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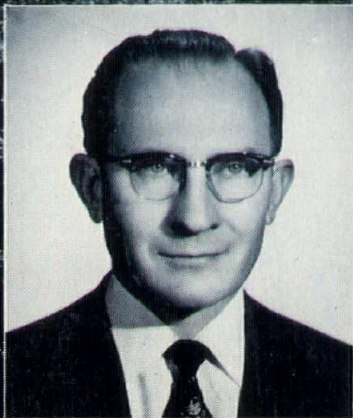
Virginia RECORD

JUNE
1955

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THE BEATTIE CASE
VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

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VOLUME LXXVII

JUNE 1955

NUMBER SIX

"OF BEATTIE, CLUVERIUS AND McCUE"

IN the years before the blare of radios and the roar of traffic made a bedlam of city streets, the newsboys' cry of "extra" was a thrilling and exciting voice in the slumberous silences. From those days, I remember no extras that were awaited with such anticipation as those of—what was always simply called—"the Beattie case." Though this might not be statistically correct, my impression is (and we do record our times by impressions rather than by charts) that the extras came out every hour. In any event, the families living in the warm shadows of Jasmine Street read the extras as if they were a rapidly unfolding serial. The motion picture serials of Pearl White and various antecedents of TV derring-do never touched the murder case for drama.

Though I think none of us knew personally any of the principals involved, they became as real as members of our family because they lived in our locale and we were familiar with their customs and ways, the actual mood of their lives. The summer sun rose for them at the same hour, the cicadas sang in the same hot dusks; they sniffed the same acridly sweet smell of tobacco and watched their own version of Latt light the gas street-lamps in the blue evenings. Some of the adults on Jasmine Street did have personal acquaintance with the lawyers on the case, and Mr. Smith and Mr. Wendenberg assumed their places like characters in a Greek drama.

The Greek dramatists were not the first to use murder as a theme; in our background of translated literature the *Old Testament* recognized it as basic in mortal affairs. Shakespeare

depended heavily on murder in his plays and a classic in contemporary literature is Dreiser's *American Tragedy*, built solidly on the actual case of Chester Gillette in upstate New York. Poe experimented with an actual Southern case in his unfinished *Politian*, and the same case was recently used in a best-selling novel of Tennessee's Robert Penn Warren. Even in the midst of the Confederacy's war personal murders went on, such as General Earl van Dorn's killing by a betrayed husband, and invitations to the duel flew about like valentines. Close to home, Confederate soldier Jeter Phillips murdered his wife and his trial became the first of the court-room dramas that seized the imaginations of Virginians.

Though from Cain through Macbeth to Jack the Ripper, murder has always distilled the struggle of mankind on earth, the ultimate triumph of evil over good in a mortal, the drama reaches its highest significance when it is played upon a familiar stage. Since it is a dramatic essence of the society in which it occurs, on the VIRGINIA RECORD we believe that famous murders will reveal to Virginians high-lighted sequences of their place on earth in times ranging from the remote past to "only yesterday," according to the age of the reader.

We shall start with "The Beattie case" because it occurred at the point in time when the old 19th century-world of Virginia was passing, somewhat reluctantly, into the new 20th century world of progress. In the Beattie case, a motor-car for the first time in Virginia history was involved in a murder!

From the Beattie case, we shall go on in no particular order to Cluverius,

to McCue of Charlottesville, to the Hampton case in which U. S. Senator Byrd's father, a noted criminal lawyer, played a leading defense role, and to any and all which seem significant as a light on the times of Virginians. For this series we have been fortunate in engaging Ben Pope, a newspaperman with habits of research and gifts for presenting it. Mr. Pope, who was not born when the cries of "extra" mingled with the call of cicadas while the street-lamps were lit in the fragrant dusks, opens in this issue with the first of three articles on "the Beattie case." All other cases will be complete in a single issue: but for the introductory one we wanted, in all candor, to make a splash.

We can only hope that you agree with us that there was no better way to begin. *✓ ✓ ✓*

Clifford Dowdey

Cover Note

Shown on our cover is a scene dear to the hearts of fresh water fishermen whose interest in the sport helped spearhead establishment of the State Water Control Board in 1946. Under the direction of A. H. Paessler, Executive Secretary, shown inset, the Board has made great strides toward safeguarding the health of Virginians as well as providing cleaner, safer streams for anglers.

(Courtesy of Virginia Dept. of Conservation & Development)

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beginning a series of famous Virginia murder trials:

The Beattie Case



first of three parts

by

BEN POPE

THE touring car's acetylene headlights sent two shafts of white through the grove of old trees which surrounded the house on Midlothian Turnpike. Inside the house a happy group could be heard laughing and saying final goodnights. The auto jerked to a stop on the gravel path in front of the house and a young man in his mid-twenties leaped from the driver's seat holding a limp body in his arms. He muttered an incoherent story about a shotgun blast in the night and then collapsed.

Thus was the beginning of a story of crime and the subsequent trial which shocked and stirred the imagination of the people of Virginia to a fever pitch for the next five months and was mentioned in whispers and knowing glances for years . . . "Oh, you remember the famous Beattie case."

Just what is the story of the lightning series of events that began on a Tuesday night, July 18, 1911? Better left in the dusty files? Perhaps, but it is good to see that Virginia has had its sordid past with its good and could handle both in stride.

At the first cry of grief, that night in 1911, the party of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Owen, Mrs. Walker, Douglas Beattie and Dr. Wilmer Mercer was on its feet as one and rushing outside. The doctor and Douglas Beattie took the body inside as the husband, Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., told a disconnected story of the shooting of his 21-year-old wife, Mrs. Louise Owen Beattie. His words broken by sobs and his whole frame shaking, Beattie seemed on the verge of nervous collapse, and at the advice of the physician, stopped talking of the shooting. They took him into the house.

Thomas Owen went to the telephone and called Sergeant Sowell at the First Police Station. In minutes a horse had been hitched to the police buggy and Chief Werner and Detec-

tive Sergeant Wren started for the scene of the crime. A description of the suspect, gleaned from Beattie's shaky story, was that the assailant was tall and heavily built with a full-grown beard. The word was flashed from the central signal office to Chesterfield, to Richmond, to Henrico County and the surrounding area.

When Coroner Loving arrived at the Owen home a score of people stood around the lawn, little groups talking in low voices, youths fresh from nearby beds were wide-eyed. People continued to pour toward the house, Magistrate W. E. Jacob, Special Policeman William Flynn, Special Officer Jarrett and reporters. Posses



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PEACE INVITATION
SENDED TO JAPAN

*(Richmond Times-Dispatch photos
copied by Colonial Studios)*

Henry C. Beattie, Jr., who told that he and his wife were stopped on Midlothian Turnpike by a bearded stranger and Mrs. Beattie killed.

were formed with Douglas Beattie leading one. The cab which brought a reporter to the house was sent to bring bloodhounds. In a short time two automobiles packed with officials and residents of the vicinity sped over the county roads to the spot where the Beatties were stopped and Mrs. Beattie killed. Dark splotches of red left no doubt as to the exact location. The search began.

Back at the house the young husband, steadied by stimulants, was able to tell this story:

Mrs. Beattie was staying the week end at the home of Mr. Owen, her uncle, and as usual the young couple left for a nightly spin on the county roads at 10:15. This night they had to go to South Richmond to make a purchase. The automobile was a rare item in 1911, and although not generally accepted as yet, was a great lark for the few owners. After making the purchase, the husband suggested that they drive out Midlothian Turnpike. They sped past the Owen house and drove for some time until Mrs. Beattie spoke of being chilled and suggested turning back.

Beattie said he turned the car and started back for the city. When near the intersection of Midlothian and Providence Church Road, Beattie told of seeing the figure of a man in the middle of the road a short distance ahead. Despite the strength of the headlights in the dark night, Beattie said at the time he could not distinguish whether the man was white or a Negro. Slowing down, he started to go past the man who shouted something the auto passengers could not understand. Thinking it only one of the many who resented the coming of the auto, Beattie said he was driving on until he saw that the man held a shotgun across his arm in a threatening manner. Beattie stopped.

BEATTIE STUNNED

"You should not have been in the middle of the road," Beattie said to the man who stood on his wife's side of the car with the gun raised to his hip. The man uttered an oath and pointed the gun at Beattie, who was making a lunge for the muzzle when there was a thunderous flash and Mrs. Beattie slumped in the seat. Beattie sprang from his seat and grappled with the man who was brandishing the gun as a club. The gun struck Beattie across the nose, stunning him momentarily, and when he recovered, the assailant had dropped the gun and fled.

Beattie turned back to the car and the full significance of the thing came

"the other woman"



(Foster Studio)

Beulah Binford, a 17-year-old from Norfolk whose affair with Henry C. Beattie, Jr. was used to bring suspicion on the young husband.

to him. His wife lay slumped on the floor, her head toward the steering wheel. After cranking the car, he lifted the body and, supporting her with one arm, drove to the Owen home.

Meantime the posses were having little success. Two miles further along the road from the death scene, a straw sailor hat was found but quickly dismissed as having any connection in the crime. Several times the two automobiles drove back and forth over the turnpike in hope of finding the gun. When Beattie picked up the gun after the assailant fled he threw it, he thought, into the back seat of his car. At the Owen house he had said, "The gun is in the back of the car," but it was not there. It was believed that he had missed the seat in tossing it back.

When no trace was found, the men returned to the Owen home and a definite line of investigation was begun. Sheriff Kemp, of Henrico County, was asked to furnish two more bloodhounds and the search was to continue in the morning. Completely at a loss as to a motive for the unprovoked killing, officials had little hope of finding the killer. Newspaper reports the next morning said that the killing of Mrs. Beattie would probably develop into the most baffling mystery in the history of Chesterfield County.

While the first search was taking place, Coroner Loving had examined the body and appointed a jury of J. T. Robertson, P. C. Yerby, John A. Morton, W. A. Jacob, P. C. Yerby, Jr., and T. J. Cousins. The jury was sworn in and viewed the body. Cousins announced that the fatal wound had been inflicted by a No. 6 shot usually used in turkey shooting and discharged at such close range that there had been little or no scattering of the shot. The shot had entered her left cheek and lodged in the brain. It was assumed that the gun was a breech-loading variety of single barrel. An inquest was set for 6 P.M. of that day.


FATHER NOTIFIED

A telegram was sent to Robert Vernon Owen, a lumber dealer of Dover, Del., telling of the death of his daughter, who, according to newspaper reports, was considered one of the prettiest girls in South Richmond. Her father's brother, Benjamin B. Owen, secretary to Governor W. H. Mann, was also notified.


The City of Richmond awoke Wednesday morning to read extended accounts of the crime in the papers but that day little was to come to light toward solving it.

Searchers returned to the scene early that morning and shortly after



 Henry C. Beattie, Sr., father of the principal in the case. The South Richmond dry goods merchant stood firmly by his son.



 Mrs. Paul D. Beattie, right, holds son on her lap accompanied by her mother, Mrs. E. J. Houchens. Mrs. Beattie took no part in the case.

First Arrest, A False Alarm

noon Policeman Jarrett was reported as having arrested Irving Brown, an 18-year-old Negro. Footprints led from the scene through a cornfield in the direction of Brown's house and were followed by the hounds for a short distance. Brown's father and sister said the suspect had not been home the previous night. Brown was found picking blackberries and when taken to where the prints led through the field, his shoes fit the impressions perfectly. He established an alibi, however, and his arrest was just one of the rumors which circulated among the group of searchers which had begun talking of the action they would take if they came upon the killer. Another rumor had it that the fugitive was a hired assassin. Another was that a man had seen a Negro crouching near the scene earlier. And all the time the bloodhounds kept running

in a circle near the scene, refusing to take up a trail. Just trotting from the blood splotch to a nearby tree stump and back again.

Elsewhere something material was added. An old woman had found what was believed to be the murder weapon at the Belt Line tracks where it must have jolted from the back seat of Beattie's car. It was a single shot Shottuck and judged to be between 25 and 30 years old. A house-to-house check was made in the area and police had hopes of tracking it down since not many such weapons were in use at the time.

Beattie, considerably calmer, told the same story Wednesday as he had the night before except that now he was sure the murderer was white and bearded. He couldn't give any more details, he said, because the auto was near the side of the road which is hedged with undergrowth and trees

and the moon was just coming from under a cloud.

"I do not believe that the man intended to shoot to kill. I think he was some person with an antipathy to automobiles who merely intended to fire in the air and frighten us both," Beattie said.

The corner's inquest, which had been set early that morning, was begun at Dr. Loving's home. That is, it was almost begun, the lack of a stenographer forcing postponement until Friday. The gun had been turned over to the coroner and its presence at the brief meeting brought a small exchange.

"This gun is evidence and belongs to the court," Magistrate Jacob told Policeman Jarrett.

"This case has not yet reached court, if you please, and if it ever does the evidence will be properly turned over to the court, but for the present it stays with me," Jarrett replied.

GUN LOADED?

The gun had been jerked back and forth between the two men and a reporter put in a query, asking if the gun was loaded. Considered a great joke, that broke the tension and people began to leave the useless inquest. Before going, however, Dr. Loving told Beattie that the auto and Beattie's clothes of the night before would have to be turned over as evidence. Beattie raised some objection but then he and his father, a well-respected Southern Richmond dry goods merchant, turned and walked toward the Forest Hill Park car line to return to the father's home at 1523 Porter St.

On Thursday, Louise Owen Beattie was buried from the Central Methodist Church wearing the gray bridal gown which she had worn down the aisle of this same building just a year before.

It was also on Thursday that the "woman in the case" was introduced to the public. Finding no other line, police began to examine the past of the murdered woman's husband. In that past they found a Miss Beulah Binford. A State Health Department record showed that on July 9, 1910, was listed the death of Henry Clay Beattie Trout. The father of the 11-month, 16-day-old child was listed on the record as Henry Clay Beattie, Jr., and Miss Binford as the mother. The child, which had died of cholera, had been adopted by one Mollie E. Trout, who had filed the report.

Beattie, who still wore livid marks across his nose, could not help but be

aware the investigation was turning toward him but he showed little concern. At a conference at the coroner's, Beattie Thursday night absently snapped the lock on and off the murder weapon as he answered questions put by various officers. The coroner was concerned about the scatter of the shotgun blast. If the slayer had fired from six feet, as Beattie had said, why was Mrs. Beattie's wound concentrated in an area the size of a half dollar? The questions led to naught. Beattie's story was unwavering and calmly told.

Sensing the public resentment against whoever had committed this crime, Governor Mann, who was out of town, left word that night with Adjutant General W. W. Sale to keep in touch in case anything occurred.

The coroner's jury, this time complete with stenographer, reconvened at 11:30 Friday morning on the porch of the Loving home. The principals sat on the open porch while several hundred people jammed up to the rails and spread out under the trees on the lawn. Beattie, who was being represented by Harry M. Smith, Jr., was first called to the witness stand and put through three-and-a-half hours of questioning. The touring car was pulled beside the porch and Beattie was made to re-enact the crime. The state's representatives, Commonwealth's Attorney Gregory and Louis O. Wendenburg, who was assisting, made a thorough check of the car, crawling underneath and examining from every angle.

On the stand, Beattie repeated the account as he had now told it many times. This time he added that it was to the Washington and Early Drug Store that he and his wife drove and it was to fill a prescription. The store was closed, Beattie related, but he aroused the clerk and stood outside talking to his wife while it was filled. She asked for a box of candy and he had that included.

After finishing his story, Wendenburg who was handling the questioning asked, "Do you mean to tell us this man threw up a gun and killed your wife without provocation?"

"Other people have been shot at around here in motor cars without provocation," Beattie answered coolly.

Referring to Beattie's statement that Mrs. Beattie was lying on the floor doubled up and that he lifted her up by her waist into the left seat (the car drove from the right side) where he held her with her head hanging forward, Wendenburg asked, "Can

you explain why there is very little blood in the bottom of the car and why most of it is under your seat?"

"I suppose it was while I was holding her. I don't know how long she lay on the floor."

Pointing out the great amount of blood on the back of Beattie's suit that night, Wendenburg continued, "Isn't it true that you sat on her while driving to the Owen house?"

"I will not answer anyone who could think such a thing."

"Why didn't you stop at a neighbor's house? There were closer homes

he bought the murder gun



(Foster Studio)

Paul D. Beattie, cousin of Henry C. Beattie, Jr., whose confession that he purchased a shotgun for his cousin brought about the arrest. A 21-year-old, he was a watchman at Mayo's Bridge.

than the Owen place," Wendenburg came back.

"I knew I could get back to the house in less time."

"Were you living happily with your wife?"

"Yes, as happily as anyone, I guess."

"That's uncertain."

"Well, no one can say I ever spoke a cross word to her or she to me in her life."

At this point, Smith said aside to a friend, "That's more than I can say."

"Have you placed your affection on some other woman?"

"No, sir."

"Do you know Beulah Binford?"

"Yes."

"How long have you known her?"

Smith interrupted, "Now I think you are going outside. You can ask her."

So Beulah Binford, who had been something of a mystery witness, what with the way police had rushed her here and there and kept her hidden the night before, was brought to the stand. Wearing a white veil and a light striped cloth suit, Miss Binford, a pretty girl of 17, said she had been a companion of Beattie's since she was 13. He had aided in her education by sending her to St. Mary's Academy in Alexandria but she had tired of it after a month and left. She told of the birth of a baby in 1909 when she was 15 and, yes, she understood that Beattie had paid for the child's funeral. She said they had not seen each other for two years until two months ago they met accidentally at a ball game in Norfolk. She admitted she has been the aggressor in the resumption of their meetings, threatening to tell if he did not meet her at times. Before being excused from the stand she said she had been out with other men and that Beattie had never mentioned leaving his wife.

NEW EVIDENCE

Dr. Herbert Mann next testified on the wounds of the murdered woman.

While the inquest was hearing testimony, a much more interesting conversation was going on across town.

Major Werner had been summoned to his office at 8 A.M. by a telephone message that a man said he had valuable information on the case. Werner arrived at his office to see a man (never identified) and hear his story that the gun had been bought from Sam Stern, a pawnbroker, by Paul Beattie, a cousin of the young husband. The man said further that Paul was completely shaken by the crime and was near the breaking point.

Werner sent Captains Wright and McMahon to pick up Stern and the three police officers and the pawnbroker hurried to Paul's house at 201 Randolph Street and found that he was out. They returned at 2 o'clock. Paul was there. Paul, a 21-year-old, who worked as a watchman at Mayo's Bridge, looked at the officers. Then at Stern. Without a word being spoken by his visitors, Paul blurted out:

"I did not buy it from him!"

After that there was little trouble getting the nervous young man to sign the following confession:

(Continued on page 26)

VIRGINIA'S HARDEST-WORKING CITIZEN BOARD

By JIM EUCHNER

ALTHOUGH the State Water Control Board is possibly the hardest-working citizen board in Virginia's government, it has this rare distinction: its members never quit.

The five businessmen first named to the board by Governor William M. Tuck in 1946 are still serving—a lack of turnover that may well be unique.

Water Control Board work takes plenty of time; as a general rule the board meets for two full days each month, and there's correspondence and other homework to attend to between sessions.

The board's chairman from the start has been E. Blackburn Moore, Berryville apple grower and banker and since 1950 Speaker of the Virginia House of Delegates.

Mr. Moore, now 58, is sometimes referred to as the father of the State Water Control Law. In 1944 a group of sportsmen, outraged by fish kills in the Shenandoah River caused by discharge from an industrial plant, went to Mr. Moore, then floor leader of the House of Delegates, and asked him to do something about it.

Mr. Moore was the sponsor of a resolution calling for a study of the problem by the Virginia Advisory Legislative Council. And he was promptly named to the VALC committee charged with drafting an anti-pollution law.

Two other men who later became members of the Water Control Board also worked with that committee: T. Brady Saunders and Ross H. Walker, both of Richmond.

The VALC committee's proposed law was enacted by the 1946 General Assembly, and the board went into operation later that year.

INDUSTRY INTERESTED

Mr. Saunders, as a former president of the Virginia Manufacturers' Association, served on the committee as a representative of industry. A big part of his job was talking to manufacturers—many of whom were unenthusiastic about an anti-pollution law that might mean great expense to them.

"Much to my relief," Mr. Saunders said, "I found industry was

greatly interested, and recognized that so far as industry was concerned that it would have to take care of its pollution as part of the cost of production. . . . To the principles of this act industry as a whole was not opposed. Of course, they were very skeptical and were fearful of the administration of the anti-pollution act, and their activity during the passage of this bill through the General Assembly led a good many people to feel they were attempting to kill the act, when such was not the case."

Born in Franklin County 63 years ago, Mr. Saunders went to work as a youngster with the firm that is now the Miller Manufacturing Company of Richmond. He is now chairman of its board of directors.

Like other members of the Water Control Board, Mr. Saunders feels that municipalities that are reluctant to build sewage treatment facilities are much more of a problem than industries. "Everybody thinks the act is good, but that it should not apply to them at this time."

Mr. Walker, resident partner of the investment firm of Abbott, Proctor & Paine, represented another view-

(All Water Control Board photos by Colonial Studios)



Left to right: Board Members Thomas M. Thornhill, R. A. West, E. Blackburn Moore (Chairman), Ross H. Walker and T. Brady Saunders.



Left to right—Staff Members: J. I. Otis, Engineer; J. L. Hamrick, Jr., Engineer; and A. H. Paessler, Executive Secretary. **Consultants:** Dr. Sidney S. Negus and Richard Messer. **Board Members:** Thomas M. Thornhill, R. A. West, E. Blackburn Moore (Chairman), Ross H. Walker and T. Brady Saunders.

point on the VALC committee—as a former president of the Virginia division of the Izaak Walton League.

Always deeply interested in conservation work, Mr. Walker feels two major difficulties now face the board: "The continued indifference on the part of the officials of some municipalities and their failure to recognize the importance of sewage treatment, and the apparent inability of a few industries to find a solution to the problem of materially reducing their wastes." He feels that the state agency isn't in a position to do the technical research necessary to solve some of the tougher problems, and that "it is understandable that some industries may be reluctant to spend large sums of money in research to find solutions when the solution may involve considerable increased production costs."

Mr. Walker was born in Currituck, N. C. in 1894, and attended Massey Business College in Richmond before entering his business career here. Since 1920 he has been a partner in a Richmond stock brokerage firm. He has a wife and two daughters.

R. A. West, of Covington, is a 1912 graduate of Virginia Military Institute and regional manager for the Pure Oil Company. Now 63, he's a member of the Board of Visitors of V.M.I. and a director of the Citizens' National Bank of Covington.

He has a personal interest in keeping streams pure as an outdoorsman. Like some of his fellow board members, he is an enthusiastic hunter, camper and fisherman.

SLOW BUT SUBSTANTIAL

While the Water Control Board's work "has of necessity been slow, I do think that at the same time it has been substantial," Mr. West said. He feels that "within a reasonable length of time all of our cities and towns will have sewage treatment plants either completed or in the course of building."

The father of two children, Mr. West became president of the West-Harden Lumber Company in 1920, and of the West-Harden Oil Company in 1928. He joined the Pure Oil Company 10 years ago.

Thomas M. Thornhill, of Lynchburg, until recently was president of one of the few remaining wagon manufacturing companies in the country. The Thornhill Wagon Company, an old family business which he joined as a lad of 18, was sold last year and went out of the wagon-building business. Mr. Thornhill, 60, is now secretary-treasurer of the Lynchburg Oil Company, distributors.

"Always interested in hunting and fishing," Mr. Thornhill got onto the Water Control Board without any warning. "A friend of mine came to see me and asked me if I would serve if the Governor appointed me. At that time I didn't know the Governor."

But Governor Tuck had heard of Mr. Thornhill, and made him a member of the board. A lifelong resident of Lynchburg, Mr. Thornhill has two children and three grandchildren.

He thinks the Water Control Board as made a good start in cleaning up Virginia's streams. "We've gone kind of easy," he said, "but we're beginning to make right much progress."



State Water Control Board Laboratory:

Left to right: Mrs. Rose Jeffries, Laboratory Aide; Mrs. Elizabeth W. Nichols, Chief Chemist; and Miss B. Blanche Glenn, Chemist.



Office Staff:

Left to right: Mrs. Maggie Allen, Bookkeeper-Typist; Mrs. Muriel Cantor, Clerk-Stenographer; and Mrs. Jeane A. Elgert, Confidential Secretary.

POLLUTION ABATEMENT:

Highlights in its Progress

By A. H. PAESSLER

Executive Secretary, State Water Control Board

BY now there are few people in Virginia who do not know that this state has under way an active pollution control program. They know that this program is administered by the State Water Control Board, under the authority of the State Water Control Law, which became effective July 1, 1946. What is not so generally known is that the board has gone about its business rather quietly, without fanfare and few press notices, first to arrest the cancerous growth of pollution, and then while holding it in check has slowly dissolved away some of the existing core that was a-building for the many preceding years. Much remains to be done, but significant progress has been made. In the following pages are recounted the highlights of this progress.

RIVER BASINS IN VIRGINIA

Before considering the progress that has been made it will be interesting to have a look at the State of Virginia (Figure 1) as it is broken down geographically for stream pollution purposes, that is, by major river basins. A river basin embraces the area which is drained by a major stream, such as for example, the James River and all of its tributaries. It is convenient to think of stream pollution problems as

being in a certain river basin rather than in counties or other political subdivisions. Of course, it is usually necessary to identify the cases of pollution by means of city or town names.

COLLECTING BASIC DATA

To measure the progress of any program for stream improvement, we ought to know what conditions were when it started. Unfortunately, we will probably never know with any certainty what the pollution loads to and the condition of some Virginia streams were in 1946. True, the most untrained layman could see, or smell, that a number of our streams were carrying too much foreign matter to remain healthy, but the pollution damage in other cases could not be determined by casual observation, and in some cases waste discharges were affecting streams little or not at all.

The first job facing the board after it was organized was to bring under its jurisdiction all owners, whether municipal or industrial, discharging sewage, industrial wastes or other wastes into state waters as of July 1, 1946. Each owner known to be in this category was requested to complete a questionnaire, which was designed to give the board as much base-

line information as possible about the wastes discharged and the pollution they caused.

The human sewage load could usually be determined from the pollution figures given in the questionnaires, but the data given by owners discharging industrial wastes was generally too sketchy to be of much value. Furthermore, reliable scientific data on the damage done by both sewage and industrial wastes to streams was largely non-existent. Though the Water Control Board's staff, which was not organized till Dec. 1, 1946, had started its program of stream and industrial waste surveys by the summer of 1947, the amount of work to be done was staggering, and even with the help that has subsequently come from municipalities and industries doing their own survey work, it is not surprising that detailed information about a number of problems remain unknown even today. But even though they do not always date back to 1946, figures have been established as a result of this work, on the basis of which pollution abatement progress can be measured in most cases.

Industrial waste samples for analysis have been taken from over 130 establishments. Much of the informa-

(Continued on page 21)

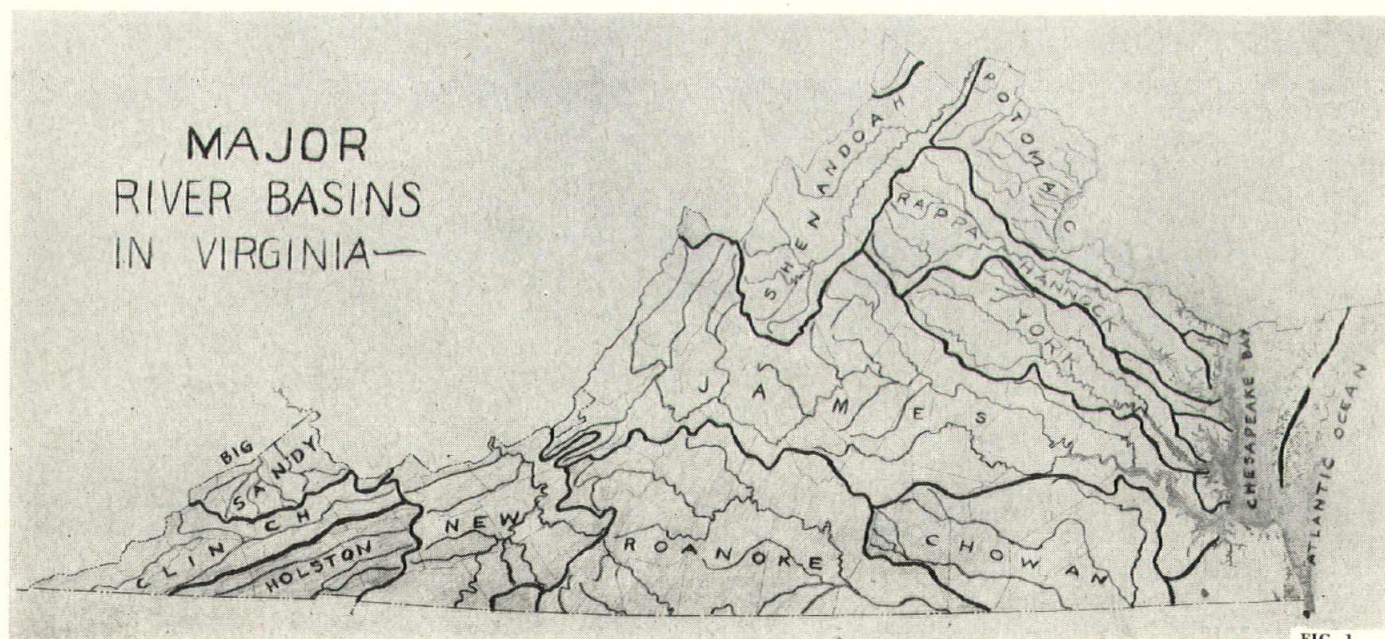


FIG. 1

THE

Virginia

ARCHITECT

June
1955

VOLUME I

Official Publication, Virginia Chapter, American Institute of Architects

NUMBER 3

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH AT CHARLOTTESVILLE

From an old document we have the following: "April 8, 1820: This day a session of the Presbyterian Church was held at Mr. John Kelly's in Charlottesville, for the purpose of examination and admittance of members into the fellowship of the same.

"Present: The Rev. James C. Wilson, Rev. William J. Armstrong, ministers; John Rogers and John Kelly, elders."

Eleven members were admitted to partake of the Lord's Supper on the following day.

The Rev. Francis Bowman was the first pastor; and under his ministry the first Presbyterian house of worship was built in Charlottesville in 1827, a frame structure costing about \$2,000, erected on a lot on the southeast corner of Second and Market Streets, and styled "First Presbyterian Meeting House in Charlottesville."

In 1856, the second house of worship was erected on the same lot on the southeast corner of Second and Market Streets. This building, with its first floor sanctuary, having three galleries, and its Sunday School rooms in the basement, served an increasing congregation for the following 40 years.

In 1897, the corner-stone of the present building was laid; and the church situated on a lot on the southwest corner of Second and Market Streets (across from the earlier location), was dedicated May 15, 1898. With interior improvements, this has served through many years an active and growing congregation.

The space for Church School use having been outgrown some years ago, a private home on the corner of First and Market Streets, purchased and reconditioned for temporary use, has now served as an educational build-

ing for almost 25 years, though increasingly inadequate.

In 1951, the John Kelly house on Park Street, together with a lot and private home adjoining, was purchased by the congregation as the site for the erection of a new church and educational building.

In 1953, an agreement was made to sell the old property. In November of that year a campaign was successful in raising sufficient additional funds to make the new undertaking feasible. Then planning was begun in earnest.

The site, sloping to the east, lent itself nicely to the provision of grade level entrances on each of two floors, and to the inclusion of an enclosed play area for the children of beginner and primary ages.

The Scout room, placed at one of the ground floor entrances, is provided with storage rooms for scouting paraphernalia, which will permit overflow of the church school into that space.

On the main floor, the sanctuary will have pews for 620 on the main floor, with 130 seats in the balcony.

ARCHITECTS:
STAINBACK
AND SCRIBNER

GENERAL
CONTRACTOR:
HARRY B.
GRAHAM CO.



The choir will seat upwards of 30.

Adult classrooms are immediately above and accessible to cradle room and nurseries. The library and lounge can be combined for small receptions, or separated to permit use of the lounge as an ante-room to the chapel. The chapel will be used for small weddings or funerals, and on Sundays as a meeting place for the Men's Bible Class.

Ground was broken on November 28, 1954, and it is anticipated that the congregation will occupy the new building on or before January 1, 1956. *****

Stainback and Scribner, of Charlottesville, were architects, with Harry B. Graham Company, general contractor. J. Robert Carlton, of Richmond, was consulting mechanical engineer. Subcontractors are as follows:

Painting, Brewer Paint & Wallpaper Co., Greensboro, N. C.; plastering, W. A. Brand, Staunton; millwork, Barnes Lumber Company, Charlottesville; Modernfold door, Building Specialties, Charlottesville; electrical work, W. M. Bowman, Petersburg; asphalt tile, acoustical tile, Charlottesville Floor Covering Co.; caulking, E. S. Chappell Co., Richmond; hardware, Charlottesville Hardware Co.

Also, roll screen door, Charlottesville Lumber Company; gypsum roof tile, J. B. Eurell Co., Lansdowne, Pa.; plumbing and heating, storm drainage, roof and sheet metal, R. H. Lowe, Inc., Roanoke; screens, weather stripping, thresholds, Manson-Smith Co., Richmond; and glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Richmond.

Material suppliers include lime and flagstone, Empire Granite Co., Richmond; cinder block, concrete, H. T. Ferron, Charlottesville; brick, Locher Brick Company, Glasgow; structural steel, miscellaneous iron, steel joist, hollow metal work, reinforced steel, and metal windows, Montague & Betts Co., Lynchburg; toilet accessories, W. T. Martin Hardware Co., Charlottesville; kitchen equipment, Wm. P. Swartz, Jr. & Co., Roanoke; coat racks, Staley Company, Inc., Richmond; and cork and black boards, Virginia School Equipment Co., Richmond.



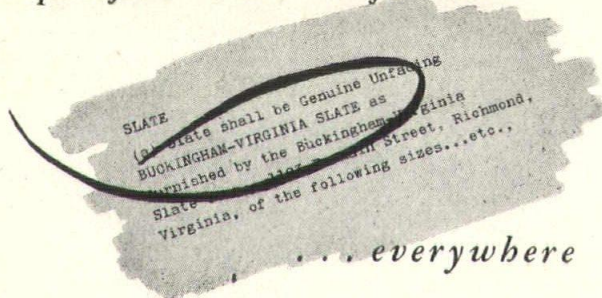
REVEILLE METHODIST CHURCH

ARCHITECTS:
CARNEAL & JOHNSTON
GENERAL CONTRACTOR:
CLAIBORNE & TAYLOR, INC.

Reveille Methodist Church at Cary Street Road and Antrim Avenue, in Richmond, had a challenging seven-acre site for a church. The design was inspired by Colonial Williamsburg. Oversize brick in Flemish bond with silver and glazed headers were used. The church has a center aisle, divided choir, and raised pulpit with sounding board.

Architects were Carneal and Johnston. Claiborne and Taylor, Inc. was general contractor. Subcontractors include P. E. Eubank & Co., Liphart Steel Co., Southern Materials Co., Inc., J. A. Wilton, Jr. & Bro., Binswanger & Co., Bowker and Roden, Empire Granite Corp., Lewis E. Ferguson, J. S. Archer Co., W. D. Duke, Ruffin & Payne, Inc., W. Morton Northen & Co., Inc., N. W. Martin & Bros., William H. Singleton Co., Inc., John K. Messersmith Co., and H. A. Pleasants.

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The owner needs the supervision of an expert unbiased by commercial considerations to pass on materials and workmanship.

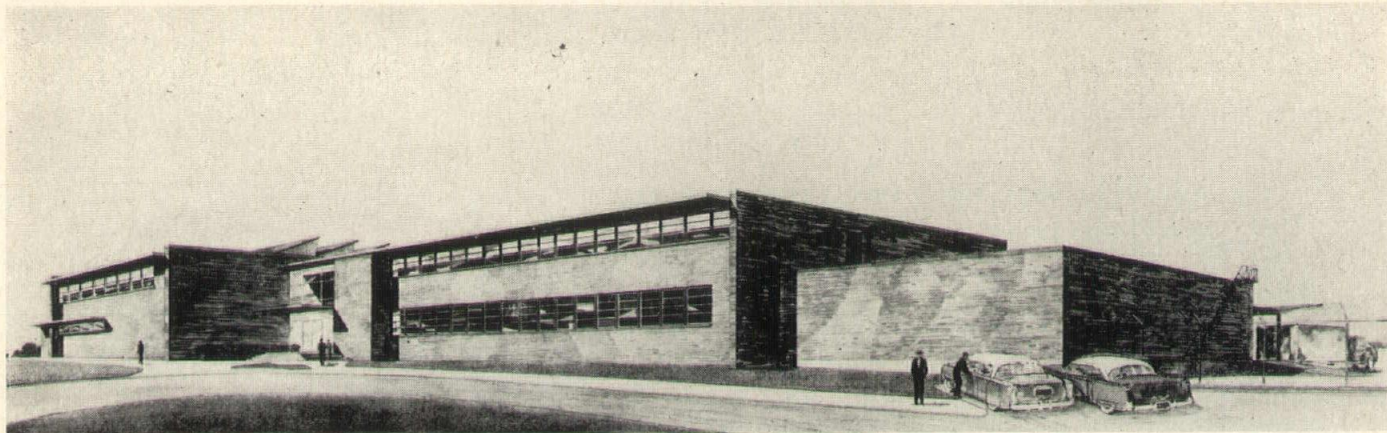
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NEW VEPCO HEADQUARTERS

ARCHITECT: IVAN ALTEN
GENERAL CONTRACTOR: M. E. HOWARD

The new headquarters building for Virginia Electric and Power Company at Roanoke Rapids, N. C. will include all offices for the district. A hundred-seat auditorium with stage and demonstration kitchen is planned for the left wing of the structure, while the right wing will contain the storage room, with loading docks behind.

The building was designed in accordance with VEPCO's specifications as established by their system construction office.

Architect for the building was Ivan Alten, of Richmond. Consulting engineers were Carl Torrence, structural, and Beaufort S. Noel, mechanical. General contractor was M. E. Howard, of Richmond, with the following subcontractors:

Roofing, sheetmetal work, waterproofing, flashings and aluminum facias, Weldon Roofing & Sheet Metal, Weldon, N. C.; glass and glazing, front entrances, fixed window and aluminum facing and window mullions and trim, Sash Door & Glass Corp., Richmond; extruded aluminum louvers and screens, Construction Specialties, Inc., c/o The Staley Co., Inc., Richmond; aluminum windows, Tru-Seal Eastern Sales Division; painting, Donald Dickerson, Richmond;

plumbing, Gaston Plumbing & Heating Co., Gastonia, N. C.; heating, ventilating, and air conditioning, Kell's Refrigeration Service, Richmond.

Also, electrical, Fitts-Crumpler Electric Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; paving, Adams Construction Co., Roanoke; reinforcing steel, Hall-Hodges Company, Inc., Norfolk; structural steel and miscellaneous iron, steel joists and long spans, Richmond Steel Co., Richmond; masonry labor and set stone, Morgan J. Lea, Mebane, N. C.; cast stone, the Mabie-Bell Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Also, "Q" flooring, H. H. Robertson Co.; metal doors and frames, Dusing & Hunt, c/o The Staley Co.; tile and slate work, Oliva and Lazzari; finish hardware, H. A. Pleasants Hardware Co.; metal toilet partitions, J. S. Archer Co.; asphalt tile, rubber tile and base, W. Morton Northern Co., Inc., and overhead doors, E. S. Chappell Co., all of Richmond.

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AIA Spring Meeting Program

FRIDAY, JUNE 17

- 10:00 A.M. Registration
- 2:00 P.M. Business Meeting
- 4:00 P.M. Program (panel discussion on Preservation and Restoration)
- 6:30 P.M. Cocktails. Buckingham-Virginia Slate Corporation
- 7:30 P.M. Virginia Chapter, Directors' Dinner and Meeting
- 7:30 P.M. Virginia Foundation for Architectural Education, Dinner and Meeting
- Evening Open (Except for Directors)

SATURDAY, JUNE 18

- 10:00 A.M. Program (panel discussion, Public Relations)
- 11:00 A.M. Business Meeting
- Recessed for Luncheon
- 2:30 P.M. Business Meeting
- 4:30 P.M. Program (panel discussion, Design in Architecture)
- 6:30 P.M. Cocktails. Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation
- 8:00 P.M. Banquet (Music—vocal and for dancing—no speakers)

AIA CALENDAR

June 16-18—

Spring Meeting
Williamsburg
'The Lodge'
Annual Virginia Awards
Competition

June 21-25—

AIA Annual Meeting
Minneapolis, Minn.
Annual AIA Honor Awards
Competition

October 1955—

Fall Meeting
Hotel Roanoke
Roanoke, Va.

January 20-21, 1956—

Annual Meeting
Third Annual Awards Competition
Hotel Jefferson
Richmond, Va.

PANEL DISCUSSIONS FEATURED

The program of the spring meeting of the Virginia Chapter of the American Institute of Architects in Williamsburg June 17 and 18 will include three panel discussions. The discussions, on the general subjects of "Design in Architecture," "Preservation and Restoration," and "Public Relations," will bring the experiences and opinions of outstanding authorities before the conferees. Among those invited to participate are Dr. Richard H. Howland of Johns Hopkins University, Mr. Leo Friedlander, president of the National Sculpture Society; Mr. Charles E. Peterson, supervising architect of Historic Structures with the National Park Service; Mr. Byron Williams, architect of Virginia; Mr. Thomas E. Thorne, head of the Fine Arts Department of the College of William and Mary and others.

The panel discussions will take place between the three business sessions scheduled for Friday afternoon, Saturday morning and afternoon and the formal meetings will close with a banquet Saturday night at which the award for the most outstanding building done by a Virginia architect since January 1, 1950, will be announced.

An exhibition of architectural work will be on display during the meetings and cocktail parties sponsored by The Buckingham-Virginia Slate Company and The Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation will precede dinner each night.

The committee on arrangements in Williamsburg has announced that post meeting, tours and trips, sight seeing or sports will be arranged. *✓ ✓ ✓*

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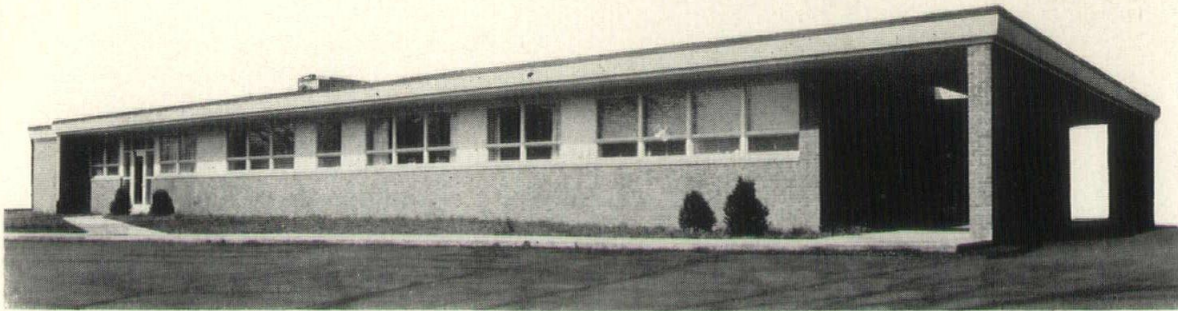
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ARCHITECTS:
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PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS BUILDING

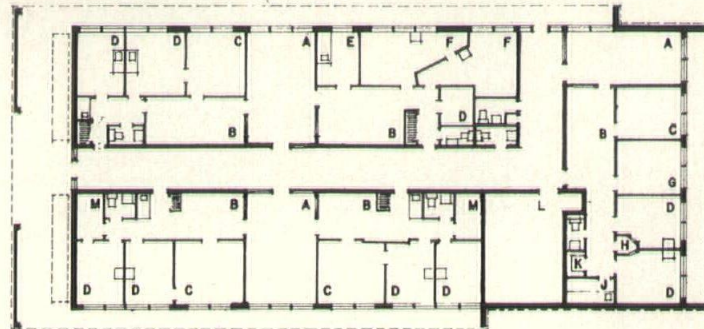
"Physicians and Surgeons Buildings, Inc.," is a group of five stockholder-tenants, consisting of one surgeon, one optometrist, two general practitioners, and one urologist.

The building is located in Charlottesville directly across Locust Avenue from a 110-bed general hospital, on whose staff "Physicians and Surgeons" also serve.

The surgeon and the optometrist share a waiting room, as do the two general practitioners, but each have their own secretary and nursing assistants.

The building was ready for use in June of 1954. Exterior walls are sand molded face brick with lightweight concrete masonry back-up. Corridor and mechanical equipment walls are concrete masonry. Other partitions are frame.

Floors are plastic asbestos tile, ceilings acoustic tile. Windows are steel with only the bottom section operable.



FLOOR PLAN

LEGEND

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| A. WAITING ROOM | G. RECOVERY |
| B. SECRETARY | H. X-RAY CONTROL |
| C. OFFICE | J. AUDIO EXAMINATION |
| D. EXAMINATION | K. STORAGE |
| E. SURGERY | L. MECHANICAL EQUIPMENT |
| F. REFRACTION | M. FLUOROSCOPY |

The building is air conditioned by three Serval units, controlled by thermostat in each of the three waiting rooms.

The corporation collects rents from its members, proportioned to the area occupied by each. These rentals are calculated to maintain the structure and its grounds, to pay for all utilities, and to amortize the investment.

Stainback and Scribner, of Charlottesville, were architects, with R. E. Lee and Son, Inc.,

also of Charlottesville, as general contractor. Subcontractors follow:

Metal cabinets, Omohundro Electric Co.; millwork, Charlottesville Lumber Co.; glass and glazing, Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co.; lath and plaster, C. J. Bailey; roofing, N. W. Martin & Brothers, Inc.; plumbing, air conditioning, R. L. Lacy; electric work, Midway Electric Co., all of Charlottesville. Also, acoustic tile, W. Morton Northern Co., and roof deck, J. B. Eurell Co., both of Richmond.

Material suppliers include finish hardware, W. T. Martin Hardware Co.; concrete and concrete masonry, Allied Supply Corp., both of Charlottesville; brick, Old Virginia Brick Co., Salem; steel, J. B. Kendall, Inc., Norfolk; and windows, Delph Hardware and Specialty Co., Richmond.

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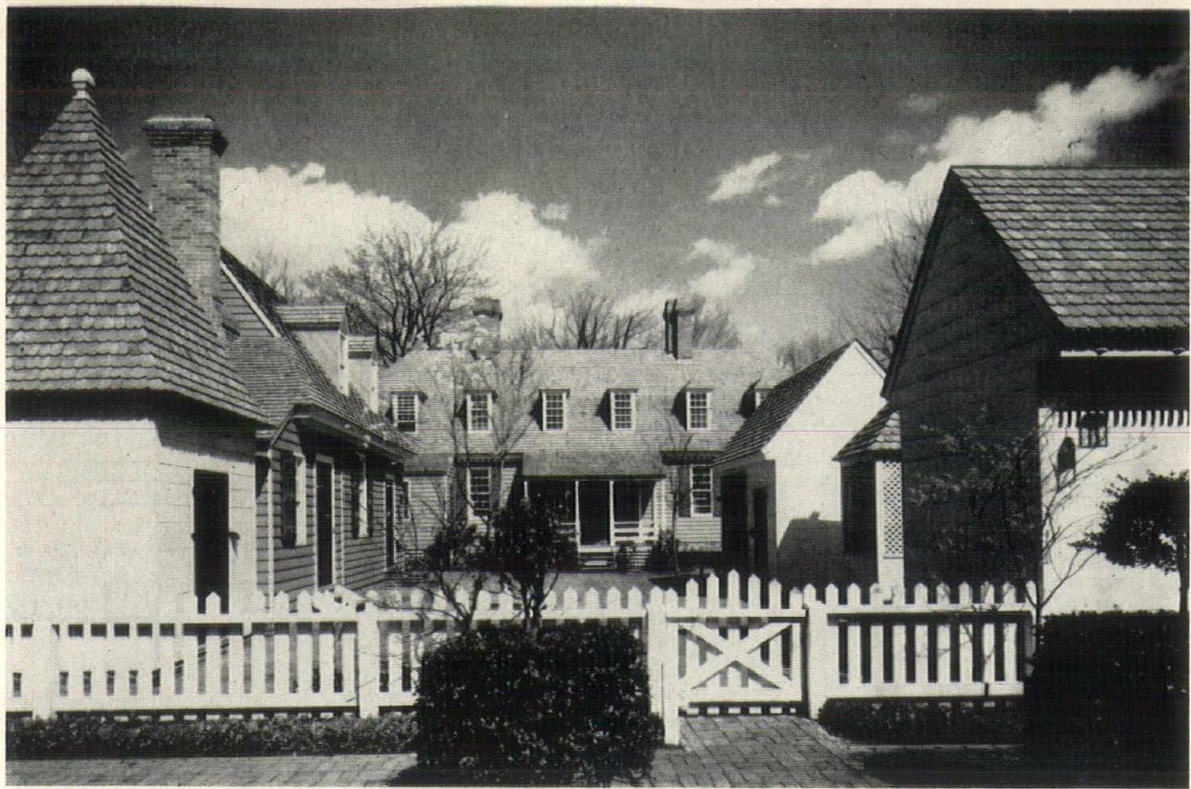
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ROANOKE PUBLIC LIBRARY

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The Alexander Purdie Outbuildings.

(Colonial Williamsburg photos)

COLONIAL WILLIAMSBURG CONTINUES TO RENEW THE OLD

RECENT work by the Architect's Office of Colonial Williamsburg includes the restoration of the Alexander Purdie outbuildings, the Margaret Hunter Millinery Shop and the Pasteur-Galt Apothecary Shop, among others. The office is under the supervision of A. E. Kendrew, vice-president, and M. E. Campiolo, director. The Building, Construction and Maintenance Office of Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., has operated as general contractor.

The Alexander Purdie outbuildings vividly illustrate the plantation-like development of the half-acre town lot in Williamsburg. This reconstructed group originally dated from the third quarter of the 18th century. The outbuildings include the smokehouse, the kitchen, the dairy, the well and the storehouse. The location of the buildings was determined by a study of old foundations revealed by archaeological excavation. The designs of the reconstructed buildings are based

upon documentary and architectural research.

Principal construction work was accomplished by Colonial Williamsburg, with plumbing and heating by W. H. Singleton, Co., Inc., Richmond; electrical work by Enterprise Electrical Co., Inc., of Newport News, and millwork by R. E. Richardson & Sons, Inc., Richmond.

The Margaret Hunter Millinery Shop was a colonial shop building which survived until 1930, although

The Margaret Hunter Millinery Shop.



Interior of the Pasteur-Galt Apothecary Shop.



transformed into a garage. It has now been restored to its appearance and use of 1766, and is back in business as one of the Craft Shops operated by Colonial Williamsburg. Plumbing and heating was by Wachter and Wolff Corp.; electrical work by Chewning and Wilmer, and millwork by R. E. Richardson & Sons, Inc., all of Richmond.

The Pasteur-Galt Apothecary Shop on Duke of Gloucester Street is a reconstructed example of "stone-architecture-in-wood," a device with which the eighteenth century designer was occasionally intrigued enough to erect. The design shows that our predecessors also erected buildings with "Queen Anne fronts, and Mary Anne backs."

The "stone" is frankly abandoned on the side and rear facades. Subcontractors were the same as for the Alexander Purdie outbuildings.

The interior treatment of the eighteenth century Apothecary Shop was not unlike a more modern shop, but the wares displayed, though often familiar, were dressed as differently from those of our time as the pharmacist himself. The doctors of the eighteenth century practiced in the days before specialization and expected to mix drugs and often pull teeth as well as to treat "the vapors" or amputate a mortified member.

For these recent restorations of Colonial Williamsburg and others, consulting architects have been Perry, Shaw, and Hepburn. Landscape architect was Alden Hopkins, with Arthur A. Shurcliff, as consulting landscape architect. Consulting structural engineer was Cleverdon, Varney & Pike. Subcontractors include Wachter & Wolff, Richmond; Southern Electric Company, Williamsburg, and N. W. Martin & Bros., Inc., Richmond, with R. E. Richardson & Sons, millwork. ❧ ❧ ❧

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ROANOKE, VA.



GRACE BAPTIST CHURCH

ARCHITECTS: CARNEAL AND JOHNSTON

GENERAL CONTRACTORS: DOYLE AND RUSSELL

The location in Windsor Farms, Richmond, set aside years ago for a church, seemed to demand a spire, therefore, the building was designed after the New England meeting house. It has a steel frame with brick walls and wood trim.

Carneal and Johnston were architects. Doyle and Russell were general contractors with the following subcontractors: Virginia Bridge Company, W. A. Brand, Truscon Steel Co., R. E. Richardson & Sons, W. L. Cross & Son, Chewning & Wilmer,

Inc., Vermont Marble Co., Bowker and Roden, Oliva & Lazzuri, and E. S. Chappell & Co., Inc.

Also, J. B. Eurell Co., J. D. Sargent Granite Co., N. W. Martin & Bros., E. G. Bowles, Richmond Structural Steel Co., Massaponax Sand and Gravel Corp., W. Morton Northen & Co., S. P. Terry, W. G. White, Jr. & Co.

Material suppliers were Fagan Stone Co., Phillips Lumber Co., N. W. Martin & Bros., and Binswanger & Co. ❧ ❧ ❧

W. T. Martin Hardware Co.

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Material Suppliers for

Presbyterian Church at
Charlottesville

(see page 11)

and

Physicians and Surgeons

Building

(see page 15)

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SEE PAGE 15

Projects Completed

Thomas Jefferson Inn,
Charlottesville
Ball Room Farmington Country
Club
State Farm Mutual Insurance
Bldg., Charlottesville
Heating System—Farmington
Country Club

Residential

Projects Completed

Thomas Fortune Ryan,
Oak Ridge Remodeled
W. A. Rinehart, Charlottesville
John B. Rogan, Charlottesville
K. K. Knickerbocker, Ch'ville
W. H. White, Charlottesville

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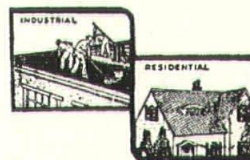
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ARCHITECTS:
SMITHEY &
BOYNTON

GENERAL
CONTRACTOR:
J. F. BARBOUR
& SONS

VALLEY CADILLAC-OLDSMOBILE, INC., ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

As is usual in such buildings, this one provides display and sales space for new cars, service and repair shops, and a used-car department.

Service department, with light and heavy repair shops, body and paint shops is unusually complete. A future Dynamometer is planned for. There is a locker and lunch room for employees. Clear span trusses are used to provide unobstructed working space.

Heating is by a split system using air and forced hot water. Air conditioning for the office and sales room will be installed later.

Architects were Smithey & Boynton, Architects & Engineers, of Roanoke. General contractor was J. F. Barbour & Sons.

Subcontractors were structural steel, Roanoke Iron & Bridge Works; masonry, B. F. Mowles; brick and cinder block, Roanoke Webster Brick Co.; roofing and sheet metal, I. N. McNiel Roofing and Sheet Metal Co.; plumbing and heating, Modern Plumbing & Heating Co.; electrical work, Jefferson Electric Co.; plastering, B. R. Ayers & Son; painting, L. R. Brown & Co., Inc.; resilient floors, C. J. Krebs & Co.; tile, greenstone and terrazo, Webb Brothers; mill work, South Roanoke Lumber Co.; porcelain enamel, "Seaporcel," furnished by Eldridge Cundiff, Inc.; signs, Stanford & Inge Co.; overhead doors, Crawford Door Sales Co.; metal doors and bucks, Pioneer Fireproof Door Corp., A. L. Horwitz, agent. *1 1 1*

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Thomas Jefferson Memorial Unitarian Church, Charlottesville
Venable School, Charlottesville
Cobb Chemical Laboratory, Charlottesville
Women's Dormitory, Charlottesville
WCHV Radio Station, Charlottesville
Appalachian Electric Power Co. Office Building, Lynchburg

Bank Projects Completed—

National Bank & Trust Company, Charlottesville
Peoples National Bank, Charlottesville
University Branch of Peoples National Bank, Charlottesville
Peoples National Bank, Crozet

Work In Progress—

Holmes, Peter, Rogers and Tucker Dormitories, Charlottesville
City Hall, Charlottesville
Lightfoot Elementary School, Orange
Louisa County High School, Louisa

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POLLUTION ABATEMENT

(Continued from page 10)

tion obtained from these surveys has provided the basic data referred to above. This includes the establishments that now regularly analyze samples of their industrial wastes as a means of keeping themselves and the board informed of pollution abatement progress.

Much basic data has also been obtained by the board's staff from stream surveys, including the collection and analysis of samples. Stream samples have been taken for analysis at well over 300 locations. A number of industries and some municipalities are now regularly analyzing stream samples taken at strategic points to keep track of improvement or changes in water quality.

Year	Number of Certificates Issued to Establishments Discharging Industrial Wastes	Number of Certificates Issued to Establishments Discharging Sewage
1946	0	0
1947	160	148
1948	85	75
1949	15	20
1950	5	12
1951	23	21
1952	2	6
1953	1	0
1954	10	3
Total	301	285

FIG. 2: CERTIFICATES ISSUED 1946-1954 TO OWNERS WHO WERE DISCHARGING SEWAGE OR INDUSTRIAL WASTES INTO STATE WATERS AS OF JULY 1, 1946.

The Water Control Law specifies that waste discharges into state waters are to be made in accordance with certificates, or permits, issued by the board.

Owners discharging sewage or industrial wastes on July 1, 1946 ("existing" owners) are required, upon request of the board, to apply for certificates to continue such discharges at substantially the same quantity and quality then existing. This is the so-called "grandfather" clause, and certificates are normally issued as a routine matter. The certificates are valid until revoked or amended by the board for just cause, after due notice has been given and a hearing has been held.

The owner receiving such a certificate is required to abate any pollution his wastes are causing as directed by the board. Regulations of the board require that each "existing" owner must report quarterly his pollution abatement progress. If the problem is solved to the board's satisfaction, the certificate may then be amended to bring it into line with the changed

conditions, or it may be revoked and a new one issued.

If progress is unsatisfactory, the board may, after due notice and a hearing, issue an order requiring that certain operating results with respect to pollution abatement be obtained by the owner within a specified time.

Tabulated in Figure 2 are the number of certificates issued to "existing" owners by years. The bulk of all owners were certificated in 1947 and 1948, but a few have been picked up as they came to the board's attention in succeeding years. The tabulation includes both sewage and industrial waste discharges.

SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION

Any owner intending to construct new facilities for collection or treatment of sewage, or to materially alter existing facilities, must have his plans therefor reviewed by the State Department of Health and the board, and if approved by both, a certificate, or permit, authorizing construction is issued. Figure 3 shows the number of sewerage construction certificates issued for each year since 1946. It should be noted that some of the facilities authorized by certificates have not been constructed, and in some cases more than one certificate was issued to an owner for different types of facilities, only one of which was actually constructed. However, most of the facilities have been constructed, or are now under construction. It should also be noted that a considerable percentage of the permits are for new discharges, such as schools and housing developments. The balance are for abatement of pollution due to "existing" untreated sewage discharges.

Year	Number of Certificates Issued Each Year	Cumulative Total of Certificates Issued Each Year
1946	3	3
1947	15	18
1948	16	34
1949	21	55
1950	26	81
1951	22	103
1952	46	149
1953	42	191
1954	43	234

FIG. 3: CERTIFICATES ISSUED FOR NEW SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION.

In Figure 4 is plotted the cumulative total of sewerage construction project permits issued by the board at the end of each year since 1946. It may be seen that the slope of a curve has become generally steeper each year.

Status of owners under the board's jurisdiction toward providing treat-

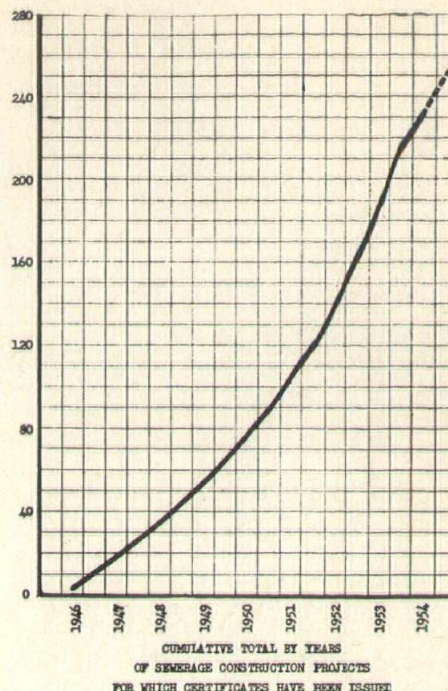


FIG. 4

ment for sewage discharges is shown in the chart of Figure 5. The significant fact which these point out is that there are relatively few owners who have not made at least some progress toward providing sewage treatment. All of the larger municipalities either have sewage treatment plants under construction or are in various stages of planning for construction. Most of the owners whose status is in doubt, or who have taken no action have relatively minor problems. It is conservatively estimated that at least \$100,000,000 has already been or is committed to be spent on planning for and construction of sewage collection and treatment projects in Virginia since 1946. Though a survey of actual cost figures was not completed in time for the results to be used in connection with this report, the tabulation in Figure 6 of 27 large and medium-sized sewerage projects shows that they cost (or will cost) a total of \$79,704,700.

ABATEMENT OF POLLUTION FROM INDUSTRIAL WASTE

It is not possible to express by means of a common denominator the progress in abatement of pollution due to industrial wastes. This can be done in the case of human sewage because the pollution load due to the untreated sewage from one person is a more or less standard figure throughout the United States. Therefore, population figures are an automatic index of pollution. Obviously the variation in

(Continued on page 22)

(Continued from preceding page)

	Number
Had sewage treatment plants prior to 1946	
With primary treatment	49
With secondary treatment	72
Have built sewage treatment plants subsequent to 1946	
With primary treatment	36
With secondary treatment	120
Have no sewage treatment plants, but are in some stage of planning for one	48
Have taken no action, or status is in doubt	43

FIG. 5: POLLUTION ABATEMENT STATUS OF OWNERS DISCHARGING SEWAGE.

quantity and character of industrial wastes from various processes would not permit such standardization. For example, the biochemical oxygen demand in the industrial waste effluent from a viscose rayon plant may cause oxygen depletion in the receiving stream, the zinc may cause toxicity, and the pH index may be lowered due to sulfuric acid. The wastes from a soda-alkali plant, on the other hand, will affect only the salinity and hardness of the receiving stream, and wastes from a titanium pigment plant generally will affect only the pH index. Thus, different parameters must be used in measuring pollution abatement progress of different industrial plants.

Some establishments are in more than one category. For instance, a plant may have materially reduced its pollution load by means of either treatment or process changes, or both, and still need to make more reduction to eliminate its pollution entirely. Figure 7 shows the actual number of establishments in each category.

Following are examples of how some industries have reduced their loads of polluting substances discharged to state waters.

	Number
Have no problem because wastes do not cause pollution, or have reduced or eliminated their problem by process changes, good housekeeping, waste recovery, or installation of treatment	179
Need to make more reduction of pollution by process changes, treatment or other means	80
Have taken no action, or status is in doubt or undetermined	111

FIG. 7: POLLUTION ABATEMENT STATUS OF OWNERS DISCHARGING INDUSTRIAL WASTES.

Viscose rayon and cellophane plants are located at Front Royal, Fredericksburg, Richmond, Covington and Roanoke. As stated above, the principal substances of a polluting nature in

the waste stream from one of these plants are biochemical oxygen demand, sulfuric acid, and zinc. Figure 8 compares the amounts of these constituents discharged by each plant in 1946 with that discharged in 1954. Most of this reduction has been made by process changes, better housekeeping and recovery of materials that formerly were wasted. One of the plants has constructed waste treatment facilities and another is now preparing to do so.

PULP AND PAPER

Pulp and paper plants in Virginia are located at West Point, Hopewell, Franklin, Jarratt, Richmond (3), Lynchburg, Buena Vista, Covington,

Big Island, and Bristol. The pollution problem in this industry is due principally to solids, toxic materials, color, and biochemical oxygen demand in the wastes. Figure 9 shows the amounts of B. O. D. and solids discharged by each plant in 1946 as compared to 1954. The reductions have been made by the installation of chemical recovery plants in most instances, and also by use of treatment. One of the mills now has under construction a modified activated sludge-type waste treatment plant that will reduce its B. O. D. load to state waters by 80% or more. This will be the first full-scale plant of its kind anywhere.

(Continued on page 24)

Alexandria	\$ 5,393,000	Henrico County, Sanitary	
Arlington County	2,500,000	Districts 2, 3, 5 & "A"	\$ 2,545,000
Bedford	400,000	Lawrenceville	250,000
Bristol	1,925,000	Lexington	238,000
Buena Vista	335,000	Luray	175,000
Charlottesville	1,200,000	Petersburg	1,281,000
Clarksville	166,700	Portsmouth	3,066,000
Clifton Forge	550,000	Richmond	13,000,000
Covington	725,000	Roanoke	4,050,000
Fairfax County	23,000,000	Salem	750,000
Franklin	500,000	Vinton	250,000
Fredericksburg	445,600	Waynesboro	900,000
Hampton Roads Sanitation District	15,000,000	Winchester	570,000
Harrisonburg	600,000	Wytheville	250,000
TOTAL COST		\$79,704,700	

FIG. 6: COST OF SOME MAJOR SEWERAGE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS THAT HAVE BEEN COMPLETED, OR FOR WHICH MONEY HAS BEEN COMMITTED.

	Load to Stream In 1946 Pounds Per Day			Load to Stream In 1954 Pounds Per Day		
	Sulfuric Acid	Zinc	B.O.D.	Sulfuric Acid	Zinc	B.O.D.
Plant A	35,000		16,400	7,900		8,470
Plant B	22,260	52,000	1,510	4,940	267	3,539
Plant C	17,000	2,410	10,400	8,720	944	2,960
Plant D	38,840	9,147	11,270	16,690	17,887	6,209
Plant E	1,110	9,650	4,360	1,400	251	1,726
Total	114,210	73,207	43,940	39,650	19,349	22,904
Per Cent Reduced				65.0	73.5	48.0

FIG. 8: POLLUTION REDUCTION IN THE VISCOSE RAYON AND CELLOPHANE INDUSTRIES.

	Stream Load In 1946 Pounds Per Day		Stream Load In 1954 Pounds Per Day	
	B.O.D.	Solids	B.O.D.	Solids
PLANT A	37,500	431,380	25,200	319,000
PLANT B	18,790		9,320	
PLANT C	10,000			
PLANT D	1,161	7,650	2,660	9,800
PLANT E	22,525	317,846	34,600	188,500
PLANT F	10,078		9,000	
PLANT G	13,240	234,768		
PLANT H	28,635	152,000	29,400	101,200
PLANT I	50,000	249,000	34,300	
PLANT J	385	1,876		
PLANT K	964	18,104	192	21,250
PLANT L	1,932	5,352	1,160	5,070
TOTAL	185,210	1,417,976	136,832	Data Not Complete
PER CENT REDUCED			42.2	

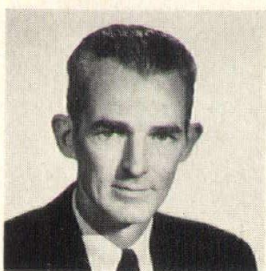
FIG. 9: POLLUTION REDUCTION IN THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY.

The Engineers:



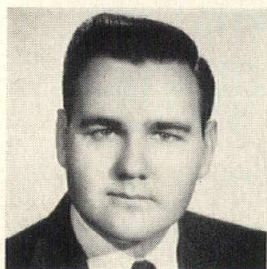
A. H. PAESSLER has headed the operations of the Water Control Board since 1949. A native of Austin, Texas, he graduated in chemical engineering from the University of Texas and spent five years with the city of Austin, rising to the job of acting superintendent of water and sewage treatment. After serving in the Navy as an electronics officer, he moved to Virginia as assistant engineer

in the engineering section of the State Department of Health in June, 1946. In December of that year, when the Water Control Board's office was opened, he joined its staff as a chemical engineer. He became acting executive secretary in January, 1949, and was given the job on a permanent basis that October. Mr. Paessler is 39, has two children. *† † †*



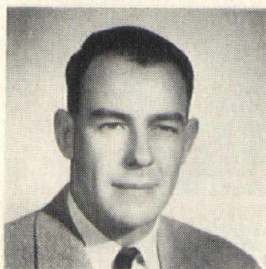
J. L. HAMRICK, No. 2 man on the Water Control Board staff, has been an engineer with the board since December, 1947. A native of Ellenboro, N. C., Mr. Hamrick graduated from North Carolina State as a chemical engineer. He worked for a power

company in Spencer, N. C., a paper mill in Georgetown, S. C., and the Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation's Nitrogen Division plant at Hopewell before coming with the state. Now 41, he is the father of three boys. *† † †*



ROBERT V. DAVIS joined the Water Control Board in 1950 after receiving a Master of Science Degree in chemical engineering from Virginia Polytechnic Institute. A native of Norfolk, Mr. Davis stayed on at

V.P.I. after receiving his bachelor's degree with a teaching fellowship in the institute's unit operations laboratory. A three-year Army veteran, he is now 30 years old and has a wife and one daughter. *† † †*



ROBERT K. KLINE, a pollution control technician, joined the Water Control Board's staff in 1952, shortly after being discharged from the Navy. He spent two hitches in the service—during World War II and again during the Korean War. Born in Co-

coa, Fla., Mr. Kline is 28 years old and single. He attended public schools in Emporia, later went to Virginia Mechanics Institute in Richmond and studied chemistry at Richmond Professional Institute. *† † †*



JAMES I. OTIS, 32, is the latest addition to the Water Control Board's staff of engineers. He started working for the state last year, after four years with Metcalfe & Eddy, consulting engineers in Boston. Before that he spent two years as a field engineer for the National Council for Stream Im-

provement, an organization supported by the pulp and paper industry. Mr. Otis comes from Fitchburg, Mass., and is a graduate of Northeastern University, Boston, where he majored in chemistry. He is married and a veteran of the Air Force. *† † †*

(Continued from page 22)

INVESTIGATION OF FISH KILLS

A considerable amount of the board staff's time has been spent investigating the 100-odd fish kills that have been known to occur since the board's staff was organized in 1946.

Under a 1952 amendment to the Water Control Law, the board is charged with investigation of all fish kills known or thought to have been caused by pollution and if the responsibility can be pinned on any particular owner, he is required to pay for replacement of the fish killed with game fish. The Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries receives any money collected under this section to restock the stream with game fish.

Since this section of the law became effective, about \$4,500 has been collected from those responsible for the fish kills.

AERIAL POLLUTION PROBLEMS

There are a number of points in the state where heavy concentrations of pollution now exist or have existed. The progress in some of these areas has been significant.

Around Covington, for instance, two industries have substantially reduced their pollution problems by means of process changes or treatment. The City of Covington has constructed a sewage treatment plant and the City of Clifton Forge has passed a bond issue which will enable a sewage treatment plant to be built as soon as the necessary engineering work on plans and specifications is completed. The County of Alleghany has passed a bond issue which will, as soon as the engineering work on plans and specifications can be completed, finance sewage treatment for a number of subdivisions and small communities in the area.

Winchester has solved its aerial pollution problem almost entirely by the city constructing a sewage treatment plant and taking into it for treatment many of the industrial discharges in and around the city. The plant has had some difficulty in maintaining a sufficiently high degree of treatment due to the seasonal nature of some industrial discharges, but on the whole a satisfactory job has been done. Two industries which still have not connected to the city system either have, or will soon have, satisfactory disposal for their sewage and industrial wastes.

In the Waynesboro area there has been a marked reduction in pollution. One industrial plant has by process changes and in-plant changes reduced

its industrial waste discharges by 70 per cent since 1946. Another industry has reduced its industrial waste by about 20 per cent but has in mind additional changes which will reduce it by perhaps about 40 per cent more.

The City of Waynesboro is now constructing a treatment plant which will handle not only the human sewage from the city itself but from the above and other industries as well.

Other areas in which significant pollution abatement has occurred are White Stone and Reedville (menhaden

fish processing plants), Front Royal, the northern Virginia area on the Potomac adjacent to Washington, Fredericksburg, Roanoke and Bristol.

Another area that has seen substantial reduction in pollution is Hampton Roads, although for this the board can take no credit since it was accomplished under the Hampton Roads Sanitation District Commission which was established by an Act of the General Assembly prior to 1946. The commission operates more or less independently of the board. *♦ ♦ ♦*

Best Wishes to the State Water Control Board

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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

LECKIE MINES

BLUEFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA

VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

By WILLIAM BIEN

Business Editor, The Richmond News Leader

Did someone say travel is a rich man's sport? Not according to the statistics, it isn't.

In Virginia last year, more secretaries traveled abroad than executives, more students than manufacturers, more teachers than merchants, more housewives than lawyers, more laborers than doctors. . . .

Altogether, 8,256 residents of Virginia got passports last year, according to a report by the State Department Passport Division. What with budget accommodations abroad, special fares and pay-later programs, foreign travel apparently is becoming every man's dream of the near future, if not now.

This, of course, means more business for the ports of Virginia. On September 25, for example, the cruise ship *S. S. Trade Winds* will steam away from Richmond's Deepwater Terminal on a Caribbean cruise sponsored as a thirtieth anniversary celebration by Radio Station WRVA. Next January, another all-Virginia cruise will begin from Hampton Roads.

* * *

This is the time when stockholders begin to take a careful look at the earnings prospects for the entire year. For shareholders in two large-volume companies, there were cheerful reports from the presidents last month.

For Virginia Electric and Power Company, President Jack G. Holtzclaw said gross operating revenues were running well ahead. In the first quarter of 1955, he said, they amounted to \$26,700,000, an increase of 21.5 per cent over the same period last year.

Earnings on VEPCO common stock in the first quarter amounted to 67 cents per share, compared with 59 cents per share at the same point in 1954.

Richard S. Reynolds, Jr., president of the big, bustling Reynolds Metals Company, reported to the stockholders after a record first quarter.

He said net sales in the three-month period were \$87,200,000, which was an increase of 32.77 per cent over the same period last year.

The Reynolds concern, incidentally, announced the first aluminum extrusion plant in Virginia last month—a multi-million-dollar project just south of Richmond in Chesterfield County.

The Virginia Petroleum Jobbers Association, representing about 60 companies across the state, last month recommended extension of the Trade Agreement Act to hold the level of imports on crude and residual oil by voluntary individual action.

During a meeting in Richmond, the group opposed any legislative restrictions on the importing of crude and residual oil and said any such legislation would be a "burden on consumers, would reduce the supply of needed fuel and increase prices. . . ."

At the same meeting, F. C. Moore, of Hampton, was elected president of the association, succeeding R. S. Hornsby, of Williamsburg. V. Wayne Dawson, of Dillwyn, was elected vice-president.

Three men elected directors are R. E. Buncutter, of Winchester; J. D. Lawrence, of Richmond, and D. E. Quarles, Jr., of Fredericksburg.

* * *



James C. Black (above), former general manager of Reynolds Metals' eastern reduction division, has been appointed general manager of the entire company's reduction division. The announcement was made by J. Louis Reynolds, vice-president in charge of operations.

Charlie F. Wilkinson, formerly assistant to the controller of Reynolds Metals Company, was elected treasurer of Southern States Iron Roofing Company recently.

He had served earlier with A. M. Pullen & Company, certified public accountants, in Richmond, Raleigh, N. C., and Greensboro, N. C.

The American Safety Razor Corporation, after two busy months in the doing, has completed removal of its plant from Brooklyn, N. Y. to Staunton, Va.

* * *

This year's tonnage is expected to exceed the 1953 record of 6,577,000 tons at the Clinchfield coal mines, Robert H. Hughes, president of the Clinchfield Coal Corporation, told stockholders at their annual meeting last month.

Despite "the unwarranted strike of the Clinchfield Railroad, an affiliate of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad," he said, "earnings of the first quarter were \$200,847, or 26 cents per share, against \$76,252, or 10 cents a share, last year."

* * *

Stuart A. Napier, of Culpeper, has been elected president of the Old Dominion Chapter, Telephone Pioneers of America. He succeeds Harry D. Wilkins, of Richmond.

Ernest U. Widmer, of Richmond, is vice-president of the organization of veteran telephone employees with 21 years' service or more.

* * *

Roy McDaniel, manager of Esso Standard Oil Company in Virginia and West Virginia, announced five top-level changes at the division headquarters last month:

Upon the retirement of P. M. Browning, assistant to the division manager, J. L. Robertson, formerly district manager in Richmond, was named to the post.

C. A. Smith, assistant district manager in Richmond, became district manager.

W. G. Shannon, assistant personnel manager before, was named assistant district manager.

T. A. Davidson, Jr., formerly merchandising assistant in the Richmond district, was named assistant personnel manager.

J. A. Thrift, a salesman formerly, was named to become district merchandising assistant.

Best Wishes to the State Water Control Board

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THE BEATTIE CASE

(Continued from page 7)

"I, Paul D. Beattie, hereby state that during the week of July 10 Henry C. Beattie called me up at my house and asked me to meet him at the corner of Short and Main Streets which I did and after meeting him we talked for a while, and he asked me to buy him a shotgun whereupon I went to a pawnshop in Sixth Street and priced a single-barreled shotgun, the kind he had advised me to get, and on the following Saturday night about 10:15 o'clock which was July 15, 1911, in company with Henry C. Beattie in his automobile I went to the pawnshop and secured the gun paying \$2.50 and delivering the gun to Henry C. Beattie whereupon we both got into the automobile and he . . . brought me home arriving about 11:15 P.M. July 15.

"I also state that I bought three shotgun shells from W. B. Kidd's Hardware at the corner of Harrison and Cary Streets on the afternoon . . . and gave them to Henry C. Beattie"

With confession in hand, Werner called Dr. Loving and found that Beattie and his father had gone home for lunch during the inquest's intermission. Fearing word had gotten out and that Beattie might try to flee, they dashed across the river to the Beattie home. After leaving the car a block away, Captain McMahon rang and entered the Porter Street home.

"Henry, although it is sad for me," McMahon said to Beattie who sat at a table with his father, "I must tell you that fresh evidence just discovered forces me to place you under arrest."

(To be continued)

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Covington, Va.

I have read with great interest your April issue 1955, especially the article on the Virginia State Dry Cleaners Board. I want to congratulate you and your Mr. William Bien on writing one of the finest and best articles that I have ever read on the organization.

I have written to Mr. Creekmur stating that it is such an excellent article that it should be reprinted and sent to all of the dry cleaners in the state of Virginia.

Again my congratulations.

Sincerely yours,
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R. L. "Bill" Ayers, Jr.



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PHILEAS FOGG, MEET NELLIE BLY!

ENGINE 93 streaked through Arizona, its eight steel wheels flailing the track. And when the young lady at the controls thought the engineer wasn't looking, she opened up the throttle another notch.

She was Nellie Bly, reporter for the New York World. And she was in a big hurry to reach Jersey City and beat a fictional man in a trip around the globe. The man's name was Phileas Fogg, phlegmatic English hero of a popular novel by M. Jules Verne: *Around The World In 80 Days*.

And beat him she did—in just over 72 days—with only one dangerous incident. A “titled cad” tried to flirt with her in the middle of the Indian Ocean, but even he subsided when she threatened to signal the nearest U. S. man-of-war.

M. Verne cried “bravo!” when he heard her triumph. And all 1890 America cheered. For hers was the authentic American spirit that translates dreams into practical realities.

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