Featuring: THE VIRGINIA BUREAU OF INSURANCE AND ITS NEW COMMISSIONER
THE HONORABLE T. NELSON PARKER
GILES COUNTY'S SESQUICENTENNIAL

presenting Official Publication, Virginia Chapter AIA
WE ARE GRATEFUL

We are proud to be an insurer in the great state of Virginia.

Congratulations and best wishes to the Honorable T. Nelson Parker, new Commissioner of the Virginia Bureau of Insurance.

Our organization, the world's financially strongest fraternal benefit society, since 1890 has been offering members low cost life insurance to fit every family need.

In addition to safe, sound, legal reserve life insurance, our members enjoy the many "plus" benefits of fraternal and social activities. Among these is a modern program of free treatment in authorized hospitals near home for members afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis.

Woodmen Camps are grateful for the opportunity to serve the people of Virginia.

Woodmen look forward to greater service in the years ahead.

Assets Over Insurance in Force
$204 Million Over $594 Million

World's Financially Strongest Fraternal Benefit Society

WOODMEN OF THE WORLD
LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY
Home Office: 1708 Farnam Street
Omaha 2, Nebraska
In the last two issues, we brought to mind some neglected sites in Virginia. Probably every county in the state can present at least one (and VIRGINIA RECORD would welcome learning of them), but I would like to mention another as an illustration of physical parts of our heritage which need to be perpetuated in order constantly to remind ourselves of a culture which for the third time in the state’s history is endangered from without.

The first time was from the British, and lamentably few Virginians are aware of their state’s part in establishing independence from a home-government which denied government by the consent of the governed. The second time, of course, was when a central government of the compact of states imposed legislation by force of arms in defiance of Jefferson’s principle of the consent of the governed. Now, again, a central government is applying legislation by force of arms in defiance of the governed. The point of historic sites is that they induce an awareness of the victory, fewer still are aware that Fair Harvard is the first existing university in America because the actual first university was founded in Virginia in such frontier times that it was wiped out by Indians before the Puritans had even set sail for Virginia and been blown off their course to land in Massachusetts. Do you think for a moment that Massachusetts would neglect such a site? Do you think really, that any other state would ignore the site where the first city and the first university in other state would ignore the site where the first city and the first university in the nation were located of the City of Henricus and a university. I defy any Virginian, let alone a tourist, to discover this site with only the help of state-markers and roadmaps. Yet, it lies a few miles off Route One, between Petersburg and Richmond, and the only place of demarcation is a motel-court, where no one had ever heard of Henricus. Why should they? Who else has?

(Continued on page 46)
If you've ever moved to a new city, had a baby or bought a house, you can testify that the selling of insurance is one of our more popular professions.

And if you have sat through a few selling sessions with politics, rate tables, premiums and words and words and words, you are well aware that it is a pretty complicated business.

Put together its size and complexity and you have some idea of the job that faces the Bureau of Insurance, which must be all things to all policy holders in Virginia.

The State of Virginia, realizing that an insurance policy can well be the most important thing in a person's life at times, presently has 361 pages (plus a 25-page supplement) of the Code of Virginia devoted to its regulation for the protection of Virginians.

The job to see that those regulations are carried out is in the hands of the Bureau of Insurance, a division of the State Corporation Commission.

The agents of every company, the policies sold by those agents and companies themselves all are looked over by the Bureau.

At any time the Bureau can look into its massive files to tell you if that fellow who dropped by last night was really an authorized agent of such-and-such company. The Bureau naturally can't give you any advice on what company to buy your policy with, but it can tell you if that company can legally operate in the state, and perhaps answer questions on whether statements the agent made are backed by facts. Complaints against insurance representatives are investigated by the Bureau.

All Things to All Policy Holders:

VIRGINIA BUREAU OF INSURANCE

by Ben Pope

(photographs by Colonial Studio)

The complexity of the job is actually hard to imagine. It is also hard to put your finger on up-to-date figures of the volume of work that goes through the office on the tenth floor of the State Office Building.

This is through no shortcoming of the Bureau, it's just that the figures are changing every day. Additional companies ask for permission to do business in the state. Others (very few) decide to discontinue. At least a 100 persons a month apply for agents licenses. Others decide to go into other work or change or add companies or die.

Asked for some idea of the business being done, a visitor is likely to come away with great reams of papers and figures.

Here for what they are worth are some figures gleaned from the volume.

Speaking solely of legal reserve life insurance companies, just plain life insurance to the buyer—there were 30 Virginia companies doing business in 1955. Add to that the several companies which operate in more than one classification—ordinary, industrial, group or assessment—and the total becomes 47.

By the end of last year, those 47 companies had $1,193,505,536 (that billions) worth of insurance in force.

Adding the 241 companies established in other states that operate in Virginia, and the total life insurance in force on Dec. 31, 1955 was an incomprehensible $6,808,924,247.

By way of comparison that's roughly a billion and a half more insurance than was held in the state at the end of 1953.

In the field of fire, casualty and title insurers, the important figures are those that tell how much was paid in for such protection and how much the companies paid out to policy holders.

The latest figures available are for 1954. That year the more than 400 companies writing policies in the state took in premiums of $147,894,987, a'proximately a three and a half million dollar increase over the previous year.

Following the general rule that losses, or money paid out, is roughly a third of the premiums, the total paid out in 1954 was $68,199,363.

Figures mean little to the average man, but having his losses made up at a time when he really needs it does. Those payments are for such policies as fire and extended coverage, accident and health, workman's compensation, all lines of auto insurance and fidelity and surety.

It's up to the Bureau of Insurance to make sure you are getting your money's worth from those regular premiums.

The Bureau is headed by a commissioner of insurance, the present one, T. Nelson Parker (see additional story), having taken over this July 1.

Parker succeeded George A. Bowles who held the position for 26 years until his death on June 1 of this year. Bowles, who viewed the insurance business of the nation from de-
expression years to our present peak, has been one of the most respected men the business has ever known, not only in his home state but throughout the country.

One man who cannot speak too highly of Mr. Bowles, is Everette S. Francis, the man who served as his executive assistant for the last seven years.

With the appointment of Parker by the State Corporation Commission, Francis was given the title of first deputy of insurance, but he says he will continue with his duties as before. Although he stands between the commissioner and other deputies on the Bureau table of command, Francis says "I never try to act as anyone's boss."

Whereas the other deputies have definite phases of the business to follow, Francis must serve as a jack-of-all-trades. "Whenever someone calls with a question, it seems they put the call on my phone," he said. If it is a question concerning some definite department, I pass it along. If not, I try to answer it."

In addition to the miscellaneous business of the Bureau, Francis is chiefly responsible for the applications of new companies seeking license to operate in Virginia. These applications are massive sheaves of legal-size papers bound in covers—a different color depending on the type of insurance the company writes.

These applications allow the Bureau to look in every closet to see if the company is up to the standards set in Virginia. A company being chartered in another state but passing that state's standards doesn't necessarily mean they will be approved for business here. This same closet-searching is done for every company.

Charters of companies are constantly being amended, Francis says, and it is his job to check the amendments. The budget of the department also comes to Francis' desk.

The deputy concerned with the man who stands between the insurance company and the buyer is Thomas D. Jones Jr. He has the job of making sure the agent or broker handling your money is both of the character and ability you can trust.

It, too, is a big job. Jones estimates (he warns that it is a rough estimation) that there are 60,000 licenses outstanding in the state at this time. In explaining the figure, Jones said that included non-resident brokers who may live outside the state but must have a license if they are to sell within Virginia. It does not mean that there are 60,000 people making a living selling insurance in the state. Quite often a man may be licensed to sell for several different companies. This is more generally true in fire and casualty. Life insurance agents usually represent only one firm.

At present only applicants for fire and casualty license must take the written test given once a month, but the General Assembly recently enacted legislation requiring life and accident agents to take the tests also. This becomes effective April 1, 1957.

Jones said more than 100 applicants come for the test each month. Each one is given a 146-page book (in rather small type) to study.

Compiled by the Bureau, the book's introduction by the late Mr. Bowles best puts the purpose of the qualification tests, and in most part, of the bureau itself:

"It is the intent of the law that an individual licensed as an insurance agent in this State has a sound knowledge of the insurance laws of Virginia, and of insurance practice and theory, if the insured public is to be properly protected.

"Insurance represents the largest institution of business in this country. Total premiums received by insurance companies exceed the gross income of railroads, or telephone companies, or automobile manufacturers, and similar large business enterprises. The importance of insurance as a vocation should not be gauged by its size or its earning potential, but, more important, by the fact that 'the business of insurance is one affected by the public interest, requiring that all persons engaged therein be actuated by good faith, abstain from deception, and practice honesty and equity in all insurance matters. Upon the insurer, the insured, and their representatives rests the duty of preserving inviolate the integrity of insurance'.

"It should be borne in mind that this Study Manual is by no means exhaustive of the various subjects discussed herein. It is hoped, however, that the material herein contained will (Continued on page 35)
THOMAS NELSON PARKER has been in the general practice of law for 33 years. That is, he has been able to follow his chosen profession in between the times he has taken out when his varied abilities were needed for more important things.

Now he has quit the practice of law for good. Admittedly he is helping himself a little now, but this latest job is like many of the others he has had. Someone needed a good man, and T. Nelson Parker never was a man with many "no's" in his system.

Parker took over on July 1 as Commissioner of Insurance for the Commonwealth of Virginia. Within a week, he had a visitor to the oddly shaped office of the commissioner on the tenth floor of the State Office Building.

He sat behind the desk a bit like a man who was still trying to get accustomed to unfamiliar surroundings. But like a man who would soon be very much at home. He has taken over a lot of big jobs and has usually surprised his associates with the speed in which he got his footing.

The new commissioner's visitor, like many other relative newcomers to Virginia, knew the name, T. Nelson Parker, but had never heard a connected story about the man. In characteristic style, Parker wasted no time with superfluous words.

"Well, I'm not a country boy like Mr. Bowles," Parker began. (He was referring to the late George A. Bowles, who served as commissioner of insurance for 26 years until his death on June 1 of this year. Parker's predecessor had told his story to this magazine in 1954, the story of a country boy who had made good.)

"No, I was born right here in Richmond over on Church Hill," Parker said.

That was on Sept. 28, 1898. The perfectly balanced Parker household—five boys and five girls—lived above the Parker grocery store on Venable Street.

It is always interesting to know how a "middle-name" person got to be called that way—the W. Somerset Maughams, the H. Allen Smiths, etc.

"I was named for a good friend of my father's who ran a drug store across the street from the grocery store. His name was Thomas Nelson Curd."

"I guess since they called Mr. Curd, 'Tom,' it just followed that I was called Nelson. I always have been," Nelson said. By that reasoning, it is not surprising that neither of Parker's sons are "Nelson." There is "Tom," Thomas Nelson Parker, Jr., and "Ned," Edward Roy Parker.

Mr. Parker's schooling began at the old Bellevue School at 22nd and Broad Street, "just there where the tunnel was from Church Hill to Chimborazo."

The boy from Church Hill graduated from John Marshall High School during the war year of 1917.

A military installation was being built near Petersburg, and young Parker went over to work at Camp Lee while construction was still going on. He worked in the commissary and as a waiter and time keeper.

That same year he transferred to a similar job at Langley Field before taking a position at a bag-loading plant in Sandston. As a buyer, the just-graduated Parker made $125 a month and in the 15 months he worked at the job was able to save $900.

Armed with his $900, Parker went to Charlottesville and enrolled at the University of Virginia. Doing some work during off hours and serving as house manager, treasurer and steward for his fraternity—Sigma Nu—he was able to make the $900 last for two and a half years.

He had also received a scholarship, and when he entered law school in his third year at Charlottesville, Parker received another one. He finished out his college days on scholarships—and probably just a little bit left over from that fabulous $900.

At graduation in 1923, Parker was named to the Raven Society as one of the top ten graduated in a class of 85. He also was a member of the Order of Coif, an honorary legal organization.

The new, young lawyer came back home to Richmond and went into the firm of M. J. Fulton and John J. Wicker. After 18 months he went into practice on his own.

T. Nelson Parker, by his own admission, first became interested in politics in 1940 when he attended the Democratic National Convention. He has been to every one since then.

In May of 1942, the private practice had to take a back seat for the war effort as Parker joined the legal division of the Office of Price Administration. From head of the Virginia division, he was soon named to head the eight states of the southeastern United States. He went to Atlanta to live for six months, leaving the family at home in Richmond. Back to his practice, which had been kept open by his associate, Alex W. Neal, Parker came in September, 1943.

That firm grew and when Parker resigned to take his new job in July, the name was Bremner, Parker, Neal and Williams.

Parker's political career in the city certainly must be a record one. In 1950 he ran for city council for the first time. He was elected and was chosen mayor by his fellow councilmen for his first and only term in office. He didn't run for re-election because he felt he must devote more time to his neglected practice.

Earlier he also devoted some time for about two years on a job for Governor Colgate Darden. Although they left the actual cleaning up job to local authority, Parker was in charge of an office to see that localities ridded themselves of illegal slot machines.

Still a member of the Third District State Central Committee, Parker has been a strong figure in state Democratic circles for many years. In 1952 he was state chairman and Virginia campaign manager for Stevenson.

Parker, who was married on Jan. 23, 1926 to Elise G. Flannagan, has a daughter in addition to sons Tom and Ned. Mrs. James Paul is the only member of the close family that is not living in Richmond. Her husband is stationed at the Plattsburg, N. Y., Air Force Base.

In addition to all his other activities, Parker also is president and chairman of the board of the Christian Children's Fund. The organization supports many orphanages in 21 different countries and has its headquarters on Third Street in Richmond. Last year Mr. and Mrs. Parker took a two-month flying tour of the orphanages throughout Asia and Europe.

When the job as commissioner of insurance became vacant in June, Parker says he was told he might have a chance for it. He applied and was soon appointed by the State Corporation Commission.

Although he has never actually been in the insurance business, Parker says he has always been interested in it.
He also feels he knows a lot about insurance having served for 10 years as attorney for the Virginia Association of Insurance Agents. Many times he has appeared before the SCC on behalf of the agents.

With his typical enthusiasm and ability, those at the bureau know Parker will be the “take-charge” guy they need to carry on the outstanding work of Mr. Bowles.

EVERETTE S. FRANCIS on July 1 of this year was named as first deputy of insurance of the Bureau of Insurance, which means he serves, more or less, as right-hand man for the commissioner.

Now in his seventeenth year with the Bureau, Francis has known no other employer. In 1938 with a brand-new Bachelor of Science degree in business administration from Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Francis came to the Bureau.

He has been with the Bureau ever since except for the 1942-45 period in the Army. As a captain in the Fourth Infantry Division, Francis found his wife. It took a globetrotting courtship, however, before he married Jacqueline Renaud on Jan. 10, 1948. Francis had met his French wife in Paris in 1945, but returned to the United States “not even engaged.” In 1947 he made a trip to Paris, got engaged, but there were many legalities to take care of. Once again he came home, but returned quickly for the wedding in early 1948.

The Francis live at 2119 Park Avenue, and have three children, Stanley, 7, Philip, 5, and little Patricia, 2½.

When he came with the Bureau in 1938, Francis was an examiner. He was made associate actuary in 1946 and became a deputy commissioner of insurance in 1949, serving as executive assistant to the late commissioner, George A. Bowles. When T. Nelson Parker was named as the new commissioner, Francis was given the title of first deputy.

Francis has one big outside interest, a 400-acre peanut farm he owns and leases near Boykins, Southampton County, where he was born on March 20, 1917.

Chief Fire Marshal C. S. MULLEN JR. is a man who started at the top and has stayed there.

Mullen came to the Bureau of Insurance in 1948 and from the beginning has had the title of chief fire marshal. That was just six years after he graduated from Virginia Military Institute with his B. S. in civil engineering. The army came next and Mullen served two years in Europe with the 102nd Infantry finishing up as a field artillery captain.

In 1946 he was hired as an engineer by the Southeastern Underwriters Association, where he stayed until he went to the Bureau. He is a member of the Life Safety Committee of the National Fire Protection Association which serves to recommend standards. He is also a past chairman of the Fire Marshals Association and presently serves as chief advisor to J. H. Wise, state Civil Defense co-ordinator.

The 35-year-old Richmonder married Rosemary Newby of Oklahoma City in 1943 and is the father of three children, John, 7, Frances, 4, and David, 2. The Mullens will soon move from 2329 Hanover Avenue to Bon Air.

COURTENAY HARRIS, deputy commissioner of insurance in charge of the property and casualty rate section, has seen insurance from every angle.

Before and between two different spans of working for the Bureau of Insurance, Harris has stayed with the profession.

Born in Richmond on Aug. 3, 1897, Harris has lived in Ashland since he was 10 years old. After attending Randolph-Macon College, Harris worked with the Virginia Insurance Rating Bureau and Dobie and Bell in Norfolk before coming to the Bureau in 1920.

In 1928 he left the Bureau and organized an independent adjusters office for fire and auto insurance. That didn’t quite work out, and in 1929 he joined the Virginia Fire and Marine Insurance Company. In 1932 he moved to Harrisburg, Pa. to go with the Merchants and Businessmen Mutual Fire Insurance Company and stayed until 1937 when he returned to the Bureau once again.

Married on May 16, 1919, to the former Miss Byrd Sydnor, the Harries have a daughter, Mrs. Byrd Sydnor Martin, who is with her husband at the Naval Air Station on Okinawa:

THOMAS D. JONES, JR. serves as deputy commissioner of insurance in charge of the agents and brokers license division.

In two different “tours” with the Bureau of Insurance, Jones has put in 11 years on the job.

A native Richmonder (born on Aug. 3, 1911), Jones attended Randolph-Macon College and the T. C. Williams Law School of the University of Richmond. He passed the bar in 1935 and worked for a year and a half in the legal department of the Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York in the home office.

After work with the General Motors Acceptance Corporation in Arizona, Jones came to the Bureau in 1940. The Army took him away from 1942 to ‘43, and he returned to insurance with the Department of Insurance of the District of Columbia. He soon returned to Richmond to work with the Veterans Administration and in 1946 returned to the Bureau.

Married in 1941 to Ruth Riis of Richmond, the Joneses have two children, Katherine Riis Jones, 6, and Thomas D. Jones, III, 13.

CHARLES B. COULBOURN, deputy commissioner of insurance in charge of the actuarial examination and audit division, is the top man in point of service at the Bureau of Insurance.

Now in his forty-fifth year with the Bureau, Coulbourn began with audit work, and steadily moved up as actuarial examiner, examiner, chief examiner, and finally as a deputy of insurance.

Born in Lynchburg on March 14, 1890, Coulbourn attended Virginia Military Institute and graduated in 1910. He remained at VMI a year as assistant professor in engineering, English and German before coming to the Bureau in 1911.

Coulbourn is married to the former Pauline Bowman of Woodstock, Va., and the Coulbourns live at 505 St. Christopher's Road in Richmond. Their eldest son, Charles B. Coulbourn, Jr., is a VMI and Georgia Tech engineer now working in Baltimore. Their other son, Thomas E. Coulbourn, will complete St. Christopher's School in two years.
GILES
An Outstanding Southwest Virginia County
150 Years Old and Still Growing,
We Invite Business and Industry to Consider

GILES COUNTY
In the New River Valley
First

View of the New River and Valley with Virginian Railway Power Plant in center, located in Giles County.

BANK OF GILES COUNTY
PEARISBURG - PEMBROKE
Two Banks to Serve You

FARMERS & MERCHANTS BANK
RICH CREEK
A Modern Bank Built on Service

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NARROWS
As Strong as the Mountains That Surround It

MEMBERS FEDERAL DEPOSIT CORPORATION
WE BELIEVE...

That GILES COUNTY in Southwest Virginia is second to none in its industrial opportunities—or for just plain every day living. Situated as it is in the rich New River Valley makes it a land of industrial promise. Its fabulous mountain scenery, its "fishable" rivers, its splendid climate are a tourist paradise.

WE INVITE YOU TO VISIT GILES COUNTY during her Sesquicentennial Celebration. See for yourself why we urge you to

Consider Giles County First

- FOR BUSINESS    - FOR INDUSTRY
- For a Place to Grow and Build for Tomorrow

The Town Councils of
PEMBROKE  RICH CREEK

GILES COUNTY—IN THE GREAT SOUTHWEST VIRGINIA

Below: A picnic table and outdoor fire place in Pembroke's recently developed park.
Raymond E. Hogan, Administrator of Giles County Memorial Hospital, Pearisburg, and Director of the Sesquicentennial Celebration for Giles County, is a native of Indianapolis, Indiana. He was educated in Marion County, Indiana, public schools, is a graduate of Butler University, Indianapolis, with post-graduate work at the same university. His accomplishments read like a Blue Book of achievement. He is President-Elect, Virginia Hospital Association and an active member, American College of Hospital Administrators. A past president of the Pearisburg Lions Club, he has directed their annual minstrel since 1954. He is also a past president, Pearisburg High School PTA; past secretary, Virginia Hospital Association; past secretary-treasurer, Carolina-Virginia Hospital Conference; director, 1956, March of Dimes campaign for Giles County. He is chairman of the Blood Program Committee, Giles County, and district chairman, Appalachian District, Roanoke Regional Blood Program. Is it any wonder he was selected Man of the Year for the Pearisburg Area in 1955? Married to the former Virginia Rowlinson of Indianapolis, they have 5 children: Penelope, Raymond E., Pamela, Jennifer and Walter.

NOTE: Much of the historical material contained in this article is the result of research by Mr. Robert Friend, of Narrows. The author of the article and VIRGINIA RECORD wish to thank Mr. Friend for his generous contribution.
Mountain and White Oak Mountain to Mountain Lake and Eggleston Springs in Giles County.

Railroads made their entrance into the county with the chartering of the New River Railroad, Mining and Manufacturing Company on March 7, 1872, chartered to operate a railroad from New River Depot in Pulaski County to the West Virginia line. Work was begun on a narrow gauge railroad down New River in 1875, however, not much progress was made until 1881 when the Norfolk and Western Railway Company acquired the New River Company’s rights and proceeded with construction of a standard gauge road. Late in the Twentieth Century the Virginian Railway — the last Class I railroad to be built in the United States—began the line which follows the New River through Giles County.

The earliest roads followed the Indian trails to some extent, and little development took place until the beginning of a better class of roads called “Turnpikes” in 1834 with the chartering of the Cumberland Gap Turnpike. This Turnpike came by way of the present towns of Bluefield, Glen Lyn (which was then known as Parkinson Shumate’s Ferry), Lurich, Narrows, Pearisburg, Ripplemead, Pembroke and Newport, then following Sinking Creek on its way to New Castle, in Craig County, Virginia. Other turnpikes followed in fairly rapid succession, but it was not until 1922 that Giles County had a hard-surfaced road and this was built between Pearisburg and Hoge’s Chapel on a stretch of what is now Highway 460. Highway 100 between Pearisburg and the Pulaski County line was hard surfaced between the years 1933-37. From this start, a continuation of improved highways has taken place and has contributed extensively to the growth of the County.

The first mention of schools in Giles County is contained in the “History of Counties” at the State Library in Richmond with an entry: “In 1832 there was expended on the education of ‘poor’ children in Giles County the sum of $281.66 and again in 1834 the sum of $290.56.” There was no record of the cost of educating “rich” children. Giles County’s present complex public school system, even with its admitted inadequacies of space and equipment in the higher grades, has come a long way since the two “common schools” mentioned as being in Pearisburg in 1832, and the expenditure for education of “poor” children in that year. Although it is difficult for our newer residents to realize the fact, the majority of Giles County’s school buildings have been constructed within the past 15 years.

These modern brick schools, in practically every town and hamlet within the County, have replaced the old one-room wooden “schoolhouse” which was prevalent at the time the Celco plant of the Celanese Corporation of America was built in 1939. One of these old buildings still stands near the First Christian Church in Narrows; another is still in use as a church at Fletcher’s.
Areas of Giles County were invaded during the Civil War; and Pearisburg, the county seat, was the scene of a skirmish in which the Confederate Forces lost two killed and four wounded, and the Union Troops lost two killed and six wounded. Colonel Rutherford B. Hayes, who later became President of the United States, was in charge of the regiment which occupied Pearisburg on May 6, 1862; and Major William McKinley, also a future President, was a member of this regiment and was in Pearisburg during the engagement.

Industrial Development in the County began in 1897 with the establishment of the New River Tannery, one of three owned by Leas and McVitty, Inc., of Philadelphia, Pa. In 1919 came the Appalachian Electric Power Co. Plant at Glen Lyn, with rapid expansion to the present with its current $26 million addition. The Virginian Railway Power Plant at Narrows was built about 1924-25; and in 1939 the establishment of the Celanese Corporation of America between Narrows and Pearisburg capped the industrial expansion.

These developments along with a thriving limestone business has given Giles County the distinction of being the richest county of its size in Virginia, with more than two-thirds of its taxes being paid by industrial corporations.

In commemoration of this historic founding and resulting development, Giles County will observe its 150th anniversary with a week-long celebration from August 26 through September 1. The week will open on Sunday with a County-wide religious service on the lawn of the Courthouse, realizing a 30 minute musical program by a choir of some 150 to 200 voices. The churches of the County will sponsor a homecoming celebration the same day and another huge musical program will be held in the amphitheatre during the late afternoon.

Miss Melrose Higgenbotham of Pembroke, Va. and Princeton, W. Va., is writing the historical pageant and will direct its four night performances. The pageant will begin with the period when the territory was known as...
THE TOWN OF NARROWS
AND
THE TOWN OF PEARISBURG

Salute
GILES COUNTY
ON HER 150th BIRTHDAY

We are proud of the part we have
played in her growth and develop­
ment which today is only a fore­
cast of greater things to come.

GILES COUNTY
Has an unlimited industrial poten­
tial because of her natural resources
and the will of her people to bring
to this rich New River region the
very best of industry geared to the
needs of the area.

Consider Giles County
First
COME FOR A DAY
A WEEK
A MONTH
OR COME FOR A LIFETIME
to tell the Virginia Story

(August 1956 Page Thirteen)
Rosewell Page, Jr., author of the article on page 15, was born at “Oakland” in Hanover County in August, 1902. He is the son of Ruth Nelson Page and the late Rosewell Page and nephew of the late Thomas Nelson Page, author and diplomat. He is a direct descendant of John Page and of General Thomas Nelson, Jr., both governors of Virginia, the latter being also a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Page’s early education was by private tutoring. He later attended Episcopal High School, Randolph Macon College and the University of Virginia. His business interests are largely agricultural since he has for years farmed in Hanover County and for a number of years served as Virginia’s assistant commissioner of agriculture.

Mr. Page is keenly interested in the political and economic welfare of his native state. According to him, he is of “a literary turn of mind, my chief resource being the library at home.” He is a county committeeman for the Democratic Party.

He has served his county in various capacities being especially concerned with education. Having served on the Hanover County School Board, he has also been president of the PTA in his area—from the one room school to the district level.

He has been a vestryman from St. Martin’s Parish and was senior warden from 1939 to the present. He has also served as delegate to the Diocesan Episcopal Council.

Mr. Page refers to himself as a “farmer and foxhunter.” He keeps

(Continued on page 45)
On the Question of Racial Integration in the Schools

By ROSEWELL PAGE, JR.

THE decision of the Supreme Court of these United States as handed down on May 17th, 1954, set aside the educational customs of three quarters of a century in the south by declaring unconstitutional all state laws under which public schools operate on a racially segregated, but otherwise equal, basis.

Every well-informed person knows that laws are not to be made by the courts, but interpreted by them. Laws are made by the legislative branch of our government—that body of citizens duly elected by the people whose right, duty and privilege it is to vote.

Here in our great Commonwealth for over 300 years the white and Negro races have lived in friendly and peaceful relationship with mutual forbearance and mutual respect even when differences in opinion pertaining to the welfare of Virginia have arisen.

Each race has had its part to play and the best citizens of each have been able to guide and direct the efforts and influences of each for the best interests of all.

The progress made by the Negro race since their coming to America 337 years ago is as remarkable as it is admirable. Their evolution from the abysmal ignorance of African savagery to 20th century American culture has been so great as to be almost incredible. There is no parallel case in all history. In spite of this amazing evolution of the Negro in America, essential differences between him and the white man remain. It is these differences the unwise people among us seek to ignore. These differences are facts. They have heretofore been recognized and sanctioned as such in most phases of American life to our benefit on both moral and economic planes. The appearance, the habits, the customs, the moral standards, the physical and intellectual abilities and characteristics, the home training and the general outlook on life of white and colored people are different. This is not to say necessarily that either race is better than or superior to the other. It is simply to state a fact. The years of experience since the first Negroes landed at Jamestown have proven beyond a doubt that the best way for the two races to remain in harmony is to travel two parallel roads of life, only crossing over the division between to lend a helping hand when one or the other is in trouble.

In the past two years a spirit of antagonism and distrust has arisen here in the south between the two races, which the best element of each race had hoped and dared to believe was dead. It is the price which the Supreme Court of the United States and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are willing to pay for their action in forcing upon a great segment of this country a way of life entirely foreign to the thinking, the training, the customs and habits of its people. If the members of the Supreme Court and the N. A. A. C. P. were the only ones who must suffer the results of this antagonism, it might not be so bad. Such is not the case. Millions of men of good will all over these United States are being subjected to conditions most unpleasant, if not intolerable, by this unwise, not to say illegal and outrageous action on the part of the court. I use the word outrageous advisedly because already crimes have been and will continue to be committed on account of the violent and passionate reactions to the spirit behind the avowed purpose of this body to remove all racial barriers by force. Force never has nor ever can remove intangible barriers.

The southern people now find themselves in a most unhappy dilemma. If we obey the mandate of the court, which is undoubtedly the law of the land at present, and allow our public school systems to be run on an integrated basis, we know we are headed for physical trouble between the races, which is the last thing any right-thinking person desires. The death or wounding of one person, adult or child, white or colored, is too high a price to pay for even one integrated school anywhere in the south.

On the other hand, if we continue to operate our public school system on a segregated basis we may be considered in contempt of court, if not actually in a state of revolt against our federal government. This, too, is a position no right-thinking citizen of these United States of America would choose, be he white man or Negro, Southerner or Northerner.

What to do? This question is upon the minds of conscientious people day and night. It is easy to say “why, of course, go ahead and obey the mandate of the court. That is the American thing to do, even the Christian thing to do.” This last is especially emphasized by the clergy and priests of many denominations.

It is not so simple. Would to God that it were!

Claiming that differences in racial characteristics are not realities, but only figments of imagination in the minds of southern white people and need not be taken into account, some of these misguided shepherds of the flock have gone so far as to say that if the south continues in the way of life to which we are accustomed, we are not Christians.

We are being led into a maelstrom of racial hatred, the evil results of which may well keep us torn asunder these next hundred years. Nor will good will between the races be re-established by integrating white and Negro school children in the public school systems of the south according to the order of the Supreme Court as willed by the N. A. A. C. P. Daily friction arising from intimate association of children with vastly different backgrounds, training and standards will spark into fires of passion not easily subdued or forgotten. We can all agree that nothing so readily arouses the ire of a parent as a real or imagined slight to his child. As long as segregation is practiced in the public school system such occurrences are prevented, peaceful relationships are maintained at the childhood level and from this source arises no cause for trouble among the parents. Our children are our most precious possessions, for them we would sacrifice much. A proper sense of values must determine our actions and the choice of paths we are to follow.

There are those who feel that the pupil assignment plan would prevent any appreciable amount of integration in the schools of Virginia. In the opinion of many this argument is not sound. Just as surely as any white and Negro children attend public schools on an integrated basis “the camel’s nose is under the tent,” and integration of the races in public schools is an accomplished fact. The N. A. A. C. P. will have won its fight and, since the social life of most children—particularly at the secondary educational level—of this or any state revolves around the church and the school, marriage between the races, heretofore banned in the south, is on its way.

(Continued on page 45)
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Architectural services are a small fraction of the total cost of a building.
THE ROCKBRIDGE Professional Building, Lexington, was designed for a group of Lexington doctors by the firm of Wells & Meagher, Roanoke. The building houses five suites of doctor's offices, a laboratory used jointly by all the doctors and an equipment room for heating and air conditioning. Semi-fireproof construction was used in the building that was designed with fire insurance costs in mind. The construction is brick with cinder block backup and plaster; interior partitions are plastered block. Floors are slab on earth; ceilings, plaster or acoustical tile. Roof construction is bar joist, metal deck, rigid insulation and built-up roofing. The building has all-year air conditioning.

The building has its own parking area for patients and personnel and is located adjacent to Lexington's new hospital.

The general contractor for the construction was Charles W. Barger & Son, of Lexington.

Subcontractors were as follows:
Ready-Mix Concrete Co., Lexington, concrete and sand; Ham & Glenn, Grottoes, masonry work; Locher Brick Co., Glasgow, brick; Valley Blox, Inc., Waynesboro, masonry units; Lehigh Cement, Richmond, masonry cement; Frank Kerby & Son, Waynesboro, roofing, waterproofing, insulation and sheet metal.

Also John W. Hancock & Son, Roanoke, bar joist; Ornamental Iron & Pris-
NEW JACKSON HOME

The Wiley N. Jackson residence was planned for an inside lot measuring about 92' across the front, 62' across the rear and 300' deep. The difference in elevation between front and rear is about 40 feet or an average slope of approximately 13 degrees.

The owner desired an informal plan with easy access to outside living accommodations, all on one floor. The garage and service stair open on to a rear terrace, above the main floor, and the level with the street forming the rear boundary of the lot.

The house has six rooms in addition to laundry and maid's quarters. The combined dining & living room and the kitchen surround two sides of a court with the garage and equipment storage rooms taking up the third side. The remaining side is open.

Smithey & Boynton, Roanoke, were architects for the home, with the owner as general contractor. Consulting engineers were structural, Smithey & Boynton, mechanical, Wadell Plumbing & Heating Co., with air-conditioning by Richardson & Wayland.

The stone and tile work was done by Marstellar Corporation. All other sub-contracting was handled by Wiley N. Jackson Co., either through its own organization or by a cost plus arrangement.

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— See —
The Bank of Virginia Branch Building Page 27
St. Stephen's Episcopal Church Parish House Page 23

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Three New Charlottesville Homes

Architect: Roger C. Davis

Watson Home—
"Hessian Hills."

Photos by R. C. Payne

GENERAL CONTRACTORS:
Waite-Underwood, Inc.
John E. Early, Jr.

T HREE PROJECTS recently completed by Roger Davis, of Charlottesville, are two residences in “Hessian Hills” Housing Development and a residence for Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Smith on Rugby Road Extended, Charlottesville.

The “Hessian Hills” homes are owned by Mr. and Mrs. Kent Bradbury and Mr. and Mrs. Duffel S. Watson. Waite-Underwood, Inc., was general contractor on these two homes. John E. Early, Jr., also of Charlottesville, was general contractor for the Smith home.

There is a quiet architectural revolution being waged in the very heart of Mr. Jefferson’s placid Virginia. In the beautifully wooded, 45 acre tract of land west of Charlottesville, “Hessian Hills”, there is a growing number of “pioneer” clients who are moving into their contemporary houses. They are throwing away the shackles of the past and experiencing the fullness of living in a house that is planned for the fast developing “servantless-leisure-living” of our generation.

Mr. and Mrs. Duffel Watson and their two sons, Steven and Tommy, have just moved into their “milestone” house. The great sweep of marble chip roof covers a living room, entry hall, dinning room, kitchen, three bedrooms, a study, two full baths, a whopping 12 foot by 26 foot playroom, adequate attic storage, an outdoor storage shed, utility room and carport. There are two terraces off the south side.

According to Mr. Davis, if architecture is to be an expression of the society that creates it, then the prospective home owner must realize that our richer and freer way of life can not be honestly or adequately expressed in the idioms of our parents’ or grandparents’ way of life.

Mr. Davis, the architect for “Hessian Hills,” has completed 21 semi-custom houses and is starting on the 27 houses planned in the second section. The 1800 square foot, open plan house for Mr. and Mrs. Bradbury features a “family kitchen”, a glass wall to the south, a formal garden court at the entry, built-in eye level oven, cook top, dishwasher, pass-thru breakfast counter, sun reflecting marble chip roof and many more of the “easy living” features incorporated by Waite-Underwood, Inc.

Subcontractors for both the “Hessian Hills” houses were roofing, W. A. Lynch; plaster, George Harris; wiring, R. H. Carter, all of Charlottesville. C. C. Johnson was painting subcontractor for the Bradbury residence.

Other subcontractors on the Watson home were as follows: heating, Ray Fisher’s, Inc.; plumbing, W. E. Brown; painting, Robert Barnett. Lighting fixtures on both homes were supplied by Godwin-Holstead, Inc. and kitchen casework by Youngstown. Charlottesville Lumber Co. supplied millwork on both.

Framing lumber on the Bradbury house was supplied by Walton Lumber Co., Pendleton, and the Watson house, by J. S. Purcell, Louisa.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul C. Smith, owners of a hillside house, asked their architect if it was possible to have the advantages of contemporary planning and still retain the feeling of a somewhat “traditional” house.

The architect’s answer was positive. “Pure functionalism will not make a house beautiful, for architecture is a matter of convenience and beauty regardless of the ‘style’.”

The plan as developed is on three levels and is so arranged (Continued on next page)
that you can get into any of the nine rooms and three baths without going through any other room.

A large playroom with fireplace, utility room and storage space are on the lower level. On the main level there is an entry hall, living room, dining room, kitchen, study, bath, screened porch and carport. The upper level has three bedrooms, two baths and a large storage room.

This "small house" boasts 3,157 square feet or 36,288 cubic feet of space.

Subcontractors were as follows: heating, Ray Fisher's General Electric Store; roofing, W. A. Lynch; ceramic tilework, Roy Johnson; plaster, Charles Mehanes; painting, W. L. Ragland; wiring, H. L. Pace; excavation, Garth & Earhart; plumbing, W. L. Lacy; masonry work, J. C. Trogden; floor finishes, Stuart Shellen.

Material suppliers were framing lumber, Barnes Lumber Co.; millwork, Home Materials, Inc., and lighting fixtures, Godwin-Holstead, Inc. All are Charlottesville firms.

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PARISH HOUSE ADDITION TO ST. STEPHEN’S CHURCH

Construction has begun on the two story parish house addition to St. Stephen’s Episcopal Church. The building, measuring 53 feet by 215 feet, is located at Three Chopt Road and Grove Avenue in Richmond.

Marcellus Wright & Son, Richmond, were architects. Consulting engineers are structural, Henry W. Roberts, and mechanical, Roache & Mercer. J. Kennon Perrin Co. is general contractor.

The first floor contains a rector’s study, library, parlor, music room, vesting room, kitchen, and many various offices. Also on the first floor is a 2500 square foot clear span fellowship room using rigid concrete frames to support the ceiling and second floor in order to do away with interior columns. The second floor has 26 classrooms. Scout rooms, stage, and conference rooms are in the basement.

So that the parish house will match the existing sanctuary in appearance, granite will be used in a rubble type construction and trim will be cast stone.

The parish house will be connected to the sanctuary by two 40-foot long cloisters forming a garden between and producing a complete church plant at this dominating and attractive site.
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Our apologies:
The May issue of THE VIRGINIA ARCHITECT failed to credit Sam Collins, A.I.A. with the design of the Virginia War Memorial. Prior to his death Mr. Collins won the competition for the design of the Memorial, the final drawings for which were completed by Mr. Richard Collins.
Crestview Elementary School, Henrico County.

TWO RECENT PROJECTS BY BASKERVILL & SON

Crestview Elementary School in Henrico County and an office building for the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. in Richmond are two newly completed buildings for which Baskervill & Son, Richmond, were architects.

General contractor for the school was John W. Daniel & Co., of Danville, and for the office building, Doyle & Russell, of Richmond.

The Crestview school is a 21 classroom elementary school serving an enrollment of 630 pupils. Eight of the classrooms are placed in a separate wing arranged for Junior Primary instruction.

The large mass to the left of the main entrance shown in the photograph is a multi-purpose room capable of seating 600 students when used as an auditorium and, when used as a cafeteria, 360 students can be seated at tables.

A double cafeteria counter opens off of this space and is served by an adjacent fully equipped kitchen.

On the right side of the main entrance is the principal's office, administration office, clinic, teachers' room, and library with adjoining conference room and work room.

The exterior is of red brick with extruded aluminum copings and asbestos board frieze. The sash are steel architectural projected. Every other window mullion is a 4" square tubular structural column, which carries a double bar joist, spanning the classroom and supported at the opposite end by the corridor wall. The roof construction is metal pan with 1-1/2" of insulation and built-up tar and gravel roof.

All interior walls are of exposed So-lite block painted. The wainscots in corridors and multi-purpose room and the walls of the cafeteria, kitchen, and toilet rooms are of facing tile. The floors of the cafeteria, kitchen and toilet rooms are of quarry tile. All other floors are of asphalt tile with rubber tile bases. All classrooms and spaces in the administration suite have plaster wainscots with a vinyl covering and wood wainscot cap. Ceilings, except in kitchen and serving areas, are of 2' x 4' fiberglas acoustical panels suspended on aluminum tees which also carry 2' x 4' recessed fluorescent fixtures.

Wardrobes with blackboards applied to the doors are provided in the standard classrooms and coat rooms are provided in the Junior Primary rooms. The latter also have a single enclosed water closet opening off the classroom.

All classrooms are equipped with built-in combination sinks and drinking fountains.

A power roof ventilator exhausts each four classrooms. All rooms are heated by continuous fin type convectors in metal cabinets installed under the entire length of the window. Circulating hot water is heated by two oil fired boilers.

This school provided the community with a very low cost facility and one which, because of the materials used in the construction, should be an economical building to maintain.
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The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia

PAGE TWENTY-SIX  VIRGINIA RECORD
NEW BRANCH,
BANK OF VIRGINIA

Architect:
Ivan Allen

General Contractor:
J. Kennon Perrin Co.

The Bank of Virginia is opening a new branch office for which Ivan Allen was architect, with Hayden S. Porter, structural engineer and B. S. Noel, mechanical engineer. J. Kennon Perrin was the general contractor.

Located on the Petersburg Pike at Ruffin Road, the building is placed to allow some transition for vehicles from the moderately fast pike traffic to the bank's drive-in teller and 40-car parking facilities. This also provides space for a foreground lawn.

The building lot extends 316 feet along the Pike and is 200 feet deep. The building is 49 feet on the front by 51 feet on Ruffin Road. There is a 49 x 41 foot rectangular area for the main banking quarters and a smaller area at the back for storage and the heating and air-conditioning systems.

Of Norman brick, cast stone, and glass, the building is one-story. Interior arrangements were designed to consider customer convenience and the speed of service. A teller counter, rather than individual cages permits space for five tellers in addition to the outside drive-in teller.

Basic colors of the interior are tones of warm brown. The ceiling is a light tan. The walls are slightly darker. The back wall and door are covered in a special burlap material with brown and white figures on a brown background. The floor is a terrazzo tile, with brownish red chips predominating. A beige grospoint carpet is on a north side desk area. Cork tile will be used at the teller working area.

Desks and fixtures are walnut. The teller counter has a marble base and marble top in French dark cedar color. The check desk will be in yellow and the chairs of pine green and gold. Green plants will be placed at two areas.

(Continued on next page)
Perhaps the most unique feature of the building and that which has created most comment from passing motorists and "sidewalk superintendents" is the roof.

Built in Richmond by Concrete Pipe and Products Company, Inc., the roof is a precast multiple arch concrete shell composed of nine arches measuring eight feet in diameter and up to 43 feet in length. Six of the arches, placed side by side, give a frontage of 49 feet. On the two outside arches, a cantilevered section, approximately one-third of an arch, overhangs the walls of the bank. The roof has a covering coating of Masticote paint which has an aluminum base.

A special wood and masonite form was built for the pouring of the concrete. Layers of reinforcing steel were placed in the form itself. The work was done under controlled conditions for temperature and cure of the concrete. Mixes were designed to meet the specifications and trial batches run.

When the entire nine shells were completed, they were loaded by crane, one to a truck, transported to the building site in a pre-arranged sequence for erection. The long center span was the first erected as the key for the location of all the others. After it was in place, the other eight were swung into position and the erection completed in approximately only four hours, without incident.

According to the architect and the manufacturers, the roof of this building demonstrates the flexibility of concrete as a construction material for beautiful, unusual, economical and practical design.

MRS. CAMPBELL’S COFFEE HOUSE

Architects:
Colonial Williamsburg
Architects’ Office

General Contractor:
Colonial Williamsburg

This historic hostelry, operated as a tavern and coffee house by Christiana Campbell from 1771 until about 1780, has been re-established as a distinctive 18th-century eating place, offering travellers the same convivial atmosphere and fine food that the colonial Burgesses and men of affairs enjoyed there 200 years ago.

Mrs. Campbell’s has been reconstructed on its original site on Waller Street, behind the Colonial Capital building. The original foundations, revealed during archeological and research studies, conform with a deed, dated 1754, by which one John Stretch acquired the property from Benjamin Waller with the stipulation that he build “one good Dwelling House containing twenty feet in width and fifty feet in Length” within a space of three years or forfeit the property.

The “good Dwelling House” and property passed from Stretch to Alexander Finnie and thence to Nathaniel Walt hoe, who rented it to Jane Vobe, well-known tavern-keeper in Williamsburg. On October 2, 1771, the Virginia Gazette carried the following notice: “I BEG LEAVE to acquaint the Publick that I have opened TAVERN in the House, behind the Capitol, lately occupied by Mrs. Vobe; where those Gentlemen who please to favour me with their Custom may depend upon genteel Accommodations, and the very best Entertainment . . . . . CHRISTIANA CAMPBELL”

In reconstructing this celebrated 18th-century tavern, the architects of Colonial Williamsburg followed research studies which revealed that the house was a long frame building with Dutch roof and long porches on the back and front. The plaster walls were in accordance with early records and the charcoal and blue-gray interior painting follows original paint colors found in Williamsburg’s colonial buildings. The garden and outbuildings, including old quarters, smoke house, well and necessary house are according to colonial layouts and archeological studies.

An attractive large colonial garden is being reconstructed beside the coffee house. The rear porch overlooking the garden will be used for dining and a paved rear courtyard will also serve as a dining area.

The reconstructed Mrs. Campbell’s Coffee House has five dining rooms and a Tap Room. Including the porch and dining courtyard, Mrs. Campbell’s will seat approximately 175 people. The brick Tap Room in the basement has an open fireplace and oven, decorated with original 18th-century antique brass, copper and iron cooking utensils and a wicket bar with antique pewter, ceramic and glass drinking vessels, tankards and bottles.

The first floor has two dining rooms and serving areas and there are three dining rooms and two small private rooms on the second floor. The kitchens and utility rooms are located in the basement.

The Coffee House is furnished in simple fashion, typical of mid- to late 18th-century taverns. The utilitarian pieces—tables, chairs, etc.—are reproductions based on English and American antiques in the Williamsburg collection. The case pieces — corner cupboards, serving tables, dressers, etc. — are original 18th-century antiques from the Williamsburg collection, as are the decorative pieces of pewter, ceramics and prints.

The coffee house is owned by Williamsburg Restoration, Inc. with Colonial Williamsburg Architects’ Office as architects. Consulting engineers were structural, Cleverdon, Varney & Pike, Boston; Wiley & Wilson, Richmond, mechanical; and Howard L. Post, kitchen equipment. General contractor was Colonial Williamsburg.

Continued on next page)
Subcontractors were Wachter & Wolff, plumbing, heating and air conditioning; Southern Electric, electrical & refrigeration (Juvett Refrigerator Co., Buffalo, N.Y.); and kitchen equipment, Mervin & Kretchmer, Mountainside, N.J.

Material suppliers were R.E. Richardson & Sons, millwork; Standard Art Metal, tile work, and N.W. Martin, roofing.

Material suppliers were R.E. Richardson & Sons, millwork; Standard Art Metal, tile work, and N.W. Martin, roofing.

Mrs. Campbell's Coffee House. East porch looking north.
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SEE THE KENT BRADBURY RESIDENCE ON PAGE 21

PAGE THIRTY-TWO
VIRGINIA RECORD
Founded 1878
Christopher's
School Additions

Architect:
Alan McCullough

General Contractors:
Claiborne & Taylor, Inc.

AN MCCULLOUGH, Richmond, was architect for additions to the St. Christopher School Building at St. Christopher's School in Richmond. Torrence & Taylor were consulting engineers, structurally, and Emmett Simmons, mechanically, Claiborne & Taylor, Inc., were general contractors.

The additions comprise nine classrooms, an assembly room, principal's offices and toilets, which would consolidate kindergarten through the fifth grade in one building.

Additions were made at the east and west ends of the existing building—kindergarten, first and second grades in the east wing, the third and fourth grades remaining in the present building, permitting the enlargement of certain class rooms there, the fifth grade classrooms and an assembly hall being added in the west wing.

Effort was made to conform to the architectural character of the existing building and yet obtain the flexibility and openness of plan desirable in modern school design. Colonial brick was used with large wood window walls.

The east wing classrooms have bilateral lighting through glass block clerestories above a depressed corridor roof. Classroom ceiling are sloped—from window head line at 9'-0'' up to approximately 12'-0'' height at clerestory. Corridors in this wing were increased to 11'-0'' width to permit use as a multi-purpose area, natural lighting being provided through Wasco dome plastic skylights.

Interior walls throughout are exposed Solite block painted. Bright color has been used freely in the young children's area. All interior doors, wardrobes, bookcases are birch with butternut stain finish. Floors throughout are corktone asphalt tile.

Ventilation is provided for classrooms by individual room fans mounted in clerestory walls. Heating is provided by a zoned steam system using fin-tube radiators used as convectors behind window wall cabinets.

The assembly room accommodates all lower school boys for morning worship services, for declamation contests and study hall. It has access to a terrace on the west which is an adjunct for alumni gatherings.

The assembly room is framed with rigid steel bents and steel purlins, all members expressed. Poured gypsum roof is on fiberglass formboard painted.

Heating of the assembly room is provided by fin-tube wall mounted convectors under windows. Ventilation is provided by an air handling unit located in a penthouse behind north gable of assembly room. This unit has also a steam coil for tempering fresh air in cold weather.

The cost of the addition was approximately $11.50 per square foot.

Subcontractors were E. G. Bowles Co., excavation & grading; F. E. Eubank & Co., concrete work; Southern Brick Co., Inc., brickwork; H. Beckstoffers Sons, millwork; Barlow & Hicks, plumbing and heating; Concrete Pipe and Products, Inc., Spectraglaze and Solite block; M. A. Pemberton & Bro., electrical; N. W. Martin Bros., roofing; Richmond Structural Steel Co., steelwork; J. B. Eurell Co., poured gypsum roof.

Also, J. A. Hall Inc., painting; McLain T. O'Ferrall Co., floor covering and acoustical ceilings; Virginia School Equipment Co., chalkboard and corkboard. All the firms represented are of Richmond.
Charles A. Pearson, Jr. Is UCLA Consultant

Charles A. Pearson, Jr., of the Radford firm of Pearson, Hill & Sullivan, Architects, recently returned from New York City, where he met with four other architects and directors of various agencies of the Church from various parts of the nation. Mr. Pearson is consultant to the Department of Church Architecture of the United Lutheran Church in America, serving ULCA Churches throughout the United States, and parts of Canada.

Three V.P.I. Students Win ‘Solite Competition’ Award

Three students at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute have won top honors in the annual “Solite Competition” Award contest. First place was won by David Leonard. Francis Sharp and Martin Quinn tied for second.

The contest is sponsored annually by the Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation of Richmond, and is open to fourth year architectural students. Each year a specific problem is assigned, and contestants are guided in their work by actual conditions. Judges are drawn from those prominent in the field of architecture. Prices are awarded in connection with the Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation, stated to be one of the largest and oldest firms in the country. A. Cabell Ford, Director of Sales, the Solite Corporation, stated that he feels these awards “help stimulate interest in the furtherance of architectural studies.” He added that “the designs submitted show great ingenuity in the solution of specific architectural problems, and are a real credit to the architectural profession.”

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give each applicant for a certificate of qualification at least a cursory indoctrination into certain phases and principles of the insurance business ..."

Once an applicant sufficiently masters the manual, passes his test and pays the fee of $2 he may begin selling insurance in the Commonwealth. But his association with Jones probably is not over.

Agents not only come to Jones with complaints, but the conduct of an agent often is brought to Jones' attention.

One of the many files in the bureau office is filled to brimming with cards on each agent or broker. A record of his moves from company to company and of type of insurance sold is kept.

If for example, an agent is dismissed or leaves insurance under circumstances that are not what they should be, a red tag is placed on the agent's card. Should he re-apply for license, he will have some explaining to do. Quite often the explanation is simple and the man is reinstated.

Not attempting the impossible of explaining all the activities of the various bureau divisions, we move on to Charles B. Coulbourn.

Coulbourn is deputy commissioner of the actuarial examination and audit division. He was even reluctant to try to explain his duties to one outside the insurance or auditing profession.

It would seem to suffice to say that Coulbourn and his assistants work with mathematical formulas running pages in length to make sure all works out smoothly and fairly for both insured and insurer.

There is the figuring of how much reserve a company needs to be able to make up so many policies. Volumes of rate tables are drawn up and then referred to in order to draw up more. It was easy to see why a more complex explanation would have been fruitless.

Another man working in figures is Courtenay W. Harris, deputy of the property and casualty rate section.

Harris' figures are a little easier for the layman to understand, however, than are Coulbourn's. Harris is concerned only with fire and casualty.

They, too, are figures constantly changing with the price of building materials, the price of automobiles, the degree of fire protection, the chance of accident, etc.

For that reason it is easy to comprehend the rise in amount of insurance written in the field. In 1954 there were 85 fire and casualty companies writing a total of approximately 28 million
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Farm Bureau Building
Home Office
Richmond 3, Va.
dollars insurance. That more than doubles the 12 million figure of 10 years before.

The most recent news to come from Harris' realm of study was the raising of automobile insurance rates of male drivers under 25 years old. Harris assisted in the study to see if such raises were backed by fact. Then, as in all rate-setting, the case was turned over to the parent State Corporation Commission. One raise was granted by the SCC and another is pending.

Underage drivers often fall, with some older offenders, into the "poor risk" category. Most drivers, who, because of their records are unwanted by companies, are given insurance by an agency of the insurance companies. The ones they won't even take are turned over to Harris.

He has a final investigation made to determine if the driver should be granted the privilege of buying insurance. If the answer is "yes," the SCC assigns the driver to some company which must write a policy.

Investigations lead us to the final division of the Bureau—the fire marshal division.

Headed by Chief Fire Marshal C. S. Mullen Jr., the division has two sections—investigation and engineering or safety.

The investigation section handles the sleuth work on Harris' "poor risks" and also for determining whether fires are the result of arson.

Mullen makes right good a good point when he explains why arson is so difficult to detect, "it is a crime which destroys its own evidence." Despite this there are a lot of would-be "insurance rich" men who never collect.
Virginia Surety Company, Incorporated
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Executive Offices
228 SUPERIOR STREET, TOLEDO, OHIO
JOHN E. HANKISON, President

Felicitations to the Virginia Bureau of Insurance and the New Commissioner,
The Honorable T. Nelson Parker

BANKERS SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE SOCIETY
103 PARK AVENUE
NEW YORK 17, N. Y.
The safety section, through its regulations and inspections, strives to cut down fires in public buildings. Local authorities receive help in reducing fire hazards.

Thus we have a layman’s tour of the Bureau of Insurance. The complexities of a complex business have been skirted, but we’ve seen some of the men responsible for the application of our insurance regulations.

Under each are assistants and secretaries scurrying each work day around the tenth floor of the State Office Building to keep up with an ever-growing business. A business that has brought a new sectional term to Richmond—"Insurance Row."

And like the new insurance buildings sprouting up in Richmond’s West End, the big business has pushed the Bureau to new quarters.

When the new 17-story State Office Building is completed, the Bureau will move over. After the expected November move, the Bureau will need a whole floor and half of another all by itself.

J. W. HOSIER, State Agent
National Union Indemnity Co.
National Union Fire Insurance Co. of Pittsburgh
RICHMOND, VIRGINIA

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The Central National Insurance Companies

Home Office:
Central National Building
OMAHA, NEBRASKA

"Specialists In Handling The Insurance Requirements Of Installment Institutions"
Modern Negro Giles County School located at Bluff City and built in 1951. There are also new elementary schools built the same year in Pearisburg and Narrows. Since that time new elementary schools have been built at Bane, Kimballton and Bluff City and an addition to Pembroke School.

Giles County, always a scenic area of beauty, will have many activities during the Celebration Week to attract tourists. A beauty pageant will take place on Monday afternoon, August 27, with 14 girls competing for the "Miss Sesquicentennial" crown and the "Junior Miss Sesquicentennial" crown. On Monday evening a Folklore Pageant will be presented, depicting the early religious emphasis and the feuding of the territory.

A gigantic parade will be the feature on Friday, August 31, emphasizing the theme "Giles County, Past, Present and Future." Advance notices indicate this parade will be the largest ever staged in Southwest Virginia. This date will also be the official day of the Celebration and it is anticipated that outstanding dignitaries and celebrities will be present.

The week's activities will be climaxed on Saturday night, September 1, with a ball, featuring the music of Russ Carlton and his orchestra. This gala affair will appeal to young and old alike. Patrons will honor the Ball and the activities will be presided over by the Queens and their courts.

There are other activities in the planning stage, such as town and community days, a water carnival, band contest, street dances and the usual beard growing contest. To the person who enjoys good drama, a taste of the outdoors, and the friendly spirit of good neighborliness, this week of celebration is an open invitation.

Greetings to Our New Commissioner of Insurance

Southern Aid Life Insurance Company, Inc.
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RICHMOND, VIRGINIA
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J. E. HALL, JR., Secretary
H. H. SOUTHALL, Assistant Secretary

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New pharmacy leaders are, seated, left to right: Rooke, Cohen, Chamblee, Coiner, Updike and Clark. Standing, left to right, are Hubbard, Henderson, Rhodes, Beck, Clodfelter and Hickok.

One of the largest trade gatherings of its kind in the southeast drew hundreds of druggists from every corner of Virginia together last month for a three-day program featuring equal portions of work and play.

New president of the drug group—the Virginia Pharmaceutical Association—is Braxton H. Coiner of the Timberville Drug Store. He was elected to succeed G. E. Henderson, of the Hunting Towers Pharmacy in Alexandria.

Other new officers are J. W. Chamblee, of the Stuart Circle Pharmacy, Richmond, vice-president; Glenn B. Updike, of the Patterson Drug Store, Danville, vice-president; Victor T. Clark, of Seventh Ward Pharmacy, Portsmouth, vice-president; Abraham Cohen, of Lafayette Pharmacies, Richmond, secretary; and R. R. Rooke, of the Highland Park Pharmacy, Richmond, treasurer.

The executive secretary is J. O. Hubbard, Jr., who succeeded Curtis Nottingham last year. Nottingham, incidentally, was given a standing round of applause for his continuing contribution to the drug field now that he has his own pharmacy in Williamsburg.

The annual "Pharmacist of the Year" award went to Dr. Robert Smith, former dean of the School of Pharmacy at the Medical College of Virginia who became president of the college last month. Dr. Smith is from Petersburg and his brother—Roy—is a druggist in Petersburg and a member of the State legislature.

Members of the association's executive council are the officers, past president Henderson and J. Leonard Beck, of the Medical Arts Prescription Pharmacy in Roanoke; Walter L. Hickok, of Fishburne and Son in Waynesboro; Roy P. Rhodes, of Wheelers, Inc., in Lynchburg; C. L. Clodfelter, of the Kecoughtan Pharmacy in Hampton, and J. Ralph Martin, of Martin's Pharmacy in Pulaski.

* * *

Richmond's First Annual "Fall Fashion Festival," now being planned by the Promotion Committee of the Retail Merchants Association of Richmond, Va., Inc., will be celebrated September 10 through 15, 1956.

According to J. D. Smith, Jr., Promotion Director of the Retail Merchants Association, this first annual City-Wide event will present to Richmond new trends, styles and fashion in clothing, furniture, jewelry, home furnishings, accessories, automobiles and other merchandise categories. Smith says that the occasion is being planned to appeal, not only to women, but to create fashion consciousness in men as well.

The merchants are planning unusual displays both within their stores and windows to feature the very latest trends of fashion.

The Fall celebration will begin with an "Open House" on Monday, September 10, at which time the public will be invited to visit stores all over Richmond and learn first hand what is on the fashion scene for 1957.

The activities for the "Fall Fashion Festival" are under the direction of the Promotion Committee of the Retail Merchants Association of Richmond, Va., Inc., Arthur Korn, Chairman.

* * *

Work began, the first of last month, on the new, multi-million dollar office in Richmond that will serve as headquarters of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad.

The foundation work start followed a ground breaking ceremony attended by top city and railroad officials. Speakers were Richmond's ex-Mayor Bryan and the Seaboard's President John W. Smith.

The first spade of earth was turned by Mr. Smith, signaling the beginning of what is expected to be a two-year building project. Upon completion, the railroad will move about 1,500 employees to the new general headquarters.

* * *

A new plan, featuring Williamsburg as a year-round mecca for group meetings, will be introduced within a month or so when the duties of Williamsburg's hotel sales manager are expanded, according to Allston Boyer, vice-president of Williamsburg Restoration, Inc.

William E. Bippus has been named to that post and emphasis will be placed on attracting a greater amount of conference, industrial workshop and group meeting trade for the winter months.

Bippus, a Colonial Williamsburg employee for nine years and director of travel for the past two years, has had promotional experience. A native of Joliet, Illinois, he attended Joliet Junior College and the Newport News Apprentice School.

William E. Bippus

* * *

Founded 1878
Westmoreland County's newest business venture is the White Point Marine Railway, owned and managed by Norman Turner and Herbert Harrison. The facility is located on two acres off the White Point Road near Kinsale.

New Dixie Lines, Inc., has named S. Wallace Clark, formerly director of sales and traffic, a vice-president; A. L. Grinels, former manager of operations, a vice president; W. F. Grinels, formerly vice-president and treasurer, as executive vice-president; George Walters, formerly claim agent, as assistant to the executive vice-president; Jake R. White, Jr., former Richmond division sales manager, general sales manager, and R. A. Mays, formerly supervisor of personnel and safety, as manager of operations. J. David Brothers is president of the Virginia trucking company that also serves most points in North and South Carolina.

James R. Jordan, former office manager of the John K. Messersmith Company, has been named manager of hospital relations for the Virginia Hospital Service (Blue Cross) and Virginia Medical Service (Blue Shield) Associations. The announcement was made by M. Roy Battista, assistant director of the plans.

David C. Hastings was named superintendent of the busy Potomac Yard, northern terminus of the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway, to succeed Charles E. McCarty, retired last month.

Robert L. Rieckman has been named manager of the newly acquired Safway Steel Scaffolds Virginia Division of Safway Steel Products, Inc., of Milwaukee, Wis. The new division has headquarters in Richmond.

Charles I. Morton, superintendent of the Virginia division of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad Company since 1948, has been named special representative for the railroad's operations department. The announcement was made by C. G. Sauls of Norfolk, vice-president in charge of operations for the line. As special representative, Morton will have state-wide responsibilities throughout the 4,000 mile network of the Seaboard's transportation organization in the Carolinas, Virginia, Georgia, Florida and Alabama. His headquarters will be in Norfolk.

New officers of the Advertising Club of Richmond are: Vernon D. Duncan, director of advertising for Miller & Rhoads, Inc., president; Edward Acree, vice-president of Cargill & Wilson advertising agency, vice-president; Charles Talley, assistant cashier of First and Merchants National Bank, secretary, and Joseph D'Adamo, advertising manager of Standard Drug Company, treasurer. New directors include N. Ray Tipton, assistant manager of the 7-Up Bottling Company, Inc.; Neil E. Wessels, district manager of Peoples Drug Stores, Inc., and Robert N. Page, assistant director of public relations for Reynolds Metals Company.

A. Watt Hix, a veteran of 48 years service with the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, has been named vice-president in charge of purchases and stores, with headquarters in Cleveland. He served for 21 years in Richmond.

Robert G. Cabell, a Richmond attorney since 1930, has retired from active law practice to become a general partner in the investment banking firm of Branch, Cabell & Company.

Virginia Electric and Power Company now has two men on leave studying nuclear energy. W. Harvey Kennedy is at North Carolina State College and William N. Thomas at the Argonne National Laboratory. Both are Vepco engineers.

At the June meeting of the Virginia Concrete Masonry Association at the Hotel Ingleside in Staunton, the Association officially announced the appointment of Advertising Associates, Inc., of Richmond, Virginia, as its public relations and advertising consultants.

Newly elected President Robert L. Frackelton reminded the membership to tell the Virginia Story.
that the use of concrete building units in residential, as well as industrial construction was growing intensely, as a result of similar efforts of other associations throughout the country. It was felt that by familiarizing the public with the advantages and advances in design and production of concrete building units even greater uses could be developed for the product.

Inventory Control was the general theme of the summer meeting of the Old Dominion Purchasing Agents' Association that was held at The Homestead, Hot Springs, on July 20 and 21. The session was highlighted on Friday with a talk on Inventory Control by Murray Clark, Manager of Inventories and Metal Control, Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond, and one by J. Lee Donaldson, Form Design Consultant, Standard Register Company, Dayton, Ohio.

Virginia was among the eight states cited by the International Association of Chiefs of Police for their police traffic supervision achievement in 1955. Virginia and North Carolina were the only two Southern states to receive certificates of achievement on the basis of 85 to 90 per cent performance evaluations as rated in the police traffic supervision section of the Annual Inventory of Traffic Safety Activities.

Southern States Cooperative has bought the Cargill, Inc., grain elevator at Richmond and has started construction of a feed mill on an adjacent tract. The elevator purchase and feed mill cost will approach $1,000,000.

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WOODROW WILSON
By Frank Branan
He is not dead. What time the night was falling.
We had not reckoned that the loss was gain.
Beyond the martyr-land his voice is calling
Nor ever silences, nor calls in vain.
He is not dead. Although his clay has crumbled,
Beyond the gloom of sepulcher and night
His step, so sure the while we slipt and stumbled,
Still leads us on toward God's triumphant right.
He is not dead whose heart with measured beating
Was stilled before he reached the constant goal.
His was the urge of that which is not fleeting—
There is no man-made measure of the soul.

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Over one million persons have been insured with us.

Benefits paid to policyholders have exceeded eleven million dollars.
ON THE QUESTION OF RACIAL INTEGRATION IN THE SCHOOLS

(Continued from page 15)

In world history, conditions which obtain in any country before a revolution rarely, if ever, return to that country if the revolution is successful. The N. A. C. P., with the help of the Supreme Court of the United States of America, is now in revolt against the laws of this country, both federal and state, as they have been enacted, interpreted and enforced with respect to school systems for nearly a century. If those of us who believe in these laws acquiesce in this change, segregation in our public school system is gone, and forever. We can not admit some integration and not have it all any more than we can admit some smallpox or typhus fever without the danger of an epidemic.

We must therefore decide, and quickly, whether we will have integrated schools or no public schools at all until such time as we shall have proven by our united action that we do not intend to have a public school system where white and Negro children attend the same schools and are taught in the same groups by the same teachers anywhere in Virginia.

The Governor of Virginia has called a special session of the General Assembly to meet this month for the purpose of enacting legislation to maintain a segregated school system. If this can be done, so well and so good, but our assemblymen should have it made clear to them that a majority of the citizens of Virginia, rather than have integration, want no public school system for the time it takes to prove to those who demand integration that the citizens of this Commonwealth mean to maintain racial segregation. Only by such a firm stand can we maintain it and thus continue to dwell together in unity.

ROSEWELL PAGE . . .

(Continued from page 14)

a small pack of hounds and has "owned and ridden some right good horses."

He is married to the former Madge Wickham, also of Hanover, and they have two children—Margaret Reid (Mrs. FitzGeral Be- miss) and Rosewell Page and two grandchildren.

DID YOU MISS . . .

"Stand Up and Be Counted," "The 125 Years' War,"—"After Democracy—What?"—editorials by Clifford Dowdey in VIRGINIA RECORD, which have excited much favorable comment from readers interested in the segregation issue?

We have prepared a four-page pamphlet reprinting those above—as well as two more on related subjects: "Of the Dignity of Man" and "Gentlemen, We Ain't Gonna Do It." We'll be happy to send you free of charge these timely and informative editorials. A self-addressed stamped envelope will speed the pamphlet on its way to you.

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Letters to the Editor...

Gentlemen:

I am enclosing two dollars ($2.00) for which I would like you to send me four copies of the July Virginia Record.

We read the article by Clifford Dowdey on "A Trip to Rosewell" both before and after a visit we made to Rosewell. Since my great grandmother was a member of the Page family we were especially interested in the article and in Rosewell.

Very truly yours,
Marion B. Florin
Takoma Park, Maryland

William R. Gardner, C.L.U.
General Agent
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1006 Mutual Bldg. Richmond, Va.

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GHOST TOWN
(Continued from page 3)

It is by no means hard to find, once you take the time and have the determination and enjoy the good fortune of meeting a gentleman who is employed by a sand and gravel company who operate on the island in the James River which contains the neglected site. It is on a point of land between loops of the river and there, in the fragrant brush, only an inaccurately worded marker records the fact of the death by massacre of the individuals whom were truly America's first pioneers.

Oddly enough, the site is also the scene of "Beast" Butler's defeat in his back-door attack on the Confederate capital in 1864. On this trip I was accompanied by a learned Northern gentleman whose academic work is now in Virginia, and he said, musingly, "What other state has a site where the founding of America crosses the Civil War?"

He was deeply moved to be standing on the spot. I was deeply moved by shame to know that we kept this spot a careful secret.

Why?

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