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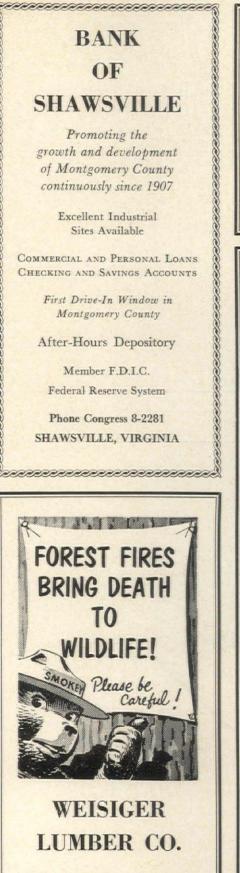


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VIRGINIA RECORD is an independent publication cooperating with all organizations that have for their objectives the welfare and development of Virginia. While this publication carries authoritative articles and features on statewide and local industrial, business, governmental and civic organizations, they are in no other respect responsible for the contents hereof.

VOLUME LXXXI

JANUARY 1959

"HIS SOUL GOES MARCHING ON"

by CLIFFORD DOWDEY

HIS YEAR MARKS THE 100th anniversary of one of the grimmest and most significant events in the South's relationship to the other sections of the nation. On the night of October 16, 1859, a murderous fanatic named John Brown led a band into the town of Harper's Ferry, Virginia, seized the government rifle-producing arsenal and the armory, and started raiding parties on the collection of hostages as the opening acts of a private war against Virginia planters.

'John Brown's Raid," as it was called, entered into the folklore that passes for American history, and to most citizens of the present generations there is nothing in the handy tag to suggest that the insurrection was an attempt to inaugurate race-warfare on a local scale as a means of precipitating civil war between the sections. That the attempt at wholesale murder did serve as one of the precipitants of the sectional conflict gives the event a sinister significance in this year when the sections are again arrayed in apparently insoluble antagonisms.

In the North, John Brown was made an heroic martyr ("St. John the Just," as Louise May Alcott called him), and marching songs were written to the soul of the treasonable killer. In the South, following the wave of horror, the people were forced to accept the conclusion that fellow-Americans regarded them with such hatred that a mass-murderer could be canonized. What had been established, over the issue of "slavery," was the fact that the banner of "freedom" for the Negro was serving as a cloak for aggression against the Southern whites.

Behind the cloak of "freedom" a variety of aggressors were united against the common enemy, the South. Political

opportunists and economic exploiters formed a coldly practical element that used for its own end the fanaticism of abolitionists and the "liberals" of the day. Among the fanatical element, there were spoilsmen and glory-hunters along with the breast-beaters, and there was the strain of the monomaniac as exemplified in the guant person of 59vear-old Brown.

NUMBER ONE

Many studies have been made in an effort to determine the degree of his insanity, and a composite would indicate that a certain shrewd rationality operated within a single fixation, or monomania. On a larger scale, Hitler was possessed of the same dominating mania : in Brooklyn, Brown would have been called simply, "Buggsy."

Brown grew up in that farming section of western Pennsylvania, New York and northeastern Ohio bordering on Lake Erie. It was a region settled largely by New Englanders, many of whom had carried to the new lands the delusion that the Conscience of Mankind resided exclusively with them. John Brown personally typified a seg-

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Garden Gossip Magazine..... 13

COVER NOTE:

Our cover shows a map of Virginia and a picture of Raymond V. Long, Director of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. In this Department, under Mr. Long's capable guidance, lies the responsibility for the protection of Virginia's natural resources and for her industrial development.

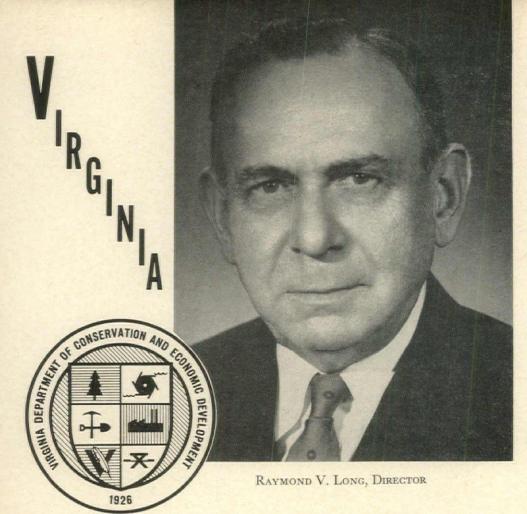
ment of this population which continually drifted, seeking a quick fortune or some point of identification. At the fortune-seeking, he was a pronounced failure. By record, he was dishonest in business, untrustworthy and a passer of bad checks. At personal identification Brown aimed higher: he became the Angel of Destruction for the vengeful Jehovah of the Old Testament.

As Jehovah's avenging representative on earth, Buggsy Brown selected Southern planters as his personal mission. As with the abolitionists then (and their successors today), Brown expressed his devotion to freedom by implacable hatred of white Southerners, and a Southerner killed was glory earned. Brown first operated his ante-bellum Murder, Inc., in Kansas, and the Northern press of that day laid the pattern for the present by its slanted coverage of the "news."

Brown apparently suffered a delusion about the magnitude of his Kansas accomplishments, which included the

(Continued on page 29)

UNION BANK & TRUST COMPANY BOWLING GREEN, VIRGINIA Established 1902 Member Federal Reserve Member F. D. I. C.



DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION and ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

TWO THINGS in the passage of time have come to be regarded by man as certain: death and taxes. To these a third must be added: change, which, however much it may be regretted by some, is inevitable in life on this earth.

Virginia is a division of land and water set by the hand of God Almighty under his firmament on the continent of North America so as to be laved by the waters of Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean on her eastern boundary and surrounded elsewhere by the states of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, West Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia. But Virginia is much more than that. She is the home of more than three and a half million people. As Virginia Moore has so aptly and beautifully described her in the title of the charming book from her pen, "Virginia is a state of mind." She is the state of mind of her people, affected by the ancestral ways of all our predecessors-red, white and black; influenced by natural conditions;

tempered in the crucible of the history we have lived; mellowed by the love we bear her; constantly evolving to meet adequately all new conditions of our universe, be they cataclysmic or calm.

Death, taxes and change affect Virginia. Of these, in her government, the Department of Conservation and Economic Development is primarily concerned with change. In this atomic age to seek to know what kind of change is best warranted to promote the general and continued welfare of Virginia and to give these facts found to usthe people-so we may decide whether or not we desire to steer in that direction is one important function and privilege of that department. Upon how wisely and how well we answer that question depends the fortune of Virginia. Generations of us yet unborn will blame or bless us according to what we do about that answer now.

The genius of Virginia's people derives, in part, from the traits of the savage people who inhabited this good land before the settlement at Jamestown; in part from better than three and a half centuries of a British inspired civilization whose sails, to use a waterman's metaphor, have been trimmed to meet the winds of life on the North American continent; in part from the ways of the African jungle imported to us in 1619 and for a century or so thereafter; in part from the habits of many other peoples whose representatives have come to live in Virginia during the years of her existence.

Through our British ancestry we Virginians go back to the Roman Empire of the Caesars and through it to most of the former civilizations of the historically recorded ages. As man cannot escape his heritage, so Virginia is enveloped by hers. It is part of the warp and woof of her being. Its influence is in evidence on every side. We could not depart from it if we would.

All through history Virginia has been blessed with natural resources: good soil, beneficial climate, adequate water supply, enough timber, minerals and wildlife. Her waters forever replenished by sufficient rainfall have abounded with many varieties of fin fish and crustaceans.

We found them here when our British forbears arrived at Jamestown. They had been well husbanded by the aborigines, called Indians from the ignorance of Columbus and his men, and thus from habit of the latter settlers.

Upon arrival at Jamestown, the British immediately set about exploiting these resources and we, their descendents, have done a pretty good job of following their example ever since. Hence the need for departments of conservation in Virginia's government to counteract in some measure the natural greed of those among us who would preempt the trees, the minerals, the soil, the water, the fish and the game for their immediate selfish use. unmindful that through proper use and management all these can be handed down from generation to generation of Virginians world without end.

In the early days of our history this Commonwealth had a good many men, of whom Mr. Iefferson was perhaps the most vocal example, who envisioned a life here based upon an agrarian philosophy.

Let him describe in his own words his ideas on the subject. In his *Notes* on Virginia he says in part: "But we have an immensity of land courting the industry of the husbandman . . . Those who labour in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever He had a chosen people, whose breasts He has made His peculiar deposit for substantial and genuine virtue. It is the focus in which he keeps alive that sacred fire, which otherwise might escape from the face of the earth. . . . but generally speaking the proportion which the aggregate of other classes of citizen bears in any state to that of its husbandman, is the proportion of its unsound to its healthy parts, and is a good enough barometer whereby to measure its degree of corruption. While we have land to labour then let us never wish to see our citizens occupied at a workbench, or twirling a distaff . ., let our workshops remain in Europe. . . . The loss by the transportation of commodities across the Atlantic will be made up in happiness and permanence of government. The mobs of great cities add just so much to the support of pure government as sores do to the strength of the human body."

There was, on the other hand, in Virginia at about the same time another man "of credit and renown." who by his action showed that he did not entirely agree with Mr. Iefferson on this matter—Colonel Archibald Cary of Ampthill, in Chesterfield county.

Though vested by his father with property known as "Buckingham," 4,132 acres on Willis Creek, Cary seems rather to have leaned to the life of an industrialist than an agriculturalist for he "extended his father's manufacturing, maintained the flouring mills at 'Warwick.' established a ropery, developed the deposits of limonite iron ore on his lands in Buckingham and set up a furnace and foundry at Falling Creek, where in 1622 the first such venture was made in the colony."

His mills at Warwick and his iron foundry were destroyed in April of 1781 by the British forces under the leadership of the traitor Benedict Arnold. Cary was called "Old Iron," whether from his mills or the toughness of his character being a moot question to present day Virginians.

Until the industrial atomic age broke upon the world, Mr. Jefferson's agrar-

THE COMMISSIONERS

TOP: C. M. Nicholson, Jr., Industrial Development; H. B. Holmes, Jr., Water Resources.

CENTER: F. James Barnes, II, Public Relations and Advertising; George W. Dean, Forestry.

BOTTOM: Randolph Odell, Parks; James L. Calver, Mineral Resources.

VIRGINIA RECORD JANUARY 1959

ianism had its decided advantage. Since then we are not so sure but that Mr. Cary had the better idea for life in America in general, Virginia in particular. The mechanization of agriculture, coupled with scientific knowledge of the production of crops and livestock, makes it unnecessary for a majority of our people to earn their livelihood by farming. Many have therefore cut adrift from the farms. They must find employment somewhere. Since Virginia's people are her greatest asset, it is incumbent upon her to afford them opportunity for remunerative employment to keep them from going elsewhere to find it.

This has happened before in our history to our great detriment. In the years following our war, 1865-1900, Virginia suffered much from the loss of able, energetic, intelligent sons forced by economic conditions here, to go north or west to find their places in the sun.

Even in later years since mechanization has taken place on the farms and (*Please turn the page*)





ABOVE: The Lipton Tea Company plant, built in Suffolk in 1955, typifies a kind of industry which Virginia is always ready to welcome.

BELOW: A service of the Water Resources Division is this Gaging Station near Phenix, Virginia, which records varying levels of water in our streams.



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(From preceding page)

industry has developed in the larger centers of population requiring workers, many of our rural counties have suffered because so many good young people have left for these Virginia cities to make their fortunes or if not fortunes at least a pretty good living for themselves—and no one can blame them for their diligence in seeking profitable employment.

For the most part, the people of Virginia are an easy going lot. We are willing to go along trusting entirely to the beneficence of a divine providence, forgetting that that same providence expects us to do our share. We occasionally have to have the lesson taught by the Greek demigod Hercules to the waggoner stuck in the mud brought forcibly to our attention, and every now and then conditions arise to shake us from our lethargic habits. Then we actively take steps to bring order out of the somewhat chaotic state in which we find ourselves as the result of such lethargy.

Such a time happened along in 1926. Prior to that, our Conservation Program was conducted by several independent agencies, viz: the State Water Power Development Commission, the State Biological Commission, the State Geological Survey, the Office of the State Geologist, and the office of the State Forester.

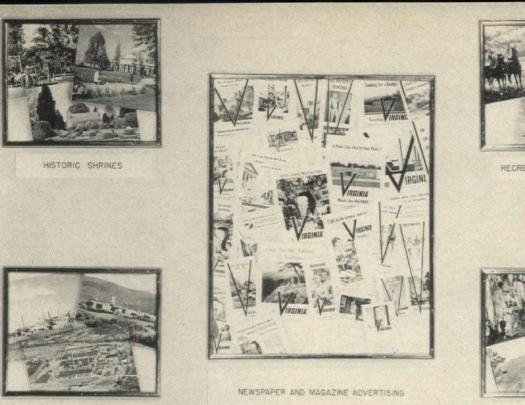
In July of 1926, by act of the Legislature, the State Commission on Conservation and Development was created and the functions and duties of the above agencies were transferred to it. The Commission members received no salaries, but employed an Executive Secretary and staff. These worked under the dynamic leadership and guidance of the late Hon. William E. Carson of Riverton, in Warren County. He was largely responsible for the new setup's formation. He deserves the thanks of this Commonwealth for his farsighted vision in having the Department established, as well as for directing its work so efficiently in its infancy.

In 1934, the General Assembly amended the act of 1926 by requiring the Chairman of the Commission appointed by the Governor to devote his full time to the work of the Commission and provided for his salary.

This act became effective January 1st, 1935, and the Hon. Wilbur C. Hall of Loudoun County was appointed Chairman by Governor Perry. He continued in office until February 1939.

In 1938, during Mr. Hall's term of office, the General Assembly changed the name of the State Commission on

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Advertising and promotion designed to encourage more visitors and vacationists to come to Virginia—and more industrial plants to locate in the state—are the principal services of the Division of Public Relations and Advertising.

Conservation and Development to the Virginia Conservation Commission, but otherwise the Commission continued as originally created.

Upon the election of Governor James H. Price, Mr. N. Clarence Smith served as Chairman of the Commission from March 1939 until July 1942, at which time Senator William A. Wright of Tappahannock was appointed by Governor Darden. Senator Wright served as Chairman until June 1948. That year, under the Reorganization Act of 1948, the Virginia Conservation Commission was abolished and the Department of Conservation and Development was created. Mr. Wright was appointed Director of the Department.

Under the same Act, the State Planning Board was abolished and its functions and duties were transferred to the Department of Conservation as its Division of Planning and Economic Development.

In 1950, Senator Wright resigned as Director in May of that year and Governor Battle appointed Sidney S. Kellam of Princess Anne County to succeed him.

Mr. Kellam served until March 1953. Then he resigned and Governor Battle made Raymond V. Long acting Director. When Thomas B. Stanley succeeded Battle in the Governorship, Mr. Long was appointed Director, and Governor Almond reappointed him to another term in March of 1958.

The much mentioned Reorganization

Act of 1948 directed by statute the Board of Conservation and Development to "act in a capacity advisory to the Director."

Ten years later, 1958 saw yet another change in the organization of this growing department take place. To meet the challenge of change in the State's economy, the General Assembly amended Chapter I, Title 10 of the Code of Virginia, terminating the membership of the Board of Conservation and Development, and provided for a Board of nine members of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development "which shall formulate and establish the general policies and objectives of the Department of Conservation, which policies and objectives shall be executed by the Director."

The Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development operates under the Governor through the Board of Conservation and Economic Development (the members of which elect their own Chairman and Secretary), and a Director appointed by the Governor to serve at his pleasure. The Department is further segmented into six divisions:

Forestry, under the State Forester, George W. Dean, with headquarters in Charlottesville;

Industrial Development, under the Commissionership of C. M. Nicholson, Jr., newly appointed to emphasize the Commonwealth's idea of stressing her economic industrial development; Mineral Resources, under James L. Calver, Commissioner;

Parks, under Randolph Odell, Commissioner;

Public Relations and Advertising, under F. James Barnes, II, Commissioner;

Water Resources, under Gen. H. B. Holmes, Jr., Commissioner.

Four of these divisions have their headquarters located in the State Office Building in the Capitol Square at Richmond.

In its brochure published July 1st, 1958, the Virginia Commonwealth's Department of Conservation and Economic Development has this to say about its purposes and objectives, quoted in part as follows:

"The Department's broad general objectives are of course determined by its prescribed duties. Details of these prescribed duties will be determined by the Board from time to time as changing economic conditions warrant, and as change in concepts and attitudes demand.

".... As changing conditions evolve, the Department endeavors to revise its Divisions programs and activities to comply with such changing needs and demands."

See how the inexorability of change is taken into account in this statement!

In the same brochure are citations to the Code of Virginia which set forth the authority of the Department of (Continued on page 11)

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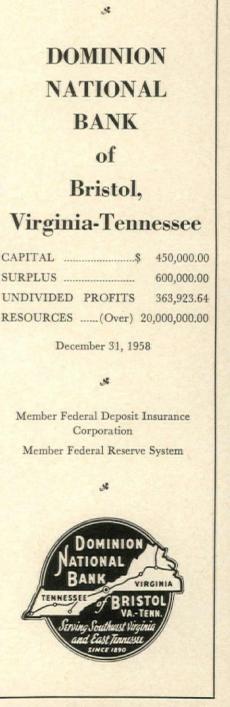
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Conservation and Economic Development, its legal duties and responsibilities. Citation is to the Code of Virginia, Title 10, Chapter I, Paragraphs I through XVII.

Any state department is colored by the personality, character, ability and integrity of the man who heads it. In the Department under consideration, the man is Raymond V. Long. For a good many years he has "cast his shadow before" him over the natural resources of Virginia, not the least of which are her children. Much of Virginia's present school building program can trace its origin to the hand of Mr. Long when he served with the State Department of Education.

In 1942 he moved from that Department to become Planning Commissioner. From there he advanced to the head of the Department.

In his wisdom, Mr. Long has seen fit to blend the economic theories propounded by Mr. Jefferson, and those practised by Mr. Cary, for Virginia's good. What we now have evolving is a system which takes the good from agriculture and industry and uses each for Virginia's continued welfare. This has been Mr. Long's idea all the way. He realizes of course, the necessity for a successful and energetic program of manufacturing properly geared to the rest of Virginia's economic development, so as not to disrupt the whole but rather to take up the slack in our labor supply left without employment by the mechanization of agriculture. He has thought for many years that we must keep our production of raw materials within our borders for processing. He has said, "Wealth from the sale of raw materials produced stays in the state, of course, but we're missing the income from the manufacturing process, the payrolls and the profits."

On the other hand, Mr. Long, in company with a great many other Virginians, has not the least desire to see this Commonwealth become one vast industrial area dependent entirely upon the exigencies of mills and factories manned by people under the domination of unscrupulous labor leaders or exploited by the greed of sharp dealing businessmen who have little thought for the welfare of all the people of Virginia. Rather, he and the progressive young businessmen of Virginia, like Senator Eugene B. Sydnor of Richmond, under the leadership of Governor Almond and with his blessing have embarked upon a program which will permit us to select and invite desirable companies to take advantage of Virginia's natural assets as an industrial site.

In so doing, they are protecting Virginia against the undesirable elements contained in unselected, indiscriminate massive industries.

To advance such a program, the last session of the General Assembly enacted legislation which permitted a reganization within the Department of Conservation and Economic Development whereby more emphasis will be given to Virginia's need to bring in industries compatible with our way of life and at the same time advantageous to our economy.

With this in view, C. M. Nicholson, Jr. has recently been appointed to fill the position of Commissioner for the

Eight scenic state parks are maintained for public enjoyment by the Department's Division of Parks. Pictured here: Fairy Stone State Park near Bassett, Virginia.



Department's Division of Industrial Management.

Mr. Nicholson is the epitome of a good Virginian. He chose to live here being born in St. Louis, Missouri. He moved to Virginia in 1914, attended and graduated from Charlotte High School, went to the University of Virginia from which he graduated with a B.S. degree in June, 1924. He later attended Virginia Mechanics Institute (night school) from 1929 to 1932, completing the course in Accounting and Business Administration.

Nicholson has had a varied business experience. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the Investors Mortgage Corporation, a wholly owned subsidiary of the Richmond Trust Company which was forced into liquidation when the present company closed during the depression.

He then served as sales manager for the equipment division of Massey, Wood and West, and served for over three years in the U.S. Naval Reserve as Lieutenant Commander.

From 1951 to 1953, he was Industrial Analyst, U.S. Department of Commerce, Field Office, Richmond, in charge of small business program.

From 1953 to 1955, Nicholson served as Industrial Development Representative for the Virginia Division of Planning and Economic Development under Raymond V. Long, Commissioner and W. H. Caldwell, chief of the Division.

Now he is Commissioner for the Division of Industrial Development. Mr. Nicholson holds membership in the Naval Reserve Harbor Defense Unit with rank of Commander, the Second Baptist Church, Richmond, and the Country Club of Virginia. He is married and has three married daughters.

Word has just been received that Director Long has further strengthened this division with the addition of four industrial agents to work under Mr. Nicholson, the Commissioner, and Randall Hagner, the Industrial Development Agent.

Mr. Hagner is a native of Maryland who attended Lehigh University and served as a pilot in the American and French Air Forces during World War I.

Mr. Hagner's industrial experience includes technical and managerial work with the Tubize Rayon Company, Hopewell; Owens-Corning Fiberglas Corporation, Toledo, Ohio; Virginia-Carolina Chemical Corporation's Fiber Division, New York Office; and consultant with Metallic Yarns Division,

(Continued on page 25)

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thing we can to keep complaints from arising, and it means prompt and fair handling of those that do.

We are a citizen of each community we serve and take an active part in its affairs. Like any other citizen, we want our neighbors to think well of us. Besides, it makes good businesssense. We can only prosper as the community prospers so we help it to thrive in every way we can.

Such is our job as we see it. We are trying to do it well and to do it better all the time.

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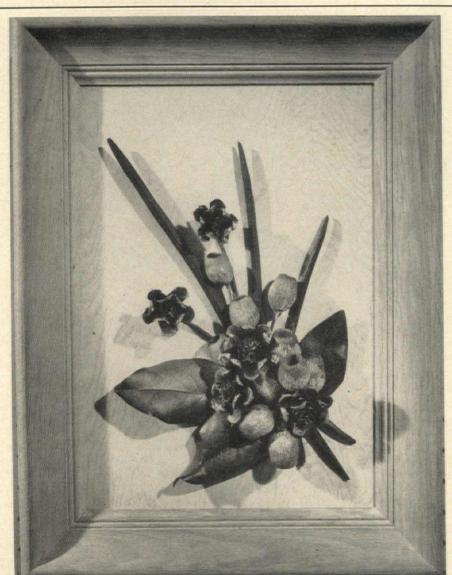


PHOTO BY JACK TURNER, COLONIAL STUDIOS

Dried greens and pods can be used for an effective year-round decoration such as this framed plaque made by Mrs. Charles Tenser of the Ridgecrest Garden Club in Richmond. Winner of a blue ribbon in an interlude flower show called "Interpretations" presented at Miller and Rhoads by the Richmond Council of Garden Clubs, this simple design would be at home in recreation room or den. The limed oak frame, the catalpa pods, flowers made from pine cones and round euclyptus pods carry out the principles of good design. Materials are glued to the wood back and sprayed lightly with clear shellac or plastic.

Garden Gossip Section

VIRGINIA RECORD JANUARY 1959

A MESSAGE TO GARDEN GOSSIP SUBSCRIBERS

As announced in the November-December issue, GARDEN GOSSIP, with this issue becomes an independently edited and presented section of VIR-GINIA RECORD. We hope you will like your magazine in this new format.

As a subscriber to GARDEN GOS-SIP you will receive your magazine monthly hereafter for the same number of issues as your unexpired subscription entitles you to, without additional cost.

It is planned to continue to present the familiar GARDEN GOSSIP features, pictures and news material, but to do this we will need your support and cooperation. The Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs is invited to continue to furnish its pictures, articles and announcements just as hitherto, though this will not imply an official endorsement by the VFGC. And individual garden clubs, their officers and members are likewise urged to continue to submit pictures, news and announcements.

No. 1

Material intended for inclusion in the GARDEN GOSSIP section should be sent, as in the past, to Mrs. Gerald J. Pierce, Editor of GARDEN GOSSIP, 7700 Hillview Avenue, Richmond 29.

Though the regular subscription price of VIRGINIA RECORD is four dollars per year, GARDEN GOSSIP subscribers at this time may subscribe by a group plan, whereby "Clubs" of seven or more subscriptions will be accorded a yearly rate of two dollars, for twelve issues. Individual subscriptions will be at four dollars per year. "Club" or "Group" subscriptions—of seven or more—may be sent to Mrs. S. S. Johnson, Garden Gossip Circulation Manager, Link Road, Lynchburg, or direct to GARDEN GOSSIP, P. O. Drawer 3-A, Richmond 6.

We hope and believe you will enjoy the merged, larger magazine, which you will receive monthly (instead of everyother-month as in the past)—and we look forward to your continued support, interest and suggestions.

3

THE GARDENER

I work in the magic earth, Draw strength from the firm green sod. I revel in each spring's birth And in all feel the presence of God.

I plant the small bulb and seed And watch for the miracle—bloom. I watch the golden bees feed Wherever the flowers make room.

I welcome the rain and the snow, Warm sun and the freshness of dew. As I work with things that grow, My joys are bewitching and new.

-FLORENCE PRICE KINNEAR



Nature Camp

ITS PURPOSES AND THEIR REALIZATION

LILLIAN S. SCHILLING

Executive Director

ACH YEAR in the beautiful valley along the banks of Big Mary's Creek in George Washington National Forest, near Vesuvius, Va., 260 children are privileged to attend the Nature Camp of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs. There are many camps, all of which are doing wonderful work with the young people, but this camp is different. One of the instructors, Mrs. L. W. Machen of Hampton, after her first year on the staff, wrote: "I started my camping days in 1927 at Lake Junaluska, N. C. and have camped nearly every summer since. I have been in Jewish camps, Methodist camps, Scout camps, "fancy camps, etc., but I never found a camp that so nearly approached my ideal of a camp as the Nature Camp where I was privileged to be this year. I want you to know how gratifying it is to be in a place where the learning of the out-of doors and the Creator is its "only excuse for being." For the first time I felt that a real step toward conservation in all of its many aspects was being taken."

Much has been written about this camp, but I think many people would be interested in hearing more about the purposes of the camp. Therefore, I am giving below a portion of a paper which was written by one of our very fine counselors, Miss Ruth Morris: "The Nature Camp provides fun swimming in clear cold water from a mountain stream, hiking in the forest, singing, acting out skits and playing games. A competent group of counselors and a meaningful devotional program build a healthy atmosphere for this recreation. "There is far more to the main purposes of Nature Camp than the above. These purposes are to arouse interest in the study of nature, to inform the campers about nature, and to help them enjoy nature through friendship with others of similar interests. It is hoped that the experiences the campers have will lead them to the dedication necessary to save our natural resources.

'How are these purposes fulfilled? Several assets are required to interest campers in summer study. One asset is the group of campers themselves. Almost all of the campers are very wellrounded individuals. A second asset is the qualified staff. The camp has been well organized in order to make the best use of these assets. First, the campers have been divided into three age groups: senior high school, the seventh and eighth grades, and the fifth and sixth grades. Second: the study of nature has been separated into classes such as birds, wildlife, herpetology, wild flowers, ferns, forestry, entomology, geology and astronomy. This division facilitates instruction and learning. But efforts are also made to clarify the importance of interrelationships between these parts of the natural world.

"Classes are most often hikes in the field where examples of wild flowers can be smelled, bird songs heard, and insects caught and closely observed. The carefully graded instruction avoids repetition of material from previous summers. Also, senior campers are especially encouraged to concentrate their work on subjects of their choice, and provisions are made for special field trips. The new museum is quickly becoming an important highlight of

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THE STONE ALTAR OF THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

camp. The attractive displays on differnt facets of nature are almost all made by campers. The expanding library is basic to all the learning at camp and contains many of the best reference books and field guides.

"All the information that the camper absorbs must be tied together in a meaningful way. The best means found has been for each camper to make a note book containing what he has gathered and understood from the classes. Several outstanding notebooks result from each camping period.

"The lesson that the reception and success of Nature Camp has for this country is that such an idealistic camp is practical and at the same time meets an urgent need. This need for conservation does not exist only in Virginia but all over the country. Other states could well follow the example of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs. For only through an enthusiastic, informed and dedicated public can we protect our natural resources from the wastefulness of this age."

The physical part of camp consists of seven rustic buildings. The outdoor chapel, which we think of as our "Altar Under the Skies" has been started. The first unit, the altar and log seats, has been completed. This part was made possible by contributions in memory of Mrs. Nils Riffolt of Dahlgren, Mrs. Auvray Williams of Bedford, Mrs. Ambrose Ford and Mrs. C. A. Seaton, The last two named ladies were organizers of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs. This spring more work will be done on the chapel with money which has been contributed in memory of others. Contributions in any amount





PROUD WINNERS OF CAMP AWARDS—Winners from first session of 1958 Camp: (at left) Karen Johnson, Arlington; Anne F. Hayes, Bedford; Henry Hesperheide, Norfolk; Pat Miles, Ellerson; and Joyce Bly, Winchester. The picture above catches a group of winners before the dining room fireplace in happy confusion, including Henry Wilbur and Kim Howell of Waynesboro as well as George Marshall of Suffolk, top award winners of second camp.

1207 Lorraine Ave. Richmond, Virginia August 12, 1958

are gratefully accepted. I shall be glad to answer any questions or give any information desired to anyone who is interested in the chapel.

The dates for the 1959 camping season are as follows: 9-12 grades, June 21 to July 4; 7-8 grades, July 5-18; 7-8 grades, July 19-August 1; 5-6 grades, August 2-August 15. Application blanks and brochures are now ready. Some sessions will fill very soon. Anyone wishing to make a reservation should send the \$5 registration fee and advise in which session a reservation is needed and whether for a boy or girl. This is done when a club wishes to make a reservation and chooses the camper later. Definite applications for all reservations must be in no later than one month before camp opens. Address all communications and requests for application blanks to Mrs. Fred Schilling, Executive Director, Route 2, Afton, Va.

Now, in closing, I shall again quote, and this time from a younger camper's prayer, "I hope that Thou wilt forgive our faults and bring us together again next year, an older, more experienced group, always ready to work, but never too tired to have fun." (Sally Spies of Charlottesville, Va.)

Dear Mrs. Sheehan,

I would like to express my appreciation to you and all the members of the Bellevue Garden Club for sponsoring me at Nature Camp. It is difficult to tell you how much I enjoyed it and how much benefit I derived from it.

As this was the first time I had been to camp, the first day was more or less spent getting acquainted with the camp and the people around me. I found everyone extremely friendly especially the counselors and instructors.

Before I went to camp I had never studied herpetology, botany or ornithology. These three subjects alone opened three new fields of interest to me. Some of the other subjects I enjoyed were: forestry, wildlife, geology and astronomy. Because of all the wonderful teachers, each subject offered was made interesting.

Each morning, Mr. Haines, the ornithologist at camp, took a group of campers on a bird walk. The campers are awakened at about four-thirty in the morning and believe me, that is a chore when you have heavy sleepers like me!

I had been told before I went to camp about the wonderful food that was served there, but after a few days I found out for myself that the food was as delicious as I had heard.

Because of my many experiences, the new friends I have made and the many things I learned, I will cherish my two week stay at Nature Camp among my fondest memories.

Sincerely yours, (Signed) Billy Talman.

THE CANDLELIGHT SERVICE AROUND THE POOL

The last night of camp becomes a long-lasting memory.



Garden Gossip Section

VIRGINIA RECORD JANUARY 1959

"- Sermons in Stones, Books in Running Brooks -"

MARGARET D. HUGHES, Camp Instructor

S HORTLY AFTER NINE O'CLOCK on any bright morning at Nature Camp, the young people gathered in the assembly and dining-room of the Lillian Schilling building, start on their morning field-trips. One group, carrying small bags, accompanies the geologist with her hammer on the road through the woods and toward the top of the mountain, which follows roughly the course of Big Mary's Creek. A State Forester leads a class in tree identification; a group of would-be botanists in search of wildflowers comes next; and finally the budding entomologists trudge after their young instructor carrying butterfly nets. Another group gathers around a wildlife technician who has draped a black tarpaulin in lieu of a blackboard over his truck hood. In the back of the truck are animal skins, and skulls of native mammals from bears and bobcats, to rabbits and squirrels, Later, this group too, will take to the woods to look for signs of wildlife and in the creek for crayfish which many creatures use for food.

Presently we hear the voices of an amazing variety of birds and realize that the sounds are coming from the L.S. building where records are being played for identification. These campers will also be shown slides of colorful native birds. Their field work takes place mostly at dawn, when groups leave by station wagon for field, farm, pond, and thicket habitats to see the birds on the wing and at feeding time.

Other classes and field trips are held for an hour in the afternoon and it is then that the campers may specialize. Some are interested in collecting specimens of fungi which are found in great variety of form, color, and size in the Blue Ridge area. Many children like to make fern collections. These plants, ranging from the stately cinnamon fern to the graceful maiden-hair and rare climbing fern add much to the beauty of the roadside and creek banks in the George Washington Forest. The three Sunday hikes which take place after morning devotions afford an excellent opportunity for the collection of nature specimens on mountain trails and old creek beds.

To round out the day of painless education, several of the evening programs are devoted to movies loaned by



THE EDUCATIONAL BUILDING Housing the Laboratory, Museum, and Library.

private firms in the interest of science education, covering such subjects as cosmic rays and the circulation of the blood. These presented in color, sound, and cartoon form make complicated subjects fascinating, amusing, and clear.

The center of Nature Camp study and projects is the Educational Building. The museum in the main part houses collections of minerals, stuffed animals, and birds; mounted, pressed wildflowers; regional maps; and projects campers have submitted or are working on. One wing is the laboratory where, among other projects, leaf prints are made, and insects are prepared and mounted. The other wing is the library, a pleasant room with a huge fireplace, equipped with seats, tables, and lighting, both overhead and by individual study lamps. The shelves hold a growing collection of books and magazines, most of them recommended by instructors, in all fields of natural science. Students may not take books from the building. So the camper who uses part of his free periods for work in the library, which is always open at these times, is wise. He will not have to cram early in the mornings at the end of the session to complete the notebook required from all campers.

But the heart of the Nature Camp lies neither in its location, buildings and equipment, or even in the course of study but in the personnel which makes the Camp program possible. The Director and his assistants have an exceedingly difficult task in procuring the right type of instructor and counsellor. If all could be obtained for the entire season of four sessions, it would be a comparatively simple matter. But few of the graduate instructors and adult staff members can be present at all sessions. Moreover, visiting instructors who teach for a few hours or days each session must be fitted into the day's program. Campers are divided into three groups: those who are newcomers,

those advanced from lower grades, and those taking advanced work in their own age group. This, with the large enrollment, makes it necessary to have more than one instructor in each subject.

Closely allied with instructors and sometimes teaching classes, in addition to other duties, are the counselors. These are mostly versatile young people, one of whom is always present at every class to assist in the discipline and anything else required by the instructor: and whose other duties may range from assisting the head counsellors in the cabins, to supervising recreation, music, work details, life-guarding, etc. Neat, cheerful and energetic, they are closest in age to the children, and adored by them. Campers are watched for the development of those qualities of leadership and talents which would make them good future counsellors and instructors.

The last night in Camp is full of excitement, for it is then that awards are given for the best notebooks, the all-round Campers and many other achievements. The following day, after the Campers are packed up and gone for the session, we leave with regret. As we drive away we take one last look at the Memorial Chapel. Built of native field stone with a vase of evergreens always on the altar, what could be a better reminder to our young people of the permanence and renewal of the natural resources of the earth, which they have pledged themselves to guard?

Does chickweed spoil your lawn? It can be controlled, say the experts at V.P.I., by using 2 ounces of dinitro in 1 gallon of water per 1,000 square feet. Treat in early winter and/or early spring as soon as chickweed appears, when the temperature is around 60 to 70 degrees.

VIRGINIA RECORD JANUARY 1959

news from the gardening world . . .

A Mediterranean Garden Tour

Garden Club members around Staunton and Charlottesville are planning a spring tour of the Mediterranean, a tour to delight the interest of garden lovers and they would welcome other interested would-be travelers to join them. Under the sponsorship of several horticultural societies, the Jean Berke Travel Service has set up this tour to be conducted by Dr. Donald J. Bushey, Professor of Ornamental Horitculture at Cornell University and author of a recent book "A Guide to Home Landscaping."

Plans call for the lucky ones to leave New York Friday, March 27th with Naples as their first point to visit, after a brief stop at Gibralter. Almost a month will be taken with visits to the gardens and points of interest in Italy, then to Cannes and the French Riviera, on to Paris and Versailles, finally to Cherbourg and the return trip home via RMS Queen Elizabeth, arriving May 12th. Arrangements may be made to extend the tour into the rest of Europe or the Scandinavian countries as well.

Interested? Mrs. James Higgs in Staunton at 509 Greenville Ave. can give you all the fascinating details.

Honors

Friends of Anne Wertsner Wood, flower school instructor and popular speaker in Virginia, will be interested to know she is one of two women named on the committee of the American exhibit for the International Horticultural Exposition to be held in Rotterdam, Holland, in 1960. According to the January issue of HORTICUL-TURE magazine, Mrs. Wood was honored at a recent dinner meeting of the Men's Garden Club of New York when she was presented the organization's Gold Award, presented annually to the woman who has distinguished herself in the horticultural world. Her Virginia friends congratulate this outstanding woman and are proud to know her and her accomplishments.

News is also current that she has retired as an instructor in the flower show schools, her last school being one held in Washington in October. We shall miss her capable and inspiring instruction.

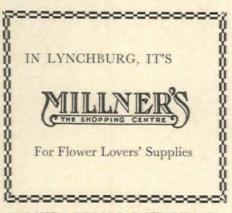


1959-The Rose of the Year

Kordes Perfecta

Reporting from every state in the union, 5,000 home gardeners who make up a test panel for the first year have selected **Kordes Perfecta** the 1959 Rose of the Year. The winner is the product of the dean of European hybridists, Wilhelm Kordes of Germany. Developer of Crimson Glory, Golden Rapture, Independence, Pinocchio and others, this descendant of Peace is considered Mr. Kordes' crowning achievement.

Kordes Perfecta is a large hybrid tea with coloring creamy white suffused with pink. The flower has excellent form, high center, is long lasting both on the plant and when cut, and measures $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 inches in diameter. Plants reach a height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, have dark green foliage and produce large single blooms throughout the season. Tests showed excellent scores from very hot regions and the rose received the Gold Medal of the International Rose Test Garden in Oregon. Wouldn't it be interesting to have it in your garden in 1959?



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BOOK NOTES

Camellia Culture, edited by E. C. Tourje, is the result of the feeling on the part of a group in California that consideration and discussion of the cultural principles and practices which are of importance to camellia growers and fanciers should be brought together in one volume. Fifty-five authors, representing a wide range of interests related to camellias as well as the different areas in which camellias are grown cover their subjects thoroughly in this excellent reference volume. Subjects of general cultural interest occupy the attention of several authors so that no area seems neglected, and a most complete job is done in reporting on all phases of camellia culture as known at present. The amateur as well as the skilled hybridist will find much to interest them in this volume. (Macmillan).

Pruning Handbook, edited by Paul Frese, answers in compact and complete form the question of how to keep ornamentals desireably shaped. As the Director of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden, publisher, states, "there is no substitute for knowledge, no alternate for skill-which is the reason for this Handbook." Twenty experts in about 70 pages teach through line drawings, photographs, and concise explanations exactly why and how to prune-and when! Only \$1, every homeowner will find this Handbook a valuable addition to his possessions. Frederick Huette of Norfolk on Camellia Pruning and Alden Eaton of Williamsburg on Pruning Boxwood will be of special interest to Virginians. (Available from the Garden, 1000 Washington Ave., Brooklyn 25, N.Y.)

Hanging Flower and Plant Decorations by Zelda W. Schulke made me ask, "why a book on this subject?". The first chapter answered the question-some very charming and unusual artistic effects can be created with baskets or wicker ware of many shapes. The pictures to illustrate the author's ideas on mobiles, kitchen and dining area hanging designs, patio and outdoor designs, plaques, driftwood and flowers are fabulous and most inspiring. Flower arrangement is a relatively new art, why not have it expressed in hanging decorations? Mrs. Schulke, incidentally, is the flower arrangement instructor at the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs' February Flower Show school in Richmond. N.E.P.

PRUNING ROSES

by MRS. W. I. WILKINS, Horticulture Chairman,

Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs, 2504 Hilliard Rd., Richmond 28, Va.

Pruning should begin the latter part of February or the first part of March or as soon as the last consistent, heavy freezes have about run their course. It takes a little time for the effect of pruning to begin forcing new growth especially if the weather is still cold, so we have learned lately that we can move the process up to an earlier date than used to be the practice. Best time is when the new growth buds can be seen on the canes, but before these have opened into leaves or new canes have started.

First: get out your pruning shears and clean, oil and sharpen them. Any kind is satisfactory if it is sharp. You will need a saw for the larger canes. You will need a paint pot, too. If you have a little bottle of auto touch-up enamel with a brush in the cap, that's fine. Fill it with orange shellac, and paint all cut surfaces.

Don't whack—older books on roses urged what is today called "whacking," that is, cutting the number of canes down to two or three and shortening these down to eight or ten inches, or to about the same size as they are received from a nursery for planting. Reasoning was that this forced available strength into remaining canes and made for big, long-stemmed bloom. Not too long ago many people felt canes should be shortened to two or three buds or eyes at the most. Today, almost all growers feel this to be a mistake. Bushes so treated rarely if ever recover from such a setback. The life of the bushes is shortened, root-bush balance is completely upset and bloom production is so curtailed that the full glory of a fine shrub is completely lost. It is recommended that we do not prune low.

Why Do We Prune?—to let air and light get to all leaves in the plant and to make our dusting and spraying easier. To develop a healthy, wellshaped, productive bush.

How We Prune: slant all cuts, to shed moisture like a roof, and make about a quarter of an inch above a swelling bud. On most all varieties this should be a bud on the outside of the bush. This will keep the center of the bush from becoming too thick. Exceptions to this are varieties that tend to be low and bushy, such as Crimson Glory, Mission Bells, McGredy's Sunset and others of that type. It is well to encourage this kind to grow more erect by cutting to an inside bud to promote upright growth. But watch the crossing branches.

Now go through the whole garden and get rid of all the crossing, broken, or twiggy growth. Use your pruning shears for cuts up to about half an inch. There is a certain amount of basic skill needed. Make cuts concisely; don't chew off the objects of your surgery. Be careful not to rub or injure bark on other canes or branches.

When you come to a cane or branch that is larger than a half-inch you will probably have to use your saw. Again watch damage to those bits of the bush you want to save. If you do injure such live shoots, trim neatly with your knife and paint.

Go through the whole garden and remove all wholly, or practically wholly, dead canes. Take these clear back to the graft bud or the main cane from which they branch. Make the cut clean and leave no stub. Trim the edges with your knife if ragged and paint the bare surface. Always cut to sound, hard, white wood. Look also for any signs of canker blotches which mar the fresh (Continued on page 20)

A Thought For The Times

Why art thou cast down, O my soul? And why art thou disquieted within me? PSALM 42:5.

For I, Jehovah, will hold thy right hand, saying, Fear not; I will help thee. ISAIAH 3:13.

Fear-The Paralyzer

Fear has always been prevalent in every generation of men, in individuals, in groups and nations. But it would seem that it has a firmer hold on peoples of all countries, at this, time, than ever before.

Perhaps it appears to be more widespread because we are in closer communication with other nations, than in former times. Newspapers and radio comemntators tel lof happenings in all quarters of the globe. We know more of the ignoble practices of men and nations; we read and hear of crimes and atrocities until our hearts quake within us and we "are sore afraid." Afraid most of all of what the new year we are just now entering, may hold in store.

We ask ourselves what will be the outcome of world-wide unsettled conditions? Will the nations again be involved in war? If so, will this mean the end of civilization as we have known it? Will there be another depression with universal suffering and want? Will we, free Americans, be pushed into a condition in which the Government will take away our freedom and set up a form of regimentation? What kind of world will our children have to face?

These, and many more like questions, disquiet our souls. We cannot turn our backs upon them nor try to ignore them. They must be confronted, solutions must be found; how can they be solved by men whose minds and hearts are filled with forebodings? Fear paralyzes thought, as well as action, and we need clear thoughts and calm spirits to meet the problems of our times. The same is true with our individual problems, day by day. We cannot dissolve them so long as fear is present in our lives.

Fear, in its essence, is simply lack of faith and trust in God. Not a belief that He will, in some miraculous way, make righteousness prevail, but a strong faith in the power of His Spirit, *working in and through us*, that can enable us to find the solutions we so sorely need.

The Bible is filled with references to the fearful and over and over again, assures us that there is only one way to overcome fear: Consciously and deliberately to push it out of our hearts and to replace it with complete and steadfast trust.

-LOU WINFREE

Reprinted from GARDEN GOSSIP, January 1950



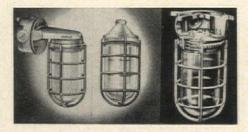
Garden Gossip Section





A self-watering plant tray. Made of non-porus plastic that will not rust,

A complete new line of Vaportight lighting fixtures, designed to protect lamps and lighting installations from premature failures caused by seeping moisture, corrosive fumes or gases comes from Stonco Electric Products of Kenilworth, N. J. Pendant, ceiling and wall types in sizes up to 200 watts are available, all UL and CSA approved for vaportight service. Each fixture comes individually packaged with all parts for quick and easy in-



YOUR HOMES AND GARDENS

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two or three weeks without refilling.

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become soggy. Air around plants is

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even the narrowest 11/2" window sill.

Color: mist green, size 231/2" x 7" x

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cluded. Price \$3.45, ppd. Order from

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stallation. Heavy-duty, rustproof, corrosion-resistant, high purity aluminum is used throughout.

pressing three buttons on the top of

this pocket-size adding machine each

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Keep an accurate running total of your self-service shopping at the Super Market with a Clicker Quik-Chek. By

Plantiller Model "0," the newest of a line of power driven tillers for the small garden and for lawn renovation, is powered with a three horsepower Briggs & Stratton engine. Located in the rear of the unit are two specially adjustable, semi - pneumatic rubber tired gauge wheels for cultivating and transport. Dual handles, a single clamp type clutch control, equipped with locking clip, all make for easy control. The tines are a 14 inch slicing type, specially hardened for groundworking. The tiller has a standard tilling width of 18 inches but can also be set for 8, 12 and 22 inches. know the full total before checking out. Counts to \$20.00. Fits snugly into the hand. Good for scoring games, taking inventories, etc. \$2.00 postpaid. **The Lighthouse, Inc., FG-11**, 11 Court St., Plymouth, Mass.



S. L. Allen & Co., Inc., are the manufacturers of this and two other Plantillers.

VIRGINIA RECORD JANUARY 1959

Why Join A Garden Club?

JULIA B. DONOHUE, President Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs

So many times in the past two years I have been asked "Why join a garden club? What will we get out of it? Why belong to a State organization such as the National Council of State Garden Clubs?". In September I traveled to Athens, Georgia, to attend the model Landscape Design School offered for all federated states so that we could have uniform instruction and share the plan set up for an ideal school. There I realized the importance of sharing. Athens is the home of the first Garden Club in America. In 1891 twelve women organized a garden club because they wanted to share their interest and love of gardening with each other and with their friends for the beauty of their homes, their community, and their state. Today the same reason holds good. Since 1933, starting with 33 clubs, the Virginia Federation has steadily grown until we now have federated clubs in most of the countries of the state-good, strong, growing clubs, sharing their knowledge, their services, and their fellowship. The chairmen of our or-ganization are selected, not because they are from a specific club or district, but rather because of their knowledge of their particular subject and chairmanship, their willingness to share knowledge, their love of the work, and their desire to see Virginia the most beautiful State in the Union. We look to these chairmen for help in all fields of our work. Through them we share our love of gardening, studying horticulture, landscaping, roadside beautification, learning to be flower show judges, tying all these activities together for more beauty in our lives, our comunities, and our State.

This our Twenty-fifth Year of organization finds us at the dividing point —dividing for better service, for more knowledge, for more fellowship, and for more sharing. We feel that this is a forward step and will strengthen our organization and the many groups forming in the newly formed districts will benefit by this division.

June will see the beginning of a new administration. With your support and continued efforts, we will continue to grow in the same beautiful pattern we have striven for in the past. It is an obligation on your part to attend all district and state meetings. This is election year—an important year—

(Please turn to page 20)

For

Bumper Crops Better Gardens!

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You'll get the valuable information you'll need for planning bigger crops and finer gardens in 1959. WOOD'S new scientifically tested varieties and improved old favorite seeds are fully described and pictured in this beautifully illustrated and colorful catalog.

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IS YOUR CLUB 100%?

Our world today is working for tomorrow. Foremost in the news is atomic energy, guided missiles and moon rockets, all designed to provide us with a better and more solid future.

Garden Club members across our nation are constructing a similar project: National Permanent Home, headquarters for National Council of State Garden Clubs.

In the right hand corner of the poster, you see the moon, representing our completed National Permanent Home. The 100% Clubs are already on the moon and are sending out glowing reports of its beauty.

The center rocket is carrying passengers who have contributed but who have not yet reached 100%. They're enroute to the moon and we all hope they make it before April 1, 1959, as the formal dedication with recognition for all will be in May, 1959.

In the lower left hand corner is a rocket waiting for passengers who have not contributed at all. In that sad little envelope, edged in black, rests



the names of these clubs.

The great dream of your District Chairman is to lift you from this unhappy ground level, assist you to a good seat on the waiting rocket and give you a flaming send-off so you can join the rest of those magnificent onehundred percenters on the moon.

One dollar each will do it.

June Black (Mrs. D. C.) Tidewater District Chairman

WHY JOIN A GARDEN CLUB? Continued from preceding page

and we need not only the President and representative from each club, but a substantial delegation. Come prepared to enjoy the meeting and return home with information for next year's garden club work. Get your reports in to your district president on time so that your president can report to National Council and at our State meeting. Use the services of our many chairmen. Write first to your district chairman for information you may desire, and then to the state chairman.

Each month there have been interesting articles in Garden Gossip from

PRUNING ROSES Continued from page 18

green stems and canes. Ofter canker occurs just at ground level where a careless hoe or lawnmower has caused injury, or where disease has struck without any apparent other injury. Cut such canes well below the canker, or, if there are sufficient other good canes, clear back to the graft bud or larger cane from which it grows.

What Height: there are many theories as to the height. In general, best results are obtained by thinking of the rose as a shrub, not, as was often stated in the past, as a machine to make blooms. The rose lives in and by its foliage If there is adequate healthy foliage, there will be adequate beautiful bloom.

Where there is no winter damage and

VIRGINIA RECORD JANUARY 1959

your Conservation Chairman and your Horticultural Chairman. We have also provided you with a copy of 400,000 Strong, Garden Guides, Conservation Lists, Bird Lists, and many others. There are program papers and slides on many phases of our work available to you at all times for the postage required to return them to the program chairman.

We feel it is a privilege to share in our main project, The Nature Camp of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs. Take an active and interested part in as many of our activities as possible.

the bushes are too high, cut the longer canes back to the first or second offgrowth, some say thirty or thirty-six inches.

When To Fertilize: a fair rule to follow is to fertilize about six weeks before the first blooming period, by using a small handful over the root area. Scratch it lightly into the top two inches of soil, then water in thoroughly.

Mulch: when all the above is finished, spread a three-inch layer of your favorite mulch over the surface of your rose beds to conserve moisture, eliminate weeds and prevent water from splashing and spreading disease. If you use corncobs or sawdust, add sodium nitrate to keep them from leaching nitrogen from the soil as they decay.

VIRGINIA BUSINESS REVIEW

by

ROSEWELL PAGE, JR.

WARRENTON, picturesque town in the beautiful horse country, is the site of a recently accomplished feat which puts Fauquier County in the front rank with respect to the health and welfare of its people. Under the leadership of a board of trustees headed by Hon. Thomas N. Frost, the people of Fauquier have opened the Fauquier Hospital, at a cost to them in money of \$1,456,000; in time and effort, an uncountable amount.

It is a one story brick building, spacious and efficient, made to answer the needs of the people in its area. Begun on April 2, 1957, construction proceeded steadily under the guiding hand of architects Louis Ballou and Charles Justice of Richmond, and Washington Reed, Jr., of Warrenton. The English Construction Company of Altavista were the contractors.

The hospital can provide space for a maximum of 71 beds, but a large number of private rooms are expected to be provided, which will reduce capacity. In the medical-surgical wing are three rooms holding four beds, nine private rooms which can be made semi-private, and eight semi-private rooms. The obstetrical section has two rooms with four beds each, one private room and eight semi-private rooms.

On the opening day, Mr. Curtis English presented a gold key to Mr. Frost, who said in part: "Representing the directors of the Fauquier Hospital, I accept this key in the name of you, the people of Fauquier County. It opens the doors to your hospital, for each of you own a share in the magnificent building being dedicated today."

Dr. Robert Blackwell Smith, president of the Medical College of Virginia, was present for the occasion and made appropriate remarks: "The creation of a hospital is among the noblest of man's works, especially in this day when so much effort has gone toward weapons that can destroy."

Following the promotion of C. M. Nicholson, Jr. to Commissioner, DiThe Business Outlook for Virginia is favorable, according to financial news sections of practically every newspaper in the Commonwealth. In these stories, people in all phases of business and industry seem to have on rose colored glasses as they prophesy the turn of events for this year.

Even the bankers and the farmers have pleasant tones to their voices as

vision of Industrial Development, Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development, a new ambitious advertising campaign to encourage the location of new industries here is being developed.

Raymond V. Long, Director of the Department, states that advertisements carrying a strong plant location appeal to U.S. industrial and business leaders will appear in national magazines and three New York newspapers, on a monthly basis through June 1959, at a cost of approximately \$150,000.

The year 1958 saw Virginia assume the top spot in the nation when it comes to Menhaden fishing because of the efforts of the Menhaden fishing fleet operating out of Reedville and Whitestone in the Northern Neck.

According to figures recently released (preliminary and unofficial) by James Wharton, agent for the Fish and Wildlife Service, Virginia boats caught around 300,000,000 pounds of these fish, known locally as "Oily Barkers."

The Menhadens are worth more

they predict expected good times in this year of our Lord, 1959.

The contrast between the present attitude of business prognosticators and that of the same men less than a year ago is truly remarkable. It seems as if the launching of objects into space by man has caused men everywhere to lift up their eyes and look with hope and confidence toward the future.

pound for pound than any other commercially handled fish.

About 2,000 Virginians are employed by the Menhaden industry, and some 25 boats fish from local factories.

C. P. Blair, assistant general manager of the Norfolk & Western Railway Company and general superintendent of the Eastern General Division, has become assistant vice-president of the Road as of January 1st, 1959.

SAMPSON PAINT & COLOR COMPANY, INC. of Richmond has purchased the Richmond Piece Dye Works property in South Richmond for \$215,000. This announcement comes from Frank J. Sampson, chairman of the Sampson board.

The property involved, covering two thirds of a block and buildings of some 100,000 square feet at 301 Hull Street, was purchased from Fair Lawn-Richmond Finishing Company of Fair Lawn, N. J., which closed its operation in 1957.

Sampson Paint Company's general (Please turn the page)

A Modern Fable

Once upon a recent time a Contractor spoke thus to his Foreman: "We are ready for the big job today. Are all the materials on hand?"

And his foreman answered: "Sir, everything but the sand and gravel are here."

Whereupon the Contractor waxed exceedingly angry and said, "Why is not the sand and gravel here? Is this one of your flubs—or is the supplier at fault?"

"Neither, sir," replied the Foreman. "I am ordering West Sand and Gravel. I can always depend on their delivery to be on time."

As he spoke, the West trucks drove in. "I not only go West for the Best," he added. "I always get it the quickest." WASHED • SCREENED • GRADED



(From preceding page)

offices and manufacturing plant have been at its present location in the 1400 block for more than 59 years. They also have a retail paint outlet and wallpaper division at 308 West Broad in Richmond, with branches in Roanoke and Bristol, and dealer outlets in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

O. C. Gregory, Jr., president of the paint manufacturing firm, said that the general offices and plant operations will move to the new location in the very near future. He further commented that the new property will provide ample parking for customers and fork-lift loading for customers which the old location did not provide.

John B. Whitmore is the new planning engineer of the Roanoke division of Appalachian Power Company. He has been division commercial manager for the company. Succeeding Whitmore in that position will be John W. Vaughan of Roanoke. These announcements are made by J. D. Lawrence, manager of the Roanoke division.

Four major personnel changes affect-

JOHN R. NICKOLSON

DISTRICT PAPER STOCK OPENS RICHMOND PLANT

D ISTRICT PAPER STOCK COMPANY, one of the East's largest waste paper dealers, has opened a new plant on Dabney Road in Richmond. Located in the RF&P roundhouse, the plant will have 10,000 square feet for sorting, 10,000 more for loading and storage. It will handle over forty grades of waste paper, ranging from mixed paper to white envelope cuttings.

The waste paper industry is a vast one, playing an important role in the national economy and in the conservation of our forests. John R. Nickolson, manager for the company's Richmond plant, says there are 1,000 plants similar to this in the nation. Last year, dealers in the United States supplied the paper and paperboard mills with approximately seventeen billion pounds of waste paper. They will supply an even larger amount this year.

Waste paper dealers are successful in reclaiming

over twenty-five percent of the paper and paperboard produced in the United States. Nickolson pointed out that the use of waste paper as a raw material not only reduces the cost of producing paper and paperboard, but also saves valuable timber.

District Paper Stock Company numbers among their customers some of the largest firms in the country. They also serve government agencies, acting as a

destroyer of confidential papers and reports. A few years ago, this company was chosen to destroy the Selective Service files for the entire state of Virginia.

Shipment from Richmond is made by RF&P Railroad, and the plant is served by a four rail siding. The freight cars are actually driven into the plant for loading.



The usual loading from truck to cart is eliminated by giant doors, which permit trucks to back in and unload directly in the plant.

District Paper Stock Company maintains a 30,000 square foot plant in Washington, D. C., considered to be one of the most modern paper handling and sorting plants in the East. The business was started in 1946 by Murray Kaye, now President of the company, and has grown from a small retail shop to a large, specialized corporation employing over sixty people. Yearly sales volume has risen from under \$100,000 to well over \$1,000,000.

ing Appalachian Power Company's Pulaski district have been recently announced.

David P. Minichan, Pulaski District manager, is promoted to the position of assistant manager of the Bluefield division.

Succeeding Minichan in Pulaski is A. F. Horne, manager of the company's Welch, West Virginia district.

L. F. McPherson, Jr., assistant Pulaski district manager, is moving to the company's Abingdon district as manager. He will replace C. K. Kirkland, who is moving to Welch as district manager.

Succeeding McPherson as assistant Pulaski manager will be E. Lane Whitlev.

L. W. Bates, manager of the Bluefield division, announced these changes effective January 1, 1959.

American Investors Corporation of Nashville, which has over 150 stockholders in the Lynchburg area, has bought the American Investors Life Insurance Company of Houston, Texas.

Handling the stock in Lynchburg are Mason and Lee, Inc., and Strader and Company. Estimated shares in Virginia total 92,000.

Cabell Eanes, Inc., of Richmond, Va., has been appointed the advertising agency for Virginia Mirror Company of Martinsville, Va., M. R. Schottland, president of Virginia Mirror, announced.

Virginia Mirror has the South's largest mirror plant. It supplies mirrors to furniture manufacturers, glass jobbers and furniture and department stores.

The Company's advertising was previously handled by a New York agency.

Lucian Whittle, president of Southern Pulpwood Conservation, announces the naming of J. H. Johnson of the Chesapeake Corporation of Virginia, West Point, as state chairman of the Pilot Forest Project, a southwide forest development program being sponsored by the Association.

The program will provide permanent examples of good forestry practices in counties selected to receive pilot forests. These will be chosen by the state's pulp and paper industry leaders, asisted by Mr. Johnson.

A. Cabell Ford, director of sales for Southern Lightweight Aggregate Corporation, Richmond, has announced the appointment of Thomas L. Myer as the new sales representative in charge of the corporation's office for the Washington, D. C., area, which is

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located in Bethesda. Mr. Myer has been active in the construction and supply business in western North Carolina for the past 13 years.

J. C. Glass of Wytheville has been elected a director of the town's First National Farmers Bank.

At a recent luncheon meeting sponsored by the Industrial Committee of the Bedford Chamber of Commerce, Samuel S. Moore, president and founder of Sam Moore Chairs, Inc., explained in detail the company's plans for expansion of its Bedford branch.

The new building, being erected just east of the town of Bedford, will have 40,000 feet of working space and will cost an estimated one quarter million dollars. The plant is expected to double its present employment force, now at 126 persons. The payroll is \$325,000.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

Harold G. Shelton, a native of Lynchburg, has been appointed general manager of the dyestuff and chemical division of General Aniline and Film

The

Tri-County Bank, Inc. BEAVERDAM – DOSWELL HANOVER Mechanicsville, Virginia A Complete Banking Service

Corporation. . . . Denver L. Hykes has been appointed superintendent of the Lynchburg plant of E. J. Lavino Company at Reusens. . . . Aubrey S. Duncan is the new president of Henry W. Woody, Inc., successor to the proprietorship of Henry W. Woody Funeral Home. . . . Two new directors have been elected to the board of Lawyers Title Insurance Corporation: George V. Scott of Richmond, and Hart McKillop of Winter Haven, Florida. . . . Reuber Viener is chairman of the Richmond section of the Virginia Manufacturers Association. . . . Five functional managers have been appointed for General Electric's component rectifier manufactury in Lynch-burg. They are Richard S. Schlotterback, manager of engineering; Floyd C. MacArthur, manager of accounting; Malcolm L. Russell, manager of shop operations; Charles F. Erlandsen, manager of quality control; Warren C. Light, manager of marketing. These appointments were made by L. C. Wholey, facility manager. . . . William F. Downs has been elected vice-president of Houck & Company, Inc., Roanoke advertising agency. . . . John C. Martin has been promoted from executive vice-president to president of the Farmers and Merchants National Bank of Blacksburg, to succeed the late Frank A. Slasser. . . . Fred Dabney, Blackstone Chevrolet dealer, has been elected to the board of directors of Virginia Chevrolet Dealers Association. . . . James H. Mahan is the new manager of the Farmville area telephone exchange. . . Jerry Wilson, cashier of Citizens Bank and Trust company, Blackstone, has been elected president of the Blackstone Retail Merchants Association.

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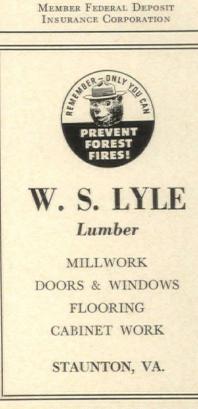
Serving the Citizens of Virginia Since 1923

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

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Four Convenient Offices QUANTICO • MARINE CORPS SCHOOLS • TRIANGLE AND DUMFRIES, VA.

> MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM



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FARMERS & MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK WINCHESTER, VIRGINIA

"Everybody's Bank"

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation



Quarry

Virginia Greenstone Co.

We invite your attention to the use of Virginia Greenstone

Quarried and Fabricated

at Lynchburg, Virginia

Virginia Greenstone Co., Inc.

Quarriers and Finishers of "VIRGINIA GREENSTONE," a Permanent Non-Fading Natural Stone

To Call Long Distance Ask Oper. for Lynchburg, Va. LD 49

"You Cannot Slip on Virginia Greenstone" Lynchburg, Va.

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Harman Mining Corporation

MINERS AND SHIPPERS OF THE FAMOUS DICTATOR COAL

Sales Agent

SOVEREIGN POCAHONTAS COMPANY

531 COMMERCE STREET

BLUEFIELD, W. VA.



Address All Communications to General Office HARMAN, VIRGINIA

MINES AND SHIPPING POINT HARMAN, VIRGINIA

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Conservation and Development

(Continued from page 11)

Reynolds Metals Company, Richmond. Hagner is married to the former Brent Witt, daughter of the late Judge and Mrs. Sam B. Witt, of Richmond.

The four additional Industrial Agents are: Robert O. Gill of Chesterfield; Carl M. Allen of Front Royal; Richardson Winston Morton of Richmond; and Waldemar Wallner of Pulaski.

Mr. Long says: "Industrial Development Agents with specialized experience are being employed in expectation that benefits will accrue from their knowledge of their respective specialtics. However, their work will not necessarily be confined to the field of specialization.

"One agent has had broad experience in textile manufacturing, another in the research and management aspects of the chemical industry, and a third in Federal Government procurement for small business."

Robert O. Gill is the new Chief of the Industrial Development Section, Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development. Gill moves into the position formerly occupied by C. M. Nicholson, Jr., who was recently promoted to Commissioner of the Division of Industrial Development.

Gill came with the Department in 1956 as an Industrial Development Agent. During his business career in Petersburg, he was engaged in land development and real estate brokerage. A native of Chesterfield County, Gill was graduated from the Petersburg High School and attended the University of Richmond. He played on the football and track teams while in high school and college.

Gill served from 1950 to 1956 as a member of the Chesterfield County Board of Supervisors. He is a Mason; a member of the Chesterfield County Red Cross Board of Directors and is a member of the Ettrick Methodist Church, of which he is a former chairman of the Board of Stewards. He is married and has two sons.

Mr. Allen, a native of Holyoke, Massachusetts, comes from the Stauffer Chemical Company of New York. He has been plant manager for Stauffer at Bentonville, Virginia, Hammond, Indiana, and superintendent of Stauffer's potash plant at Chauncey, New York. He has been a consulting chemical engineer at Claymont, Delaware, foreman of the East St. Louis plant of the General Chemical Company, and assistant superintendent of the same company's plant at Newell, Pennsyl-



The Division of Forestry maintains Lookout Towers like the one shown here in strategic locations throughout Virginia's heavily timbered areas.

vania. He has also served on the Board of Directors of the Virginia Manufacturer's Association.

Mr. Morton is a native Virginian who has been an industrial specialist with the Small Business Administration of the Federal Government in Richmond and Charlotte, North Carolina. He was also employed as an Industrial Engineer at the Bellwood Quartermaster Depot in Richmond, as industrial specialist with the U.S. Army Quartermaster Industrial Mobilization District at Atlanta, and Production Engineer with Reynolds in Richmond.

He was also employed as Methods Engineer for Curtis-Wright Corporation in Columbus, Ohio; Development and Industrial Engineer for the Chase Bag Manufacturing Company; Supervisor for the Twisting Department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Richmond; and Solvay Process Company, Hopewell.

Mr. Wallner, from Fall River, Massachusetts, has been President, Treasurer and General Manager of the (Turn the page)

Serving the Shipping of the World

Since its organization in 1865 the Virginia Pilot Association has been responsible for the safe passage of billions of dollars worth of commerce through the territorial waters of the Commonwealth.



PILOT BOAT "VIRGINIA"

VIRGINIA PILOT

** CITATIONS ** FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICE U. S. NAVY HEADQUARTERS FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT DISTRICT INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, FIFTH NAVAL DISTRICT U. S. ARMY ARMY SERVICE FORCES ROYAL BRITISH NAVY WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION UNITED STATES COAST GUARD

ASSOCIATION

NORFOLK – NEWPORT NEWS

G. A. MASSENBURG, President

VIRGINIA RECORD JANUARY 1959

(From preceding page)

Virginia Maid Hosiery Mills, Inc., and the Acme Hosiery Dye Works, both at Pulaski; hosiery sales agent for Lichten Brothers, New York; and General Manager and Plant Superintendent for Paul Knitting Mills, Pulaski.

He has also served as Director and Vice-President of the Virginia Manufacturers Association; Director and Vice-President of the Southern Hosiery Manufacturers Association; Director of Southern States Industrial Council; and Vice-Chairman of the Government Spending Committee of the National Association of Manufacturers.

With these appointments being considered, it is evident that Mr. Long, Governor Almond and many members of the General Assembly cheered on by a host of progressive Virginia businessmen, are not only looking forward to the establishment of new industries in the Old Dominion, but also to a healthy growth in those already here.

We lay stress upon heralding Virginia's assets through the Department's Division of Public Relations and Advertising, where F. James Barnes, II, does a splendid job as Commissioner. In this, he is ably assisted by Stuart White and the members of his staff. Here is a twofold purpose: first to establish Virginia in the minds of other people than her own citizens as an excellent location to establish business or industry; and then to invite, welcome, yes even press desirable people to come either as visitors or permanent residents to enjoy this Commonwealth's scenic beauty, benign climate, historic points of interest and association with Virginians.

At the moment, Mr. Long is especially interested in attracting people of well to do circumstances who, retired from former employment have come to Virginia as settlers. These people can be a blessing to this Commonwealth. As an example, the Director points to the more than a quarter million people from New England, the Middle Atlantic States, and the Northern Midwest who have established homes here. To quote him: "Our state has a right to be provd of her residents from other states and foreign countries. Among them are scholars, scientists, statesmen, military personnel, artists, educators, writers and sportsmen. They have contributed millions to education, health, welfare, conservation, the arts, and to the restoration and preservation of Virginia's historic homes and shrines. For this reason, the governments and people of this state are interested in attracting a goodly share of the millions who are now moving to other areas.



These geologists, employed by the Division of Mineral Resources, are conducting a "Magnetometer" survey, through which information on rock types and mineral deposits is gathered.

Certainly no state has more to offer than Virginia."

Mr. Long further points out that the effect on the Virginia economy of the coming of new residents is comparable to that of a new industry. According to him, a recent survey in one Virginia community revealed its post World War II new residents had invested an average of \$25,000 in property and an average of \$5,000 annually in the community. At this rate of expenditures, which might be high in one community and low in another, the coming of 100 new residents would be the equivalent of a new industry with a capital outlay of two and a half million dollars and an annual payroll of something like one

LEE BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

"Serving Your Every Banking Need"

MONEY FOR MANY PURPOSES

PENNINGTON GAP-ST. CHARLES, VIRGINIA

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

THE FIRST NATIONAL FARMERS BANK

of

Wytheville, Virginia

Strength - Security - Service

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

and a half million dollars.

It is Mr. Long's idea that this new program will be of special benefit to rural areas which have lost population as a result of mechanized farming and current industrial demands for labor. Says he: "Reoccupation and rehabilitation of vacated farm type homes by new residents can greatly improve this situation. The economic potential of such a development throughout Virginia is incalculable."

Nor, according to Mr. Long, is the program geared entirely to attracting persons planning retirement because of age. The program is also directed toward people of all ages who, as independent, competent individuals, are establishing new homes, particularly business and professional people and skilled workers. On this subject, Mr. Long can speak with authority. He is a native Marylander — another Virginian by choice.

Here, a distinction must be made between the Retirement Program of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and the objectives of the State Commission on the ageing-an entirely different thing. The Retirement Program here under consideration is designed to bring new residents to Virginia who will make valuable economic, cultural, civic and social contributions. On the other hand, the Commission on the ageing is concerned with the problems of the ageing who for the most part are not financially able to care for themselves and need assistance in various fields of life.

To a countryman's mind, one of the most important works of the Department of Conservation and Economic Development is that carried on by the Division of Forestry. This is done under the direction of George W. Dean, State Forester, from his headquarters in Charlottesville. In his dedicated hands lies the responsibility for the preservation of Virginia's forests. In these forests is a large portion of the wealth of this Commonwealth. Here is food and shelter for wildlife, protection for the watersheds, humus for the soil, the answer to much of the erosion problem, raw material for family homes, jobs for our people, payrolls, capital and profits for businessmen, source of income for the merchants, and recreation and soul restoratives for all of us.

State Forester Dean and his corps of assistants carry on a very important work to make life in Virginia possible.

Coupled with forestry, in the minds of countrymen, is water conservation. The Water Resources Division is

(Please turn the page)

PEOPLES BANK OF EWING

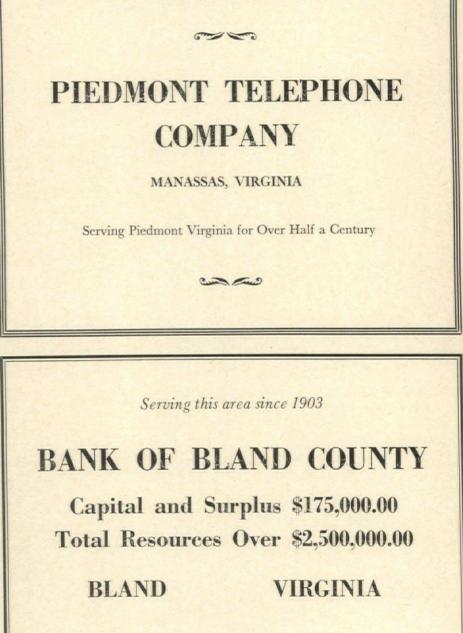
Responsible Service For Lee County Citizens. Complete Banking Facilities.

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

EWING

ROSE HILL

VIRGINIA



Member F. D. I. C.

Depository for Federal, State and County Funds

VIRGINIA RECORD JANUARY 1959

(Concluded from preceding page)

headed by General H. B. Holmes, Ir., the Commissioner. One of the chief inducements for industry in any state 15 an adequate and constant water supply. Until recently, not much thought had been given to it by Virginians except farmers in dry years like 1930. Of late, however, with the coming of more people and much industry, we have become water conscious, and while there was a day in Virginia when some of the older men had a saving that "the only thing water is good for is to wash in," that day has passed. The younger ones even cut their bourbon with it, in these weaker if wiser davs.

The work that has been done to make us water conscious and timber conscious is of inestimable value to Virginia's welfare.

On the firing line in Virginia's government these days is the Division of Parks, within the Department of Conservation and Economic Development. Here is food for the insatiably hating members of the NAACP. It is a target for their guns almost as inviting to them as is our school system. Under trying circumstances foisted upon Virginia by some Federal courts, Mr. Randolph Odell has acquitted himself with honor, as have all those associated with him.

With the added emphasis upon industry now in vogue here, the Division of Mineral Resources comes in for more notice and is of great importance to the well being of many of our people. Like the forests, our mines are a source of revenue to a large segment of the population. Dr. James L. Calver of Charlottesville is the Commissioner of this division, and all those interested in developing our mineral resources have a valued source of information and help in his office there.

A truism oft quoted runs to the effect that we must live in our age, as it is all the time we have allotted to us from eternity here on earth. Granting this, it may be said that Virginia has to adapt her economy to the industrialatomic era. However, in doing so, we ought not to forget that complete industrialization of the Commonwealth's economy, while it may bring the blessings of increased cash receipts to our people, can very well bring at the same time much unhappy tumult heretofore unknown in the Old Dominion.

By the mercy of God, up to now we have for the most part been free from all this. Because of this, we have reason to be thankful that when we embark on some new departure from our usually accustomed peaceful ways of life, there is the experience, the knowledge and the wisdom of our forefathers and our present able leaders to draw from. These were gained through centuries of an agrarian civilization lead by men who had sterling character resulting from real religious beliefs and training. Based on this solid foundation, Virginia continues to grow soundly, and will always welcome desirable industry.

3

Our best wishes to Raymond V. Long, Director of the Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development, and to C. M. Nicholson, Jr., the newly appointed Commissioner of the Division of Industrial Development.

RICHMOND AMUSEMENT SALES CO.

H. L. DONOVAN

2621-23 West Main St. Richmond, Virginia

"MUSIC FOR EVERY OCCASION"



Thos. Jefferson Inn

Charlottesville, Virginia



One of America's Finest Motor Inns WONDERFUL FOOD—EXCELLENT FACILITIES MEETING ROOMS AVAILABLE

VIRGINIA RECORD JANUARY 1959

"His Soul Goes Marching On" (Continued from page 5)

cold-blooded murder of two families, and he led a group of abolitionist plotters to believe that, with financial support, he could promote an insurrection on a scale that would lead to war. With all the references to the war for "preserving the union," it should be noted that the purpose of the most active abolitionists was steadfastly to bring about armed conflict between the sections. It was toward that end that New York-stater Gerrit Smith and his worthies underwrote Brown's war.

The extent to which his fixation possessed the Avenging Angel is indicated by his conviction that he, with twenty-one followers (including his sons), could trigger a localized race war that would spread into a national conflagration.

In terms of action, the bloodthirsty scheme was over within 36 hours. In that period, the mayor of Harper's Ferry was killed and a freed Negro, and Colonel Washington, the greatgrandnephew of George Washington, were held hostage along with other innocent citizens. Militia and quicklyformed groups of farmers from the area surrounding Harper's Ferry, soon finished off Brown's outposts and forced the hard core of his band into the fireengine house on government property.

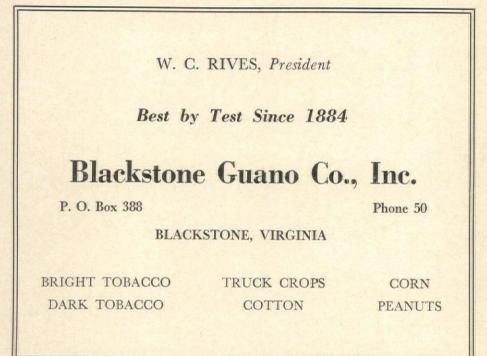
It happened that Lieutenant-Colonel Robert E. Lee, 2nd U.S. Cavalry, was on leave at Arlington Plantation, straightening out the entangled estate left by his father-in-law. It also happened that one of Lee's former cadets, from the term he served as superintendent at West Point, was likewise on leave from the cavalry. This was Lieutenant J. E. B. Stuart, who had brought his wife and young children east from an army post so that the grandparents might meet their grandchildren. Jeb Stuart had come on alone, by way of the Episcopal Convention in Richmond (to which he was a lay delegate), for some personal business in Washington, and thus it was that 52-year-old Lee and 27-year-old Jeb Stuart performed their first mission together.

A detachment of marines was sent out from Washington and, under Lee's orders, they battered in the enginehouse doors and forced an entrance with bayonets — avoiding rifle-fire in order to save Colonel Washington and other hostages. Two marines were killed before Brown was subdued and his crew either killed or surrendered.

Up to this point, any one could have dismissed the episode as a lunatic business that was quickly suppressed. Not only did no slaves rally, but those taken huddled close to their masters in shared apprehension of the bearded, wild-eyed insurrectionist. If, by chance, Fuhrer Brown had died on the spot, probably the dirty affair would have been quickly forgotten. But when the patriarchal fanatic stood trial—charged variously with treason, murder, and conspiring with slaves to rebel—his cunning made the most of the opportunity to join the Martyrs.

He was not dying because he had incited race-warfare and killed people, but his death was a milestone in the cause of "human liberty." Emerson said that Brown would glorify the gallows, "like the Cross." On Buggsy's glorification of the gallows, the sections reached a parting of the ways that has continued into this year. For, what in New England appeared an abstraction, divorced from the human realities involved, appeared in the South as a present horror visited upon them by fellow-countrymen who were vindictively irresponsible about the consequences.

As they sing, "his soul goes marching on," the South is hearing a prophecy. His ghost, with the bloody hands, is abroad again, looking for another "incident."



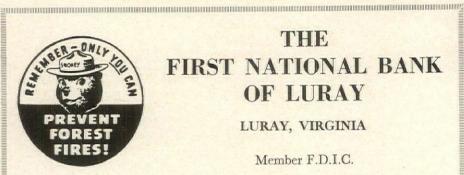
FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NARROWS NARROWS, VIRGINIA

"As Strong as the Mountains That Surround It"

34

38

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Member Federal Reserve System



THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK **OF LURAY**

LURAY, VIRGINIA

Member F.D.I.C.

Founded in 1901

The Bank of Appomattox

APPOMATTOX, VIRGINIA

MEMBER F.D.I.C.

PATRICK COUNTY BANK

Established 1890

Member F.D.I.C.

Stuart, Virginia

The First & Merchants National Bank of Radford

RADFORD, VIRGINIA

A Friendly Bank

RESOURCES: TEN MILLION DOLLARS

Complete Banking Facilities for Individuals, Partnerships and Corporations

For Your Convenience, Use Our 10th Street Branch-Drive-In Window

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Member Federal Reserve System

LETTERS

Gentlemen:

You and your associates were more than kind to me in the September issue of the Virginia Record and so long as. my friends will realize that the article therein was written by Mrs. Virginia Waller Davis, I will be O.K.

You were very kind also to send us quite a number of complimentary copies of the September issue, which is also greatly appreciated.

The Department of Highways is also very grateful to you for presenting such facts as were in the article in regard to their operations and we hope that in the future we may be able to reciprocate by aiding you in some manner.

Again, thanks and with every good wish, I am

Sincerely

/S/ S. D. May, Commissioner

Dear Sirs.

This is to acknowledge with many thanks a copy of your August issue of the RECORD, containing the article by Prof. D. A. Cannaday, of Radford. Enclosed please find 50 cents in stamps in payment of the magazine.

As a native son of the Old Dominion I wish to commend you heartily for publishing such a splendid magazine! More strength to your arm!

> Yours very truly, /S/ Isaac Cannaday

James River Lumber Co., Inc.

Growers and Manufacturers of Forest Products



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