negligent design or supervision may be recovered from the design professional.⁷ Several cases have pointed out that the architect is not strictly liable because of defective design, but that the injury or death must have been proximately caused by the design error.⁸

There is some disagreement about causation when defects from design are obvious and could have been avoided by the party injured. It is clear that the architect will be held accountable for latent defects.⁹ As with any other rule, there are numerous exceptions. Where a three year old child came into contact with a hot water pipe, the architect was held responsible even though the defect was open and obvious.¹⁰ In one of the many

buildings making up the Smithsonian Institute, there was a design of certain steps which created a hazardous condition. The architect was held responsible when there was a fall on the step. The damages assessed were \$30,000.00 upon a showing of medical, nursery, therapy, transportation and household expenses of \$3,475.50.¹¹

There was no common law duty for a supervising architect to be responsible for job safety, so this responsibility must be shown as a contractual obligation.¹² State and federal safety laws may play a part.

A New York statute was the basis of a claim brought by the City of Utica against an architect for salary, wages and hospital expenses incurred by a fireman injured in a fire apparently attributed to defective building design. This case also demonstrates the ingenious arguments that can be devised to reach the design professional's "deep pockets." The City attempted to sue for contribution for the injury claim by the fireman who fell due to a defective ladder. The argument advanced was that the fireman would not have been there but for the fire caused by the defective design.¹³

Where a worker was killed when a trench collapsed, the engineer was held responsible because the excavation had not been shored or barricaded as required by the safety laws.¹⁴ An architect is not normally responsible for the means and methods of construction. In order to impose liability for injury or death arising because of the manner of performing the work, it is necessary to show that the architect was responsible for supervising the actual methods and manner of construction.

The process of determining damages in personal injury and wrongful death actions is referred to as the "jury award" system. The actual losses, such as medical expenses, transportation, property damage, loss of wages and other out pocket costs are considered by the jury, which is also allowed to assess an amount for "pain and suffering." The award is given in a lump sum without reference to the manner by which it was formulated by the jury.¹⁵

COST OF CONSTRUCTION EXCEEDS ESTIMATE

The architect is often requested to design a building which maximizes the use of the available ground. In such a case, it may not be possible to determine the cost of construction until the design is completed. However, the owner may set price as a criteria for construction, and in such case, the architect is requested to design within certain cost limitations. When these limitations are exceeded, it may result in the forfeiture of the architect's fee or in more extreme cases, in the architect being held responsible for the excess costs.

Where the owner realizes that the cost of construction will exceed the architect's estimate and no construction has started, the architect has not even complied with his contract and may not recover his fee. This may be true even where the architect has refused to guarantee the estimate. The rationale for this rule is:

that an architect or engineer may breach his contract for architectural services by underestimating the construction cost of a proposed structure. The rule to be applied is that the cost of construction must reasonably approach that stated.¹⁶

Although some courts qualify the rule by requiring that the cost of construction must "substantially" exceed the cost estimates, the courts have generally viewed cost limitations as a condition precedent to the performance by the architect of his contract. If the cost stipulation is not met, the architect has not performed and is not entitled to any recovery.¹⁷ At least one court has reversed the test and has found that if the estimate is "reasonably close" the architect has earned his fee.¹⁸ The problem is determining when the architect has passed something of value to his client. The formulas available to the courts are sometimes difficult to

apply and there is a natural reluctance to allow the architect to recover when it does not appear that something of value has passed to the owner.

Where the owner has placed no cost limitation on the contract, or there has been no understanding with the architect that cost would be material, then the architect has no duty to volunteer information on costs.¹⁹

The rationale of denying the architect a fee is that the owner does not have the use of the design. In certain circumstances, the owner may have taken the risk that the design will not be usable, for example, where the architect may not have contracted to design within the owner's zoning requirements.²⁰

A more difficult situation is presented when the architect is charged with the discrepancy between the cost of construction and the cost estimate. Where a lessee of real property was to build and occupy the building, the cost of construction exceeded the architect's estimate by \$30,000.00. Although the court allowed a ten percent margin for error, the architect was forced to pay the excess cost because there was no value accruing to the lessee of the building.²¹ While the economic basis of this rationale can be understood, there is a distinction where the owner gets a more valuable home but seeks the increased cost from the architect because the cost exceeded the estimate. The owner had not suffered a "loss," but at least one court has allowed this excess cost to be recovered from the architect in spite of the enhancement to the owner.²²

It does not seem important in considering the effect of a cost estimate whether it was written into the contract or whether it was orally discussed by the architect and the owner. As long as oral agreements on cost estimates are not at variance with the terms of the contract for the architect's services, then the oral cost estimates may be established by parol evidence.²³

If it can be shown that the cost estimate by the architect was used as a basis for deciding on the economic feasibility of the project, then the discrepancy in the cost estimate and the cost of construction may constitute damages. Where the owner relied on the cost estimate to determine a return on investment through the rent roll, the excess cost of construction resulted in a loss on investment. An economic analysis of this nature may be an acceptable method to demonstrate to the court how excess costs of construction can be recoverable damages.²⁴

In any situation where it is claimed that the owner has suffered a loss because cost estimates have exceeded cost of construction, it is imperative to determine whether the owner received value for these increased expenditures. This "loss" claimed by the owner is often measured by an enhancement of the property. Even though costs of construction exceed the architect's estimate, they may continue to have value in the project in the same manner as all construction costs. Whenever value is passed to the owner, caution should be exercised before it is conceded that the owner has suffered any damage.

Granted there may have been greater expenditures than anticipated, but these expenditures may not be a "loss." One of the better rules yet formulated by the courts was stated in *Kostohryz v. McGuire*²⁵:

The measure of damages in this area is not the excess cost of the structure, but rather is the difference between the total cost of the property to date and the amount of money which a prudent person would pay for the property in its present condition.

However, one defense which is often successful for the architect is that the owner made changes in the plans and specifications as the construction proceeded.²⁶ This defense is available whether the dispute arises before construction when the estimated cost of construction exceeds the

architect's estimate, or after construction is completed when the actual costs are found to have exceeded the architect's estimate.

Another avenue that is available to the architect is redesign of the building. One of the issues in defending damage claims is whether the party alleging injury attempted to minimize the damages. If the owner refuses an offer of redesign that will bring the project within the cost estimates, it may work a forfeiture of the owner's damage claims.²⁷

COST OF CORRECTION

Various terms as the "cost of repair" or "out of pocket" damage theories, these concepts seek to obtain from the architect either unanticipated, corrective or excess costs of construction. The claim arises because of either a defect in design or for inadequate supervision. The earlier cases deal with the owner's claim against the contract, but with the passing of the privity defense, the design professional is now exposed to claims from third parties.

There is a definite trend of both owners and contractors to look to the design professional in any situation where economic loss results. The architect is neither an insurer of the success of the project, nor a guarantor of a satisfactory result, but only that he has performed his design and supervisory functions in a manner consistent with the professional standard of conduct in the area. Those claiming loss must show the breach of a duty by the architect and that the damage suffered was foreseeable.

Where there is a default in the performance of the construction contract, the general rule to establish damages is to award the owner the difference between the contract price and the cost of completion. Often, this same rule will be applied where there has been design error or inadequate supervision without a clear analysis whether the architect should be responsible for the full amount of the necessary corrective cost over the contract price. In *Lewis Lyster General Contractor, Inc. v. Town of Las Vegas*,²⁸ both the contractor and the engineer were held responsible for the total cost of correcting the construction defects on a new sewage facility. The judgment was reversed because of uncertainty in the method of allocating damages to fault and the method of determining the cost of construction.

The extent of the design professional's authority on the construction site is crucial to determining liability. Although the loss to the owner may be caused through defective workmanship or failure to follow plans, normally the basis of a claim against the contractor, these damages may be charged to the architect when supervision is found to have been inadequate.²⁹

Perhaps the best illustration in the case of an owner is the California case of *Gagne v. Bertran*.³⁰ An owner had secured the services of a test hole driller to determine the fill on a proposed lot. Based on the test results, the lot was purchased and foundations were designed. During construction, it was determined that the test holes were not drilled deep enough and as a result of the inaccurate test results, new and more extensive footings had to be designed for the structure. The owners sought as damages the cost of the additional test drilling as well as the cost of the larger redesigned footings.

The court held that the owner was not entitled to the increased cost of construction. The test hole driller had not caused that, because if the test holes had been properly done then the footings would have been designed correctly and the owner would have had that expense. The failure to properly test the extent of the fill was not the cause of the increased cost of construction.

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A similar reasoning was used where the architect had improperly designated water softeners that were too small to handle the available water pressure. The architect was found not to be responsible for the cost of the increased water softeners but only for the expense to install them. If the larger water softeners had properly been designated in the original design, the owner would have had that expense. The architect did not cause that additional cost by the design and the owner was not entitled to receive a windfall.³¹

Contractors should not be allowed to formulate damage theories which allow recovery against the architect for corrective costs that could have been prevented or minimized by the contractor. Although the general rule is that a contractor has no duty to determine the adequacy of plans or specifications for the intended purpose, he is obligated to bring errors or major discrepancies in the specifications to the owner's attention if the contractor has actual knowledge of their existence.³²

As in many other innovations in the field of professional liability, the California courts have been in the forefront. In *United States v. Rogers & Rogers*,³³ the following test was developed to determine the extent to which the negligence of an architect would result in economic damage to a contractor:

1. The extent to which the transaction was intended to affect the plaintiff.
2. The foreseeability of harm to him.
3. The degree of certainty that the plaintiff suffered injury.
4. The closeness of the connection between defendant's conduct and the injury suffered.
5. The moral blame attached to defendant's conduct.
6. The policy of preventing future harm.³⁴

Although it is difficult to establish a formula, there are a number of cases which hold that where the cost of correction or out of pocket loss is inconsequential, the design professional cannot be charged. It is similar to the cases where cost estimates by architects are allowed a reasonable margin of error when they exceed the owner's cost limitations. It is apparently based on the practical concept that construction costs will have a certain margin of fluctuation and that the architect should not be held to a strict dollar amount.³⁵

DIMINUTION OF MARKET VALUE

The cost of corrective repairs may, in certain instances, cause the total cost of construction to exceed the market value of the property. When that occurs, the measure of damages is the diminution of market value between a properly designed building and the one actually designed. In *Bayuk v. Edson*,³⁶ there was testimony that faulty design and supervision had resulted in such defects that they could not be corrected without tearing them out and building the house in its entirety. If the house had been properly designed it would have had a market value of \$150,000-\$160,000, but as designed and built, the value was \$27,000-\$31,000. Because the cost of repairs would so far exceed the total value of the property, the court found that the test for damages would be the "diminution of market value due to defects" which was \$18,500.

This rule for measuring damages due to design defects has been around for more than half a century without refinement. In the words of an earlier case, such damages are an

amount equal to the difference between the building as actually designed and constructed and the value it would have been if the building had been properly designed and constructed.³⁷

Any rule of measuring damages should recognize that the architect's work has given value to the owner. It may be possible that a combination of defective design, inadequate supervision and delay will damage an owner or contractor beyond the value of the architect's services. Even a combination of these causes should not subject the architect to bear the total corrective cost of the project because that is not the architect's obligation. The diminution of value rule should be used to cap the architect's exposure.

The situation may arise in at least two ways: (1) where the cost of correction is estimated before work is done and it is determined that the total cost of the project will exceed its market value, or (2) the corrective work is actually performed and it is then revealed that the total cost of the project exceeds its market value. In either case, the damages assessed against the architect should not be greater than the difference between the market value of the project as designed and constructed and its market value as properly designed and constructed.³⁸

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TOTAL COST

In *Huber, Hunt & Nichols, Inc. v. Moore*,³⁹ the court considered a claim by a contractor that argued for a "total cost" measure of damages. The contractor contended that the architect did not allow extensions and had delayed supervision which resulted in the contractor being required to accelerate. Using the bid estimate as the proper cost of the project, the contractor sought the excess costs over the bid estimate. Although the court did not specifically reject application of the "total cost" method to architects, it did find that the contractor was unable to relate the costs to specific faults of the architect.

The court relied on the holding in the *Boyajian* case⁴⁰ where the court had stated that the contractor had not attempted to "relate any specific amount of increased cost to any particular alleged breach."

It is the inability to prove this type of relationship which is the basis for the argument for a "total cost" measure. There may be occasions where such a method is justified in the case of contractors,⁴¹ but in the case of the design professional it causes exposure to a great many causes for increased costs beyond the design professional's responsibility or capacity to control.

CONCLUSION

In evaluating the proper measure of damages that should be used in the case of a design professional, two considerations are paramount, one, was there a duty to the claimant and, two, does the intended method of assessing damages take into account the value of the design professional's services.

In the search for greater sources of recovery for judgments, the design professional can be expected to remain a tempting target. Although the fee arrangement for an architect may be based upon a percentage of construction costs, there is no involvement in the potential profit that will occur to the owner or to the contractor. This distinct position in the construction process should be kept in mind when the owner or contractor attempts to involve the design professional in the allocation of loss for a project which goes sour. Attempting to establish some controlling principles of law from the case decisions is a walk into an unwelcome thicket through which only occasional rays of light will shine. This also can be a basis for optimism. More definitive court decisions on the proper methods of measuring damages in the case of design professionals might yet be written. A clearer understanding of the role each party plays in the construction process will greatly aid the courts as they struggle to find methods by which the performance of the design professional can be measured in damages.

FOOTNOTES

- ¹*F.A. Bartlett Tree Expert Company v. Hartney*, 308 Mass. 407, 32 N.E.2d 237 (1941).
- ²*Ficaia v. Belleau, et al.*, 117 N.E. 2d 287 (1954).
- ³*Hadley v. Bendable*, 9 Exch. 341, 156 Eng. Reprint 145, 5 Eng. Rul. Cas. 502 (1854).
- ⁴*Roanoke Hospital Association v. Doyle & Russell, Inc.*, 215 Va. 796, 214 S.E.2d 155 (1975).
- ⁵*Corbin*, Contract, § 1012, p. 89 (1964); *McCormick on Damages*, § 140, p. 574 (1935); *Restatement of Contracts*, § 330; *Williston on Contracts*, § 1357, pp. 293-294 (1968).
- ⁶*See Paxton v. City of Alameda* 119 Cal. App. 2d 393, 259 P.2d 934 (1953).
- ⁷*Miller v. Dewitt*, 59 Ill. App. 2d 38, 208 N.E.2d 249 (1965).
- ⁸*Laukkanen v. Jewel Tea Company*, 78 Ill. App. 2d 153, 222 N.E.2d 584; *Van Ornum v. Otter Tail Power Company*, 210 N.W.2d 188 (N.D. 1973). A new area creating further analysis of strict liability for contractors which may have a subsequent effect on architects is the design-build contract.
- ⁹*Hackley v. Waldorf-Hoerner Paper Products Co.*, 149 Mont. 286, 425 P.2d 712 (1967).
- ¹⁰*Totten v. Gruzen*, 52 N.J. 202, 245 A.2d 1 (1968).
- ¹¹*Watt v. United States*, 444 F. Supp. 1191 (D.C.D.C. 1978).
- ¹²*Luterbach v. Mochon, Schute, Hackworthy, etc.*, 84 Wis. 2d 1, 267 N.W.2d 13 (1978).
- ¹³*City of Utica v. Holt*, 88 Misc. 2d 206, 387 N.Y.S.2d 377 (1976).
- ¹⁴*Heath v. Huth Engineers, Inc.*, 420 A.2d 758 (Pa. Super. 1980).
- ¹⁵*Doe v. West*, 222 Va. 440, 281 S.E. 2d 850 (1981).
- ¹⁶*Durand Associates, Inc. v. Guardian Investment Co.*, 186 Neb. 349, 183 N.W.2d 246, 251 (1971).
- ¹⁷*Zannoth v. Booth Radio Stations*, 333 Mich. 233, 52 N.W.2d 678 (1952); *Rose v. Shearrer*, 431 S.W. 2d 939 (Tex. Civ. App. 1968).
- ¹⁸*See Schwender v. Schrafft*, 246 Mass. 543, 141 N.E. 511 (1923).
- ¹⁹*Kleinschmidt, Brasseur & Associates v. Ayers*, 368 So. 2d 1153 (La. App. 1979); *See also, Jetty, Inc. v. Hall-McGuff Architects*, 595 S.W. 2d 918 (Tex. Civ. App. 1980).
- ²⁰*Lawrence and Saunders v. St. Mary's, etc.*, 343 So. 2d 1204 (La. App. 1977).
- ²¹*Kellogg v. Pizza Oven, Inc.*, 157 Colo. 295, 402 P.2d 633 (1965).
- ²²*Kaufman v. Leard*, 248 N.E. 2d 480 (Mass. 1969).
- ²³*Malo v. Gilman*, 379 N.E. 2d 554 (Ind. App. 1978).
- ²⁴*Edward Barron Estate Co. v. Woodruff Co.*, 126 P.351 (Cal. 1912).
- ²⁵212 N.W.2d 850, 855 (Minn. 1973).
- ²⁶*Cobb v. Thomas*, 565 S.W. 2d 281 (Tex. Civ. App. 1978).
- ²⁷*Griswold & Rauma, Architects, Inc. v. Aesculapius*, 221 N.W. 2d 555 (Minn. 1974); *First National Bank of Akron v. Cann*, 503 F. Supp. 419 (1980), *aff'd* 669 F.2d 415 (1982).
- ²⁸405 P.2d 665 (N.M. 1965); *See also, Luciani v. High*, 372 So. 2d 530 (Fla. App. 1979).
- ²⁹*Corbetta Construction Co. etc. v. Lake Cty. Public Bldg.*, 64 Ill. App. 3d 313, 381 N.E.2d 758 (1978); For an earlier authority, *see Schreiner v. Miller*, 67 Iowa 91, 24 N.W. 738 (1885).
- ³⁰275 P.2d 15 (Cal. 1954).
- ³¹*Jim Arnott, Inc. v. L & E, Inc.*, 539 P.2d 1333 (Colo. App. 1975).
- ³²*Blount Brothers Construction Co. v. United States*, 171 Ct. Cl. 478, 346 F.2d 962 (1965); where a contractor recovered \$65,000 for costs caused by defects in a site drainage plan, *see Owen v. Dodd*, 431 F. Supp. 1239 (D.C. Miss. 1977).
- ³³161 F. Supp. 132 (S.D. Cal. 1958).
- ³⁴*See other cases in accord with this test, A.R. Moyer, Inc. v. Graham*, 285 So. 2d 397 (Fla. Sup. Ct. 1973); *Detweiler Bros., Inc. v. John Graham & Co.*, 412 F. Supp. 416 (D.C. Wash. 1976); *Conforti & Eisele v. John C. Morris Assocs.*, 175 N.J. Super. 341, 418 A.2d 1290 (1980).
- ³⁵*Jim Arnott, Inc. v. L & E, Inc., supra*; *Sard v. Berman*, 47 App. Div. 2d 892, 367 N.Y.S. 2d 266 (1975); *See collected cases which attempt to demonstrate how the margin will affect the result. 20 ALR 3d 778, "Building Contract—Cost Limitation."*
- ³⁶46 Cal. Rptr. 49, 54, 236 Cal. App. 2d 309 (1965).
- ³⁷*Bayshore v. Bonfoey*, 75 Fla. 455, 78 So. 507, 510 (1918); The opinion in *Bayshore* credits this test to an earlier treatise, "Blake on Architecture & Building"; *See also Trunk & Gordon v. Clark*, 145 N.W. 277 (Iowa 1914).
- ³⁸It should be remembered that there is a distinction between the architect's intended performance and that of a contractor who has agreed to construct a project on a fixed cost. In the latter situation, the owner is generally allowed to finish the project, deduct the contract price and hold the contractor responsible for the excess cost.
- ³⁹136 Cal. Rptr. 603, 67 Cal. App. 3d 278 (1977).
- ⁴⁰*Boyajian v. United States*, 423 F. 2d 1231, 191 Ct. Cl. 233 (1970).
- ⁴¹*Compare Mount Vernon Contracting Co. v. New York*, 392 N.Y.S. 2d 726 (1977) and *Pebble Bldg. Co. v. Hopkins, Inc.*, 223 Va. 188, 288 S.E. 2d 437 (1982).

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'The New American Architecture'

by

Antoinette W. Rhoades

He had just finished a book on Greece, Yale art historian Vincent Scully told the audience in Sweet Briar College's Babcock Auditorium, and he was driving from New Haven to Charlottesville when "it suddenly began to seem to me that we were destroying the world."

"I'd always accepted the fact that modern architecture was what we all had to do," Scully continued. "We had to get behind it . . . Then I looked around: It seemed to me that modern architecture and its concomitant urbanism—which is the fundamental part of it—was destroying the world as we knew it."

Sweet Briar's Ewald Scholars Program was founded six years ago to generate discussion by people who matter on subjects that matter. This year's forum (March 24-25) addressed "The New American Architecture." Working architects were represented by Diana Agrest, Michael Graves, Charles W. Moore, Paolo Soleri, Laurinda Spear, Robert A.M. Stern, and Jacquelin Robertson (Dean of the University of Virginia School of Architecture). Paul Goldberger (*The New York Times*) and Wolf Von Eckhardt (*Time*) represented architectural journalism. Phoebe Stanton (Johns Hopkins) and Scully represented academia.

The participants' portfolios spanned a spectrum. Fur might have flown. It didn't. The symposium's handsome program (funded cooperatively by The Virginia Foundation for Architectural Education; Marcellus Wright Cox & Smith Architects, P.C., and Clark, Nexsen, Owen, Barbieri, Gibson, Architects/Engineers) promised panel discussions. What resulted were panel presentations. Although several of the parties had literally thrown the book at one another just ten years ago (*Five Architects* v. "Five on Five"/Architectural Forum), everyone remained resolutely genteel throughout.

Not that there was total harmony: Wolf Von Eckhardt did take pointed exception to the apparent flippancy behind Michael Graves' words after Graves referred to users of one of his office buildings as "worker bees" and to children who will visit an environmental science center he designed as "little darlings." The power of that

parry was blunted, however, by the fact that Graves was three-quarters of the way to the Lynchburg airport when Von Eckhardt made it.

And there was also a tantalizing hint of old-fashioned fray when Paolo Soleri attributed his slight hoarseness to a late-night free-for-all with Scully. But hoarding further detail, Soleri then proceeded with a somewhat pedestrian tour of his ever-evolving Arcosante.

More typical of the symposium's four group sessions, however, were Robert Stern's cavalier contortions as he tried to avoid any appearance of argument between himself and Laurinda Spear (*Arquitectonica*). Punching up slide after slide that graphically repudiated Spear's primary-colored, pressboard-combed condominiums, Stern repeatedly assured his audience that he meant absolutely no criticism of his former student.

Such graciousness irritated some. They'd come for controversy, they said. They felt disappointed. Sweet Briar should have asked its guest doers and thinkers to talk to each other and with their audience, rather than about themselves. Issues ought to have been addressed.

Yes and no.

It's true that looser organization of the symposium's ambitious, dense schedule might have created a more conversational atmosphere. But as for controversy and issues, the symposium's critics seem to have missed an essential point: One after the other the participants in Sweet Briar's forum rejected confrontational architecture. And their manners did no more and no less than reflect—and, therefore, reinforce—that position.

Obviously, the majority of the speakers had experienced some equivalent of Vincent Scully's drive between New Haven (with all it implies) and Charlottesville (with all it implies). Obviously, too, they'd had similar brushes with apocalypse along the way. For at least a brief spell, most had cooled their collective heels in the gently modulated shadows of Thomas Jefferson's colonnades. Then they'd begun to set their next courses—and, in so doing, to give some much-needed definition to one of the most troublesome architectural terms ever minted: Post-Modernism.

When Charles Jencks pressed "post-modern" into service 15 years ago, he undoubtedly meant to be generic—temporary, too. Surely whatever was happening post-Mies would demonstrate character that in turn would dictate a proper name. Instead, however, the term took on uppercase letters and stuck—the way a quonset hut, imposed on a campus to meet a semester's need, sometimes takes on ivy and sticks, becoming improbably venerable.

So we use the thing, though we complain of it almost every time we coin it. It tells us where

we've been, we whine, without suggesting where we're going. It tells us what we don't want, we whimper, without suggesting what we'd rather have. The buildings don't help much. Quote-filled and quirky, they have style, but don't really set any. And the buildings' designers can be even less cooperative: "I love modern architecture. I'm a modern architect," said Michael Graves, whose work has been cited as particularly post-modern. Indeed, "Post-Modernism" is a peculiarly uncommunicative product of an art/science that claims close kinship with language.

If architecture is a language—and spokesmen from all its camps keep saying so—then its last half-century has been a period of strident rhetoric. That's not unique, of course. Stridency has scored every surface of public and private endeavor. But with architecture there's an important difference: A shout made in the street can die away. A shout built on the street can't. It will remain. It will reverberate. And, in the case of many a modern urban shriek, it will grate—not just on those who call it home, but on passers-by as well.

Some of the participants in Sweet Briar's symposium have shouted. At Sweet Briar, at the end of March, they chose not to, and that choice was statement in itself.

"To build is a privilege," said Robert Stern (designer of U.Va.'s site-disputed Morea-property dormitories), "not a right." Before worrying about whether a building is "stylish, let it be coherent," let it be "appropriate."

"To build is an obligation," said Wolf Von Eckhardt, but "we have lost the instinct" just when "all environment is about to be built-environment."

Architects have "contextual responsibility," said Paul Goldberger. "The point is not style at all . . . Most important of all is the idea of composition . . ." Architects must be "urbanistically responsible."

When the character of a building's context is strong, said Diana Agrest, "replicate" or "borrow" . . . And of one of her firm's newest projects: "I feel we disappear in that building, and I like that."

Architects must focus on "the concerns of those who inhabit," said Charles Moore. People's suggestions are not irrelevant; they are often "intelligent, useful."

"We're losing public amenity," said Jacquelin Robertson. A building is "a social object," not "an art artifact" . . . "If you don't understand the design as a layman, then it's not good architecture."

"We invoke the presence of the past . . ." said Phoebe Stanton. "City-planning, renovation, preservation" are all "legitimate" activities of the architect.

"Architecture is the relationship of everything to everything else in the overall human environ-

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Antoinette W. Rhoades is a Charlottesville native and has been a professional writer for 15 years—for broadcast and print. Ms. Rhoades has been an associate editor for both *Commonwealth* and *Realites*, a contributing writer/editor for *Signature* and *In Houston*, and a freelance contributor to such publications as *Diversions*, *Better Homes & Gardens*, *Apartment Life*, *The Baltimore Sun* and *The Richmond Times-Dispatch*. In addition to writing, she teaches journalism part-time at the University of Virginia.



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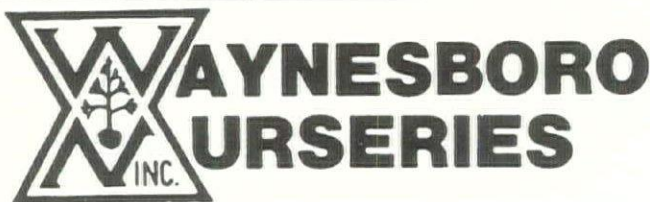
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ment," said Vincent Scully. We must look back "to see where we went wrong," to see "who and what we are" . . . "What we have to do is to find the tradition again."

Obligation. Context. Amenity. Tradition. It's the language of The Lawn—classical, timeless. It's a language, too, which tells architecture's consumers that at least for the moment they may not be forced, as Tom Wolfe says they've been, "to take it like a man." It's a low-voiced language. But it doesn't evade the issue.

According to Sweet Briar's president Harold Whiteman, the topic of the 6th Annual Ewald Scholars Symposium was the result of a remark by his wife Deedie. "Honey," she said, "why don't we have next year's forum on architecture."

That was a gentle summons. However, it was also one underlain by a deep concern, generally felt. Driving from wherever they were to Sweet Briar, this year's Ewald invitees apparently heard those earnest undertones. Apparently, too, they intend to keep listening.

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AIA DESIGN TEAM VISITS FRANKLIN, VA.

A SMALL TIDEWATER VIRGINIA TOWN RECEIVES REDEVELOPMENT RECOMMENDATIONS FROM URBAN DESIGN EXPERTS

FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA R/UDAT MEMBERS

SINCLAIR BLACK, the Franklin team leader, is an architect and urban designer teaching architectural design studios and graduate courses in urban design theory at the University of Texas at Austin. He maintains a small practice in Austin, and serves as a member of the AIA Urban Planning and Design Committee.

CHARLES BREWER is an architect/urban designer involved in both practice and education. He is Professor and Past Chairman, Department of Architecture at the Ohio State University. Special interests are contextual economic, social, and political forces as determinants of physical form.

GIORGIO CAVAGLIERI is a New York architect with a special interest in the reuse of historic buildings for institutional purposes and public activity. He has a long experience in lecturing and teaching urban and architectural design, as well as in professional community activity.

KENNETH DANTER is a market analyst from Columbus, Ohio. He specializes in establishing the market feasibility for real estate related development and redevelopment.

LARRY GIBSON is an Urban Planning/Landscape Architect with the CRS Group, Inc., Denver, Colorado. Planning and the design of larger and smaller communities reflecting social and user needs through community involvement and participation are his major interests. He is a design school lecturer and studio critic at the University of Colorado and University of Virginia.

LANE JOHNSON is Professor of Geography at Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. He also is associated with Temple's Urban Studies Program. Special interests are in city-hinterland relations, location analysis, and comparative urbanization.

AVIS VIDAL is Assistant Professor of City and Regional Planning, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. She is an urban planner and policy analyst with special interests in housing and in urban and regional economic development. Formerly, she was a consultant to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development and member of the President's Domestic Policy Staff.

THE R/UDAT PROGRAM

Regional Urban Design Assistance Teams are designated by the Urban Design Committee of the American Institute of Architects. They are sent into American communities in response to local requests. The Franklin R/UDAT is the 75th team since 1967.

R/UDAT's consist of specialists selected to form a group consistent with the problems to be addressed. Teams by nature are multidisciplinary in order to focus the concepts and approaches of several fields. Team members receive no compensation, nor do they benefit from any work resulting from their study.

The purpose of the R/UDAT process is to bring the fresh view of its experts to bear on the issues confronting a community. As important as tools and approaches, is the nature of team members as outsiders. They have no vested interests in the community and are not "too close" to its problems. In total, the process brings together two sets of strengths, the expertise and detached perspective of the team with citizens' intimate knowledge of their community.

The purpose of the team is only to recommend. The attempt is to establish a take-off point for community effort. There is no intent to produce a comprehensive or finished plan, even if that were possible. In this instance, the R/UDAT has been asked to suggest strategies for improving Franklin's commercial base, particularly within the Main Street area. The request originated with the downtown business community.

THE ISSUE

The issue that brought the R/UDAT to Franklin was the concern among downtown merchants about the commercial activity surrounding Main Street. Investigation revealed cause for concern. Many factors influence business activity in downtown Franklin. Some relate to qualities of the area itself, such as its lack of focus or distinctive identity. Others relate to the psychology of the merchants and their perceptions regarding business possibilities in downtown. Equally important, however, it early became apparent that the "downtown problem" was strongly affected by other features of the Franklin community, including such matters as social distance between groups within the community, the rapidly growing competition within and outside the community for a slowly increasing market, and the physical situation within downtown.

The R/UDAT accepted as its goal redressing the balance of elements to increase the apparent and real intensity of downtown use as the identifiable business and social core of the city. This goal was understood to be realized only within the large context of the Franklin community itself. In addition to improvements in downtown, such as more cooperative promotion of business within the area, long run strengthening of the downtown core depends on changes in the larger community, such as increased housing and job opportunities. Downtown merely reflects the changing character of the broader Franklin community. It is on that broader scene that the most meaningful and lasting solutions must be sought.

REGIONAL OVERVIEW

Franklin is located in the Tidewater area of Virginia on the margins of Southampton and Isle of Wight Counties. Richmond, approximately 90 minutes to the northwest, and Norfolk, about 60 minutes to the east, are the nearest large urban complexes. Good highway connections to these places result in considerable commercial, business, and entertainment interaction between them and Franklin. At the same time, Franklin is distant enough from serious competition and is central enough on the road system to claim dominance of a nearby area of significant size. Its nearest competition from an urban place of equal, or slightly greater importance is from Suffolk, 25 minutes to the east. It does not have similar competition within the same distance in other directions.

DOWNTOWN FRANKLIN'S MARKET AREA

The R/UDAT conducted a market study in order to identify the primary market area or areas generated by the Franklin commercial base and the potential of those areas to support both existing and revitalized business sectors. In addition, potential development strategies in the study area can be evaluated and strategies for maximizing sales potential can be created.

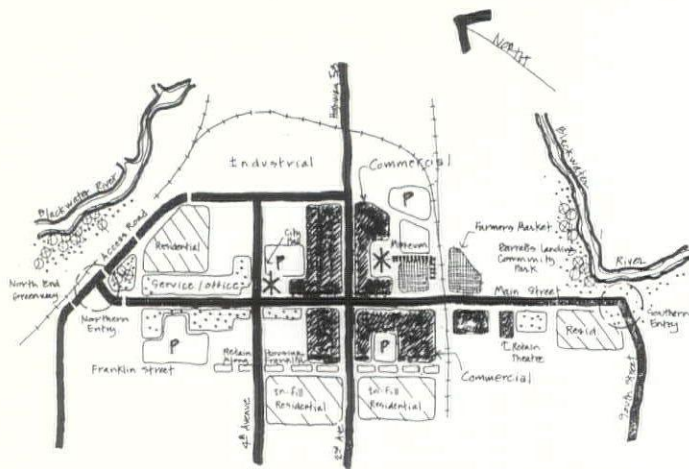
RECOMMENDATIONS—WHAT FRANKLIN CAN DO

Franklin can undertake a variety of actions to strengthen the downtown area. Some of these activities affect downtown directly, while others affect the community as a whole as a means to strengthening the city center. Many citizens and groups have a role to play—city officials, individual merchants and merchant associations, the financial and professional community, and civic associations.

Two principles are important in the effort to strengthen Franklin as a commercial center. One is the need for realism. Franklin is a small city. Its small size, rural character, and location within the state provide many advantages to local residents. People in Franklin know many of their fellow residents. The surrounding countryside is attractive and close at hand, and the city's residential neighborhoods often bring the spaciousness of the countryside into the city itself. The diversified cultural, recreational, and economic opportunities of the Eastern Tidewater region are within easy driving distance. At the same time, the city's size and location bring with them certain costs and limitations. Franklin will never be able to provide within its city limits the variety of goods, entertainment, and jobs that are available in large cities and in towns located farther from metropolitan centers. Recognizing Franklin's role in the larger Virginia economy, and the accompanying limitations on what can be done, is critical both to targeting the community's efforts effectively and to preserving the qualities that have traditionally made the city attractive to those who live here.

A second ingredient of a successful city improvement program is coordinated action. Individual city policies or the actions of single businessmen, however well thought out, will necessarily have limited impact. Much of what needs to be accomplished to strengthen the city

CONCEPT PLAN



center will require the support of the entire community to make the actions of the city administration, individuals and organizations mutually supportive. Coordination will also be needed between the economic and marketing components of the city's strategy and the physical improvement components of that strategy.

THE NEED TO CONSOLIDATE

Given the existing retail competition, current population and income are not sufficient to support significant expansion of the retail base. However, there is an opportunity for the downtown area to increase its business potential. This opportunity is found in the characteristics which attract market area residents to down-

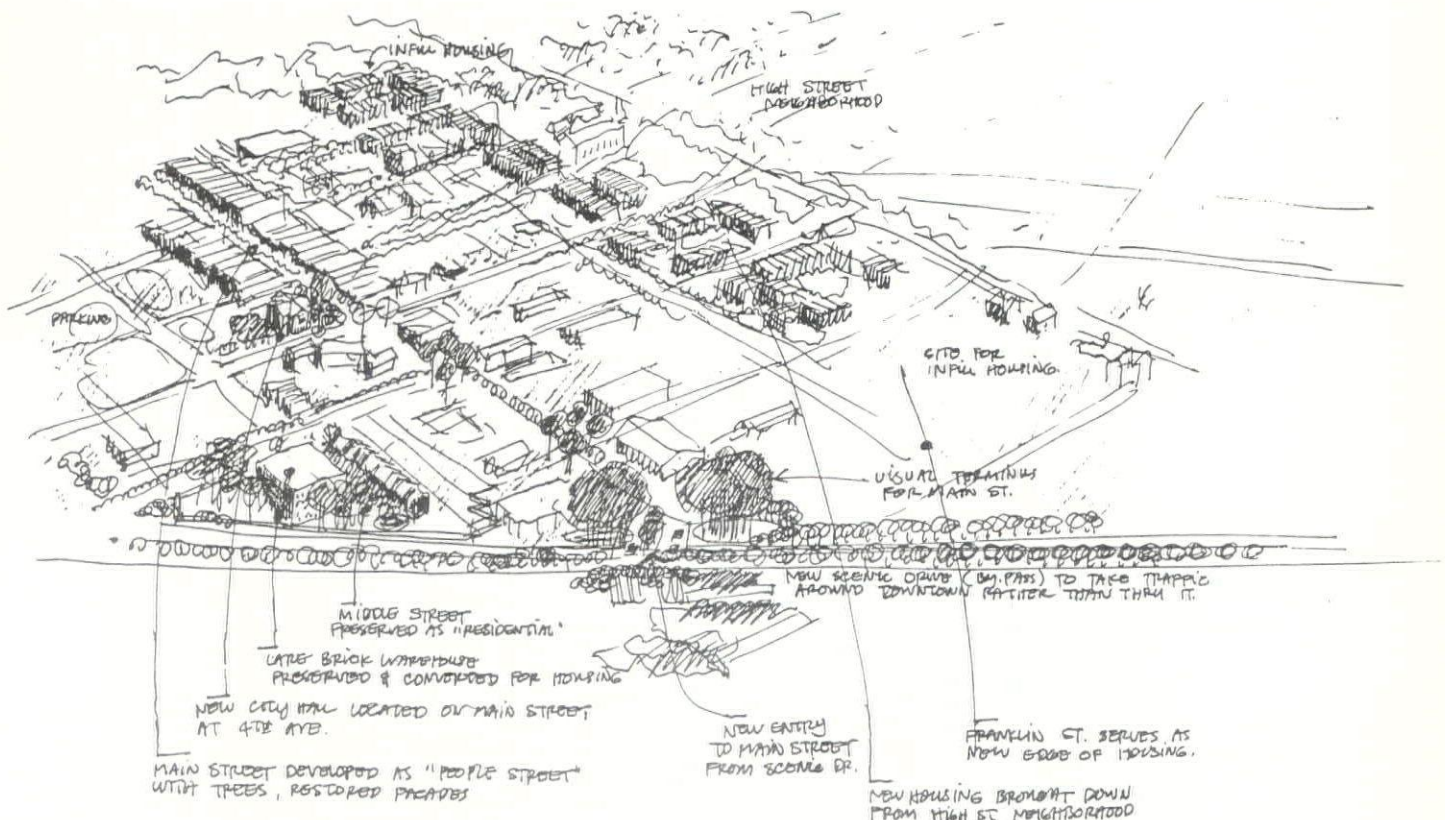
town's competitors, the suburban malls. Currently, the city center serves the Franklin region as an employment, financial, governmental and retail center. However, most of these functions are spread over a number of blocks in the Central Business District. Consequently, many potential customers are bypassing the area because it lacks the convenience and parking of modern commercial developments such as Airway Shopping Center and Franklin Plaza.

Providing a *perceived* environment similar to that offered by the suburban commercial facilities will expand the boundaries of the current downtown market area, thereby increasing the number of retail dollars to be captured. Currently, the downtown contains four general

merchandise facilities, four pharmacies, one supermarket and numerous other retail facilities.

A combination or physical consolidation of existing facilities and joint marketing efforts will emphasize the perception of convenience and product selection associated with conventional shopping centers.

It cannot be overemphasized that, with four general merchandise facilities, downtown Franklin contains the nucleus of a strong retail center unmatched by many cities of comparable size. These facilities are currently located in the same general area. By consolidating supporting retailers in that area, an environment competitive with existing suburban facilities (i.e., cen-





tralized location, parking, selection, convenient access) can be created. This consolidation will work to expand the existing downtown market area and generate additional business for supporting retail facilities. Increased customer traffic will support expanded product lines, and existing stores could readily respond to the increased potential.

MARKET AREA EXPANSION

Individual merchants, business associations, and the city itself all have important roles to play in promoting the economic vitality of Franklin. Their marketing and economic development activities should be targeted toward three broad objectives:

- (1) increasing the geographic range of the downtown's effective market area—attracting customers from farther away to shop in Franklin;
- (2) increasing the amount of activity downtown—attracting a greater share of the expenditures of existing market area residents;
- (3) increasing the number of people who live within the market area by expanding the population and the work force.

Strategies to support these objectives include:

- Coordinate Promotions Among Downtown Businesses
- Conduct Special Events
- Provide Vigorous, Personalized Service
- Supplement Retail Product Lines
- Evaluate the Potential for Developing a Farmer's Market
- Expand and Reorganize Parking Facilities
- Expand the Range of Local Housing Options in the Downtown Area
- Encourage Large Establishments to Support Local Small Businesses
- Develop Alternative Financing Mechanisms
- Expand Participation in the Downtown Business Community
- Complete and Actively Promote the Industrial Park

PHYSICAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The conceptual plan for the Franklin Downtown features specific recommendations intended to revitalize the area and to increase its level of activity as the primary retail and service center in the City. These physical recommendations reflect response to the social and economic issues identified in the analysis performed by the R/UDAT team during its visit to Franklin.

Housing Infill:

The one block wide seam between the back side of the houses on High Street and Franklin Street should be zoned and reserved for moderate income housing.

Preserve Existing Residential Enclave:

The small residential enclave on Franklin Street should be preserved, restored and protected. The large warehouse could be developed into apartments or condominiums and the space around the building could be walled to protect the private areas.

Neighborhood:

A concerted effort should be made to protect the integrity of the neighborhoods adjacent and west of downtown.

By-Pass Traffic:

The traffic that now must permeate the High Street neighborhood to enter downtown from the west should be re-directed to a collector road around the north edge of the CBD linking both ends of highway 58.

Scenic Road and Symbolic Entry to Main Street:

The loop road connecting highway 58 along the rail right-of-way should be treated as a scenic road and a new entrance to Main Street should be developed.

Parking:

Parking should be redeveloped toward the eastern edge of downtown both to provide easier access to the scenic by-pass and to free the land in the western edge for infill housing.

Open Space System:

An open space system should be developed along the water's edge from one end of Main Street to the other creating a physical and psychological link between a new scenic road on the north and a new Barrett Landing Community park on the south.

Space Definition of Downtown:

The space defining the edges of downtown, once recognized, should be protected and their importance should be amplified.

Symbolic Corner:

The corner of Fourth Avenue and Main Street should be developed as a symbolic place since it is the busiest corner in downtown Franklin in terms of auto traffic.

Civic Plaza:

City Hall should be the only building between Fourth Avenue and First Avenue to be set back from the facade line of Main Street. A small "civic place" should be developed there to reinforce the importance of the building.

Market Plaza:

First Street between Mechanic Street and Main Street should be closed to cars in order to create a major public space in downtown Franklin.

Future Museum:

A future museum of the history and development of wood products should be planned for the market plaza area. The museum should be animated on a day-to-day basis with restaurants and book stores. The location is symbolic and convenient and could have multiple uses.

Farmers Market:

The market could occupy the old building where the rail line crosses Main Street. A daily, weekly or periodic market could be amplified by bringing rail cars pre-loaded with goods from a staging area to the west into the market along the rail and adjacent to the market plaza.

People Street:

The center one third of Main Street which still has its basic 19th century qualities could become a significant "people street" by widening the sidewalks and planting shade trees along the edges from Fourth Street. The displaced parking could be recreated toward the east.

Urban Room:

The street should be thought of as "urban room." The facades of the building are the walls and the trees and canopies are the furniture. The sidewalks or "carpet" should be richly colored and textured to add scale and life to the street.

The framework of physical recommendations suggested here combined with the economic and market recommendations indicate various short- and long-term improvement strategies for the citizens and officials of Franklin to pursue to achieve the stated goal of the downtown.

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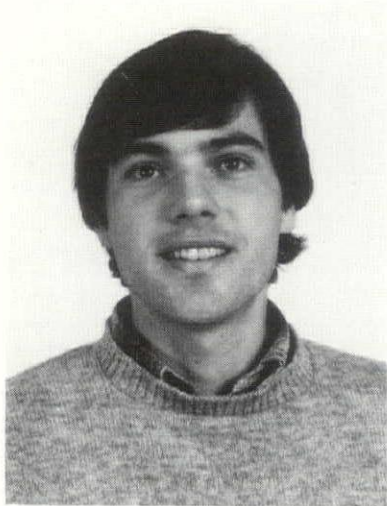
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VIRGINIA SOCIETY PRIZE

The Annual Virginia Inter-School Design Competition

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Richard R. Crowe, VPI&SU

Richard L. Crowe, a 1973 graduate of Princess Anne High School (Virginia Beach) and a graduate architectural student at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University, edged out 223 other Virginia architectural students to win the Fourth Annual \$1000 Virginia Society Prize.

This is the fourth consecutive year a student from VPI & SU has come up the winner in the competition, which is open to students from the architecture programs at the University of Virginia and Hampton Institute as well.

The competition, sponsored by the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects, involves a weekend design/sketch problem distributed simultaneously at each of the three schools. Problems are selected to be as realistic as possible, providing competitors with some rigid constraints while at the same time allowing for creativity. To maximize the realism, actual sites are often selected as the basis for the problem.

This year's problem was to design a new structure on a vacant lot on Queensway Mall in downtown Hampton. The structure was to provide up to 2,500 square feet of retail space for specialty shops plus additional space for offices, storage, and conference facilities. A key element of the problem was to design the structure to maximize the property as a pedestrian link from the mall to a major parking lot. Although adapted from reality, some aspects of the problem were hypothetical.

Crowe's entry was unanimously selected by a jury of six Virginia architects and architectural

educators as demonstrating both the best design solution and a highly-commendable presentation technique. Jurors included John H. Spencer, FAIA, of Hampton Institute, K. Edward Lay, Jr. of the University of Virginia, Jann Holt of VPI & SU, David R. Rosenthal, AIA, of Fairfax, Robert S. Fry III, AIA of Roanoke, and Carlton S. Abbott, FAIA, of Williamsburg.

Crowe, whose undergraduate degree is from the University of Florida, plans to enter practice in Tallahassee, Florida, upon this year's completion of his studies towards a Masters degree.

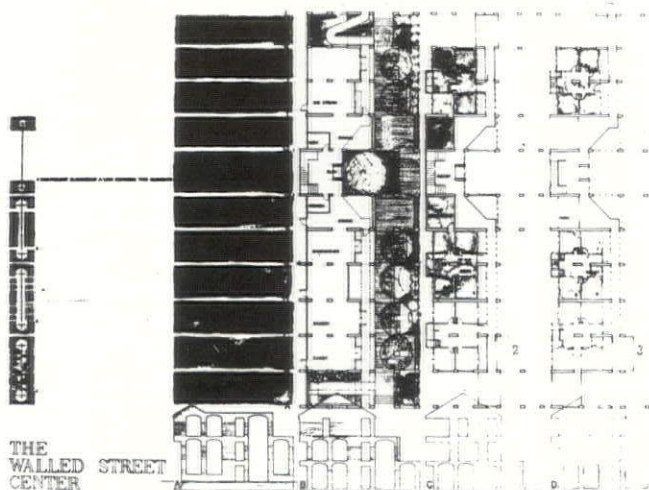
MERIT AWARDS

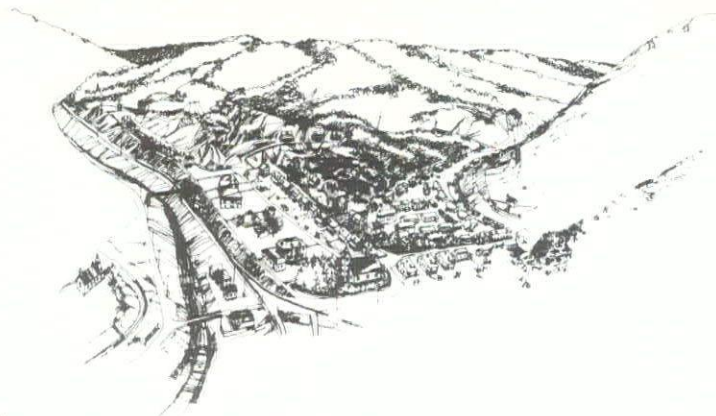
Three entrants were singled out for Merit Awards, meaning they were near-winners: David Banta (VPI&SU), Amy E. Gardner (U.Va.), and Bill Merryfield (VPI&SU).

COMMENDATIONS

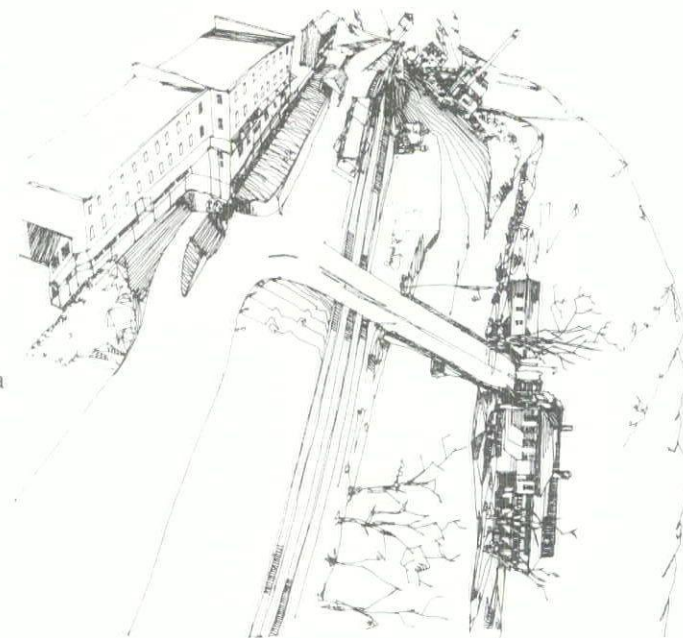
An additional eleven entrants received Commendations for technique, creativity, overall competence, unique approaches, or a combination of factors. Those included David Bell (VPI&SU), Mark Clayton (VPI&SU), William Cromar (VPI&SU), Julie Gabrielli (U.Va.), Theodore Trent Green (Hampton Institute), Eddie Muse (VPI&SU), Wesley L. Page (Hampton Institute), Jonathan S. Rodvien (VPI&SU), Stanley So (VPI&SU), Robert Tierney (VPI&SU), and Jeorg Weinbrenner (VPI&SU).

All awards were presented in ceremonies at the individual schools.

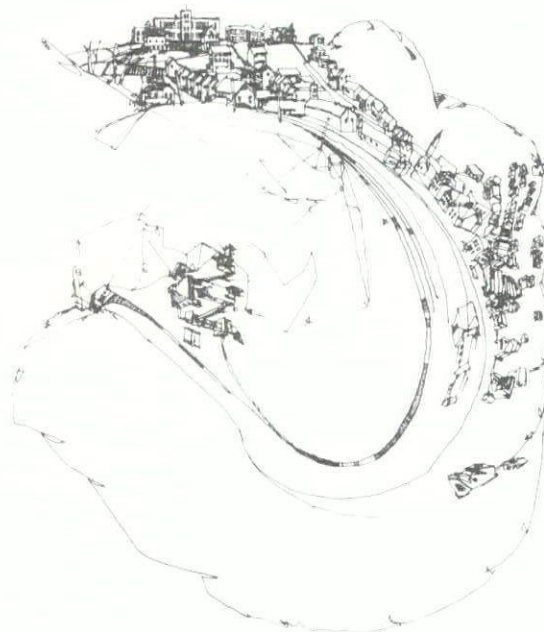




Gary, West Virginia



Cass, West Virginia



Pocahontas, Virginia

This report is an excerpt from a Foundation Division presentation during 1982 from the student team of Charles Bultman, Jay Hubble, Melissa Howell, Andrew Lewis, Elizabeth Nemura, Anthony Taylor, Charles Rich and Susan Walker.

Primary Design Faculty: O. C. Ferrari, R. W. Daniel, D. Dunay, R. Dunay, D. E. Egger

EARLY COMPANY TOWNS OF THE VIRGINIAS

D. Eugene Egger

William Rutkowski

Part of a Human Settlement Study series in the Foundation Division of the College of Architecture at Virginia Tech, Blacksburg, Virginia.

The company town has been clearly characterized as a socially restrictive, highly deterministic, parental environment. With this reality of social control symbolized by the company town there is nonetheless the reality of physical and operational order presented by these towns. Architectural clarity is the focus for this initial study and serves as a vehicle to carry and illustrate significant design principles and situations unique to community coherence and small town identity.

Towns from three different company types have been selected: Gary, West Virginia; Cass, West Virginia; and Pocahontas, Virginia. They share primary natural similarities as isolated settlements, with restrictive boundaries of mountain terrain, the life-line railway and primary stream or river.

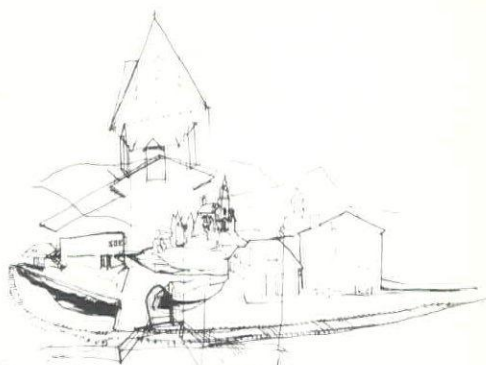
Primary man-made similarities exist within the elemental situations and parts which make up the towns. These conditions which create a highly urban character are:

1. Closeness of the factory complex, along with the dominance of the company headquarters and store create the orientation which structures the original entrance to each town.
2. The company identity, or "presence," is shared by the social importance of churches and schools. The churches and schools occupy prominent locations with respect to the major roads and land formation. Physically, the company facilities form a kind of centroid with the civic institutions marking diverse neighborhoods and boundaries within the towns.
3. Housing in the towns was a response to the company hierarchy of employees. There were classes of houses precisely corresponding to three classes of worker. Company managers occupied the largest, custom designed and most uniquely sited houses; usually above and in full view of the town. Supervisors were generally provided with a prototyped duplex house of medium size and sited in a zone adjacent to both labor and management. Smaller duplex worker houses fill in the pattern and create the essential neighborhood fabric. Cass is an exception with single family, six room houses.

Rather than advocate a pure "environmental determinist" design position, this study suggests that the physical order and specific situations, created by these towns and previously symbolizing social control, now provide choices, orientation and identity through established places, overlapping patterns and symbolic boundaries.



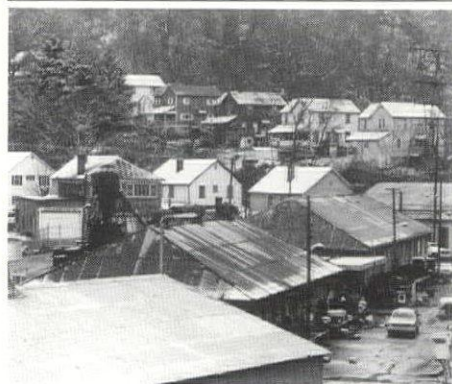
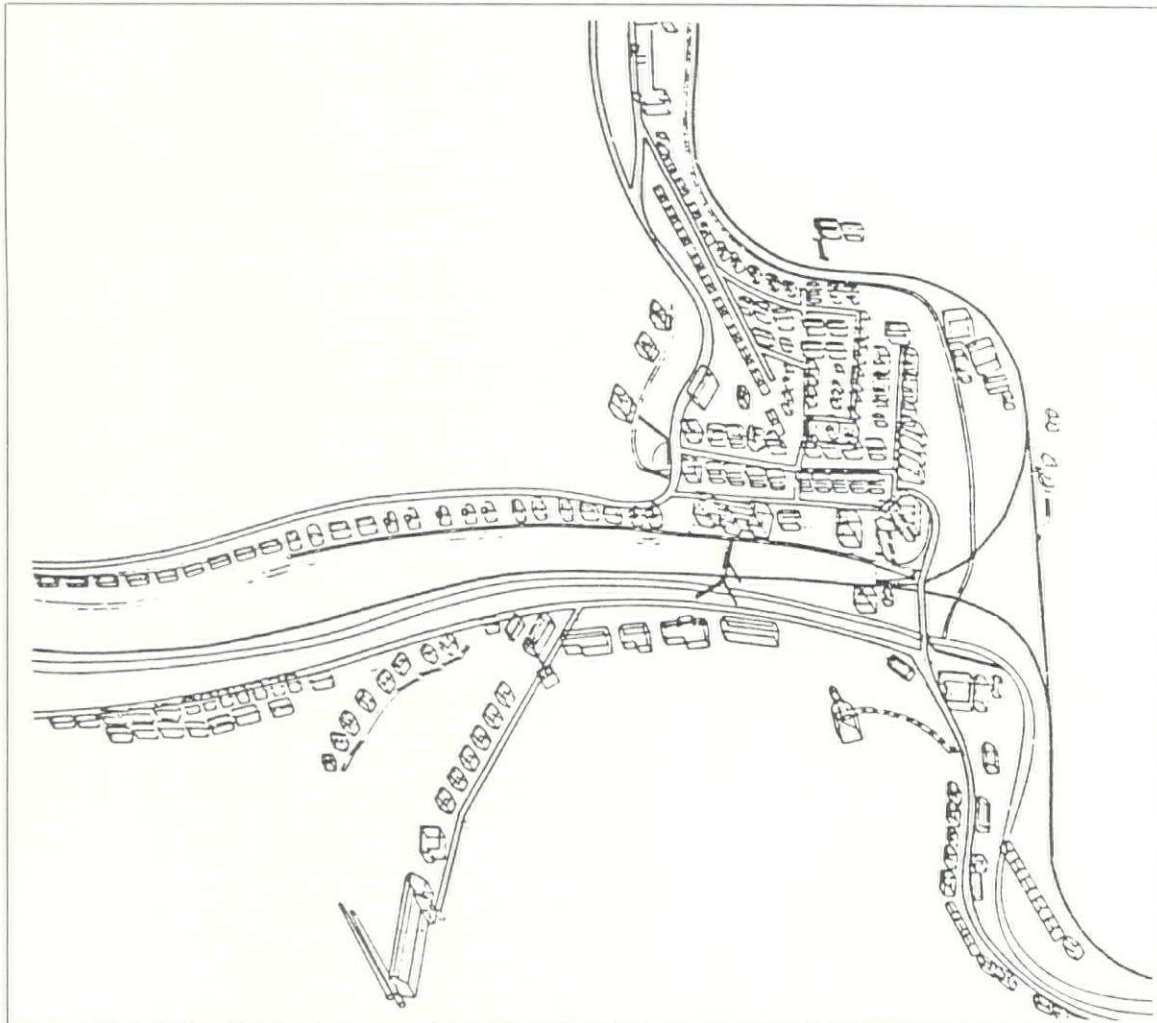
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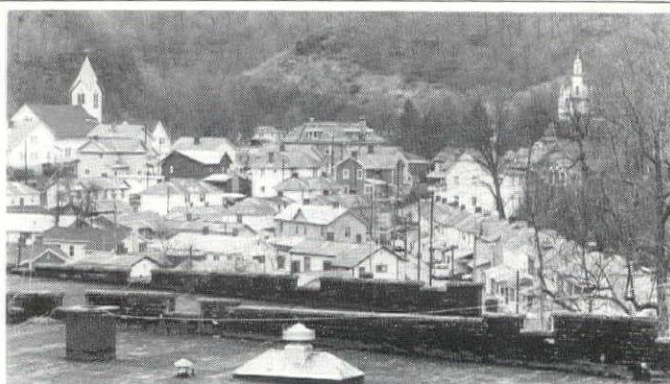
b

Gary, West Virginia

Gary, West Virginia is the town center of a coal camp network established by U.S. Steel Company in the early 1900's. As the major source of West Virginia coal and coke for Judge Elbert Gary's then Indiana Steel Company, it enjoyed the support of the mother company. As an entirely determined company town it exhibits a unique organization of linear housing groups bounded by natural ridge edges and significant endings made by the placement of churches, the school and company facilities.



c



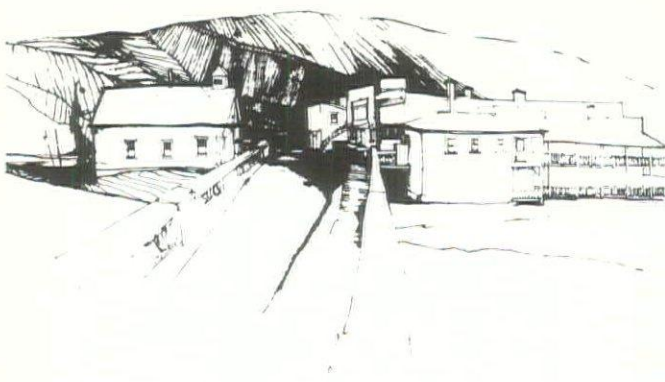
d

a. Gary from above industrial section.

b. Two churches oriented to the town center lie across river from each other marking town's entrance with company store.

c. Housing rows overlooking industrial center.

d. Housing—town center between school (foreground) and company headquarters (background).

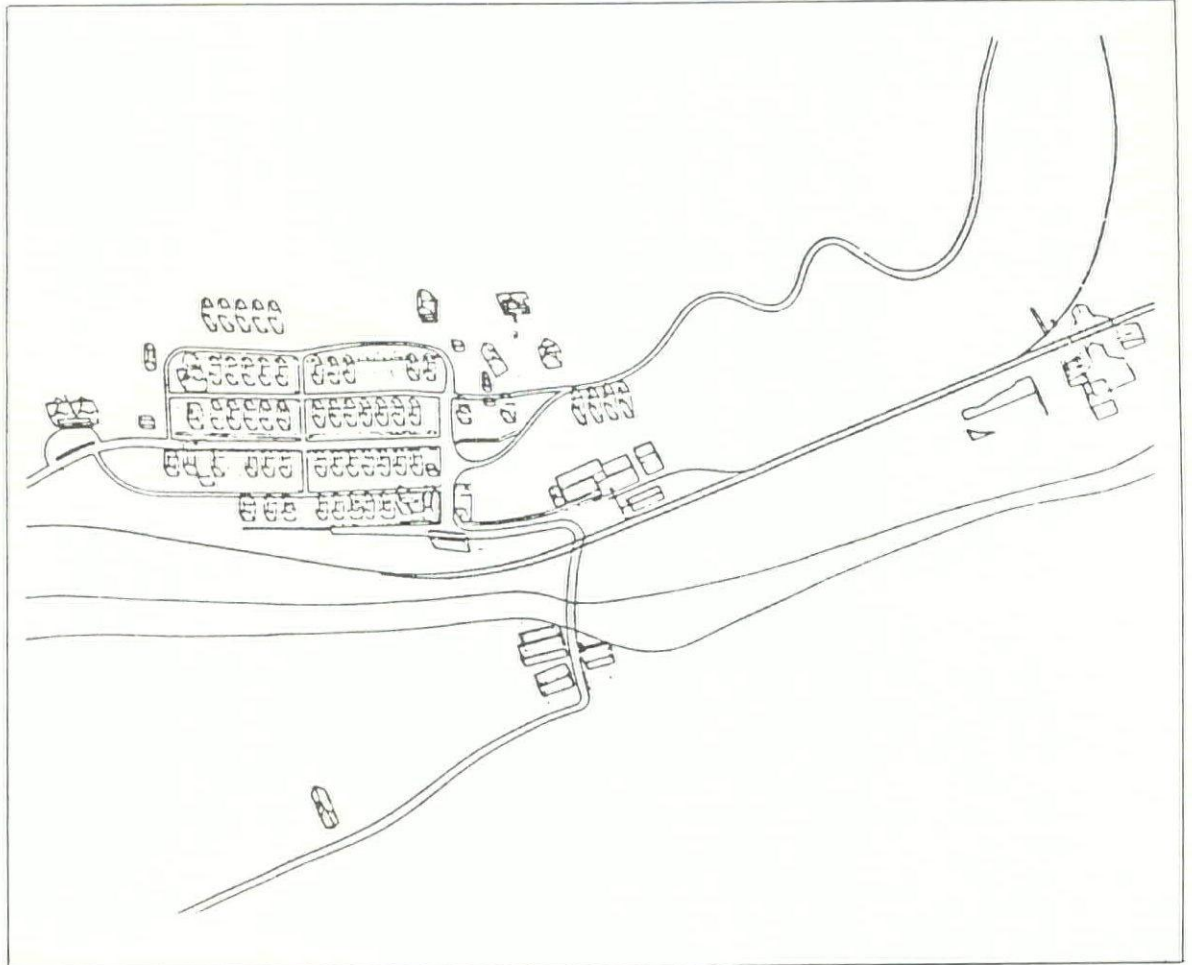


Cass, West Virginia

a

b

Cass, West Virginia was founded by the Slaymaker Lumber Co. in 1902 as a permanent lumber mill town. It was established in the Greenbrier Valley along the Greenbrier river between the two highest peaks in West Virginia. The dense orthogonal layout presents Cass as a whole with an apparent interior and exterior form. The exterior boundaries are clearly marked with significant community facilities. From within, places are reinforced by views between buildings which frame simultaneously three distinct scales of the environment.



a. The entry through a commercial grouping of buildings—symbolic gate.

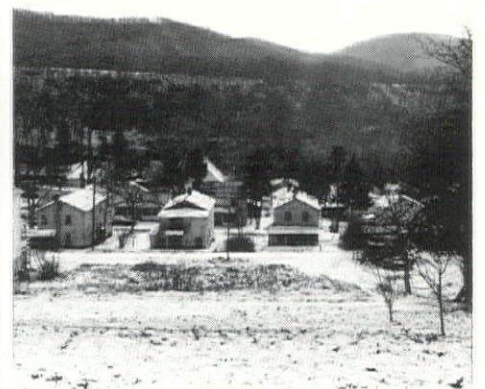
b. The company store dominates the bridge crossing.

c. Worker housing planned on regular grid over sloping terrain.

d. Housing is oriented toward the valley and frames the mountains beyond.



c



d

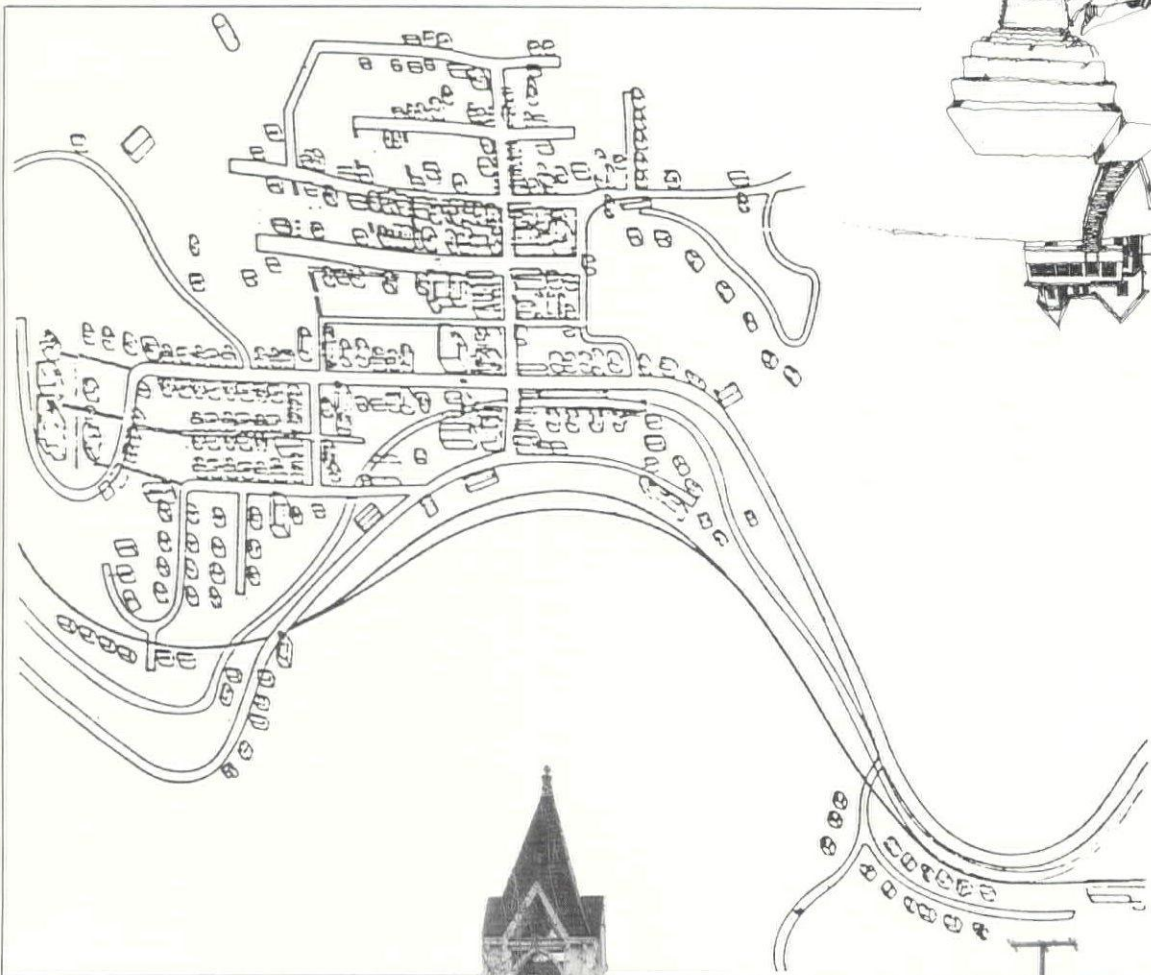


a. commercial axis



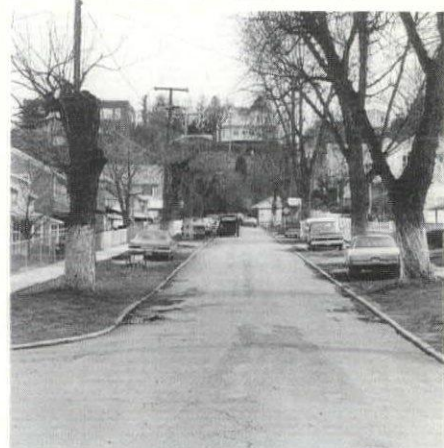
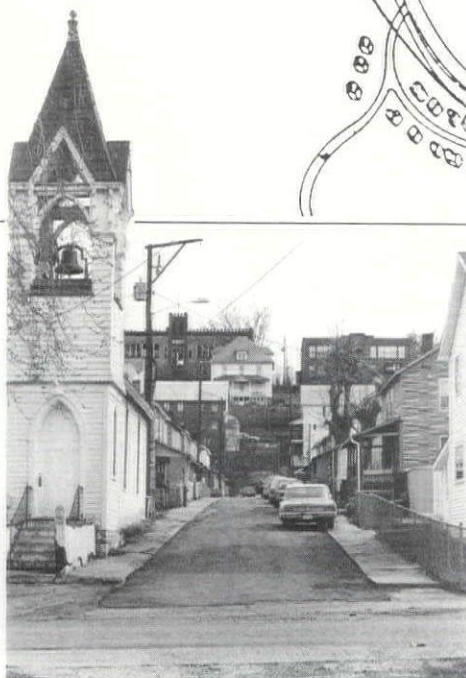
b. residential axis

Pocahontas, Virginia



Pocahontas, Virginia was founded in 1880 by the "Southwest Virginia Improvement Company." The town today presents both a dense urban development and complex districts. As the first major coal company town in the Appalachian coalfields, the physical character presents an inward turning, three-dimensional fabric. A major commercial axis intersects a major residential axis with the company headquarters and store at the center. The secondary points of reference, i.e. schools, churches, and hierarchy of houses create vertical layers of reference for internal neighborhoods, ethnic districts and prominent civic functions.

c. Three major residential streets—a vertical hierarchy of position and function—school, church and manager's house occupy the hill crest.



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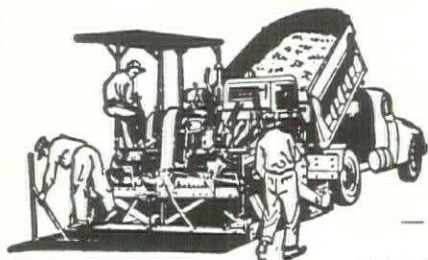
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EGG and DART

THE VERBS

'The Only Game in Town'

by Ralph Snell, AIA

Cities—they're easy to describe. They're big and crowded and dirty. They breed crime, ignorance, and modern painting. They're centers of sophistication, elegance, and myocardial infarctions. They have lots of buildings all pushed up against one another, half of which are in the process of being either torn down or built up. Some are both.

Villages are recognized as places where the *Welcome To* and *Now Leaving* signs are on the same post. They're the places where, for excitement, people watch the Hudsons rust. Where the only sounds breaking the near deafening silence are people stifling yawns. Almost all the buildings in a village are houses. No one ever builds anything new. Sometimes they paint.

In between are towns. Towns are those places where kids are rosy-cheeked. Where old men play checkers in the park. Where the parades are judged more by the number of volunteer fire

companies than the number of gardenia petals on the floats. Towns are the places Norman Rockwell painted. A little boy getting his first haircut. Shooting marbles. Whitewashing a fence. Towns are as American as baseball, apple pie, and *quiche Lorraine*. Buildings occasionally get built in towns. Someone fixes up an old place. Adds on. Installs siding.

When you're the only architect in town you soon learn a lot. You learn to be humble. That's the first thing you learn. If you want to eat.

All of the urban planning and sociological studies soon seem meaningless when your first commission is to design a back porch. (Of course, this feat will probably tax the limits of your structural design knowledge.)

But, you learn. When the nearest engineer is fifty miles away, you learn to become your own structural designer. And mechanical consultant. And electrical consultant. And landscape de-

signer. Interior designer. Site layerouter. Lighting designer. Acoustics consultant. Color expert. Soils person. Kitchen consultant. Cost estimator. Construction supervisor. Plumber.

You learn very soon to become eclectic. Specializing in anything just will not do. Forget that. Forget all the modernists. People want Tudor. They want Spanish. They want French Provincial. But mostly they want Colonial. They want A-frames. And cupolas. And barnboard. They want shutters. And Marlite. And Corian. They don't want exposed ducts. They don't want expressed structure. That's what they hired you for. To hide all those things. Anyone can leave them wide open, in the middle of things. Hide them. And just because Corbu was your idol in school doesn't mean the grange hall needs *pilotis*. And just when you think you've adjusted, that you've become eclectic, that you have forgotten the modernists, that you've kicked the



SMALL TOWN ARCHITECTURE

habit, you'll probably go and label the drive-in bank canopy a *porte cochere*.

You learn to speak English. You learn that the words architects use are not the words normal people use. For all you normal people out there, here is a listing of words architects use, and their meanings:

Energy Efficiency: we stuffed some insulating stuff (you know, the funny colored kind that makes you itchy when you touch it) in the walls

Human Scale: it was supposed to be bigger, but we ran out of money

Understated: it was supposed to be fancier, but we ran out of money

Atrium: we had all this space left over so we thought we'd put a skylight in

Or Equal: we only want what we called for, nothing is equal

Signage: signs

Solid and Void: we have some walls and we have some windows

Growies: this part of the design isn't worked out yet

As Required: we can't think of everything

Parti: Democratique or Republiquain

The Built Environment: buildings

Opposite Hand: we drew it in reverse by mistake and didn't feel like drawing it over again

State of the Art: it came from this year's Sweet's Catalog.

(I can't reveal all, so these words will just have to remain our little secrets: vernacular, post-modernism, design intent, reveal, charette, egress, easement, footprint, pluralistic, and of course, definition of space.)

The next-to-last thing you learn about being the only architect in town, is that a lot of people

really don't know a lot about how buildings get built. You learn that you have to take people by the hand and walk them through the process of building a building. You learn to guide them through all the review processes. Through the cast of characters. Through the financial maze of costs and contracts. It's probably the only building they've ever built. And you want it not to be their last.

The last thing you learn is that it's your duty to be of service. You're needed. Like a doctor or a lawyer or the McDonald's franchise, you are being turned to. Someone has to design that back porch.

END NOTES:

If you're looking for Relevant Reflections, don't look here. The new name for Mr. Snell's column is "Egg and Dart." The Verbs.

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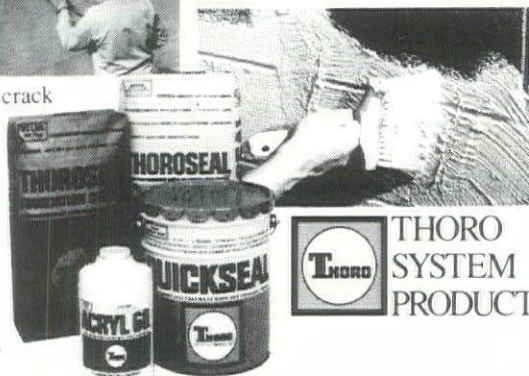
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VIRGINIA SOCIETY AIA NEWS

In Memoriam

A. J. Holland, Jr., AIA

Ayler Job Holland, Jr., 53, died February 22, 1983.

He was a native of Holland and had graduated from Virginia Tech. He was a founding partner of Shriver and Holland Associates.

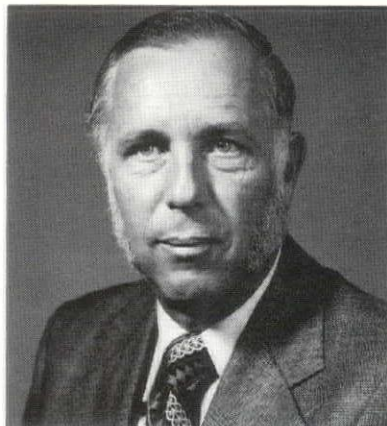
Holland administered many of the firm's projects, including public and private housing, educational facilities for public school systems, technical institutions, military training programs, and colleges and universities.

Some of these projects are evident at Virginia Wesleyan College, Norfolk International Airport and Westminster-Canterbury of Hampton Roads.

His school projects are found at Old Dominion University, Norfolk State University, Virginia Tech, Tidewater Community College campuses and public schools in Virginia Beach, Chesapeake, Norfolk and Suffolk.

Holland was a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Tidewater chapter of the Virginia Society of the American Institute of Architects.

He held certificates of architectural registration in the states of Virginia, North Carolina, Maryland and the District of Columbia, and was registered with the National Council of Architectural Registration Boards.



Ayler Job Holland, Jr.

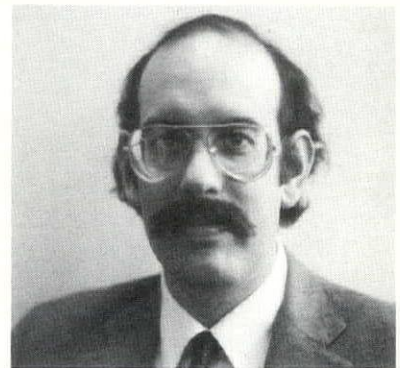
Survivors include his wife, Jeanne Peterson Holland; his mother, Bettie Tayloe Holland of Holland; two daughters, Cynthia H. Mabus of Greer, S.C., and Nancy H. Hodges of Virginia Beach; two sons, Langley Tayloe Holland and Stephen Ayler Holland, both of Virginia Beach; and two grandchildren.

PERSONNEL AND OFFICE CHANGES

New Corporate Owners for Talbot & Associates, Ltd.

William A. Schlimgen, P.E., Richard L. Bowie, P.E., Robert T. Bain, Jr., A.I.A., W. Page Cockrell, L.S., and James R. Krieger have acquired Douglas W. Talbot's interest in Talbot & Associates, Ltd., a Virginia Beach based engineering, architecture, planning, and surveying firm.

Mr. Bain, the principal in charge of Architecture, holds a Bachelor of Architecture from VPI and is a member of the Tidewater Chapter of the American Institute of Architects.



Mark C. Campbell

Glave Newman Anderson Names New Associate

Mark C. Campbell has been named an associate of Glave Newman Anderson Architects, of Richmond. He joined the firm as a designer in 1978, and two years ago assumed additional responsibilities as project manager.

Campbell received a Bachelor's degree in architecture in 1975 and a Master's degree in architecture in 1977, both from the University of Virginia. He also studied at University College, Dublin, Ireland. He was named U.Va. Gold Medalist by the American Institute of Architects in 1977.

Campbell is a member of A.I.A. He was registered as an architect by the state of Virginia in 1981.



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Maltby Joins Smithey & Boynton



Carol M. Maltby

Kenneth L. Motley, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Roanoke firm of Smithey & Boynton, has announced that Carol M. Maltby has joined the firm as Director of Marketing.

Mrs. Maltby, with more than 20 years experience, will strengthen the firm's commitment to the practice of architecture, engineering, planning and interior design. She was formerly Marketing Coordinator with a Roanoke architecture, engineering and planning firm. Prior to her move to Virginia, she was Director of Marketing for a Los Angeles, California design firm and State Manager of a plant wallcoverings manufacturer in Phoenix, Arizona.

She is listed in "Personalities of the South" and serves on the Board of Directors for Sales and Marketing Executives. She also is a member of The Society for Marketing Professional Services.

Her responsibilities include supervision of all marketing activities, client communication and data analysis.

Smithey & Boynton is headquartered in Roanoke, and now employs 35 persons. The firm provides services for educational, commercial, industrial, health care, ecclesiastical, governmental and housing-for-the-elderly clients.



Peggy vanBlaricom

vanBlaricom Design Associates, Inc. Merges with Smithey & Boynton

Smithey & Boynton, an architectural and engineering firm located in Roanoke, has expanded its interior design services.

Peggy vanBlaricom, ASID, announces the merger of her interior design firm with Smithey & Boynton, as a subsidiary under the name of vanBlaricom Design Associates, Inc.

Smithey & Boynton is the oldest architectural and engineering firm in the Roanoke Valley still practicing under the same name.

Ms. vanBlaricom is an interior design graduate of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University. She serves on the board of the Virginia Chapter, American Society of Interior Designers.

Since beginning her career in interior design, she has been principal-in-charge of housing for the elderly, health care, commercial, governmental, educational and renovation projects.

Senior interior designer for the new firm is Mrs. Sheila Wilson, formerly with Smithey & Boynton's Design Plus Interiors.

vanBlaricom Design Associates will continue to give clients a single source where all the diverse elements of a project can be combined for total coordination and cost effectiveness. In addition, her firm will provide interior design input to Smithey & Boynton's architectural, engineering and planning projects.

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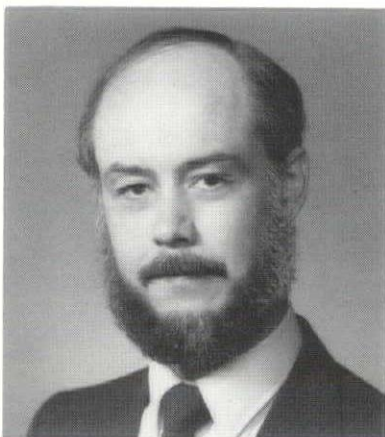


Benjamin W. Hatcher

Williams and Tazewell Names New Associate

Williams and Tazewell is pleased to announce that Benjamin W. Hatcher has become an Associate in the firm. Mr. Hatcher is registered to practice architecture in Virginia and North Carolina.

A native of Smithfield, N.C., Hatcher has been with Williams and Tazewell for four years. He is a 1974 graduate of North Carolina State University.



H. Rucker Keister, III

New Associate Named By Krummell & Jackson

Charles R. Krummell, president, Krummell & Jackson Associates, P.C., a Virginia Beach based architectural firm, recently announced that H. Rucker Keister, III, has been promoted to the position of Associate.

Keister is a licensed architect in Virginia. He is a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Construction Specifications Institute.

Since joining Krummell & Jackson Associates, Keister has been responsible for several projects. His assignments have included: Project Architect for the new corporate headquarters for the Atlantic Group to be located in the Norfolk Commerce Park, Norfolk, which is currently under construction; Project Architect for several projects for the Atlantic Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command at the U.S. Naval Station, Keflavick, Iceland; and Project Architect for three projects at Langley Air Force Base, Virginia.

CONSTRUCTION NEWS

Catholic University Awards Athletic Center Contract to VVCR

Catholic University has named an Alexandria architecture and engineering firm, VVCR Incorporated, to be project architect for its new athletic complex. A contract for the projected \$5.75 million sports facility has been formally signed.

VVCR prepared preliminary architectural designs for review at the June meeting of the University's Board of Trustees, at which time final decisions regarding the appearance, expense and construction schedule of the center were to be made.

"We are eagerly awaiting completion of the athletic center," said Vice President for Student Life Tom Ritz. "Our hope is for a major athletic and recreational facility for students, faculty, staff and alumni. The emphasis will be on fulfill-

ing a person's life-long sports thrust, as well as intercollegiate varsity and intra-mural sports programs," said Ritz.

The design will provide for approximately 70,000 square feet of space for many recreational pursuits, including three basketball/volleyball courts, eight racquetball courts, a jogging track, swimming pool, weight rooms, sauna, gymnastics and dance studios, and seating in the main arena for 2,000. The primary focus will be to encourage simultaneous use of the numerous recreational areas by many different campus groups.

VVCR Incorporated, formed in 1967, is a full-service architecture, engineering and planning firm with offices in Alexandria, Roanoke and Norfolk, Virginia and in Baltimore, Maryland.

Sanctuary Addition

Construction is expected to be completed in November 1983 on a Sanctuary addition to Bon-sack United Methodist Church, Roanoke County.

The existing building, which is attached to the new Sanctuary addition, was constructed in 1966. It contains classrooms, administrative functions and a small Fellowship Hall which was being used as an interim Sanctuary.

The new Sanctuary will complement the architecture of the existing modern structure, yet retain many traditional design concepts of older church forms. Energy efficiency and low maintenance are also goals.

Design is by the firm of Byron R. Dickson • Architect, Roanoke. Project architect is Dan Horner, and mechanical engineer is Charles D. Keffer II.



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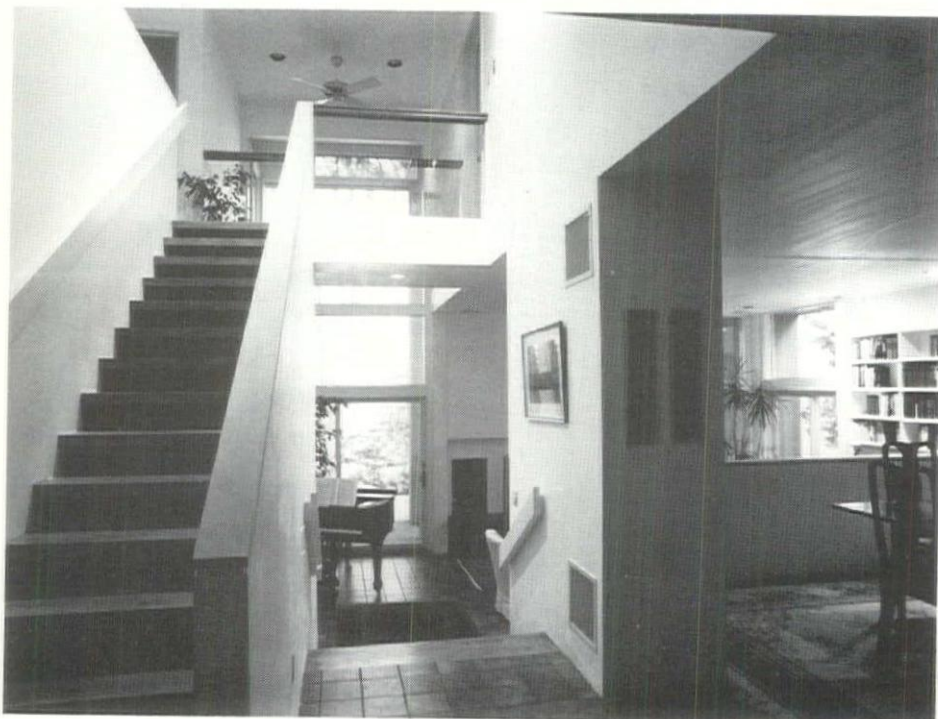


Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Fred L. Williams

Hartfield

Abbott Associates — Architect

General Contractor, H. Peyton Hall • Photography,
Carlton S. Abbott, FAIA.



PROGRAM:

To develop a plan for a permanent private residence on the high bluffs of the Piankatank River. The family consists of two adults and two children and required large public areas inside and outside for entertaining. A prime objective in the design of the house was to utilize passive solar techniques to reduce energy operating costs.

SITE:

This site is located on a bluff overlooking the Piankatank River. The lot is covered with mature hardwoods and the view toward the river provides glimpses of the Chesapeake Bay.

SOLUTION:

The plan was developed with major views eastward to the river while utilizing passive solar gain toward the south. The heating is assisted by an active solar plenum of the roof. Temperature swing within the house is moderated through incorporating of masonry mass walls and insulated slabs with tile floors in the major spaces within the house. Glazing on the north elevation was minimized to reduce heat loss and glazing facing south and east is protected with overhangs to shade the summer sun.





and to allow the penetration of the winter sun. With the use of a wood stove and maximum insulation the energy bill did not exceed \$100/month in the coldest months of last winter.

CONSTRUCTION CREDITS:

H. Peyton Hall of Saluda was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work, reinforcing, carpentry, structural wood, waterproofing, caulking and painting.

The owner handled landscaping.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Aaron Gray Associates, Churchview, excavating; Rappahannock Concrete Corp., Gloucester, concrete supplier; Redford Brick Co., Inc., Richmond, masonry supplier; Hughes Steel Co., Mechanicsville, steel supplier; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Richmond, built-up roof & sheet metal; The Insulation Co., Mechanicsville, wall insulation; and W. T. Fary Bros. Co., Ark, handrails, millwork, paneling, wood doors & windows.

Also, Allied Glass Corp. (Kalwall Corp.), Richmond, glass & glazing contractor; Pleasants Hardware, Richmond, hardware supplier; W. P. Williams Plaster, Gloucester, plaster contractor; H. E. Satterwhite, Inc., Richmond, ceramic tile, terrazzo & resilient tile; Lockwood's Carpet, Gloucester, carpet; Carl F. Prince, Contractor, Deltaville, plumbing contractor; and Ryman's Air Conditioning & Heating, Remlik, heating/ventilating/air conditioning/electrical contractor.



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Travelers Office Building

Roanoke County

T. A. Carter, Jr. — Architect

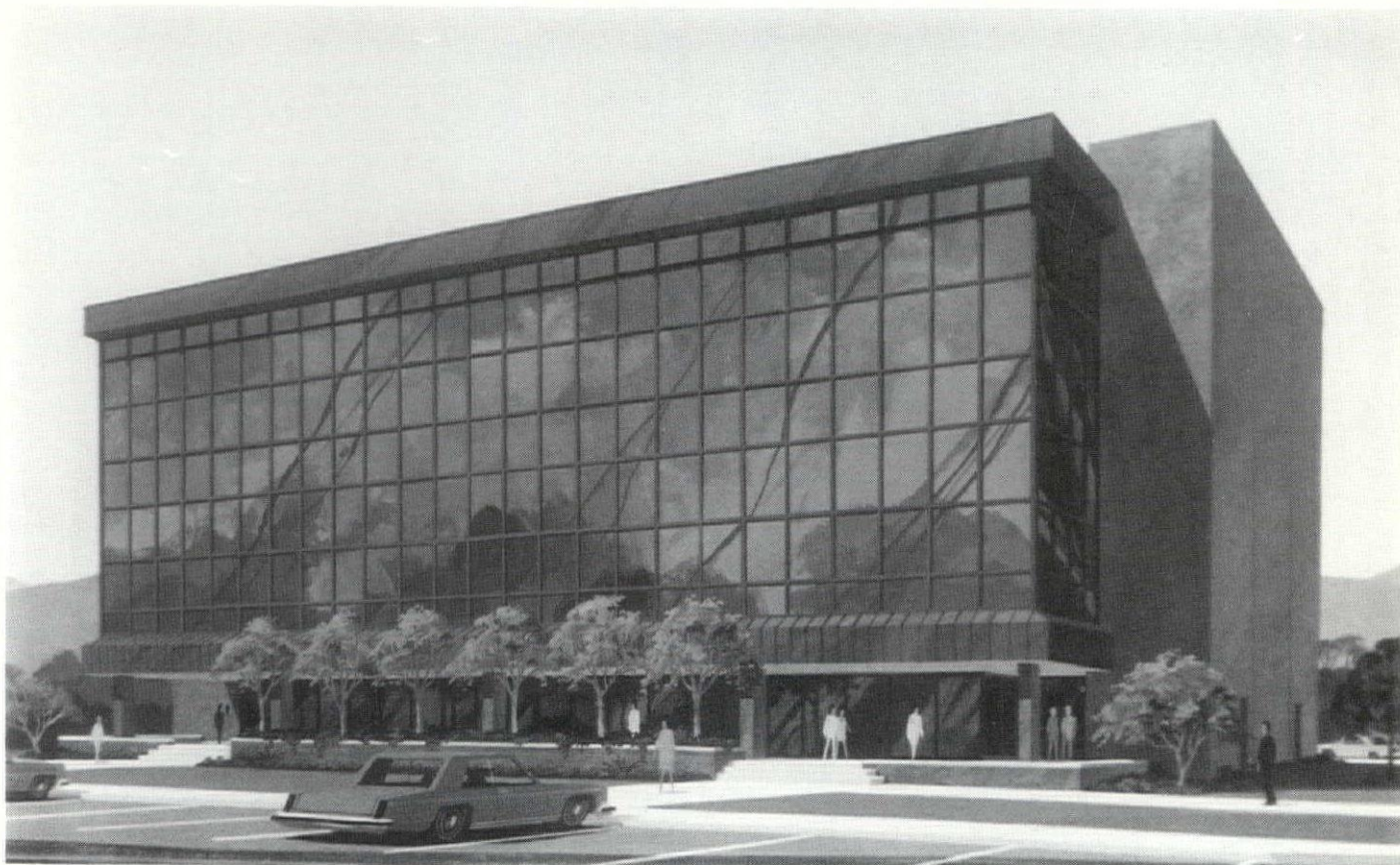
Project Architect/Designer, Robin R. Dearing, AIA • Landscape Architect, Heath Carrier, A.S.I.A. • Interior Designer, Travelers—Hartford, CN • Site Engineer/Surveyor, Buford T. Lumsden & Assoc. • Structural Engineer, Richard L. Williams • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, T. A. Carter, Jr. • Geotechnical Engineer, Schnabel Engineering Assoc. • General Contractor, Creative Construction & Development Corp.

This four-story office building is positioned on a lovely, elevated 3.395 acre site in southwest Roanoke County with beautiful landscaping and adequate on-site parking for 262 cars. The site is adjacent to Virginia Route 419 near Tanglewood Mall and is readily accessible to downtown Roanoke and Interstate 581.

The Travelers Insurance Company occupies the first, second, and a portion of the third floor with American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Sperry Corporation occupying the

remainder of the third floor. The fourth floor is available for immediate leasing as of this printing.

The ground floor contains 12,761 square feet with each additional floor containing 16,194 square feet for a total of 61,343 square feet. Construction is a steel framed composite structural system with a Kawneer SW8900 curtain-wall system on the east and west elevation. This system is flanked at each end with masonry bearing, brick veneered towers, which contain





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stairways, two Dover oilhydraulic elevators, toilets, utility and mechanical rooms. The building is designed on a 5 foot module and the interior open office areas are based on an Armstrong 5 x 5 integrated environmental ceiling system. Office space within each floor has been made flexible by locating partitions on the spline, relocating lights and air boots as required. The building is fully carpeted with exception of areas requiring vinyl asbestos tile and ceramic tile (toilets) and the walls contain fabric or paint based on the tenants' requirements.

The building is fully sprinkled. Each floor is served by its own air handling unit energized through a center chiller and cooling tower and fully monitored on each level by a pneumatic control system. Heating is zoned from a central boiler area. Each floor contains built-in duct system for electrical, telephone or communication floor outlets.

Total cost of construction to date is \$2,404,552.00 which includes grading, structural fill, construction of building, paving, carpet, blinds, landscaping and all interior finish. The owner, Double T Associates of Salem, is pleased with the \$39.20 per square foot construction cost.

Creative Construction & Development Corp. of Roanoke was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work, carpentry and caulking.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Roanoke firms unless noted)

Thomas Brothers, Inc., Salem, excavating; Russell Short, Inc., engineered fill & grading; Evergreen Landscape Service, Bedford, landscaping contractor; Adams Construction Co., paving contractor; Valley Steel Corp., Salem, reinforcing; Roanoke Ready-Mix Corp., concrete supplier; Thompson Masonry Contractor, Salem, masonry contractor; Webster Brick Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Riverton Corp., Riverton, Flamingo mortar; Structural Steel Co., Inc., steel supplier/joists/roof deck & miscellaneous metal; Seal-Tite Roofing, Inc., Troutville, built-up roof, waterproofing & sheet metal; and Western State Insulation Co., wall insulation.

Also, Fabricated Metals Industries, Inc., handrails; McClung's, Salem, millwork; Quality Kitchens, Inc., cabinets; Kawneer Co., Inc., Niles, MI, glass & window wall; Diamond Glass Corp., Salem, glazing contractor; Seybar, Inc., Martinsville, metal doors & frames & hardware supplier; Algoma, Algoma, WI, wood doors; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., hardware consultants; Harman Ceiling & Partition Co., gypsum board contractor, acoustical treatment, resilient tile & environmental ceiling systems; Farrell-Hensley Tile, Penn Laird, PA, ceramic tile; and Augusta Steel Corp., Verona, metal toilet partitions.

And, Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., toilet accessories; Discount Carpet Center, carpet; Denny Clark and Paul Honaker, Salem, painting contractors; Hesse & Hurt, Inc., special wall finish; Whitt Carpet & Tile Service, Inc., Salem, wall covering; Lee's Lines, Ltd., specialties; Rusco Window Co., Inc., blinds; American Coatings Corp., Richmond, spray-on fireproofing; Dover Elevator Co., Greensboro, NC, elevators; Magic City Sprinkler, Inc., sprinkler contractor; Noland Co., plumbing fixture supplier; Trent Plumbing & Heating, Inc., plumbing/heating/air conditioning contractor; General Electric Supply Co., lighting fixtures supplier; Westinghouse Electric Supply Co. and Graybar Electric Co., Inc., electrical equipment supplier; and Newcomb Electric Co., electrical contractor.



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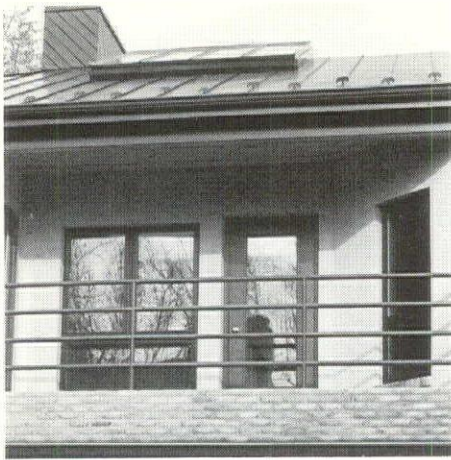
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#2 Federal Street Professional Building

Middleburg

Charles T. Matheson, AIA — Architect

Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, G. H. Taylor, LTD., P.E. • Structural Engineers, Thomas Downey and Chuck Downey • General Contractor, Melmore Builders, Inc. • Photography, R. Hunter Hurt.

This building in the Middleburg Historic District was conceived of as multi-purpose professional building to satisfy a need for small and medium space users in this rural community.

The site location is the second lot of an older building developed by the architect as his office. The building location was very much determined by zoning regulations, primarily set back and parking requirements. Another primary entrance was desired from Route 50 as well.

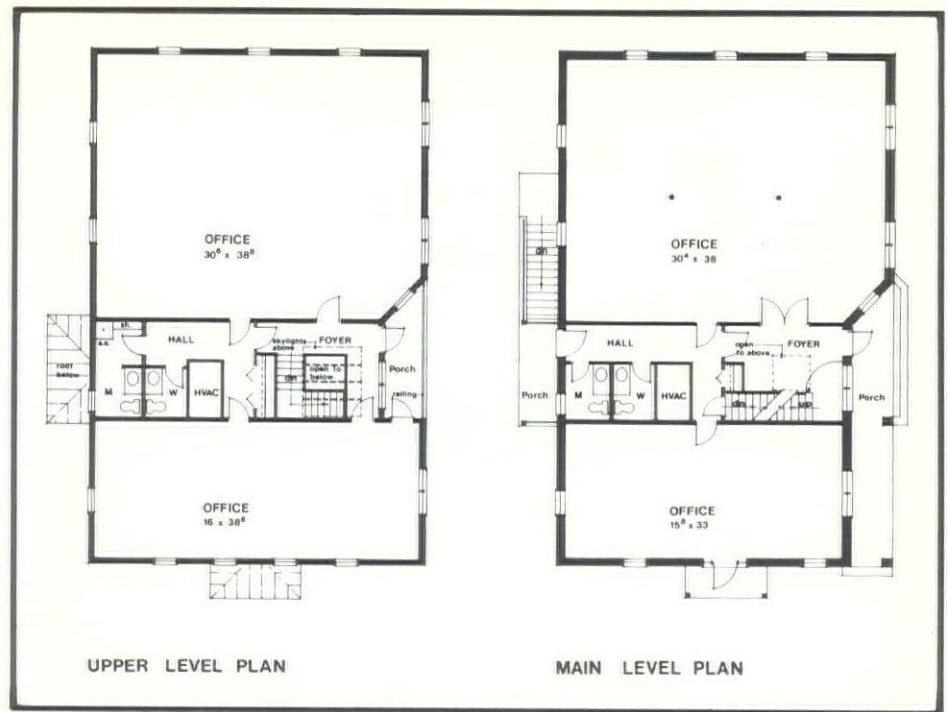
The area of town is on Route 50, East of the center and consists primarily of former residential buildings which have been converted to professional use (i.e. lawyers, real estate, decorators, insurance, etc.).

The residential scale of the building is therefore intentional and materials used reflect the existing brick and stucco houses nearby. Metal roofs also would seem indigenous to the town.

Although presented as a contemporary and completely modern building, the exterior treatment alludes to the traditional and symmetrical facades of its neighbors as does the center hall plan.

The building developed by Matheson Properties, Inc. for the Alameda Corporation, owners,





consists of 7200 square feet including basement. It is divided into four major office areas subject to leasehold improvements.

It was designed to accommodate an active solar system, and uses passive solar through the center hall skylight, glass orientation and a central all-weather ventilating and exhaust system which are accommodated by fan units in the chimney pieces.

Melmore Builders, Inc. of Middleburg was general contractor and handled excavating,

steel erection, carpentry, acoustical, stucco, interior partitions and drywall.

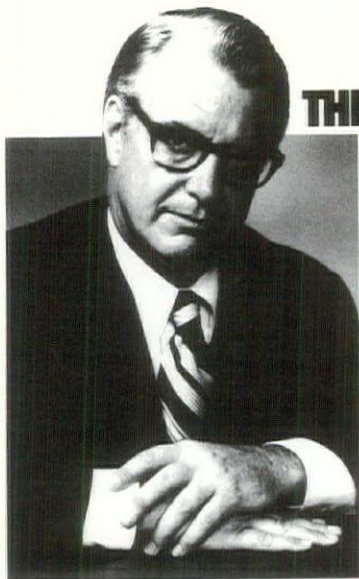
Subcontractors & Suppliers

Douglas White, Sr., Charlestown, WV, masonry contractor; Clyde R. Simpson, Marshall, mechanical contractor; F & L Plumbing, Inc., Purcellville, plumbing contractor; Edward M. Moore, Middleburg, electrical contractor; Bill Costello Landscaping & Tree Care, Leesburg, planting & seed; Fire Prevention, Inc., Herndon, sprinkler system; Valley Roofing, Purcellville,

Terne metal roof; and Buckley-Lages, Inc., Winchester, paving & curb.

Also, Kenneth Alison, Marshall, painting; White's Ornamental Iron Works, Inc., Winchester, railings & stairs; Miller Mfg. Co., Inc., Richmond, trusses; Crider & Shockey, Inc., Winchester, concrete; Manassas Lumber Co., Manassas, framing material; Middleburg Millwork, Middleburg, windows; Supreme Concrete Block, Hagerstown, MD, block; and Glen-Gary Corp., Columbia, MD, brick.





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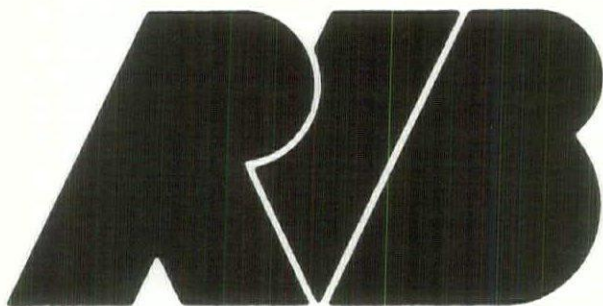
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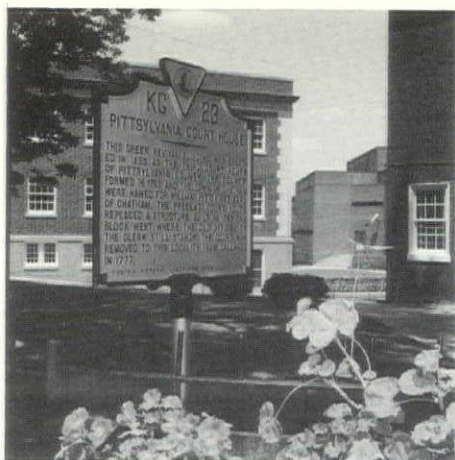


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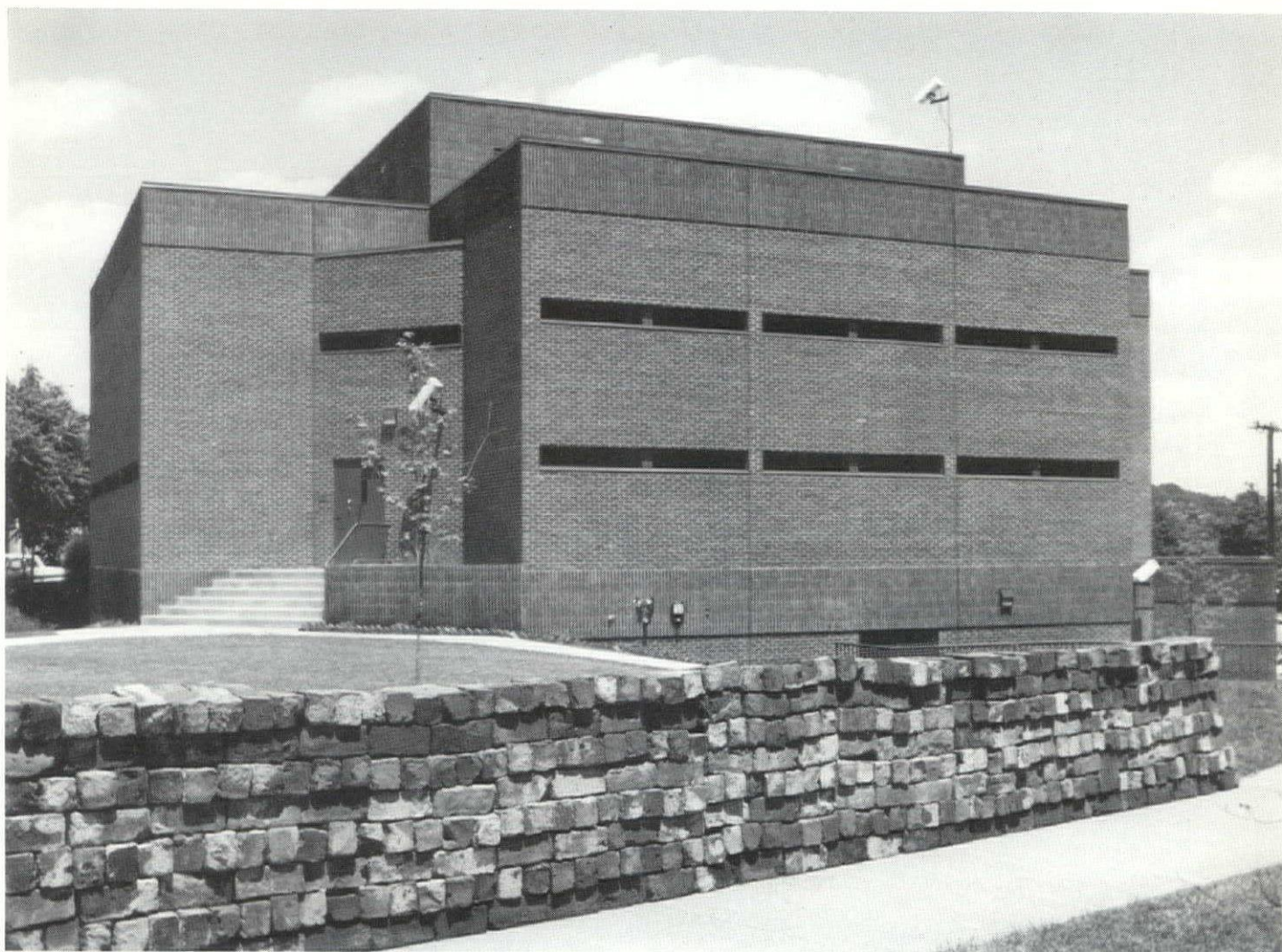
Sherertz, Franklin, Crawford, Shaffner — Architect

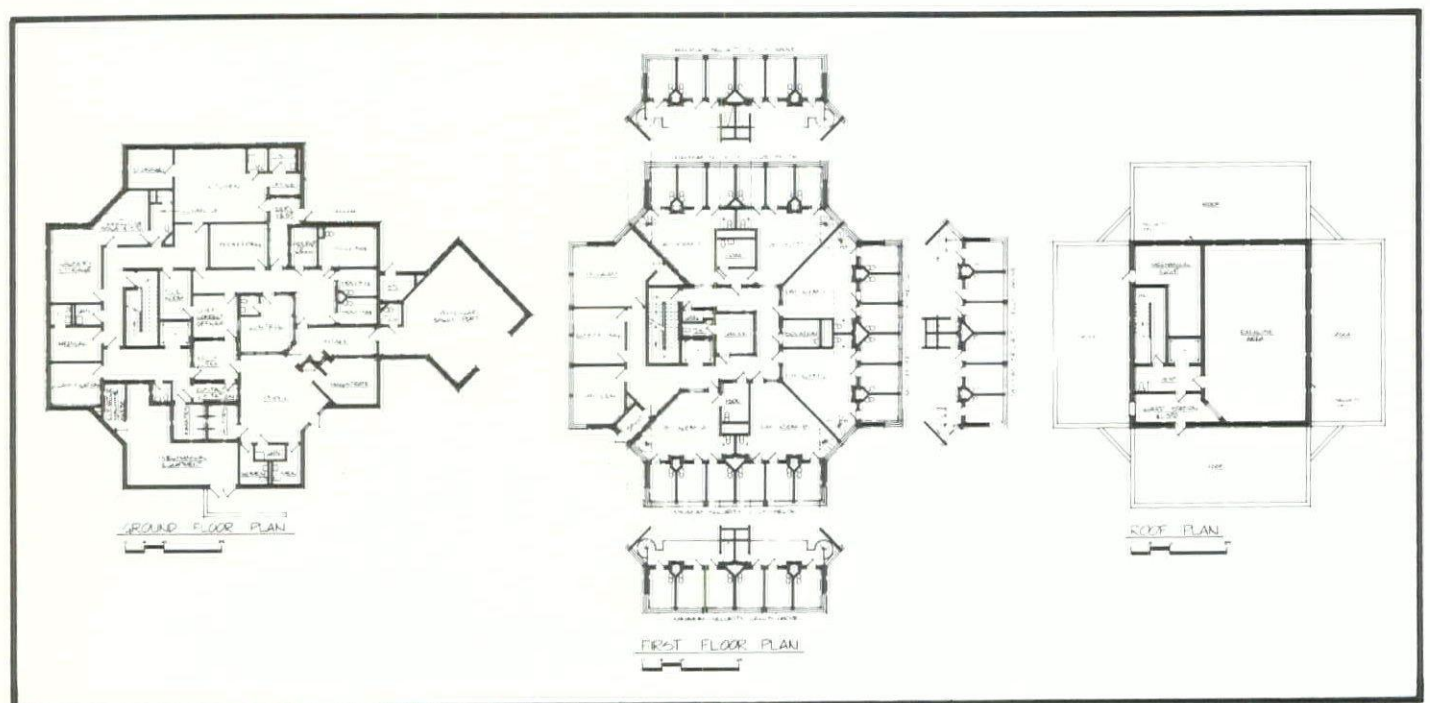
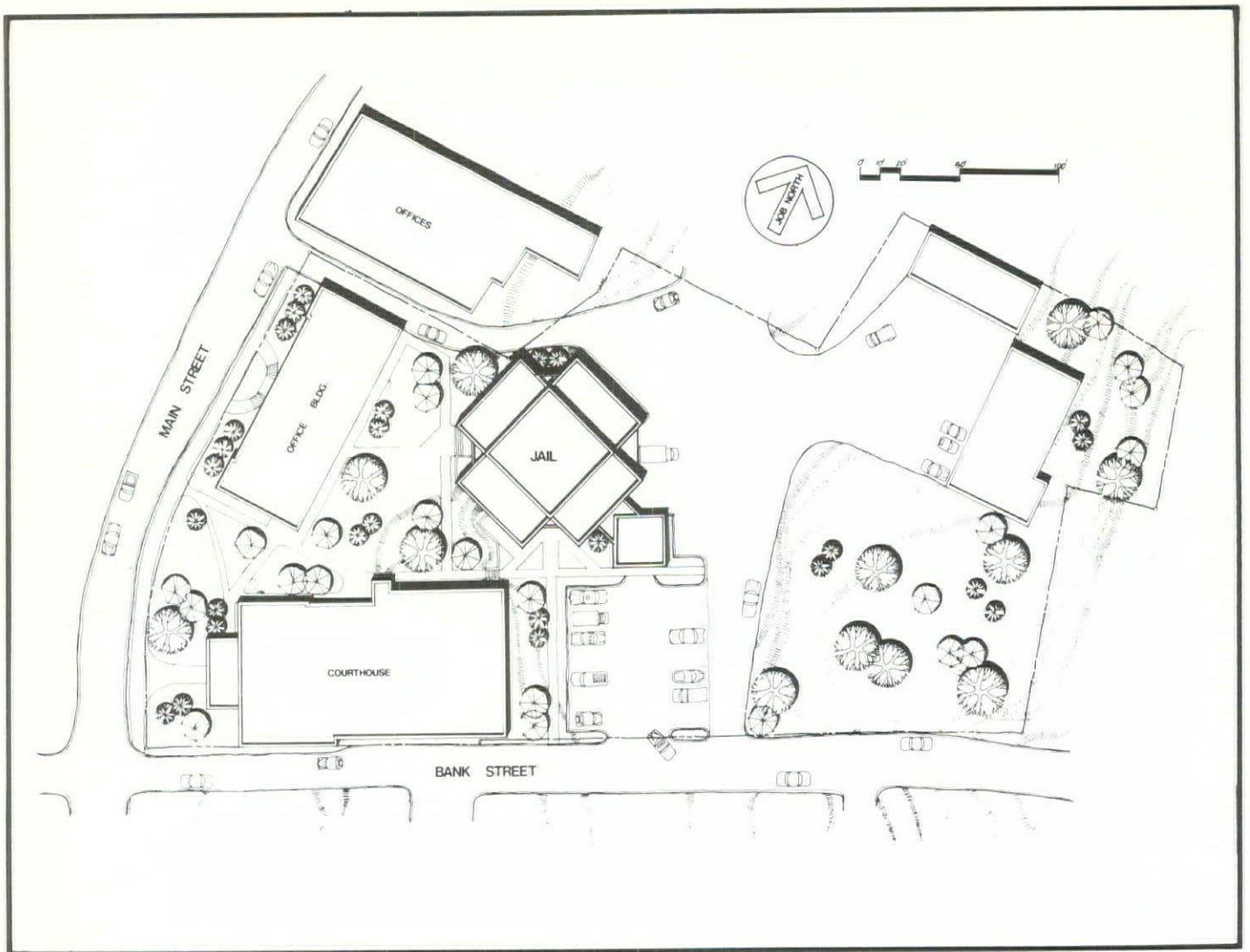
Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Sowers, Rods & Whitescarver • Structural Engineer, Sherertz, Franklin, Crawford, Shaffner • General Contractor, S. R. Gay & Co., Inc. • Photography, Jeff Carr—SFCS.

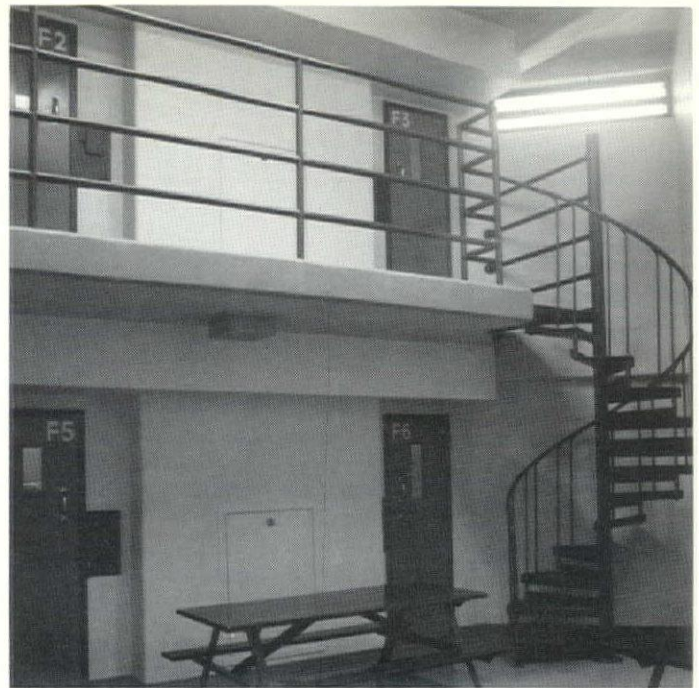
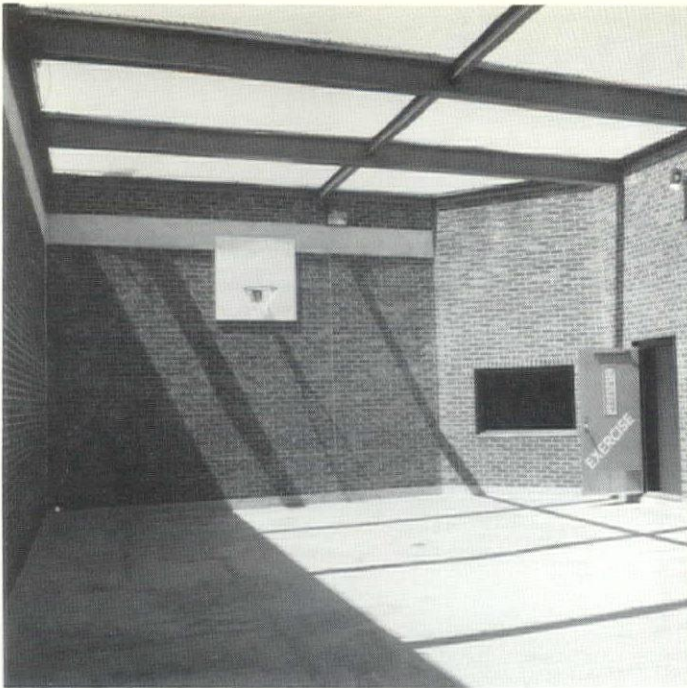
A 36-bed detention facility to house adult males was required to replace an antiquated jail located on the existing site. Existing buildings on the site, combined with construction and

operating budgets dictated that this facility be compact, efficient and compatible with existing surroundings.

Topography on the site allowed this building







to be served by grade level entrances on two levels. Public entrance is gained on the lower level with direct access into a public lobby that is visually supervised directly from a central control room. This lobby also provides public access to visitor areas and magistrate's office. A grade level entrance on the upper level serves as an access to the court. This entrance is used as a sally port for holding inmates for transportation to court. Interlocked security doors and closed circuit t.v. surveillance are used to provide security for this area.

The two level design features a centralized control room with direct visual contact of each of six mezzanined day rooms. Each day room with its six-cell pod grouping is individually heated and cooled by heat pump units allowing

a pod that is not occupied to be cut off; thereby reducing energy consumption.

An outside exercise area with 15 foot high masonry walls and a chain link cover is provided on the roof. A guard's station along with video surveillance provides the necessary control of the area.

S. R. Gay & Co., Inc. of Lynchburg was general contractor and handled excavating, sodding, seeding, etc., masonry work, carpentry and foundation insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Thompson-Arthur Paving Co., Danville, paving contractor; Owen Steel Co. of North Carolina, Inc., Gastonia, NC, reinforcing; Thompson Ready Mix, Danville, concrete supplier; Old Virginia Brick Co., Inc., Salem, masonry manufacturer/

supplier; Riverton Corp., Riverton, Flamingo mortar; Alexander Waterproofing Co., Inc., Richmond, waterproofing & caulking; Woodall & Lang, Inc., Lynchburg, roofing; Binswanger Glass Co., Richmond, glass & glazing contractor; Skyline Paint & Hardware, Inc., Roanoke, metal doors & frames; and Hill Tile & Marble Co., Danville, ceramic tile.

Also, John H. Hampshire, Inc., Roanoke, acoustical treatment; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc., Roanoke, detention equipment; Dover Elevator Co., Greensboro, NC, elevators; Worsham Sprinkler Co., Inc., Ashland, sprinkler contractor; J. H. Cothran Co., Inc., Altavista, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; Danville Electric Co., Inc., Danville, electrical contractor; and Swartz & Co., Roanoke, laundry equipment & food service equipment.



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Caroline Theatre/Office Conversion

Bowling Green

DePasquale & Associates — Architect

The Caroline, an early 1950's vintage movie theatre in Bowling Green, had outlived its usefulness as a theatre and had been standing unused for several years when Don Pitts Realty purchased it with an eye to creating new office space in the town. While not an architecturally distinguished building, the theatre is solidly built and the tall volume of the auditorium lends itself to the insertion of a second floor, doubling the usable area.

The program was arranged to be executed in two phases. The first, presently under construction, involves the creation of new office space for Don Pitts Realty and improvements to the street elevation. The existing entry foyer, ticket and concession area and theatre office, totaling 600 square feet, has become a new lobby, office and conference room for the realty company. A handsome coffered plaster ceiling in the old foyer has been retained and enhanced with new indirect lighting to become the new office. On the exterior, the marquee and some applied decoration has been removed and a new entrance created off-center closer to the parking lot while the existing front entrance and exits have become windows for the office and conference room.

The second phase, to be carried out in the future, will include: installing a new, level, first floor over the sloping auditorium floor; insertion of a new second floor and rear stairway, both floors to become rental space for professional use; and the installation of new windows along the presently blank north and south elevations.

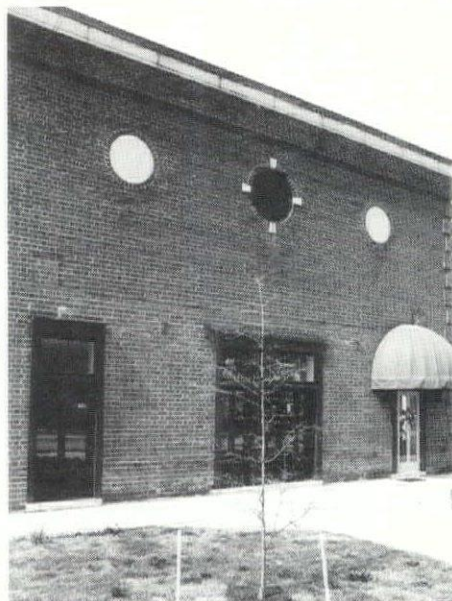
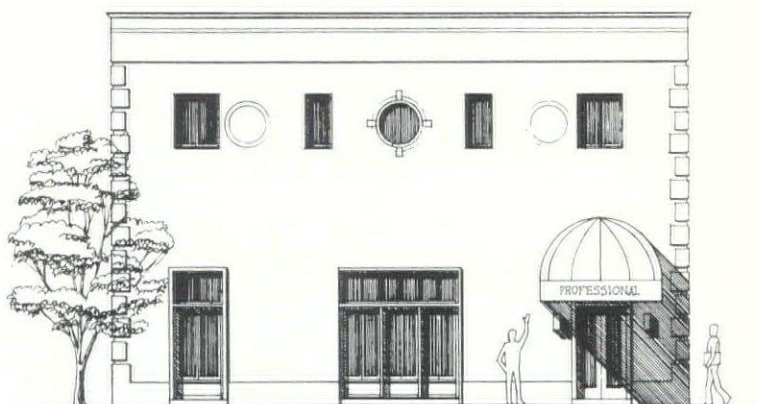
Bernard R. Pitts & Sons of Milford was general contractor and handled masonry work, carpentry, structural wood, millwork, caulking, metal joors and frames, wood doors, windows, plastering, gypsum board work, resilient tile, carpet and painting.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

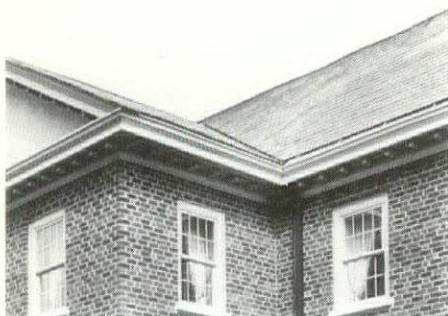
W. H. Stovall & Co., Ashland, supplied windows; J. W. Masters, Inc., Fredericksburg, supplied doors, frames, drywall, lumber, millwork & paint; R. C. Lee Carpet House, Fredericksburg, supplied carpet; C. L. Young, Ruther Glen, plumb-

ing contractor; Woodward Electric, heating/ventilating/air conditioning/electrical contractor & lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier; and Norvell Awning Co., Richmond, awning.

Mechanical/Electrical Engineers, Simmons, Rockecharlie & Prince • Interior Design, DePasquale & Associates • General Contractor, Bernard R. Pitts & Sons.



BEFORE



Gloucester County Courts & Office Building

Gloucester

Huff, Morris, Cox & Associates, Inc. — Architect

Associated/Consulting Architect, C. W. Huff, Jr. • Project Architect/Designer, Huff, Morris, Cox & Assoc. • Landscape Architect, James T. Buck • Interior Designer, Cost Consultant, Site Engineer/Surveyor and Electrical Engineer, Huff, Morris, Cox & Associates • Structural Engineer, Dunbar, Milby & Williams • Mechanical Engineer, CEK, Inc. • Geotechnical Engineer, Froehling & Robertson, Inc. • General Contractor, Southwood Builders, Inc. • Photography, T. Whitney Cox.

In 1975 the Board of Supervisors of the County of Gloucester selected Huff, Morris, Cox & Associates to provide a feasibility study for a Courts and Office Building to be located at Gloucester, Virginia. The firm which had provided similar architectural services for Westmoreland County and Northumberland County projects, went to work reviewing building program requirements with the appropriate county officials as well as providing site studies for a property adjacent to the present Courthouse Green. Between then and 1982, when the building was occupied, the architect provided preliminary design, construction documents, bidding of the project and finally, supervision of the construction. A 25,000 square foot office building resulted at the cost of \$1,400,000. A traditional building type was selected by the owner and the architect to complement the existing buildings located in the historic setting of the courthouse area. Fine Colonial detailing on the exterior, such as moulded brick steps, arched portico, raised paneled doors, herringbone patterned brick walks, custom trimmed wood windows, and a proportioned wood cornice beneath the slate-like roof were all provided in the \$49 per square foot building cost.

The 2½ acre site rolls away from the main road, which is the primary entrance to the town. The building was therefore located close to and facing on this roadway and in direct relationship to the Green. The front of the building is two-story to accommodate the scale of the adjacent buildings, while the opposite side which is further down the hill becomes three-story. Employees and citizens who would be walking from other county buildings would enter the building

on the first floor level on the street front. While others having business just at the courts building would park at the lot at the rear and enter at the lower level. An elevator serves all floors, providing access to all levels for the physically handicapped.

Working closely with John J. Jackson, County Administrator, the architect helped the county to sort its priorities and space requirements. It was determined that the building should accommodate the needs of the General District Court, which required jury room and offices for the judges and their staff. In addition, general offices and reception area were provided for the Commissioner of Revenue, the County Treasurer, the County Sheriff, and the County Records Clerk. For the latter, there were requirements for a large record room and a record vault. The courtrooms were also provided with appropriate witness rooms and conference rooms, while the sheriff's area included daytime holding cells. A small law library was added for the use of attorneys who would be involved with court hearings.

As for interiors, the architect worked closely with the county's budget requirements and provided the majority of the rooms with practical materials, such as vinyl tile floors, suspended acoustical ceiling, fluorescent lighting, and painted gypsum drywall partitions. Courtrooms, however, were given special treatment with the addition of paneled railings and moulded woodwork, both painted and/or stained, along with a simple and decorative cornice. In addition, a rust colored carpet with soft pastel room colors helped provide the proper courtroom atmosphere.

In coordination with the operational and maintenance concerns of the County Engineer, Wesley D. Jones, the architect pursued an energy conscious design which included extensive use of insulation in the walls and ceiling areas along with insulated glass in the wood double-hung windows. The heating and cooling system developed as 13 electric heat pump zones which provide individual control in the various departmental areas. The report after one year of operation is showing considerable savings in the cost of energy in this, one of the larger of the county buildings.

Southwood Builders, Inc. of Ashland was general contractor and handled excavation, grading, seeding, site utilities, concrete and insulation.

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Richmond firms unless noted)

Boschen Masonry, Inc., Ashland, masonry; Peninsula Steel, Tabb, metals; The Plant Place, Hayes, landscaping; Bowker & Roden, Inc., reinforcing steel; Seaboard Concrete Products, cast stone; Campostella Builders Supply Corp., Norfolk, doors, windows & millwork; Richmond Primoid, Inc., waterproofing; N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., roofing; Pleasants Hardware, H/M frames & hardware; Roanoke Engineering Sales Co., Inc., vault doors & toilet partitions; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., Norfolk, glass & glazing; Ferrell Linoleum & Tile Co., Inc., Norfolk, acoustical; Lockwoods Carpet, Gloucester, carpet; E. Caligari & Son, Inc., Norfolk, wallcover/painting; Virginia Elevator Co., Inc., elevators; New-some A/C Co., Inc., Hampton, mechanical; and Hazzard Electrical Corp., Ashland, electrical.



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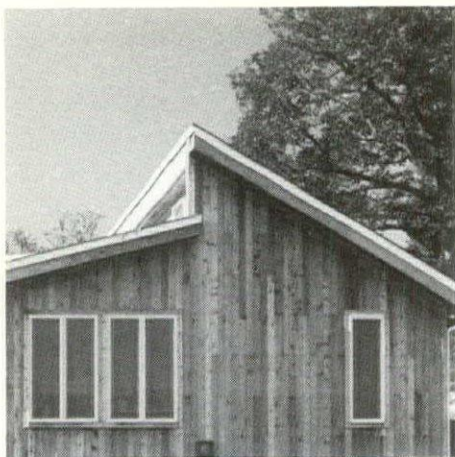
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Residence for Mr. & Mrs. Avrel Mason

Draper

Thomas A. Douthat, Jr. — Architect

Project Architect/Designer & Cost Consultant, Thomas A. Douthat, Jr. • Surveyor, David B. Scott • Structural Engineer, H. W. Mills • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Charles D. Keffer, II • General Contractor/Owner, Avrel Mason • Photography, Thomas A. Douthat, Jr.

It was the fantastic view which influenced the owner to build this retirement home in Draper, Virginia. The site which was selected sits atop a hill overlooking New River as it winds to Claytor Lake. The view is panoramic, Northwest to Southwest. Combining the available view with the requirements of a retirement home, the design criteria were formulated and the concept was established.

The basic form of the house became "L"-shaped to best accommodate the panoramic view as well as conform with general site con-

tours. This shape also permits segregation of functions: living functions in one wing of the "L"; sleeping functions in the other wing. Complete living accommodations are housed entirely on one level. The main entrance is at the apex of the "L"-shape, with access directly from the driveway with minimal steps. Thus the central location of the entrance provides convenient circulation to any point within the level. A second level was introduced to provide sleeping and recreation accommodations for guests and visiting relatives. By placing the garage and mechanical space on the lower level, a buffer was created between living quarters and service areas.

Vaulted ceilings and clerestory windows were used to provide natural light and ventilation to every interior space. Clerestory windows also afford passive solar heat gain; carefully designed roof overhangs control summer sun while permitting winter sun to temper interior spaces. Windows were generously used to allow maximum use of the view, while again being protected by adequate roof overhangs. A continuous deck encircling three sides of the house allows interaction between inside and outside space.

A conflict existed between a central entrance directly from the driveway and the desire for full view from within. Therefore the driveway was pulled back and sloped away from the house to afford complete view over and beyond cars parked there. Likewise full view was afforded around the driveway from the lower level by terminating the driveway with a retaining wall which was then connected to the house by means of a pedestrian bridge.

For energy conservation the entire house was heavily insulated and all windows have insulated glazing. The north side of the house is



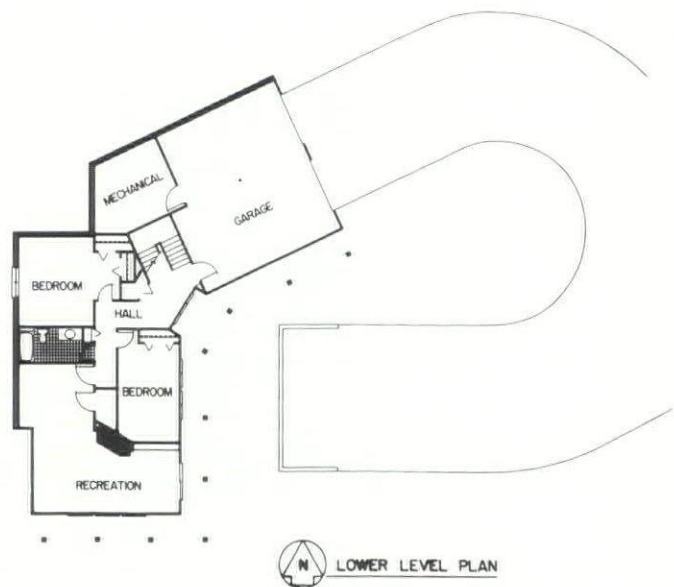
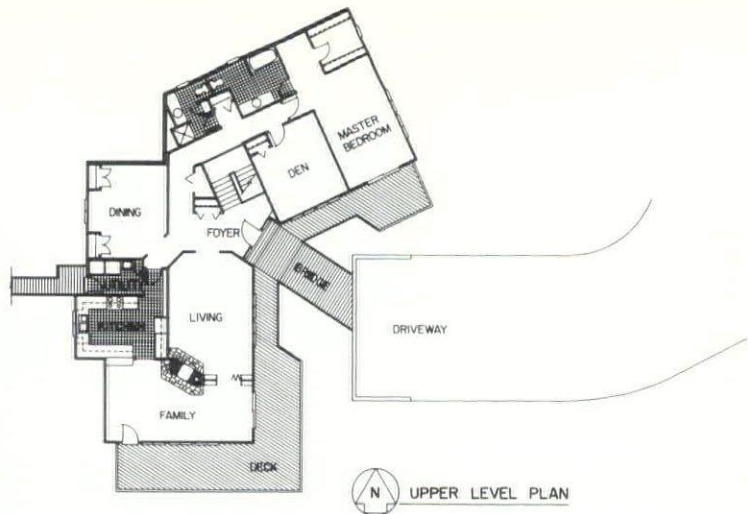
earth sheltered by sitting the house back into the hill. A two-way fireplace, designed by the owner, efficiently provides an additional heat source to inside space while doubling as a back-up system to the heat pump. Natural cooling can be achieved by allowing cool air to enter windows on the lower level, rise through the central stair opening and take the warm air in the upper level out through clerestory windows.

The owner, Avrel Mason, acted as his own general contractor and handled waterproofing, caulking, painting and electrical work (with Ernest C. Hutton, Jr.).

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Pulaski firms unless noted)

J. R. Davis, Bland, excavating; Earl Dodgion Construction Co., foundations; Charles Lucas, Narrows, concrete contractor; Virginia Block Co., concrete supplier, masonry supplier, mortar, millwork, wood doors, hardware supplier & paint supplier; Radford Limestone Corp., Radford, crushed stone; Lon Adams Framing Contractor, Dublin, roofing & carpentry; Home Insulation Co., Christiansburg, roof/wall/foundation insulation; Roy Blevins, handrails; Akers Cabinet Shop, cabinets; B. L. Smith Building & Drywall, Dublin, gypsum board contractor; David L. Hall Slate & Ceramic Tile Works, ceramic tile; B & B Interiors, resilient tile & carpet; The Final Touch, special wall finish; Sherwin-Williams Co., wall covering; Chris Setzler, fireplace; E. E. Cousins, Inc., plumbing fixture supplier, plumbing/heating/ventilating contractor; Hayden Electrical Wholesale, Inc., electrical equipment supplier; and Ernest C. Hutton, Jr., Dublin, and the owner, electrical contractors.

Glass & windows were by Andersen; metal doors & frames by Pease; paint manufacturer was Camden; and lighting fixtures were by Lightolier.



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Associated/Consulting Architect, LBC&W/Maguire •
Project Architect/Designer, Robert E. Washington,
AIA • Landscape Architect, LBC&W • Site Engineer/
Surveyor, LBC&W • Structural Engineer, C. H. Thayer,
Jr., P.E. • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, LBC&W
• General Contractor, Pfland Construction Co., Inc. •
Photography, Robert Ander.

Law Enforcement Center

James City County

Washington Associates — Architect

The new James City County Law Enforcement Center is located in a suburban setting on Route 5 (John Tyler Highway) just East of Williamsburg, adjacent to the county's central fire station.

The one-story, 7290 S.F. building was designed by Washington Associates, Architects, of Norfolk, with engineering services by the LBC&W Division of CE Maguire, Falls Church.

In preparation for the design of the building the architects working in conjunction with Carter-Goble Associates of Columbia, S.C., Criminal Justice Systems Planning Consultants, surveyed the county's law enforcement needs. Projections were made for future requirements to provide a basis for planning a facility which would serve the county for the foreseeable future, with provisions for expansion at a later date. In addition, site studies were accomplished to determine the optimum location within the county from a law enforcement and response time perspective.

The selected site is approximately 3½ acres in area, and is situated to provide visibility of the Center from a well traveled public highway.

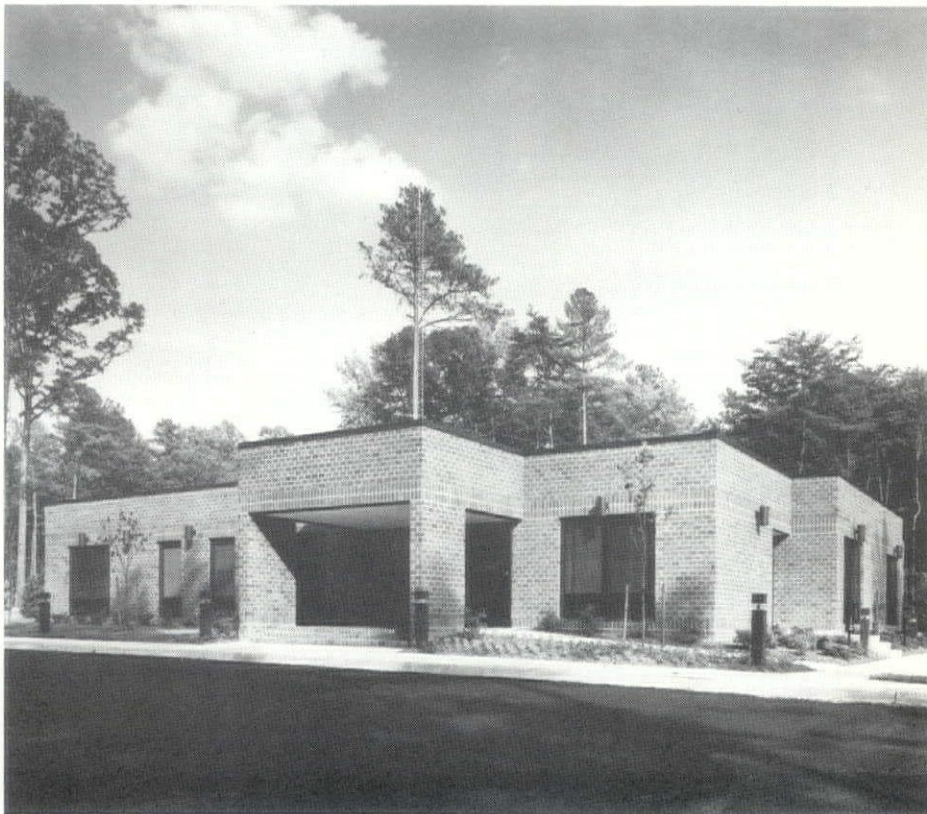
The architects sought to provide a design which would present a firm and secure appearance of modest scale comfortable in the suburban setting. The result is a single-story, rectangular brick structure, well set back, with substantial landscaping and planting to supplement natural growth remaining on the perimeter of the site.

The \$536,900 building includes offices for the County Police Department, the Sheriff, Crime Prevention Office, Central Dispatch, Investigator's office, and training, lockers and other support functions.

Construction is concrete spread footings and slab on grade, masonry bearing walls with exte-

rior cavity walls with brick facing, steel bar joist with metal roof deck and built-up roofing. Interior partitions are concrete masonry and gypsum board on metal studs. Finishes include quarry tile floors in the entrance area, vinyl

asbestos tile in offices and work spaces, and ceramic tile in toilets and showers. Ceilings are suspended acoustical tile or gypsum board. Hollow metal doors and frames are used throughout. Exterior windows are aluminum framed



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with double glazing. All interior wall surfaces are painted, with an epoxy glaze being used in public corridors and heavy usage areas.

The entire building is air-conditioned, with a roof top multi-zoned unit, which is screened by a 5'0" high parapet. An emergency generator is included to permit continuous operation of the facility in the event of a power outage.

Of particular interest is the fact that construction documents were completed in a 30-day period after approval of the schematic design at the first of April, 1981, so the project could be released for bids the first week of May, and bids opened the first week of June to permit a contract award prior to the end of the fiscal year on June 30. Not only were the drawings and specifications completed on schedule, and the contract awarded, but the bids were well within the budget, and the construction was completed on schedule, with ZERO change orders.

The building was occupied in July of 1982.

Piland Construction Co., Inc. of Newport News was general contractor and handled excavating, paving, foundations, concrete work, foundation insulation, carpentry, millwork, paneling, cabinets and caulking.

Subcontractors & Suppliers

Other Newport News firms were: Benson-Phillips Co., Inc., masonry supplier; Binswanger Glass Co., glass & glazing contractor, windows, window wall & storefront; Paul's Plaster & Acoustic Co., Inc., plaster contractor, gypsum board contractor & acoustical treatment; E. J. Puma & Associates, ceramic tile, resilient tile & carpet; Noland Co., plumbing fixture supplier; and Comfort Center, plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor.

Norfolk firms were: Winn Nurseries, Inc., landscaping materials & landscaping contractor; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., reinforcing & metal doors & frames; Eastern Roofing Corp., built-up roof, roof insulation & sheet metal; and E. Caligari & Sons, Inc., waterproofing & painting contractor.

Others were: Custom Concrete, Williamsburg, concrete supplier; Travis, Inc., Williamsburg, masonry contractor, mortar & wall insulation; Richtex Corp., Columbia, S.C., masonry manufacturer; Bartone Steel Fabricators, Inc., Va. Beach, steel supplier/erection/joists/roof deck, other roof deck & miscellaneous metal; H & P Hardware & Specialty, Inc., Portsmouth, hardware supplier; Liskey, Inc., Baltimore, MD, special (computer) flooring; PPG Industries, Inc., Pittsburgh, PA, paint supplier/manufacturer; Conwed Acoustical Wall System, special wall finish; Overhead Door Company, Va. Beach, O.H. grilles; Kreonite, Inc., Wichita, KA, photo equipment; and R. L. Bowman Electric Corp., Smithfield, electrical contractor.

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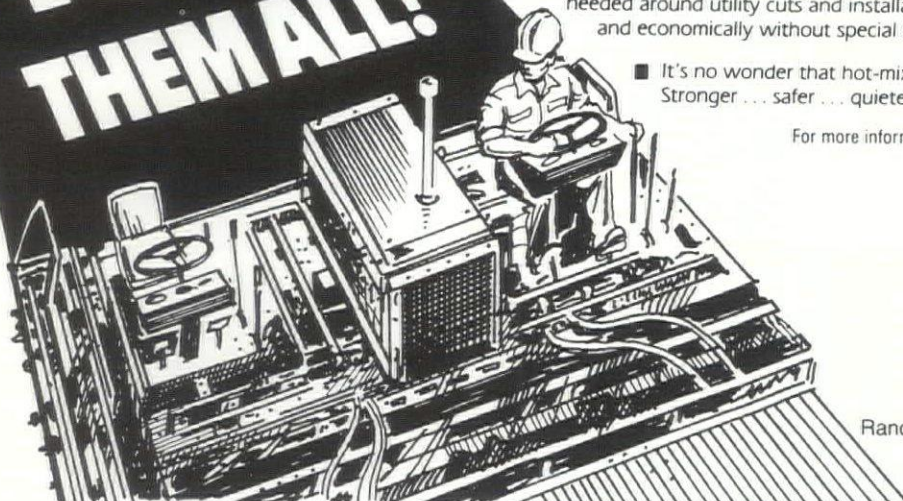
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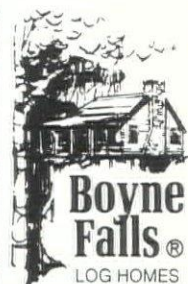
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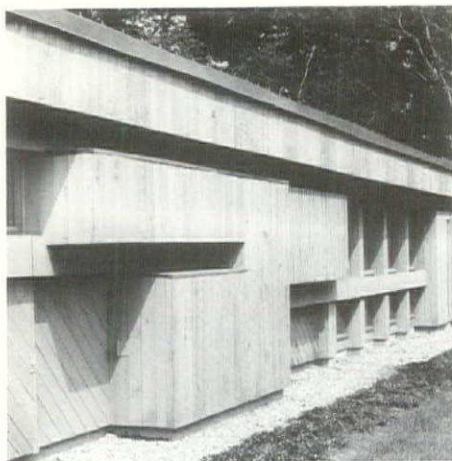
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Visitor Center

Chippokes Plantation State Park, Surry

Abbott Associates — Architect



Site Engineer/Surveyor, Turner L. Robinette • Structural Engineer, Randall A. Strawbridge • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Bowman & Associates • Geotechnical Engineer, Schnabel Engineering • Testing, Tidewater Testing Lab., Inc. • Sewage, Deward M. Martin & Associates, Inc. • General Contractor, Heindl-Evans, Inc. • Photography, Carlton S. Abbott, FAIA.

PROGRAM:

Construct a multi-purpose park building that would contain ranger offices, restrooms, and park orientation information. The building is to serve a day-use recreational area (picnicking, hiking, etc.).

SITE:

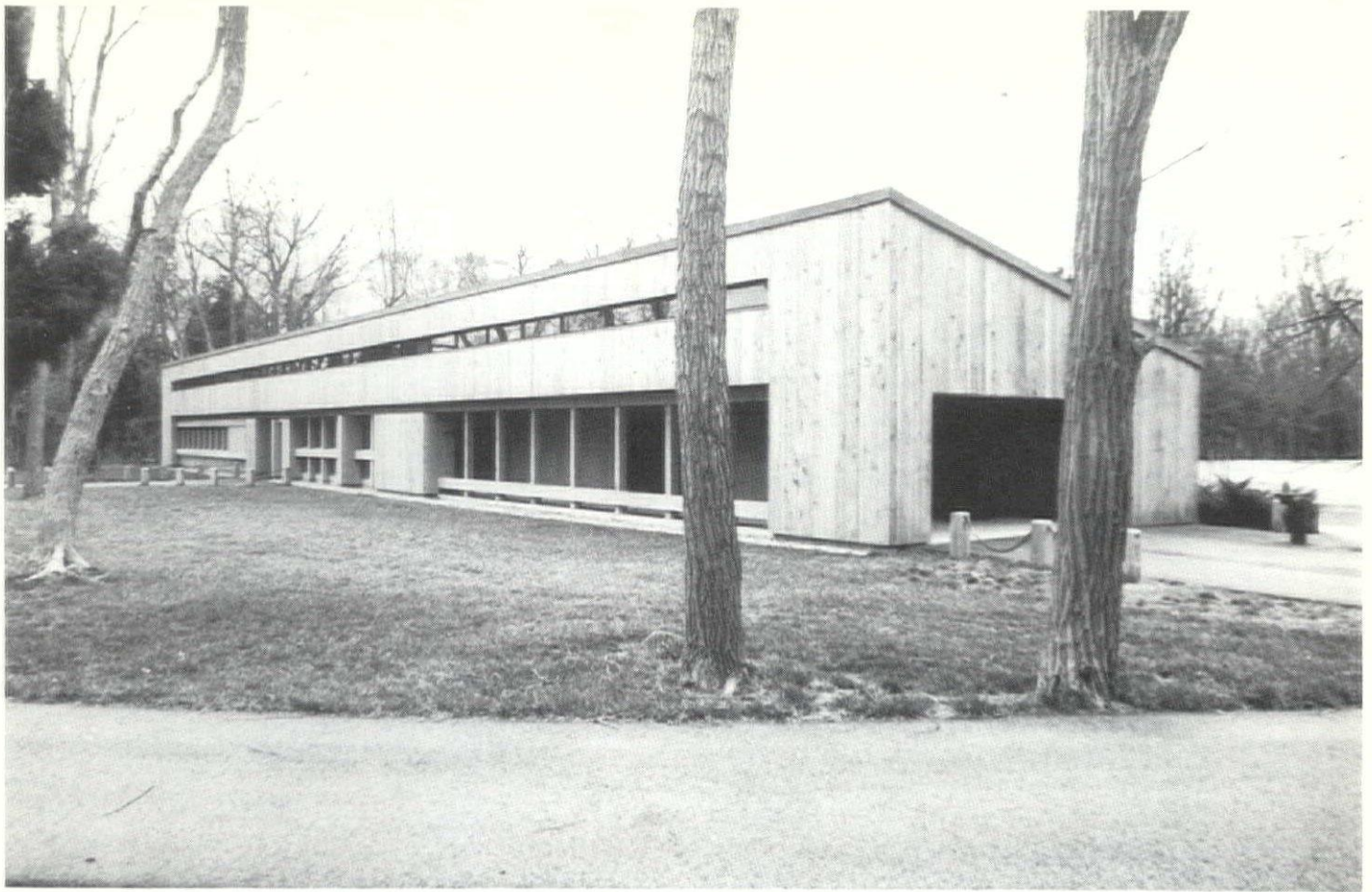
The Chippokes Visitor Center was built on the grounds of the Chippokes Plantation State Park. This area is rich in natural beauty with marshlands and river coming up to high bluffs. The building was sited on top of one of these bluffs, a comfortable distance from the 1850 plantation house and support structures. The building in its orientation takes full advantage of the river view.

SOLUTION:

All elements were organized under a simple shed roof. For energy conservation the building is sectionalized into a heated space for year-round ranger operations and into an unheated space for warm weather park visitor needs.

CONSTRUCTION CREDITS:

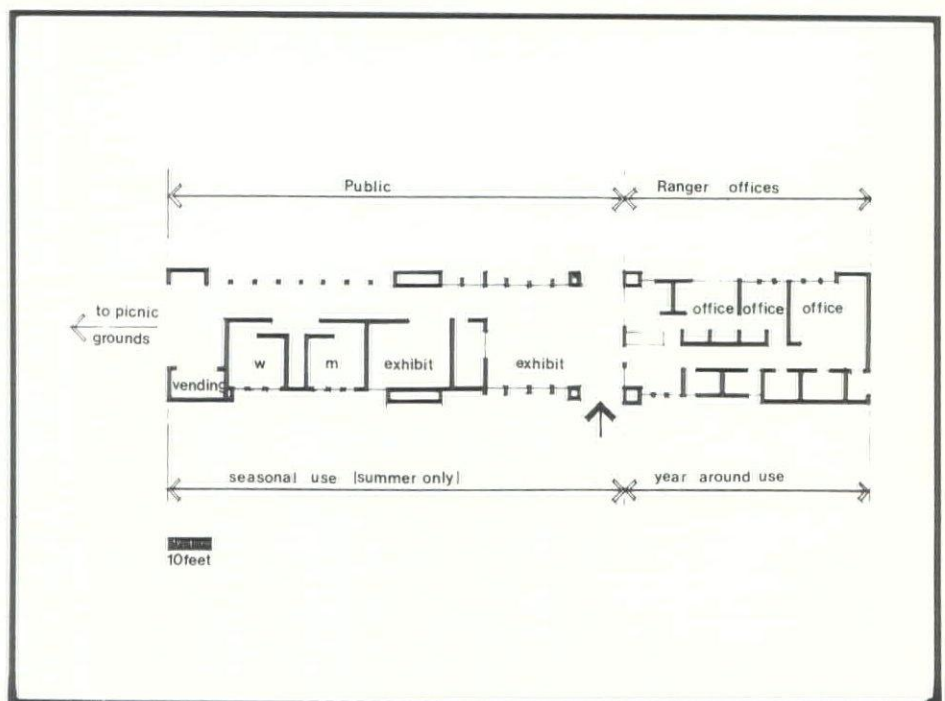
Heindl-Evans, Inc. of Mechanicsville was general contractor for the project.

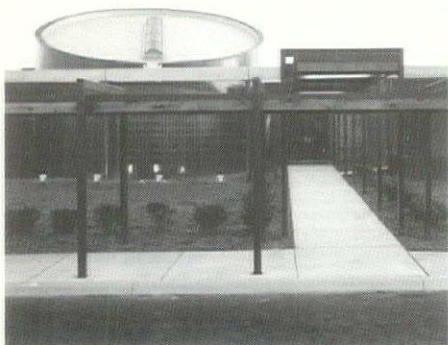


Subcontractors & Suppliers

Seaboard Contractors, Inc., Mechanicsville, excavating; Watkins Nurseries, Inc., Midlothian, landscaping materials & landscaping contractor; Blair Brothers, Inc., Suffolk, paving contractor; Hall-Hodges Co., Inc., Norfolk, reinforcing; The Tile Shop, Inc., Hampton, masonry supplier, ceramic tile & resilient tile; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc., Roanoke, steel supplier & miscellaneous metal; Ar-Wall, Inc. of Virginia, Richmond, standing seam roofing; and Interior Systems, Inc., Norfolk, carpentry.

Also, T M S Builders Supply, Richmond, millwork, paneling & cabinets; Tremco Sealants, Cleveland, Ohio, caulking; Walker & Laberge Co., Inc., Newport News, wood doors; Andersen, Bayport, MN, windows; Kawneer Co., Inc., Niles, MI, storefront; Architectural Products of Virginia, Richmond, hardware supplier; Dex-O-Tex International, Inc., Bucks, England, terrazzo; Shaw Paint & Wall Paper Co., Inc., Hampton, painting contractor & paint supplier (Pittsburgh Paints) Warthan School Equipment Co., Inc., Hopewell, playground equipment; and R. F. Scott, Smithfield, plumbing fixture/lighting fixture/electrical equipment supplier and plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning/electrical contractor.





Scottsville Elementary School

Additions and Alterations, Scottsville

The Vickery Partnership — Architect



Project Team, Robert Vickery, Lawson Drinkard, Olle Lundberg, Bruce Donnally • Landscape Architect/Interior Designer, The Vickery Partnership • Site Engineer/Surveyor, Gloeckner & Lincoln • Structural Engineer, James H. Harris of Harris, Norman & Giles, Consulting Engineers • Mechanical Engineer, Allen Lambert of Harris, Norman & Giles, Consulting Engineers • Electrical Engineer, John Tsou of Harris, Norman & Giles, Consulting Engineers • General Contractor, Rittenhouse Brothers, Inc. • Photography, F. Harlan Hambricht.

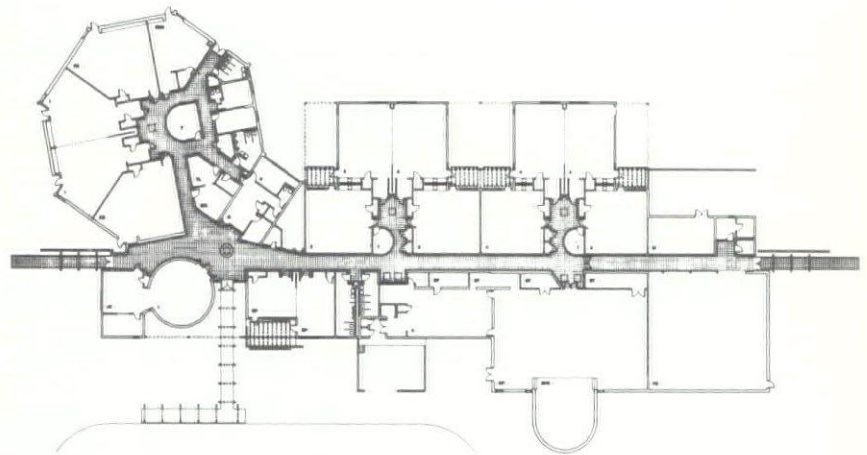
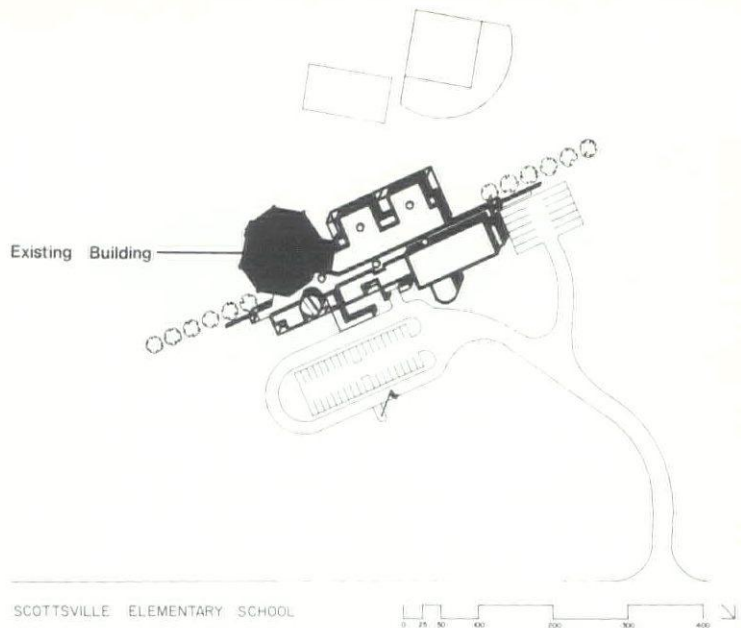
This project was a large addition to an existing open-classroom pod which sat isolated above a small Virginia river town. The completed building holding 300 students serves as the town's elementary school.

The program was developed with the Albemarle County School Board and town citizens through a series of open meetings. Their concerns strongly influenced the design goals:

1. The existing pod should be radically altered in order to provide separate classrooms, and the exterior octagonal form itself should be hidden to encourage the visual image of a "new" school.
2. While the final design should have individual classrooms, these should be arranged to facilitate team teaching.
3. The organization of the school should be varied and open, and seen as a means of spatial learning for children. This goal represents a change in spirit for a School District noted for "Georgian Architecture."

The Design Concept responds directly to these goals:

1. A central circulation spine connects all of the teaching spaces. Purposely varied with sitting areas, a greenhouse nook, a sloped ramp and individual entryways to each school area, this corridor is seen as a "learning street" within the educational process.
2. Classrooms are arranged in team-teaching modules of four rooms each. These modules have their own separate skylighted entry area with a special tutoring and teaching place used by all four teachers.
3. The classrooms are organized to face toward the playgrounds while the "public spaces" are oriented toward the highway side. In particular, the library is treated as a special



Floor Plan

KEY

KG 1-2-3-4-5 - Classrooms

T - Tutoring Area (4 Classes)

L - Library

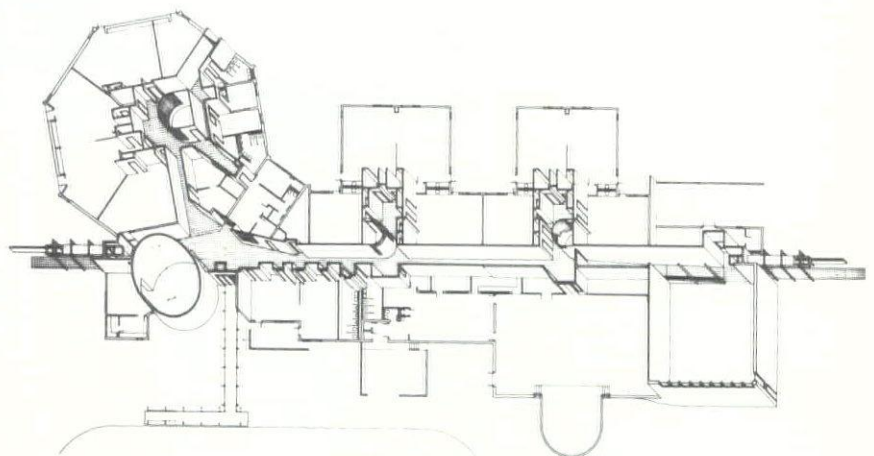
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M/S - Music/Stage

PE - Physical Education

MP - Multipurpose/Cafeteria

SP - Bath - Special Classes



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rounded form and is faced with bright red glazed tile. In this manner the existing pod is concealed and the focal point for the new "visual image" of the school becomes the library—a traditional and still appropriate repository for learning.

Many projects demonstrate how historic and lovely old buildings can be renovated and restored. The special or unique aspect of this design is the fact that it demonstrates how a relatively new, yet already outmoded building can be transformed through renovation and additions into a school plant serving today's teaching programs.

Rittenhouse Brothers, Inc. of Scottsville was general contractor and handled foundations, concrete work and carpentry.

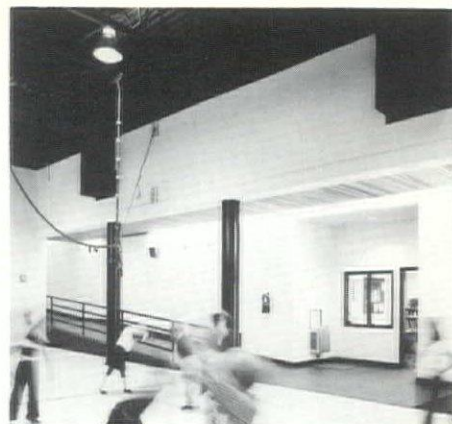
Subcontractors & Suppliers

Charlottesville firms were: Deerfield Enterprises, Inc., excavating & paving contractor;

The Garden Spot, landscaping materials & landscaping contractor; Allied Concrete Co., masonry supplier; W. A. Lynch Roofing Co., Inc., roofing; Glass & Plastics, Inc., glass & glazing contractor; and Manson & Utley, Inc., gypsum board contractor, acoustical treatment & resilient tile.

Others were: Rogers Masonry, Orange, masonry contractor; Structural Steel Co., Inc., Roanoke, steel supplier & miscellaneous metal; Dean's Steel Erection, Inc., Harrisonburg, steel erection; Danville Lumber & Manufacturing Co., Danville, millwork; E. S. Chappell & Son, Inc., Richmond, caulking; Cates Building Specialties, Inc., Roanoke, metal doors & frames & specialties; and Hope's Windows, Silver Spring, MD, windows.

Also, Tom Jones Hardware Co., Inc., Richmond, hardware supplier; Standard Tile Co., Verona, ceramic tile; J & J Industries, carpet; H. C. Belew Painting & Decorating, Scottsville, painting contractor; Catlett-Johnson Corp.,



Richmond, plumbing fixture supplier & plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and H & W Electric Co., Farmville, electrical contractor.



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Bank of Virginia Addition

Pulaski

Thomas A. Douthat, Jr. — Architect

Wishing to expand and update its service the owner proposed to convert an unused drive-up lane into a new drive-up automatic teller facility, which would provide 24-hour banking accommodations to customers who could remain in their cars. In order that this might be accomplished, it was necessary to work with a very limited site which was restricted by the existing bank facility and the drive-up lane roof structure as well as the property line.

A new structure which complements the existing bank facility, was built to house the complex equipment related to and including the "Green Machine." The existing roof line was dropped

and extended beyond the new structure to provide protection for automobiles and customers when using the automatic teller machine. All necessary site work and landscaping modifications were made to complete the addition.

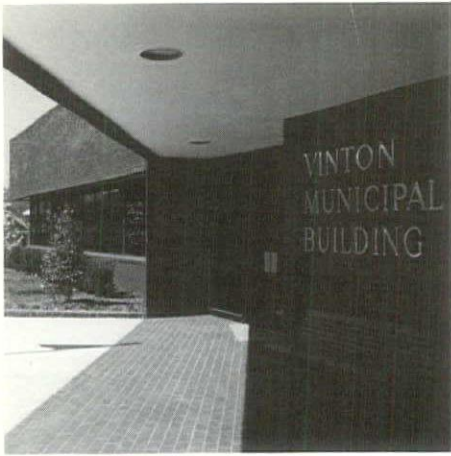
Powers Building Mart, Inc. of Pulaski was general contractor and handled excavating, landscaping, foundations, concrete work, masonry work, steel erection, roofing, roof and wall insulation, carpentry, waterproofing and caulking, painting, heating, air conditioning and electrical work.

Subcontractors & Suppliers
Laurel Creek Nursery, Christiansburg, land-

scaping materials; Gallimore Paving & Sealing Corp., Pulaski, paving contractor; Virginia Block Co., Pulaski, concrete supplier, masonry supplier and mortar; Valley Steel Corp., Salem, steel supplier; Cates Building Specialties, Inc., Roanoke, metal doors & frames & hardware supplier; Sherwin-Williams Co., Pulaski, paint supplier/manufacturer; Docutel Corp., equipment; and Hayden Electrical Wholesale, Inc., Pulaski, lighting fixtures/electrical equipment supplier.

Project Architect/Designer, Thomas A. Douthat, Jr.
• General Contractor, Powers Building Mart, Inc. •
Photography, Thomas A. Douthat, Jr.





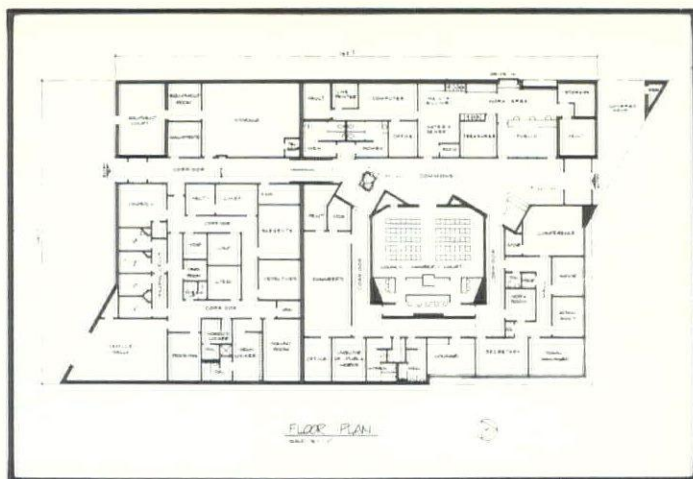
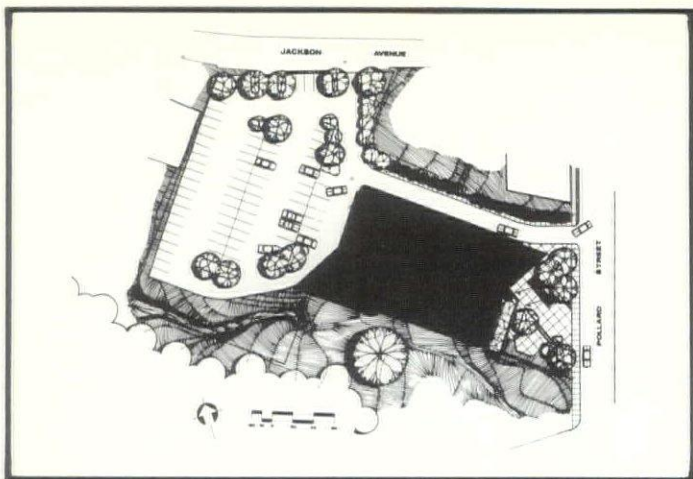
Vinton Municipal Building

Vinton

Sherertz, Franklin, Crawford, Shaffner — Architect

Project Architect, J. Barry Bowman • Interior Designer, SFS • Structural Engineer, Sherertz, Franklin, Crawford, Shaffner • Mechanical/Electrical Engineer, Sowers, Rodes & Whitescarver • Geotechnical Engineer, Schnabel Engineering Associates • General Contractor, Frazier Construction Co., Inc. • Photography, Jeff Carr—SFCS.





Coordination of functional diversities was perhaps the greatest single programmatic obstacle in the design of the new municipal building. Major departments included town management, engineering, treasury, and facilities for the town police (including holding cells), and a chamber for town council.

Ample room on the building site easily allowed one-story construction of the 17,000 square foot facility. An outdoor stage, which took advantage of space on the site, was provided for general public usage. Design of the entrance court area centered around the stage, the flag area, and the town clock (a nostalgic part of the old town hall).

Other features of the site allowed the addition of a drive-by window in the treasury department

to simplify paying of public fees and taxes. The use of a covered walk and skylights helped to ease the transition from exterior to interior and vice versa.

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

Subcontractors & Suppliers (Roanoke firms unless noted)

Thomas Brothers, Inc., Salem, excavating; Land Design Associates, landscaping contractor; S. R. Draper Paving Co., paving contractor; Valley Steel Corp., Salem, reinforcing; Bat Masonry Co., Inc., Lynchburg, masonry contractor; Old Virginia Brick Co., Inc., Salem, masonry supplier; Al-Steel Fabricators, Inc., steel supplier; I. N. McNeil Roofing & Sheet Metal

Co., Inc., built-up roof; and Frederick Schill & Co., Pompano Beach, FL, millwork.

Also, PPG Industries, Inc., glazing contractor; Seybar, Inc., Martinsville, metal doors & frames & hardware supplier; Kawneer Co., Niles, MI, windows; Baird Drywall & Acoustic, Inc., gypsum board contractor, acoustical treatment & resilient tile; DeHart Tile Co., Christiansburg, ceramic tile; Discount Carpet Center, carpet; W. E. Donald, Vinton, painting contractor (Devoe & Reynolds paint) & wall covering; Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works, Inc., detention equipment; Magic City Sprinkler, Inc., sprinkler contractor; Weddle Plumbing & Heating Co., plumbing/heating/ventilating/air conditioning contractor; and Jarrett Electric Co., Inc., electrical contractor.



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Plan Ahead for

Historic Fincastle Fall Festival

Historic Fincastle, Inc., has announced the dates for this year's Fall Festival: Saturday and Sunday, September 10th and 11th, 1983. The Festival will be on the Courthouse Square and along the streets to the Big Spring in the 200-year-old village of Fincastle, countyseat of Botetourt County.

New features are being planned to complement the traditional events of the Art Show, Flea Market, Craft Show, County Store and Book Fair.

Brochures listing complete details are now available. For immediate information write: Fall Festival, Post Office Box 19, Fincastle, Virginia 24090.

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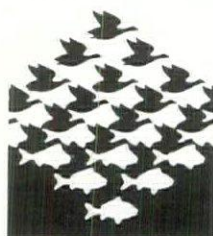
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Gala Weekend to Honor Virginia's Wine Industry

The Jeffersonian Wine Grape Growers Society of Charlottesville, whose members own over one-third of Virginia's wine growing country, will hold their annual Albemarle Harvest Wine Festival on Saturday, October 1st at The Boar's Head Inn. Thousands of people attended last year's similar event and more are expected this year.

The festivities will begin on Friday evening, September 30th, with an unusual Bacchanalian Feast in the ballroom. Six courses with accompanying wines will be presented according to the culinary traditions of Ancient Greece on through history to Virginia of Thomas Jefferson's era. Family style feasting with costumed entertainers and dancing will be featured. Herbs, fruits and flower essences will highlight the celebration of Bacchus. The public is cordially invited for \$35 per person. Reservations must be accompanied by checks. Last year's event was sold out two months in advance.

The next morning, on Saturday October 1st, The Annual Albemarle Harvest Wine Festival will begin at nine a.m. and continue until five p.m. Some of the day's activities include a tour of the Barboursville Winery and Vineyard and a model home vineyard in Charlottesville. There will be 40 wine related exhibits under a tent by the lake at the Inn and the Festival will feature wine tastings and sale of wine from nine of Virginia's Farm Wineries. An amateur wine competition and grape pressing demonstration will also take place.

The program in the Inn Ballroom will begin at 10:30 a.m. with a Gourmet Cooking Demonstration by Chef Ferdinand Bazin, owner of Charlottesville's acclaimed Le Snail Restaurant. He will feature veal and other delicacies using Virginia Wines.

The afternoon program begins at 2:30 p.m. and highlights internationally regarded wine authority Peter M. F. Sichel's talk, "You Should Know Where You Will Sell Your Wine Before You Start Planting Your Grapes." Following Mr. Sichel's presentation will be the awarding of prizes for the amateur wine competition and at 3:30 p.m. the 1983 Boar's Head Inn's Award for Advancement in Virginia will be presented to a selected recipient by John B. Rogan, President of the Inn.

Admission to the Festival is \$5.00. There will be a special charge of \$1.00 for the Gala Cooking Demonstration.

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FOR THE RECORD



Aaron J. Conner, general contractor from Roanoke, Virginia, confers with Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan at the Associated General Contractors of Virginia convention held in Atlanta, March 11-16.

Secretary Donovan Cites Contractors' Leadership at AGC National Convention

AGC of Virginia members attending the National Convention, in Atlanta, Ga., heard Secretary of Labor Raymond J. Donovan sound an optimistic note.

Donovan told a crowded convention session that the construction industry is leading the economy out of recession and, with the need for infrastructure rebuilding now becoming a national priority, construction can also lead the way toward full employment in the months ahead.

"You have consistently led us out of recessions and you are leading us out of this one," Secretary Donovan said, emphasizing that the difficult problem of "structural" unemployment can be addressed, to a great degree, through the rebuilding of infrastructure, in which the con-

struction industry has the key role. The passage of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act, with its secondary benefits of creating jobs, was only the "opening salvo," the secretary said, in a national program for addressing, at the same time, unemployment and the continuous decay of public facilities. He stressed that an increase in construction means jobs not only for four to five million directly in construction work, but also for an estimated total of 20 million in service and supply industries related to construction.

Secretary Donovan said that "a firm foundation" for economic recovery has been laid, and predicted that "1983 is going to be a good year, and 1984 an outstanding year" in the American economy. "Recovery is here and this country is on the mend." Further progress against the problem of high unemployment, he said, will depend on "the courage of Congress in cutting deficits," so that interest rates can continue to fall.

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ABC Reiterates Transportation Laws

State law prohibits the transportation into Virginia of more than one gallon (or the metric equivalent) of alcoholic beverages that have been purchased outside of the Commonwealth, according to an announcement from the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control.

A spokesman for the Department said the term "alcoholic beverages" includes distilled spirits, wine or beer, and the restriction applies not only to those alcoholic beverages brought into Virginia from other states or the District of Columbia, but also from defense installations as well.

Persons who transport more than one gallon per adult may be arrested, fined up to \$500 and sentenced to one year in jail. In addition, according to the spokesman, the Code of Virginia (Section 4-56) requires law enforcement personnel to seize any alcoholic beverages transported in violation of the law, to seize the vehicle in which they are transported and to arrest all persons in charge of such vehicles.

Persons desiring to transport shipments in excess of the legal amount should contact the Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control's central office in Richmond (P.O. Box 27491, zip code 23261) or one of the agency's district offices, according to the spokesman.

Information on Virginia's transportation laws is being released periodically, according to the spokesman, so that new residents of the state will be aware of the law, and as a reminder to current residents who may have forgotten provisions of the law.

Signs pertaining to Virginia's transportation laws are posted in State ABC stores, the spokesman said.

Other ABC News

Three new specialty bottles have been added to the Virginia Department of Alcoholic Beverage Control's quarterly price list effective May 1.

The new specialty items include a Turkey and Bobcat bottle, a 1904 Dial Phone and a Railroad Tank Car.

Fifteen items were deleted from the February price list, bringing the total number of items on the new list to 930.

The May price list reflects a total of 98 price changes; 73 price increases and 25 decreases. Fifty-one items increased 25 cents or less, with 22 items increasing more than 25 cents. Ten items decreased 25 cents or less and 15 items decreased more than 25 cents.

Woodall-Lang, Inc. Earns Owens-Corning Certification

A Lynchburg commercial roofing contracting firm, Woodall & Lang, Inc., has been approved as an Owens-Corning Fiberglas Certified Roofing Contractor. Owens-Corning certified the company as part of the roofing manufacturer's nationwide program to ensure quality workmanship and materials on commercial roofing projects.

The Owens-Corning Certified Roofing Contractor program, the first of its kind in the industry, sets stringent financial and technical requirements for contractors. As a result of their Owens-Corning certification, these contractors can offer up to a 20-year guaranty, the best in the industry, on certain Owens-Corning glass fiber roofing systems.

"We're very pleased to be certified and to be able to offer this guaranty," said Herman R. Woodall, president. "Owens-Corning guaranties are a building owner's assurance that he's getting what he paid for: a good roof."

All certified contractors must be members of the National Roofing Contractors Association (NRCA), meet Owens-Corning financial criteria and maintain full insurance coverage.

"Contractors are selected on the basis of sound financial management and proficiency in applying built-up roofs," said William O. Eagle, Manager Built-up Roofing for Owens-Corning's Commercial Roofing Division.

Certified contractors must conform to Better Business Bureau standards and comply with all federal, state and local roofing regulations and building codes. They must also attend Owens-Corning business management and roof training workshops and conduct internal training sessions for their employees.

Woodall & Lang, Inc. was founded in 1965 and has installed roofs on a number of major buildings in the Lynchburg area, including Safeway Store, Lexington; First Virginia Bank; Timbrook Square, Lynchburg and Holiday Inn No. 2, Lynchburg. Mr. Woodall has more than 49 years experience in the commercial roofing industry. He is a member of Associated General Contractors of Virginia; Virginia Association of Roofing Contractors and Greater Lynchburg Chamber of Commerce.

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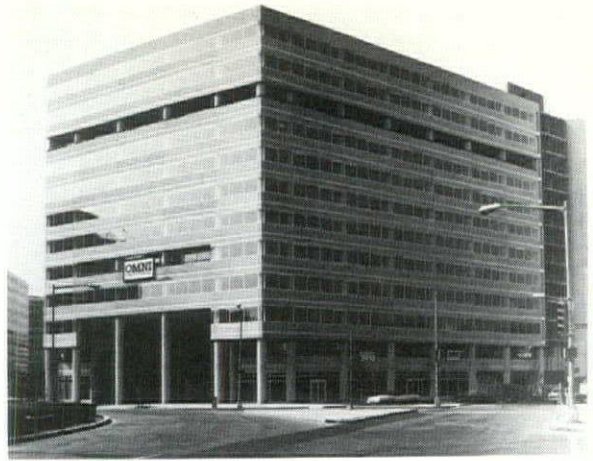
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Associated Builders & Contractors Awards For Best Projects Built in 1982

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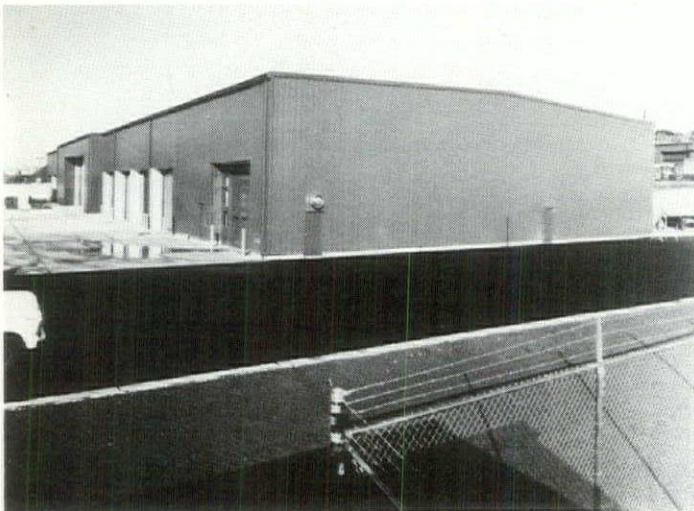
Company: Tiber Construction Company
Project: One Flint Hill Office Building



Company: OMNI Construction, Inc.
Project: One Thomas Circle



Company: Whitener and Jackson, Inc.
Project: Robertson Office Building



Company: V.F. Pavone Construction Company
Project: Alexandria Centralized Equipment Maintenance Facility



Company: Eugene Simpson & Brother, Inc.
Project: Eurotherm Corporation Headquarters

INSTITUTIONAL

The Virginia Chapter of the Associated Builders & Contractors recently recognized seven top projects built by its contractor members in 1982. Leading the list of winners of this open shop contractors' group of over 300 members statewide, in the Large Commercial Projects Category, was OMNI Construction, Inc., for their One Thomas Circle Office Building in Washington, D.C. Project Superintendent for the One Thomas Office Building Project was Joe Farrell, and Tiber Construction Company for its One Flint Hill Office Building in Fairfax, Project Superintendent for the One Flint Hill Office Building was Tom Hommell.

The Whitener & Jackson Construction Firm of Falls Church, took the Best Small Commercial Project Award for its Robertson Office Building on Route 7 in Falls Church. Project Superintendent for the Robertson Office Building was George McKenney.

Outstanding Large Industrial Project Award Winner was the V.F. Pavone Construction Company for its Centralized Equipment Maintenance Facility built for the City of Alexandria. Project Superintendent for the Centralized Equipment Maintenance Facility was Doug Kerns.

The Best Small Industrial Project was the Eurotherm Corporation Headquarters in Reston, built by Eugene Simpson & Brother, Inc. The Project Superintendent for the Eurotherm Corporation Headquarters was Ray Brill.

The Best Small Institutional Project Award went to the Eugene Thomas Construction Company for their St. Bernadette's Catholic Church in Springfield. Project Superintendent for the St. Bernadette's Catholic Church was Bains Favel.

The Best Large Institutional Project Award went to L.F. Jennings, Inc., for their Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center in Fairfax. The Project Superintendent for the Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center was James Newman.

The annual awards were made at a recent dinner held at the Springfield Hilton Hotel at which Developer Dr. Harold Winkler, Chairman of the Board of Mark Winkler Management, Inc., made an address. Dr. Winkler told the contractor audience that the key to success in any business is hard work and the ability to recognize opportunity when it is present. Laughing, Winkler also remarked that "There is always a bit of luck involved as well."



Company: L. F. Jennings, Inc.
Project: Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center



Company: Eugene Thomas Construction Company, Inc.
Project: St. Bernadette's Catholic Church

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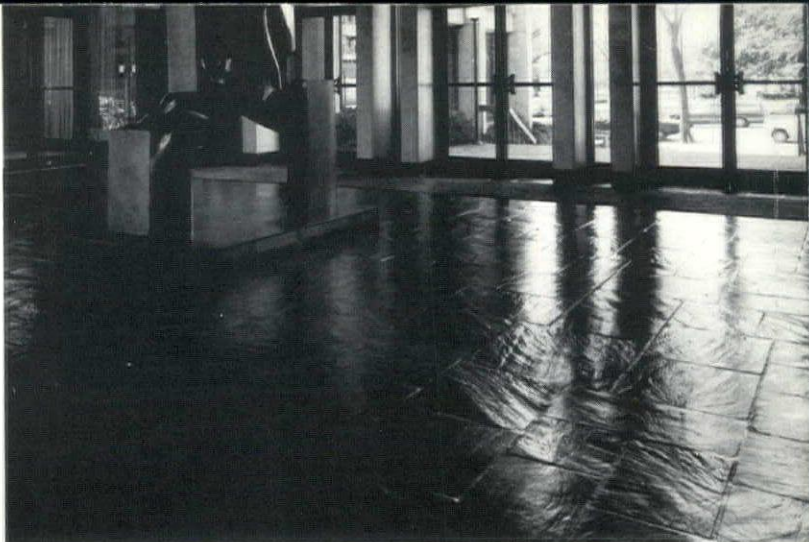
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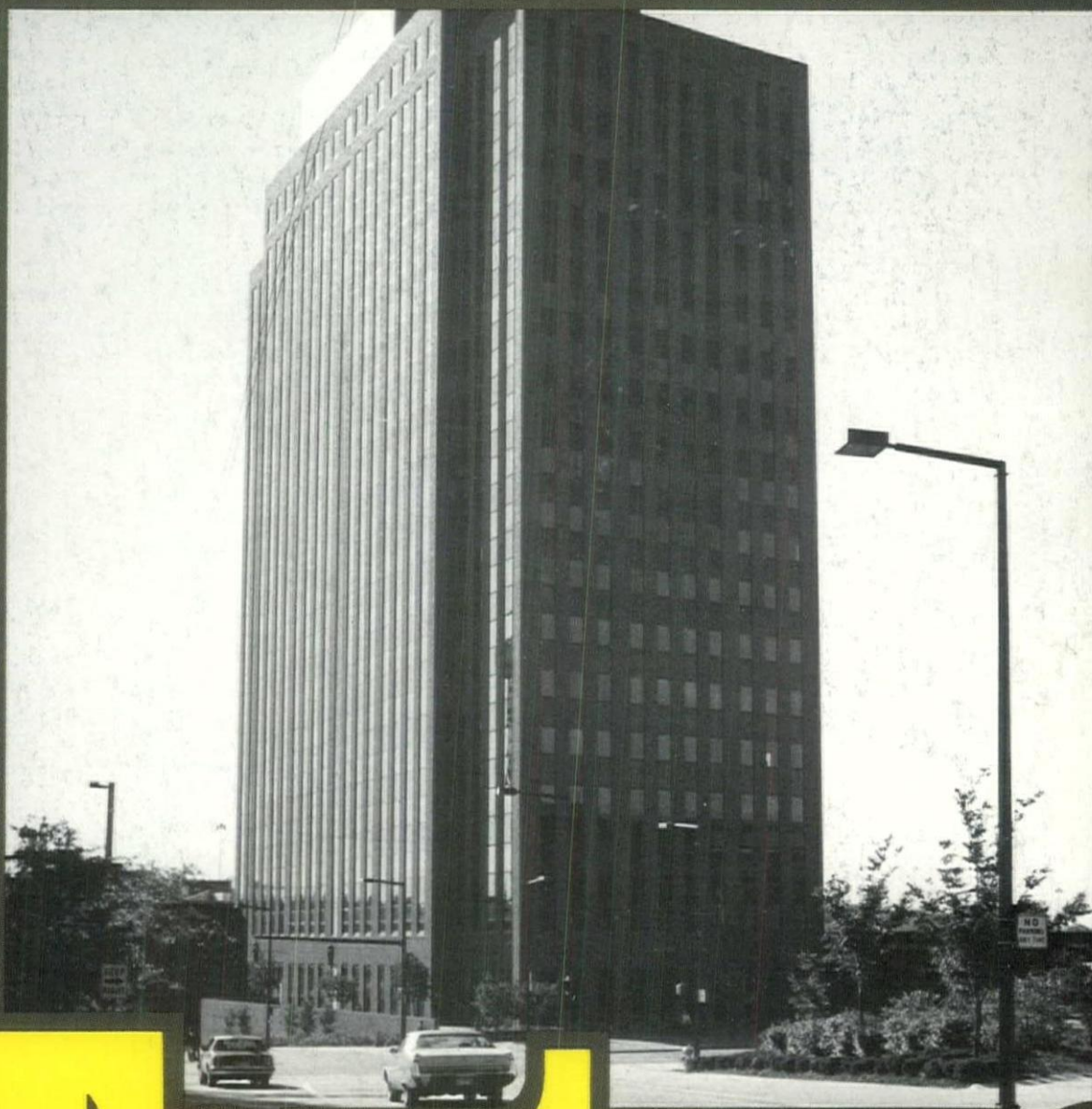


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