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MARCH 1959

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Ambrose Powell Hill, lieutenant-general CSA and corps commander in the Army of Northern Virginia, comes across to our times less clearly than any of Lee’s famous commanders. Yet “Little Powell,” as his troops affectionately called A. P. Hill, enjoyed a great combat reputation during his years as division commander, was a social favorite in wartime Richmond and the one general on whom both Lee and Jackson called in their dying delirium. “Tell A. P. Hill to prepare for action,” Jackson said, and General Lee—long after Hill himself was dead and his legions only ghosts in men’s memories—said, “Tell A. P. Hill he must come up.”

In the mists of Lee’s subconscious there may have been the memory of Hill’s great day at Sharpsburg when, after driving his troops through the dusty heat all day, Little Powell threw in his division on Lee’s threatened flank and saved the desperate day. “And then A. P. Hill came up,” the dispatch said, and the army and the enemy filled in the details. After Jackson’s death, Hill, then 38 years of age, was promoted to corps commander, and he never functioned as brilliantly at the larger command as with his famed “Light Division.” A curious illness, never defined, seemed to plague him in the post of greater responsibilities, and he was often reported “sick.” Doctors today believe, from the symptoms, that he might have suffered from a gastrinal ailment akin to an ulcer. But his total personality remains as evasive as his physical breakdowns.

Born in the Culpeper area of a non-slaveholding family, Hill received his education at West Point, where he formed a life-long friendship with Federal General George McClellan (to whom Hill lost his first girl), served in the Regular army until his state seceded and married the lovely sister of the Kentucky raider, John Morgan. At First Manassas, he commanded troops in the brigade that first gave the Rebel Yell, going in on the flank late in the confused afternoon. A division commander in the Seven Days, his impulsiveness brought on the action prematurely, but his men fought then—as later at Second Manassas and in their climactic hour at Sharpsburg—with a disregard for life that could not fail to reflect on their training from and the spirit instilled by Little Powell.

He was indulgent with his men, occasionally committing careless acts out of regard for their comfort, and his reports were very sparse, suggesting a dislike for paper-work. But his impersonal reports also suggest a reserve that may lay at the core of his personal mystery. He was a slight, intense man, wearing an auburn-brown beard, and his only affectation was a fireman’s red-shirt which he wore in battle before he became corps commander. In a mannerly world, he was noted for his courtliness and thoughtfulness; yet, he was affable and easily approachable.

Because of the elusiveness of his personality, Hill is one of the most fascinating of Lee’s paladins to students. He was killed, through reckless exposure, in the breakthrough at Petersburg in the last week of the war in Virginia, and Lee was visibly moved at the news of his death. Like Jeb Stuart, Hill was shot on his horse by a Union private. With all the mystery of his character, there is something very human and appealing about this sensitive soldier who was perhaps promoted beyond his capacities, but enjoyed the distinction of living in his superiors’ dying moments.
Garden Week: AN EXPERIMENT IN VISUAL HISTORY

The Garden Club of Virginia is one of those rare organizations whose accomplishments have far outdistanced its original objectives. The announced objectives in the corporation’s charter were worthy enough: “to promote gardening among amateurs; to protect our native trees, wildflowers and birds…” and, among similar items, “aid to the restoration and preservation of the historic gardens of Virginia.” With all the other achievements, it was this last purpose that evolved into the magnificent restoration program climaxing each year in Garden Week.

In the impetus and inspiration provided by the Garden Club, the Garden Week has grown into an unique visual survey of Virginia’s past. From the Eastern Shore to the mountains, from Leesburg to Roanoke, through the more than two thousand gardens on display, a visitor could retrace the development of America’s original settlement from the colonization into the present. For the Garden Club has not only sponsored restoration of the settings of historic houses, churches, colleges and shrines, but shown the way by specific projects of its own.

Their reproduction of an early 17th century yard and enclosed garden at the Smith Fort Plantation, across the river from Jamestown, set as it is today in unsettled countryside, is wonderfully evocative of the humble plantation-life which preceded—and, in a way, was the precursor of—the pattern of the great plantations which evolved at the turn of the 18th century.

The phase of the great plantations is captured in the grounds they planted at Wilton, when this fine house was transported and reconstructed on the James River in the western suburbs of Richmond. Their work on the Bruton Parish churchyard, and similar enterprises, continued the Colonial period, and the post-Revolutionary Jeffersonian era was perhaps most typically represented by the work at Monticello and the University of Virginia. The Civil War period is represented by the planting of the grounds at the Lee Memorial Chapel at Washington and Lee, and, what might be loosely called, the contemporary period was very thoughtfully caught at the garden of President Wilson’s birthplace in Staunton.

These examples, chosen at random, merely illustrate specific achievements made in the stimulation of a statewide interest in restoration, preservation and cultivation, with the incentive to prepare gardens and grounds for inspection during the Garden Week. Probably the effect of this stimulation is most clearly evident in the numbers and variety of grounds open to interested visitors. Though the Valley and the James River plantation area offer the most and the most spectacular displays, (Please Turn to page 50)
FEbruary 22nd, Washington's birth-
day, took on a bit of added signif-
icance this year for the residents of
Fauquier County, Virginia. Two hun-
dred years ago, on February 22, 1759,
the colonial assembly enacted legislation
which created Fauquier County by ex-
cising it from the body politic of Prince
William County as of May 1, 1759.
Thus, on May first of this year Fauquier
will celebrate its two hundredth birth-
day. No "two-hundred-year-old" ever
looked better.

The incredible greenness that is Vir-
ginia wades out of the great Atlantic
in the east, strides along for many a
beauteous and level mile and then
gently rises and falls until it suddenly
rears up to become the majestic Blue
Ridge and then, just as suddenly, re-
clines to rest beneath the heights of the
Alleghenies, creating the serene Valley
of Virginia. No other state can boast of
such rich and varied land.
scape. Its tidal-
water section can easily challenge any
portion of seacoast on the continent
with the firm knowledge that it cannot
be bettered; its mountains and plains
alike are capable of producing breath-
taking vistas in almost unbelievable
profusion—indeed it would be a near
impossibility to locate an area within
the boundaries of the Old Dominion
that could not be considered the ideal
for its own type of topography. And
Fauquier is Virginia in microcosm.

Level on its eastern borders, Fau-
quer, at its northwestern extremity,
climbs unto the Blue Ridge. Between
these extremities the county abounds in
the gently rolling hills that so delight
the eyes wherever found. It is this fea-
ture of its topography for which the
county is best known. And it is this
feature which has, to a great degree,
shaped its character.

Fauquier, like a successful politician,
is many things to many people. To
the lover of horses it is a Mecca that brings
to mind the Hunt and the Gold Cup.

John Mosby and Turner Ashby are
entranced with Fauquier in the minds
of the recruits of an ever-growing army
of Civil War buffs. The student of law
will remember the county as the birth-
place and home of Chief Justice John
Marshall. Even the geologist with an
historical turn of mind will recall
Fauquier in terms of his profession
when he meditates on the history of
mining in early America, for here were
gold and copper mines that once held
great promise. But this fragmentation
of a gracious old Virginia county is
basically unjust. The whole is a far
more attractive picture than its isolated
parts.

Bounded on the west by Culpeper
and Rappahannock counties, both sep-
arated from it by the Rappahannock
River, Fauquier's eastern borders march
alongside those of its parent county,
Prince William, until, on the south,
they join those of Stafford county. To
the northeast lies Loudoun and, on the
northwestern border Clark county man-
ages to nudge itself up against Warren
county, the western boundary, and to
share four miles of common border with
Fauquier. The county is abundantly
watered and in climate, Fauquier, like
most of Virginia, is fortunate. Winters
are short and vigorous while summers
are long, warm and generous with
abundant rainfall and plentiful sun-
shine.

The first settlers in the area were
known as "Governor Spotswood's Ger-
man." This group, part of a larger
number of German people brought to
the colony by Governor Spotswood to
develop the mineral resources of Vir-

Photo courtesy of The Fauquier Democrat

Fauquier's native son, the Honorable Howard W. Smith,
Chairman, United States House of Representatives' Rules
Committee.

McClellan's fare-
well to troops on
steps of Warren
Green Hotel, War-
renton, Virginia.

Courtesy of The
Fauquier Democrat
Virginia, settled on Licking Run in what became known as Germantown, near the present eastern border of Fauquier. This settlement, founded in 1721, thrived from the very beginning. In 1722 Governor Spotswood negotiated the Treaty of Albany with the Indian federation known as the Five Nations. This gave the Piedmont region to the Colony of Virginia and opened that area to colonization. This, plus the great success enjoyed by the settlers at Germantown, encouraged others to settle in Fauquier and a large number of people from the tidewater section of the Colony began to pour into the county.

On May 1st, 1759, as previously noted, the county of Fauquier came into being. It was named after Lord Francis Fauquier, Lt. Governor of the Colony of Virginia at the time of the county's birth. In 1760 the first courthouse was erected on two acres of land belonging to Richard Henry Lee within the limits of present-day Warrenton. Another courthouse was erected in 1782 on what is now Culpepper Street. In 1790 a third courthouse was constructed on the site of the present structure.

At the outbreak of the Revolutionary War one hundred men of the county joined the Culpepper Minute Men. These were the first Minute Men organized in Virginia. Among them were Thomas Marshall of Oak Hill, serving as major, and his son, John Marshall, a lieutenant. A contemporary description of this unit said that "They were raised in a minute, armed in a minute, marched in a minute, fought in a minute, and vanished in a minute." Their motto, echoing Patrick Henry, was "Liberty or Death," emblazoned across their green hunting shirts. They wore buck-tails in their hats and carried tomahawks and scalping knives. The unit fought in the first battle of the Revolution to take place on Virginia soil, the battle of Great Bridge.

At the close of the Revolution much of the land in Fauquier County became the object of litigation that was to have far-reaching consequences. Fauquier County had originally been part of the great Fairfax holdings which had covered the entire Northern Neck of Virginia. During the revolution Lord Fairfax, much beloved by his friends and neighbors in Virginia, had been free of molestation by either side and his rights to the lands he held as Royal proprietor were carefully respected. In 1781, however, he died and bequeathed his title to the Northern Neck to his nephew, the Rev. Denny Martin Fairfax. An act of the Virginia Assembly, in 1779, voided any rights the heir assumed under the conditions of the will, according to certain persons who had purchased Fairfax land from the state, and litigation became inevitable. The young former Lieutenant of the Culpepper Minute Men, now a rising attorney, John Marshall was retained to represent the Fairfax interests. Since all Royal Land grants were now of doubtful status, much attention focused on the proceedings. The case went on for some years. John Marshall attracted much attention as the result of his part in it and went on to become Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court. The litigation continued through several decades and there are records showing Marshall disqualifying himself from a number of decisions involving the Fairfax patents. The case was eventually settled and established many precedents in law.

The period following the Revolution saw Fauquier grow and prosper. Its social life was in its heyday. According to a recent account "... The wealthy planters and their families, light hearted and carefree, ministered their faithful negroes, lived at ease, traveled in their coaches, rode, danced, hunted and raced their horses in a setting of nature. "

(Please turn the page)
that a few spots on earth can vie with and none surpass..." This peaceful period lasted until the sixth decade of the nineteenth century when the Civil War wrought its havoc throughout the Old Dominion.

From the beginning of the war till its end, Fauquier was the scene of numerous small engagements between Union and Confederate forces. No major battles, however, took place on its soil. The county provided the Confederacy with eleven companies of troops numbering somewhere around eleven hundred men all told. The most famous of these units was the Black Horse Cavalry which had been formed under the leadership of Captain John Scott in 1859. The visitor to the courthouse at Warrenton will unfailingly note that so many of the bearded gentlemen who gaze placidly over the courtroom from their gilt framed portraits are identified as veterans of this unit. One gets the impression that membership in this outfit must have been a prerequisite to judicial and political achievement in Fauquier.

The fact that Fauquier managed to avoid the unhappy distinction of having played host to the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac during one of their mass bloodlettings in this most un-civil of all wars, does not lessen its significance as a point of interest to the student of the conflict. Two of the war's bloodier battles were fought nearby, at Manassas, and the county swarmed with troops, both Blue and Gray, in the backwash of these fights. In August of 1862 Jeb Stuart paid a call on General Pope's supply train at Catletts Station and, with nary a thought to the requirements of southern hospitality, most thoroughly destroyed it. In November of 1862 General McClellan encamped at Warrenton and Rectorstown with the Army that Lincoln had called "McClellan's bodyguard", while he "studied the situation"—a pastime at which he could spend ages. Lincoln, meanwhile, had also been studying the situation and, unlike his general, had reached a conclusion or two. His prime conclusion was quite simple—McClellan must go. This decision was quickly relayed to Rectortown and, in due time, McClellan went. Being McClellan, he did so as he might have been expected to—dramatically, and thus put a Warrenton hotel on the map. He mounted the steps of the Warren Green Hotel and bade farewell to his officers in a scene which he, with his great sense of drama, must have known would go down in history as a scene of great pathos. At this point McClellan's successor, General Ambrose Pierce Burnside, got his boys together, all hundred thousand or so, and marched them off down the Fredericksburg Road to the city of that name where he proved that he could be as extravagant with the lives of his troops as his predecessor.

In July of 1863 General George Gordon Meade headquartered at Warrenton. At other times the county seemed to be something of a no-man's land. A contemporary reporter speaks of Warrenton as playing host to Yankees one day and Rebels the next. He states that often Federal Cavalry would be riding out of town as Confederates rode in, each unaware of the other. That the county was fertile ground for a good, well-led guerrilla band did not escape the attention of a young Charlottesville attorney who commanded such a unit. John Singleton Mosby operated extensively in Fauquier during the last two years of the war.

The South produced many colorful and romantic soldiers during the four years, but not one of these became so much a legend as Mosby. This bold and resourceful guerrilla chieftain performed feats that make all tales about Robin Hood, King Arthur's Knights and others seem readily plausible. On one occasion while visiting a Fauquier home he suffered the only wound he received during his entire operations as a guerrilla. He had been spending the night with "... a citizen ... who was famous for always setting a good table" and "... enjoying some good coffee, hot rolls, and spareribs" when a body of Federal cavalry some three hundred strong arrived on the scene. Mosby, while attempting to conceal his identity and rank from his captors, was struck in the stomach by a stray bullet fired from outside. He immediately attempted to give the impression that he had mortally wounded in order to improve his chances of escape. He was ably assisted in this attempt by a Union surgeon who "... located the heart rather low down" and declared that the wound was mortal—the prisoner had been shot through the heart. Noting that the Federals had all been nipping a bit, Mosby goes on to say that "... even at this supreme moment I felt tempted to laugh at his ignorance of human anatomy, I only gasped a few words and affected to be dying". The ruse worked and Mosby was abandoned by his captors. He recovered and returned to his command in February of 1865.

In March he was put in command of all Horse Cavalry which had been formed and saved him from that fate. He settled in Warrenton and re-entered the practice of law. A warm personal friendship grew up between Grant and Mosby and, during Grant's second presidential campaign, Mosby supported him actively. Although he defended himself

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by saying that he had supported Grant against Horace Greeley because "the South had been fighting Greeley for forty years but had fought Grant for only four," this action made enemies of those who considered his action self-serving turncoatism of the worst sort. He was subjected to vehement verbal attack and finally somebody took a shot at him. Grant’s successor, President Hayes, heeded Grant’s plea after the attempted shooting, and appointed Mosby consul at Hong Kong. He served seven years before returning to the U.S. to work for the Southern Pacific Railroad. He held this position until 1901. He then served as Land Office agent for three years. After this President Theodore Roosevelt named him an assistant attorney at the Dept. of Justice where he served until 1910. Five years later, at 82, he died. He is buried in Warrenston and a monument to his memory stands alongside the county courthouse.

Another Fauquier citizen, and native son, achieved great fame during the war. Turner Ashby, Stonewall Jackson’s Cavalry commander, was already becoming a legend when he was struck down in battle in June of 1862. Jackson was near inconsolable over his death, and one is forced to wonder how great a reputation could he have carved for himself had he not met such an early death. He organized a unit known as the “Mountain Rangers” for the purpose of protecting the people of Markham who were having trouble with the railroad workers building the Manassas Gap Railroad. This unit later became Company A, 7th Virginia Cavalry.

Fauquier also played host for a time to the family of General Robert E. Lee when they were forced to leave their home in Arlington. Mrs. Lee and her children lived at “Kinloch”, a home situated near The Plains, early in the war.

The war’s end saw Fauquier return to normal life and, after the reconstruction, gradually regain its gracious old ways. The county has always been the site of summer homes owned by many Washington residents, but in the last two decades it has experienced a second Yankee invasion. Many wealthy northerners have settled amongst its fertile fields and taken up the gracious Fauquier life. Unlike their predecessors, however, these new Virginians came to build, not to destroy. Many fine old homes and farms were beautifully restored by these people and they have taken an active part in the life of the county, adopting the manners and customs of the state and defending them with vigor. The sport of fox hunting

(Continued on page 44)
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LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA
A Thought for the Times

Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one. Thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned, thrice I suffered shipwreck, a night and a day have I been in the deep; in journeying often, in perils of rivers, in perils of robbers; in perils from my countrymen, in perils from the Gentiles, in perils in the city, in perils in the wilderness, in perils in the sea, in perils among false brethren; in labor and travail, in watchings often, in hunger and thirst, in fastings often, in cold and nakedness.

II CORINTHIANS, 11:24-27

AFFIRMATIONS

Some years ago, a famous French physician came to America proclaiming his formula for healthful living. He urged his followers to repeat daily, “Every day in every way I’m getting better and better.” Dr. Coue did not claim that the repetition of this phrase would cure all ailments: he did insist that it would be helpful in certain cases.

Many people hooted at this idea, some saying that it was complete nonsense, others, that at best, it amounted to a kind of self-hypnotism. However, great numbers of persons asserted that this affirmation had brought them to a balanced state of mind and that better health resulted.

Modern psychology clearly admits the influence that our minds and thoughts have over our physical well-being. Have we not all heard phrases like these? “She made no effort to get well,” or “She did not want to live.” Most physicians believe that patients can help themselves to recover from illness if we try in every possible way to foster cheerfulness and to encourage those who are ill to plan future activities.

Our thoughts dominate our lives more than we realize. If we want to be happy we must discourage unhappy thoughts, if we desire to be cheerful, even under trying circumstances, we must think in terms of cheerfulness.

As we study this life of Paul, the Apostle to the Gentiles, we marvel at this man who confessed to a “thorn in the flesh” that he could not get rid of, whose life was one of continuous opposition and physical danger, and who carried the burden of responsibility for all the churches he had established in his missionary journeys. How could he repeat over and over in his letters:

(Please turn to page 34)
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James M. Powell
Managing Director

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Woodlawn Plantation Gardens in Spring

by Myrtle B. Holden

The restoration of the grounds and gardens at Woodlawn Plantation, home of Nelly Custis and Lawrence Lewis, was adopted as a major project by The Garden Club of Virginia in the spring of 1953.

Alden Hopkins, landscape architect of Colonial Williamsburg, was appointed by The Garden Club of Virginia Restoration Committee.

Evidence of a golden way of life during America's Federal age was dug up at Woodlawn Plantation, April 1954. The archaeological surveys and excavations of undisturbed soil disclosed buried brick, lost objects, gravel, long lost paths and drives. The topographical survey showed the arrangement of the old trees and gave information as to the extent of the serpentine entrance drive. This was a most important discovery, for it proved the exact location of a serpentine walk along either side of the lawn area, between the splaying entrance drives. Discoveries also indicated the location of the grove where Nelly Custis had spring flowering shrubs and the arrangement of the old cedars proved the location for the old fence lines.

The process of restoration, which has covered a period of five years, was completed in May 1958. The 19th century gardens are landscaped with an eye for both natural and formal beauty, having been restored to their ancient grandeur.

This spring, the ever-increasing number of visitors will find Woodlawn gardens a vision of beauty, but unlike the visitors of Nelly Custis arriving in horse-drawn carriages the visitor of today enters the grounds and gardens by foot from the modern parking lot. The parking lot has been given shade and unity by the use of parking lanes and planting. It has been screened from view of the mansion and drives with the planting of white pines, cedars, willow, magnolia grandiflora and numerous other plant material. A brick landing platform with granite stone curbs furnished with seats and shaded makes a most comfortable area for visitors, where they can view and admire the crab-apple, dogwood, ligustrum, elaeagnus pungens, lilacs, bush-honeysuckle, photinia and common locust, near the guest entrance.

As one leaves the brick landing platform, two serpentine brick walks laid in sand, bordered on either side with authentically planted flower beds, lead under the spreading branches of the "Camphordown Elm" to the entrance of the north gate, through which one passes to the serpentine lawn area. The mansion comes into view, and where ever the eye wanders the visitor sees an enchanting garden. A serpentine walk leads to the front entrance of the house.

From the front door looking toward the west gate, the visitor views the original oval boxwood, (a beautiful possession in this garden) the restful free expanse of uninterrupted lawn

(Please turn to page 26)
Looking Out To The Wellhead

Near the Lynnhaven River in Princess Anne County sits a small brick house beneath age-old trees. It is known as the Adam Thoroughgood House and was, according to authorities on Seventeenth Century architecture built between 1635 and 1650. Despite historic contradictions, many consider it to be at least one of the oldest houses in America. It is a one and a half story house of brick with a slate roof. On the waterfront side and the two ends English bond is used with Flemish bond on the land side, steep Mediaeval gables end in chimneys on each end in the form of a “T.” On one of the bricks are the initials “A.T.” Inside there is a spacious hall and four bedrooms, two on each floor. It is believed to have been built by Adam Thoroughgood, or his son John, or Argal. We know that the land on which it stands was part of the original grant of land of 1636, which was given to Adam Thoroughgood.

The house was recently restored by “The Friends of the Adam Thoroughgood House,” and The Garden Club of Virginia is now restoring—or creating—a garden surrounding it such as could have been the garden of a Gentleman of the Colony, there in the mid-seventeenth century.

Although Adam Thoroughgood came to Virginia as an indentured servant in 1621 at the age of 16, he came of good parentage. His father was the Reverend William Thoroughgood, of Grimston, England, and his mother Anne Edwards of Norwich. Adam was the youngest of six or seven children and as there was little of the family inheritance left, he sailed forth to the New World, to make his fortune—and make it he did. Three years after arriving in Virginia, his indenture being over, he began acquiring land in the Colony, and in 1624 he returned to England and married 15 year old Sarah Offley, whose grandfather had been Lord Mayor of London. Two years later the young couple returned to Virginia on the ship “Ye Hopeful.” Sailing with them were 105 other persons whom Adam had persuaded to join the Colony. Among the names listed in this group are many names prominent in Virginia today. For this service to the state, Adam was granted, nine years later, 5,300 acres of land on western shore of the Lynnhaven River. This grant later enlarged to over 6,000 acres was known as the Grand Patent, and on it Adam built a Manor House which has long since disappeared. Later, either he or his son built the house which still stands on part of this land. Three years after his second arrival in Virginia he was made a member of the House of Burgesses at James-town and from that time to his death in 1640 he took a prominent and active part in the growth of the Colony.

And so The Garden Club of Virginia with Alden Hopkins of Colonial Williamsburg as landscape architect, plans to create a gentleman's garden typically seventeenth century as it would have been adapted to Tidewater Virginia. According to Mr. Hopkins,

(Please turn to page 23)
IT WAS IN 1924 that the late Dr. J. A. C. Chandler, then President of the College of William and Mary, recognized the potential of The Garden Club of Virginia. He appealed to this recently formed organization (1920) to restore the grounds of the College and to enclose it with a brick wall in order to give the fine old buildings a suitable setting. He especially wished to purchase a line of ancient trees along the Williamsburg-Jamestown road because they were to be destroyed.

There was an immediate response to his appeal and the trees were purchased for a sum of $500.00. The Garden Club then agreed, if he would supply them with a plan of the restoration he desired, they would do what they could to help.

A landscape architect supplied a plan for planting and rebuilding the wall. The price seemed extremely high to the Garden organization, but one of its members, Mrs. George Blow, agreed to assume the responsibility for rebuilding the wall, and the Garden Club assumed responsibility for the remainder of the work.

As soon as the wall was completed the Garden Club was advised that further restoration would be done by experts and soon thereafter it was announced that the Rockefeller Foundation was in charge, not only of the restoration of the College of William and Mary, but of Williamsburg as a whole. Even though the organization did not complete the project they had accepted, the membership must have had a subconscious satisfaction that their willingness to do it might have sparked the thought which eventually grew to the proportions and perfection that one sees in Colonial Williamsburg today.

The Garden Club of Virginia was next requested to undertake the improvement of the grounds at Kenmore, home of Betty Washington Lewis, only sister of George Washington and wife of Colonel Fielding Lewis, one of the greatest of the Revolutionary patriots. Again a workable plan was requested that they might carry out as the money was available. A plan was provided and a plant sale by the James River Garden Club of Richmond, with contributions from other member clubs raised the money for this request.

In the meantime the women of Fredericksburg, headed by Mrs. Vivian Fleming, had formed the Kenmore Association and had aroused nationwide interest in preserving and restoring the house. After the Association had gone into the problems more carefully they again appealed to The Garden Club of Virginia with a plan, and a report from a landscape architect that the work could be done for $5,000. That was a staggering amount, but a promise had been made and The Garden Club of Virginia was determined to carry it through. One of the members suggested that The Garden Club of Virginia organize a "pilgrimage" (as the garden tours were known in the very beginning), and charge a small admission to visit a few of the private homes and gardens. As a result, in 1929, the very first Historic Garden Week was born, with Charles F. Gillette as architect for the project.

The members of The Garden Club of Virginia personally penned notes to their friends all over the United States and invited them to come to Virginia for a Garden Week pilgrimage the last week in April,—and they came and brought their friends. The financial results were most gratifying. Begun February 22, 1924 and completed February 22, 1932 at a cost of $20,000, Kenmore today represents the first actual Restoration of The Garden Club of Virginia. At the present time some boxwood which have succumbed to disease are being replaced by the organization.

Stratford Hall made the next request for Restoration. The birthplace of Robert E. Lee in Westmoreland County, required a great deal of research in order that the restored gardens follow the original plans as closely as possible. Arthur Shurcliff, landscape architect for Colonial Williamsburg at that time did the research work and the garden was completed under Morley Williams. Funds were allocated for this restoration work from two Historic Garden Weeks, 1930 and 1931. In the last few years some of the boxwood has had to be replaced because of nematodes, and the Restoration Committee has assumed the responsibility of replacing it, under Alden Hopkins' supervision.

Up to this time each project had its own special chairman. In 1932 the first standing committee on Restoration was formed. Its first official undertaking was the establishment of a perfect 19th century town garden at the Woodrow Wilson Birthplace, in Staunton, with Charles Gillette as architect.

The same year a memorial planting of the grounds around the Lee Memorial Chapel at Washington and Lee University was done. Mr. Gillette was also the architect for this project.

In 1934 a request came from the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities to do a planting at the Rolfe House on Smith's Fort Plantation, across the River from Jamestown, in Surry County. An interesting reproduction of a 17th century yard and enclosed garden was planned and planted here with Arthur Shurcliff as architect.

In 1935 the next restoration was undertaken at Wilton at the request of
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Every spring finds a chosen few readying up their places, straightening the garden path, hovering over bulbs and plants tucked in the fall before, and wondering nervously how many arrows of outrageous fortune will blight their bloom before April 21st—Garden Week in Virginia.

Garden Day in Lynchburg is April 21st, from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. Tickets and information will be available at each house.

Infinite variety marks the houses open this year, the old, the new, and the in-between. Start your tour at Mary’s Garden, a small intimate place of refuge adjoining the library at Randolph-Macon College. This will begin your day with inspiration, for here loving hands and a visionary eye have done much with a very small plot of ground.

From here it is a short step to “Open Gate,” the home of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Leggett on Wakefield Road. “Open Gate” has captured the real flavor of Williamsburg, both in architecture and garden planning. The first floor plan is identical with that of the St. George Tucker house and the formal garden on which it opens seems to have been there a hundred years, rather than a bare twenty.

Just around the corner, on Langhorne Road, you will find two beautiful Georgian houses with formal gardens awaiting your pleasure. The home of Mrs. George Lupton with its wide hall, exceptionally fine stairway, and well proportioned rooms, is furnished with true elegance. The terrace and formal box garden close to the house are part of the design, and the wide sweep of lawn leading to a dense wood gives a feeling of peace and seclusion.

The same sweep to the woods is found in the formal garden of the adjoining home, belonging to Mr. and Mrs. Wilhelm Pauli Koven. In the hall is a piece of sculpture by Picault from Salon des Beaux Arts. In the living room a gold leaf French table, like one at Monticello, blends nicely with three rare pieces of Adam furniture inherited by Mr. Koven from the Pauli family.

Back on Rivermont Avenue, and west to Oakwood Place your tour will lead you to the garden of Dr. Warren W. Koontz. The house, unfortunately, is not open, but the wealth of luxurious growth in this garden is something everyone should see. Healthy rhododendron, azaleas, camellias and flowering cherry trees will make a riot of color for you when you are there.

A little way down this street is a charming Italian house belonging to Mrs. Robert O. Horton. The garden behind the house is indeed a horticulturist’s paradise. Here, in season, the rare iris, lilac and tree peony are to be found. Possibly the greatest joy of this garden is its out-of-seasonness—its way of blooming when you think all bloom is dead. On a forbidding day in January, the whole lower part of the garden was a yellow carpet of Winter Aconite with a group of snowdrops standing here and there like tiny sentinels. The Christmas rose was white as snow and drifted like it in unexpected places. Surely the statue of Pan that stands at the end of the walk had blown his pipes to call such bloom so early. You can see what he will call in April.

Mrs. Horton’s garden backs on Virginia Episcopal School Road and you will catch another glimpse of it as you drive to “Marsan,” the home of Mrs. James Owen Watts. The house is French architecture of the Normandy farmhouse type, exemplified by the wavy roof, eight shingles deep. Here the feeling is spaciousness and gracious living, both inside the house and out. In nearly every room great windows look out over the terraced gardens and old, gnarled apple trees. The white garden, shadowed by an enormous evergreen, is of particular interest.

The next place you visit will be the home of Mr. and Mrs. R. Maxwell Barker on Parkland Drive. Built in 1938, this house is one of the best of the Williamsburg type. Its large, airy rooms add to, rather than detract

(Please turn to page 19)
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from, the charm of conventional Wil-
liamsburg. The woodwork in the liv-
ing room is copied from that at Raleigh
Tavern and the Louis Gilliam portrait
is a prized possession. Shaded by mag-
nificent trees, the terraced garden is an
integral part of the house, even in win-
ter. The fine osmanthus hedge and the
black green of the rare crooneburg
holly give all-year pleasure as well as
background for spring and summer
bloom.

It is a lovely drive on Route 501
North to Holcomb Rock Road—the
mountains before you and, we trust,
the wayside filled with sunlight and
blooming dogwood. “Mont Delia,” the
home of Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Har-
riss, is new but what a beautifully de-
sign place for a happy family in the
country! Full of light and color, the
blue water of the swimming pool re-
fects fitfully through the tall windows
opening on the terrace beyond—the
full panorama of the Blue Ridge
Mountains.

From this home for contemporary
living, it is a rapid and fascinating
change to visit “Hope Dawn,” an 18th
century brick “mansion house” in the
process of being restored by its present
owners, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel W.
Chambers. Here the interesting arched
fan light, carved woodwork, and hand-
hewn stone turn back the page to a
day when time slipped less swiftly
through unmechanized fingers. The

exact date “Hope Dawn” was built or
how it got its name is unknown. The
property is a part of 33,797 acres
owned by Nathaniel Davies as record-
ed in 1771 and 1784. The well-tended,
rolling fields of alfalfa, the good pas-
tures, the ever-changing blue of the

mountains beyond, is an enchanting
setting for any house, particularly this
one.

Sunset at “Hope Dawn” is a thing
to remember and we hope you will see
it on a happy and memorable day.
Horticulture:

Our dahlia growing started when a friend of mine gave me six roots of Jersey Beauty. We planted them by the back gate. That fall they were beautiful. The cooler the weather became, the more brilliant the color became, until the frost took its toll, but by the time that happened my husband had decided that was the flower for him. The next year he planted a few more and the next year even more. By this time he had controlling interest in the garden. There were dahlias everywhere, and as the old saying goes, “If you can’t fight it, join it,” I did and now I am afraid I too am a slave to “Her Highness,” the dahlia.

We have been very successful with these cultural hints and I hope they will help you to grow better dahlias.

Remove the roots from storage about April. Make root divisions by cutting with a sharp knife, be sure there is one eye left on each division.

Fine dahlias are a result of a number of factors, most important of which are:

1. Good vigorous, disease free stock.
2. Choice of varieties which naturally produce high quality blooms.
3. Location of the garden.
4. Proper planting.
5. Cultivation.
6. Intelligent fertilization and spraying.
7. Pruning and disbudding.
8. The successful winter storage of the roots.

Factors 1 and 2 may be taken care of by obtaining roots from a reliable grower.

Location of your garden is important and a good site is one that receives several hours of sunlight each day, and has good drainage. Also important is the condition of the soil at planting time and through the growing season.

We plant a green crop in the fall, in the spring a good cover of barn yard manure is added and all of this turned under about three weeks before planting time.

Planting begins when the ground has started to warm up in the spring around May 15 and may be continued until June 15 or later.

Before planting rework the soil and apply commercial fertilizer. There are a number of elements in the soil which are needed for proper plant growth. Three of the most important are nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash.

Nitrogen is for bush growth, dark green foliage and large flowers. Plants growing in soil which is lacking in nitrogen show a yellowish cast to leaves, low growth, failure to develop buds properly, and small flowers of poor or off color.

Care should be taken not to over feed with nitrogen or soft plants and weakened stems will develop, it will also reduce the keeping qualities of the roots in winter storage. The common source of nitrogen is in cover crops, dried blood, fish scraps, barn yard manure, and commercial fertilizers.

Phosphorus is the most important from a dahlia grower’s standpoint: it hastens blooming, increases root development, stiffens stems, increases the general vitality of the plant, helps to overcome the harmful effects of excessive nitrogen. Phosphorus is not harmful even when applied in excess.

We have found bone meal our best source of phosphorous.

Potash is important because the formation of the roots depend on its presence in the soil, it is also essential to the chemical changes occurring in the plant. The common sources are: muriate of potash, and sulphate of potash.

The commercial fertilizer we prefer is 0-20-20: it has no nitrogen content, but having applied a cover of barnyard manure and turning it under prior to planting time supplies enough nitrogen to last until the buds start forming later in the season, and you have your high content of phosphorus and potash in this analysis.

After working commercial fertilizer into the soil, we set out stakes in rows three or four feet apart. Placing the stakes before the roots prevents the chance of root damage that we sometime get when we plant roots first. After all stakes are set, a hole about 6 or 8 inches deep is dug six inches from the stake and the root is placed in the hole, parallel with the ground, with the eye up. The hole may be completely refilled with soil or the root may be covered with two or three inches of soil and more soil added as the plant grows.

When the plant has three or four pairs of leaves, your A, B, BB, and ball types are topped. Laterals will come from every leaf, point or node. For the A type (which is your largest type—8 inches or over) remove all laterals except four. For B type (size 6 to 8 inches) leave about 6 laterals. For BB’s (size 4 to 6 inches) leave 8 laterals and 8 for ball type.

Spraying, mulching and disbudding will be discussed in next month’s column.
Hoe and Hope Garden Club members planted 70 pink and white dogwood trees along highway #38 as their club's civic project for this year. Set just inside the city limits of Galax, the club is planning to make additions to provide an avenue lined with dogwoods. Pictured above are some members weeding and fertilizing one of the trees. (left to right) Front row: Judy Nelson; her mother, Mrs. R. O. Nelson; Mrs. E. H. Wampler; Mrs. J. W. Stanley, III, Standing: Mrs. John N. Vaughan, Mrs. W. J. Stanford and Mrs. Jack Guynn.

Prevent Dutch Elm Disease

Controlling the bark beetle is the only known practical way to prevent Dutch elm disease, a malady which is unhappily familiar to many Virginia home owners.

Dr. R. H. Gruchenhagen, plant pathologist at VPI, says two methods have been worked out which can greatly reduce the incidence of the disease. One method involves sanitation — removing and destroying beetle breeding areas. The other is to prevent beetle feeding by spraying healthy elm trees.

The bark beetles breed in weakened, dying, and dead elms; in elm logs, stumps, wood piles, and in weakened and dead branches of living trees. For sanitation to be effective, all elm material which is infested, or likely to be infested with bark beetles must be destroyed. Total sanitation is necessary even though spraying is done in a community. Elm material can be destroyed by burning, by removing and burning the bark, or by burying infested material under at least a foot of soil.

Chemical control of the bark beetles calls for a thorough spraying of the trees with a 1% solution of DDT in oil. Treatments should be applied at two different times. The first (dormant) spray should be put on between leaf-drop in the fall and bud-swelling in the spring. The second spray should be applied in July.

Garden Gossip Section

Blossom Time in North Carolina

Spring marches in a flower parade across North Carolina, beginning with the late-flowering camellias on the coast, across Piedmont in March and April, and in late May and June, mountain laurel, rhododendron and flame azaleas color the mountains for all to see.

Early April is the time to see the Sarah B. Duke Gardens at Duke University, Durham; the Coker Arboretum, Chapel Hill; Reynolda Gardens, Winston-Salem as well as the Glen at Pearson's Falls, near Tryon, which is a botanical sanctuary.

Wilmington celebrates its azaleas with a festival, April 2-5 at which time Greenfield Park and the plantations gardens of the area are in their full beauty. April 15th is the date for the 10th annual Homes and Gardens Tour at Southern Pines while April 17-18 will see the Pilgrimage of Colonial Edenton and Country-side in full swing. Other House and Garden Tours in Carolina include: Greensboro, April 15-16, Charlotte April 11-12 and 18-19 and Hillsboro, April 25-26.

Huckleberry Mountain Workshop Camp at Hendersonville will inaugurate a "Spring Comes to the Mountains" tour April 15-19 with itinerary including the area and into the Great Smokey Mountains. The Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage in the Smokies is April 23-25, conducted by National Park Service naturalists.

"May Holiday" at Winston-Salem will feature a house and garden tour in conjunction with the second annual 18th Century Flower Fair at Old Salem, May 6-7. Blooming season in the mountains vary according to altitude with the result rhododendron blooms through the mountains all through June; at Roan Mountain, the Rhododendron Festival begins June 22 and is climax ed by pageantry and music atop 6,285-foot high Roan Mountain, June 27.

Conservation Speaker Available

Mr. C. C. S-tierly of Waverly, Virginia, is now available for talks on birds or conservation in the following counties, advises Mrs. C. L. Burgess, Birds Chairman of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs: Brunswick, Dinwiddie, Greenville, Prince George, Southampton, Surry and Sussex. Program chairman, please take note.

Give Roses a Helping Hand

While gardeners in the northern regions of the country are shivering in the grip of winter, the growing season is well under way in the warmer climates. Roses are beginning to produce growth, and an assist from the gardener will pay handsome dividends later on.

Strong, healthy roses such as the winners of the All-American award, are guaranteed to give good results, but as they continue to grow and produce flowers, they consume more and more of the nourishment in the soil. To insure an adequate supply of food, work an application of all-purpose commercial fertilizer into the soil around the plant. A heaping tablespoon sprinkled around the plant should be followed by a thorough watering to carry it down to the roots. A second application of fertilizer should be applied following the first blooming period, and a third about one month after that.

And threat from fungus diseases and insects may be controlled through a regular program of dusting or spraying. Roses should be treated once a week until midsummer then once in two or three weeks. Care should be taken to see that the dust or spray covers both sides of the leaves. Leading nurseriesmen carry a number of sprays and dusts which are highly effective.

Light cultivation during the growing season will keep the soil friable and reduce weeds to a minimum, but should not penetrate too deeply. Roses have an extensive "hairlike" root system which grows close to the surface and this can be damaged by cultivating tools.

At VPI Arboretum

VPI's arboretum has a calendar of "coming events."

Notable on the calendar, say horticulturists, are daffodils in April and azaleas in May. Annually the blooming of these two flowers attract much attention and groups of more than 15 people may request a guide of the arboretum by writing to Dr. J. H. Tinga, VPI Horticultural Department, Blacksburg.

The arboretum, says Dr. Tinga, is an outdoor laboratory for horticultural research, and there are many things to be seen. Graduate students, professional agricultural workers, and the "gardening public" are invited to visit the arboretum any day during regular working hours.

news from the gardening world . . .
A Picture Window
With A Picture

By

JANE BIRCHFIELD

What can be done with a 100 foot lot and a new, small house? Mrs. John A. Gibson, one of the founding members of the Leesburg Garden Club, faced the problem less than ten years ago and what she did about it will be apparent during Historic Garden Week.

With the limitations of the location she couldn’t have a “room with a view” so she created the effect of a small, secluded shrubbery that has the intimate feeling of being a fourth wall in the living room. Leaving an existing apple tree “for the bloom” she used only evergreen plants that provide a variety of texture and tone in the foliage. Directly under the window there are low plants of ilex crenata interplanted with small flowering bulbs for spring bloom. Throughout the rest of the year color and interest are furnished by the many kinds of birds that frequent the bath.

At the rear of the house two-thirds of the space is taken up by a flower border that curves around a bit of lawn and is backed by a border of shrubs. This shrub border of lilac, poncirus, sweet shrub, deutzia, forsythia, mock orange (most of the spring flowering shrubs in fact) furnishes forced bloom for arrangements, add fragrance and color to the garden and serves as a screen for the vegetable garden on the remaining third of the lot.

In the flower border proper, Mrs. Gibson concentrates on fewer kinds of plants, but enough of them to make a show. While she loves all types of lilies, she restricts herself to just one kind—the regal. (These she raised from seed, has enough to extend around the back of the entire border and a handsome sight they are, blooming as they do with the blue larkspur). Almost equally as effective is her use of “ole timey” snow-on-the-mountain to hide the lily foliage and make a cool looking background for her annuals and bedding plants.

Entrance and service area are combined and here a few accent plants provide interest during the growing season; one Jacotte rose and a flame honeysuckle along the bit of fence, wisteria trained over the small garage, a single pink-tinged white dogwood by the back door.

Her vegetable garden is small but adequate, providing flowers for cutting and a continuous supply of fresh vegetables.

Along the front line a few locust trees were left standing and to these were added eleagnus, mountain ash, magnolia, mahonia, beauty bush and other small trees and shrubs—creating an effective screen that provides privacy, material for cutting and arrangements, food and shelter for the birds.

Both grounds and house reflect planning and vision and should be a source of ideas for everyone who sees them.
the eighteenth century is well repre­

tented in the country but the seven­
teenth has but few gardens in this or

even the New England sections. The

garden as planned by Mr. Hopkins will
have two balancing simple parterres.
The beds will be raised, perrwinkle,
with topiary accents. Topiary was
much used in the eighteenth century,
but its hey-day was in the seventeenth.
Simple bulbs fill the center box-bor-
dered beds. The enclosing beds hold
hardy and simple herbs with a dwarf
box, 2-foot-high background. One of
the most interesting points of its de-
sign is the “beasties,” or heraldic ani-
mal at the fence corners. They are
carved out of oak and are about four
feet high, just above the railing, and
face the guest as he enters the garden.
Mr. Hopkins says that “every self-
respecting seventeenth century garden
designed in England, and surely in the
Virginia climate, had a pleached arbor
or a series of them.” We have two
planned for the Thoroughgood garden,
one on either side of the parterres. The
seat arbor at the end of the central
walk will have one as a cover. All the
plant material will be that which was
used in the seventeenth century. You
will have to come and see for your-

selves this charming garden, for we
hope to develop a garden surrounding
the Thoroughgood House worthy of
this early example of a home on the
edge of the wilderness in the mid
seventeenth century, and one of which
Adam and Sarah Thoroughgood would
have been proud. It is hoped that it
may be finished for Garden Week in
April.

GLOSSARY:
Parterre—an ornamental and diversi-
ied arrangement of flower beds or
plots.
Topiary—trees or shrubs trimmed in
odd or ornamental shapes.
Pleached—covered over by an arch of
intertwined boughs.

VIRGINIA PILOT ASSOCIATION

G. ALVIN MASSENBURG
President

Newport News, Virginia
Norfolk, Virginia
Historic Garden Week's Guidebook—Condensed

Visitors to the homes and gardens especially opened for this twenty-sixth Garden Week of Virginia are urged to secure a copy of the Guide Book in advance. Write to Hotel Jefferson, Room #3, Richmond, Virginia to ask for your copy. Detailed information about what is shown at each house listed as well as any irregularities in hours are set forth clearly in the Guide Book in addition to sectional maps which aid in locating the homes. Green arrows throughout Virginia will also help to point the way. Information may be secured about any specific area from the Information Centers listed.

Enjoying Garden Week can be easy by planning a little in advance and knowing how to make the most of the time to visit these beautiful homes and gardens, many of which are open only during Garden Week and some for the first time.

Alexandria Area
Information Center — Chamber of Commerce, 400 S. Washington St.
Lunch—Gunston Hall, daily April 18-24 and Pohick Church, daily, except Sunday, 11 A.M. to 3 P.M.
Block Tickets—$2.50. Available at Information Center, complete tour of homes, gardens and “friendly gardens,” including refreshments and admission to Mt. Vernon, April 18, 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Other places of historic interest open.

Leesburg and Loudoun County
Information Center — Laurel Brigade Inn, West Market St., Leesburg. Luncches and dinners available too.
April 18: Oatlands and Little Oatlands April 19: 1-5:30 P.M. and April 20: 10 A.M. to 5:32 P.M., Block Tickets, $3.50, 7 houses and gardens.

Winchester and Clarke County
Information Centers — George Washington Hotel, Winchester and Battle-town Inn, Berryville.
Luncheon — Christ Episcopal Church, Saturday, 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. April 25:
Block Ticket, 10 to 5:30 and April 26:
Block Ticket, 2-5:30 P.M., Winchester area, $2—4 homes; Clarke County area, $2—4 homes; Combination $3.50. Other places of historic interest open.

Fredericksburg
Information Centers — Princess Anne Hotel, General Washington Inn and Chamber of Commerce.
Block Tickets—Available at Information Centers and at each house open. Several Special Events scheduled all through the week, special exhibits April 22-23 and tour of private historic houses April 22-23 with additional places of historic interest open.

Westmoreland County
Lunch — Available at Stratford Hall, George Washington Birthplace and Stratford Hall open daily.

Richmond County
Lunch — Available at Stratford Hall.
Block Tickets — $2 for homes open April 20-22, 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M.

Lancaster and Northumberland Counties
Houses open April 20-22, 10 A.M. to 5:30 P.M. Other places of historic interest open.

Richmond
Information Centers—Hotel Jefferson, Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, Richmond Chamber of Commerce, Miller and Rhoads, and Thalhimer’s.
Lunch—Sandwiches and beverages at Wilton daily, except Sunday, 12-2:30 P.M.—Dinner by Candlelight, April 22, 6-8 P.M., Monumental Episcopal

IT’S SPRING PLANTING TIME

YOU ARE INVITED to visit our Main Nurseries, Lyndhurst-Sherando Lake Road, Waynesboro, or Boxwood Gardens, Route 250, near Afton, Virginia, and make your selections from:

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ROSES

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WAYNESBORO NURSERIES
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New National Council Accredited Judges

The following names have been added to the official list of National Accredited Judges in the files of the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs since the publication of the 1958-1959 Year Book:

Mrs. Thomas Thomsen, 111 E. Cameron Road, Falls Church,
Mrs. W. K. Baldwin, 238 Oak Street, Bristol,
Mrs. Howard A. Shirreffs, Buena Vista Drive, Halifax,
Mrs. Frank D. Cox, 430 North Main Street, Manassas,
Mrs. Elmer Higgins, 8020 Vale Street, Alexandria,
Mrs. Hansford H. Rowe, 5700 Moss Side Avenue, Richmond,
Mrs. Samuel S. Loewner, 33 Edgewood Road, Staunton,
Mrs. F. E. Markley, 1315 North Augusta Street, Staunton,
Mrs. J. H. Sledge, 123 Thompson, Ashland,
Mrs. W. C. DeBusk, P. O. Box 169, Abingdon,
Mrs. Fred L. Bower, Sr., 102 Fairview Avenue, Blacksburg,
Mrs. J. Harry Holtzman, 322 East Main, Luray,
Mrs. Raymond A. Ward, 2334 Mount Vernon Road, Roanoke,
Mrs. Edward D. O’Connor, 1712 Sherwood Avenue, S.W., Roanoke,
Mrs. W. I. Wilkins, 2504 Hilliard Road, Richmond 28,
Mrs. Robert K. Hubbard, 1915 Canterbury Road, Roanoke,
Mrs. H. Creery, 7609 Hollins Road, Richmond 29,
Mrs. J. L. Cabaniss, 1632 Center Hill Drive, S.W., Roanoke,
Mrs. Claude A. Roberts, Box 131, Reedsville, All in Virginia.

Mrs. M. Baldwin Watts, Jr.,
Chairman, Flower Show Schools

Virginia Federation of Garden Club’s First Landscape Design School in Richmond April 6-8, Miller and Rhoads, Old Dominion Room. Complete information can be secured from the chairman, Mrs. A. B. Schad, 214 Canterbury Rd., Richmond 21, or see February Garden Gossip, page 36.

Conservation Helps Gardening

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Woodlawn Plantation Gardens in the Spring
(Continued from page 13)
area, bordered on either side with serpentine gravel walks, kidney-shaped flower beds and the spilling serpentine entrance drives, which set the entire theme of the Woodlawn landscape design. The lawn area has breadth and background of greenery and the bordering flower beds with plants such as, ligustrum, mountain laurel, fothergilla, Pride of Mobile azaleas and deutzia. Also in this area is the planting of Ilex opaca, Ilex latifolia, crape myrtle, (lagerstromia-indica), dogwood, (Cornus florida) hawthorns, (Crataegus-phaeomyrtum) tulip trees, (Liriodendron tulipifera) ligustrum lucidum, and nandina domestica.

In addition to the restored beauty, one can see the curving line of the tulip, poplars, pines, old cedars, hemlocks, stately oaks and large hollies. Old English boxwood, transplanted from various places, forms a hedge at the end of the serpentine walk between the lawn area and west gravel cross roads.

After viewing the sweeping beauty of the restored lawn area of Nelly Custis’ Woodlawn, before visiting the kitchen gardens, the visitor enters the mansion with a feeling of awe, because the house seems as it might have been in the days when Nelly and Lawrence Lewis entertained the Marquis de Lafayette.

As one leaves by the front door of the mansion, continuing on brick walk around the boxwood oval, turning south of the lawn area, they come within view of the kitchen gardens. Two large English boxwood moved from the front doorway of the mansion, have been planted on either side of the kitchen garden gate. Upon entering the gate the west and east parterres provide a delightful introduction to the garden. The west parterre is based on the one at Mount Vernon and the east parterre based on the one at Tudor Place, Georgetown, D.C. * Facing south looking along the axis of the kitchen gardens the visitor is tempted, at once, to proceed to the charming garden house at the end of the long central brick walk, but the east and west parterres cause one to linger long and admire, especially in the spring, where thousands of bulbs flower with great effect within their border designs. First the queenly daffodils, later the stately tulips, displaying their beauty leads one up and down the gravel paths of...
the parterres. Continuing down the central walkway, bordered with individual flower beds, one can see the crimson-tinted leaves of the peonies, which have been conspicuous amongst the green for some weeks, harmonizing most effectively with the daffodils and tulips, and realize as the glories of spring give way that these peonies will hold a regal place with their magnificent blooms. The honey locust planted within the borders add dignity to the gardens.

The parterres, also consist of planting of old-fashioned roses and have been completed with each design bordered with dwarf English boxwood. In June the old-fashioned roses in these parterres and other parts of the garden lend a touch of Old World elegance that invariably wins the admiration of all who visit Woodlawn.

The double row of fruit trees enclosing the kitchen gardens, and pines planted for screening, create a charming effect of balanced beauty. One can visualize in time the cherry, peach and apple blossoms casting their pale shadow, the peach trees with pink sprays, the cherry and apple blossoms with an array of even more pastel shades.

In the flower beds north and west of the east and west parterres are extensive planting of old-fashioned roses and authentic plantings, too numerous to list, but with tender care Woodlawn Plantation will be distinguished for its wealth of roses, flowering shrubs and trees.

The new garden house is latticed to correspond with the nineteenth century setting. The seat, around three sides of the interior, invites rest, a pleasant view of the gardens in full regalia, and the contemplation that it is a privilege to be surrounded by such beauty.

From the kitchen garden the visitors again approach the lawn area, going west to the gravel cross road on to the west gate. From here the spreading vista that lies between them and the mansion is breathtaking for the lines and structural features are most pleasing. One stands in admiration and fully realizes that these restored gardens and grounds are in harmony with the unusual charm of the old Georgian designed mansion.

*East parterre—Based on the one at Tudor Place, Georgetown, D. C. Mrs. Peter, mistress of Tudor Place (built 1816), was Nelly Custis Lewis, sister. Both Woodlawn and Tudor Place were designed by Dr. William Thornton, who also planned the garden at Tudor Place.

Garden Gossip Section
Conservation
MRS. A. TRACY LOYD,
V.F.G.C. CHAIRMAN

Since new CONSERVATION CHAIRMEN will be starting to function soon, a list of duties or suggestions might be timely.

For the District Chairmen
- A Conservation Exhibit for each District Meeting is your responsibility.
- Give a report of all Conservation activity in your District at each District meeting.
- Give club programs when possible and help provide speakers for same upon request.
- Provide Club Chairmen with information and advice upon request.
- See that each club has a copy of the List of Native Plants Needing Protection in Virginia.
- Write to Miss Helen Payne, In Charge of Women's Activities, Div. of Information & Education, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Forest Service, Washington 25, D. C. and ask for free literature, leaflets, etc. and ask to be put on the mailing list.
- Send a letter to each club immediately, asking for the name of their Conservation Chairman and that they begin to function at once as follows.

All Club Conservation Chairmen
- All Club Chairmen should see that at least one Conservation Program is given each year—no Yearbook is even considered for an award without at least one program of this sort listed.
- Conservation should be kept before the club at all times.
- Write to Miss Helen Payne (address listed above) asking for same service given to District Chairmen.
- Have Club engage in some local Conservation project.
- See that each Club member is provided with a copy of your List of Native Plants Needing Protection in Virginia.
- See that no plant material whose name appears on the above named list, is used in either club or show Exhibits.
- Become familiar with Conservation needs, problems and projects in your own locality and interest club in same.
- Send a full report of years work done in your club to your District Chairman when your President sends in her yearly report to District President.

Carrying out the theme of the Michigan Flower Show, "Faith and Flowers," this beautiful cross, carved more than 100 years ago from a solid block of aromatic cypress, will be on display. On the cross are more than 150 miniature human figures which, under magnification, have clear cut distinct features. The show, sponsored by the Michigan Horticulture Society, was held in Detroit.

Flowers Enrich the Earth
The Three Ridge Garden Club, two-time winner in flower show awards, presents its spring flower show, "Flow¬ers Enrich the Earth," on Friday, April 17. In a group of artistic classes, fifteen in all, that make the trip around the world from the sailing of the ship, through "Safari," "Tulip Time in Holland," "Klondike Gold," "Polar Ice," and "Out of this World," club members plan to stage the show in the Stuarts Draft School, Stuarts Draft, Va. Mrs. H. M. Wilson and Mrs. Julio Jiminez are co-chairmen of the show.

J. Gregory Conway, famed contemporary flower arranger comes to Crewe, Virginia on Friday, April 17 and Saturday, April 18th under the sponsorship of the Garden Club of Crewe. On Friday, Mr. Conway will lecture on "Design" from 10:30 AM to 12 noon and from 1:30 to 3 PM on "Color." Each lecture ticket is $3. Three hour clinics beginning at 10 AM and 2 PM occupy the Saturday date with beginners slated for the morning and advanced arrangers in the afternoon, each clinic ticket at $6.

Reservations for lectures and clinics, accompanied by check, should be made with Mrs. J. Y. Nicholson, Crewe if you wish to attend any of the Conway events. The Garden Club of Crewe hopes garden club members will avail themselves the opportunity to hear this outstanding flower arranger and author.

Showcase of Beauty
The Roland Park Garden Club of Norfolk becomes the first individual garden club to participate actively in the annual Azalea Festival, held from April 13 to April 19, 1959. Their flower show, entitled "Showcase of Beauty"—a tribute to Queen Azalea VI and Her International Count—will be held on Saturday, April 18th in the Garden Center Educational Building.

The Azalea Festival, which has become nationally known, schedules many interesting activities with the coronation of Queen Azalea VI the highlight on the 18th. The coronation takes place in the outdoor setting of Norfolk's famed Azalea Gardens, and the beauty of the gardens, along with the lovely young ladies who represent 15 countries, make the entire coronation pageantry thrilling to behold. The entire festival is under the sponsorship of the Norfolk Chamber of Commerce.
HISTORIC GARDEN WEEK'S GUIDEBOOK—Condensed

HISTORIC GARDEN WEEK'S GUIDEBOOK—Condensed

Williamsburg
Headquarters—Williamsburg Inn.
Information Center — Reception Center.
Pilgrimage ticket to any four homes listed, $2 on April 19-20 and April 21-22 with two homes open by evening candlelight—also Exhibition Buildings and other places of historic interest.

James River Area
Lower North Side
Buffet Lunch—Westover Church, daily except Sunday, 12-2:30 P.M. Six plantations close together open most of week, consult Guidebook.

James River Area
Lower South Side
April 21-22, 10-5:30 P.M.
Lunch—Brandon Church. Three plantations and other places of historic interest.

Petersburg
April 21—10-5:30 P.M.
Luncheon—Folly Castle, 11:30 to 3.
Block Tickets—$1.50, 6 houses. Other places of historic interest open daily.

Franklin
April 18—10 to 5:30 P.M.
Box Lunches—General Vaughan Armory, Second Avenue, Franklin.
Block Ticket—$1.50, at residence of Mrs. John E. Ray, III, and Union Bag-Camp Paper Corp. office—3 houses.

Suffolk-Smithfield Area
April 22—10 to 5:30 P.M.
Information Centers — Chamber of Commerce and Hotel Elliott, Suffolk.
Luncheon—Smithfield Farms.
Block Tickets — $2.50 — Seven homes and other places of historic interest.

Jamestown
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Newport News—Hampton Area
April 22, 10-5:30 P.M.
Information Centers—Tidewater Automobile Association, Newport News.
Luncheon and Sandwich Bar — 12-2 P.M., Rose Garden of Dr. and Mrs. Barnes Gillespie, 200 James River Drive, Warwick, Newport News.
Block Ticket — $1.50, five homes as well as places of historic interest.

Norfolk
April 18—10-5:30 P.M.
Information Centers — Monticello Hotel, Chamber of Commerce, Tidewater Automobile Association.
Luncheon — Norfolk Yacht and Country Club.
Block Ticket — $2, five homes including four in Lochhaven carrying out a theme—"The Wedding March," Places of historic interest, open daily.

Virginia Beach
Tuesday, April 21—10-5:30 P.M.
Headquarters — Cape Colony Club.
Luncheon — Cape Colony Club, Galilee Episcopal Church, Eastern Shore Chapel Parish House.
Block Ticket — $2.50, six year-round homes and gardens never opened before.

Princess Anne County
Information Centers — Cavalier Hotel and Virginia Beach Chamber of Commerce.
Block Ticket — $2.50, five homes including Adam Thoroughgood House. Other places of historic interest.

Eastern Shore of Virginia
April 23-24—10-5:30 P.M.
Lunch — Allworth Hall, Eastville, 11-2 P.M.
Block Ticket — $3.50, two houses in Northampton County and eight homes in Accomack County, in addition to other places of interest open.
Orange County
April 23-25, 10-5:30 P.M.
Lunch—St. Thomas’ Parish House, 12-2 P.M.
Five houses and gardens open.
Charlottesville—Albemarle
County Area
Information Center — The Rotunda, the University of Virginia.
Lunch — Emmanuel Church Parish House, 12-2 P.M., daily except Sunday.
Box Lunches at Ash Lawn, 10-4 P.M.
Fourteen homes open, different home open each day on The Lawn, University of Virginia.
Block Ticket—$1, four "Friendly Gardens" and April 22-25, $1.25, "Country Gardens."

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Twenty-five Years
(Continued from page 15)

paired and rebuilt, and appropriate plantings of trees and shrubs made.

In 1940, also, The Garden Club of Virginia, through its Restoration Committee, contributed toward the restoration of the Hammond-Harwood House, in Annapolis, Maryland, as a gesture of good will to a neighboring state.

In 1941 The Garden Club of Virginia gave the entire proceeds of Historic Garden Week, amounting to over $13,000, to Lady Nancy Astor to be used in war rehabilitation in England. It was particularly designated for the rebuilding of Plymouth. At the same time a contribution of $1,000.00 was made toward a British Mobile Kitchen.

From 1941 through 1946 the activities of Historic Garden Week were suspended as a war measure. Tires and gasoline were rationed and travel cut to a minimum.

The event was resumed in 1947 with renewed interest on the part of both The Garden Club of Virginia and the many visitors who had enjoyed coming to the Old Dominion in the past to visit the private homes and gardens during the last week in April.

Gunston Hall was selected as the 1947 restoration project. In order to complete the handsome gardens the proceeds of 1947, 1952 and a portion of Historic Garden Week 1953 were needed. Work was begun in 1950 and carried through to completion under the able direction of Alden Hopkins, Landscape Architect for Colonial Williamsburg.

When one sees a completed Restoration it is hard to visualize that in many instances great obstacles have to be overcome to bring it to its present state. This was true in the case of Gunston garden. The boxwood, in some instances, was of such tremendous proportion that it was quite difficult to find suitable replacements—and it seemed that topiary was a lost art. For one piece of boxwood of precise measurement it was particularly difficult to find just what was needed. After much search a piece of the exact proportion was located in Rockingham County. The problem of moving it cross country, from one end of Virginia to the other, was an even greater problem. The Department of Highways was called upon for assistance. They mapped a route over which it might be hauled with the least inconvenience to regular traffic, and tested bridges for weight over which it would have to be transported. The trip was made at night when traffic, even on the roads...
selected, was practically nil. Today it stands as though it had always grown there with no indication whatever of the anguish it caused,—first to find it, and then to move it. These lovely gardens, restored to their 18th century appearance, were presented to the State of Virginia, to whom the property was left upon the death of its last owner, in April 1954.

In 1948 the grounds of the Barter Theatre Home, in Abingdon, were planted.

This project was followed by the restoration of the gardens lying between the West Range at the University of Virginia, according to the Jeffersonian plan, as shown in the engraving of 1822 by Peter Maverick.

The cost of these gardens was estimated at $50,000. The proceeds of Historic Garden Weeks 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 were devoted to this restoration, with the final costs totaling over $77,000. They were presented to the University of Virginia in April 1952. Alden Hopkins was the architect for this project.

Restoration of the gardens at Woodlawn, home of Nelly Custis Lewis, adopted daughter of George Washington, and his nephew, Lawrence Lewis, was begun in 1953 and completed in 1958. This 19th century garden was restored according to the design of Alden Hopkins and created through lengthy research and archeological study, as well as from information contained in Mrs. Lewis’ correspondence. It was from the latter source that Mr. Hopkins learned of the great love Nelly Custis had for roses, and many varieties which she had enjoyed during her lifetime, and which she had mentioned in some of her correspondence, are now growing there.

Twenty-six Historic Garden Weeks and over a half-million dollars later, The Garden Club of Virginia has accepted a fascinating challenge in the restoration of the first seventeenth century garden to be done in Virginia. This garden will be re-created at the Adam Thoroughgood House, about ten miles from Norfolk. (see article on Adam Thoroughgood House garden in this issue).

While The Garden Club of Virginia believes in progress, they also feel that the wealth of estates with which our early history was so closely associated (now called “shrines”), should be preserved for posterity, that we may look back to see how far we have come since 1607, as well as look into the future to determine our destiny.

Garden Gossip Section
A Thought for the Times

“Rejoice, rejoice!” Paul had an affirmation that lifted him above his troubles and worries “I can do all things though Christ which strengtheneth me!”

Few of us have reached the heights scaled by St. Paul. Our faith is weak, our confidence feeble. How often we wake up in the morning feeling dull or sad. We are perturbed and harassed when we call to mind uncongenial duties to be performed; we may actually be facing serious troubles and hardly know which way to turn. What we need is something to lift us out of the doldrums and set us in the path of happy and confident living.

Here is an affirmation from the one hundred and eighteenth psalm that has proven to be of tremendous value. No matter how gloomy the day nor how dismal your mood, stand before your window, breathe deeply and say out loud the words of the ancient psalmist: “This is the day that the Lord hath made, I will rejoice and be glad in it.”

Even if you feel like scoffing and think the suggestion foolish, try it out. Let it become a morning habit repeated at intervals during the day. You will be amazed at the ease with which worries and cares will slip away.

Lou Winfree

(Reprinted from the April 1959 issue of GARDEN Gossip)
The Tennessee Pilgrimage  
By Leila Douglas Phillips

As dogwood, redbud, iris, narcissus and azalea cover the hills of Tennessee, the Volunteer State beckons visitors to come to enjoy the eighth pilgrimage of homes and gardens April 19-26.

Sponsored by the Association for the Preservation of Tennessee Antiquities, the annual event features a state-wide showing of historic homes, interesting landmarks and modern-day homes.

Belle Meade Mansion, association headquarters on Harding Road at Leake Ave., Nashville 3, Tenn., is pilgrimage clearing house for information. One of the five properties of the association, other properties include Cravens House in Chattanooga, Cragfont in Gallatin, Swan Pond in Knoxville and Lambert Logs in Memphis.

Belle Meade is beautifully situated on a large tract of what was at one time the famous thoroughbred farm of Gen. William G. Jackson. Exquisite and authentic furnishings and handsome horse prints add to the atmosphere of ante-bellum elegance which has been created in the restoration of the high-ceilinged Greek Revival dwelling. Its winding staircase and entrance hall and the massive Corinthian columns are features of the home. Attributed to William Strickland. Belle Meade is also interesting to visitors who might want to view the old mausoleum, the smoke house, old log cabin (now fully restored) and the large stone milk house. The barn, home of Iroquois, the first American home of Mr. and Mrs. Ralph H. Jarrett is especially noted for its antique pieces and handsome silver, many pieces of which are over 300 years old. Objects d'art brought from Europe add to the beautiful crab orchard stone home of Mrs. Knox T. Hutchinson. Built during the War Between the States, Daffodil Hill, the Rutherford County Court House, subject of many stories of the Civil War era, and the Sam Davis home at Smyrna are interesting points to a walking tour, pageant and tea.

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ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
There was a time in Virginia when, if someone had mentioned the term forest conservation, any citizen would have looked puzzled and asked "What's that?" Then, Virginia was a vast forest area with a few relatively small clearings in it.

The perplexing problems were how to get rid of the forest trees quickly and cheaply in order to have land enough cleared upon which to grow the necessary grain, hay, cotton and tobacco (the last being exceedingly important because it was first used as money itself and later became the principal source of cash), to provide necessary homesteads and to destroy hiding places in which savages intent on murder, rape and arson might gather, or from which wild beasts might infest.

Little thought could have been given then to the preservation of those forests which would be so welcome to Virginians ten generations removed from these early inhabitants. They could scarcely have imagined a time when their descendants would be sorely needing the trees that were encumbrances on their land and hindrances to their desired way of life. They ardently wanted none of them, so they destroyed them with a will. It never occurred to those energetic, determined people that they were impoverishing their lands to a point that would make it necessary for much of their posterity to leave their beloved acres and seek a living elsewhere.

At that point in human history, even the most learned and practical Virginia landowners failed to grasp the fact that they were laying the ground work for soil erosion, destructive floods, droughts, a general lowering of Virginia's water table, devastating windstorms and the coming of myriads of insect pests and plant life blights—but they were, just as they were costing their descendants millions in tax money and personal fortune.

Today, we can see how, by a different approach, our ancestors could have made Virginia an even more blessed place for us to live. Thousands of our acres could still be much more productive than they now are, and an untold number of board feet of lumber, so necessary for our modern day civilization, could be available if they had not been wastefully destroyed by those in a hurry to grow tobacco for a quick profit.

Hindsight is ever better than foresight, and it is always tempting to lay the blame for a bad condition on the actions of others. The tragedy of our situation today is that, in spite of the visible results of our ancestors' wasteful methods of timber use (or perhaps misuse is the better word), we are not profiting by their mistakes in anything approaching the manner we should, for we continue to be careless and much too wasteful of our remaining forest resources.

Most of us know that some of our present methods of logging for sawmills and harvesting stands of young timber for pulp, paper and excelsior mills are careless in the extreme and wasteful beyond any reason, but the urge for quick profit continually overrides the use of thrift and common sense.

Because of this urge, accompanied by the ignorance of many landowners as to the true value of their forests, or, more pathetic still, their careless indifference to it, it is hard to get anything constructive done in the way of stopping the cut of our timber at that point where it can be exceeded by new growth.

We have, of course, established a department of the state government for the purpose of conserving and expanding our forest growth. The Division of Forestry, within the Virginia Department of Conservation and Economic Development, is headed by State Forester George W. Dean. Under his supervision is a group of able men and women who are carrying out an efficient and practical forestry conservation program. Due largely to their efforts, many millions of young trees are planted each year in the earnest hope that on a day in the not too distant future our timber growth will catch up with and pass our rate of cutting.

Under the leadership of this man, George Dean, forest fires, an enemy of forest growth second only to man's insatiable greed for quick wealth, have been brought down to proportions much better than those of just a few years.
back. Much of this success stems from the fine work done by some citizens of practically every county in the state, who work as forest wardens keeping constant vigil to protect Virginia's forests. The savings resulting from the prevention and control of forest fires is gratifying and too much praise cannot be given to the men and women who make up these fire-fighting forces.

The fact remains, however, that in spite of the time spent and the work done by all members of the forestry department and by some farsighted civic-minded citizens—many of whom are lumbermen themselves—every year in Virginia our forests are unnecessarily depleted because of the ignorance of many concerning our forest needs and the proper methods of forest conservation, not to speak of the improper harvesting of the trees. One has only to drive through any of the naturally forested sections of the Old Dominion (and that means a greater part of it, acreage-wise) to see evidence of the great drain being put upon our forests by unwise and unplanned methods of harvesting used by far too many landowners and lumbermen. We seem to have forgotten, in our twentieth century drive to industrialize Virginia, that adequate forest areas properly cared for, are an essential to life as real as money. We give the appearance of not remembering that trees in quantity are a reserve upon which to base our economy.

For instance, one of the fundamental needs for many industrial plants is an adequate water supply, and a necessary adjunct to that is a forest floor which protects the sources of the rivers of Virginia against the devastating effect of soil erosion, and conserves moisture from sufficient rainfall which would otherwise be lost in too rapid runoff, and in evaporation from direct contact with sunshine. It would therefore behoove not only Virginia landowners but industrialists and other civic-minded people as well to become more vitally interested in the conservation and development of her forests, since the city people are really dependent upon forests to keep them from dying of thirst.

Again, one of the largest amounts of money spent annually by Virginians is for hunting and fishing clothes and equipment. Let the forests of this state be destroyed, and that sum which runs into millions will dwindle to an insignificant sum, for the game needs forests for a habitat and the fish need the streams of water whose continual flow is guaranteed by woods standing guard over their headwaters.

Or again, the aesthetic side of man's nature, a very real part of his being, is absolutely dependent upon some forest lands remaining undecorated by
the insatiable hand of man. For if, as
the psalmist says... "the hart panteth
after the waterbrooks and man's... soul thirsteth... for the living God", so a Virginian's eyes need desperately
the majestic beauty of the forest to rest
from the strain of watching machines,
highways, columns of figures or any
of the thousand other uses to which they
are put in his daily life. The Virginian
needs the quiet serenity of recesses
found only in deep woods where grow
trees of giant size, to bring his soul into
proper perspective with the Almighty's
plan for his existence. He needs the
remoteness from civilization found there
to restore his faith in something above
and beyond man's own will as the
driving force in this world. He needs
only to look at a massive oak which has
stood on the side of a mountain since,
perhaps, a lime before the settlers came
to Jamestown to recall that, in spite
of men's marvelous mechanical genius
and creative skill, there are still things
beyond his power to make—direct gifts
from God Himself.

He needs to hear the clear, liquid,
musical note of a wood thrush away in
the forest to be reminded that there is
sound left in the world which is a com-
plete antidote to the clatter of traffic
on a busy street, the raucous tone of the
juke box, the rattle of an airhammer or

Thus, if for no other reason than
a matter of sound business practice, we Virginians ought to "be about our
Master's business" in looking after our
forests as good stewards of His bounty.
By doing so, we will insure our posterity
a most necessary means of civilized
living, the source of housing, furniture,
good soil, water and a considerable
part of their food supply. Thus we may
compensate in some measure for the
mistakes of our wasteful ancestors, and
leave our world a better place because
we were privileged to pass our time
here.

Let's get at it with a will.
The Old Dominion Purchasing Agents Association recently held their winter meeting at Roanoke, Virginia. M. E. Robinett, president of the Association, headed the activities.

Dr. Louis J. DeRose of DeRose and Associates, New York City, delivered an address on the important and technical subject, "Principles and Techniques of Purchasing For Profit."

The following day, a session was prepared and conducted by B. Lloyd Nunnally, Director of the Department of Purchases and Supply for the Commonwealth of Virginia, on "What Is Public Relations?" Mr. Nunnally's remarks, arrangement of speakers, and discussion of many phases of public relations were highlights of the meeting.

During the past year, C&P spent $37 1/2 million for construction purposes and expects to spend a like amount during the current year.

For the past four years, C&P has allocated more than $33 million each year for expansion of telephone service.

Included in this authorization is over $172,000 for providing additional services at the new dial central office to be constructed at Charles City later this year. This project, when completed, is expected to cost $273,000.

Other major allocations approved are: $107,000 for Christiansburg; $82,500 for Parksville; $233,000 for Norfolk and $136,000 for the northern Virginia area adjacent to Washington.

American Viscose Corporation and Sun Oil Company have established an equally owned affiliate, AviSun Corporation, that is scheduled to be the nation's second largest commercial supplier of polypropylene, by mid-summer. Announcement of the new subsidiary has been recently made by Dr. Frank H. Reichel, Board Chairman of American Viscose, and Robert G. Dunlop, President of Sun Oil Company.

Sun scientists have developed a process for the manufacture of polypropylene resins and American Viscose researchers have developed new processes for the manufacture of polypropylene film and fibres. AviSun Corporation will be an integrated company for the manufacture, processing and sale of resins, film, fibres, clastomers, surface coatings and adhesives using olefin polymers or co-polymers with other substances.

Commercial quantities of polypropylene resin are expected to be available by mid-summer from leased facilities of the Port Reading, N. J. linear polyethylene plant of Koppers Company, Inc.

The Wise Contracting Company of Richmond, one of the state's largest construction firms, has announced the appointment of Norvon Clark, a native of Tennessee, as President of the company and member of the Board of Directors. He succeeds the late Lee Pachall who headed the company for over a half a century.

Clark comes to Wise from the H. K. Ferguson Company of Cleveland, Ohio, whom he served as Vice President and head of that company's new business activities. He has had broad experience...
Norvon Clark in the construction of large industrial plants, specializing in the field of labor relations. Before he became Vice-President of Ferguson, he served as the company's eastern district manager, supervising such projects as the Dow Chemical Company's synthetic fibers facilities at Williamsburg, Virginia; Rayon Facilities for American Euka Corporation at Lowland, Tennessee; Food Machinery and Chemical Corporation's laboratory in Princeton, New Jersey; manufacturing facilities for Ingersoll-Rand Company at Painted Post, New York and Atlas Powder Company's research facilities at Wilmington, Delaware.

Clark was also in charge of a multi-million dollar power plant for the government of Nicaragua. He served in an administrative capacity during the design and building of a thermal diffusion plant at Oak Ridge, Tennessee. He was also assistant to the project director during design and erection of Brookhaven National Laboratory at Upton, New York, the nation's first for research into peaceful uses of atomic energy.

(Turn to page 46)
"A stout fence cleanly cleared by three in a recent running of the Virginia Gold Cup Races near Warrenton, in Fauquier County."

Fauquier Bi-Centennial
(Continued from page 9)

still thrives in Fauquier and it has given birth to a world famous institution, the Virginia Gold Cup races, held near Warrenton each spring. Few sights are as impressive as a hunt following the pack in full cry over the deliciously rolling hills and dales of Fauquier. The earliest known hunt in Fauquier was organized in 1790 by Col. Winter Payne, of Clifton, who owned a pack of fox hounds, this according to letters written around that time by Mrs. Mary Scott Carter. She also mentions two British Army officers who, she says, brought hounds to Fauquier in pre-revolutionary days. The Warrenton Hunt was chartered in 1887 with James K. Maddox as Master of Fox Hounds. A number of other Hunts operate in the county, the hunt breakfast being a frequent and popular social occasion. The county offers ideal conditions for the fox hunter—grazing land and blue grass sod abound, farmers are friendly to the hunt and stone walls and panelled fences in profusion make the county a delight for fox hunting. There is, of course, one other asset possessed by the county which adds immeasurably to the sport—here foxes are plentiful.

Warrenton, county seat of Fauquier, was originally known as Fauquier Courthouse. On January 5, 1810 it was incorporated as Warrenton. It was named for the Revolutionary War hero of Bunker Hill, General Warren. It is a thriving and prosperous town. The county courthouse sits on a rise near the center of town. The courtroom is a marvelous example of Virginia colonial decor. Richly paneled, its walls are of pale and dignified green. Soft light filters in from its high windows and the room takes on a quiet and almost churchlike atmosphere. Arranged on the walls are portraits of former circuit judges and state officials and, at the rear of the Judge's bench, an enormous and magnificent painting of John Marshall presides over the silence with stern and judicial assurance. A solitary visit to this empty room is a lesson in Virginia history. Its quiet elegance, rustic but dignified, speaks eloquently of the character of a state.

Fauquier carries its age well. Its communities, most of them as old as the county, combine the beauty and charm of the past with the comforts of the present. Middleburg, of Middleburg Hunt fame; Orleans, once the site of the holdings of John Marshall; Delaplane, (Marshall's home, "Oak Hill," still stands here), the oddly named Summerduck, Rectortown, Morrisville, Calverton, Remington and The Plains, all are Fauquier in spirit as they are in name. Each has a history of its own, significant and impressive. On April 30th of this year, Fauquier will commence its observance of its two hundredth anniversary by opening the doors of John Marshall's home "Oak Hill" to the public. The following day, after a giant parade, honor will be paid to one of Fauquier's great native sons, Howard Worth Smith. "Judge" Smith, chairman...
of the powerful House Rules Committee, is the South's most articulate and effective spokesman in the House of Representatives. A rock of intelligent and dynamic conservatism in a muddy sea of confused and meaningless "liberalism," Howard Smith is what Virginia excels in producing—a gentleman of dignity, well-rounded knowledge, quiet good sense and courage.

Another native of Fauquier will be honored that day when a statute of John Marshall, the nation's greatest Chief Justice, will be unveiled. Many other memories will be honored silently including those of the industrious people who lived quietly and simply through two hundred years of Fauquier history—people many of whose names are long forgotten but whose existence was vital to that of the county's.

Fauquier's present is little different from its past. It continues to provide its share of greatness to the nation—its Howard Smiths. Its future seems to hang suspended above it, from the northeast, in Washington. The exodus from that city has engulfed the suburbs immediately beyond its borders and suburbia creeps ever southward. Fauquier will someday, in the not too distant future, have to cope with the problems of suburbanization.

This encounter should be interesting to observe, a true collision of the old and the new. Fauquier's two hundred years of experience, however, weighs heavily in its favor and the transformation of this old Virginia county into a suburb of Washington will undoubtedly take place on Fauquier's terms. Properly planned for, it will bring to Fauquier its greatest prosperity and it might very well turn fox hunting into a new suburban rage. One thing, however, is certain—Fauquier will do whatever it must do as it has done everything else in the past—gracefully.

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H. K. Porter Company, Inc., a far-flung industrial giant with 12 divisions and 49 plants, will locate its 50th plant in Danville before long. The company will occupy a modern new plant eventually employing 300. Target date for completion of the plant and occupation by the Porter Company is September 1959.

The Danville Plant will be an expansion of the firm's production of Disston tools. Disston is a well known manufacturer of saws and other hand tools, garden tools, industrial metal cutting tools and power-saw blades of all kinds, plus a new line of portable electric tools introduced last year.

The announcement came in a joint statement from executives of three Danville community development agencies: Howard Hylton, Executive Vice President of the Chamber of Commerce; C. Stuart Wheatley, President of the Danville Area Development Foundation; and S. T. Martin, Jr., President of Danville Industrial Development, Inc.

The Norfolk and Western and the Virginian Railways announced recently they have agreed on a basis of exchange of stock leading to a merger of the two.

Stuart T. Saunders, president of N&W, and Frank D. Beale, president of Virginian, announced jointly that both companies have approved the preparation of a plan of merger.

The two railroads link the southern West Virginia coal fields with Norfolk, Virginia, where much of this coal traffic is trans-shipped to foreign and coastwise points. In addition, the N&W runs west to Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, and has branches at Hagerstown, Maryland; Bristol, Virginia; and Winston-Salem and Durham, North Carolina.

The Wise Concrete Corporation of Big Stone Gap has recently announced the purchase of the William's Block Company there, according to B. S. Gillespie, president of the concrete firm. The firm intends to expand operations at its present site and plans are now being formulated to introduce a number of pre-cast concrete articles on the market.

A new building will be constructed to handle manufacturing machinery for the new articles.

Construction of a new Hake Manufacturing Co., Inc. plant in Roanoke will be started in the near future. The plant, with 60,000 square feet of floor space, will be located near the northern city limits on Hollins Road. According to George Kissak, president of the company, the plant will take about four months to complete.

An executive of the Bank of Middlesex recently announced the formal opening of the bank's new Saluda Branch office.

The new office is a two story colonial design brick building with approximately 3,300 square feet of floor space on the first and second floors; off-street parking area; drive-in teller window; modern 24-hour depository; and air-conditioned. J. W. Owen is cashier of the Saluda Branch; Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gayle, assistant cashier; and Mrs. Louise Bristow, clerk.

NAMES IN THE NEWS

J. S. Ritchie, Jr., President of Ritchie Hardware and Implement Company, Ettrick, was reelected to the Board of Directors of the Virginia Retail Hardware Association. . . . Allyn H. Morton succeeds W. D. Willis as plant engineer at Johns-Manville's Jarrett plant, according to W. L. Miltimore, plant manager. . . . E. W. West is manager of the new mortgage loan department of the Bank of Salem, according to Robert D. Wood, president. . . . Victor N. Shepherd, former South Bos-
Two-way radio systems designed by the General Electric Company will be produced in this modern factory facility at Lynchburg, Va., where the G-E Communication Products Department is transferring its headquarters.

Expanded space at the Virginia location enables General Electric to bring together its engineering, manufacturing, sales and product service organizations which previously were scattered in several cities in New York State.

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(Please turn the page)
Business Review

(From the preceding page)
Grant Co. store in Charlottesville, has come to Richmond as manager of the chain’s 4th and Broad St. store. He succeeds J. R. Robbins, who has been transferred to Jacksonville, Fla. . . . Forrest W. Cobb, Jr., native of Blackstone, has been named manager of the insurance department of Rose and Lafoon Company, realtors and insurance agents in Richmond. . . . G. L. Williams has purchased Blackstone Motor Company, changing the name to Williams Ford Sales. . . . The Board of Directors of the Southampton Memorial Hospital Corporation have elected S. W. Rawls, Jr. of Franklin as president, along with F. E. Pope of Drewryville, and Winder Lane of Franklin as vice-presidents. . . . G. Carl Steinhardt has been chosen vice chairman of the Board of Directors of the Merchants and Farmers Bank of Franklin. Colgate W. Darden, Jr., former Governor of Virginia and president of the University of Virginia, is chairman of the board, and John D. Abbitt, Jr. is president of the bank and cashier. . . . Secretary of Commerce Lewis L. Strauss has announced the appointment of Arthur W. Arundel of McLean as special assistant to the secretary. Mr. Arundel is a native of Warrenton. . . . Jamison L. Pate, formerly of Trevillians, has been named manager of the Norfolk office of Universal C. I. T. Corporation. This announcement was made by Russell D. Colbert, Norfolk District Manager.

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Virginia TRAILWAYS
Manager... Albert M. Cole has been elected executive vice president of Reynolds Aluminum Service Corporation, a subsidiary of Reynolds Metals Company... C. G. Blakemore of Appalachia succeeds W. H. Wren, Jr. as president of the Powell River Industrial Development Corporation. Other officers elected at the Big Stone Gap meeting were M. S. Quisenberry, Jr., vice president, and J. A. Gardner, secretary and treasurer... William Sizemore, former mayor of Clarksville, has been elected cashier of the Wachovia Bank and Trust Company in Burlington, N. C... Robert T. Harper, director of Feed Research for Roanoke City Mills, has been elected president of the Virginia State Feed Association. He succeeded S. E. Aylor of Lynchburg... William A. Hallett, Jr. has been appointed manager of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia's Group Insurance Division, according to Charles A. Taylor, the company's president.

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there are few spots in the state which do not have their own special appeal. In this fashion, a garden visitor not only retraces Virginia's history but discovers a cross-section of its culture.

Through the streams of visitors who take to Virginia's roads during Garden Week, many shrines along the byways, which during the year can not be kept open, are made available to the public. Such a one is the charming redbrick church of St. Peter's, in New Kent County, the place of worship of Martha Washington and where the traditions of the Custis family place her marriage to George Washington. It is not only the gardens that are made available, but the interiors of many homes, where the hostesses, who give so graciously of their time, tend to re-create the atmosphere of hospitality which prevailed in the homes during the olden times. As a matter of fact, too much credit can not be given these ladies who contribute so much to the smooth operation and the mood of Garden Week. While many of the shrines are impressive to see at any time, in the time of flowering of the gardens there is a quality which evokes the sense of life at the period of its flowering, and the hostesses provide, as it were, a personal introduction.

Perhaps some Virginians have been fortunate enough, over the quarter-of-a-century of the Garden Club's activities, to visit all the places. For those of us who are restricted in our ability to take advantage of the whole, repeated visits in the same area develop a curious kind of association with a few places which grow familiar, and each renewed acquaintance reveals some aspect missed before. Ideally, of course, it would be happy to add a new sector each year to extend from the familiar, as in listening to music one likes the comfort of the familiar along with the discovery of the new. Also, as in fine music, one can always discover a new facet, a nuance, in the familiar, and sometimes the discovery needs repetition in order to provide a full appreciation.

However the attractions are taken advantage of, the sites to visit during Garden Week offer the Virginian and the tourist an experiment in "visual history" that is a pride to the state and the enduring glory of those who made it possible.

Of course, as is pointed out in the magazine, the gardens and the grounds are wonderlands in themselves, and nothing could more encourage the beautification of homes than the samples that range from the most formal affairs, extending from the English heritage, to the informal sanctuaries with their inspired use of wildflowers.

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