Virginia Record
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VIRGINIA'S 100 ATTRACTIONS FOR INDUSTRY
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**VIRGINIA’S 100 ATTRACTIONS FOR INDUSTRY**

- The profiles of Virginia's counties, and of the cities which have evolved from county and city combinations, are presented here grouped in Congressional Districts. We felt that such grouping by districts or areas, would present combinations to set forth effectively Virginia's deep-grained attractiveness to industry—new and expanding. We’ve drawn heavily on county data sheets from the Division of Industrial Development in the preparation of our material. These range in dates from April 1961 to May 1963 and present the most-up-to-date material on Virginia as it progresses.

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ACCOMACK COUNTY

ONE OF TWO COUNTIES located in Virginia's Eastern Shore peninsula, Accomack is among the state's top agricultural areas, producing vast quantities of field crops, especially Irish and sweet potatoes, truck vegetables and poultry. The county also boasts outstanding crops of nursery trees, shrubs, vines and ornamentals and more than 11,000 acres of commercial forest. Agriculture indirectly is responsible for much of the county's present industry, as can be seen by number of vegetable canneries to process locally grown produce. Seafood packing houses are in operation, too, to facilitate preparation of the fish caught in the Atlantic Ocean to the east and the Chesapeake Bay to the west of the Eastern Shore peninsula. Still other industries process lumber products and, to a lesser degree, other products.

Tourist trade is prominent in the Accomack economy because of nearby waters, beaches, yacht harbors and hunting and fishing. Tangier and Chincoteague Islands are other tourist attractions; the former because of its retention of 17th century life and customs and the latter because of its annual pony roundup.

Busy U. S. Rt. 13 passes through Accomack, bringing cars, trucks and buses from the north and, by ferry, from Norfolk. The ferries will disappear from the scene next year on completion of a 17.5 mile bridge-tunnel project. Daily freight and passenger service is provided by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Accomack has a land area of 470 square miles and a population of more than 30,000. More than 22,000 residents are over 14 years old and over 10,000 of these are employed. Both men and women are included in the potential labor supply of approximately 3,000.

Per capita personal income averages about $1,400 a year and the aggregate taxable valuation of the county is more than 13 million dollars.

Of the 12 towns in Accomack, Chincoteague and Onancock have planning commissions and the county is participating in a regional planning program.
History and the water only begin to suggest the variety of attractions of District One. Above, WHITE MARSH, Gloucester County, a Colonial home built in 1735. Below, oystering.

Above, Governor's Palace, Colonial Williamsburg and below, the $9,000,000 George P. Coleman Memorial Bridge.
CHARLES CITY COUNTY

HISTORY MINGLES WITH FARMING in Charles City County, one of the original eight shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634. Crops and cattle today are raised on some of the nation's oldest and most historic estates—Shirley, Westover, Belle Air, Evelynont, Mount Sterling, Berkeley, birthplace of President William Henry Harrison, and two homes of President John Tyler, Greenway and Sherwood Forest. Many of these homes are open to the public.

Forests cover about 75 per cent of the 184 square miles of the county and lumber production is an important industry. Many people also earn a livelihood fishing in the Chickahominy and James Rivers and the sand, gravel and clay found in the county have been used for construction purposes.

Charles City has a population of more than 5,500 persons, of whom more than 3,300 are over 14 years old. Of these, more than 1,500 are employed and another 375 might seek employment in local industry if jobs were available.

Water furnishes a valuable natural resource in Charles City with the James a major source of large supplies of water and the Chickahominy providing a good source when storage reservoirs are built.

Residents of Charles City utilize their proximity to Richmond and Williamsburg for most recreational, medical and higher education activities and services. Elementary and secondary schools are located in the county, as are public health services.

State roads connect Charles City County with major highways and also bring in the trucking lines which serve the area. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway runs through the extreme northern corner of the county and additional train, airplane and bus service is available in nearby cities.

ESSEX COUNTY

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY give almost equal employment to the 6,700 residents of Essex County, located on Virginia's Middle Peninsula.

More than half the farms are operated on a part-time basis by retired persons or those working in the several industries now located in the county. Chief agricultural income comes from sale of field crops and livestock. Nearly half of the farm acreage is woodland, and timber and pulpwood contribute also to the income.

Sawmills and other plants are scattered about the county and a growing number of establishments are located in an industrial park that is being developed near the town of Tappahannock. Fishing in the Rappahannock River, the northern county boundary, is another source of livelihood.

The Rappahannock also offers a center of recreation for residents and tourists looking for salt water fishing. Fresh water fishing is abundant in county streams. Boating facilities abound and overnight accommodations are available at nearby Westmoreland State Park.

A hospital is planned, medical and dental services are available and extensive health facilities are available in Richmond and Fredericksburg, each about 50 miles from Essex.

Elementary, secondary and a private girls school furnish local education for the children, and centers of higher learning are in nearby cities.

Two of the state's principal highways—U. S. Routes 360 and 17—intersect Tappahannock and the river serves as a route for much heavy shipping.

The county has an adequate labor supply for present and future needs. Tappahannock has its own water and sewerage systems and water systems are cated in other county communities.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY

IN THE 17TH CENTURY, Gloucester was a county of large tobacco plantations. Large land-holdings still are part of the Gloucester scene but crops are more diversified and small farms provide a livelihood for more residents of the county. Many farmers also are fishermen, because this historic county located on Virginia's Middle Peninsula is half surrounded by water—the York River on
one side and Chesapeake Bay and Mobjack Bay on the other. Oysters, crabs and finfish are a rich natural resource and the Virginia Fisheries Laboratory for research in the seafood industry is located at Gloucester Point.

Much industry in the county reflects the natural resources—canned and packed seafood, lumber and wood products, boat building and repairing. Chief sources of income also are sale of field crops, poultry, standing timber from the more than 96,000 acres of forests, livestock and daffodils. Many county residents also find employment outside the county—a pulp and paper mill at West Point, shipyards at Newport News, an oil refinery in York County. The 12,000 county residents are joined by tourists and summer vacationists in finding recreation along the waterways. In winter, schools and organizations are recreation centers.

Gloucester is actively seeking new industry through the Gloucester Development Association and the county has a planning commission. Interstate and intrastate freight carriers and buses operate in the area. Good highways carry goods to Newport News, 12 miles away, and location of the nearest railroad. The Newport News municipal airport is easily accessible and there are two landing fields for private planes in the county.

There is an adequate potential untapped labor supply.

CITY OF HAMPTON

HAMPTON IS LITERALLY A CITY OF MODERN TIMES but with its roots planted firmly in the nation's historic past.

In 1952, Hampton City and Elizabeth City County, formed in 1634, merged to become the city of Hampton with a population of more than 89,000 persons. Large federal installations have brought the city into the limelight in recent years, especially Langley Air Force Base and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, until recently home base for the seven original astronauts and still a center of space exploration and development.

Although Hampton has a land area of 36,480 square acres, the city is so urbanized that little land is available for farms. Surrounding waters, especially Chesapeake Bay, make commercial fishing an important source of income as are the variety of industries requiring both skilled and unskilled labor. The population includes more than 2,000 persons who could be expected to seek employment in a new industry.

Hampton offers its citizens much in the way of recreational and civic opportunities—a year-round recreation program, water sports, music and theater churches of the major faiths, a local hospital and additional medical facilities at nearby Norfolk. Hampton Institute, a four-year coeducational college for Negroes, is located at Hampton and two and four-year colleges are at Newport News, Norfolk and Williamsburg. Hampton obtains water from Newport News and has sewer mains and pumping stations.

Hampton is seeking new industry through the Peninsula Development Commission which can erect plants for new and expanding industries on lease or purchase-lease agreement. There also is a municipally administered industrial park of 800 acres, containing all utilities and modern transportation facilities, Railroads, interstate and intrastate motor carriers and airplanes operate in the area.

JAMES CITY COUNTY AND CITY OF WILLIAMSBURG

HISTORY AND EDUCATION are the focal points of activity in James City County, one of the oldest in Virginia. It is in this 148-square mile area that one finds the College of William and Mary, second oldest institution of higher education in America, and Colonial Williamsburg, one of the three tourist attractions in the nation.

History comes alive as visitors—of which there are thousands annually—walk the tree shaded streets in the restored area of Williamsburg where many local residents find employment. The college, Jamestown Island (site of the first permanent settlement in America), Jamestown Festival Park, Eastern State Hospital for the mentally ill and a few industries, including manufacture of synthetic fibers, furnish still more jobs. There is some commercial fishing nearby rivers; lumbering operations are the result of the extensive forest land and farms produce field and truck crops and livestock. Many persons also find employment in nearby federal installations and more industrialized count
More than 18,000 persons live in James City County and there is a potential untapped labor supply for new industry. The county participates in the Peninsula Industrial Committee which is recruiting new industry and both county and Williamsburg have planning commissions. Williamsburg has water and sewerage systems, as do other communities in the county.

The college and Colonial Williamsburg offer many cultural and recreational facilities in addition to those offered by the communities. There is a new general hospital.

Adequate rail, bus, truck and air transportation is available.

**KING AND QUEEN COUNTY**

King and Queen County has changed from a primarily agricultural county to one which furnishes homes to retired persons and those working in the surrounding counties. The only manufacturing in the county is lumbering and a few sawmills, a result of the more than 150,000 acres of commercial forest land. Much pulpwood also is cut and readily sold to a large paper mill in neighboring King William County.

The many large commercial farms in the county are, for the most part, operated by the retired residents or those who also work part-time in local factories or in nearby counties. Farm income is derived from field crops, tobacco, livestock and dairy products.

The county has a population of approximately 6,000 persons of whom approximately one-third are in the labor force. There is a good potential labor supply among persons not now employed.

There is a new six-room clinical building at Walkerton and additional medical facilities are available in surrounding counties. County residents also are within driving distance of hospitals and colleges in Williamsburg and Richmond.

U. S. Highway 360, one of the nation’s main north-south routes, crosses the northern part of the county and state roads are located throughout the county. Interstate and intrastate motor freight and passenger carriers serve the county.

Moderate amounts of clay, sand and fine-size gravel are found along the Mattaponi River. This river also furnishes fairly large supplies of water which could be increased with reservoirs.

**MATHEWS COUNTY**

Almost surrounded by water—Mobjack Bay, Chesapeake Bay and Piankatank River—Mathews looks to the shore for much of its trade and income. The men find much employment as commercial fishermen and vacationists flock to the county from spring to fall, taking advantage of the water sports available.

Little manufacturing is carried on in the county—a seafood packing establishment at Mathews, the county seat, and some sawmills are located in the area.

A majority of farms are operated primarily for home consumption or on a part-time basis by fishermen, or by retired persons. Poultry, field crops, daffodils and livestock are the major crops. More than half the 55,680 acres of the county are wooded and sales of standing timber yield considerable income to farmers but oysters, crabs and finfish are the area's richest natural resource.

An old county, some homes date to the 18th century and some are open to the public. Public buildings of historic value also are of interest to visitors but by far the greatest enticement is the county's 150 miles of waterfront.

Mathews has a population of more than 7,000 persons. Local facilities include schools and churches, a night high school, a library and a small, privately owned sewage treatment plant at the town of Mathews. Hospitals and colleges are located in nearby counties.

U. S. and state highways pass through the county, providing good routes for motor transportation of freight and passengers.

**MIDDLESEX COUNTY**

Tourists and summer vacationists rapidly are discovering the waterfront facilities of Middlesex County, located along Virginia's Middle Peninsula and surrounded on three sides by the Chesapeake Bay, the Rappahannock River and the Patuxent River. This county has been developing slowly and its population has remained relatively stable.

It seems that the county's most striking feature is its water. The Gwynn's Island Dam, started in 1948, provides water for 18 communities and also irrigates a million acres of farmland each year.

Manufacturing in the county is confined to sawmills and one seafood canning establishment. A large number of residents travel to work in nearby cities or counties.

The county's 14,180 acres of commercial forest land supply wood for lumber and pulp, and about 30,000 acres of improved forest and brush provide home fuel for the county's farmers.

Mathews has a population of more than 7,000 persons. Local facilities include schools and churches, a night high school, a library and a small, privately owned sewage treatment plant at the town of Mathews. Hospitals and colleges are located in nearby counties. U. S. and state highways pass through the county, providing good routes for motor transportation of freight and passengers.
nock and Piankatank Rivers and Dragon Run.

Fishing, boating and swimming draw many persons to the area for fun and give employment to local residents in the form of commercial fishing, boat building and seafood packing. Canneries for seafood and locally grown vegetables offer the largest manufacturing job source in the county although some other goods are produced. Middlesex soil is well suited to growing field crops and vegetables. About two-thirds of the county's 84,480 acres still are in forests and lumbering and pulpwood cutting are important activities.

One of Virginia's oldest counties, some homes and public buildings date to the 17th century. Today more than 6,300 people live in Middlesex, availing themselves of local schools and churches and a library and turning to larger, neighboring communities for medical and cultural facilities. A church-owned boys boarding school is located in the county. Urbanna, the county seat, has public water and sewerage systems and a privately owned water system serves Saluda.

The county is crossed by U. S. and state highways and served by truck and bus lines. Water continues to furnish an important means of transportation.

More than one-third of the county residents over 14 years old are now employed and approximately 400 persons, mostly women, would be expected to seek employment if new industry located in the county.

NEW KENT COUNTY

A HIGHLY RURAL COUNTY, New Kent is an area in which much of the land—over four-fifths—is wooded and more than half the farms are residential and part-time.

The part-time farmers and other residents find employment in the many large and small sawmills and lumber plants in the county, in the pulp mill in adjoining King William County and in nearby Richmond and Williamsburg. Some indication of the quality of the forestry operations is given in the fact that Virginia owns a forest tree nursery in New Kent to raise seedlings for distribution throughout the state. Field crops, truck vegetables, livestock and dairy products result in much of the farm income.

Formed in 1654, New Kent still is home to the Chickahominy Indians. George Washington and Martha Custis were married in New Kent but the site—St. Peter's Church or the Custis home, The White House—is in dispute.

The population totals approximately 4,500 persons of whom about one-third are employed. There is a moderate potential labor supply available. There is a county planning commission working on a development program.

Schools, churches and organizations plan many recreational activities and the woods and numerous streams are centers of outdoor sports. Nearby are Richmond and Williamsburg where medical, college and entertainment facilities are available.

The county is crossed by U. S. and state highways and two railroads. Interstate and intrastate carriers transport freight and passengers and a small airport with sod runway and a hangar is located at Quinton.

Large quantities of water sufficient for some industrial uses probably are available in all parts of the county. In the past, sand and gravel have been produced here for highway construction and maintenance as have calcareous marls for local fertilizing.

CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS

NEWPORT NEWS, with its history of military establishments and activity, today is essentially a manufacturing center.

The present city is a result of the merger of two independent cities in 1958—Newport News and Warwick (at one time Warwick County and one of the eight original Virginia shires formed in 1634). During the early days of the colonists, Jamestown settlers clashed with Indians in the area; later Revolutionary War skirmishes occurred here; and during the Civil War, Union and Confederate troops fought in the region. Today there are several military installations in the area, including Fort Eustis, Transportation Corps Center for the Army.

The sea is the basis of much employment for Newport News residents. James River oysters are world famous and other fishing becomes commercially important when the oyster season ends. The massive Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company is one of the state's largest employers. Other manufactures include frozen seafoods, meat products and other foods, apparel, ribbons, ship canvases and awnings, machinery, instruments, marine valves,
lumber and millwork, ship furniture, paper bags, commercial printing, building blocks, mica products, aluminum windows, aluminum awnings, neon signs, bottle openers, truck bodies, slide fasteners and construction.

Newport News has a population of 113,600 persons. Community facilities include churches of the major faiths, three large hospitals, a two year college and an apprentice school. Additional college facilities are located in nearby communities.

Recreational resources include municipal programs of sports and other activities, parks and playgrounds, salt-water swimming and fishing, hunting, the Mariners' Museum and libraries.

The city participates in the Peninsula Industrial Committee in recruiting new industries and, with Hampton, administers Copeland Industrial Park, a protected industrial site of approximately 800 acres containing utilities and transportation facilities. The city's potential labor supply tops 3,000 persons and transportation in the area is excellent. The city is served by several major highways, truck and bus lines, an airport and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway which terminates there. The railroad facilities include piers for loading coal and other products for export and import. There are good ground and surface water resources.

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, located at the southern tip of Virginia's Eastern Shore, is one of the state's top farming areas, producing annually two and sometimes three crops of vegetables. It is a national leader in the production of Irish and sweet potatoes, cabbage, tomatoes and strawberries.

Important to the economy, too, are the nursery business, commercial fishing, forests and the tourist industry. Located between the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay, many residents find employment as oystermen and fishermen. An outgrowth of these local resources are the manufacturing plants in Northampton—seafood and vegetable processing plants, lumber plants and a frozen food packaging plant.

The tourist trade is an important industry with U. S. 13 running the length of the county. Now connected with the Norfolk area by ferries, a new 17.5 mile bridge-tunnel project is scheduled for completion early next year, furnishing a direct link with the mainland Virginia counties.

Water sports and hunting abound and other recreational and cultural activities are locally sponsored. There are a library, banks, a regional hospital and many schools and churches in the county.

Northampton is participating in area planning and industrial development programs and has approximately 500 persons in the untapped labor force within its 17,000 population. There are municipally owned water systems at Cape Charles, Eastville and Exmore.

In addition to U. S. Highway 13, all parts of the county are linked by good state roads and served by truck and bus lines and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH

WITH THE RECENT MERGER of the city of Virginia Beach and Princess Anne County, the new city of Virginia Beach boasts of being the ninth largest city area-wise in the United States.

Tourism is its largest industry and thousands of visitors flock to the area each year, seeking sun and fun along its 290 mile shoreline, its scores of hotels, motels and tourist homes and its abundant sports, recreational and historic facilities.

The city has a population of nearly 110,000 which swells considerably in summer. The permanent residents find employment in commercial fishing, manufacturing, agriculture, the many federal installations in the area and the tourist-related businesses.

The climate and soil are such that two plantings a year are possible for some crops. The area ranks among the top sections in the nation in strawberries and sweet potatoes harvested and a wholesale berry market has been established. Soybeans, Irish potatoes, corn, wheat, hogs, vegetables and nursery products also are large contributors to farm income. The area also is famous for its Lynnhaven oysters and oystering and fishing are sources of income for many residents.

Manufacturing is limited and is centered chiefly in the more thickly populated sections of the city and around the neighboring city of Norfolk. Many
people work in various occupations in Norfolk and on the numerous federal installations throughout the area.

Community facilities of Virginia Beach are wide—there are many schools and churches and a hospital. Recreational resources too are varied—the summer activities associated with the beach, dramatic, art and musical programs year-round, supervised playgrounds for children, an oceanfront amusement park and the new Alan B. Shepard Convention Center in which sports, educational and entertainment events are scheduled. Among the historic sites of the area are Cape Henry Lighthouse, the oldest government lighthouse in the nation; the Adam Thoroughgood House, America's oldest brick house; and the Norwegian Lady, a bronze statue, gift from Moss, Norway, as a memorial to an 1891 shipwreck and to lost seamen everywhere.

Transportation services include major highways, freight and bus service, the Norfolk Southern freight railroad and additional rail and airplane lines in Norfolk.

There is an industrial development program with funds available for building facilities for new or expanding plants on a lease or lease-purchase basis.

Natural resources in the city include timberlands, sand and clay.

YORK COUNTY

Military Affairs of the Nation long have concerned the people of York County, one of Virginia's original shires formed in 1634.

It was at Yorktown, the county seat, that Cornwallis surrendered to the French and American forces in 1781, bringing the Revolutionary War to an end. During the Civil War, Yorktown was besieged and during World War I, the York River was the base of the Atlantic Fleet. World War II saw many military installations enlarged or added and these, plus still further recent expansions offer employment to many residents of the area. More than two-thirds of the total area is federally owned.

While military establishments in York and surrounding counties and nearby shipbuilding yards give employment to many people of the area, still others are employed in commercial fishing, manufacturing, trade and construction. Manufactured products include seafood, apparel, lumber, concrete products and boat repairs. Petroleum products also are manufactured and there is a large electric power station designed to utilize refinery by-products for fuel.

Only about one-third of the farms are commercially operated and chief sources of farm income are nursery and dairy products and livestock.

York has a population of 21,500 persons. For the most part, residents turn to neighboring Williamsburg and Newport News for hospital, higher education and cultural facilities, all of which abound in these two communities. Local recreational resources are good. Fishing is excellent and so are other water sports along the York River and in Chesapeake Bay. Hunting in season also is good. Of interest to local residents and thousands of tourists annually are Colonial National Historical Park, Yorktown Historical Museum, the Ship Museum and the reconstructed and restored colonial homes of the area.

York participates in the Peninsula Industrial Committee which is seeking new industry for the region and there is an adequate potential labor supply for new jobs. Natural resources include sand, clay and shell marl. Large quantities of ground water probably are available in most parts of the county but the chemical quality varies with depth and area.
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PAGE EIGHTEEN
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DANTE VIRGINIA
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THE ECONOMIES OF Norfolk, Chesapeake and Portsmouth are closely aligned and similar with one exception—Chesapeake has large rural areas and agriculture is of importance. Manufacturing, trade, utilities and services also thrive in all three cities.

Chesapeake is the result of the recent merger of Norfolk County and the city of South Norfolk. Its population now exceeds 73,000 persons, making it the smallest of the three cities. Norfolk's population tops 304,000 and Portsmouth's, 114,000.

Chesapeake's agricultural industry includes horticultural specialties (ornamental and flowering shrubs and trees) in such large numbers that it is Virginia's leading producer in the field. Vegetable crops, dairy products and soybeans also are largely grown.

Norfolk and Portsmouth, together with Newport News across the harbor, constitute the Port of Hampton Roads, one of the world's finest natural harbors. Exports and imports of coal, tobacco, lumber, fuel oil, gypsum, manganese ore and other items are shipped on ocean, coastwise and intercoastal vessels.

Industry in the three cities is varied—shipbuilding, automobile assembly, railroad repair, seafood and meat packing, wood preserving, food products, machinery and other metal products, chemicals, soybean and other vegetable oils, fertilizers, beverages, apparel, furniture, textile items, dairy products, lime and gypsum products, awnings and sails.

Mineral resources of District Two include sand, gypsum and clay.

Federal installations give employment to thousands of persons with the U. S. Navy having an operating base in Norfolk and shipyard in Portsmouth. Because of its strategic location, this is one of the nation's most important defense areas.

There are scores of churches of the major faiths, nine large hospitals to serve the entire area plus the military hospitals. Located in Norfolk are good college facilities—Old Dominion College and a division of the Virginia State College are four-year installations and the Armed Forces Staff College for officers of all services.

Recreational facilities are varied—beaches and inland water provide all kinds of water sports and fresh-water and deep-sea fishing, boating and yachting, hunting in Dismal Swamp, municipal recreation programs, swimming pools, golf courses, auditorium and sports arena, a zoo, the Azalea Garden at Norfolk, museums and concerts, lectures and dramatic productions by professional performers.

All three cities are represented by the Tidewater Virginia Development Council and plants can be erected for new and expanding industries on lease or lease-purchase agreements. All three cities also have planning commissions and zoning ordinances.

The area is a transportation center with many highways converging there, bus lines, practically unlimited freight service, a municipal airport, the fine port and ample rail service on the Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio, Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line railroads.

A rapidly growing area, District II shows respect for the old with an eye to ever increasing potential in usefulness to its citizens and to industry. Photos on the opposite page show, far left top, one of the old houses done over into apartments under Norfolk's Redevelopment Plan. Left center, an exhibit of Tidewater architecture at the Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences. Bottom, the library at Old Dominion College. Opposite page, top right, old St. Paul's Church, Norfolk. Center, Pembroke Towers, new high rise apartment building in Norfolk.

Photos on this page show at top, Norfolk's glorious Azalea Garden. Center, the new Kirn Memorial Library. Bottom, freighter taking on coal at the Norfolk and Western piers at Lambert's Point.
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Official results offer clear proof of another advantage of DEEP-STRENGTH Asphalt construction for state and county roads

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Second, an examination of the performance histories of the AASHO pavement sections discloses that while the major loss of serviceability for granular base pavements occurred in the spring, there was no noticeable acceleration whatsoever in the loss of serviceability for Asphalt-base pavement during this period.

This means that Deep-Strength Asphalt construction gives you a stronger, more durable roadway the whole year round, thus eliminating load restrictions during the critical spring period. In addition, multi-layer Deep-Strength pavements offer other advantages for the city, state and county road-builder. Asphalt pavements save up to 50% in construction costs and they also have lower annual cost, including maintenance. Traffic stripes and markings are more visible in any weather, day or night, for greater highway safety.

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CHESTERFIELD IS A COUNTY with few municipalities but with a history of industrial enterprise. The first iron furnace in English America was built here in 1619 but iron no longer is a local product. Chemicals, excelsior, lumber millwork, fiberglass boats, aluminum extrusions, foil laminated cartons, plastic products and foundry castings are the output of the many factories now located in the county.

Chesterfield's proximity to Richmond affords many residents employment in private business and industry and state offices. The Army's Richmond Quartermaster Supply at Bellwood is another major source of employment. Farms, both full and part-time, produce food, poultry, nursery and dairy products and livestock.

Chesterfield and Colonial Heights, the only incorporated city in the county, have a combined population of more than 80,000 persons. The most densely populated section is in the north, where the area around Richmond is highly urbanized. Pocahontas State Park, the James and Appomattox Rivers, schools and private and civic clubs furnish recreational facilities, and excellent entertainment of all kinds is available in Richmond and Petersburg. There are numerous churches in the county and abundant medical facilities in Richmond.

The county has a water system and is building a sewerage system. Four U. S. highways, the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike and numerous state roads cross the county. Freight and passenger service are provided by inter and intrastate carriers. The Southern, The Atlantic Coast Line and The Seaboard Air Line railroads run through the county and a large airport is located in neighboring Henrico County. Deepwater frontage along the James and Appomattox Rivers provides good shipping through Norfolk. Some minerals and adequate water supplies are found in the county.

Chesterfield is cooperating in area industrial development and planning programs. The potential labor supply is good and the Virginia Electric and Power Co. has a generating plant in the county. Natural resources include clay, granite, sand, gravel, wood, coal and water.

HENRICO COUNTY AND THE CITY OF RICHMOND

HENRICO COUNTY AND THE CITY OF RICHMOND, located somewhat in the population center of the state, are the hub of much of Virginia's activity.

Richmond is the capital of Virginia and Henrico's county seat and many persons are employed in state and federal government offices. It is a great trading center with large retail and wholesale establishments. More area residents are employed in manufacturing than any other industry, however—cigarettes, food products, paper and paper products, fabricated metal products, apparel and fabricated textiles, commercial printing and lumber. In the county, there are good farming areas as well as the highly urbanized neighborhoods and communities.

Richmond and Henrico are rich in history—colonial homes, St. John's Church where Patrick Henry made his "give me liberty or give me death" speech, the White House of the Confederacy are here. The area, too, is a cultural, educational and medical center, home of several libraries and museums, including the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts; location of five colleges and several private elementary and secondary schools, widely known hospitals and churches of the major faiths.

The area has a combined population of more than 330,000 persons who have
District Three is another widely diversified, rapidly growing area, as depicted by these photos. Above, an early stage in the manufacture of cigarettes. Below, Virginia's famous Capitol contrasts with the new Federal Office Building. Bottom photo, Westhampton College.
municipally and organizationally-planned recreation programs, all sorts of entertainment and outdoor recreation facilities at hand.

An industrial recruitment program is in progress and there are planning commissions and a regional planning and economic development commission. There are water and sewerage systems in both the city and county and adequate water for industrial use.

The area abounds in transportation facilities. Several of Virginia's major state and federal highways converge in Richmond, passing through Henrico. Fifty interstate freight carriers are authorized to operate in the area as are interstate and intrastate buses. The area is served by six railroads and several airlines. Ocean-going freight vessels dock regularly at Richmond's Deep Water Terminal.

Resources include an adequate potential labor supply, numerous banking and financial establishments, approximately 78,900 acres of commercial forest land and some rock and mineral resources.

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AMELIA COUNTY

AMELIA IS A COUNTY in the Piedmont Plateau, counting agriculture as its principal industry. Dairy products, field crops and livestock are replacing tobacco as the chief crop.

However, many farmers operate their holdings on a part-time basis, seeking employment in local plants producing millwork, flour, meal, livestock and poultry feeds and laminated paper products. Others work at the mica mine near the county seat, Amelia, or in neighboring counties. With nearly three-fourths of the county's 234,240 acres forested, sawmills and lumber plants are common and much pulpwood is produced.

Mica is the only mineral now being produced but in the past asbestos, soapstone, coal and gneiss have been found.

Ground and surface water are present in good supply.

Amelia has a population of approximately 7,800 persons and a potential labor supply of more than 700 for new industry. The residents find recreational programs and facilities at local schools, churches, organizations, nearby state parks and in excellent hunting and fishing sites.

Medical service is supplied by resident physicians and hospitals are located in neighboring cities, as are several colleges.

Amelia County is crossed by U. S. Route 360 and many state highways. Freight and bus service are available daily and the Southern Railway traverses the county.

The Amelia County Development Association is seeking new industries.

APPOMATTOX COUNTY

LOCATED IN THE SOUTH-CENTRAL PART of the state, Appomattox is a predominantly agricultural county with farm families boosting their income through timber and pulpwood sales and employment in local or nearby industries.

Chief industries of the county are wearing apparel and wood-related products and operations. Many residents also work in plants in neighboring Lynchburg and Charlotte County.

Farming operations have changed in nature in recent years with tobacco being joined as the chief money crop by dairy products.

Appomattox has a population of more than 9,000 and its two incorporated towns are Appomattox and Pamplin. The town of Appomattox has a part-time recreation program for young people but most sports and leisure activities center around the schools and churches. Holiday Lake in Appomattox-Buckingham State Forest furnishes facilities for water sports and there are hunting and fishing facilities in other county regions. Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, where the surrender of the Confederate Army took place in 1865, attracts thousands of visitors annually.

There are two banks in Appomattox and several churches. Good medical services are available in Lynchburg and Farmville, also centers of higher education. Appomattox town operates water and sewerage systems.

The county is served by U. S. Route 460 and state highways, rail and truck freight service and bus lines. An airport is located in Lynchburg.

Among the county's natural resources are water, marble and kyanite, mined in recent years; and coal, limestone, clay, limonite, manganese and copper.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY

THE ECONOMIC LIFE of Brunswick County, located in the south-central part of Virginia on the North Carolina state line, is centered around agriculture.

The county ranks among the top in the state in the total value of field crops and forest products sold, and the largest cotton market in Virginia is at Brod-
Steeped in the Virginia tradition, District Four yet offers its citizens new roads, new schools, up to date facilities within an agricultural economy. Top, East End High School in Mecklenburg County. Above left, Hampden-Sydney College; above right, Petersburg General Hospital. Below, Emporia By-Pass. Center right, Merchant's Hope Church in Prince George County. Below right, Buckingham County Courthouse.
Principal crops are tobacco, peanuts, dairy and poultry products and livestock.

Nearly three-fourths of the 370,560 acres are in forest, and pulpwood and lumber are major products. Other manufactured goods include flour, feeds, synthetic yarns and fabrics, apparel, furniture, bricks, tile, charcoal and shoes.

Brunswick has a population of more than 17,000 and Lawrenceville, the county seat, has a 2,200 population. Schools and churches, local streams and the Meherrin and Nottoway Rivers are centers of recreation. Nearby is Buggs Island Lake which abounds in water sports facilities. There is a clinic in Lawrenceville and hospitals in neighboring counties. A four-year college for Negroes is located in Lawrenceville. Three towns maintain their own water systems and Lawrenceville has a sewerage treatment plant.

Brunswick is crossed by U. S. Routes 1 and 58 and several state highways. Two railroads and several trucking lines serve the county, as does an interstate bus line.

Alberta, Lawrenceville and Brunswick have industrial development organizations and a good labor supply is available.

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

TWO NATURAL RESOURCES—forests and slate—form the backbone of Buckingham County's economy.

More than three-fourths of the county's 368,640 acres are in forests and there are several large lumber mills and many small ones. The county is a leading pulpwood producer and also produces wood products.

Slate—considered to be the best in the nation—has been mined continuously since 1780 and slate products of many kinds also are produced. Kyanite also is mined in the county.

Less than one-fourth of the county's employed residents work on farms. Major farm products are poultry, livestock and tobacco.

Buckingham has a population of more than 10,800 persons. Recreation is centered around churches and schools, Buckingham-Appomattox State Forest, Lee Experimental Forest and the James River. Hospital and college facilities are found in nearby Charlottesville and Farmville.

Two U. S. highways, several state roads, freight and bus lines and a railroad provide transportation in the county.

There is a county industrial committee and a good potential labor supply. The town of Dillwyn maintains water and sewerage systems.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

CUMBERLAND IS A PREDOMINANTLY RURAL county whose residents work at both farming and manufacturing.

There is some manufacturing locally—chiefly wooden and grain-mill products—but most Cumberland residents are employed in plants in nearby places. Chief
farm crops are burley tobacco, dairy and poultry products and livestock.

The county population numbers more than 6,000 persons. Recreational facilities are centered around schools and churches. Many farms have ponds for water control but these have been stocked with fish for recreation. Bear Creek Lake in Cumberland State Forest in the western part of the county is an excellent recreation area with picnic and camping sites, swimming and boating facilities and hunting in season. Cumberland is near Farmville where there are colleges, cultural programs and a hospital.

U. S. and state roads traverse the county which is served by truck and bus lines and two railroads.

Natural resources of the county include more than 134,000 acres of commercial forest land, sand and gravel and fairly good supplies of surface water from the James, Appomattox and Willis Rivers. A bituminous grade of coal is found but not produced commercially. A Virginia Electric and Power Co. transmission line crosses the county.

DINWIDDIE COUNTY AND CITY OF PETERSBURG

THE DINWIDDIE COUNTY-CITY OF PETERSBURG AREA has a good economic balance of agriculture and manufacturing and its points of historic interest are attractive to thousands of tourists annually.

Located in the Piedmont Plateau in southern Virginia, Dinwiddie County has soil adapted to general crops. Fire-cured and flue-cured tobaccos are the principal source of income but production of peanuts, soybeans, pasture crops, hybrid corn, and livestock are increasing.

The city of Petersburg, adjacent to the county, is a manufacturing and trade center for the area. Manufactured goods include tobacco products, luggage, furniture, clothing, lumber and millwork, ophthalmic goods, concrete products, foundry products, machines, cooperage stock, wooden boxes, cord and twine, drugs, pens and pencils, metal bearings, metal stampings, fertilizers and food products.

Adding considerably to the economy is Ft. Lee, a large military installation in neighboring Prince George County. Virginia State College for Negroes, while actually in Chesterfield County, is considered to be at Petersburg. Located within the county-city area are Petersburg State Colony and Central State Hospital, both large state-supported institutions for Negroes, and part of Camp Pickett, an inoperative military installation.

Dinwiddie has a population of 22,000 persons and Petersburg of 36,700. Community facilities are varied—many churches of the major faiths, a large general hospital, water and sewerage systems, municipal parks with sports facilities, a country club, lectures and concerts and numerous places for outdoor recreation.

Among the points of interest to residents and tourists are old churches, the Blandford Church yard in which soldiers of six wars are buried and Petersburg National Military Park and Petersburg Battlefield Museum. The area's proximity to Richmond makes extensive college, medical and cultural facilities available to residents.

Four organizations are seeking new industries—Southside Virginia Industrial Development and Economic Planning Council, Appomattox Basin Industrial Development Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce of Petersburg and the McKenney Industrial Development Association. There is a potential labor source of more than 800 persons.

The area has a good supply of transportation services—U. S. Routes 1, 460 and 301; the Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike; many state roads, truck and bus lines; and the Norfolk and Western, the Seaboard and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads.

Natural resources include timber, sand, gravel and clay. Ground and surface water supplies are good. The county is bordered on the north by the Appomattox River and on the south by the Nottoway River.

GREENSVILLE COUNTY

GREENSVILLE COUNTY, located in southern Virginia on the North Carolina boundary, falls on both sides of the line which divides the Piedmont and the Tidewater areas of the state. It has a variety of soils, making possible growth of diverse farm products.

More than half the county's 192,640 acres are in farms, and crops range from corn, soy beans, cotton and tobacco to milk, eggs and hogs. It is one of Vir-
Virginia's principal peanut growing counties. Forests cover much of the farmland and lumber and wood products add to local income.

Manufacturing is growing in importance in Greensville and products include foods, upholstery, nylon and rayon fabrics, dyeing and finishing of piece goods, wooden products, apparel and pre-cut houses. Many local residents also find employment in factories in nearby Virginia and North Carolina communities.

Greensville has a population of more than 16,000 persons and Emporia, its county seat, of more than 5,500. Local recreation facilities include church and school sponsored activities, tennis courts and swimming pool, a country club, hunting and fishing in streams and along the Meherrin River. There is a regional library and a new, modern general hospital.

Emporia and Greensville have industrial development programs and there is a good supply of labor for new jobs in the area. U. S. Routes 301 and 58 traverse the county which is served by two bus lines, eight interstate carriers and a small airport suitable for business and pleasure flying. The Atlantic Coast Line, Atlantic and Danville and the Norfolk and Western railroads pass through the county.

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY is home of one of Virginia's most famous products—Smithfield hams.

In the town of Smithfield are several large meat-packing houses, producing ham, bacon, sausage and other meat products. In the county, manufacturing is more diversified—lumber and wood products, truck bodies, concrete products and a large pulp and paper mill.

Peanuts are a major farm product, making the county one of the leaders of this crop in the nation, and there are several plants for shelling, cleaning and grading peanuts. Other principal products are corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes and hogs. Fishing and oystering along the James and Pagan Rivers add to the local livelihood.

Smithfield, located in Virginia's Coastal Plain, has a population of more than 17,000. There are community centers, lighted sports fields and facilities for hunting and water sports. Entertainment of all sorts is available in nearby Norfolk and Portsmouth. Two libraries and several churches serve county residents and hospital facilities are available in neighboring communities. There are several municipally and privately owned water systems in the county.

The county is represented by the Tidewater Virginia Development Council in industrial recruitment.

U. S. Routes 460 and 258 and several state roads traverse the county. Interstate and intrastate freight and passenger bus service are available. There is a small airport and two branches of the Norfolk and Western Railway cross the county. There also are shipping points for water freight.

LUNENBURG COUNTY

LUNENBURG IS PRIMARILY AN AGRICULTURAL county with most farm operators receiving their livelihood from sales of farm products. Principal among these crops is tobacco and the town of Kenbridge is one of the state's largest tobacco markets.

Located in the southern part of Virginia, Lunenburg has the kind of soil that makes for good farming. Livestock raising and dairying are increasing on farms, mostly operated on a full time basis. Nearly three-fourths of the county's 283,520 acres are in forests and there are numerous sawmills and plants for manufacturing wooden products. Other manufactured goods include steamed and redried tobacco, shoes, fertilizer, furniture, charcoal, buttons and cigar fillers.

Lunenburg's more than 12,500 residents find recreational facilities in local schools and churches, a country club and large recreation areas where outdoor sports—hunting, fishing, swimming and boating—are possible. The Meherrin and Nottoway Rivers, which bound the county on the south and north, respectively, offer many leisure time possibilities. There is a regional library and a unique, privately-endowed health center. The towns of Kenbridge and Victoria own their own water systems.

There are organizations working for industrial development. The area is served by several state highways, motor freight and passenger service and the Norfolk and Western Railway. There is a large labor supply available for new jobs.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY

MECKLENBURG, a predominantly agricultural county has the potential of becoming a recreation and business center. Since the 1950's when the Buggs Island Lake and the John H. Kerr Dam were created as a multiple-purpose federal project for flood control and hydroelectric power, the area has become a center for camping, hunting and water sports for local residents and visitors. The lake covers 50,000 acres and has a total shoreline of more than 800 miles.

Farming still is the county's chief industry, however, and the state's third largest bright leaf tobacco market is located in South Hill with others in Clarksville and Chase City. Manufactured goods include lumber and millwork utilizing wood from the extensive local forests, textiles and apparel, fertilizer, mobile homes and concrete blocks.

Mecklenburg has a population of more than 31,000 persons living in the county and the six incorporated towns. In addition to Buggs Island Lake, recreational facilities include school and church sponsored activities, country clubs, a community park and a state park in neighboring Halifax County. There are a regional library, a hospital at South Hill and many churches. Water and sewerage systems are owned by several communities.

The county and South Hill have industrial development programs. U. S. Routes 1 and 58 and several state roads cross the county which is served by motor freight and intrastate bus lines and two railroads. The area has a large potential labor supply.

NANSEMOND COUNTY AND THE CITY OF SUFFOLK

NANSEMOND COUNTY's agricultural and manufacturing complement each other—hogs are widely raised and meat packing houses specialize in hams and pork products. Peanuts are a primary cash crop and processing of nuts and preparation of peanut products have led to Suffolk's being known as the "Peanut Capital." Salad greens from the farms, lumber and fish and oysters and brick clay are processed locally while other factories turn out much equipment needed on farms. Suffolk also is the home of the largest tea processing plant in the nation.

Nansemond is located in Tidewater Virginia on the North Carolina border. The county has a population of more than 31,000 persons and Suffolk of more than 12,000. The county abounds in streams and rivers and part of the Dismal Swamp is located in Nansemond, providing good outdoor recreation facilities.

In Suffolk, there are planned recreation programs, athletic fields and entertainment of many sorts. There are many places of worship and a large general hospital and nursing school in Suffolk. Frederick College is located in Nansemond and other schools are nearby in Norfolk. Water and sewerage systems are found in Suffolk and other communities.

U. S. Routes 460 and 58 cross the county and transportation facilities include truck and bus service, a small airport and the Norfolk and Western, Atlantic Coast Line, Atlantic and Danville and Seaboard Air Line railroads.

The county has approximately 1,300 persons, many of them women, available for new jobs.

NOTTOWAY COUNTY

FORESTRY, FARMING AND MANUFACTURING contribute to the Nottoway County economy.

Nearly three-fourths of the county's 197,120 acres are in forests, and sawmills are scattered throughout the area. There is a large veneer plant at Burkeville.

Blackstone, Burkeville and Crewe are the centers of manufacturing in the county and products include flour, velvet fabrics, hosiery, apparel, lumber, veneer, concrete and fertilizer. Tobacco is the chief cash crop and is sold on the market at Blackstone where there are warehouses and factories for redrying the leaf. Crewe's most important enterprise is the Norfolk and Western Railway yard. The Southside Electric Cooperative, a large REA project with headquarters in Crewe, serves farms in 16 counties.

Nottoway's clay and sandy loam soils are adapted to general farm crops and farmers are diversifying their production. Dairying, poultry and livestock are becoming increasingly important, as are grass and pasture crops.

Nottoway has a population of more than 15,000 persons. The area abounds in opportunities for hunting and fishing and there are recreation buildings in

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Blackstone and Crewe. There are many churches in the area and hospitals are located in neighboring communities. There are water and sewerage systems in many communities and a library in Nottoway, the county seat, with branches in Blackstone, Burkeville and Crewe. Burkeville is the site of a state tuberculosis sanatorium, and Camp Pickett, a large military installation now on a stand-by basis, is near Blackstone.

The county is served by U. S. Routes 460 and 360, several state roads, truck and bus lines and two railroads.

The potential labor supply for new jobs numbers approximately 600.

POWHATAN COUNTY

Agriculture is Powhatan's chief industry but the county's proximity to Richmond enables many residents to commute to business and manufacturing jobs in the city.

Dairying has increased in importance in recent years until it is now a chief source of farm income. Good farm land is found especially along the bottom lands of the James River and some of the largest and best farms are found there. Tobacco also is widely raised and other field crops include corn, small grains and hay. A fair share of farm income is derived, too, from cattle, calves, hogs and poultry. Many farms are operated on a part-time basis or by retired persons.

Three-fourths of the county's 171,520 acres are in forests and the only local manufacturing is of wooden products—lumber, millwork, staves and wooden pallets.

There are two state correctional institutions and two Roman Catholic Schools for Negroes in the county. There are several Protestant churches in Powhatan and extensive medical and college facilities in nearby Richmond. The Appomattox and James Rivers offer recreational opportunities as do churches and schools.

The county has a population of more than 6,700 persons and an adequate labor supply for new industry. There is a county planning commission.

U. S. Routes 60 and 522 serve the county and truck and bus service are available. Except for a few miles of the Southern Railway near the county's eastern boundary, there are no rail lines in the county. There is a railway express and freight agency at Moseley and a commercial airport nearby at Richmond.

Mica and small quantities of beryl have been mined in the county in recent times. In the past, mined ores have included bituminous coal, clay and granite gneiss.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Prince Edward, located in south-central Virginia, is a predominantly agricultural county with two old colleges adding much to the cultural life of the community.

Hampden-Sydney College for men, established in 1775, is located in the county and Longwood College for women, a state-supported college that had its beginnings in 1835, is in the town of Farmville. Both have lectures, concerts and dramatic productions open to the public. County residents also participate in organization-sponsored recreation programs, hunting in season and the outdoor sports facilities centered around parks and lakes. There are two libraries and a hospital in Farmville as well as many churches. There also is a Park in Prince Edward State Forest.

Soils in Prince Edward are varied and adapted to general crops. Tobacco, both flue-cured and burley, is the most important cash crop. Dairying and livestock raising, grain and pasture crops also are important. Some pulpwood is produced and forest products contribute to the farm income.

Manufacturing is centered in Farmville and, for the most part, is closely related to farm and forest resources. Sawmills and wood-working plants, tobacco processing facilities, flour and feed mills and a large dairy reflect the major farm products.

There is an area industrial development program and a good potential labor supply among the county's 14,000 residents. Mineral resources include kyanite, granite, feldspar and clay.

Interstate and intrastate truck and bus lines serve the county. Two railroads traverse the county and there is a small airport for private planes in Farmville. Three U. S. highways and numerous state roads cross the county.
PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY AND CITY OF HOPEWELL

PrINCE GEORGE, LOCATED IN THE AGRICULTURAL southeastern part of Virginia, is an industrialized county in which manufacturing provides more employment than farming. Hopewell, an independent city, is primarily a manufacturing community. Three large plants employ nearly 4,000 persons and there are numerous other manufacturing establishments.

On the farms, tobacco, cotton, peanuts, soybeans and livestock are the chief money crops.

Another major contributor to the local economy is Fort Lee, a major military installation lying wholly in Prince George County.

Prince George has a population of over 20,000 persons; Hopewell of more than 17,800. There are approximately 1,500 in the potential labor supply for new industry.

Hopewell has a municipal recreation and parks program, a yacht club, golf course, bowling alleys, groups sponsoring musical and dramatic productions and a public library. County recreational facilities are, in the main, church or school sponsored or of the outdoor sports type. There are a college and hospital in Hopewell and the hospitals and colleges of Petersburg and Richmond are nearby. There are water and sewerage systems in Hopewell.

Prince George is well located for transportation. U. S. Routes 460 and 301 and Interstate Route 95 serve the area. Truck and bus lines are numerous and the Norfolk and Western and the Seaboard Air Line railways provide freight and passenger service. There is a small airport with three runways and a seaplane ramp, and freighters call regularly at Hopewell's City Point docks.

The county is seeking new industry through the Appomattox Basin Industrial Development Corporation and both county and Hopewell have planning commissions.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY AND CITY OF FRANKLIN

HOGS, PEANUTS AND WOOD are the mainstays of the economy of Southampton County, located in the Coastal Plain area on the North Carolina border.

The soil is well suited for cotton and peanuts—the latter now the major farm crop—and soybeans. Peanuts and soybeans are used for feeding the hogs which go to making the hams for which this section of Virginia is famous.

Manufacturing is growing in importance in the county and manufactured goods reflect the agricultural life of the area—smoked and cured meats, meat products, lumber and wood products, lactic and other acids, gum and wood chemicals and farm machinery and equipment. Two large plants at Franklin and one in Courtland clean, shell and grade peanuts.

Southampton has a population of more than 19,900 persons and Franklin, an independent city, of more than 7,000. Persons available for new jobs within the county number more than 1,600.

Churches within the area are numerous. There are a community hospital and libraries at Franklin and Courtland. There are public water systems in most communities in the county and sewerage systems in Franklin and Boykins. Colleges are located in nearby Norfolk, Portsmouth and Hampton.

The area is served by three U. S. highways, several state roads, truck and bus lines, three railroads and a small airport.

Southampton has large surface water supplies. The Nottoway, Blackwater and Meherrin Rivers all are part of its terrain and attract many sportsmen.

SURRY COUNTY

SURRY COUNTY, LOCATED IN THE COASTAL PLAIN bordering the James River, is rich in history and farm land.

Formed in 1652, the area was explored and inhabited by the Jamestown colonists much earlier. Among the many places which today attract many visitors are Warren House, built in 1652 on land given Pocahontas and John Rolfe by her father, Powhatan; Bacon's Castle, built in 1660; Claremont Manor, the Glebe House of Southwark Parish and Pleasant Point. Many Surry land grants date from the 1620's and 1630's.

About 75 per cent of the county's 179,200 acres are wooded and production of pulpwood and lumber is important. Surry, however, is best known for its peanuts and hogs—the county is in the midst of the "Virginia ham" country—
and farmers find a ready market in the meatpacking houses and peanut processing plants for their products. Soybeans, corn, poultry and cattle also are raised.

The present local manufacturing concerns are a meat products company and sawmills and planing mills.

The 6,000 residents turn to the woods and streams, churches and schools for recreation. Larger cities in nearby counties are sites of concerts, theatrical attractions and sports. These neighborhood cities also provide medical and higher education facilities.

Truck and passenger bus service are available in the county and the Norfolk and Western Railway in adjoining Sussex County provides rail freight service for the area. The area is served by several state highways.

Both ground and surface water are in good supply for potential industry.

SUSSEX COUNTY

SUSSEX IS ONE OF VIRGINIA'S CHIEF agricultural counties, ranking among the top peanut and hog producers. Other major farm products are tobacco, corn, soybeans and wheat. Forest products, chiefly standing timber, also bring in a good share of the farm income.

The manufacturing plants of the county are related to the forest resources—wood products such as keg staves and cooperage, are produced and there are sawmills and planing mills. Many Sussex residents also work in a large pulp mill in neighboring Greensville County. Other local industries are a peanut cleaning and shelling plant and a pipe welding and joining plant.

More than 12,000 persons live in Sussex and its two largest incorporated towns—Wakefield and Waverly. Hunting and fishing abound in the county with the deer hunting season a major annual attraction. Generally, recreational activities are organized by schools, churches and clubs. Extensive entertainment facilities are available nearby in Richmond and Petersburg. The nearest hospitals are in Petersburg and Emporia. Several churches are located in Sussex and the county is served by a regional library.

The town of Wakefield is represented by the Tidewater Virginia Development Council in industrial recruitment. There is a good potential labor supply.

Two U. S. highways and part of the Interstate Highway System run through the county. The area is served by truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads. There is a landing field near Waverly.

Natural resources include sand, gravel and marl and good surface water supplies are available from numerous creeks and the Blackwater and Meherrin Rivers.

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CARROLL COUNTY AND CITY OF GALAX

Carroll County, located in the mountainous southwestern part of Virginia, is both an agricultural and a manufacturing area. Farms, in large measure, are operated on a part-time or residential basis with most family income coming from non-farm employment. Dairy products and livestock are the biggest sources of cash farm income and a milk condensary and beef cattle market are located in Galax, a city on the county's western boundary.

The major manufacturing centers for the county are Hillsville and Galax and furniture long has been the chief product in the Galax vicinity.

Carroll has a population of more than 23,000 persons; Galax of more than 5,000 and the number of residents who would be expected to seek jobs in new industry tops 1,000, many of them women.

There are abundant facilities for outdoor sports and recreation with many streams and forests in the area. The Blue Ridge Parkway, Jefferson National Forest and New River add to recreational facilities available on community and church property. There are library facilities and concerts and many Protestant churches. Hospital facilities are good—two in Galax and a clinic in Hillsville—and colleges are located nearby.

There is an industrial development program in the area and the Appalachian Electric Power Co. has two hydroelectric plants in the county. Other resources include more than 151,000 acres of commercial forests, good surface and ground water supplies and rock and mineral ores.

The county is served by two U. S. and several state highways, truck and bus service and the Norfolk and Western Railway.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Agriculture is Charlotte County's principal industry and the extensive flue-cured and burley tobacco crops make this one of Virginia's major tobacco-growing areas.

Livestock and dairy products are important sources of farm income also and, until recent years, the only local manufacturing was of lumber goods utilizing timber and pulpwood cut from farm lots. In the past decade, however, two textile firms have opened in Keysville and Drakes Branch, employing more than half the manufacturing workers in the county. One of the plants is locally owned and produces chenille rugs and bath mat sets and the other is a branch of a nationally known textile mill making woolen and worsted goods.

Because Charlotte is a rural area, recreational facilities for the 13,300 residents, in the main, are centered around schools, churches and organizations. Hunting and fishing are good and large state parks are nearby. There are dramatic and musical programs and a library. Good hospital services are available in neighboring counties and there are local water and sewer systems.

Charlotte is crossed by U. S. Route 360 and several state highways. It is served by truck and bus lines, two railroads and a landing field for private planes. The labor supply available for new jobs within the county numbers more than 1,200. With the Staunton River as its southern boundary, surface water supplies are good in Charlotte as is ground water. Other natural resources include timber and some minerals mined in the past, such as granite, clay, mica, copper, sand and gravel.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Franklin County, located at the meeting point of the Piedmont Plateau and Blue Ridge Province, is an agricultural area in which manufacturing is becoming increasingly important.

Many plants are located in Rocky Mount, the county seat, while others are scattered about the county. Manufactured goods include lumber and wood products, flour and feed, fabrics and apparel, furniture, mirrors, paint, prefabricated homes and aircraft engines and parts.
The scope of attractions of District Five is suggested by these photos. Above, Woodlawn High School, Carroll County. Left, the new Druid Hills Office, First National Bank of Martinsville and Henry County and the Martinsville General Hospital. Bottom, White Top and Mt. Rogers, highest peaks in Virginia. Below, DuPont plant at Martinsville.
On the farms, tobacco is a leading crop and auction warehouses are located in Rocky Mount. Livestock, poultry, apples and standing timber are other large contributors to farm income.

Franklin has a population of more than 25,900 persons. Facilities for outdoor recreation are abundant, due largely to the Philpott Reservoir with its lake and woods and nearby Fairyestone State Park. Many activities are sponsored by churches, schools and organizations and much entertainment is available in neighboring Roanoke. Located in the county are many churches, a library, a hospital and Ferrum Junior College. Four-year colleges are found in nearby cities and counties.

The county participates in a regional development commission and has a potential labor supply of more than 1,700 persons, most of them women. Many residents now commute to jobs in neighboring Martinsville and Roanoke.

The area is served by U. S. Route 220, the Blue Ridge Parkway and several state roads. Truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western Railway cross the county and a municipal airport is located at Roanoke. Natural resources include timber, soapstone, asbestos, magnetite iron ore and ground and surface water in good supply.

GRAYSON COUNTY

GRAYSON COUNTY WITH ITS MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN and fine grass pastures is a livestock and dairying center. Sales of cattle, calves and dairy products make up the largest part of farm income. Farmers sell milk in Galax and Independence, livestock in Galax and wool to a mill at Mouth of Wilson.

Manufacturing offers more employment than farming to Grayson residents with plants and factories located at Fries, Independence, Mouth of Wilson and Galax, an independent city located between Grayson and Carroll Counties. Products are diversified—cotton material and sheeting, woolens, hosiery, apparel, knitwear, evaporated milk, upholstery and drapery materials, mirrors, lumber and upholstered, bedroom and specialty furniture.

Grayson has a population of more than 17,000 persons. Local facilities include a regional library, hospitals in Galax, water and sewerage systems and many churches. Several colleges are located in nearby counties. Recreation resources are good—school and church-sponsored activities, cultural programs, fishing in the New River, Jefferson National Forest and Virginia’s two highest peaks—Mt. Rogers and White Top.

The county participates in a regional industrial development program. Two U. S. highways and several state roads cross the county. Truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western Railway serve the county.

Natural resources include some 130,000 acres of forest land, granite and gneiss and good surface water supplies.

HALIFAX COUNTY AND CITY OF SOUTH BOSTON

HALIFAX, IN THE SOUTH-CENTRAL PART of Virginia on the North Carolina border, is one of Virginia’s largest counties in land area. Its 512,000 acres are used largely to raise farm crops, especially tobacco, and timber.

Manufacturing employment is increasing with most plants centered in the South Boston area. Products include fabrics, flour, shoes, tobacco stemming and redrying, dairy products, lumber, cooperage stocks, cement and wood and tubular metal furniture. South Boston also is one of the state’s largest tobacco markets.

Halifax has a population of more than 33,000 persons; South Boston of over 5,900. Local facilities include churches, hospitals, a home for the aged, two libraries and water and sewerage systems. There are colleges in nearby counties. For recreation, residents may turn to municipal or organization-sponsored activities and facilities, to Staunton River State Park or to Buggs Island Lake nearby.

Three U. S. highways and numerous state roads run through the county. Trucks and buses and two railroads also serve the area and Halifax County and South Boston jointly own a small airport. There is a municipal airport in nearby Danville.

There is an abundant potential labor supply in the area, numbering more than 3,000 persons.

Natural resources include some 300,000 acres of commercial forest land, good surface and ground water supplies, sand, gravel and clay.
HENRY COUNTY AND CITY OF MARTINSVILLE

HENRY COUNTY, LOCATED IN THE UPPER PIEDMONT Plateau bordering on North Carolina, is one of the nation's furniture manufacturing centers.

The several factories located in the county and in Martinsville, the county seat and an independent city, produce a variety of bedroom, living room, dining room and occasional furniture. Veneer, mirrors and fiberboard packing cases are related products. Manufacturing in the area is diversified, however, and includes textiles, apparel, prefabricated houses, truck and bus bodies, wood goods and heating and air conditioning equipment.

While manufacturing has grown, farming has continued to be a major factor in the economy. Much tobacco is grown and there are auction warehouses in Martinsville. Livestock and dairying also are important.

Henry County has a population of more than 40,000 persons; Martinsville of more than 18,000. Local facilities include churches of the major faiths, two hospitals, libraries, dramatic and musical programs, a two-year branch of the University of Virginia and several waterworks systems. Recreational facilities are good with recreation centers in several communities, parks, Philpott Dam in the county and Fairy Stone State Park nearby. There are year-round community recreation programs in Martinsville and Fieldale.

There is an industrial development association and a good potential labor supply. One of the Appalachian Electric Power Company's major substations and distribution centers is located in the county. The area is served by two U.S. and several state highways, numerous truck and bus lines and two railroads. There is a small airport for business and pleasure flying.

Natural resources include timber, crushed stone and surface water supplies.

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY AND CITY OF DANVILLE

PITTSYLVANIA IS VIRGINIA'S LARGEST COUNTY in area, the state's biggest producer of bright leaf tobacco and a leading farm and manufacturing area.

Handling the farm goods, in turn, has made Danville, an independent city in the southern part of the county, the largest agricultural and marketing center in the state. Danville also is the state's largest tobacco market and among the largest in the nation and the world. These agriculture-related operations include livestock auctions and grading, flour and feed mills, tobacco and milk processing, wood products and food processing plants.

Manufacturing, centered around Danville, is diversified to include textiles,
apparel, vaults, elevators, machinery and tools, prefabricated homes and scientific and industrial glass.

Pittsylvania has a population of 58,000 persons; Chatham the county seat, 1,800; and Danville, 46,000. Local facilities include churches of the major faiths, two private schools in Chatham, a technical institute and a branch of Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Danville, two hospitals, homes for children and the aged and libraries. Recreational programs are planned in several communities and cultural activities are sponsored by schools and organizations. Hunting and fishing are good in fields, streams and the Dan River.

There is an industrial development program and water and sewerage systems in several communities. U. S. and state highways abound as do truck and bus lines. The county is served by the Southern, The Caroline and Northwestern and the Atlantic and Danville railways. There is an airport near Danville. Labor available for new jobs totals more than 3,000.

Commercial forest land and ground and surface water supplies abound. Natural resources include granite and clay.

**Wythe County**

A MOUNTAINOUS COUNTY in southwestern Virginia, Wythe specializes in raising livestock and major sources of farm income are dairying and general livestock production.

At Wytheville, the county seat, there is a weekly livestock market and an animal and poultry diagnostic laboratory of the Virginia Department of Agriculture.

About half of Wythe's farms are part-time or residential, run by people employed in industry and public works. Manufacturing enterprises generally are small but diversified—flour, feeds, furniture, apparel, building materials and mining machinery.

Mining operations produce lead, zinc, agricultural lime and calcium carbide. The lead and zinc deposits have been worked for more than 200 years—one of the oldest industries in the nation in continuous operation.

Wythe has a population of some 22,000 persons and a good potential labor supply. Recreational facilities are excellent. Jefferson National Forest and the Appalachian Trail are in the county and there are two state parks within easy driving distance. There are year-round recreation programs in Wytheville and Austinville. There is a hospital and a clinic in Wytheville, libraries in the area and colleges nearby.

The county is crossed by several highways and served by truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western Railway. The Wytheville Industrial Development Commission is seeking new industry for the area.
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Founded 1878
DISTRICT SIX

ALLEGHANY COUNTY AND CITIES OF CLIFTON FORGE AND COVINGTON

RAILROADING AND MANUFACTURING are the mainstays of the economy of Alleghany County in the Allegheny Mountain section of Virginia. Agriculture is not suited to the terrain and farm income is mainly derived from livestock, dairy products and forest products.

The largest manufacturing establishment is a paper mill at Covington. Second largest industry is railroading—the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway has large repair yards and offices at Clifton Forge and millions of tons of West Virginia coal are shipped through the city to Hampton Roads. Other manufactures include flour and meal, rubber goods, dental supplies, metal household furniture and lumber.

Alleghany has a population of 12,000 persons; Clifton Forge, 5,000; and Covington, 11,000. Local facilities include two large hospitals, library, home for boys, many churches, water and sewerage systems and colleges in nearby communities. The two cities have public parks with supervised programs and there are church and school sponsored activities. George Washington National Forest and Douthat State Park add to the outdoor recreational facilities.

There is an area development committee and a good potential labor supply. Transportation facilities are excellent—U. S. Routes 60 and 200, part of the Interstate Highway System, state roads, truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. There is a commercial airport near Clifton Forge.

Natural resources include forest lands, limestone, manganese minerals, clay and shale, iron ore and surface water.

BEDFORD COUNTY

BEDFORD is one of Virginia’s leading pulpwood counties and an important agricultural area.

Tobacco and tomato growing, once prime money crop sources are giving way to dairying, livestock production and grain and pasture crops. The neighboring cities of Roanoke and Lynchburg and the town of Bedford are convenient markets for dairy products and meat animals.

Bedford town is the manufacturing center of the county and goods produced include fabrics, apparel, tomatoes, lumber and wooden products, paper products and meat and dairy products.

The county has a population of more than 31,000 persons and a wide range of recreational opportunities. Nestled in the lofty Blue Ridge Mountains, the outdoor sports and tourist possibilities are wide—Jefferson National Forest, the Blue Ridge Parkway, and the James, Staunton and Otter Rivers are in the county. There also are church and school sponsored activities and Lynchburg and Roanoke offer cultural and entertainment programs.

Local facilities include many churches, a general hospital, homes for the aged, a library, water and sewerage systems and colleges in neighboring cities.

Bedford County has an industrial development corporation and will border on the shoreline of the Smith Mountain-Leesville Reservoirs now under construction on the Staunton (Roanoke) River. The reservoirs are being built for electric power but will provide recreational opportunities. The area is rich in transportation facilities—U. S. and state highways, truck and bus lines, Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways and a small airfield. There are commercial airports in Roanoke and Lynchburg.

The county is rich in minerals and can develop good supplies of water.

BOTETOURT COUNTY

BOTETOURT COUNTY, lying in the Shenandoah Valley and Ridge Province sections of Virginia, has rich mineral resources and good farm lands.

Among the mineral resources are dolomite quarried for crushed stone, limestone quarried for use in the manufacture of cement and shale quarried for use
District Six is rich in resources, forward-looking and abounding in a variety of attractions as suggested here. Top, Leesville Road Elementary School, Campbell County. Just above, Salem Presbyterian Church. Just below, aerial view of the City of Roanoke. Bottom, Claytor Hydro Plant of Appalachian Power Company, at Radford. Right, center, beautiful Roanoke Valley near Elliston and bridge near Radford; below right, West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., Covington.
in the manufacture of brick and lightweight aggregate. In the past, iron ores, manganese, bauxite, coal and barite have been mined and zinc and silica sand also are found in some localities.

The central part of this west-central county is a broad valley between the Blue Ridge and Allegheny Mountains and the limestone valley soils produce good crops and excellent pastures. Major farm products are milk and cream, cattle, calves, hogs, poultry, eggs, corn, wheat, barley and hay. Most farm products can be sold on the Roanoke market.

Forests, especially hardwoods, add greatly to farm income in the form of fuelwood, fence posts, timber and pulpwood.

Manufacturing is on the increase in Botetourt and its three incorporated towns—Buchanan, Fincastle and Troutville. Chief products are apparel, cement, brick, plastic and moulded items, ground asphalt filler, agricultural lime and lightweight aggregate.

Botetourt has a population of more than 16,700 persons. Community facilities include churches, a regional library, water and sewerage systems. Roanoke's hospitals are just 15 miles from the southern boundary of the county and there are good colleges nearby. The area is rich in recreational facilities in addition to those furnished by schools, churches and organizations—the Jefferson National Forest and George Washington Forest, Blue Ridge Parkway are in the county and there are scenic and historic places nearby. Fishing and hunting are very good.

The Botetourt and Buchanan Chambers of Commerce are seeking new industries and the potential labor supply is good. The area is served by U. S. Routes 11 and 220, state roads, freight and passenger motor service and the Norfolk and Western Railway. Water resources are good for residential and industrial purposes.

CAMPBELL COUNTY AND CITY OF LYNCHBURG

CAMPBELL COUNTY AND LYNCHBURG, an independent city at its northern boundary, are largely manufacturing areas.

Although much manufacturing centers in Lynchburg, large establishments are found in Altavista and Brookneal. From these plants, factories and mills come flour, meal, feeds, dairy products, canned foods, textiles, apparel, hardwood flooring, millwork, prefabricated houses, furniture, cedar chests, paperboard, paper boxes, printing, drugs, chemical products, shoes, handbags, concrete and cut-stone products, iron castings, pipe fittings, machine parts, batteries, wagons, metal signs, perfumes, industrial greases and ferromanganese. Lynchburg and Brookneal have several large tobacco warehouses. There is a large nuclear power fuel element manufacturing plant in the county.

Farming is important to the area's economy, Tobacco, livestock, dairy herds, poultry, grain and pasture crops are widely raised. Much of the county land is wooded and there are many sawmills and woodworking plants.

Campbell has a population of more than 32,900 persons; Lynchburg of more than 54,700. Facilities throughout the area are good—churches, banks, four general hospitals, water and sewerage systems. There are three public libraries in the area and three four-year colleges—Lynchburg College, Randolph-Macon College for Women and Virginia Theological Seminary and College for Negroes.

Transportation facilities abound. U. S. Routes 460, 501, 11 and 29 and several state roads pass through the county. Freight and passenger service are furnished by many truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western and Southern Railways. There is a commercial airport at Lynchburg, a municipal field at Altavista and several private fields in the county for business and pleasure flying.

The labor supply for potential industry numbers 1,200 persons. Mineral deposits of commercial importance include manganese, greenstone, granite, quartzite, brick clay and, at one time, iron. Good ground and surface water supplies are available.

The James and Staunton (Roanoke) Rivers form the northern and southern boundaries of the county and offer good recreational facilities. Other leisure and sports facilities include ball parks, recreation and swimming areas, country clubs, community centers and cultural programs of all types. There are several buildings and sites of historic interest, including a walnut tree near Altavista under which Col. Charles Lynch and others held informal court to try Tories and criminals in 1780 and administered rude justice from which the term "lynch law" evolved.

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CRAIG COUNTY

Craig County, located in the western part of Virginia on the West Virginia boundary, lies wholly in the Jefferson National Forest region and its residents work, principally, at farming or in manufacturing establishments in adjoining counties.

There are some small sawmills in the county but most of the merchantable timber was cut off some time ago. Some farm income is derived, however, from sales of fence posts, pulpwood and standing timber. There is some good farming land in the valleys and livestock sales account for the greatest part of farm income. Beef cattle, calves, hogs and sheep are major products but dairy products and poultry also are important.

There are two women's apparel factories at New Castle, the county seat. Sandstone for use as building and chemical sand and in asphalt is produced and, in the past, limonite, manganese, limestone, shale, ocher and barite have been found.

Craig has a population of more than 3,300 persons and a fair supply of labor for new industry. Recreational facilities are sponsored by schools, churches and organizations. Hunting for large and small game and fishing are abundant. Three resorts—Craig Healing Springs in the county and Mountain Lake and Douthat State Park in adjoining counties—add to recreational opportunities. There are many churches in the county and hospitals in nearby communities. Several of Virginia's leading colleges are located within a 50 mile radius of Craig.

State highways, truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway furnish transportation for the county.

There are several good streams in the county, providing adequate supplies of surface water.

The Craig County Industrial Committee of New Castle is recruiting new industry for the area.

FLOYD COUNTY

Floyd County, situated in Virginia's scenic southwestern section, is seeing an upswing in forest areas and wood production.

The area is now nearly one-half forested with approximately 30,000 acres of forests added since 1952 and sawmills and planing mills nearly doubling in number since 1947. Except for lumber production, the only manufacturing establishments are a feed mixing mill and men's shirt and women's blouse factories located in the town of Floyd.

The greater part of Floyd is in farm land but more than half the farms are part-time or residential with residents finding employment in local or neighboring manufacturing concerns. Dairying is on the increase in the county, passing livestock raising as the principal source of farm income. Crops include corn and hay, used mainly on the farms for livestock and poultry, and such cash crops as wheat, oats, orchard grass seed, potatoes and some tobacco.

Floyd's population tops 10,000 persons and the community facilities include a bank, several Protestant churches and a small clinic. Hospital facilities are available in neighboring communities. There are municipally owned water and sewerage systems in the town of Floyd.

The county has an industrial development corporation which can erect plants for new and expanding industries on a lease or lease-purchase basis and the potential labor supply numbers more than 900 persons. The area is served by truck and bus lines and several highways.

Schools, churches and organizations are recreation centers for residents and outdoor sports facilities are abundant. Numerous streams offer good fishing and good surface water supplies for local needs.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY AND THE CITY OF RADFORD

Farming, manufacturing and education are the bases for the economy of Montgomery County and the city of Radford.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, a large land grant college is located at Blacksburg and Radford College, the Women's Division of VPI, is in Radford. There are large agricultural and engineering experiment stations in connection with VPI.

The limestone soils of the county are adapted to grain and pasture crops.
and stock raising and dairy farming occupy many residents. There are adequate nearby markets for farm product—a livestock market in Christiansburg, poultry market in Radford, a ready market in Roanoke for truck crops and creamery and ice cream plants throughout the area.

Radford and Christiansburg are manufacturing centers for the county and products include meat, creamery and grain-mill products, rayon fabrics, apparel, propellants, chairs and other wood products, agricultural lime, foundry products, paper boxes, electric motors and generators and concrete and rubber products.

Montgomery has a population of more than 32,900 persons and Radford of more than 9,000. Recreational facilities are numerous—sports events at VPI, cultural programs at VPI and Radford College; golf courses, libraries, municipal recreation programs. For outdoor recreation, residents have numerous streams and rivers in which to fish, a summer resort with hotel, part of the Jefferson National Forest which extends into the county and, nearby, Clayside Lake, an artificial lake with a built-up beach formed by the Appalachian Electric Power Co. dam. Within the area are two hospitals, and a private sanatorium. Banks and churches abound.

Montgomery is seeking new industries through the New River Valley Industrial Commission and the labor supply for new manufacturing establishments numbers more than 900. There are water and sewerage systems in several communities. Ground and surface water supplies are good.

Transportation service of all types serves the area. U. S. Routes 11 and 460 and many state highways cross the county, bringing in numerous truck and bus lines. The Norfolk and Western and the Southern Railways serve the county. There is a landing field at VPI for business and pleasure flying and commercial airports in nearby Roanoke and Dublin.

**ROANOKE COUNTY AND CITY OF ROANOKE**

Roanoke IS THE TRADING CENTER for Southwest Virginia and activities and facilities of Roanoke County are closely tied to the urban life of the city.

Located on the western slopes of the Blue Ridge Mountains and the lower ridges of the Allegheny Mountains, the county and city take their names from the Roanoke River which flows through the area.

Eggs, apples, peaches, nursery products, dairying and cattle raising are important farm activities but more people are employed in manufacturing than in agriculture; and transportation, public utilities, construction and trade give employment to many thousands.

Roanoke city is the headquarters of the Norfolk and Western Railway which has given added impetus to industrialization of the entire area. Manufacturing is diversified—industrial controls, electronic vacuum tubes, furniture, lumber, paper containers, chemicals, drugs, apparel, printing and publishing, fabricated metal, molded plastics, concrete and concrete products, food products, tools and locks.

Education plays a vital part in the life of the city and county, too, with several colleges located in the area. These include Hollins College for Women, Roanoke College, a coeducational institution at Salem; and a two-year branch of Virginia Polytechnic Institute. Roanoke also is a medical center for the region with several general and special hospitals, a state tuberculosis sanatorium and a Veterans Administration located there.

Roanoke County has a population of 61,600 persons, including 16,000 living in Salem, its county seat. The Roanoke city population tops 97,000 and personal and family incomes in the area are good. Community facilities are wide—banks, churches of the major faiths and six hospitals. There are water and sewerage systems in most communities. Two church-owned children's homes are in the county.

Recreational and cultural resources are excellent with libraries in Roanoke and Salem, bookmobile service for the county and many of the varied programs at the colleges open to the public. There also are musical and dramatic programs throughout the year sponsored by various organizations.

Roanoke and Salem have full-time recreation programs with community centers. There also are athletic fields, tennis courts, golf courses, swimming pools, and a children's zoo. Blue Ridge Parkway, Dixie Caverns, Jefferson National Forest and good hunting and fishing sites offer additional leisure time facilities. (Text continued on page 52)
MAP OF VIRGINIA SHOWING COUNTIES, COUNTY SEATS, CITIES AND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS

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DISTRICT NINE
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to tell the Virginia Story

JULY 1963
The area is a transportation center with several U. S. and state highways crossing the city and county, many truck and bus lines, a municipal airport and the Norfolk and Western Railway offering passenger and freight service. Labor available for new jobs totals more than 3,900, mostly women. Natural resources include forests, varied rock and minerals some of which—limestone, dolomite and sandstone—are being produced now, and streams, creeks and rivers to furnish ground and surface water supplies.
Robert Trent Jones designs a third 18-hole golf course for The Homestead. The new Lower Cascades Course makes brilliant use of the valley lands and mountain streams to furnish some of the most original and beautiful golf holes in the country. With three championship courses to sharpen your game, The Homestead is a paradise for golfers. And when you lay aside your clubs, all the other pleasures of The Homestead are at hand. The riding trails and tennis courts are in perfect condition. The trout streams and skeet fields are waiting. After an active day, a brisk massage at the spa or a dip in one of the pools feels wonderful. The food is perfect—and so is the service. In the evening, there's music and dancing. At any season, the scenery high in the cool Virginia Alleghanies will delight you.
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Education, agriculture, scenic beauty are among the many outstanding features of District Seven. Top left, barracks at V.M.I.; top right, Sweet Briar College. Just above, Clover Leaf Shopping Center, Harrisonburg. Center left, Alberene stone quarries, Nelson County. Below, left, poultry is big business in the area. Just below, Skyline Drive. Bottom, apple blossoms, adding to the area's springtime beauty.
AMHERST COUNTY

Amherst, bordered on the west by the Blue Ridge Mountains and on the south by the James River, is a scenic and agricultural county in which manufacturing gradually is increasing.

Livestock raising is the chief source of farm income. The rich soil, especially along the James, makes for good crops of tobacco, apples and peaches. Dairying also is important.

About half the farms are part-time operations and many residents work in county manufacturing establishments or in the large industries, factories and stores of neighboring Lynchburg. Local manufactured products include fertilizer, paper boxes, lumber, pulpwod, veneer, plywood, women's uniforms, cement building blocks, metal stairs, railings and columns. The county is one of the state's largest producers of pulpwood.

Amherst has a population of 22,900, including 1,200 persons living in the town of Amherst, the county seat. Recreational facilities are very good—school, church and club sponsored activities, an entrance to the Blue Ridge Parkway, George Washington National Forest, hunting and fishing. Sweet Briar College, a four-year liberal arts school for women, has close ties with its home county and its concerts, lectures and dramatic entertainments are open to the public. Very good medical and recreational facilities are available in Lynchburg.

The Amherst Industrial Development Corporation is seeking new industry and the potential labor supply tops 1,000.

U. S. and state highways, truck and bus lines, the Southern Railway and the Virginia Blue Ridge Railway, a freight line, cross the county. Additional rail and air service is found in Lynchburg.

Natural resources include timber, ilmenite, aplite, sand and granite. Large supplies of surface water are available.

AUGUSTA COUNTY, STAUNTON AND WAYNESBORO

FARMING IN AUGUSTA COUNTY is balanced by recent manufacturing growth in Staunton and Waynesboro, two independent cities within the county.

The rich soil, underlain by limestone, makes Augusta a leader in farm production, especially poultry, livestock, apples, grains and hay.

However, more people are employed in manufacturing than farming. Products include fabrics, synthetic fibers, hosiery, apparel, flour and feeds, bakery and dairy products, marking devices, printing, lumber, veneer and plywood, millwork, furniture, boxes and crates, cement and building blocks, plastics, organs, cutlery, stoves and furnaces, metal castings and framework, industrial controls and air conditioning units.

The area also is a center of education. There are several private military academies and girls' schools, Mary Baldwin College for women and two special schools—Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center for the Handicapped and Crippled and the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind.

Augusta has a population of more than 37,000 persons; Staunton, 22,000; and Waynesboro, 15,600. Local facilities include banks, many churches, water and sewerage systems and good medical services including general hospitals in Staunton and Waynesboro and clinics at Mt. Solon and Churchville. There also are two state mental hospitals in Staunton. There are public libraries in Staunton and Waynesboro.

Charlottesville is nearby and offers extensive medical, sports and cultural facilities at the University of Virginia. Locally, recreational resources include municipal recreation programs, school and church facilities, good hunting and fishing, Shenandoah National Park and Blue Ridge Parkway. Of special interest to visitors are the Woodrow Wilson birthplace in Staunton, Natural Chimneys, Grand Caverns and the annual jousting tournament at Mt. Solon.

There is an industrial development corporation and a good labor supply.
U. S. and state roads, truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western railways serve the county. There is a small commercial airport near Weyers Cave and a small field for business and pleasure planes at Waynesboro. Augusta has a variety of mineral resources—sand, limestone, dolomite, quartzite, limestone and shale—and good ground and surface water supplies.

BATH COUNTY

BATH COUNTY, LOCATED ON THE WEST VIRGINIA border, takes its name from the mineral springs for which it has long been famous. Today the county is a favorite vacation area for thousands of visitors annually.

The most important industry, from the standpoint of employment, is the vacation and tourist business. Large hotels at Hot Springs and Warm Springs, summer boarding places and summer camps for boys and girls offer employment to hundreds.

The area is famed for its natural beauty but the mountainous terrain limits farming operations. Nearly half of all farm income is from livestock, chiefly cattle, calves and sheep. Poultry and dairy products also are important. About nine-tenths of the area is in forest and from farm woodlots come firewood, fence posts, pulpwood and standing timber. There are small sawmills and lumber plants in Bath.

The population of Bath tops 5,000. Local facilities include churches and a small hospital in Hot Springs. The area is rich in recreational resources—hunting and fishing, sports events of national importance at The Homestead hotel at Hot Springs, skiing and ice skating, Douthat State Park and George Washington National Forest.

The area is served by many highways, truck lines, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and a small airport.

Mineral resources include limonite, manganese oxide, hematite, limestone, dolomite and shale but few are of commercial importance. Ground and surface water supplies are good.

CLARKE COUNTY

CLARKE, A SMALL, SCENIC COUNTY in the northern part of Virginia, has fertile limestone soil that makes agriculture the county's chief industry. The area is known for its orchards, particularly those growing apples, but livestock and dairy farms rank high in productivity. Much land is used for pastures but important field crops include corn, wheat, barley and oats. Markets for all types of farm products are easily accessible in large eastern seaboard cities. The University of Virginia maintains the Blandy Experimental Farm as a field laboratory at Boyce.

Some lumber, firewood and fence posts are cut from the farms. Processing the lumber and other farm products also comprise most local manufacturing—apple packing plants, evaporating plant, cold-storage plant, apple sauce factory, wirebound boxes and crates, fruit and vegetable baskets and millwork. Residents also work in a large book publishing firm or in nearby communities.

Clarke has a population of more than 7,900 persons. Recreational facilities include community buildings and school and church-sponsored activities. Thoroughbred horses are raised on several farms; Shenandoah National Park, Appalachian Trail and George Washington National Forest are in neighboring counties; and Washington, D. C., is near, offering entertainment and sports events. There are churches in Clarke and hospitals in neighboring cities.

The area is served by several U. S. and state highways, truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western Railway.

Mineral resources now being produced are marl and dolomite. Other mineral present are limonite, limestone, shale, clay and cassiterite.

The Shenandoah River and streams furnish abundant surface water and ground water supplies also are good.

FREDERICK COUNTY AND CITY OF WINCHESTER

FREDERICK IS VIRGINIA'S GREATEST APPLE-GROWING county and one of the outstanding in the nation. Apple trees were planted in this upper Shenandoah Valley area as early as 1749 and the first commercial orchard dates from 1873.

Just as apples are a major source of farm income, so are they the basis for Virginia's economy.
much local manufacturing and trade—large packing and storage houses and
plants making apple butter and sauce, vinegar, cider, apple candy, apple bar-
rels and crates. There also is an annual Apple Blossom Festival in Winchester,
the county seat and an independent city, which attracts thousands of tourists.

Other manufactures include metal cans, woolens, hosiery, knitwear, baked
goods, dairy products, flour, meal feeds, frozen fruits and poultry, lumber,
millwork, furniture, chemical spray materials, building materials, conveyor
belts, rubber heels and soles, plastic and brake lining. Livestock and poultry
and cut timber are major sources of farm income, too.

Frederick has a population of 21,900 persons and Winchester of 15,000. Local
recreational and community facilities abound. Shenandoah Conservatory of
Music, a four-year college, and Shenandoah College, a two-year school, are in
Winchester. There are many churches, a large general hospital, a public library
and water and sewerage systems. Community parks and sports programs,
hunting and fishing, nearby national parks and resorts enrich recreational
resources. Points of historic interest include the tomb of Lord Halifax, a small
office used by George Washington when he was building Fort Loudoun, early
homes and public buildings and military cemeteries.

The Winchester-Frederick County Industrial Development Corporation is
recruiting new industry and there is a good potential labor supply.

Transportation facilities include U. S. and state highways, truck and bus
service and the Pennsylvania, Baltimore and Ohio and the Winchester and
Western railways. There is a landing field near Winchester for private planes.

Natural resources include limestone, dolomite, shale, silica sand and ground
and surface water supplies.

HIGHLAND COUNTY

HIGHLAND IS CONSIDERED ONE OF Virginia's most beautiful moun-
tain counties and is sometimes called "Little Switzerland of America."

But while the town of Monterey and vicinity draw summer and autumn
visitors and some summer homes are maintained in the county, the tourist in-
dustry has not been developed greatly.

Agriculture and lumber production are the chief industries. Nearly three-
fourths of the county area is in forest and a large pulp and paper mill in nearby
Alleghany County furnishes a ready market for pulpwod.

Most farms, however, are devoted to livestock raising—sheep, cattle and
 calves—and bluegrass pastures are excellent. Wood, poultry and whole milk pro-
duction are high and Highland is one of the two Virginia counties producing
maple sugar and maple syrup in quantity.

Highland's population tops 3,000. Local facilities include churches and a
clinic with hospitals and colleges in nearby counties. Outdoor sports resources
are wide—hunting, fishing and several resorts.

U. S. Routes 250, east-west, and 220, north-south, cross the county as do
many state roads. Motor freight and rail service are available in adjoining Bath
County and there is a small landing field for private planes at Monterey.

Limestone and dolomite have been produced in the past for crushed stone
purposes.

Springs are an important source of ground water in Highland and good
supplies of surface water are available.

MADISON COUNTY

AGRICULTURE IS THE PRINCIPAL INDUSTRY in Madison County
but manufacturing has been on the upswing for the past decade.

Beef cattle and whole milk are the greatest sources of farm income but hogs,
calves, eggs, broilers, turkeys, apples, peaches, wheat, corn and other grains are
profitably grown in this north-central county bordered on the west by the
Blue Ridge Mountains.

The hickory rod chicken coop was invented in Madison and poultry crops
and oak chairs have been well-known products for generations. Other manu-
factured goods include lumber and millwork, oak flooring, children's play
clothes, wood preserving, fine furniture and chairs.

Madison's population tops 8,000 and its recreational resources are wide.
There are community buildings in the town of Madison, hunting, fishing and
scenic spots in the Shenandoah National Park and along the Skyline Drive. The
state's first "Fish for Fun" area was opened in Madison in 1961, providing a
spot where a fisherman may catch a fish but must throw it back unharmed.
Central Virginia Telephone Corporation

American, Virginia

Manufacturing outranks farming as a means of employment in Nelson but most county residents travel to nearby places to their jobs.

Nearly half the farms in the county are operated on a part-time basis with owners working in manufacturing establishments in nearby Waynesboro, Charlottesville, Lynchburg and Scottsburg. Local manufactured goods include lumber, millwork, hickory handles of all kinds and titanium oxide for paints.

Nelson is rich in mineral resources and some residents are employed in the mines and quarries. Soapstone is ground for use in insecticides, foundry facings and roofing and rubber industries, and aplite is processed to be used in glass and ceramic industries and as roofing granules and concrete aggregate material.

Tobacco remains the principal cash field crop but more and more farms are producing peaches and apples, beef cattle and hogs. Farmers also receive considerable income from sales of standing timber, pulpwood and sawlogs, especially to local sawmills and wood-using industries.

Nelson has a population of more than 12,700 persons and while local community facilities are limited to churches and clinics, extensive medical, cultural and college resources are available in neighboring cities. Recreational facilities are wide and sports opportunities extensive. There are club and church sponsored programs, the Blue Ridge Parkway and George Washington National Forest and woods and streams where fish and game abound. Residents are particularly proud of Lake Nelson, at Arrington, a 50 acre fishing lake maintained by the Commission of Game and Inland Fisheries.

Truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio, the Southern, the Virginia Blue Ridge and the Nelson and Albemarle railways serve the county's transportation needs. Other local resources include a good potential labor supply and adequate ground and surface water resources.

Page County

Page County, located in the Eastside Shenandoah Valley and almost surrounded by mountains, is an agricultural-manufacturing area.

Manufacturing has increased in the past 20 years until more persons are employed in factories than in agriculture. Manufactured products include work and play clothes, trousers, hosiery, rayon goods, leather, plywood doors, lumber and millwork. There also are some sawmills, a peach cannery and a poultry dressing and packing plant.

The limestone soils produce excellent field crops but most are used on the farms. For cash, farmers have turned to chickens (chiefly broilers), cattle, calves and hogs.

Sand is the only mineral resource now being commercially produced but others found in the area are limestone, dolomite, iron, ocher, copper and manganese.

Page County has a population of 15,500 persons and Luray, its largest town, of 3,000. There are many churches throughout the area, a hospital in Luray and bookmobile service.

The area abounds in recreational resources—the Caverns of Luray, Skyline Drive, Shenandoah National Park, George Washington National Forest, the 47-bell Singing Tower carillon and a museum at Luray and Civil War battlefields. These appeal not only to local residents but attract thousands of tourists to the area each year.

There are four groups recruiting new industry for the area and adequate labor is available for new jobs. Transportation services are good—U.S. and state highways, truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western Railway. Surface water supplies are adequate for residential and most industrial use.

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY

RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, located in the northern Piedmont Plateau adjacent to the Blue Ridge Mountains, is a scenic area rich in agricultural land. Many of the farms contain more than 250 acres and over half are operated on a part-time or part-retirement basis. More than half the farm income comes from fruit and the county ranks among the leading apple and peach producers in the state and nation. The fertile land also produces good pastures, and livestock, especially cattle and calves, is a good source of income.

The manufacturing reflects the agriculture of the county—apple-packing plants, cold storage and locker plants and an apple juice plant. Other industries are an apparel plant and a few sawmills.

The population of Rappahannock numbers more than 5,300 persons. There are several churches in the county and abundant medical, cultural and college facilities in nearby cities. For recreation, there are church and school sponsored activities, the Blue Ridge Mountains, Skyline Drive and Shenandoah National Park. One of the few ski slopes in the state is located at Harris Hollow and when natural snow fails, there is machine-made snow to permit the sport to continue. Washington, the county seat, was surveyed and laid out by George Washington in 1749 when he was the surveyor of Culpeper County.

Transportation service is derived from good highways and truck and bus lines with rail and air facilities in neighboring counties.

Natural resources include quartz, granite, copper and adequate water supplies.

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY AND BUENA VISTA

EDUCATION, HISTORY, AGRICULTURE AND MANUFACTURING live side-by-side in Rockbridge County.

Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee University are in Lexington and Southern Seminary, a junior college and school for girls, is at Buena Vista. Among the county’s famous sons are Gen. Sam Houston, inventors Cyrus McCormick and James Gibb, Dr. Ephraim McDowell, pioneer abdominal surgeon, and W. H. Ruffner, founder of Virginia’s public school system. Gen. Robert E. Lee and Gen. “Stonewall” Jackson are buried in Lexington. The famed natural wonder, the Natural Bridge of Virginia, is in the southern part of the county.

Pastures are excellent and farmers receive much income from sale of livestock—beef cattle, calves, hogs and sheep. Other important farm products include dairy products, poultry, grain and hay crops and fruit.

Manufacturing is varied and centered chiefly in Buena Vista and Glasgow. Products include nylon fabrics, worsted cloth, carpets and rugs, lumber and wood products, rubber coated fabrics, brick, concrete blocks, metal castings, dairy products, flour, livestock feeds and soft drinks.

Mineral resources in production include glass sand, limestone, quartzite, dolomite and brick clay. Rockbridge has a population of 24,000 persons (including 7,500 in Lexington) and Buena Vista’s residents number 6,300. Community facilities include banks, churches, a library and a hospital. There are water and sewerage systems in most communities.

Recreational resources are excellent—sports and cultural events at the colleges, museums of local and state interest, community and organization sponsored recreation programs. There are two national forests and numerous woods and streams for hunting and fishing.

There are good transportation facilities—two major U. S. highways, part of the Interstate Highway System and many state roads pass through the county. Truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western Railways have terminals there. Airports are within easy driving distance in adjoining counties.

Rockbridge has an ample supply of labor for new industry. Its natural resources include good surface water resources.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY AND HARRISONBURG

POULTRY, TOURIST ATTRACTIONS AND COLLEGES are important in the economic life of Rockingham, third largest of Virginia’s counties in land area and a locale of great scenic beauty.

Poultry raising has made the county famous for its chickens and turkeys. Other important farm crops include livestock, dairy products, fruit and eggs.
Manufacturing is closely tied to the local farming—poultry processing, poultry equipment, poultry and stock feeds, dairy products, canned, frozen and preserved fruits, vegetables and poultry; feather pillows, fertilizers and agricultural lime. Other manufactures include apparel, knit fabrics and yarn, pharmaceutical preparations, ophthalmic goods, lumber and furniture, building blocks, containers, plastics, Venetian blinds, signs and metal goods.

Rockingham has several institutions of higher learning—Madison College, Bridgewater College and Eastern Mennonite College, the latter a two-year school.

Recreational facilities are of such nature that they attract thousands of tourists and visitors annually, especially to three limestone caverns—Endless, Massanutten and Melrose—and to Massanutten Springs, a resort where religious conferences are held each summer. George Washington National Forest, the Appalachian Trail and Skyline Drive are additional recreational resources.

Small facilities include many churches, a large hospital and a library. There also are museums and cultural programs.

Rockingham has a population of 40,000 persons; Harrisonburg of 11,900. The labor supply for new jobs is about 700.

There is an industrial development organization for the area and it can build facilities for new or expanding plants. Transportation services are excellent—major U.S. and state highways, truck and bus lines, the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Railways and a regional airport.

The natural resources of the area are very good. Zinc mines and marble, stone and limestone quarries are being worked and other minerals, though known to be present, are not being produced commercially. Several streams provide abundant surface water supplies.

**SHENANDOAH COUNTY**

Shenandoah County, once such a large grain producing area that it was known as the "Granary of the Confederacy" today ranks among the nation's top turkey raising sections.

Poultry raising is the outstanding farm endeavor but other farm products of importance, in addition to turkeys and chicken broilers, are eggs, calves, hogs, apples, peaches and cherries.

Much of the local manufacturing is geared to the farm economy—poultry dressing, vinegar and other apple products, flour and meal, poultry and livestock feeds, dairy products, fertilizers, agricultural lime and equipment for fruit and poultry grading and processing. Other manufactures include apparel, rayon fabrics, concrete products and fiberglass boats. One of the nation's oldest publishing houses has been in business since 1806 in New Market.

Shenandoah has a population of 21,800 persons and varied community facilities including many churches, a general hospital and large nursing home at Woodstock and a public library at Strasburg. There are two private schools in the county and colleges in neighboring communities. Several towns have water and sewerage systems.

The county is rich in recreational resources—George Washington National Forest, picnic grounds, scenic look-outs, museums and two tourist-attracting limestone caverns: Battlefield Crystal Caverns and Shenandoah Caverns.

The New Market, Strasburg and Shenandoah Industrial Development Corporations are seeking new industry and there is an adequate labor supply. Transportation is furnished by several major roads, truck and bus lines, the Southern and the Baltimore and Ohio railroads and the Shenandoah Valley Airport in nearby Augusta County.

Natural resources include timber, producing limestone quarries, several minerals not now being produced and good surface water supplies.

**WARREN COUNTY**

Warren County is rich in crop and pasture land but most farms are operated on a part-time basis by persons employed in the expanding manufacturing life of the area.

Since 1940 when the large American Viscose Corporation plant opened in Front Royal, employment in manufacturing has grown. There have been corresponding increases in employment in construction, trade and utilities. Manufactured goods include lumber and wood products, broadwoven fabrics, synthetic fibers, chemicals, crushed stone, lime, rockwool, baked goods and canned fruits and preserves.
Warren ranks high among turkey producing counties in the state. Other important farm products are apples, corn, small grains, hay crops, dairy products, cattle, calves and hogs. There is a livestock auction market at Front Royal and a cattle breeding experiment station near that town.

The county population tops 14,000. There are numerous churches, a general hospital, a public library and a private boys' school at Front Royal. Recreational facilities include church, school and organization sponsored programs and activities, plays and concerts, George Washington National Forest and the entrance to Skyline Drive. Skyline Caverns attract thousands of tourists. Numerous colleges in nearby counties broaden the educational and cultural possibilities for residents.

There is an industrial development corporation and a good labor supply. Transportation resources include major highways, truck and bus service, the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Railways and a small airport. Surface water supplies are good.

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DISTRICT EIGHT

ALBEMARLE COUNTY AND CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE

ALBEMARLE COUNTY with its historic past, rich farm lands, educational center and manufacturing growth attracts thousands of visitors annually and has a growing permanent population.

Settlement of the county began about 1734 and the county was formed in 1744. During May and June, 1781, Charlottesville was the temporary seat of the government of Virginia. Among its historic homes, many of them open to the public year-round or for special occasions, are Monticello, home of Thomas Jefferson; Ash Lawn, the home of James Monroe; Shadwell, birthplace of Thomas Jefferson; Edgehill, built in 1793 for Martha Jefferson Randolph; and others dating from the mid-1700's.

The terrain of Albemarle is lush and rolling and is ideal for growing apples and peaches and for livestock raising and dairying. The county is among the top in the state in value of livestock sold and several local horse breeding farms have won high honors in racing and at horse shows. More than half the farms, however, are part-time and about three-fourths of the farm operators have income from other sources exceeding their farm income.

Manufacturing is increasing in the area and products are varied—frozen and processed fruits, meats and vegetables; wines, dairy products, bakery products, stock feeds, flour, ice, fabrics, apparel, lumber and mill work, printing and publishing, mechanical pencils, electroplating, scientific instruments, machinery and picture frames. Charlottesville is the manufacturing center but there are some establishments at Scottsville and Crozet, the latter also a packing, storage and shipping center for fruit.

The biggest business in Charlottesville is the University of Virginia with its many related enterprises. Also at Charlottesville is the Institute for Textile Technology.

Albemarle has a population of 30,900 persons; Charlottesville of 29,000. Community facilities include banks, many churches, the Martha Jefferson and the large University of Virginia Hospitals, a state tuberculosis sanatorium, a city-county library, an art museum at the University. There are abundant public and private schools in addition to the University with its undergraduate and graduate programs of world-renown.

Recreational facilities are varied—parks and playgrounds, horse shows and hunt clubs, an annual Dogwood Festival, country clubs, hunting and fishing, the many programs sponsored by the University, the tourist attractions, Shenandoah National Park, Skyline Drive and George Washington National Forest.

Transportation in the area is good with U. S. and state highways, truck and bus lines, an airport and two railroads—Southern and the Chesapeake and Ohio—serving city and county. There also is a good supply of labor for new jobs.

Natural resources now in production in Albemarle include timber, soapstone, slate granules and crushed stone. Large supplies of water are available at all times from the James River.

CAROLINE COUNTY

FARMING AND MANUFACTURING furnish a livelihood to most of the inhabitants of Caroline, an historic county in the north-eastern sector of Virginia.

About two-thirds of the farms are operated on a part-time basis or by retired persons. Major products include burley tobacco, soybeans, corn, wheat, poultry, horses, beef cattle, whole milk and wood.

Sawmills and lumber plants have operated in the county since 1850. Other manufactured goods include excelsior, pallets, boxes, slides, crates, charcoal briquets, canned tomatoes and printing. Many Caroline people also find employment in apparel and chemical manufacturing plants in nearby Fredericksburg and some commute to Richmond to work.
Many who come to visit District Eight stay to make themselves a part of this widely attractive area of Virginia. This page only suggests its many and varied attractions. Left, top to bottom: the Bank of Lancaster; Farnham Episcopal Church; Monroe Bay across from Colonial Beach; the Stonewall Jackson statue overlooking the Manassas battlefields. Above, Greene County Courthouse; Below, the famous Rotunda at the University of Virginia. Bottom, Virginia melons, a welcome sight to young and old.
Caroline's population is more than 12,700 and the potential labor supply is good. There are many churches in the area and several doctors practice in the county. Fredericksburg and Richmond, with their abundant medical and college facilities, are within easy driving distance of Caroline residents.

The area abounds in recreational resources. The Mattaponi and Rappahannock Rivers offer good fishing, and hunting is permitted in Camp A. P. Hill, a military reservation covering a great portion of the county's upper section. Several famous homes and locations are in Caroline, including the house in which Gen. Stonewall Jackson died and the site near Port Royal where John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin, was captured and killed.

Three U. S. highways, including Route 301 (the old Stage Road in use for north-south traffic before 1700), pass through the county. Truck, bus and rail service on the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac are available.

Natural resources include sand and gravel which are produced commercially and clay which has been produced. Good water supplies for municipal and many industrial uses are available but in many cases storage reservoirs would be needed to assure dependable amounts during periods of drought.

CULPEPER COUNTY

Culpeper is one of Virginia's most progressive agricultural counties and there are many large and fine farms in the area.

The county is among the state's top dairy products, livestock and egg producing areas. Calves, hogs and fine horses also are raised. There is a general livestock market in Culpeper, attracting many out-of-state buyers for dairy, beef and pig sales, and a pavilion for shows and sales of purebred and feeder calves. More than half the farms are operated on a part-retirement or part-time basis.

Manufacturing establishments, centered chiefly around the town of Culpeper, offer a good balance to the agricultural economy. Plants produce flour, feed, beverages, dairy products, apparel, lumber, chairs, iron castings, wire ropes and cables, truck bodies and tanks, shipping and storage containers and printed goods. There also are many sawmills in the county.

The tourist industry adds to the local economy with motel, hotel and restaurant accommodations abounding for visitors to the historical homes and battlefields of the area. The town also is the site of the telephone and highway district offices where many persons are employed.

The county has a population of 15,000 persons, of whom about one-third live in the town and its suburbs. There are many churches, a well-equipped general hospital and a library. Extensive medical and higher education facilities are within easy driving range at Charlottesville and Fredericksburg.

For recreation, residents have fishing and hunting, school and church sponsored activities, nearby Skyline Drive and Shenandoah National Park, private clubs and points of historic interest.

The town of Culpeper is at the center of a network of highways—U. S. Routes 29, 15 and 522 and State Routes 3 and 229. There also are truck and bus lines, the Southern Railway and a landing field in the area.

Quarries now produce crushed stone and dimension stone. Gold, lime and clay have been produced in the past.

The surface waters of Culpeper County are soft and of good quality. Adequate water supplies are available from the Rappahannock River, at the county's northeastern boundary; the Rapidan River, at the southern boundary; and smaller streams throughout the county.

FAUQUIER COUNTY

Fauquier, a rolling, scenic county in Virginia's northern section is famed for its horses and cattle.

Agriculture is the principal industry and there are many large farms and estates. The county leads all others in Virginia in value of cattle and horses sold and is among the top producers of dairy products. Fauquier is a leader in herd improvement and many economic activities center around cattle and horses. The annual shows and sales of the Virginia Aberdeen Angus Association and the Northern Virginia Hereford Association are held at Warrenton. This town also is the site of the Virginia Horsemen's Association's annual show of breeding stock. There also are numerous hunt clubs, polo clubs and other organizations dealing with horses which hold shows, races and field trials attracting nationwide attention.

Grassland farming is on the increase in the county and chief crops are corn, wheat and other small grains and hay. There is an agricultural experiment
station at Middleburg for pasture research.

There is little manufacturing but enterprises include cinder block plants, planing mills, pipe fabricating plant, a plant which makes concrete silos and a publishing house which puts out the magazine "The Breeder Stockman."

Fauquier's population has remained fairly stable for the past 100 years and now totals 24,000. There are many churches, a general hospital, nursing home and public library. Colleges abound in neighboring communities.

Much of the county's recreation centers around its famous horses. Other programs include sports and play facilities, school and church sponsored activities, hunting and fishing. There are also several places of historic interest, including the birthplace of Chief Justice John Marshall, a carriage museum and the home of Maj. John S. Mosby, the "Gray Ghost" of the Confederacy.

The county has a good potential labor supply for new industry and good water supplies. Natural resources include timber, quartzite, limestone conglomerate, diabase, greenstone and clay.

FLUVANNA COUNTY

FLUVANNA is a county of farmland in which few farms are commercially operated, and of close associations with education.

Among its beautiful old homes is Bremo, designed in 1815 by Thomas Jefferson for John Hartwell Cocke who was associated in founding the University of Virginia. Fluvanna claims the first rural accredited high school in Virginia before there was a law providing for free public secondary education. The present county high school was among the first efforts to set up a comprehensive high school program to meet the needs of a county. The county also is the site of Fork Union Military Academy, a well-known boys' school founded in 1898.

Agriculture is the county's chief industry but only about one-fourth of the farms are commercially operated. Most farm income is derived from livestock and poultry raising and dairying with some tobacco grown. Manufacturing in the county is limited to sawmills, a planing mill, a plant making bedroom furniture and a small plant which makes hickory tool handles. Employment for most Fluvanna residents is in the manufacturing plants of Charlottesville and other nearby places.

Fluvanna has a population of 7,000 persons. There are several churches in the county but residents turn to Charlottesville and Richmond for medical and higher education facilities.

Fishing and other outdoor sports and church and school sponsored activities comprise local recreational resources but colleges and cities nearby abound in cultural and sports events.

Transportation is provided by highways, truck and bus lines, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and a small landing field. There is a good potential labor supply.

Timber and mineral resources are good but in limited production at this time. White vein quartz is being mined and gold, greenstone, granodiorite, talc, sand and gravel have been produced in the past. Numerous rivers and streams assure good surface water supplies.

GOOCHLAND COUNTY

GOOCHLAND is a long, narrow county along the north bank of the James River and is rich in farm land.

Some fine farms are found along the river bottoms but soil throughout the county is well adapted to a variety of crops. Stock and poultry raising are the chief sources of farm income. Tobacco is important as a cash crop but other field crops—corn, soybeans, barley, wheat and hay crops—are widely raised.

There are large forested areas in the county and sawmills are the only local industry. Most residents earn their livelihood in manufacturing and business establishments in neighboring Richmond or in the two large state penal institutions located in the county.

The first gold produced in Virginia was in 1829 from placer deposits in Goochland. This and most other minerals and ores locally found no longer are produced but mica and granite gneiss still are being taken from the ground.

Goochland has a population of 9,000. For the most part, residents look to Richmond and Charlottesville for their medical, college and cultural activities. There is a Catholic seminary in the county. The county's schools and churches sponsor some recreational programs and there are three private clubs and good hunting and fishing spots throughout the area.
Transportation is furnished by highways, truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

The potential labor supply is good. Ground and surface water resources abound.

GREENE COUNTY

Greene is a small county lying partially in the mountains and almost entirely rural in nature.

While farms in the county are numerous, three-fourths are run on a part-time basis with most residents finding employment in manufacturing and business establishments in nearby communities.

More than half the farm income is derived from poultry products, chiefly turkeys, making Greene one of the state’s and the nation’s ranking turkey-raising counties. Livestock, chiefly cattle and calves, and forest and dairy products also are good sources of farm income. Manufacturing in the county is limited to sawmills and an apparel plant at Ruckersville.

Greene has a population of 4,700 but its residents look to Charlottesville as their trading, medical and cultural center.

Recreation facilities are primarily sponsored by schools and churches and hunting and fishing opportunities abound. Shenandoah National Park extends into Greene County and nearby counties are rich in historic and tourist attractions.

Highways and truck and bus lines serve the motor transportation needs of the county and rail freight and passenger service is available in Orange and Charlottesville. Greene has a moderate potential labor supply.

Surface waters of the county, coming chiefly from the Rapidan River, are soft and of good quality.

HANOVER COUNTY

Agriculture and nonagricultural pursuits comprise the basis for Hanover County’s economy.

Manufacturing has grown in the past decade so that now there are plants producing lumber in many forms, millwork, veneer, excelsior, fertilizers, shirts, grain-mill and bakery products. Because of its proximity to Richmond, many of its residents also commute to jobs in manufacturing and business in the city.

Hanover is an important agricultural county although more than half its farms are part-time or residential. It is among the leading Virginia counties in income from truck vegetables and poultry, livestock and dairy products also are important.

The county is rich in historical significance. Among its early residents were Patrick Henry, Henry Clay and Dolly Madison. Many Revolutionary and Civil War battles were fought in the area.

Hanover has a population of 27,500, including some 2,700 persons living in Ashland. There are many churches in the county, a small medical center at Mechanicsville and several doctors practice in the area. Randolph-Macon College for men is located in Ashland. Extensive medical and entertainment facilities are available in nearby Richmond.

Recreation resources include church and school sponsored programs, concerts, various events at the college, many good sites for hunting and fishing and the Barksdale Memorial Theater, a repertory theater housed in the old colonial Hanover Tavern and staffed by professional actors. The Pamunkey and Chickahominy Rivers afford scenic fishing locales.

The Ashland Industrial Development Corporation is seeking new industry and there is a good untapped labor supply. Transportation facilities are extensive—four U. S. and many state highways, truck and bus lines, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac railways serve the county as do airports in nearby Richmond.

Mineral resources in Hanover include rutile, ilmenite, granite, mica, feldspar and building sand. Good supplies of ground and surface water are available.

KING GEORGE COUNTY

There are many small farms in King George County but far more residents are employed in non-agricultural enterprises than in farming.

The U. S. Naval Proving Ground at Dahlgren in the county’s eastern section gives employment to many King George residents while others travel the short distance to Fredericksburg to work in apparel, chemical, lumber, metal fabricating and other manufacturing plants there.
On King George farms, chief sources of income are beef cattle, calves, corn, wheat and other grains, soybeans and eggs. A few persons are engaged in commercial fishing. Food products, too, are the county’s only manufactured goods—canned tomatoes, sweet red peppers and pickles. Some sawmills also are operated in the county, near the large wooded tracts.

King George’s population numbers more than 7,000. For the most part, residents look to Fredericksburg and Washington for hospital, college and cultural resources.

The area has good recreational possibilities. There are school and church sponsored programs, hunting and swimming, boating and fishing at beaches along the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. The county is at the gateway to the historic “Northern Neck” where many fine early homes and churches are still standing and it’s within easy driving distance of several large cities where entertainment and sports events are numerous.

The county is served by good highways and truck and bus lines. Rail and air service are available in nearby cities.

Natural resources include sand, gravel, clay, diatomite and ground and surface water supplies.

KING WILLIAM COUNTY

FARMING, MANUFACTURING AND OYSTERING comprise the economic life of King William County, located on Virginia’s Middle Peninsula between the Mattaponi and Pamunkey Rivers.

The oyster beds of the nearby York River are important to the economy of the area and the catch normally exceeds two million pounds. In season there is commercial fishing for shad, herring and rockfish.

More than half the farms are operated by retired persons or as part-time farms by persons engaged in fishing, lumbering or manufacturing. Field crops—soybeans, corn and wheat—are the principal source of farm income. Vegetables and some tobacco also bring in farm cash.

Manufacturing is limited to sawmills scattered about the county and to some plants in West Point, including a large kraft pulp and paper mill and lumber and wood chemicals plants. Many residents travel to Richmond or the Hampton Roads area to work.

First occupied by English settlers as early as 1653, descendants of the Indians already occupying the area when the colonists came still live in King William. The only Indian reservations in Virginia—the Mattaponi Reservation of 65 acres and the Pamunkey Reservation of 875 acres—are located here. Pottery-making is a commercial enterprise for the Indians.

King William has a population of 7,500 persons. Community facilities include many churches, water and sewerage systems, a library and proximity to Richmond and Williamsburg with their extensive hospital and college resources.

Recreational possibilities are wide—hunting and fishing, boating, community centers and homes and buildings of historic interest.

The potential labor supply is good, both for immediate and future industrial expansion. Transportation is furnished by good highways, truck and bus lines, the Southern Railway, an airport for private and company aircraft and waterways safe for chartered ocean-going vessels drawing 18 feet.

Natural resources, in addition to abundant water supplies, include timber, sand and gravel.

LANCASTER COUNTY

AGRICULTURE, COMMERCIAL FISHERIES and the processing of food are the principal industries of Lancaster, an historic county located in the famous “Northern Neck” peninsula settled by early colonists.

Although farms for the most part are small and operated on a part-time basis, production is good. Soybeans, corn, hogs, wheat, tomatoes, eggs, peaches, strawberries, timber and pulpwood contribute to farm income.

Fishing is very important to the area and much of the manufacturing is geared to this industry. Fish, crabs and oysters are packed, canned or frozen in the numerous processing plants. One establishment manufactures fish oil, fish scrap solubles, cat food and plant food. There also are several marinas and a boat building establishment. Two canneries to process tomatoes are located in the county.

The historic homes and buildings of the county attract thousands of visitors annually. Vacationists also are drawn to the area by the fishing and water sports,
resort hotels and numerous cottages. The area also has become a favorite site for fine homes built by retired executives and armed service officers. Lancaster’s population tops 9,000 and there are many churches in the county. Recreation facilities are varied—water sports, hunting in season, church and school sponsored programs and private clubs. The county is participating in the Northern Neck Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission in recruitment of new industry. The labor supply is good and transportation facilities varied—good highways, trucks and bus lines, a small landing field and waterways connecting with the Chesapeake Bay.

Natural resources in the area include sand, gravel, clay and water supplies.

LOUDOUN COUNTY

LOUDOUN is one of Virginia’s leading agricultural counties and long has been famed for its excellent farms and expert farmers. A livestock economy prevails, brought about by soil conditions favorable to grain and hay crops and convenient markets in nearby Washington and other large eastern cities. Poultry, eggs, and dairy products also are important and purebred cattle long have been raised. Not to be discounted are the horses of Loudoun and the shows, races, hunts and other sporting events are famous beyond the county borders.

There is an active interest in things cultural and historic. Efforts are made to preserve or erect buildings in the early styles to retain an atmosphere attractive to residents and tourists. There is an annual exhibition of local arts and crafts. Manufacturing establishments are few in the county and produce explosives, printing, meat products, animal feeds and lumber.

Loudoun has a population of 24,500 persons, including approximately 2,800 living in Leesburg, its largest incorporated town. There are churches throughout the area, a general hospital at Leesburg, a children’s home, the Loudoun County Guidance Center and the National Rehabilitation Center for epileptics. Middleburg has a community center and libraries are located in Leesburg and Purcellville. Foxcroft, a well-known school for girls, is located at Middleburg.

Recreational facilities include indoor and outdoor sports, private clubs, horse events, field trials for dogs and musical programs.

Leesburg has an industrial development corporation and the labor supply is good.

Certain to have an impact on the county is the newly constructed Dulles International Airport, near Chantilly but located in Loudoun. It is the world’s largest jet airport. Other transportation facilities include major highways, truck and bus lines, the Washington and Old Dominion Railway, a freight carrier, and landing fields for private planes.

Natural resources in the area include timber, diabase, marble, ochre, sandstone, limestone and limonite. The Potomac River and smaller streams furnish good water supplies.

LOUISA COUNTY

LOUISA is a predominantly rural county with most farms operated on a part-time or part-retirement basis by persons employed in local or nearby manufacturing concerns. Corn and hay are widely grown but mostly used on the farms in feeding the livestock, poultry and dairy cattle which produce the greatest portion of Louisa’s cash farm income. Sales of pulpwood and other forest products also contribute to farm income.

Other than sawmills and planing mills, there are relatively few manufacturing establishments in Louisa. Others include plants making wooden pallets and antique furniture reproductions, a fur tannery, an overall and trouser factory, a sport shirt factory and a plant making art leather products such as hassocks, cushions and mats. Many people commute to manufacturing plants and other businesses in nearby Charlottesville, Fredericksburg or Orange.

The county is rich in history. Among its famous sons are Thomas Jefferson and George Rogers Clark. Patrick Henry began his political career as the Louisa member of the House of Burgesses and James Madison and James Monroe attended school in a church in the county. Several Revolutionary and Civil War battles were fought here too.

Louisa has a population of 12,900 persons, many churches, and a well-equipped medical center. The county is near the extensive hospital, cultural
and higher educational facilities of Charlottesville. Hunting, fishing and locally sponsored programs offer recreational opportunities to residents.

The county has an industrial development corporation and a good labor supply. Major highways, truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway offer passenger and freight transportation.

Louisa has varied natural resources—timber, limestone, clay, mica, soapstone, barite. All the surface water in the county is very soft and desirable for municipal and many industrial uses.

**NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY**

Fishing is a many-faceted aspect of the economy of Northumberland County, bordered on two sides by the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. Commercial fishing is a major industry, as are processing of fish and shipyards. And the excellent deep-sea fishing and the many bathing beaches attract thousands of visitors each year, especially in the summer.

There are many manufacturing plants which pack, can and freeze oysters, fish and crabs; several which produce marine animal oils and meals from menhaden and several boat building and repairing plants for the menhaden ships.

More than half the farms are operated as part-retirement or part-time enterprises. Wheat and corn are major products and there are two local grain elevators. There is a tomato cannery to process this crop that is widely grown. Soybeans, hogs and eggs are other sources of farm income. Additional sources of income are sales of pulpwode, fenceposts and standing timber, and work in local sawmills.

Northumberland has a population of 10,000 persons. There are several churches in the county and residents generally look to Richmond for hospital services. The area has good recreational resources, especially those for water sports with both salt water and fresh water fishing. Hunting for deer and small game is popular with residents and visitors. There are several historic homes in the county.

The county is a member of the Northern Neck Regional Planning and Economic Commission and has a good labor supply. Good highways, truck and bus lines furnish freight and passenger transportation.

Mineral resources in the county are limited to sand, gravel and clay and fair supplies of surface water could be developed by building reservoirs on some of the streams crossing Northumberland.

**ORANGE COUNTY**

Textile mills and metal working plants dominate the manufacturing activities of Orange County.

Several textile mills make rayon, nylon, silk, lace and velvet fabrics. From the metal working plants come metal stampings, partitions, library stacks, pencil sharpeners, bobbins, textile machinery and screw machine products. Other manufactures include lumber, hardwood flooring, boxes, shooks, pallets, flour, feeds, bricks, water heaters, preserved wood and printing.

Agriculture, despite the large employment offered in manufacturing, still is a major industry in Orange. However, more than half the farms are operated on a part-time basis or by retired persons. Principal farm crops are livestock and dairy products, poultry products, corn and small grains. Timber, too, is cut from farms and sold to local sawmills and wood products industries.

Orange has a population of 12,900 persons and the town of Orange, the county seat, has 2,900 residents. There are many churches, a community hospital, a public library and Woodberry Forest, a nationally recognized private school for boys, located in the area. Orange is within easy driving distance of Charlottesville with its abundant hospital, cultural, college and sports facilities.

Recreation in the area includes parks, private clubs, recreation centers, fox hunting and quail shooting, field trials for hunting dogs and good fishing in the Rapidan River. Among the many places attracting visitors are the Wilderness Battlefield portion of the National Military Park and several historic homes—Montebello, birthplace of Zachary Taylor, and Montpelier, home of the Madisons. Orange and Gordonsville have industrial development programs and good sources of potential labor. Transportation is furnished by good highways, truck and bus lines, a small landing field and the Southern and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railways.
Shale and mudstone for use in the manufacture of brick are being produced in the county. In the past, gold, copper minerals, talc and sandstone have been produced. The surface waters in Orange are soft and of good quality and, in general, in adequate supply.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

AGRICULTURE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT give employment to most workers in Prince William County.

The U. S. Marine Corps' Quantico base is located partially in Prince William and it has a far-reaching influence on the economy, stimulating activity in retail trade, services and construction. Many people work at the base or in federal offices in the nearby Washington area.

The county has many fine farms and over half of the farm income comes from dairy products and a third from livestock sources. Grain and hay crops and eggs also are important.

There is comparatively little manufacturing in the county and it includes lumber, millwork, brick, commercial printing, fabricated steel, geological instruments, motors and generators. Many residents also travel to nearby communities to work in manufacturing establishments.

Prince William has a population of 50,000 residents. There are many churches in the area; and Washington and Fredericksburg, with their varied hospital, higher education and cultural resources enrich facilities of the area. There also are water and sewerage systems in many county communities.

Recreation resources include Prince William Forest Park, water sports, Conway-Robinson Memorial State Park, hunting and fishing, a library, many fine old homes and Manassas National Battlefield Park which attract thousands of visitors annually.

The county and Manassas, its largest incorporated town, are members of the Northern Virginia Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission. There is a good labor supply and ample transportation facilities—many good highways, truck and bus lines, a landing field for private planes in the county and National Capital Airport just 25 miles from Manassas and the Southern and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac rail ways serve the county.

Natural resources include timber, diabase, shale, sandstone, slate, barite and some precious ores. Good water supplies are available.

RICHMOND COUNTY

AGRICULTURE ALWAYS HAS BEEN the chief industry of historic, rural Richmond County and today, farming, timber and seafood are the major sources of income.

Over half the farms are operated on a part-time basis and the principal crops are soybeans, corn, wheat, hogs, tomatoes and sweet corn. Considerable timber also is grown.

The county is located on the Rappahannock River and many residents earn their livelihood through the oyster industry and commercial fishing.

Manufacturing in the county is increasing. In the area are a large garment factory, several sawmills and a wood preserving plant, and plants producing pallets, packaged seafood, canned vegetables and creamery products. Central offices of three utilities serving the Northern Neck area also are located in the county.

Fishing, hunting, swimming, boating and many points of historic interest attract many visitors each year but the tourist trade has not been widely developed as yet.

Richmond has a population of 6,000 and the county's proximity to Richmond and Fredericksburg offer residents good hospital, college education and cultural resources. Recreational facilities include outdoor sports, river resorts and a state park nearby and church and school-sponsored activities.

The county is a member of the Northern Neck Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission and a good labor supply. The county depends on good highways and truck and bus lines for freight and passenger transportation.

Natural resources include sand and gravel, timber and surface water supplies.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY AND CITY OF FREDERICKSBURG

SPOTSYLVANIA, one of Virginia's most historic counties, is becoming a manufacturing center.

The Peoples National Bank of Pound

The First National Bank

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BERRYVILLE, VIRGINIA

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PAGE SEVENTY-THREE
The largest manufacturing establishment is a cellophane plant. Other manufactur­
ates include men’s clothing, children’s shoes, lumber, millwork, wooden boxes, wood preserv­ing, metal heating fixtures, sheet metal products, dairy products, cinder blocks and commercial printing. Fredericksburg also serves as the shopping center for many neighboring counties.

Dairy products are the leading source of farm income but cattle, poultry products and grains also are important.

Offering employment to many either directly or through increased trade is Mary Washington College, the women’s college of the University of Virginia.

Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania attract thousands of visitors annually to visit the historic homes and buildings. Persons closely identified with the area are George Washington who was born here and whose mother’s and sister’s homes are open to the public; John Paul Jones, Hugh Mercer, Fielding Lewis, James Monroe and Matthew Fontaine Maury. Four major Civil War battles were fought in the area.

Spotsylvania has a population of more than 13,800 persons and Fredericksburg’s tops 13,600. There are churches of the major faiths in the city and county, a hospital, mental hygiene clinic, physical health clinic, family and personal counseling service and library. Many lectures and concerts at the college are open to the public. Recreational facilities include playgrounds and community centers, fishing in the Rappahannock River, hunting and the many historic buildings and parks.

Spotsylvania, located midway between Washington and Richmond, abounds in transportation services. There are many highways, good truck and bus service, a small landing field and three railways—the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line—operate in the area.

The potential labor supply is good. Natural resources include crushed stone, sand, gravel and clay. The waters are very soft and desirable for municipal and many industrial uses and storage reservoirs may be necessary to assure continuous large supplies.

STAFFORD COUNTY

COMMERCIAL FISHING, agriculture, manufacturing and government work are important to the economic life of Stafford County.

Fishing in the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers and the many large creeks is of commercial importance and thousands of tons of fish and crabs are shipped from these waters.

Chief sources of farm income are cattle, calves, hogs, whole milk, corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, poultry and eggs. There are ready markets for all these products in nearby Washington and other eastern cities. Pulpwood and timber also are sold from many farms.

The U. S. Marine Corps Base at Quantico extends into the county and not only gives employment to many residents but also stimulates trade and services in the area. Other nearby federal installations employ many persons.

The county has few manufacturing establishments but many residents are employed in industries in neighboring counties.

Stafford has a population of 16,800. Residents look to Fredericksburg for most of their medical, higher education and cultural services. Recreational resources in the area are good—hunting, fishing and boating abound, parks and playgrounds, Prince William Forest and many places of historic interest including Ferry Farm, George Washington’s boyhood home.

Excellent highway facilities are provided by U. S. and state roads. The area also is served by truck and bus lines and by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads.

Gravel and sand are being produced in the county now and other minerals have been produced in the past.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

FARMING AND HISTORY ARE THE bases of Westmoreland County’s economy.

Field crops, especially soybeans, wheat and corn, produce the largest share of farm income. A cooperative grain elevator near Montross provides a market and storage facilities for local grains. The large tomato crop is processed in numerous local canneries. Poultry, livestock and vegetables are other sources of farm income. Manufactured products include canned tomatoes, canned and frozen seafood, lumber, millwork and soft drinks.

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
Much of the history of the nation can be traced to Westmoreland and its famous early residents. Here, still to be seen, are the birthplaces of George Washington, Robert E. Lee, James Monroe and several signers of the Declaration of Independence. The Westmoreland Museum at Montross contains a collection of valuable historical items and there also is a garden memorializing the three Northern Neck-born Presidents of the United States—Washington, Madison and Monroe.

Westmoreland’s population tops 11,000. Medical, higher education and cultural facilities are available in nearby communities and there is a public library in Montross.

Recreational facilities are very good—school and church sponsored activities, private clubs, fishing and hunting, historic sites and Colonial Beach, a popular beach, and Westmoreland State Park, both of which also are attractive to tourists.

The area is represented in industrial recruitment by the Northern Neck Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission. There is a fair supply of labor for potential industry and truck and bus service for transporting freight and passengers.

Sand and gravel have been produced and other rock and mineral resources are found in the county.

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To tell the Virginia Story

JULY 1963

PAGE SEVENTY-FIVE
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BLAND COUNTY

BLAND COUNTY, located in mountainous Southwest Virginia, is an agricultural area in which a majority of the farms specialize in livestock.

Excellent bluegrass pastures produce fine beef and dairy cattle, sheep and hogs. Dairy products also are important to the farm economy. The chief crops are burley tobacco, corn, wheat and potatoes but these are minor elements in the overall farm income.

Lumber no longer ranks as a major natural resource—extensive operations of some 30 years ago depleted the supplies—but some timber still is cut and sold to a few sawmills scattered about the county. Manufacturing in the area now consists of a hosiery factory at Bland, the county seat, and a children's sportswear manufacturing plant at Bastian, both of which employ large numbers of workers. There is a state penal farm in Bland and a lime-grinding plant is operated there.

Sports, especially hunting and fishing, also contribute to local economy through the numbers of sportsmen who come here for recreation.

Bland has a population of 5,900. A physician practices in the county and there are good hospital facilities in nearby cities. There are many opportunities for outdoor recreation in Bland County—Jefferson National Forest, numerous mountain streams, church and school sponsored programs and sports and camping areas abound. Colleges are located in nearby towns.

There are many highways in the area and freight and passenger service is furnished by truck and bus lines. Rail and air service are available in nearby Bluefield.

Bland has a good supply of labor for new jobs. Limestone is being quarried in the county and some other minerals—manganese ore, dolomite, iron, bituminous coal, shales and residual clays—also are known to exist here. Good supplies of water also are available.

BUCHANAN COUNTY

COAL MINING is Buchanan's chief industry and makes the county among the state's leading coal producing counties.

Mining gives employment to thousands of persons through operations of the more than 900 mines producing bituminous coal. Buchanan also is the state's chief producer of natural gas and more than one billion cubic feet of gas are produced annually.

About 80 per cent of the county is forested and while there still are many timber operations, lumbering has been surpassed by mining as the chief industry.

There are few farms in this rugged land and most are small and operated on a part-time basis. Burley tobacco and livestock, including cattle, calves, hogs, sheep, horses and mules, are major sources of farm income.

Manufacturing concerns are few and products include lumber, mine timbers, cinder blocks, soft drinks and high grade coke.

Buchanan has a population of 36,700 persons and community facilities include many churches, a modern general hospital and a new public library. There are two- and four-year colleges in nearby communities.

Recreation resources include a community recreation center with a swimming pool, excellent hunting and fishing and parks in adjoining counties.

Good highways, truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western Railway answer transportation needs of the area.

There is an abundant labor supply for new jobs, particularly those calling for female employees.

DICKENSON COUNTY

COAL MINING AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION are important to the economy of Dickenson County.

The county is among the top in the state in production of these two natural resources. Hardwood timber also is produced from this heavily wooded, moun-
A particularly beautiful section of the state. District Nine keeps apace and offers many benefits to its citizens as reflected by the photo above, showing up to date road construction in Pulaski County. Below, the beautiful Powell Valley.

Top, Emory & Henry College. Just above, a preparation plant of the Clinchfield Coal Co. Below, shot of yards suggests the excellent rail facilities of the area.
tainous county and there are large deposits of sandstone, said to be 99.7 per cent silica, in Pine Mountain.

There is little manufacturing but opportunities for industrial expansion are excellent. Mechanization of mines has reduced employment in the fields so that a good labor supply is available. Industry also can find a great supply of coal, gas from many wells and abundant electric power from the Appalachian Power Company's plant in adjacent Russell County. Currently, Dickenson's manufacturing establishments are producing trousers and clay dummies used by the coal industry for tamping shot holes and lumber.

The area abounds in places of interest to scenery and sports-minded tourists. Breaks Interstate Park offers look-outs, camping sites, overnight accommodations, a museum and restaurant.

The population of Dickenson County is 20,000. There are several churches and a library in the county and numerous hospitals in adjoining counties. Colleges are located in neighboring communities.

Recreational facilities include a horseback riding association, archery clubs, swimming pools and other sports facilities, hunting and fishing and parks.

Dickenson County and the town of Clintwood have planning commissions. Transportation services are furnished by good highways, truck and bus lines, the Clinchfield and Norfolk and Western Railways and an airfield for small planes.

GILES COUNTY

GILES COUNTY has a well-balanced economy based on natural resources, agriculture, manufacturing and sites of scenic beauty.

Nearly three-fourths of the county is forested with many acres included in Jefferson National Forest, and lumbering operations add to local income. Mineral resources include iron and manganese ores, sandstone, limestone and shale. Several large quarries produce limestone for agricultural and chemical lime, rock dust, ballast and building. Manganese deposits are mined too.

Dairy products, fruits and grain crops add to farm income but the major contributors are beef cattle and calves and sheep.

By far the largest source of employment, however, is industry, primarily due to the impetus in manufacturing given the area by the opening of the Celanese Corporation plant in 1940. Manufactured goods now include acetate flake, yarn and fiber; shoe leather, limestone, textile products of many types, lumber, concrete blocks and grist-mill products.

The area abounds in scenic spots that provide recreational facilities for local residents and attract many tourists.

Giles has a population of 17,000 persons. Community facilities include a general hospital in Pearisburg, a public library at Narrows and additional medical and higher education facilities in neighboring communities.

Recreational resources are varied—planned community programs, organization sponsored activities, large parks, concerts and dramatic productions, a golf course, scenic spots, hunting and fishing and a resort hotel at Mountain Lake.

Giles County has a planning commission, as do some of its towns. Transportation services are good—highways, truck and bus lines, the Norfolk and Western Railway and an airport in nearby Bluefield.

There is a good labor supply and adequate water resources.

LEE COUNTY

AGRICULTURE AND COAL RESOURCES are the bases of Lee County's economy.

Limestone soils and bluegrass pastures make for good crops and livestock. Burley tobacco is a chief source of farm income and there are tobacco markets at Pennington Gap. Cattle and calves are chief sources of livestock income and there are livestock markets at Ewing and Jonesville, the latter one of the largest in this section of the state.

The great Appalachian beds of bituminous coal extend into the county and there are many small mining towns and mines. Lee also is the only Virginia county producing oil, and crushed stone also is being produced from locally mined limestone. Iron ore, gravel, sand and clay have been produced in the past.

Manufacturing is geared to local raw materials and includes lumber, crushed limestone and grist-mill products.

Giles has a population of 25,800 persons. Locally there are churches and a small general hospital with additional medical and college education facilities in nearby communities. Recreational resources include hunting, fishing and camping facilities, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park, natural rock for-
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mations, community parks and sports areas and school and church sponsored programs.

Transportation services are furnished over good highways, truck and bus lines and the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern railways.

There is an abundant labor supply for new jobs in the county.

Ground water, while in sufficient quantities for local needs, is generally hard.

PULASKI COUNTY

MANUFACTURING OUTRANKS AGRICULTURE as a source of employment for residents of Pulaski County, lying in the Great Valley between the Blue Ridge and the Allegheny Mountains.

Manufacturing is centered chiefly in the town of Pulaski and includes knitting mills, dyeing and finishing plants, a yarn throwing factory and plants producing hosiery, sulfuric acid, iron sulfide, paint pigments, furniture, hardwood flooring, millwork, grain-mill products, plastic fabrics, mirrors, soft drinks, iron castings and clothing. The big Radford Arsenal is located partly in Pulaski County and is another source of employment.

Livestock and dairying are the most important farm operations and sheep and cattle are widely raised. There are natural outlets for these products—livestock market at Dublin, livestock and poultry markets in nearby communities and local creameries to consume dairy products.

Pulaski has a population of 27,000 persons, including 10,000 living in the town of Pulaski. Community facilities include many churches, a large general hospital, a public library and, regionally, a home for the aged and a vocational technical school in neighboring Radford. Virginia Polytechnic Institute and Radford College also are in adjacent communities.

For recreation, residents have a public park, athletic fields, country club, good hunting and fishing, Claytor Lake State Park and locally sponsored programs.

The New River Industrial Committee and the Pulaski Development Corporation are seeking new industry for the area which has a good potential labor supply. Transportation resources are varied—good highways, truck and bus lines, the Norfolk and Western Railway and an airport near Dublin.

Limestone is being mined and other minerals are present but not now in production. Excellent ground and surface water supplies are present.

RUSSELL COUNTY

AGRICULTURE IS RUSSELL COUNTY’S leading industry but many farms are operated on a part-time basis by persons working in local coal mines or other jobs.

Burley tobacco is a major crop but livestock, especially cattle, calves and sheep, produce the largest share of farm income. There is a market terminal for sheep and lambs at Lebanon, the county seat, during the lamb selling season, and there are tobacco and livestock markets in adjoining Washington County.

Several area processing plants offer a ready market for dairy products. The trend is toward grass-farming in the county and many pastures have been improved by fertilizing.

Russell’s greatest natural resource is coal, and mines offer employment to many residents. Limestone and shale are being used commercially and barite, limonite, sandstone, manganese and brick clay have been produced in the past.

The presence of the many natural resources, plus good water supply, natural gas, available industrial sites and an increasing labor supply brought on by automation of many of the coal mines make this county a good one for development of chemical and other industries. There also is a large facility operated by the Appalachian Power Co. on the Clinch River. Russell participates in a regional industrial development program and has adequate transportation facilities—highways, truck and bus lines, and the Norfolk and Western and Clinchfield railways.

Russell has a population of 26,000 residents, many churches, a small hospital at Dante and a larger one at Lebanon and a public library in Lebanon. There are several colleges in adjoining communities.

Schools, churches and clubs sponsor most recreational activities. Other facilities include good hunting and fishing, Jefferson National Forest and Clinch Mountain Wildlife Area.

Clinch River cuts through the center of the county and furnishes good surface water supplies.
SCOTT COUNTY

SCOTT, LOCATED IN THE FAR southwestern section of Virginia is a largely agricultural county.
Burley tobacco is the chief crop raised and Scott ranks among the top counties in the state in income from this product. Many farms raise beef cattle and other important farm products are eggs, milk and lumber. Lumbering once was of great importance and while there are some lumber plants and saw mills still in operation, this activity has lessened.
Coal is found along the northwestern border of the county but production is small in comparison with that in some neighboring counties.
Many Scott residents work in manufacturing establishments, principally located outside the county but within easy commuting distance. Local manufactures include hardwood lumber, sportswear and lithium, a metallic element used as the base for oils, paints and enamels.
The area is rich in natural resources—coal, natural gas, dolomite, limestone, silica sandstone, zinc ore, shales, iron and manganese.
Scott has a population of 25,800 persons, many churches, a medical clinic and extensive medical and college facilities within easy driving distance.
The county possesses one of Virginia's scenic wonders—Natural Tunnel—which is a recreation center for residents and tourists. Other recreation resources include Jefferson National Forest, a small library, sports parks and good hunting and fishing.
Good highways, truck and bus lines and two railways—the Southern and the Clinchfield—serve transportation needs of the area.
The principal stream of the county is the Clinch River and it, with several other creeks and rivers, assures fairly large supplies of surface water.

SMYTH COUNTY

MANUFACTURING VIES WITH AGRICULTURE in providing employment for Smyth County residents.
Some of the manufacturing establishments are quite large, especially the wood-using industries. Products include dairy goods, hosiery, apparel, wood, metal and plastic furniture, hickory handles, lumber, billiard and bowling items, gypsum board, sodium compounds, stone products, paving materials and bricks.
Livestock production is important to the farm economy but a great variety of crops are raised. The chief field crop is burley tobacco but others are cabbage, boxwood, apples, cherries and large dairying operations which are principal farm income sources.
Salt and gypsum deposits have been mined for about 100 years and other minerals are found in the county. These include brick clay, manganese and iron ores.
Smyth County has a population of 31,000 persons, including 8,300 living in its largest incorporated town, Marion. Marion also is the trading center of the county and two hospitals are located there. Another hospital is in Saltville and there is a clinic in Chilhowie. Also located in Marion is the county's public library, Marion College, a junior college, and a large state mental hospital. There are water and sewerage systems in several communities.
Recreational resources are varied. There are programs sponsored by communities, schools and churches, a country club with good facilities, mountain streams stocked with trout, hunting in season, concerts and other entertainment and Hungry Mother State Park and Jefferson National Forest.
The Smyth County Development Corporation and local chambers of commerce are recruiting new industries. There is a good labor supply and ample transportation resources on highways, truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western Railway.
Springs are very productive in some valleys and surface water supplies vary from generous during periods of normal rainfall to relatively small during periods of prolonged drought.

TAZEWELL COUNTY

TAZEWELL'S ECONOMY IS DIVERSIFIED—forestry, mining, agriculture and manufacturing.
More than half the county's area is in forest and lumbering is important. Several manufacturing plants utilize forest products. Mining is a major source of employment and much coal is removed from deposits each year. Pocahontas is a coal mining center. Iron, barite and manganese also have been mined in

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NORTON, VIRGINIA

PAGE EIGHTY-ONE
WASHINGTON COUNTY AND CITY OF BRISTOL

WASHINGTON COUNTY IS AN agricultural, educational, cultural and manufacturing center in Virginia's far southwest area.

The county is one of the state's leaders in burley tobacco growing and has one of the largest burley tobacco markets in the nation. The very fine bluegrass pastures also have brought about thriving livestock and dairy raising operations. Abingdon is one of the state's largest livestock auction markets and is among the largest centers for the production and handling of fluid milk. Poultry and nursery products also are widely raised.

Located in the county are three colleges—Emory and Henry, a four-year school near Glade Spring; and Sullins and Virginia Intermont, two-year junior colleges for women in Bristol. Other colleges also are located nearby.

Cultural facilities are varied for both local residents and the thousands of visitors they attract to the area annually. Abingdon is the home of the Barter Theater, a repertory theater, and of the annual Virginia Festival of Arts and Crafts.

Manufacturing is diverse and includes several types of food products, apparel, hosiery, carpet yarn, television and radio cabinets, plywood, wooden caskets, lumber and mill work, paper boxes, structural metals, mine cars, business machines, gypsum products, fertilizer, building blocks, pharmaceuticals, commercial printing, truck and trailer bodies, mining equipment, guidance systems for space rockets and guided missiles, sawmills and china decorating.

Bristol—a unique city that lies in both Virginia and Tennessee (the state line runs down the center of its main street)—is a trading center for the area. Washington County has a population of 38,000 persons and Bristol of 17,000.

Community facilities include churches of the major faiths, many banks, hospitals in Abingdon and Bristol and libraries in both communities.

There are good recreation facilities in all the communities, including parks, play areas, entertainment programs at the colleges and abundant places for hunting and fishing. Special outdoor recreation facilities are available along the branches of the Holston River, Jefferson National Forest, Appalachian Trail and South Holston Reservoir.

Abingdon, Bristol and Damascus have industrial recruitment organizations and a good labor supply.

Transportation facilities include major highways, truck and bus lines, the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Railways and a municipal airport at Bristol.

Mineral resources of commercial importance are limestone, gypsum and dolomite and iron and manganese ores and natural gas have been produced. Sandstone also is known to be in the county. There are good sources of water but reservoirs may be needed for consistently large yield.
ALL BUT A SMALL AREA OF WISE COUNTY is coal-bearing land and the county's economy long has been tied to bituminous coal. Wise is among the state's top producers of coal. Other natural resources of the area include crushed limestone, lumber, mine timbers and railroad ties. Hematite (red oxide of iron) formerly was mined and fluxing stone, building stone and brick clay are available.

The rugged terrain of the county prohibits most farming and only about one-fourth of the total area is in farms. The greatest sources of farm income are apple orchards and beef and dairy cattle farms.

Manufacturing, too, is on a small scale and includes dairy products, bakery products, canned foods, soft drinks, commercial printing, apparel, concrete blocks and beehive coke.

Wise has a population of 43,500 persons and Norton, an independent city, 4,900. There are many churches in the area, along with four hospitals at Norton, one at Wise, a small one at Appalachia, and a county health center at Norton. Both Norton and Big Stone Gap have public libraries and the Southwest Virginia Museum at Big Stone Gap specializes in the region's pioneer history. The Clinch Valley branch of the University of Virginia is located at Wise.

There are municipal recreation programs in most communities as well as church, school and club sponsored activities. A point of interest to residents and visitors is the home at Big Stone Gap of John Fox Jr., author of "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine" and other novels of the Cumberland Mountains. There are many opportunities for outdoor recreation—good hunting and fishing, Jefferson National Park and parks and forests in neighboring counties.

The Norton Area Chamber of Commerce, a regional development committee and groups in various communities are seeking new industries for the area. There is a potential labor supply of more than 3,000 persons.

Four railroads—Norfolk and Western, the Southern, the Interstate and the Louisville and Nashville—operate in the county as do truck and bus lines. There are good highways and a small landing field.

(Continued on page 86)
Close to the nation's capital, District Ten derives many benefits from this proximity but remains in many ways peculiarly Virginian. Top photo, Sleepy Hollow Manor, representing the most up to date facilities in convalescent homes in the environs. Above, Gunston Hall, home of George Mason, near Alexandria. Below, the new Grace Presbyterian Church, Springfield. Bottom photo, new Fairfax County Police Administration Building. Photos center right, the Security Savings & Loan in Alexandria and an aerial of the power plants of Potomac Electric at Alexandria.
ARLINGTON, VIRGINIA'S SMALLEST COUNTY IN LAND AREA, has its roots in the nation's history and government—past and present.

In Colonial days, this was one large area known as Alexandria and it was a busy port and trading center where many assemblies were held. George Washington used Gadsby's Tavern as a military headquarters at various times. Lafayette, George Mason, John Paul Jones and Baron deKalb were others who met at the tavern. Many colonial buildings and homes still stand, including Arlington Mansion, associated with the Washington, Custis and Lee families and open to the public. Arlington National Cemetery and the famous Iwo Jima Marine Corps monument are in the county.

Arlington got its present name in 1920, leaving the city of Alexandria the name originally given the entire area. This is a densely populated, highly urbanized section—Arlington's population tops 163,000 persons and Alexandria's 91,000.

There are many federal establishments in the area, including the Pentagon, and the federal government is the largest employer although many residents work in trade, construction, utilities, transportation and business and personal services.

Manufactured goods include foods, millwork and building supplies, cement products, printing, fertilizers, insecticides, foundry work, structural ironwork, electroplating, electric and electronic equipment, paper containers and paving materials.

Community facilities include many churches, four hospitals, water and sewerage systems, libraries, four private schools and Episcopal Theological Seminary. The cultural, sports and college facilities of Washington are convenient to Arlington and Alexandria residents.

Highways are numerous in the area, as are truck and bus lines. National Capital Airport is in the county and railways serving the section are the Southern, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and the Washington and Old Dominion, for freight only.

Labor available for new jobs totals more than 3,000.

There are some rock and mineral resources but none are now being produced.

FAIRFAX COUNTY AND THE CITY OF FALLS CHURCH

RAPIDLY BECOMING HIGHLY URBANIZED and densely populated, Fairfax County and the city of Falls Church in the northern section of Virginia comprise one of the state's fastest growing areas. Residents, in large measure, are employed in federal government offices in Arlington and Washington, within easy commuting distance. Many also are engaged in construction, research, trade and professional services.

Manufacturing is on the increase in the county and products include distilled spirits, concrete products, lumber and millwork, vaccines, kitchen cabinets, electrical machinery, dehumidifiers, surgical and dental instruments, fabricated metal products and formica counter tops.

Farming is decreasing but Fairfax still ranks high among Virginia counties in nursery products and vegetables sold. Other major farm products are dairy goods, cattle and hogs. Many farms also are operated on a part-retirement basis.

The area abounds in places of historic significance—Mt. Vernon, Gunston Hall, early churches and battle grounds.

Fairfax County has a population of 262,000 and Falls Church, 10,000. Community facilities include churches, a hospital and public libraries. There is a private school for girls. Additional medical centers abound in neighboring Arlington and Washington and the nation's capital offers wide opportunities for educational, cultural and sports activities.
There is an industrial recruitment program and a good labor supply. There are water and sewerage systems in the area and good transportation facilities—numerous highways, truck and bus lines, small landing fields and the Southern, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and the Washington and Old Dominion railways. Natural resources include timber, granite, sand, gravel and diabase and good water supplies.

Recreational programs are sponsored by county and city and by various organizations. The Potomac River forms a scenic boundary to the north and east of the county. Bull Run and Occoquan Creek form the southern boundary.
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Virginia done to build and sustain this reputation for a bumbling, old-fashioned society wedded to times forgotten everywhere else? It would seem to be an amalgam of many elements, most of which are sources of the state's economic health, political integrity and ordered society.

Virginians are naturally proud of their past and many are the non-Virginians who are interested in sharing it. The Virginia government represents a conservative constituency, but it is not the only state that sends conservatives to Washington. It is true its representatives in Washington are among the few who do not subscribe to the prosperity by debt theory of the national government, though Virginians are not alone in fearing that their representatives might in the long run prove to have been all too right. The people, as a whole, are not very receptive to sudden changes and tend to embrace the new slowly, so that the state's essential character is not changed; but the urban face of the state, with its industrialization compared to fifty years ago, indicates its capacity for gradual change and the irreverent fact of a fundamental change.

However, an amalgam of these elements—each in itself sound from any point of view—has taken on a character that tends to give a false impression because there is in the Virginian a pride which can sometimes embrace in ignorance areas (such as education, amusement, public places) that are most definitely below the national average. This is an attitude of complacency about areas that can make the state appear backward and seedy in comparison with other places where the areas of—say—education, amusement and public places do have a vitality and color.

In Kentucky, with its publicized julep (a really heavy, countrified drink), a superior racing season is topped with the premier event of the Derby; Bal-
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timore, with Johns Hopkins, supports a Big League baseball team and a National League champion football team in an area whose race meetings are topped with the Preakness and whose hunt meetings are topped with the Maryland Hunt Cup. This is not to suggest that Virginia should try to break its miserable record of non-support of sporting events or to engage in anything so sinful as pari-mutuel betting at race tracks. It is to say that as its emphasis as an attraction is entirely on its past, the impression of backwardness is inevitable in comparison with a community that provides some color and excitement to its visitors and citizens—besides killing one another on the highways. (Maybe if drivers had somewhere to go, they might be more careful about getting there.)

Industrially, we know the state is the opposite of backward, its government and its society are among the soundest in the country, but a strain of the attitude of complacency about the flat, barren areas that are very much present tends to support the reputation that, though undeserved, does have a basis in reality.

While taking a just pride in our industrial development and health, in the character of the state that has managed to perpetuate qualities of its past into the present, we do need changes in living areas to obliterate the picture of something a little musty, of people who sit with smugly folded hands behind doors closed to the present. And it would seem if a once rural, agricultural community could make the fundamental shift to a society that embraced industry throughout its length and breadth, it is not too much to ask that changes be made in the McKinley era attitudes.

As of now, it looks as if industry is leading the way, and the attitude that embraces the surrounding culture needs to catch up. Somehow the news has got to be circulated that McKinley was shot, and that industry represents a new era on all fronts.

Virginia's exceptionally favorable industrial climate — illustrated and enumerated on preceding pages — is enhanced by the progressive business, financial and professional communities of the Commonwealth. These are in sound and successful operation, are currently playing a major role in Virginia's Industrial Development and will effectively supply and support new and expanding industry.
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Many vegetables difficult for the gardener to grow in the spring are easy in the fall. In some cases, this is because of Nature's provision that in the fall they do not go to seed. Try your luck this fall. Follow the chart below.

TESTED LATE PLANTING CHART
The following dates have been taken from actual field tests, made by ourselves here in Richmond:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vegetable</th>
<th>Latest Safe Planting Date</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>String Beans, All Varieties</td>
<td>Aug. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beets, All Varieties</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swiss Chard</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Collards</td>
<td>Aug. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Smooth Kale</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curled Kale</td>
<td>Sept. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, Wood's Cabbage (head)</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lettuce, Grand Rapids (leaf)</td>
<td>Aug. 20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard, So. Giant Curled</td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustard Spinach</td>
<td>Sept. 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, Winter</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radish, Early</td>
<td>Sept. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach, New Zealand</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinach, Bloomsdale</td>
<td>Dec. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip, Imp. Purple Top White Glove</td>
<td>Aug. 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Turnip, Seven Top</td>
<td>Sept. 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chinese Pelsai or Celery Cabbage</td>
<td>Aug. 15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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