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Featuring:

BURR P. HARRISON

By Julia Gwin Ault

VIRGINIA'S READY MIXED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION

By Ben Pope

WINCHESTER AND ITS FESTIVAL



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APRIL 1956

NUMBER FOUR

Gentlemen, We Ain't Gonna Do It

WITH the strong and unequivocal stand of the Southern Congressmen in Washington, we can expect (as we have already received) some very pious brands of misunderstanding in regards to our determination to continue two parallel societies, of white and colored, in America. Though the problem is America's, too many elements have entered which have nothing to do with a humane, practical solution for Americans to assume responsibility for the complex of races; for politicians and "liberals" it is far simpler, and much more expedient, to gain support by breast-beating where the problem is not *now* acute than to try to help fellow Americans in a serious dilemma. The easiest way of all is to renounce them as fellow-Americans and isolate them, and their problem, as "Southerners." Southerners are racists: by inverse definition, no one else is.

To any Southerner who has even visited in the North, let alone lived there, this holier-than-thou attitude represents the gravest hypocrisy. There is no mixed society in the North, through choice, and there will be none. In those economically debased sections, where Negroes mingle with unassimilated foreign-born, you will search in vain for representative old-line Yankees. They have fled to the restricted purity of suburbs, even abandoning their churches in their flight beyond contamination. But, they have places to flee; and it is from those sanctuaries that they denounce us as "racists." We have nowhere to go and, hence, out of this necessity, we take a stand that makes us ducks in a shooting-gallery to any distant do-gooder who saves his own soul by calling us names.

We've been called names for a long time by people on the outside. Three hundred years ago, before the ancestors of most of this present breed of detractor were even on the continent, we were called "rebels and traitors." We were denounced then for supporting a Stuart king of England, Charles the Second. Incidentally, during those years, the Puritans in Virginia sent to New England for three ministers to come as "missionaries" to the benighted Virginians. As long ago as 1642, outsiders believed they knew more about running Virginia than did its inhabitants.

By now, we should be somewhat calloused to name-calling and being placed in the intellectually untenable position of non-equalitarians. By now we have learned to recognize the political motives involved in those who assume moral superiority. However, the danger still remains that we may be precipitated into impulsive and regrettable actions *in reaction* to insults and encroachments, as we were in the decade leading up to the Civil War. Then the Abolitionists caused us to make costly errors of judgment and expediency; the NAACP is trying to repeat the success of the Abolitionists.

Manifestly the NAACP is interested in schools only incidentally. The NAACP is committed to racial amalgamation, and their now clearly perceived course is to make of the Negro today (as was slavery 100 years ago) a political issue. Divide and conquer.

During the slavery issue, all stripes of Yankee politicians, with nothing to lose, naturally joined in singing hosannas to freedom. It was like supporting mother love. The tragically insoluble

problem of Negroes turned loose in a white society meant nothing to a vote-getter in a state where many people had never even seen a Negro. The South never defended slavery; it fought against the loosing of Negroes in its midst. But what did a politician in Maine, or Iowa, know or care about this? He knew and cared the same as he knows today—nothing.

Lincoln tried to prove something by force of arms. He did not try to prove that slavery should go (the Emancipation Proclamation was a later introduced war measure); nor did he try of all things to prove equality of the races (his own words and letters reveal his passionate disbelief in that); he tried to prove that the majority could exercise the right of the majority by force when democratic processes failed. With all due respect to the greatness of the man who held the mystic concept of *Union*, it is all too true that his means of preserving the Union produced a cleavage and a misunderstanding that continues into our time. The NAACP is taking advantage of that misunderstanding. They are doing it as cynically as Commies and Nazis ever played upon the cleavages among peoples. And in the North they are succeeding.

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Cover Note: The blossoming scene is from one of Senator Harry F. Byrd's apple orchards. The affable gentleman, top right, is Burr P. Harrison, featured in a story on page 4.

BURR P. HARRISON

*"Capable . . .
Meticulous . . .
and Thorough"*

By JULIA GWIN AULT

IF you want to know what a man is really like, check the community in which he lives. In Winchester, Virginia, where Burr P. Harrison was born on July 2, 1904, and where he grew up, folks will tell you that "Burr is a swell person. Success hasn't changed him because he's always been somebody." His grandmother Harrison was a first cousin to Robert E. Lee—and you can't beat that background no matter who you are.

I don't mean that everyone in Winchester thinks that Burr Harrison is a little "tin god," for a man without enemies is a man without color, without character or individuality, without the dynamic force which distinguishes one person from another. But even his enemies, admit that Congressman Harrison is a man of integrity and great ability. Vibrant, forceful, loyal, friendly, with a consuming curiosity about people and things, Mr. Harrison is a typical picture of a successful politician who has somehow managed to retain the qualities of humanness which have earned him the respect and affection of his constituents.

The Harrisons came to Winchester in 1879. Thomas W. Harrison, Burr's

Following his election to Congress in 1946, Rep. Harrison moved into the Washington offices which his father occupied while the latter was in the House. He displays here his victory smile as he stands beside a photograph of his father and the Great Dane which was the latter's constant companion.



(Reni Photo)

father, began the practice of law there about 1885 with Richard Evelyn Byrd, the father of U. S. Senator Harry Flood Byrd. Mr. Harrison was a member of the Constitution Convention of 1902 which adopted the present Virginia Constitution. By his first wife he had two sons and two daughters. After her death he married Miss Nellie Cover, daughter of Thomas Cover, who operated tanneries in many parts of Virginia and West Virginia. Burr was the only child of this marriage.

I've wondered about his childhood. He must have been spoiled by his brothers and sisters, the youngest of whom was more than 10 years his senior. Certain it is that they and

several cousins had the care of the baby who tagged along into all sorts of things. Lewis Barton tells how, when Burr was around four, several of them went into the woods and Burr fell into a nearby stream.

"Seems to me if anybody would fall in it would be Burr," laughed Mr. Barton. "We took him behind some bushes and undressed him, then each of us gave one piece of our own apparel to dress him in dry clothes." That must have been quite a sight—the four-year-old Burr in clothes designed for 12- and 14-year-old boys.

His mother took him to church when he was about six and gave him a dollar to put in the collection plate. When the plate arrived, he reached his dollar



(Valley Photo Centre)

The Harrisons in the library of their Winchester home. Left to right: 21-year-old Tommy, Congressman and Mrs. Harrison and 13-year-old Alice. The Harrisons go home for week ends whenever possible. This picture was made while Tommy was home for Easter vacation this year.

up to the deacon and said very seriously: "for two."

Mr. Barton later taught him at Shenandoah Academy where Burr had his early schooling.

"He was very bright," noted Mr. Barton. "He did well without too much effort. He lived at our grandfather's while attending the Academy." Both Burr and Mr. Barton commented on the great affection which existed between these two. The Congressman says that the old gentleman gave him much wise counsel which he feels helped him immeasurably.

"I remember when he was about 14," reminisced Mr. Barton, "he decided to write a newspaper. There was only one copy which he pecked out on a typewriter but it was so good it was passed around and read with interest."

BORN WITH ASSURANCE

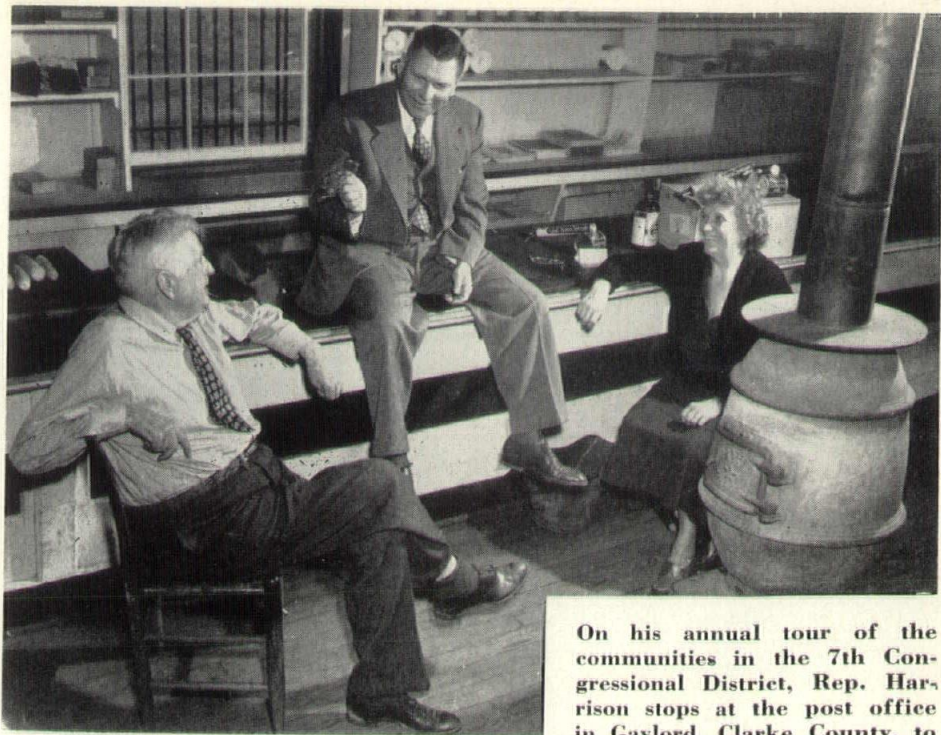
"When the Judge first ran for Congress, Burr was about 12. He seemed to think the best way to further his father's campaign was to tear down his opponents' posters—which he did every time he saw one."

Nothing fazed the young Burr Harrison. He had a tremendous assurance. Mr. Barton recalled a court case at which Judge Harrison presided. The courtroom was packed. Suddenly there was movement near the door and activity before the bench stopped. "Then I saw Burr walking calmly down the aisle," said Mr. Barton. "He walked up to the Judge and said, 'Pop, give me a nickel.'" The Judge gave him the nickel and seven-year-old Burr turned around and left, the most unconcerned person in the whole room. Evidently this wasn't the first time this had occurred because court attendants, lawyers, the Judge, everyone just waited until Burr made his request and left."

Burr spent a year each at V.M.I., Hampden-Sydney and the University of Virginia. Then he entered Georgetown University, from which he was graduated, and admitted to the Bar

In the 81st Congress, the House leadership reorganized the Committee on Un-American Activities with a view to giving it a more judicial composition. Rep. Harrison, a former circuit judge, was named to the all-lawyer committee. In this 1949 picture, he is shown (third from right) with (left to right) Reps. Harold H. Velde (R., Ill.), Richard M. Nixon, (R., Calif., now Vice-President) John S. Wood (D., Ga. chairman), Morgan M. Moulder (D., Mo.) and John McSweeney (D., Ohio).

(Acme Photo)



(Washington Star photo)

On his annual tour of the communities in the 7th Congressional District, Rep. Harrison stops at the post office in Gaylord, Clarke County, to chat with Mrs. Harry W. Hayslett, wife of the postmaster, and Col. James M. Thomson, farmer and retired New Orleans newspaper publisher.

in 1926. He started the practice of law in Winchester with his father and continued with him until the latter's death in 1935. During this time, he collaborated with Judge Harrison in writing a number of treatises on legal subjects, notably "Harrison on Wills" which he helped revise and annotate.

"To me one of the most outstanding things about Burr is his devotion to duty," said J. Pinckney Arthur when asked for an opinion on the Congressman.

"I had to make a trip to Washington recently. My instructions were to see every member of the Virginia Delegation. I expected for it to take me about three days but with Burr's help I'd talked with all of them within two hours. To me this was an amazing feat."

Garland Quarles, superintendent of Winchester Public Schools, was brief and to the point in his analysis of the Congressman and it was very much

what everyone says somewhere in any conversation about Mr. Harrison, only more forceful.

"He's a man of great ability," said Mr. Quarles. "He is one of the most capable men in Congress, meticulous and thorough in following up requests of his constituents. If you want something done he does it immediately."

City Sergeant Gibson Baker calls him a human dynamo. "He's an indefatigable worker," he said. "When he's in Winchester he's in the post office getting his mail at the crack of dawn and he works each day out with a driving energy."

One of the enjoyable things about writing this article was spending an afternoon with Mr. and Mrs. Harrison and their 13-year-old daughter, Alice. Son Thomas B. was not on hand since he attends Richmond Professional Institute now, following a four-year stint in the Navy. Mrs. Harrison, the former Dorothy Green,

(Continued on page 29)



OUR SINCERE GOOD WISHES FOR CONTINUED SUCCESS
To

BURR P. HARRISON

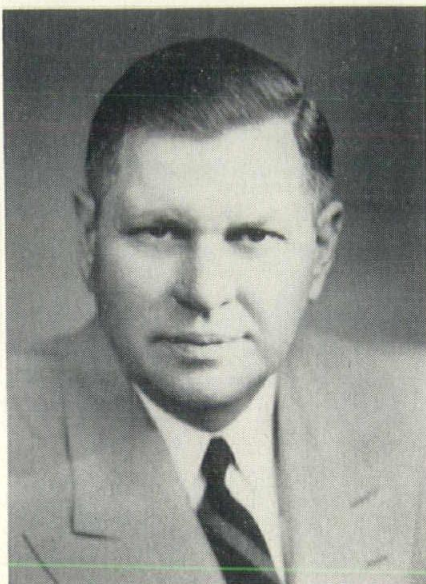
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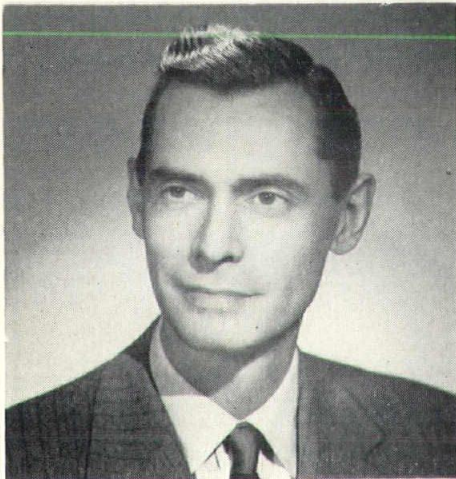
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(Rose Studio)

Gordon W. Walker, president of the Virginia Ready Mixed Concrete Association, has been with Friend and Company in Petersburg since 1934 and was made president of the firm in 1947. A native of Winston-Salem, N. C., Walker came to the Cockade City in 1920. He graduated from Petersburg High School in 1936 and received his civil engineering degree from Virginia Military Institute in 1940. During World War II he was a member of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, seeing action in the South Pacific, and was discharged as a major. In addition to his position with the concrete association, Walker is a past president of both the Virginia Mineral Aggregates Association and the Petersburg Rotary Club.



(Colonial Studios)

John W. Mitchell, who came to Virginia at an early age from his birthplace of Port Washington, L. I., N. Y., has been executive secretary of the Virginia Ready Mixed Concrete Association since its founding in 1949. His schooling is long and geographically scattered. A graduate of John Marshall High School in Richmond, he then attended VPI Extension in Richmond, the Mechanics Institute and Shrivensham University in England. He has worked for the Virginia Department of Highways and for Froehling-Robertson Laboratories. He served in World War II as an armorer with the Fourth Armored Division in Germany and Czechoslovakia. He also now serves as the executive secretary of the Virginia Concrete Masonry Association.

HARD FACTS:

THE VIRGINIA READY MIXED CONCRETE ASSOCIATION

By BEN POPE

IN 1929 when most things were crashing down, there came a new industry which had in mind a way to put things up quicker, better and more economically.

The things this industry helped put up then and now range from a bridge over a great river to those three little back steps you like to sit on during a spring evening when you talk to the neighbors.

These men didn't introduce a new product—in fact, it was quite old—but they have provided it (as the patent medicine people will tell you) in an easy-to-take form.

These are the men who operate the ready mixed concrete companies of the country, and for our particular interest, the ones who operate in Virginia. The business grew so rapidly here in its first 20 years that in April of 1949, they formed the Virginia Ready Mixed Concrete Association for the pooling of ideas among a group in natural competition with each other.

Today the association contains more than 20 member firms throughout the state, guided by a man who has been with the organization from the first, Executive Secretary John W. Mitchell, a former concrete technician.

A visitor to the association offices at 18 East Main St. in Richmond who had never thought of concrete except in terms of quickly scrawled initials, made the mistake of asking Mitchell why the importance of sending those fascinating egg-beater trucks around town when almost anyone could mix up a batch of cement.

He got told in no short terms.

Mitchell puts it this way. Suppose you want to build yourself those three little steps. Not being an engineer or an architect, you glance at the job and estimate the amount of sand, gravel and cement needed. You get a container for each and one for water.

Then there is the mixing trough and the family hoe for mixing it. That hoe will never be the same.

The mixing begins. Failing to take into account that the ingredients are going to merge and produce about half the volume started with, there is a quick dash for more sand or gravel or cement.

There is no recorded evidence of anyone ever coming out even and what can be more useless than a nice pile of gravel in a corner of the backyard or a few bags of sand or cement in the garage. And don't forget the cost of a new hoe.

On an industrial job the problems are merely magnified a hundredfold. Much needed space must be given over to storage space for your ingredients, and there is need for more laborers and the more you get the more the chance for human error.

The visitor was sold. Do-it-yourself may be a dandy idea if you're making a coffee table, but he had decided to do his concrete mixing by telephone.

Satisfied with his conquest, Mitchell turned to the functions of the Virginia Ready Mixed Concrete Association.

Much to the delight of hotel associations, all other associations have annual meetings. The ready mixed concrete group is no exception, and do some "one better" by also holding a semi-annual get-together.

As an example, at their last annual meeting in February, the association met with associate members—suppliers of equipment, materials and supplies—for the exchange of ideas and to hear new ones.

Stanton Walker, director of engineering for the National Ready Mixed Concrete Association in Washington, spoke on the industry. Chris White-man of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, discussed state industrial development.

Buck Moore of the Eastern Lift Slab Corporation, Richmond, showed a film on the lift slab process of constructing a building by that method of laying concrete slabs on the ground and then jacking them up as floors.

J. M. Farrar of Portland Cement Association gave the cement producer's view of the situation.

In addition, the association has twice worked out arrangements with Virginia Military Institute for three-day concrete schools at Lexington. Plant foremen, dispatchers and others close to concrete work are trained in various phases of concrete design and other technical material.

The association is also interested in various legislative rulings. Working with the trucking industry, it has concerned itself with allowable truck weights on highways and taxes on trucks. A hearing before the State Corporation Commission concerning, say, freight rates on gravel and stone, is sure to draw the interest and actions of the association.

Two other things offered by the association are the handiwork of Mitchell.

One is the Mixer Truck Operators Manual. Companies from several states, even as far away as California, have written for copies of this little manual.

In words especially picked for his reader, Mitchell has set down what is expected of the driver of a mixer truck—from how to be a personable young man to how much water to add to certain mixtures.

Considering the number of mixer truck drivers, a circulation of more than 500 is pretty good for the little book.

The importance of carefully instructing these men is brought forward in Mitchell's foreword. The men are asked if they know that they are driving a vehicle costing the same as a comfortable home? The trucks are priced in the \$12,000 range.

Another of Mitchell's popular publications is what he calls the Concrete Card Course.

Consisting of 24 lessons, one each on a post-card size cardboard, the course is received in segments about two weeks apart. The information is naturally on certain technicalities of concrete and its ingredients and gives enough information for a well-backed education in the field.

As Mitchell explains it, "There are plenty of good books on the subject but most personnel are too busy to read them. Send them a book and they would flip through it and set it aside. A post card is easier to read and keep."

This brainchild of Mitchell's has also been well received, many owners asking for a reissue from time to time.

Virginia and the nation got about the same start on the ready mixed concrete business, and Mitchell reports that the Old Dominion has kept pace through the years.

The first structure of any size in Virginia to use exclusively ready mixed concrete was the Richmond Garage, on Sixth Street between Franklin and Grace in Richmond. And the material has been used for almost every important structure since.

That first job was done by O. T. and O. S. Graham and inspected for workmanship by P. L. (Buck) Knight of Froehling and Robertson, industrial testing laboratories.

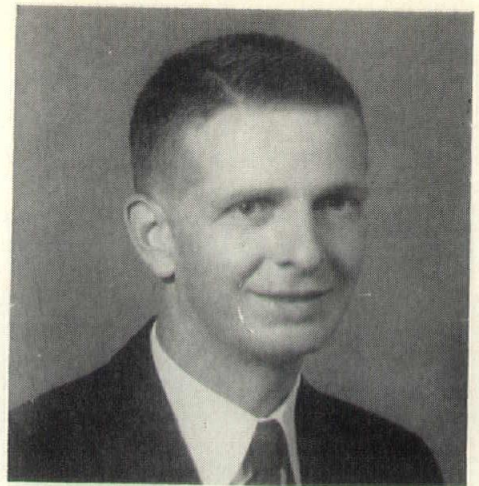
In its infancy the industry worked with a central mixing plant where the concrete was made and carried to the job by agitator trucks.

Now modern trucks that weigh up to 20,000 pounds can haul concrete for long distances, never before thought possible. This has been a great boon for small-town construction.

In the city a telephone call can bring a builder five cubic yards of concrete in 20 minutes or just when the constructor is ready to pour. Such a service's value can be readily seen by stopping by Twelfth and Bank Streets in Richmond at the construction of the new State Office Building.

(Continued on page 23)

(Colonial Studios)

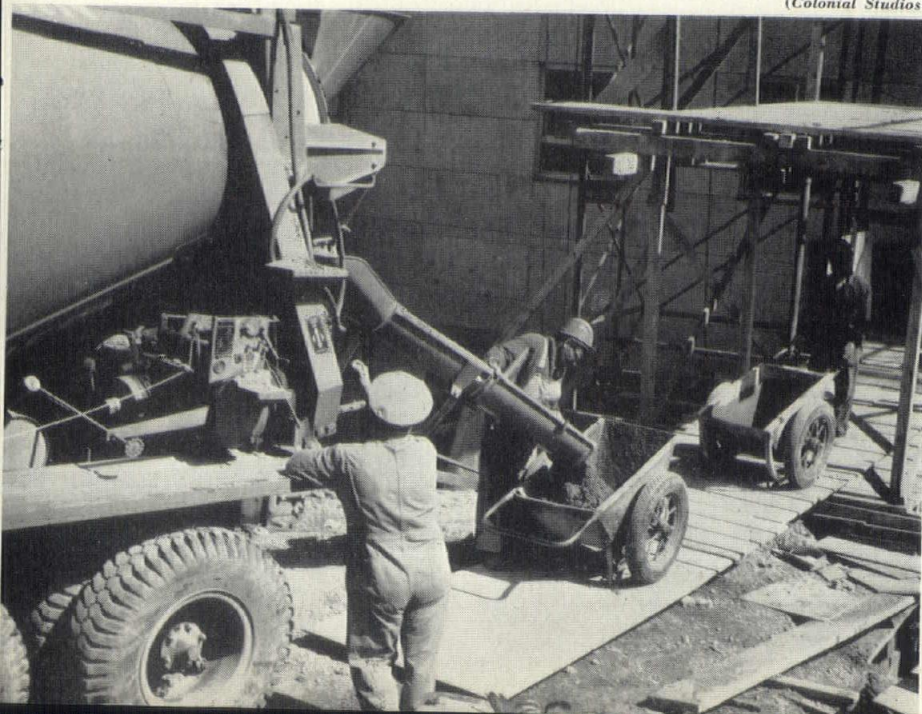


(F. A. Hermann)

Mont Hubbard, the association secretary-treasurer, is a partner of the Altavista Concrete Products Company, Altavista. Mont (that really is his name) was born in Chatham, Va., but has spent most of his life around Altavista. Some of the time spent away included five years in the Army as a colonel in the Third Armored Division in World War II. Assigned to the European theater, he was awarded the Bronze Star with oak leaf cluster. A graduate of Virginia Military Institute in 1932, Hubbard was for several years with the United States Conservation Service and did a year of graduate work at Virginia Polytechnic Institute in 1939-40. In Altavista, he is a past president of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the School Board and a vice-president of the Rotary Club.

Miss Carolyn B. Nettleton as vice-president of the Virginia Ready Mixed Concrete Association is a woman of many talents and holds positions of importance in what is generally considered a man's world. Miss Nettleton took over the management of C. B. Nettleton Company, Covington, in 1949. In addition to ready mixed concrete, the firm also handles lumber and other building materials. She was born and raised in Covington and graduated from Randolph-Macon Women's College in Lynchburg. When war broke out in Korea in 1945, she went overseas and served two years as a recreation worker with the American Red Cross and continued as a Red Cross social worker after returning to the States. Returning to the business in Covington has not kept her from being active in local Red Cross Work and with the Junior Woman's Club and Community Chest. (A picture of Miss Nettleton was not available at this time.)

Left, pouring steps at the new State Office Building. The 15-story structure, when complete next year, will have over 6,000 cubic yards of cement.



The Winchester Story

By GARLAND R. QUARLES
Superintendent, Winchester Public Schools

IF you are one of the thousands who will visit Winchester this April at the time of the annual Apple Blossom Festival, you will voice a normal reaction if you ask how it is possible for such a little city (population 15,000) to organize and stage such an impressive production. The answer lies in unusual community cooperation and energy, but, more important, in the fact that Winchester has been staging this show for 28 years and has gained by now an almost professional skill.

The Apple Blossom Festival has undoubtedly focused upon Virginia, the Shenandoah Valley, and Winchester in particular the attention and interest of millions of people. It has been worth millions in advertising value both as a stimulation for tourists to visit the area and for the public in general to buy and consume the apples which it produces. The Festival in the course of its history has presented most of the big figures in the entertainment world: Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Arthur Godfrey, Ed Sullivan; many of the political and military leaders of our time: General George Marshall, Vice-President Barkley, General Van Fleet, Mr. Bernard Baruch and scores of others. It has presented Queens not only from all parts of America, but also from England, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Nicaragua, Iceland and Norway.

Visitors to Winchester, observing this evidence of aggressive salesmanship and community boosting, might conclude (unless they know otherwise) that here is a brash and immature new boom-town trying its wings. But Winchester is the oldest city in Virginia west of the Blue Ridge. It has traditionally been a conservative community. It has a rich historical background and a keen interest in preserving the relics of its past.

WHEN Orange County was organized in 1734, it included all of the Colony of Virginia lying west of the Blue Ridge, and thus contained the present site of Winchester. An entry in the minutes of the first Orange County Court recites that "James Wood, gentleman, produced a commission from the President and Masters of William and Mary College, dated November, 1734, to be surveyor of the County." Family tradition records that James Wood was a native of Winchester, England, and that he had come to the Colony of Virginia with one of the royal Governors.

Left, the home of General Daniel Morgan during the later years of his life. Actually this was his daughter's home, as he had previously lived at two homes in Clarke County, "Soldiers Rest" and "Saratoga." He died here in 1802. Center, the headquarters of Gen. Thomas J. ("Stonewall") Jackson at 405 North Braddock St. in Winchester. (These two photos, courtesy of Lynchburg Foundry Co.) Right, "Glen Burnie," home of James B. Wood, founder of Winchester and a former governor of Virginia. The original home was built about 1735. It was replaced by the present "Glen Burnie" in 1794 by Robert Wood, youngest son of James. (Va. Chamber of Commerce photo by Flournoy.)

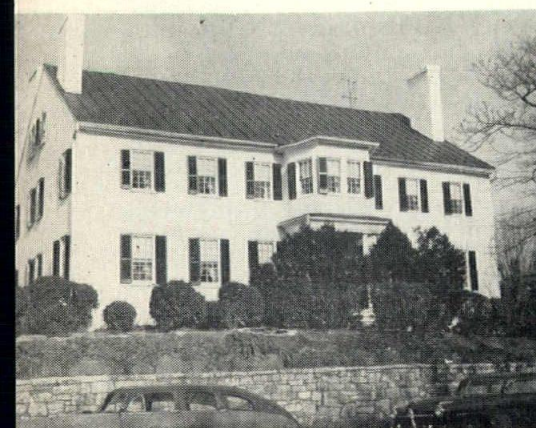


Garland R. Quarles

Garland R. Quarles is Superintendent of Schools in Winchester and a distinguished leader in the literary and civic life of the city. He is the author of several published articles on education and recently collaborated with Lewis N. Barton in editing the historical book "What I Know about Winchester," by William Greenway Russell. The results of his literary talent have been evident in Winchester for many years. Since 1929, until recently, he has directed the annual Apple Blossom Festival pageant. Mr. Quarles is active in many civic organizations in Winchester and is on the Executive Board of the Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society. He received his B.A. degree from Randolph-Macon College and his M.A. degree from the University of Virginia. In 1952 Randolph-Macon College honored him with the degree of L.L.D. Although he was born in Caroline County, Virginia, he has lived in Winchester since 1923. Included among the many honors conferred upon him have been the Junior Chamber of Commerce "Winchester Man of the Year" award and the Winchester-Frederick County Chamber of Commerce "Award of Merit." Recently, the city's new elementary school was named in his honor.

Early in 1735, Wood crossed the Blue Ridge and made a number of surveys, among them laying out for himself a tract of about 1,300 acres, which included what is now the central and western portion of the City of Winchester. Here he built his home at the head springs of the stream now known as the Town Run, on the site of the present brick structure *Glen Burnie*, which was erected in 1794 by his youngest son, Robert. The exact date of the building of the original James Wood home is not known, but records show that he was firmly established here in 1743 and that he had prior to that date erected an office about 150 feet south of his residence. In this office on November 11, 1743, the first meeting of the justices of the newly formed Frederick County was held. Wood was chosen to be clerk of the new county, a position which he held until his death in 1759.

On March 9, 1744, four months after the organization of Frederick County, James Wood laid out 30 half-acre lots from the land on which he lived, which he described as being at the "court house," as the nucleus of a town which he designed as the county seat. Four of these lots were not numbered and were apparently set aside to provide the sites of the Court House and other public buildings. These four lots comprise the present area occupied by the Frederick County Court House and the Winchester City Hall. This was the official beginning



of Winchester as a town although there were settlers here as early as 1738. First known as Frederick Town, when the town was established by the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1752, it was named Winchester.

THE area where Winchester was located lay within the so-called Northern Neck Grant, which had been given to certain of his favorites in 1664 by King Charles II. The title to this grant had passed in 1710 to Thomas Lord Fairfax, Baron of Cameron. Lord Fairfax came to America in 1742 and settled on a "manor" of 10,000 acres at Greenway Court, present-day White Post in Clarke County. James Wood and all other settlers who had located in this region were obliged to secure valid title to their property from Lord Fairfax, who cooperated with Wood in laying out the lots of the town in 1752.

George Washington had an intimate association with Winchester from the age of 16 until he was 26. Many students of Washington's career call the years spent in the Winchester region the most important period of his life in contributing to his future leadership. He came to Winchester first in March of 1748, spending the night of March 16 in an inn here. In his journal for that day he comments upon his satisfaction at being able to sleep in a clean bed after spending the nights during the previous week in the vermin-infested bunks of the frontier cabins. Wednesday, March 16: "We set out early . . . and then travell'd up to Frederick Town where our baggage came to us. We cleaned ourselves (to get rid of the Game we had caught the night before) and took a review of the town and thence returned to our lodgings where we had a good dinner . . . and a good feather bed with clean sheets which was a very agreeable regale."

From 1748 to 1752 Washington was employed by Lord Fairfax as a surveyor, and spent a large part of his time surveying the Winchester area. As a result he

was well acquainted with the entire western frontier of Virginia, and in October of 1753 Governor Dinwiddie appointed him a special agent to bear a message to the Commandant of the French forces, located on French Creek 15 miles south of Lake Erie, protesting against their encroachment on British territory, particularly in the Ohio Valley. Washington stopped in Winchester and outfitted himself for the long and hazardous winter journey to the French fort. The French reply was an open defiance of the British claim, and this so alarmed the Governor that he immediately made plans to resist them.

ON March 31, 1754, he appointed Washington a Lieutenant Colonel in the Virginia Militia and placed him in charge of about 150 men of the enlisted militia at Alexandria with orders to proceed to the frontier to assist Col. Joshua Fry in blocking the French encroachments. This expedition marched by way of Winchester to Great Meadows, where after some initial success, it was compelled to surrender. French prisoners captured during this campaign were sent back to Winchester, where they were incarcerated in a stockade now believed to have been near the location of the Braddock Street Methodist Church, and for years known as the Fort George section of the city.

After this experience Washington resigned from the militia. The colonial authorities, now thoroughly alarmed at the aggressive behavior of the French, dispatched General Sir Edward Braddock to the colony with two regiments of British regulars in an effort to dislodge them. It was proposed to attack the French at their stronghold at Fort Duquesne, the present site of Pittsburgh. Washington became a member of General Braddock's staff.

In this campaign Braddock's army was badly beaten and the General himself was killed. Washington and the

(Continued on page 24)



Washington's Headquarters on Braddock and Cork Streets in Winchester. During the years 1755-1758, Washington occupied this house for a time. It was adjacent to the drill grounds for his militia. From here he supervised the construction of Fort Loudoun and when this was sufficiently completed he moved into quarters there. By well-founded tradition he had used this same building in 1748 when he was surveying for Lord Fairfax in this area. It is now a museum operated by the Winchester-Frederick County Historical Society and is open daily from 9 A.M. to 3 P.M. during the months of May to October.

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Aerial of the Handley Library Center in downtown Winchester. The Library is in the direct center of the picture.

INDUSTRY is big in the little town of Winchester, and though it is called "the apple capital," apples aren't all that Winchester has. While the city does not usually think of itself as industrial, yet within or just outside its limits, a rich industrial empire has sprung up. This industry can be roughly divided into four groups: 1) apples; 2) textiles; 3) rubber products; 4) building products. Around this inner core is a fringe of important necessary smaller concerns, all completely divorced from the main business of the region which is, of course, apples.

Plant and physical property values in the Winchester area are estimated at more than \$75,000,000. About \$10,000,000 is paid out annually to approximately 3,000 industrial employees. And, strangely, the casual visitor to Winchester doesn't even suspect that an industrial giant resides in this oldest city west of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

Virginia's average overall production of apples is between 10 and 12 million bushels of apples annually, about one-half of which are raised in Frederick and Clarke Counties. Their principal output is red and golden Delicious, Stayman, Winesap, Jonathan, York and Rome. About 50 per cent of these apples go into processing, the principal being York Imperial which is considered the finest processing apple in the world—and they are grown nowhere except in the Appalachian apple region. The other 50 per cent are dessert apples.

Seven local growers lead the production field in this region. The largest of these, not only in Winchester but in the world, is United States Senator Harry Flood Byrd with 11 orchards of 5,000 acres scattered over a 70-mile four-county area. During harvesting season, he employs 1,500 workers with an average year round crew of 300. In 1955, Byrd's production was 1,500,000 bushels—an average of 30,000 bushels daily—that's 3,000,000 apples in case you're counting. The Byrds also process much of their production and have large storage facilities for their crop.

Next largest grower in the area is Moore and Dorsey, Inc. Last year they produced 800,000 bushels of apples on their 2,100 acres and they expect to top that this year. Mr. Moore is a member of the Virginia Senate.

Fred L. Glaize, Jr. and Philip B. Glaize, brothers, operate approximately

1,200 acres in four states. They have just completed one of the most modern packing houses in Virginia and this year they will build a cold storage warehouse for their own purposes. These brothers have a variety of interests . . . they build spray, supply and water tanks for the apple industry . . . and operate a 102-year-old lumber and specialty millwork business with one of the largest retail lumber yards in Northern Virginia.

D. K. Russell and Sons grow both apple and peaches. They have approximately 600 acres of bearing and new trees in Frederick County, Va. and Hampshire County, W. Va. which produce approximately 200,000 bushels of apples and 15,000 bushels of peaches yearly.

H. W. Butler & Brother, Inc. is both a grower and a packer of fruit.

FIVE-YEAR PLANTING PLAN

All these orchardists are engaged in a five-year planting plan through which they expect to increase their production by at least half as much again, especially in Clarke County. It is interesting to the layman to note that just planting apple trees is the least in producing apples. It takes from 10 to 15 years before fruit trees pay off and for this period they cost from \$500 to \$700 per acre. Another interesting thing is that apple trees are grown in nurseries from seeds. When they reach a certain height, they are cut back and buds or pieces of wood, called scion, are grafted onto the seedlings to produce the kind of apple desired. Often a producing tree will have a branch with highly colored apples on it . . . these are called sport apples and their buds are grafted onto the seedlings to achieve a more brilliantly colored apple.

The products of the fruit growers of the Shenandoah Valley area find a ready market with the National Fruit Product Company, Inc., makers of White House food products, one of the outstanding processing apple firms in the country. Started in 1908 in Alexandria as Board and Armstrong, they originally manufactured only sweet cider and vinegar since in those days they had to go far afield for apples, sometimes even to New York.

The present corporation was formed in 1913 and two years later the company began operations in Winchester by building its second vinegar plant, adding a cannery in 1918. The Alexandria plant was abandoned in 1925 following its destruction by fire and

INDUSTRY IN

in 1938 the general offices were removed to Winchester from Washington, D. C. where they had been since the early days of the organization. It was this fact that gave the company its trade name for marketing its product—White House. The present large, modern quarters of the National Fruit Product Company, Inc. were completed and occupied in 1948. They have three other plants in Virginia, one in Georgia, one in West Virginia and one in New Jersey . . . and they use more Virginia apples than any other concern anywhere.

In its 41 years in Winchester, National Fruit Product Company, Inc. has been an integral part of the economy of the community, employing at peak season, over 1,000 people and maintaining a steady job payroll of 325.

Another of the better apple processing plants is the Shenandoah Valley Apple Cider and Vinegar Company which was started in 1909 by Ray Robinson, one of the pioneer fruit growers in this section. Today, two-thirds of the crop of J. K. Robinson, his son and one of the seven top growers in the area, go to this company for processing. Mr. Robinson is the only one of this group whose entire 1500 acres lie in Frederick County.

Until 1925 Shenandoah Valley was just a cider vinegar plant—then they started canning apples. Today their principal business is the canning of apples and apple sauce. Their products are named for a spur of the Appalachian Mountains near Winchester—Apple Pie Ridge—where the first apple orchards in this area were planted.

There's a definite trend today toward processing foods and this trend is on the increase. Homes and apartments are smaller and more compact with little room for storing bulky foods. The consumer wants tasty and economical foods available 12 months out of the year. This is why processors of frozen food products have met success with homemakers and come into a ready market.

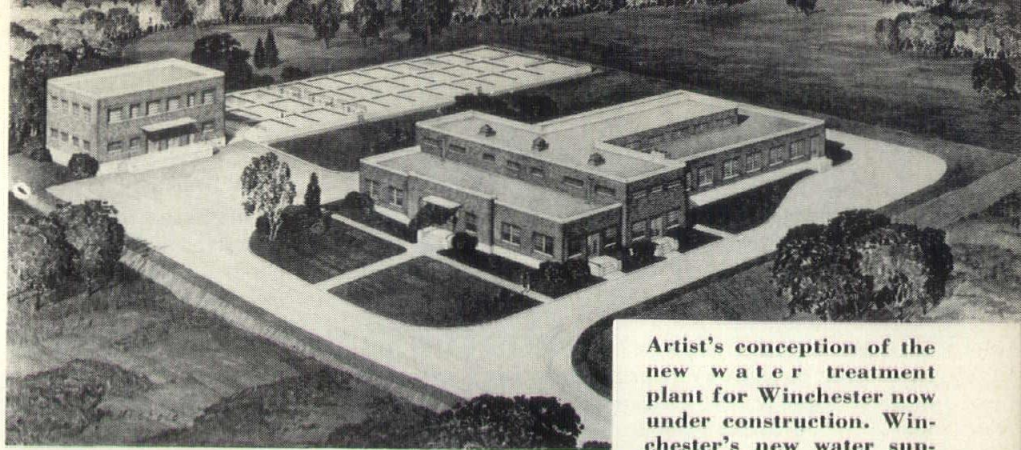
The only processor of frozen foods in this area is Zeropack. Most of their products go to concerns like Morton Packing Company. Zeropack moved to Virginia from Ohio in 1931 and set up business with one small freezer room, processing about 90,000 pounds of peaches and apples that first year

WINCHESTER

By

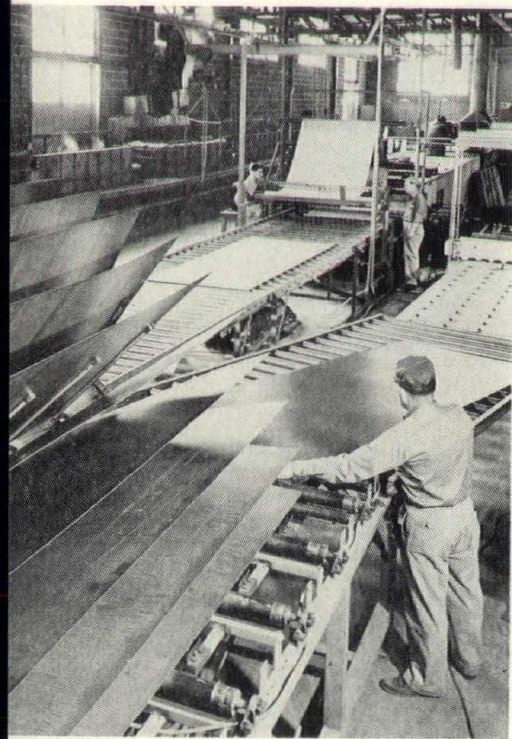
NEWS BUREAU

*Winchester-Frederick County
Chamber of Commerce*

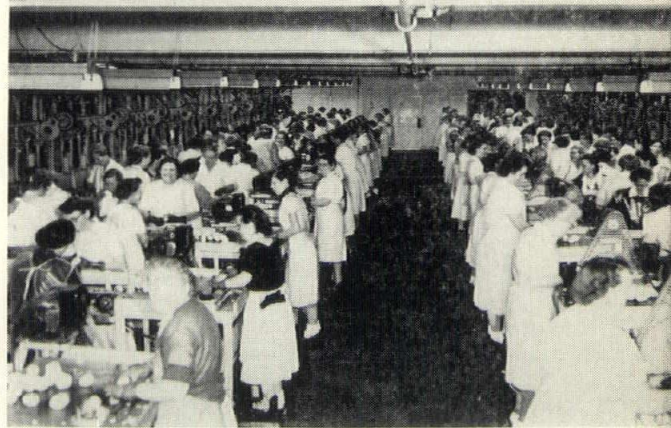
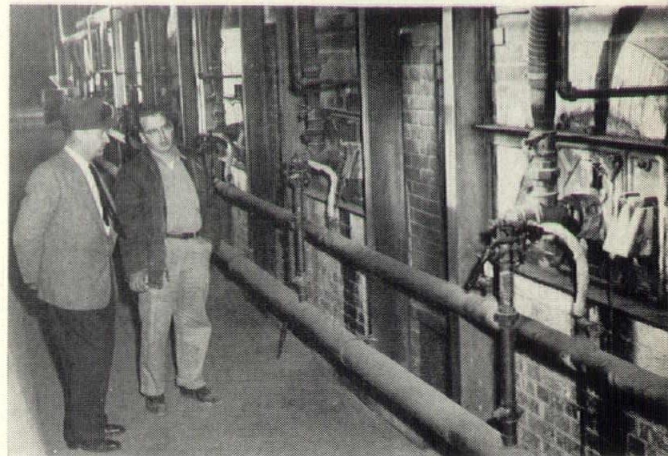


Artist's conception of the new water treatment plant for Winchester now under construction. Winchester's new water supply

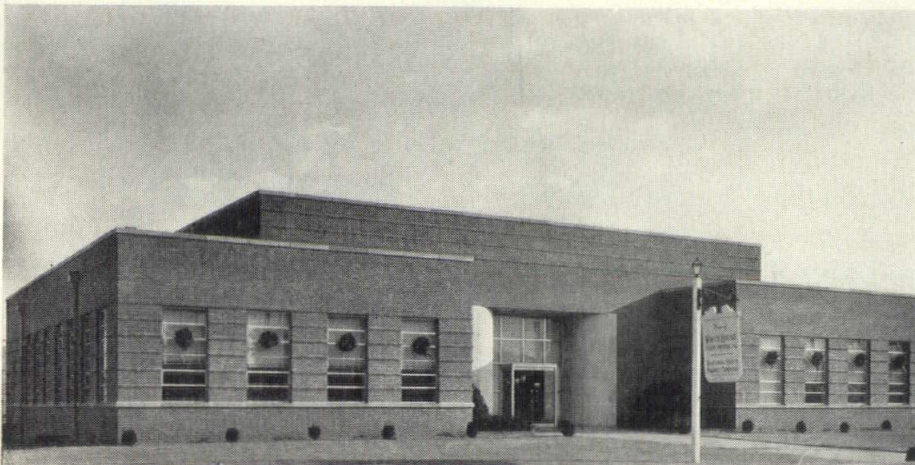
will come from the North Fork of the Shenandoah River via pipeline from a point three miles east of Strasburg. Winchester was the first town in the United States to lay pipelines for its public water system, just 32 years after the signing of the Declaration of Independence. The new plant will provide excellent sites for industry in Winchester and Frederick County and contribute tremendously to the city's growth as Winchester enters its third century of progress.



Large metal sheets are handled mechanically in the Sullyne-Clad plant. The metal treatment line is at left background and the laminating line extends from right rear to left foreground.



Below, entrance to the new and modern office building of National Fruit Product Co., on Fairmont Ave.



Top photo, J. Frank Stinnett, sales manager of the Shenandoah Gas Company, and George Atwell, plant superintendent of Shenandoah Brick and Tile Co., inspect the natural gas lines which Shenandoah uses to make brick.

Just above, one of the modern peeling rooms of the Shenandoah Valley Apple Cider and Vinegar Corporation. This room has 36 units and is used to process sliced apples only. Only York Imperial apples are used for the Apple Pie Ridge Brand of sliced apples.

and employing some 10 people at peak season. Today they process about 31,000,000 pounds of apples and 10,000,000 pounds of peaches each season as well as lesser tonnage of other fruits in 13 states approximately 10 months out of the year, and distribute in 38 states and Canada. They have 13 freezer rooms and employ as high as 400 people at peak season. Normally they ship out of Winchester approximately 300 tons of frozen fruits each week in insulated and refrigerated motor carriers.

Important in the apple business, are storage warehouses of which there are three in Winchester . . . the Virginia Apple Storage, Inc. which also operates an ice plant and fur storage in connection with its apple storage; the Winchester Cold Storage Company, said to be the largest apple storage warehouse in the world; and C. L. Robinson Ice and Cold Storage Corporation which processes about 8,000,000 pounds of food yearly for others. H. D. Robinson of this organization, is another of the top growers in Winchester. He has about 2500 apple bearing orchards.

APPLE CANDY

A by-product of the apple industry is Shenandoah Apple Candy which was developed in 1929 during the depression to help orchardists get rid of their surplus apples. This has become a terrific tourist item.

The H. J. Heinz Company vinegar plant, located just south of the borough line on the Valley Pike, is in its 26th year of operation. The Winchester plant went into full production in 1931.

George Dieckman, manager of the Hilton, N. Y., plant which was closed at this time, came to manage the new factory. He remained in the capacity of manager until his retirement in 1947. To his care and design, much credit is given for the rapid development of its operation.

W. L. Hickey, who has been manager since 1950, was manager of the St. Joseph plant which closed when vinegar making was concentrated in Winchester.

The Heinz plant is much bigger today than it was 25 years ago. Tank capacity was increased by one-third in 1951 when new tanks increased the gallonage by 1,100,000 gallons to a total of approximately 3,000,000 gallons. The 1954 season was the record season for the Heinz plant, when close to 50,000,000 pounds of apples were processed.

The Winchester plant is one of 13 Heinz factories in the United States, and Heinz products are sold in 200-odd countries throughout the world.

One of the most interesting factories in Winchester is that of the O'Sullivan Rubber Corporation. This 60-year-old company came to Winchester in 1932. Legend has it that the rubber heel was born in 1896 in a Lowell, Mass. print shop owned by the brother of the developer, Humphrey O'Sullivan. This Virginia corporation which employs about 600 persons and manufactures in Winchester all O'Sullivan rubber heels and soles sold

throughout the world, presents currently the strongest financial position in its long history. Much of the sales increase and the largest sales volume is due to the development of new products the most important of which is Sullyne-Clad metal Laminate, being used for business machines, television cabinets, visible records, tables, buses, sample cases and for such items in the automobile industry as seat and instrument panels and window frames.

Another nationally known concern with a Winchester factory is American Brake Shoe. In 1947, looking for a

(Continued on page 32)

the **PICK** of two billion apples goes into **WHITE HOUSE** **APPLE SAUCE**

Yes, we carefully select the finest of the more than 2 billion apples we buy each year, then carefully blend them into WHITE HOUSE APPLE SAUCE. That's the reason White House Apple Sauce outsells all other brands combined and modern production line methods make it possible for you to buy White House Apple Sauce for less than it costs you to make it at home. Try delicious White House Apple Sauce tomorrow! It's sold everywhere.



NATIONAL FRUIT PRODUCT
COMPANY, INC.
Winchester, Virginia

THREE PORTRAITS UNVEILED AT STATE POLICE GALLERY

Continuing a memorial which is unique in the United States, State Police Headquarters in Richmond saw last month the unveiling of three additional portraits of state troopers who have given their lives in the line of duty.

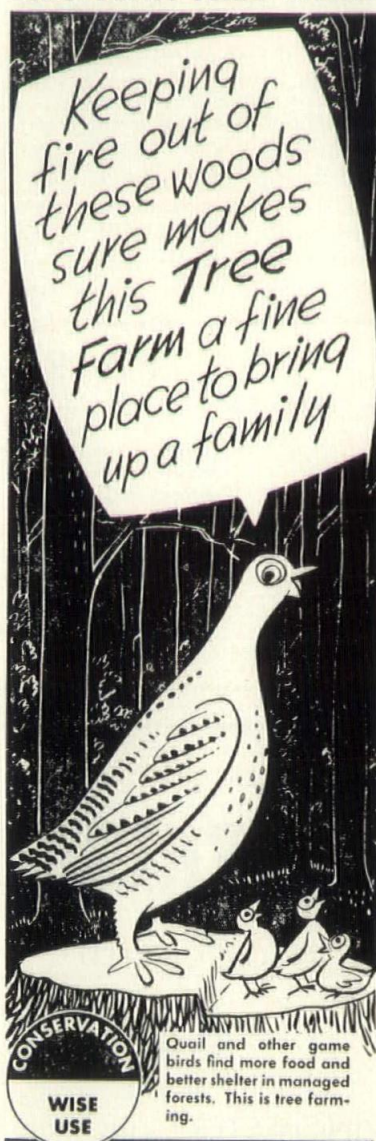
These additions, by Virginia artists, bring to 22 the number of portraits composing the State Police Memorial Gallery. All are the results of services donated by prominent artists, and each has been approved by the State Art Commission. This constituted the fourth unveiling ceremony since the first 12 were presented in 1947. Eleven of the subjects died in traffic crashes while pursuing their dangerous duties, three were killed in action during World War II, while on military leave from the State Police, three were shot to death by felons and one by a maniac, two died in an airplane while on an official errand of mercy, another succumbed to pneumonia during a successful all-night attempt to apprehend a murderer in the mountains of southwest Virginia and still another suffered a fatal injury subduing a runaway horse at a fair.

The ceremony honored the memories of Trooper Robert Fulton Giles, who was fatally wounded by gunshot while making an arrest, and Troopers Robert Louis Loder, Jr., and Walter Sinton Parrish, both of whom were killed in traffic crashes. The respective artists were Marie Whithurst, Beatrice T. Klein and Jeanne Begien Campbell.

At the request of the Department of State Police, the formal presentation and memorial address was made by the Rev. A. Purnell Bailey of Centenary Methodist Church, Richmond, and the portraits were accepted on behalf of the Commonwealth by Carter

O. Lowance, Executive Secretary to Governor Stanley, who represented the Governor. The portraits form a permanent gallery displayed at State Police Headquarters.

LIFE ON A TREE FARM



LAST WEEK IN APRIL CHOSEN NATIONAL SECRETARIES' WEEK

Calling all secretaries, personnel officers, employers, educators, and the world of business! Mark your calendar now so that you will remember that the last week in April is National Secretaries' Week with Wednesday, April 25, of that week set aside as Secretaries' Day.

What is National Secretaries' Week? At the request of the National Secretaries Association (a non-profit, non-union association of over 15,000 top-level secretaries in the United States, Puerto Rico, and Canada), in cooperation with the Office Equipment Manufacturers Institute, the U. S. Secretary of Commerce has officially proclaimed this one week in each year to honor secretaries who, as one proclamation stated, "are performing important roles in commerce, industry, and government and are bringing to their positions a wider knowledge of world affairs and of the affairs of business than was considered a necessary part of their sphere in the past."

National Secretaries' Week brings to the attention of all business and industry the thousands and thousands of secretaries who are performing their duties diligently; who are constantly striving to improve their skills and abilities to better equip themselves as a part of the management team; and the urgent need for students of the secretarial profession.

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We must not let them repeat the Civil War down here. Amalgamate the races we will not, no more than any one else. We are going to fight the breach over the public school integration. But, no matter what incidents the NAACP might provoke, no matter what names we are called, let us remain clear-headed and firm on the fundamental issues of continuing a parallel society of white and colored.

The school situation is the line they have chosen as the "issue." To this end, they are using the bait of the Negro vote to politicians everywhere. To this end, the NAACP is taking the issue out of the South, so that uninvolved people might help break the

(Continued from page 3)
line for personal motives. Let us not be distracted by what goes on outside the South, even to the effect on our political party systems. We were here, with *our* systems, before these political parties were dreamed of. God willing, we will be here after they have changed and become something else. But as of this pressing moment, we have one unalterable course: we ain't gonna do it. Let the outsiders solve *that*. . . .

Clifford Dowdley

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When It's Apple Blossom Time In Winchester

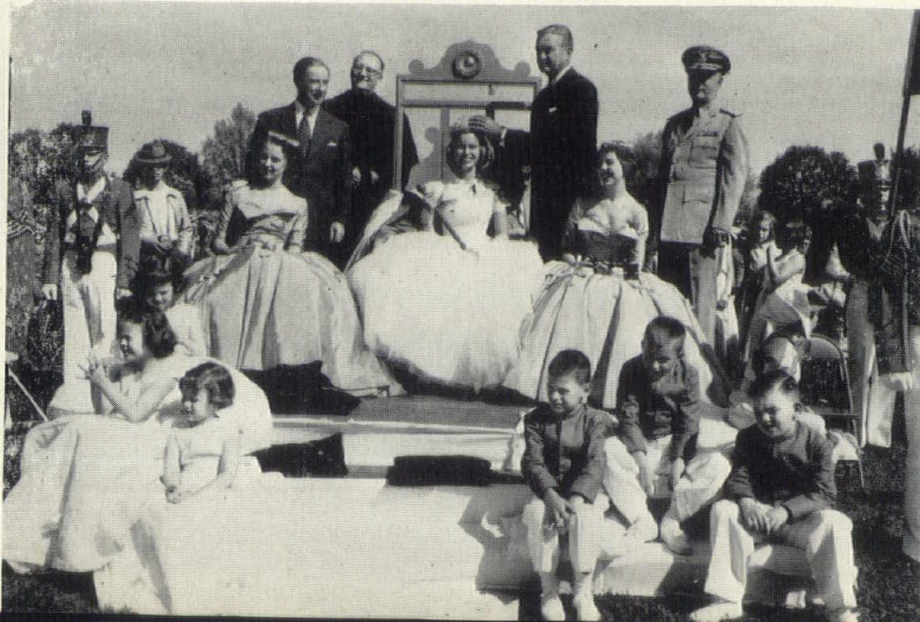
FEW celebrations offer a more delightful prospect of enjoyment than the Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival, held each spring in Winchester; few regions in America offer more charm and historic lure than the Shenandoah Valley in which Winchester is situated.

This combination brings to the "Apple Capital" each spring some 200,000 persons from all over the United States and Canada. Heralded as "The World's Most Famous Springtime Extravaganza," a title which was first applied to the celebration by Tom Baldrige, long-time Secretary of the fete organization and its director-general for 18 years, the Festival, to the amazement of first-time visitors, actually lives up to its theatrical billing.

And thousands return, year after year, lured by the blossoming beauty of the vast apple orchards of the region, pink and white against the new-green of the hills; the general excitement; the music of the gaily uniformed bands; the loveliness of the Apple Blossom princesses, who come from colleges and universities in the surrounding states; the great parades; the Queen, always as pretty as an Apple Blossom; and the magnetic attraction of personalities of the theater, movies, radio, TV and the diplomatic and political scene, who are always present in various Festival roles.

Miss Jean Stephens, daughter of Virginia's Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. A. E. S. Stephens, was crowned Queen Shenandoah XXVIII in 1955 by U. S. Senator Stuart Symington. At left, standing in front of the Prelate, is **The Hon. Sir Percy Spender**, K. B. E., Q. C., Australian Ambassador to the U. S. and, in uniform at right, is Vice Admiral **Alfred C. Richmond**, United States Coast Guard. The cadets are from Massanutten Military Academy.

(Photo by A. F. Sozio for "Esso Farm News")



(Photo by Glogau)

Miss "Mimi" MacArthur

Save for the years of World War II, the Festival has been presented annually since 1924. In that year, at a meeting of Valley citizens in Harrisonburg, Shenandoah Valley, Inc., the Valley promotional organization was founded. The Festival was the outgrowth of plans made then to "tell the world" about the beauties of the Shenandoah Valley area in the spring.

Newspapers in Washington, D. C., Baltimore, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, any many Virginia and West Virginia newspapers gave the Festival announcement wide publicity. The first fete drew 30,000 visitors. It was, in the beginning, a one-day event but, within a few years, it was extended another day. Later, a Pageant was included in (Please turn the page)

MISS LAURA MACARTHUR, better known to her friends as "Mimi," 19-year-old brunette beauty of Washington, D. C., will be the Queen of the 29th Annual Shenandoah Apple Blossom Festival. Miss MacArthur is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas MacArthur II. Her father is a counselor for the State Department.

She is the granddaughter of Senator, and former vice-president, **Alben Barkley** and a great-niece of **Gen. Douglas MacArthur**.

Queen Shenandoah-elect stands five feet, five inches. She has brown hair and brown eyes and is talented musically. Now a Freshman at **George Washington University**, she is also continuing her study of music. Her early education was obtained abroad.

Her hobbies are music and ballet; her favorite recreation, horseback riding and swimming. She is fond of the theatre and her favorite flowers are white carnations and yellow roses—and apple blossoms, she laughingly adds.

Miss MacArthur made her debut at a reception at her home in Washington last year and was later presented to society at the **Washington Debutante Ball**.

the program. The parade drew the attention of the many military schools in the area and their bands and strikingly dressed marching units stepped into the parade columns. The numerous American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars organizations, then being organized, also immediately sent their units to the parade. Thus the springtime fete grew, with the accent on apple blossoms, and apples, the principal industry.

The 1956 Festival will take place on April 26-27, with indications that it will repeat, perhaps exceed, the successes of other years. Top-notch bands and drum and bugle corps from 12 states will march in the parades. There will be half a hundred floats, horse-back riding groups, marshals mounted on some of Virginia's handsomest horses; a unit of antique automobiles, with their drivers in the attire of the car's period; majorettes; crack marching units from military schools and veterans organizations. The three-hour-long parade is one of the three or four outstanding parades in the country, being classed with the Tournament of Roses and New Orleans' Mardi Gras for interest and spectator enjoyment.

WIDELY REPORTED EVENT

Reporters, photographers and news-reel cameramen report the giant parade of 225 units on paper and film for the nation. The Winchester Lions Club has, for the past 12 years, managed the Grand Feature Parade, providing from its membership the entire committee personnel—125 men—for administration of the giant spectacle.

Possibly surpassing even the parade in interest is the Pageant of Spring-

time, presented on both days of the Festival, with Winchester school students from the fourth grade through high school. Garland R. Quarles, superintendent of the Winchester schools, has been, since 1930, author, narrator and, until recently, the director of the pageant.

It is staged on the great bank of steps and esplanade of Handley High School. The school's great white columns are a perfect setting; the amphitheater facing the building is a sea of enthralled spectators. Magnificent trees and shrubbery surrounding the building add to the beauty of the pageant setting. The Apple Blossom ballet, the Apple Blossom wedding and other scenes of the pageant are the very embodiment of spring. Woven into the many episodes of the outdoor spectacle are historical and patriotic numbers. Those who have seen the pageant are its best press agents.

The coronation of Queen Shenandoah, ruler of the Festival, takes place just prior to the first pageant, on Thursday afternoon on the steps of Handley School. This year's Queen will be Queen Shenandoah XXIX. The Queen is attended by two Maids of Honor, 36 Apple Blossom princesses, three "Little Maids," a Crown Bearer, two Pages and a Jester. The princesses are escorted by cadets from Massanutten Military Academy, Woodstock, and this school also provides the buglers who herald the events of the coronation.

The colorful Firemen's parade, on the first night of the Festival, is the largest aggregation of volunteer fire companies and fire fighting equipment

in the United States. Added to the marching units and the trucks with flashing lights, are bands, majorettes, drum and bugle corps, clowns, etc.

Other Festival events include the Queen's Ball, the Shenandoah Valley ball, square dances, young people's dance, band concerts, the National Apple Blossom Majorette contest and trips to the orchards.

T. G. SCULLY, PRESIDENT

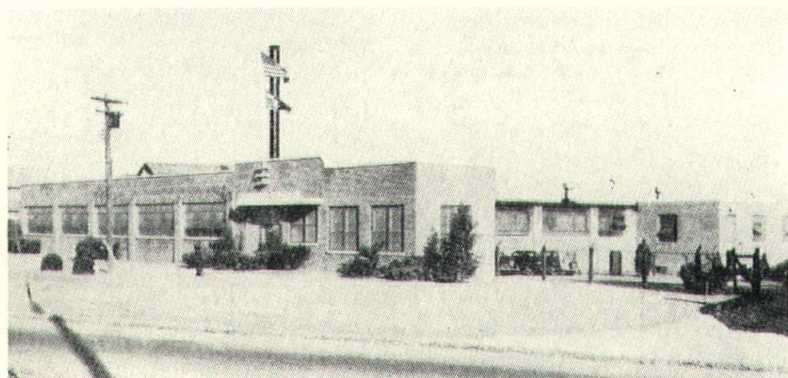
It has been said, with truth, that no other community of even ten times Winchester's population or income stages a celebration of such magnitude. Today more than 2000 of the citizens of Winchester and the surrounding Frederick County area volunteer their services in presenting the springtime fete. Thomas G. Scully, Winchester attorney, is president of the 1956 Festival.

In addition to the volunteer committees, a large staff works feverishly at Festival headquarters during the months preceding the Festival, answering the voluminous mail, coordinating activities of the volunteers, and doing an amazing variety of tasks in connection with the presentation of the mammoth event.

Winchester is an historic city more than 200 years old; it is a city of enterprise and growth; it is well known for many things but to the vast throngs who come to its doors in the spring time, it is the "Apple Capital" and Festival Town in capital letters. ❧ ❧ ❧

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VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

By WILLIAM BIEN

Business Editor, The Richmond News Leader

W. A. NOELL, superintendent of the Norfolk and Western Railway's Norfolk Division, left late last month for a four-month stay in India to study that country's railroads.

W. S. Clement, trainmaster of the N&W's Pocahontas Division, is replacing Noell during the period.

The study in India will be aimed at recommendations for increasing the capacity of the government-owned railway system.

* * *

Three Virginia businessmen have formed a new corporation to distribute wholesale electrical supplies and apparatus throughout the state—the Southeastern Electric Supply Corporation.

The officers are Edgar C. Eck, president; Walter E. Blackburn, vice-president, and George C. Broach, director. All are Richmonders.

Eck had served as manager of the Roanoke and Richmond branches of the Westinghouse Electric Supply Company. Blackburn also had served earlier with Westinghouse Electric Supply, as operating manager in the Richmond branch.

* * *

Virginia Electric and Power Company has a \$50,000,000 construction program under way for 1956.

The money includes \$13,000,000 for new generating facilities; \$28,000,000 for the electric distribution and transmission system; \$2,900,000 for storerooms, buildings and equipment; and \$2,500,000 for mains and service facilities for gas operations.

About \$11,000,000 of the \$13,000,000 fund is for the new Yorktown power station, scheduled for completion in 1957 at an estimated cost of \$26,900,000. This station will add 150,000 kilowatts of capacity to the Vepco system and will be located adjacent to the American Oil Company refinery, using coke and gas by-products from the refinery for one-quarter to one-half of its fuel requirements. Coal will be used for the remainder.

Work on a 150,000 kilowatt addition at Bremo power station, near Charlottesville, will require about \$2,300,000 in 1956. This addition will cost about \$23,000,000 and is scheduled for completion in 1958.

A 220,000 volt transmission line connecting Possum Point power sta-

tion, near Quantico, and the Chesterfield Power Station, near Richmond, will cost about \$3,100,000.

Money for electric lines, substations, service facilities, storerooms, buildings and equipment (more than \$30,000,000) is allocated as follows:

More than \$7,500,000 will be spent in the Norfolk-Portsmouth-Suffolk area; \$2,600,000 in the Newport News-Hampton - Warwick - Williamsburg area; \$5,400,000 in the Richmond area; \$1,200,000 in the Petersburg-Hopewell area; \$6,000,000 in the Alexandria-Arlington-Fairfax area; \$700,000 in the Fredericksburg and Northern Neck areas; \$2,000,000 in the Charlottesville-Waynesboro-Staunton area; \$800,000 in the Clifton Forge-Covington area; \$1,200,000 in the South Boston, Altavista, Farmville and Crewe areas; and \$1,900,000 in the North Carolina area of operation.

* * *

Acacia Mutual Life Insurance Company of Washington, D. C. has announced appointment of a former Roanoke insurance executive, C. Thomas Chandler, as superintendent of agencies.

Chandler formerly served as superintendent of agencies for the Shenandoah Life Insurance Company of Roanoke. He entered the life insurance business in 1938 at the Richmond branch of New York Life.

* * *

Matt Walsh has been named sales manager in Richmond for the Combined Insurance Company of America and is expanding the staff serving 50 counties of northern Virginia.

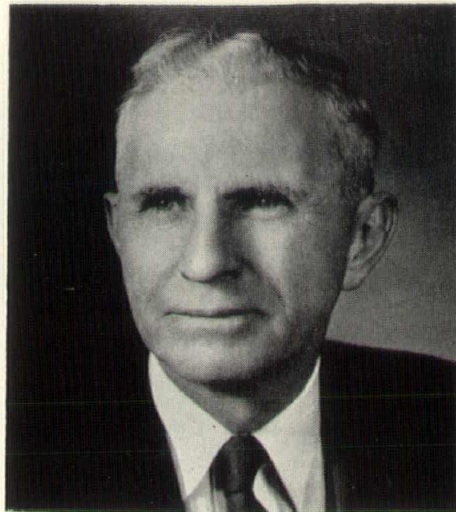
Before his new assignment, Walsh was field sales manager for the company in Roanoke.

* * *

A new device for reducing the curse of industry—smoke—has been perfected by a Virginia concern and offered to business concerns throughout the nation.

Scientists for the Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation, manufacturers of "Solite" building materials, have developed a dust collector consisting of a series of baffles and chambers to eliminate the black, belching smoke from many industrial plants.

The pictures on the next page show how successful were the tests conducted recently at Solite's plant in Virginia.



C. A. Taylor

Two high-level appointments were announced last month by the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Charles A. Taylor, a veteran of 31 years service, was named senior vice-president of the C&O. Taylor of Richmond has been vice-president in charge of operations since July, 1954.

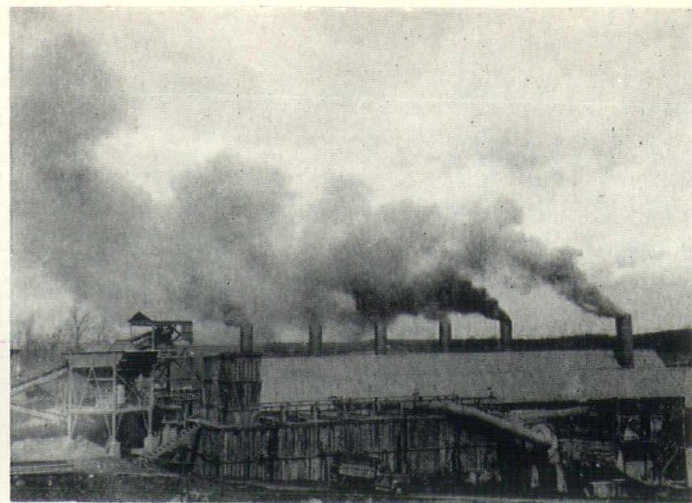
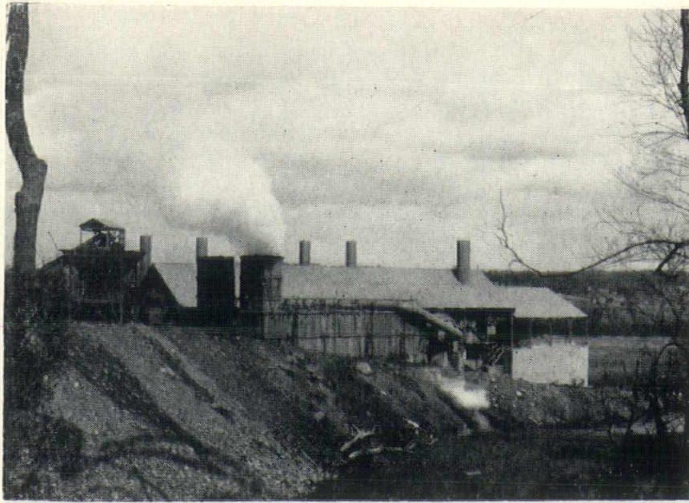
He joined the C&O in 1924 as a signal office engineer, after starting his railroad career with the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Another appointment last month was that of Maurice F. Anderson, named general superintendent of signals and communications to succeed W. N. Hartman of Richmond who retired.

Anderson will make his headquarters in Richmond. He has been with the C&O since 1927.



M. F. Anderson



Left, rotary kiln plant with dust collector in operation. Right, rotary kiln plant without dust collector in operation.



Reaching a mark of 1,000,000 man-hours without an accident resulting in loss of working time among Virginia Transit Company's 300-plus bus operators meant the receipt, recently, of a gold certificate from the American Transit Association.

In the photo, Sam Hatcher, Virginia Transit Company's superinten-

dent of transportation (left) and VTC President Warren R. Pollard (right) discuss the award with three men whose driving records come to more than 30 years of driving without a chargeable accident. The drivers are (left to right) P. M. Vaughan, H. L. Rice and T. B. Butler, Sr.

* * *

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(Continued from
page 9)



Cement mixer in
operation at the new
State Office Building

(Colonial Studios)

The contractors, the Virginia Engineering Company of Newport News, will use approximately 6,000 yards of concrete in the 15-story structure.

It was advances such as this that brought about the forming of the association in 1949. The meeting in Lynchburg elected James C. McCarthy of Lynchburg as its first president and started Mitchell on his job as executive secretary.

Others instrumental at that founding meeting were John W. Roberts, president of Southern Materials Co., Inc., of Richmond; T. C. Laramore, Jr. of Danville, L. R. O'Hara of Yorktown, James F. Ingoldsby of Bristol, H. P. Williams of Martinsville, T. Frank Lucas of Roanoke,

J. P. Sadler of Norfolk, Gordon W. Walker of Petersburg, Mont Hubbard of Altavista and Mel S. Williams of Radford.

Current officers include Walker as president, Miss Carolyn B. Nettleton of Superior Ready Mixed Corp. of Covington, vice-president, and Hubbard, secretary-treasurer.

The number of buildings these men have had their concrete finger in would include most recent construction in the state.

They're proud of it all right, but you can bet when one looks at the new bridge at Yorktown, they turn to their friends and say, "You know how many yards of concrete in that one?"

57

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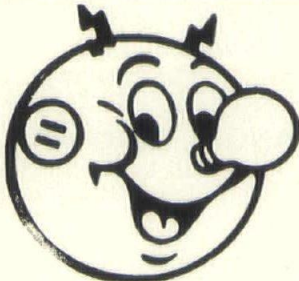
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THE WINCHESTER STORY

(Continued from page 11)

small native militia showed up extremely well in the battle.

After Braddock's defeat and the subsequent withdrawal of his army, the frontier of Virginia was at the mercy of the French and their savage Indian allies. It was during the period from 1756 to 1760 that most of the Indian atrocities related by early historians of the valley took place. In August, 1755, Washington accepted the Commission of Colonel of the Virginia Militia and undertook the task of defending the long frontier of western Virginia.

From October, 1755 until June of 1758 he was to become a familiar figure on the streets of the little town of Winchester. Here in May of 1756 he began the construction of a substantial fort, known as Fort Loudoun, authorized by the House of Burgesses with an appropriation of 1,000 pounds. It stood on a hill at the northern end of the old town where the remains of its foundation are still visible.

From 1755 to 1758 Winchester was often the scene of feverish military activity. As news of massacres in the outlying sections of the county was brought in, new details of militia were rushed up from the counties over the Blue Ridge, most of them poorly armed, undisciplined, and of little value to the harassed commander. Food, equipment, and leadership were difficult to obtain and Washington's letters to Governor Dinwiddie during this period are full of complaints against the legislature for their failure to give proper backing to the military in the defense of the frontier. Finally, in 1758 Washington was a part of the Forbes expedition against Fort Duquesne which resulted in the withdrawal of the French and the removal of their threat to Virginia's borders. Washington's headquarters in Winchester during this period still stands at the corner of Cork and Braddock Streets.

In 1758 Washington was elected to the House of Burgesses from Frederick County, his first elective office.

Revolutionary sentiment was strong in western Virginia. The Frederick Resolutions, drawn up at Winchester on June 8, 1774, two full years before the Declaration of Independence, strongly protested against Great Britain's treatment of the Colony. In the war that followed, a number of local men were to distinguish themselves as leaders. One of these was General Isaac Zane who had a miniature muni-

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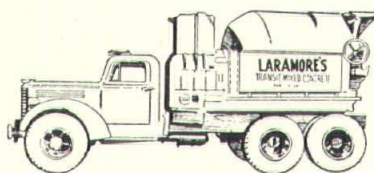
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tions plant at his furnaces at Marleboro in Frederick County which supplied six and four pounder cannon along with various sized shot and shell for the Continental Army. Another Revolutionary leader from Winchester was Brigadier General James Wood, Jr., son of Winchester's founder. He was cited for conspicuous gallantry at the Battle of Brandywine.

By far the most prominent among the local Revolutionary War leaders was General Daniel Morgan, sometimes called "the thunderbolt of the Revolution." Morgan was commissioned a Captain of the Frederick County Militia in 1771. On July 14, 1775, when General Washington was confronting the British Army at Boston, Morgan led out of Winchester a company of some 90 riflemen to join the American Army there. He became one of the heroes of the war particularly for his work at the Battles of Saratoga and Cowpens. His home in Winchester is still standing and his grave in the local cemetery, Mt. Hebron, is a spot of great historical interest.

Winchester itself, though far from the scene of the battles of the Revolution, became a prominent prisoner-of-war center. At one time there were as many as a thousand such prisoners

kept in the town and in stockades near it. Many of these prisoners were hirelings of the British from Hesse in Germany and were called Hessians. They were skilled artisans and were hired out to private citizens. A number of the stone dwellings still standing in this area are said to have been built by these Hessian prisoners.

SLOW BUT PROSPEROUS GROWTH

From the close of the Revolution to the beginning of the Civil War the town of Winchester prospered, but its growth was slow. The population in 1810 consisted of 1780 free persons and 348 slaves. In 1840 the total population was 3,454, and in 1860 it was 4,392. From its earliest days it had a good proportion of skilled craftsmen among its citizens and a catalogue of its various trades is surprising in its diversity.

When the John Brown insurrection occurred at Harper's Ferry in 1859, the whole northern valley of Virginia was thrown into a state of apprehension. Militia companies from all the counties were rushed to the scene, among them being those from Winchester. Judge Richard Parker, a Winchester resident, presided at Brown's trial, and thousands of local

people witnessed his hanging. Living in Winchester at the outbreak of the War was U. S. Senator James M. Mason, grandson of George Mason, author of the Fugitive Slave Law, and a strong advocate of states' rights. Mason was later to become an official of the Confederate Government and along with John Slidell was to be a principal in the famous Mason-Slidell affair which caused trouble between England and the U. S. government, when these two agents of the Confederacy were removed by a U. S. warship from a British ship.

The importance of the Shenandoah Valley in the larger strategy of the Civil War was quickly recognized. Crossing it at its northern terminus was the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, a line vital to the Union cause, which was constantly being cut by Confederate forces throughout the War. Also traversing the valley at Staunton was the Virginia Central Railroad (now the C. & O.) equally as vital to the South, and a constant objective of Union forces. In addition, the valley was the richest agricultural region of Virginia and early became known as the granary of the Confederacy. Also the north and south route through the valley provided a flanking position for Confederate forces against Union armies moving



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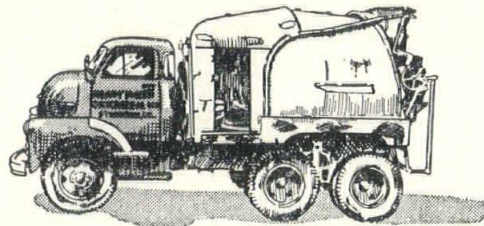
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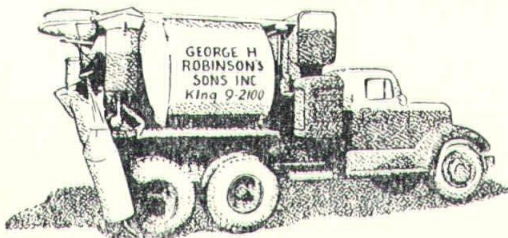
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against Richmond and a highway by which the Confederates could threaten vital northern cities, including Washington. Early in the War General Lee used Stonewall Jackson's army to create a diversion and relieve the pressure of McClellan's army on Richmond by way of the Virginia Peninsula, and in 1864 he used General Early in the valley for the same purpose in diverting part of Grant's army from the pressure on Petersburg.

Situated near the northern end of the valley, Winchester became an important center for both contending armies and in the course of the War changed hands more than 70 times. Early in 1861 it became the headquarters of General Joseph E. Johnston, who was in command of the Virginia forces in the War. Second in command was Colonel Thomas J. Jackson, former Commandant of Cadets at the Virginia Military Institute. From Winchester this little army marched away to participate in the first Battle of the War at Bull Run, where the Valley boys were to receive their first baptism of blood and where Jackson was to earn the title of "Stonewall." Later Jackson, now General Jackson, was to return to Winchester at the head of his own army and to set up his headquarters in a house still standing on North Braddock Street. Here during the winter of 1861-62 he lived part of the time with Mrs. Jackson; and from here in the summer to follow he launched his famous Valley Campaign. Jackson's cavalry commander was the dashing and fearless General Turner Ashby, who was killed near Harrisonburg and whose body along with that of his brother, Captain Richard Ashby, lies in the Confederate cemetery in Winchester.

Three battles of the War are designated as "Battles of Winchester." The first of these occurred in May, 1862, when Jackson drove the Federal General Banks out of Winchester, capturing 2,000 of his men and sending him flying across the Potomac. The second Battle of Winchester took place in June, 1863, when the Confederate Generals Ewell and Early forced the Union General Milroy to evacuate the town. The third Battle of Winchester came in September, 1864, when General Sheridan defeated Confederate General Jubal A. Early with heavy casualties on both sides. Occupation by enemy armies was a common experience for Winchester during the bitter years of the conflict, and it suffered more than its share of the irritations and the vandalism of war during these occupations. Prac-

tically every public building, every church, and many private houses became hospitals, quarters for troops, or supply depots. With each withdrawal by the enemy, fresh buildings were burned: stores, warehouses, barns, and private dwellings. The home of Senator Mason was one of the first to be destroyed. The old Medical College on Boscawen Street was burned. The ancient classical school, the Winchester Academy, was rendered unfit for further use as were the Quaker Meeting House and the Catholic Church.

Interest in education has been persistent in Winchester from a very early period. In the Journal of James Wood, Winchester's founder, there is an entry in 1748 showing an expenditure of five shillings for "eight sash lights for the schoolhouse." Prior to the Civil War all of these schools were private institutions maintained by the parents of the children. Prominent among these schools was the Winchester Academy, a classical school for boys. This school was incorporated in 1785 and was conducted first on Cameron Street. Later it acquired a permanent home on what became known later as "Academy Hill" west of Winchester Memorial Hospital. Its stone building was a landmark there for years until it was destroyed during the Civil War. After the War the Academy continued to operate as the Shenandoah Valley Academy until recent years. Other famous private schools were the Episcopal Female Institute, Fairfax Hall, and the Fort Loudoun Seminary.

When the public school system was established in Virginia in 1869, Winchester immediately began to organize such schools, the first session being that of 1870-71. No buildings were at first available except rented quarters. In 1875 John Kerr, a local cabinetmaker, provided in his will a bequest of \$10,000 for erecting a public school building. As a result the John Kerr School was built in 1883. This building with additions still serves as a school. At his death in 1895 Judge John Handley provided in his will for a bequest, which finally amounted to \$1,200,000 for "educating the poor of Winchester." By Court interpretation of the will this fund was ultimately directed to be used for building and maintaining the public schools. Judge Handley was not a native of Winchester, but resided in Scranton, Pennsylvania. He, however, had many close friends here and wanted to help the city. He was an ardent sympathizer with the Confederate cause during the Civil War,

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and at his request was buried in a lot immediately adjacent to the Stonewall Confederate Cemetery in this city.

The income from the Handley bequest was allowed to accumulate until 1922 when the large Handley School was built, designed after the rotunda at the University of Virginia and costing at that time nearly \$1,000,000. Later, in 1927, the Douglas Colored School was built out of the same fund. The corpus of the Handley fund remains to supplement the income obtained from local taxes to maintain and operate the Winchester Public Schools.

Since 1927 the city has built the Virginia Avenue Elementary School in 1930 and has just this year completed the Quarles Elementary School. It has also recently built substantial additions to the Douglas Colored School and to the Virginia Avenue School. At present the Winchester Schools accommodate 2,700 pupils and employ 123 teachers.

Since 1929 the Winchester Schools have been producing the pageant of the Apple Blossom Festival, which last year included 1,000 separate participants.

Winchester has contributed many leaders to the political and civic life of the state and the nation. Three Governors of Virginia have lived here: James Wood, Jr. (1796-1799); F. W. M. Holliday (1878-1882); and our present U. S. Senator Harry F. Byrd (1926-1930). It is also the birthplace of Admiral Richard E. Byrd, one of the foremost explorers of the world.

Mr. Neill Wood, for many years cartoonist for the *Winchester Evening Star*, used to depict Winchester as a little old lady with gray hair, a wise, kind face, an active wiry figure, dressed in black with a soft white kerchief about her neck. There is in this figure the symbol of a community that has seen much of life, good times and bad, days of rich achievement and days of bitter suffering. The old town of Winchester has tasted the bitter and the sweet of every movement that has affected the story of our country from the time of the pioneers and the Indians to the days of super-highways and jet planes. She has always had the courage to throw off her disappointments, to rebuild out of the ashes of the past, and to accept the challenge of new occasions and new duties. She enters upon the third century of her life with much the same spirit with which she faced the first. ✧ ✧ ✧

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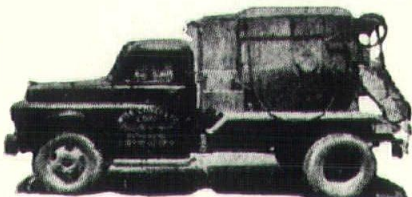
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BURR P. HARRISON

(Continued from page 5)

The Harrison family at their Winchester home. Son Tommy holds the bridle of daughter Alice's pony. "The 4-legged member of the family is Sparkplug, more particularly called Sparky," says the Congressman. Tommy was home from his studies at R. P. I. for Easter when this picture was made.

(Valley Photo Centre)



and I talked about everything from knitting to Allie's school. And this led to an amusing story.

Alice was nine during the last presidential election. She attends a school in Arlington which is, apparently, pre-dominantly Republican. Above all things, she loves Winchester and her horse. Nothing would make her happier than to return there for good. One day she returned from school and informed her parents, "I like Ike." As a long time Democratic family, they were a little taken aback. "Why?," asked her mother.

"Well," said Allie, "the girls at school say that if Ike is elected all the Democrats can go home."

The Harrisons live in a spacious and comfortable apartment on the outskirts of Winchester and Alice is able to keep her horse in a stable on the large farm behind the apartment building . . . she has two, but one is a spirited thoroughbred bought by mistake—sight unseen—which she isn't able to ride and which the Congressman says "kicks her way out of her stall" and Alice reminded him that the mare also chewed on it.

They are a "give and take family" who thoroughly enjoy each other.

SECURES HARDSHIP DISCHARGE

I spent much time with City Manager Lee Grant who helped me contact a lot of people who knew Burr Harrison and told me many things which helped give a picture of the man. One of these persons was a young Korean veteran, Henry Ritenour, who secured a hardship discharge through Congressman Harrison's ef-

forts, though he did not know and does not remember ever having seen the boy.

It was at a time when fighting was at its heaviest that young Ritenour received word that his wife was gravely ill with rheumatic fever. Efforts to get a leave through the Red Cross failed. His father-in-law mentioned this to Mr. Grant who relayed the conditions to Congressman Harrison.

"I've never found out just what happened," said Henry Ritenour but someone sent a wire to General Smith of the 7th Division. He sent it to battalion headquarters at 6 P.M. one evening and at 4 A.M. the next morning I was on my way home. On doctor's orders, I took my wife south where we stayed for two years. One of these days I'm going to meet Mr. Harrison and thank him personally for what he did for me. He won't remember me, but he took us around when I was in high school and went with my class to tour the capital. It's hard to tell you how I feel about him. Even when he doesn't know us he's working for us. I know what I feel but I can't put it into words."

I rather think State Senator Harry F. Byrd, Jr.'s words would explain the Congressman to Ritenour . . . "Burr Harrison has proved himself a splendid, conscientious, hard-working Congressman. The 7th District is fortunate in having a man of his stature as its representative."

One of Mr. Harrison's oldest friends, Jacob H. Yost of the Farmers and Merchants Bank in Winchester, stated that up till now, and with one exception, Burr had followed the same

political pattern as his father who was Judge of the Circuit Court and Congressman from the 7th District. He even occupied his father's office when he first went to Congress.

"He is one of the finest lawyers I ever knew," said Mr. Yost, "and he was a distinguished Commonwealth Attorney."

Judge Elliott Marshall, who followed Mr. Harrison as Judge of the Circuit Court, told me that Congressman Harrison organized the court in Winchester so that the dockets were cleared of all cases that had accumulated over the years.

"When I took over they were up to date and I didn't have a thing to do. It was a Herculean task. Burr is an extremely capable man. I practiced law with and under him when he was judge. Prior to that he was a fine prosecutor. He thought, lived and breathed his cases till they were finished. And he had the saving quality of a sense of humor."

CONVENTION PAGE IN 1924

Mr. Harrison early showed a talent for public life, serving as a page at the Democratic National Convention in New York City in 1924 at the age of 20. He was elected Commonwealth Attorney in 1931. He says it was the hardest of all his campaigns. He won by 210 votes over two other candidates. He was re-elected in 1935. In 1939 he ran for the state senate and won over the incumbent, becoming the youngest man in the senate. This was the first of his father's shoes he was to step into.

In 1942 Governor Colgate Darden appointed him Judge of the 17th Judicial Circuit Court, succeeding Judge Phillip Williams. This was an appointment his father held from 1895 until 1916 when he left the bench to become a candidate for Congress. He represented the 7th Virginia District until 1928.

When Burr went to the state senate he met Senator Henry Wickham of Henrico County who had served with the elder Harrison in the Virginia senate. Senator Wickham was then 91 and declared he wasn't going to run again. "But, said Burr, "four years later he was ready to try it again."

That first year in the state senate was an unusual one for the youngster from Winchester. He was asked by Senator Aubrey G. Weaver, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Senator John S. Battle and Senator Morton G. Goode, Chairman of the Democratic Caucus, to share a suite with them. Burr was immensely flat-

tered but he protested when he found that his was the largest room in the suite. He soon found out the reason . . . his room was the gathering place of the clan. They played cards, discussed bills, held committee meetings.

"I learned a lot," said the Congressman. "But I didn't get much sleep."

In 1946 Burr went to Congress by a majority vote of 6,000 votes. In 1948 he was re-elected by 9,000 votes which at that time was the second largest vote ever polled in his district. It went to 12,000 in 1950 and 28,000 or 80 per cent of the total vote—in 1952.

Mr. Harrison has served in five Congresses on five different committees. In 1949, after only two years in Congress, he was named to the vital committee on un-American activities when House leaders reorganized it on a judicial basis. In 1951, the Democratic Caucus elected him to the Committee on Ways and Means over administration leaders' opposition. He is the only Virginian on this committee. He is now a permanent member of the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Harrison has a sound record and a sound program. He has been a consistent advocate of a balanced budget and frugal government; his tax

philosophy is that every Federal tax dollar must be justified by essential defense costs, national debt charges, obligations to veterans and the minimum of other government activities. He has been one of the poultry men's and fruit-growers' most able advocates in Washington working for their best interest on every available occasion. And on veteran legislation his principles are just, equitable consideration for every man and woman who has served in the armed forces in wartime . . . and that includes Korea.

NOT A "POLICE ACTION"

On this later point he expressed himself as far back as 1951 when he said: "The conflict in Korea is a war and not a 'police action.' There is entirely too much complacency and indifference about it in Washington. Its honorable end must be the prime objective of our government. There must be a resolution in Washington and throughout the nation to marshal our spiritual, economic and military resources toward peace with honor in Korea and security of our country from internal collapse or external assault. Most of all, there must be a restoration of moral strength in gov-

ernment, the development of frugal, efficient government, cleansed of the disgrace of corruption, the useful servant instead of the arrogant master of the people. Without such a spirit in Washington, our mission of leadership toward peace in the world can be only a mockery."

On the legislative side last year Congressman Harrison offered an amendment to the Selective Service Act requiring "any person eligible for deferment because of his employment which is determined to be necessary to the maintenance of the national health, safety, or interest . . . shall be granted a deferment on account of the existence of a shortage of any agricultural commodity, or denied one on account of a surplus of any agricultural commodity." Mr. Harrison felt that the Selective Service ruling wouldn't be enough to show that a farmer couldn't be replaced or if the crops he handled were in surplus and he had to go anyway, the ruling would give the military power to say which crops could or couldn't be grown and lead to confusion, since one draft board might say one crop was surplus and another that it wasn't. He felt essential farmer workers were entitled to the same deferment as in-

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dustrial workers. After a stormy session the bill was passed.

He also sponsored an amendment to laws dealing with welfare. The Federal law provided that persons receiving welfare should be kept in secret. Congressman Harrison felt that taxpayers had a right to know how their money was being spent. This did not refer to old age or unemployment insurance but to direct aid payment for which the recipient has made no contributions whatever. Here again there was a long fight with Mr. Harrison in the middle but the amendment to correct fraud and waste in public welfare programs finally became law.

There are many more evidences of legislative astuteness . . . but these are recent enough to be remembered.

I was impressed by Mr. Harrison's sense of humor at our very first meeting. On that occasion, he was called for a committee meeting and left me talking with his assistant, Chris Mathisen. His parting remark was:

"Mrs. Ault is preserving me for posterity. I'm anxious that she get her facts straight—I want to be able to go back to Winchester."

"LIKE THE REST OF US"

Everyone who knows Burr Harrison reminds you that his success lies in his being "just like the rest of us in everyday things." As witness:

A few years ago, the Fish and Game Association of Winchester and Frederick County invited Burr to a banquet. He declined because of previous commitments, feeling he wouldn't have time to prepare two speeches. One of the officers wrote advising that over 300 persons were attending, expecting to see him, and "where else could you meet so many of your constituents so informally?" He explained that no prepared speeches were expected from any of the several guests, concluding with:

"We know we wouldn't be able to keep you quiet and the affair won't be complete without you and that stuff you throw around."

The Congressman replied immediately and briefly with a familiar three-word phrase. However, in the same envelope was a note of acceptance since he could "speak off the cuff." Those three words proved him a regular guy.

As Commonwealth Attorney, Mr. Harrison was recognized as a fearless prosecutor who faced his duty unflinchingly. One of the remembered cases during this time was the Pingley case, perhaps because it involved the killing of a sheriff. All regular deputies were in Richmond at the time and the "stand-ins" were afraid to bring in the killer. Burr and former sheriff, Harry McCann, now County Treasurer, went out and got the body. Later, he accompanied the State Police to the scene of the crime when they made the arrest. Pingley received the death sentence, the only man sent to the chair in Frederick County within the memory of many now living. Harrison also pronounced the only death sentence in recent years in Winchester—a particularly horrible rape case—during his term as Judge of the Circuit and Corporation Courts. In the Pingley case the defense was Charlie Curry of Staunton who claimed to have successfully defended over 100 murder cases—but not this time. It was quite a case. Local school children built a large replica of the murder house which figured prominently in the prosecution. Curry several times "accidentally" fell into the house. They had to keep students in the court room to repair it and finally ended by posting a guard to protect it. This case was tried before Judge Lemuel Smith, now a Supreme Court Justice.

One of the things that has contributed to Mr. Harrison's popularity are

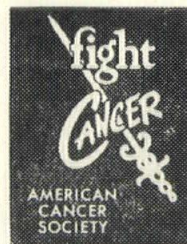
his visits to post offices in his district during recesses of Congress—talking, asking questions, getting complaints, views and information pertinent to the position he holds. He credits Joseph Martin, Minority Leader of the House, with giving him this idea. He keeps abreast of the thoughts and feelings of his district through questionnaires concerning legislative matters under consideration.

MUCH PUBLIC SERVICE

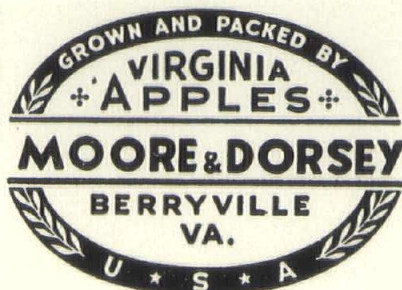
Congressman Harrison is a member of Christ Episcopal Church, Winchester Lodge 867 BPOE, Madison Lodge 6 IOOF, the Kiwanis and Ruritan Clubs and an honorary member of the VFW. He formerly served on the Winchester Junior Board of Trade, headed the Community Chest for several years, The Handley Board of Trustees—all of Winchester — The Virginia Bar Council, and is a member of state and national bar associations.

A fitting conclusion to this article is the opinion of J. V. Arthur: "I consider Burr Harrison one of the best informed men in public life in Virginia. He knows what's going on, is interested in his constituents and tries to help them whenever possible. He is a man of the highest personal integrity."

And so say all of us! ♪ ♪ ♪



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WINCHESTER'S INDUSTRY

(Continued from page 16)

nice colorful place to establish a factory to employ not more than 100 persons for a business to serve this section of the eastern seaboard, American Brake Shoe established their Brakeblok Division in Winchester. Today they employ 582 local people and have an average weekly gross payroll of \$35,000. The Brakeblok Division is the newest and largest of American Brake Shoe's 59 branches, and one of four plants operated in Virginia. Last year they added the second of two additions to the original building. The plant uses roughly \$40,000 in materials which are bought in and around Winchester.

A short distance from Winchester is Stephens City where the M. J. Grove Lime Company of Lime Kiln, Maryland, has one of the largest shaft-kiln lime plants in Virginia with a daily production of 170 tons of lime, 500 tons of agricultural limestone and 250 tons of limestone sand. Until 1938, limestone was obtained for 38 years from an open quarry. That year the strata of pure limestone was found to be extending to an unknown depth on the west side of the quarry. The plant, started then, now penetrates 410 feet below the surface of the earth and is steadily going deeper. The mine consists of four levels of vast chamber and passages blasted out of limestone, totaling about eight acres of underground area.

MOTOR FREIGHT LINES

Located in Winchester is another quarry for crushed stone for building purposes—the Stuart M. Perry Quarry Products. Rockingham Poultry Marketing Co-op. of Dayton, Va., has a processing plant here. There are several basket and barrel manufacturers; there are concrete manufacturers and nearby is Riverton Stone & Lime Company.

Winchester is served by more than a half dozen motor freight lines, two of which are locally owned and operated. The oldest one is Novick's, started in 1928 with one truck. They now have 17 terminals in nine states and do a \$4,500,000 yearly business. On April first they opened a new terminal and office building in Winchester.

Allegheny Freight Lines has an equally impressive record though they have been in business only 12 years. Organized February 1944 by J. M. Grove and Forrest E. Sirbaugh with three trucks and six employees, the business last year grossed over \$1,000,000 as against approximately \$37,000

in their first year. They now have 106 pieces of equipment and 112 employees with an approximate payroll of \$480,000 annually. The Allegheny Freight Lines operates as a common carrier principally between Baltimore and industrial West Virginia, serving many intermediate points. J. M. Grove of Luray is president and Jack E. McAboy secretary-treasurer.

Winchester is the home of Virginia Glass Sand Corporation which manufactures glass sand for all kinds of glass and ceramics. The Henkel-Harris Furniture Company started about nine years ago to manufacture custom made furniture. Today they manufacture complete dining groups and occasional chairs and tables in solid cherry, mahogany and walnut. There's the Zuckerman Company which has been serving Winchester for 39 years. It is now operated by the four sons of the founder. They have two yards in Winchester and four in Front Royal for processing all types of scrap iron, metal and other merchandise for shipping to steel mills.

Winchester also has the Winchester Milling Company, one of the oldest businesses in the area, started in 1873 . . . they manufacture flour, feed and cornmeal; the largest concrete block manufacturer in northern Virginia, the Winchester Concrete Products, Inc.; J. E. Kalbach & Son, Inc.—a wholesale railroad ties manufacturer. Then there's the Shenandoah Brick & Tile Corporation started about 1927 as the Colonial Brick Company. They manufacture face building brick and sell other lines of structural clay products. When working at capacity they turn out 40,000,000 brick per year which are shipped over the entire eastern seaboard. One of the better building supply companies is John W. Rosenberger & Company, established in 1908. They carry a complete line of building supplies, paint and hardware and do fine custom millwork.

Of textile mills the Winchester Knitting Mills, Inc., are the oldest in the area. Started about 1890—possibly earlier—as the Lewis Jones Knitting Company to give employment to local people they are still doing business at the old stand. They employ about 80 persons, mostly women, and manufacture cotton outer wear for men, women and children. They are presently making knit sweaters. In 1935, Winchester Knitting Mills was purchased by the McLoughlin Manufacturing Company of Indianapolis; in 1954 local capital bought it back and it is now 100 per cent local.

Wanner Textile Co., started seven years ago, does the same type of work as Winchester. The owner-operator, John J. Wanner, was formerly with Winchester Knitting Mills, Inc.

VA. WOOLEN MILLS

Next door to Winchester Knitting Mills is the Virginia Woolen Company which was organized in 1900. Like many American industries its beginning was humble and existence was a struggle. Sixty-five employees manned the small six-loom plant. In 1911 all but a small part of the original structure was destroyed by fire. It was rebuilt and gradually enjoyed outstanding success. In those early years approximately 10 per cent of the population of the community were depend-

ent on these mills for employment. Presently the Virginia Woolen Company employs more than 500 individuals to operate 116 looms, 24 carding machines, 18 mules and 20 spinning frames and other necessary cloth manufacturing machines. These employees receive in excess of \$1,500,000 annually in wages most of which is retained in the community. On March 15, 1956 the Virginia Woolen Company was purchased by United Merchants and Manufacturers, Inc. and will be operated as its wholly owned subsidiary.

Another home grown industry is Clearbrook Woolen Company. Started about the turn of the century as Brucetown Woolen Mills, it was burned in 1929 and rebuilt in 1939. Clearbrook employs 140 local persons on three shifts, and they are like one big family . . . there isn't a time clock in the factory and employees are partners in a profit-sharing plan from their first day with the company. W. H. Lawrence, Jr. is proudest of the things they are doing for employees. They are developing a 50-acre recreation park with swimming pool, sand beach, bath houses, a stocked pond for fishing and boating and a club house for employees and their families.

This is just a sampling of Winchester industry . . . inevitably some concerns must be passed over for lack of space. But we must not forget to

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mention a few things that, though they come under a different heading, definitely affect a community and its growth. For instance:

Frederick County has six volunteer fire departments and Polly's Cab Company in Winchester operates a dispatch system for them. All alarms are directed into Polly's and they contact individual companies. This is a public service which Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Lichliter are rendering, the value of which is beyond estimate. As dispatchers, they send two companies to every rural fire. Frederick County is proud of its volunteer fire departments. They do not tax landowners or charge for service. The new and modern equipment, especially designed for rural use has been financed by dues and through various affairs put on by

women of the county churches in most cases. Members of fire departments are specially trained since rural problems, like rural equipment, are different. There is unusual teamwork between the members of the companies and the area people they serve.

Utilities are supplied by the Northern Virginia Power Company which serves all of seven and part of four counties in Northern Virginia, extending down as far as Madison County, with A. J. Bowen as district manager for the Winchester Division and A. MacDaniel as district manager for the Luray Division; by the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company and the Shenandoah Gas Company. In January of last year, this seven year old company started construction of a gas transmission line from Middletown,

Va., to Martinsburg, W. Va. They are now constructing a gas distribution system for Winchester and have completed a natural gas distribution system for Middletown and Stephens City. Industry uses natural gas in large quantities for dehydrating lime, manufacturing brick, steam processing and heating, but large quantities are also used by commercial and residential users.

A new water system is being constructed for Winchester and should go into use in 1957. A new elementary school saw service for the first time this past fall and a new county elementary school is soon to be started. And Winchester is excited and proud that Shenandoah Conservatory, now of Dayton, will be moving to their town in 1957. Work on the new facility will soon get under way. . . . Winchester-Frederick County face their third century with high hope. *1 1 1*

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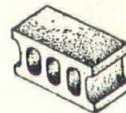
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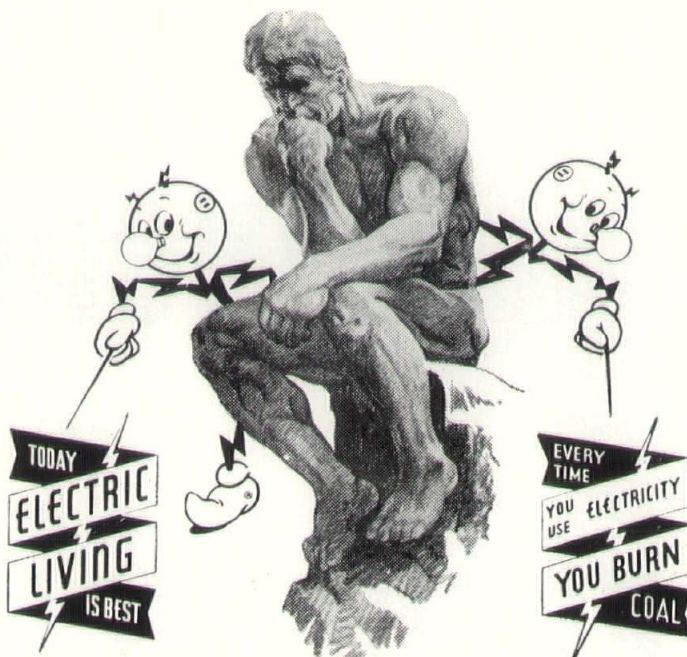
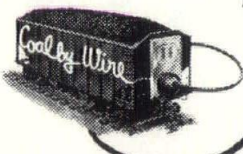
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