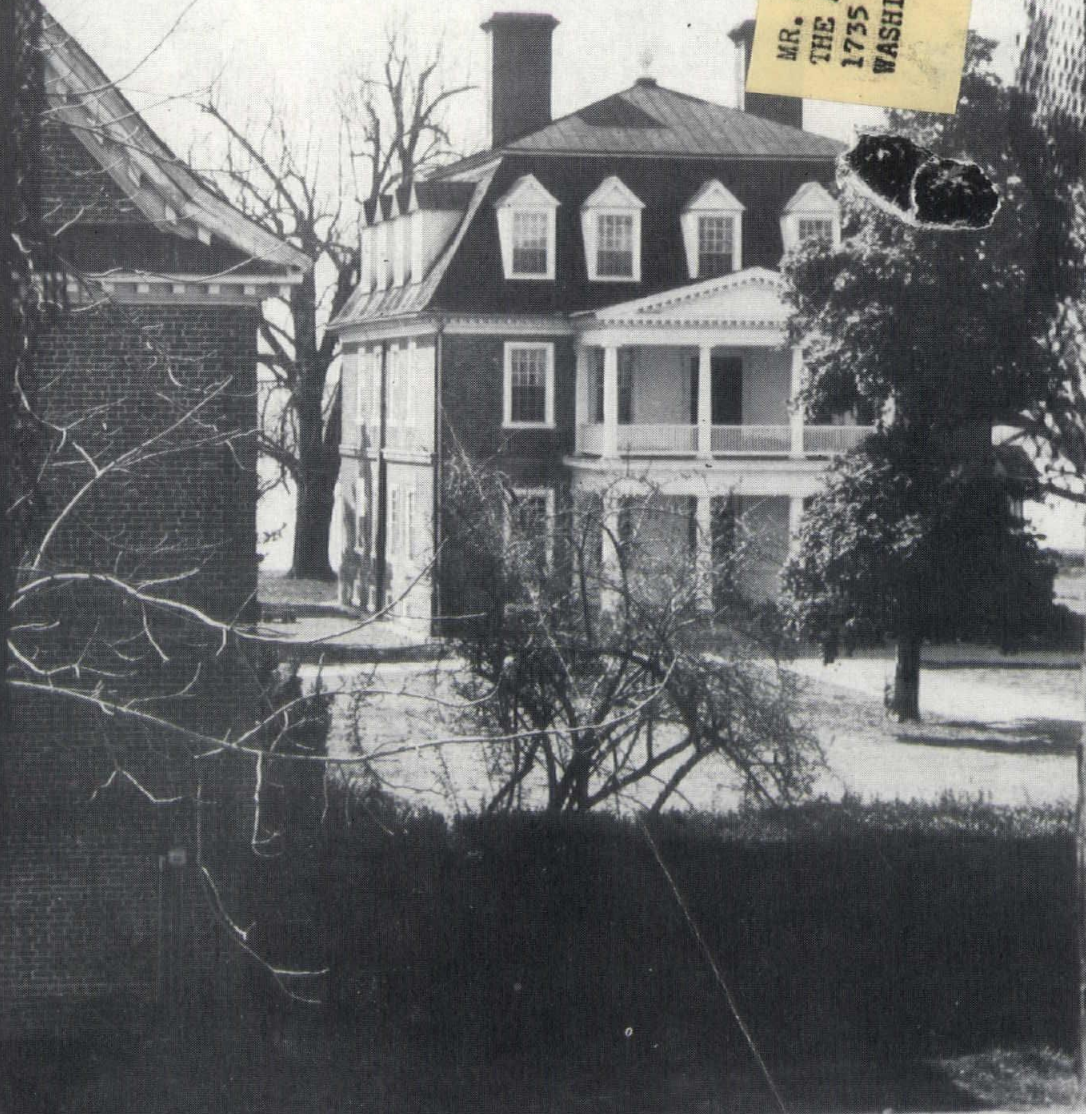


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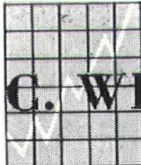




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Mr. Highfill was recently reelected President of the Virginia Credit Union League for the seventh consecutive year. He is also president of the credit union for employees of the Veterans Administration Regional Office.

Mr. Highfill is extremely interested in the affairs of his community, being active in his church, youth programs and the Parent-Teachers Association.

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"We Demand
the Return
of
Short Pants"



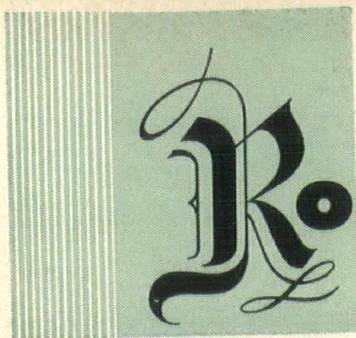
• Today we hear much of the "Youth Cult" in America. It is a time of emphasis on the glories of youth, the privileges of youth, the appeal of youth and — as a compound of everything else — the need to appeal to youth. National advertisers direct

much of their pitch to youth, as one can observe in the cavortings of vacuous-faced pretty young men and women in television commercials, and magazines and television shows are often directed toward hooking the youthful audience. As American entrepreneurs are not likely to invest dollars unless they hold a reasonable certainty about profits, it can be assumed that operators of the public media and advertising are sound in recognizing the youth audience to be their market. From this influence, the evaluation of youth spreads to assume the proportions of a cult.

The above statement contains no judgment whatsoever. It is among the phenomena of our times which non-youth accepts with an apathy induced by continual acceptance of goings-on beyond our comprehension. We listen to a president promise to abolish poverty and illness and divert incalculable amounts of money in inconceivable mazes of bureaus to achieve these results on a time-schedule, and we no more than murmur, "What do you know?" We hear responsible leaders declare their intention to do away with all manner of social injustice, to establish a society of equals as indistinguishable as cows grazing in a meadow, and to gain these worthy ends elected representatives of the country pass a law which for the first time in the nation's history forthrightly violates a stated principle of the United States Constitution relative to the states' laws of franchise.

(Continued on page 99)

THE COVER shows Shirley Plantation, originally Shirley Hundred, patented in 1612 and belonging to the same family for three centuries. Located on the James River in Charles City County, it was the birthplace of R. E. Lee's mother and where Lee spent much of his childhood. (Photo by Dave Ryan, courtesy Hill Carter) Major sources of photographs for this issue were the Department of Conservation and Economic Development, the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, and Mrs. W. C. Mitchum, of Wilmington, N. C.



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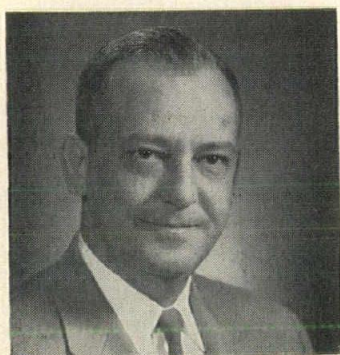


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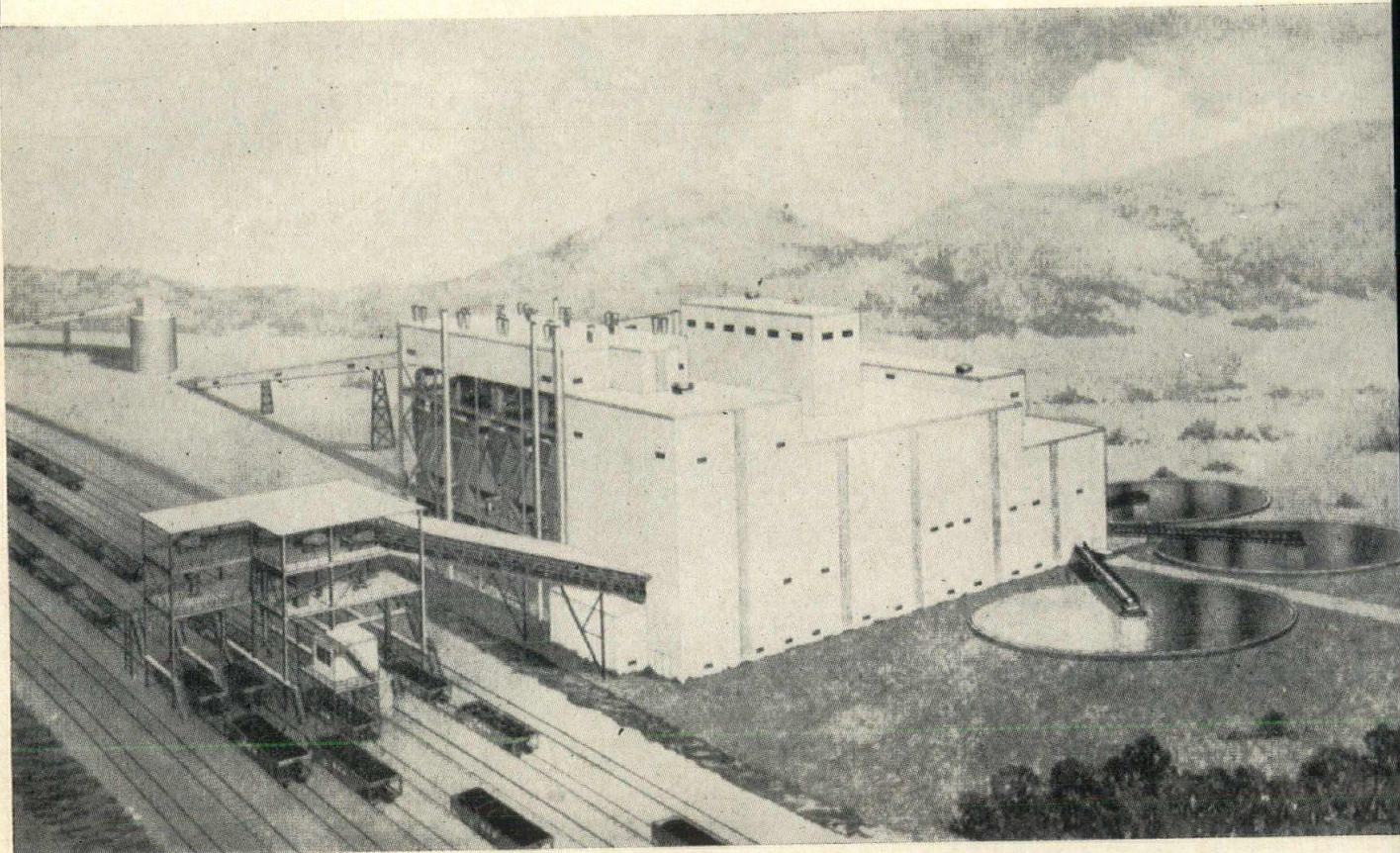
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A SALUTE TO THE COUNTIES OF THE COMMONWEALTH

ACCOMACK COUNTY

It was just seven years after the first permanent English settlers reached the new world in 1607 that the white man took up residence on Virginia's Eastern Shore. Capt. John Smith explored the peninsula in 1608 when the area was called "ye Kingdom of Accawmacke." In 1614 there were settlers in the area and the peninsula was one of the eight original Virginia shires (Accawmacke) named in 1634. In 1663 it was divided into two counties, one of which bears the name Accomack, reminiscent of the Indians who originally lived there.

Today's residents are largely employed in agriculture and fishing industries—the rich land and surrounding waters make these naturally attractive sources of employment. Allied industries—canning, seafood packing houses and large lumber plants—also are major employers.

The tourist industry is important to Accomack's economy with thousands attracted annually by its numerous water sports and interesting sights. The homes and buildings and Tangier Island, which retains many of its pre-revolutionary characteristics, are favorite spots with visitors.

Transportation is good with busy U.S. Rt. 13 crossing the county and with the peninsula now directly connected with the Virginia mainland by the new Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel. Trains, trucks and buses also serve the area and there are two small airports.

Accomack has a land area of 470 square miles and a population of more than 30,600. The labor supply is good. The county is participating in the

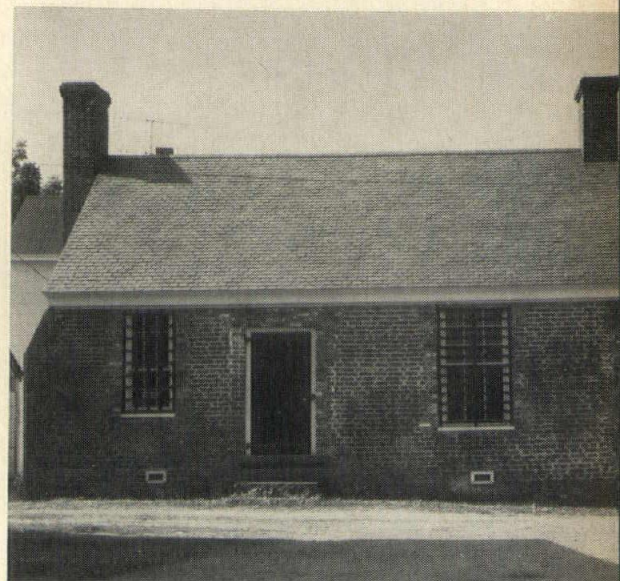
sell the Virginia Story



Tangier, Accomack County (Va. Chamber of Commerce photo)

Eastern Shore of Virginia Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission. There are 14 incorporated towns in the county and the county seat is Accomack.

Educational, recreational and cultural offerings are good. In addition to public schools, there is a two-year branch of the University of Virginia at Wallop's Island and just across the bay in Norfolk are four-year fully accredited colleges. Concerts and the like are sponsored locally and recreation generally is centered around the water or schools and churches. Most of the leading Christian denominations are represented among the churches. There is a 103-bed hospital serving the Eastern Shore in neighboring Northampton County as well as several nursing and rest homes.



Debtor's Prison at Accomack. (Va. Chamber of Commerce photo by Flournoy)



Above, the beautiful reconstructed serpentine walls at the University of Virginia. Below, Charlottesville-Albemarle Health Center, designed by Heyward & Llorens, AIA.

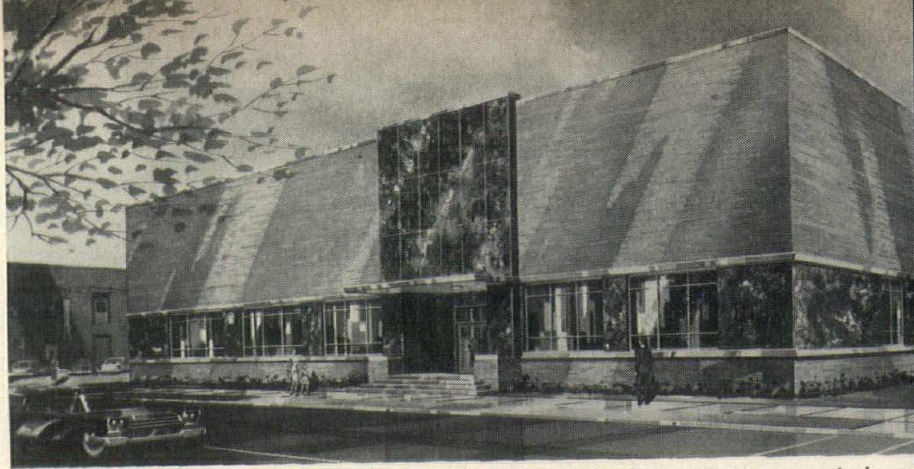
ALBEMARLE COUNTY

● Albemarle County can trace its history in the achievements of its native sons and adopted sons.

Settlement of the area began about 1734 and Albemarle was formed as a county in 1744. The first county seat was at Scottsville, but the center of government was moved to Charlottesville in 1761.

During the American Revolution, almost 5,000 British and German prisoners were quartered in Albemarle and, in 1781, Charlottesville was the temporary seat of government of Virginia. Governor Jefferson and members of the legislature barely escaped capture after being warned of the approach of British forces by Capt. Jack Jouett.

Both Thomas Jefferson and James Monroe had homes in Albemarle and James Madison was a frequent visitor. Tourists by the thousands come each year to visit the presidential homes and the University of Virginia, founded by Jefferson.



Rendering of new Covington telephone exchange, designed by Fleming R. & C. Hurt, Jr., AIA.

There is considerable farming in Albemarle with the emphasis placed on apples, peaches, livestock and dairy products. There is some horse breeding here as well as orchid growing and a chinchilla farm.

Manufacturing is on the increase and products include frozen foods, visible records, wines, stock feeds, flour, lumber and wood products, scientific instruments, machinery, electronic devices, fabrics, apparel, printing and publishing, mechanical pencils, electroplating, picture frames and tire cord and fabric.

The University with its many enterprises is by far the biggest business in Albemarle and a contributor to the educational, medical and cultural life of its residents.

Both Albemarle and Charlottesville have populations of more than 31,000 persons and both have planning commissions. Community facilities include large hospitals, a tuberculosis sanatorium and a library.

There are several truck and bus lines operating in the county as well as the Southern and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways. Also serving the county is a commercial airport and a network of good highways.

(Photo by Ed Roseberry)



ALLEGHANY COUNTY

● Alleghany County, located in the Allegheny Mountains, for nearly a hundred years was an iron producing center.

Iron furnaces operated profitably a century and produced cannons and cannon balls for the Confederate government. By the end of World War I, however, more accessible ores were discovered around the Great Lakes and the Alleghany furnaces were closed.

Today Alleghany is still a manufacturing county with most products centering around Covington, county seat, and Clifton Forge. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway has large repair yards and offices at Clifton Forge and there is paper mill at Covington which produces a wide assortment of paper and employs more than 2,000 persons. Other manufactures include sportswear, rubber specialties, furniture, synthetic fibers, medical and dental materials, lumber, tractors and aluminum sulfate. There also is a grist mill that has had a continuous existence since 1797.

Alleghany County has a population of more than 12,000; Covington has more than 11,000; and Clifton Forge has more than 5,000. The county and both cities have planning commissions.

Community facilities are numerous. There is a city-county hospital at Covington and a large hospital at Clifton Forge. Also in Covington is a library and the Boys' Home of Covington, a foster home for boys sponsored by the Episcopal Church. There is a two-year branch of Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Clifton Forge and several four-year colleges in nearby counties.

Serving the area's transportation needs are U.S. Routes 60 and 220 (plans call for Interstate 64 to pass through the county); truck and bus lines, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and a commercial airport at Clifton Forge.

Recreational activities are varied and include municipally sponsored programs, clubs and other organizations and outdoor sports, with emphasis on hunting and fishing and the facilities of Douthat State Park. ●

AMELIA COUNTY

● Provisions for soldiers in two American wars have given Amelia County a niche in history.

During the Revolution, British forces aided the area which supplied flour and some beeves for Virginia troops and the Continental forces. And but for a few hours, the end of the Civil War might have come in Amelia instead of Appomattox. Lee's Army arrived expecting to find provisions and instead had to forage for food. During the stay, the army was surrounded and attacked; more than 8,000 men were taken prisoner by the Federal forces before the Confederates could make

their way westward where a short while later they surrendered.

To this day, agriculture is the principal industry of the county with soybeans, livestock, dairy products and field crops the chief sources of income. Many residents also work in manufacturing at local and out-of-county plants. There is some manufacturing in Amelia, including millwork, flour, meal, livestock and poultry feeds, dairy production and laminated paper products.

The county has a population of some 7,700 persons and a good potential labor supply. The principal arterial highway is U.S. Route 360 and there is truck and bus service to the county. There also is a railway division, for freight only, and a small airport.

There are public schools in the county and several colleges and universities just a short distance away. Recreational activities center around churches, schools and organizations and the many water sports and hunting facilities.

AMHERST COUNTY

● Amherst County was formed in 1761 and named for Sir Jeffrey Amherst who was named governor of Virginia but never came to the colony. The county seat also is named Amherst.

The county has rich, productive soil and farming is of importance to the economy. Farm products include tobacco, livestock, and fruits. By far the greatest number of people work in the large industries, factories and stores of neighboring Lynchburg.

There is an increasing amount of manufacturing taking place in the county, however, with some plants moving to the area from Lynchburg. Among manufactures are fertilizer, paper boxes, lumber, pulpwood, veneer, plywood, clothing, metal stairs, railings and columns and cement blocks.

Amherst has a population of more than 23,000 persons.

Contributing greatly to the life of the county is Sweet Briar College, one of the leading liberal arts colleges for women in the nation. Also located in the county is Lynchburg State Colony, a large state-supported institution for epileptics and mental retardates. Amherst residents look to Lynchburg for hospital care and for the additional cultural and educational opportunities afforded by the colleges located there.

Transportation in the area includes U.S. Routes 29 and 60, truck and bus service and the Southern and Virginia Blue Ridge Railways. There are additional rail lines in Lynchburg, where there also is a commercial airport.

Most recreational activities are church, school or organization sponsored but opportunities for outdoor sports are good.

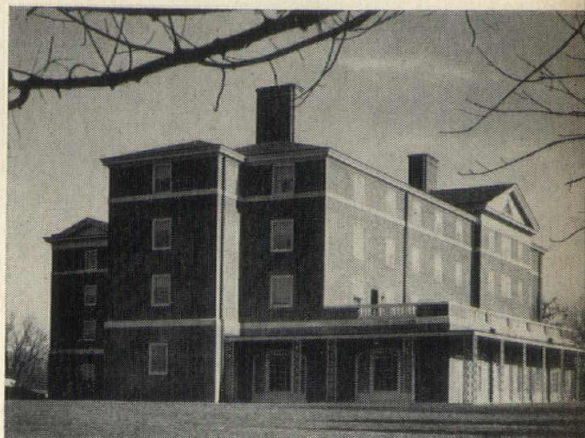


(Virginia Department of Conservation & Economic Development)

The Hillsman House in Saylor's Creek Battlefield Park



Right, the new Amherst Branch of Fidelity National Bank, designed by J. Everette Fauber, Jr., AIA (Lawrence L. Williams, Inc., photo) Below, Sweet Briar College's Meta Glass Dormitory and Dining Hall.





A Girl Scout troop enjoys a day at Holiday Lake.

APPOMATTOX COUNTY

● Appomattox is a relative newcomer among Virginia's counties but its place in history is secure, for it was here on April 9, 1865 that Lee surrendered the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant. The area around the rebuilt McLean House, where the surrender took place, has been designated a national historical monument.

Agriculture is the predominant industry with tobacco, livestock and dairy goods the chief products. Logging operations and the allied sawmills

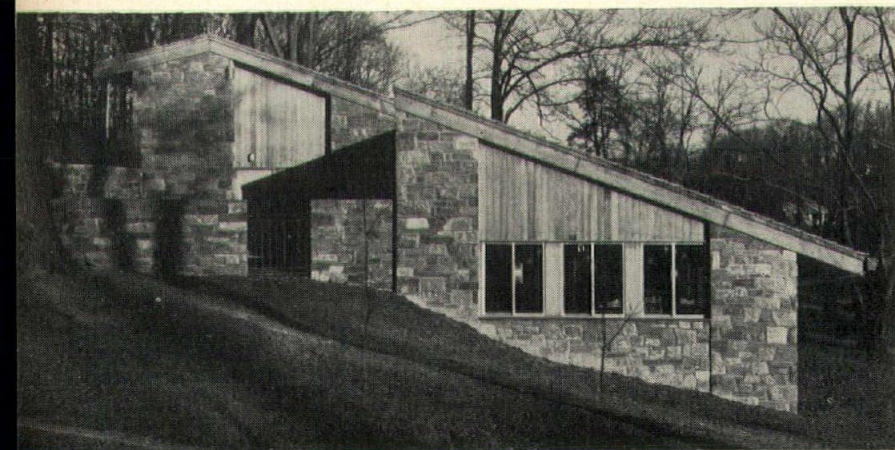
also offer some employment. Located within the county are some manufacturing establishments, but by far the greatest sources of employment for local residents are found in the plants and commercial concerns in neighboring communities.

Appomattox has a population of approximately 9,000. The county and the towns of Appomattox and Pamplin City have a joint planning commission. Truck and bus lines pass over the roads of the county and there is direct rail freight service at Appomattox and Pamplin City. There is a municipal airport at nearby Lynchburg.

There are hospitals and several colleges in neighboring counties and an industrial training program at Appomattox High School. The town of Appomattox has a recreational council which plans a part-time program for young people and many activities are sponsored by schools, churches and organizations. Fishing and hunting, too, are good.

Below, the famed McLean House at Appomattox, now restored.

(Virginia Department of Conservation & Economic Development)



Left, Cherrydale Branch Library in Arlington County, designed by J. Russell Bailey, AIA.



St. Thomas More Roman Catholic Church, Arlington, designed by T. J. Collins & Son

ARLINGTON COUNTY

● Arlington became a county before it became a part of Virginia.

When the District of Columbia was organized in 1791 it contained a portion of Fairfax County which included the town of Alexandria. By Act of Congress in 1801 this portion was established as Alexandria County of the District of Columbia. It was returned to Virginia in 1846, reorganized as a county in 1847 and later renamed Arlington in honor of Arlington estate. Alexandria became a city in 1852.

There is much of an historical nature in this area. Among the men associated with the county and city are George Washington, John Paul Jones, Lafayette and Baron deKalb. In 1861-65 Alexandria was held by the Federal army and Arlington County was the site of a large encampment. Hence the city suffered no destruction and many Colonial buildings and homes still stand.

Arlington is a totally urban county with a population of more than 176,000 persons. Alexandria's population is more than 105,000. Both county and city have planning programs and both belong to the Northern Virginia Regional Planning Commission.

Manufacturing in the area includes plants producing foods, millwork and building supplies, cement products, printing, fertilizers, insecticides, foundry work, structural ironwork, computing machines, electric and electronic equipment, paper containers and paving materials.

By far the biggest employer in the area, though, is the federal government

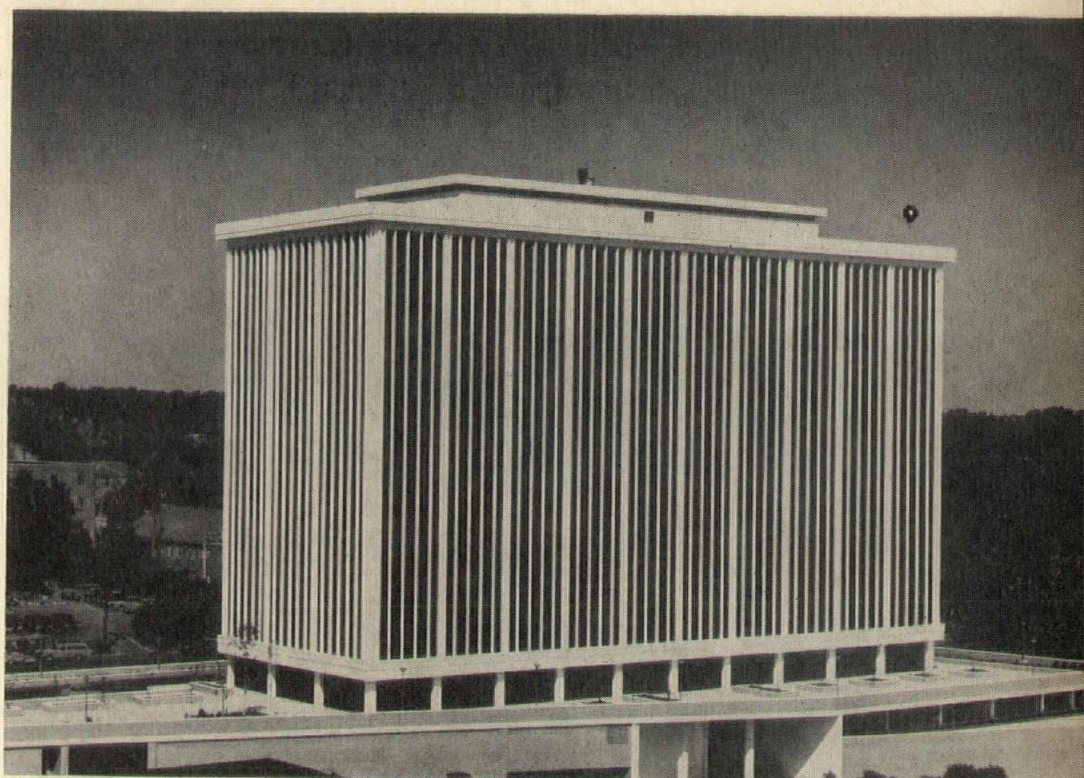
Founded 1878

There are vast governmental establishments here, including the Pentagon, Fort Myer, Navy Annex, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washington National Airport, Quartermaster's Depot and Cameron Station. Many people also commute across the Potomac to work in Washington.

There are several hospitals and a library with six branches in the county. There are also some excellent public and private schools including Episcopal High School, St. Agnes' School, St. Stephen's School, St. Mary's Academy, Ascension Academy and the Episcopal Theological Seminary. In Washington are several colleges.

Both county and city have recreation departments. There also are numerous places of interest in the county, including Arlington National Cemetery and Arlington House, which became the home of Gen. R. E. Lee upon his marriage.

Transportation facilities are extensive—a network of major highways, numerous truck and bus lines, National Capital Airport, the Potomac River which is navigable by ocean-going vessels and several railroads.



Model of 1401 Wilson Boulevard in Arlington County. Virginia's tallest office building, it was designed by Vosbeck-Vosbeck & Associates and offers a panoramic view of the nation's capital.

AUGUSTA COUNTY

In 1732 Scotch-Irish and German settlers began coming to the beautiful valley of Virginia and many descendants of these early arrivals still live in Augusta County.

Augusta, formed in 1745 and the second largest of Virginia's counties in the area, is bounded by the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east and the Allegheny Mountains on the west. Lying within its borders are two independent cities, Waynesboro and Staunton, the birthplace of President Woodrow Wilson.

This is rich farming country, especially for poultry, livestock, apples, grains and hay.

The area, however, has and is witnessing a growth in manufacturing with many new plants moving in and others expanding. The manufactured goods are diverse—fabrics, synthetic fibers, machinery, apparel, flour and feeds, bakery and dairy products, marking devices, lumber and wood products, cement and building blocks, plastics, organs, cutlery, stoves and furnaces, metal castings and framework, industrial controls and air conditioning.

There are good mineral resources here, including sand, limestone, dolomite, quartzite and shale.

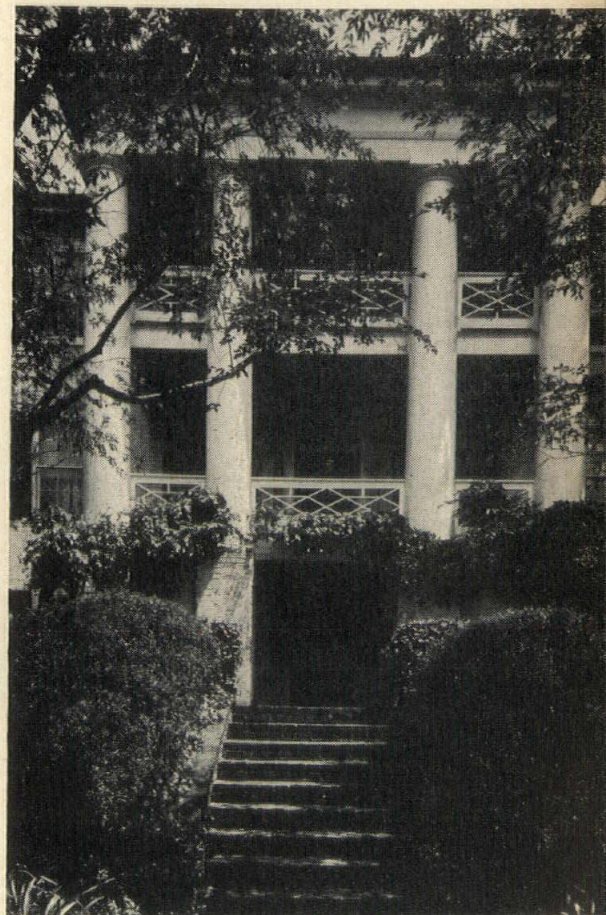
Augusta has a population of more than 37,000 persons; Staunton, more

than 22,000; and Waynesboro, more than 15,000. All three have planning commissions, as does the town of Groveton.

Community facilities are many—banks, churches, several hospitals and public libraries. Proximity to the vast medical, educational and cultural facilities of the nearby University of Virginia adds to Augusta's life but the county is not lacking in educational opportunities. Located in the county are several well-known private military academies and schools for girls, Mary Baldwin College for women, Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center for the Handicapped and Crippled and the Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind. There also are two mental hospitals in Staunton.

The county is well served with transportation. The principal highways are U.S. Rt. 250 and Interstate Highways 81 and 64. There are several truck and bus lines, two airports and three railroads—Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Western.

Staunton has a municipal recreation program and Waynesboro has recreational facilities. In other areas, programs are locally sponsored. Outdoor recreational opportunities abound with Shenandoah National Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway both located here.



Birthplace of President Woodrow Wilson, Staunton.



Skiing has become a southern sport. Above, vacationers at The Homestead, Hot Springs.

BATH COUNTY

● It didn't take outsiders long to learn about the mineral springs in Bath County. Just five years after the first settlers came in 1745, it was reported that six invalids were at the Hot Springs. And to this day, tourists and vacationers by the thousands flock to Bath every year.

Bath is located in the Allegheny Mountains and almost nine-tenths of the total area is in forest, much of it located in George Washington National Forest. There is some farming, chiefly

of livestock, poultry and dairy products, and some manufacturing — knitted sportswear, lumber and commercial printing.

The principal industry in Bath, however, is the tourist and vacation business. Large resorts and summer camps for boys and girls employ hundreds during the summer. Growth of the area as a winter sports center is providing year-round employment to many. These hotels, camps and boarding houses also offer a ready market for farm products.

Bath has a population of approxi-

mately 5,100 persons and a planning commission.

Located in the county is a well-equipped hospital and there are large hospitals in nearby Clifton Forge and Covington. There are several two and four-year colleges in the vicinity, including a branch of Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Clifton Forge.

Transportation needs are met by several highways, including U.S. Route 220; truck and bus service, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and Piedmont Airlines.

BEDFORD COUNTY

● It was to Bedford County that Thomas Jefferson liked to come when he wanted to escape the adulation of his admirers.

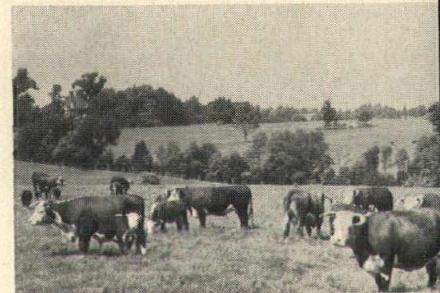
Jefferson built "Poplar Forest" in the county and it was one of his favorite homes. The county was formed in 1754 and named for John Russell, Duke of Bedford. The county seat also is named Bedford.

Bedford is an important agricultural county with the emphasis placed on dairy products, livestock and pulpwood. Tomatoes also are widely grown and there are canneries and sawmills scattered throughout the county.

The town of Bedford is the site of most manufacturing with products including rayon and woolen fabrics, apparel, furniture, rubber goods, lithographed labels, printing machinery, pulp and paperboard, foods, ferrochrome and ground feldspar.

The county has a population of more than 31,000 persons and a good potential labor supply. Both town and county have planning commissions and the county is a member of the Smith Mountain-Leesville Reservoirs Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission.

Highways located in the county are

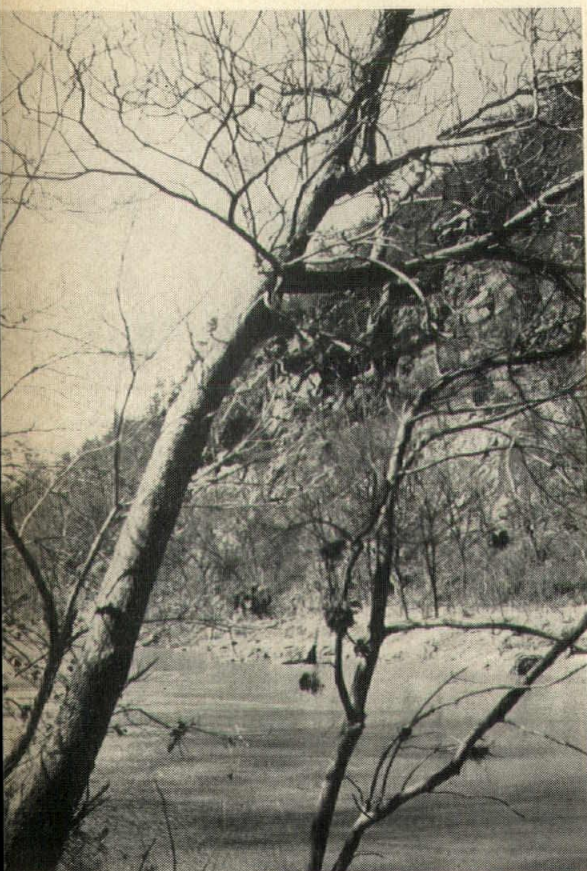


Hereford cattle at Ivy Hill, near Forestburg.

U.S. Routes 460, 501 and the Blue Ridge Parkway. There are truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Bedford is mid-way between Lynchburg and Roanoke, both of which have municipal airports.

In the town of Bedford are a general hospital, public library and the Elbert National Home. Proximity to Roanoke and Lynchburg, both with colleges and cultural facilities, enriches the life of Bedford residents.

There is a wide range of recreation opportunities—a full-time program in the county seat, organization-sponsored activities, facilities along the Blue Ridge Parkway and the water sports afforded by the Smith Mountain-Leesville Reservoirs.



Gorge in the Roanoke River between Bedford and Pittsylvania Counties.

BLAND COUNTY

Bland County, lying on the border of West Virginia, was formed in 1861 when Union and Confederate sympathies in the region were sharply divided.

Settlement of the area was begun about the time of the Revolution and the county was named for Richard Bland, a prominent Virginia patriot of the period. The county seat also is named Bland.

Agriculture is the county's chief industry and a majority of the farms specialize in livestock. Also produced in quantity are dairy products, tobacco, corn, hay, wheat and potatoes. There are some sawmills in operation too. The only other manufactured goods are

hosiery and sportswear.

Bland has a population of approximately 6,000 persons and a good potential labor supply. There are many churches in the county and several hospitals are located within easy driving distance in adjoining counties. There also are four four-year colleges and three junior colleges within a short distance of Bland.

Most recreational programs here are sponsored by schools, churches and organizations. Opportunities for outdoor recreation abound, however, and include sightseeing, hunting and fishing.

The major highway in the area is U.S. Rt. 21-52 but Interstate 77 will pass through the county. There is truck and bus service locally and rail and air service in adjoining counties.



Bland County Court House at Bland

BOTETOURT COUNTY

Botetourt County was formed in 1769 and named for the English lord, then governor of Virginia. Its first settlers were primarily Scotch-Irish pioneers who journeyed down the Shenandoah Valley from Pennsylvania in the mid-1700's.

Botetourt has rich mineral resources—dolomite, limestone and shale are now being quarried. The limestone soils also make this good cattle country, and cattle and calves are widely raised. Most farm products can be conveniently sold on the Roanoke market.

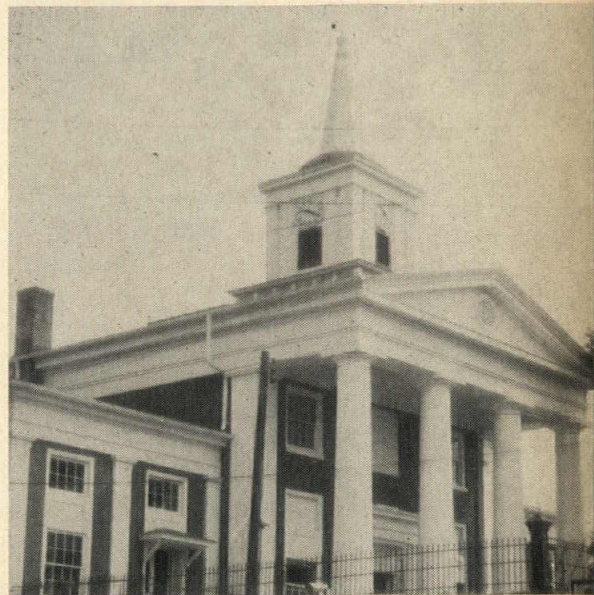
In recent years there has been a growth in manufacturing: products include apparel, cement, brick, plastic buttons and rings, ground asphalt filler, agricultural lime, lightweight aggregate and foods. Some residents also work in manufacturing plants in nearby Roa-

noke and Clifton Forge.

Botetourt has a population of more than 16,700 persons and its county seat is Fincastle. Botetourt has a planning commission and is an active participant in the Roanoke Valley Regional Planning Commission.

The county participates in a regional library. Extensive medical facilities and opportunities for higher education exist in surrounding counties. Recreational outlets are good with both Jefferson National Forest and George Washington Forest extending into the county and many local groups sponsoring programs and sports activities.

Transportation facilities are varied. U.S. Routes 11, 220 and 460 cross the county as do the lines of the Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways. Freight and passenger services also are provided by trucks and buses.



Botetourt County Court House at Fincastle

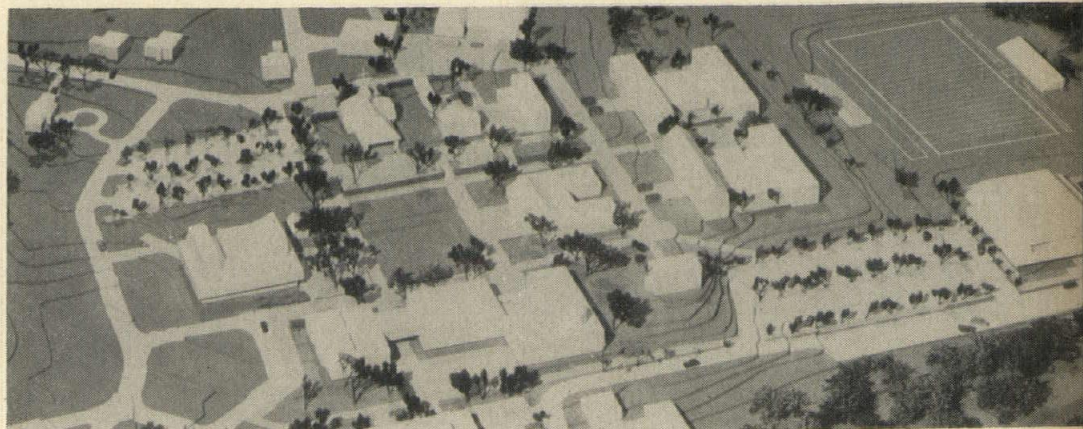
BRUNSWICK COUNTY

Brunswick County got its name from a royal house and Lawrenceville, its county seat, from a horse.

The county was formed in 1720 and established as a county in 1732, when it was named for the House of Brunswick which came to the English throne when George I was crowned. It was several years later in 1814 that Col. James Rice gave the land for a townsite and was given the privilege of naming the town. He did — in honor of Lawrence, a favorite horse.

During the Civil War, the old court records were saved from burning when the clerk, realizing Union troops were so near to save them, spread his Masonic apron on the desk and walked out, leaving the door open. The records were undisturbed.

to tell the Virginia Story



The master plan for St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, as designed by Norfolk Architects Oliver & Smith, AIA.

Brunswick today has a population of more than 17,700 persons.

The county and the towns of Alberta,

Brodnax and Lawrenceville have planning commissions. U. S. Routes 1
(Continued on next page)



A plant at Lawrenceville is among Craddock Terry Shoe Corporation's operations in number of Virginia counties. The one at the right was designed by Wiley & Wilson Architects and Engineers.

BRUNSWICK (Continued)

and 58 and several state highways cross the county and there is truck and bus service. Three rail freight carriers serve the county and there is a small landing field available for use by private planes.

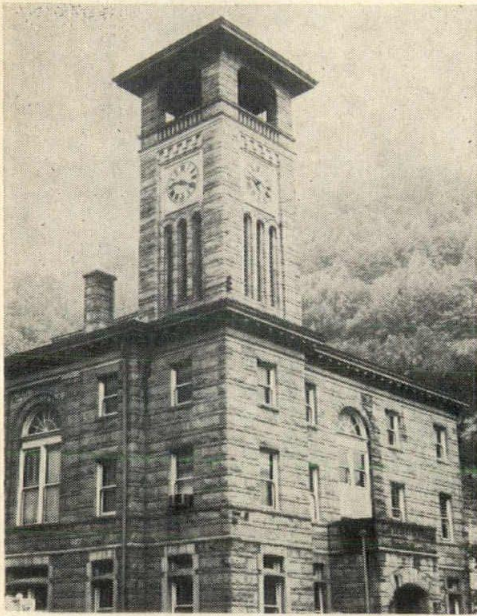
Agriculture is an important industry but manufacturing has grown steadily. The manufactured products are as diverse as those from the farms. Cotton,

tobacco, peanuts, soybeans and livestock are chief farm products. From plants come flour and feeds, synthetic fabrics, clothing, lumber and wood products, furniture and concrete products.

Located in the county is St. Paul's College and nearby are other institutions of higher learning. There are hospitals within 25 miles of all residents.

Recreational opportunities are varied

—hunting and fishing and other water sports plus activities sponsored by schools, churches and other groups. Extending into the southern part of the county along Pea Hill Creek and other streams is part of Lake Gaston, N.C. This lake with about 75 miles of shoreline in the county is now in the process of being developed and promises excellent recreational opportunities for Brunswick County.



Buchanan County Court House

BUCHANAN COUNTY

● Buchanan County, explored in 1750, first settled after the Revolutionary War and, formed as a colony in 1858, remained sparsely settled until the 1930's when coal was discovered and mines developed.

Buchanan is the state's leading coal producing county and the state's chief producer of natural gas. There also are many timber operations.

There are few farms in this rugged area, the chief farm products being tobacco and livestock. Manufacturing, too, is limited in scope and includes mine equipment, lumber, mine timber, cinder blocks, soft drinks and high grade coke.

Buchanan has a population of more

than 36,000 persons and a large potential labor supply for new industry. Grundy, the county seat, is the site of a modern hospital, public library and the Mountain Mission School, a home for orphaned children. There are many colleges in nearby counties.

The main highway in the county is U.S. Route 460 and there is truck and bus service. The Norfolk and Western Railway operates a network of lines serving the coalfields and there is a municipal airport.

The mountainous nature of the county makes for excellent hunting and fishing, and there are many other activities sponsored by various organizations.

BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

● Buckingham County was formed in 1761, at least 61 years after the first

white man came to the area. Painfully scratched on a cave in the county are the names of early travelers and the dates of their visits—1700 and 1709.

Shortly after 1700, settlers came and Buckingham Church, still in use, was built. This was the home of Peter Francisco, Revolutionary War hero, and the site of the first chartered woman's college in Virginia, Buckingham Female Collegiate Institute, from 1837 to 1863.

Buckingham's economy is closely tied to forestry and the county is a leader in pulpwood production. There are lumber mills and plants producing sawtimber, railroad ties and other items.

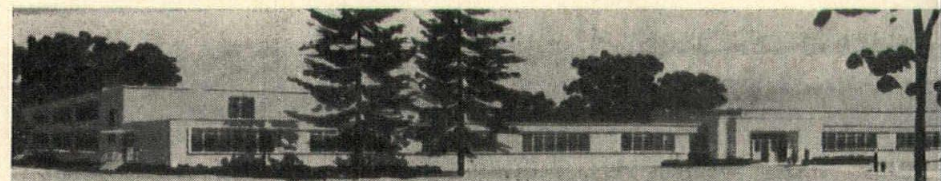
The best slate in the nation comes from Buckingham, from a vein worked continuously since 1780. Slate in many

forms is manufactured in several plants in the county.

Buckingham has a population of approximately 10,600 and a good potential labor supply.

Two main highways intersect in the county which is served by truck and bus lines. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway has a branch line for freight in the county and the Norfolk and Western line is just to the south of the county line.

In neighboring counties are several institutions of higher education which also add to the cultural possibilities of Buckingham. Most recreation is school church or club sponsored but there are several sources of leisure in the hunting and water sports centers.



Above, left, famed Buckingham-Virginia slate. Right, Carter G. Woodson Elementary School at Buckingham, designed by Wiley & Wilson



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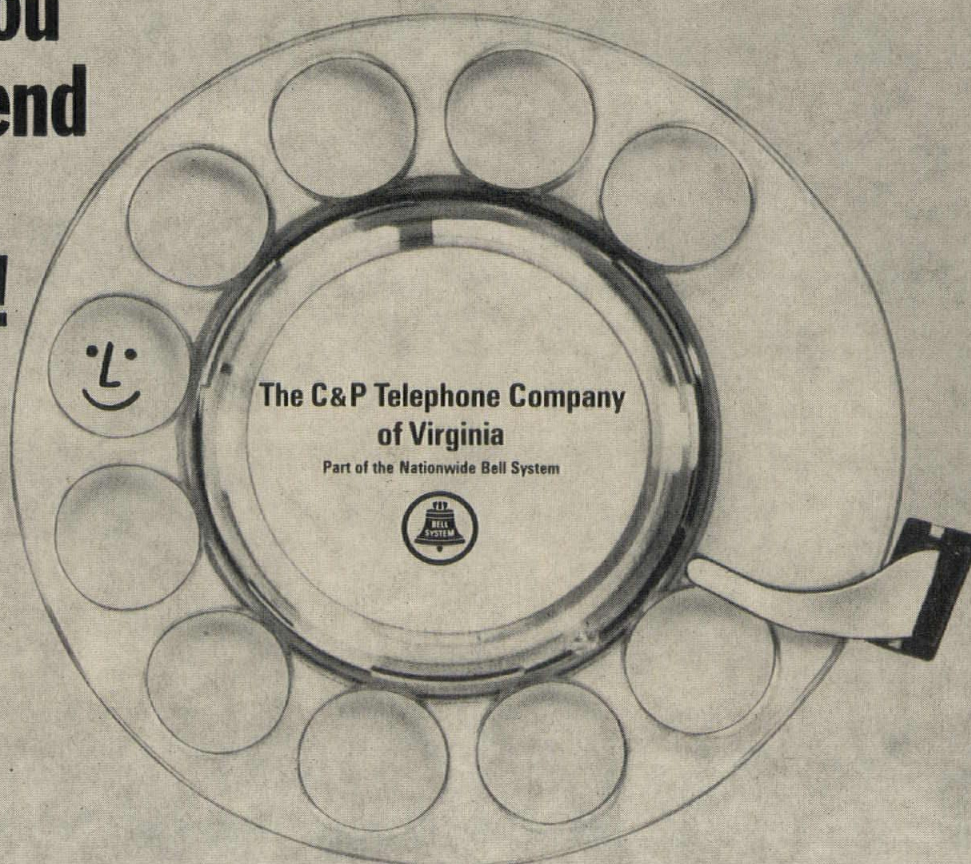
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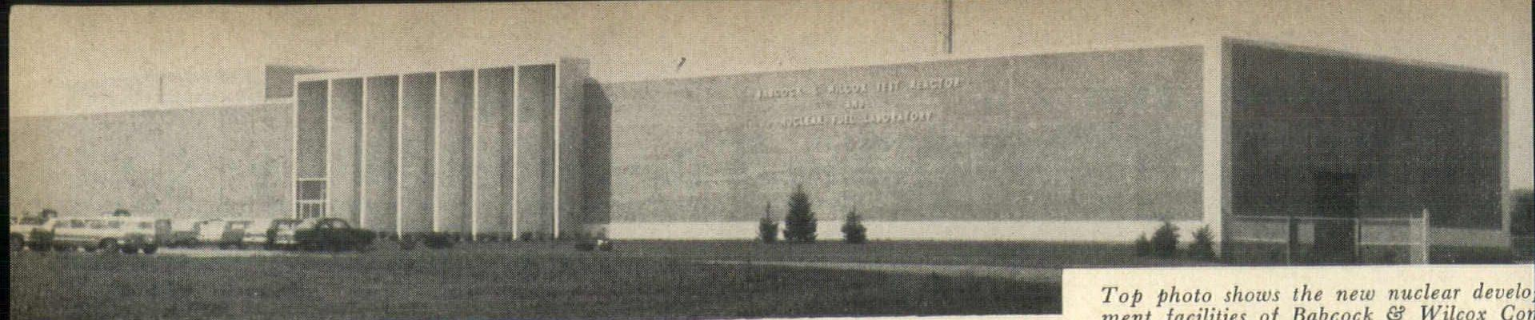
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Top photo shows the new nuclear development facilities of Babcock & Wilcox Company, designed by Wiley & Wilson. Center left, First National Trust & Savings Bank, Lynchburg, designed by Clark, Nexsen & Owen. Below it, the unique Lynchburg Fine Arts Center, designed by Cress & Johnson Architects & Engineers.



the area include flour, meal, feeds, dairy products, food, textiles, apparel, wood products, prefabricated houses, furniture, paper and paper goods, drugs, chemicals, concrete, iron castings, machine parts, batteries, and many others.

Lynchburg is the center for retail and wholesale trade and a milk market for the surrounding area.

Campbell and Lynchburg have planning commissions, and community facilities in both areas are extensive. In the city are two four-year colleges—Randolph-Macon College for Women and Lynchburg College—a coeducational

CAROLINE COUNTY

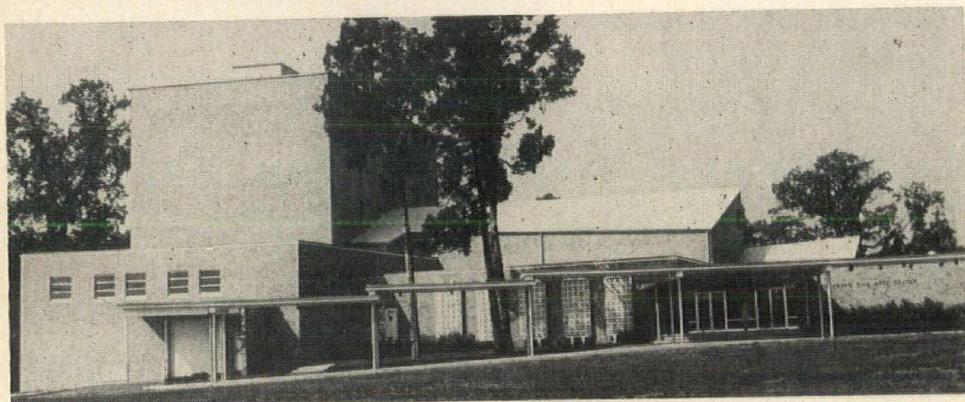
Names of people and places that are familiar to many Americans are associated with the history of Caroline County.

Among the distinguished persons whose names are a part of Caroline County history are Edmund Pendleton, Revolutionary era statesman; Gen. William Woodford, who defeated Lord Dunmore at Great Bridge in 1775, and John Taylor of "Hazelwood," who was Thomas Jefferson's chief political lieutenant. In a house near Guinea, Gen. Stonewall Jackson died after being wounded on the Chancellorsville battle field; this house is now included in the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park. It was near Port Royal that John Wilkes Booth, Lincoln's assassin, was captured and killed.

Caroline was created in 1727. The county seat, Bowling Green, takes its name from the Hoopes family estate in England, for it was Maj. Thomas Hoopes who built a home here after receiving a land grant in 1670. The house still stands.

The county is both agricultural and industrial in nature. The most important farm products are tobacco, soy beans, corn, wheat, poultry products, horses, beef cattle, milk and forest products. Manufactured goods include excelsior, veneer, plywood, lumber and millwork, aluminum ladders, pallet boxes, slides, crates, charcoal briquets, canned tomatoes and printing. Many Caroline people also work in nearby Fredericksburg.

Caroline has a population of more than 13,000 persons and a good potential labor force. The county's transportation needs are met by several major highways—U.S. Rt. 1, Interstate 95, U.S. Rt. 301 and many state roads, truck and bus lines; the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad over which other lines have trackage rights; and the Rappahannock River which is navigable past the county. There also is a small airport near Fredericksburg.



CAMPBELL COUNTY

Exploration of Campbell County began as early as 1670 but it wasn't until 1736 that a group of Scotch-Irish Presbyterians settled in the area. The county was formed from Bedford County in 1782 and named for Gen. William Campbell, a Revolutionary hero.

The county seat is at Rustburg but the center of the area's business life is Lynchburg, a city of more than 57,000 persons. Campbell's population tops 34,600.

Campbell County is heavily wooded and there are many sawmills and wood-working plants in the area. Farms also produce large quantities of bright tobacco, livestock, dairy herds, poultry and grain and pasture crops.

Manufacturing is the area's chief industry, however, centering around Lynchburg but with large establishments also at Altavista and Brookneal. There is a large nuclear power fuel plant in the county. Manufacturers in

tional institution—and a two-year college for Negroes. There are numerous places of worship and four hospitals in Lynchburg.

Varied recreational facilities are found throughout the county—libraries, community centers, ball parks and picnic areas. There is an extensive recreation program in Lynchburg and opportunities for hunting, fishing and boating in the area.

Among the historic points of interest is a walnut tree near Altavista under which Col. Charles Lynch and others held informal court to try Tories and criminals in 1780. Rude justice was administered, from which the term "lynch law" evolved.

Lynchburg is a terminal for the Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western and Southern Railways. These railroads plus the numerous truck and bus lines, planes landing at the municipal airport and major highways (U.S. Routes 460, 501, 11 and 29) make this a center of transportation.

Residents of Caroline look to neighboring Fredericksburg and nearby Richmond for their medical care and higher education.

Recreational opportunities locally include sports and other activities sponsored by various groups, hunting at Camp A. P. Hill and good hunting and fishing elsewhere.

The bed in which Jackson died following the Battle of Chancellorsville can be seen in the Stonewall Jackson Memorial Shrine. (Va. Dept. of Conservation & Economic Development photo)



CARROLL COUNTY

Carroll County was formed in 1842 and was named for Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Md., at that time the only surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence. Among its early residents were some who met at Lead Mines and drew up the Fincastle Resolutions on January 20, 1775, a document which expressed the same sentiments found later in the Declaration of Independence.

Carroll has a population of more than 23,000 persons and Galax, an independent town, has a population of some 5,000.

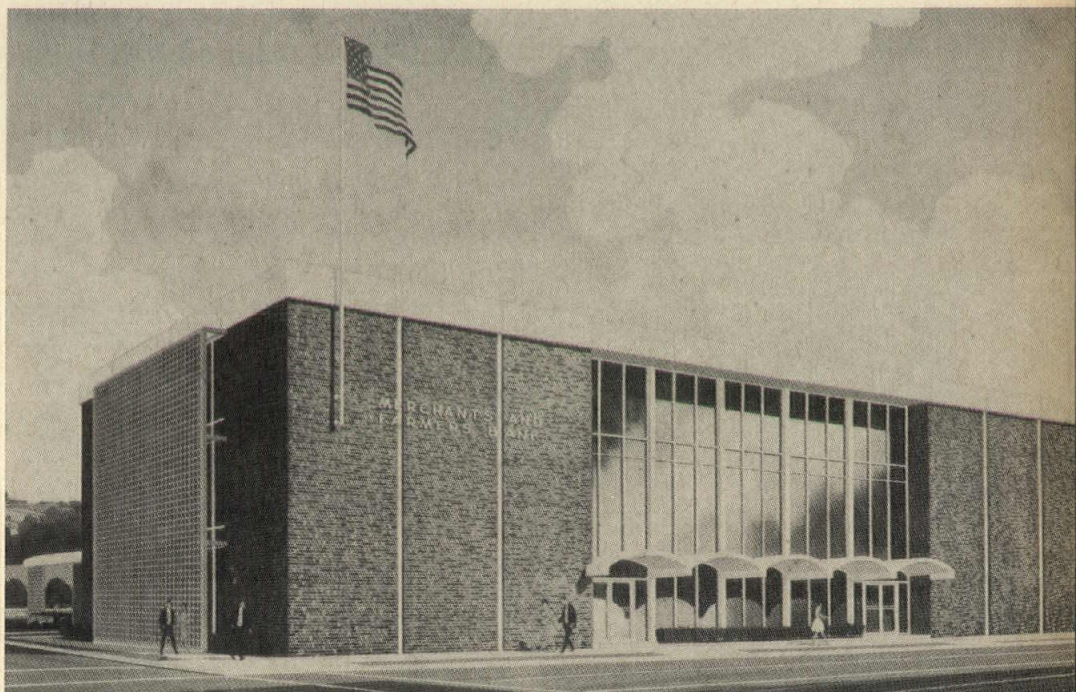
The county is in the Blue Ridge Province with approximately 50 per cent of the total area in forest. Lumbering is important and there are many wood-using industries—furniture, principally. Other manufactures are mirrors, uniforms, printing, evaporated milk, upholstery and drapery materials and electrical components.

Agriculture, too, is important and farmers produce dairy products, livestock, fruit, eggs, apples and cabbages. A unique product of the region is galax (for which the town was named), a small green plant growing abundantly in the nearby mountains. The leaves of the plant are processed by a secret method and shipped to florists throughout the nation.

Recreational opportunities for residents and tourists are abundant: hunting in Jefferson National Forest, driving along the Blue Ridge Parkway, fishing in the numerous streams and camping in neighboring state parks. There are several planned programs too in Galax.

Other community facilities include several banks, many churches and three hospitals and a library. Colleges are located within driving distance of the county.

There are several good highways in Carroll, including U.S. 58, U.S. 52 and U.S. 221. Trucks and buses provide freight and passenger service and rail freight transportation is afforded by



Rendering of the new Merchants & Farmers Bank of Galax, designed by Beeson & Beeson, Abingdon architects.

the Norfolk and Western Railway. The Appalachian Power Company has two

hydroelectric plants on the New River, one at Byllesby and the other at Buck.

CHARLES CITY COUNTY

● Charles City County is small in population but rich in contributions to the nation. It was one of the eight original Virginia shires formed in 1634 and was named for the English prince who later became King Charles I.

From its native sons came two presidents—William Henry Harrison of "Berkeley" and John Tyler of "Greenway" and "Sherwood Forest." Some of the famous estates date from the earliest days of settlement—"Shirley" from 1611, "Westover" and "Berkeley" from 1619—and many are opened to the public, making this a mecca for historical-minded tourists.

Charles City is a completely rural county of some 6,000 persons. Only about one-third of the total land area is in farmland and residents generally

(Continued on next page)



Westover, famed James River home of the Byrd family.



Recent photo by Dave Ryan of Shirley Plantation, continuous home of the Carter family since Colonial days.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

● Charlotte County was the scene in 1799 of a famous first and last debate.

Patrick Henry and John Randolph, both residents of the area at the time, met to debate States' Rights. For the aging Henry, it was his last public debate and for Randolph, his first. Henry came to Charlotte in 1795 and is buried at his home, Red Hill. Plans now are progressing for development of the historic farm to be used as the Patrick Henry Boys' Plantation for homeless boys.

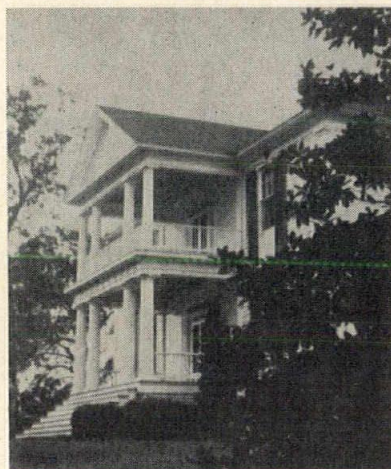
Settlement of Charlotte began by 1738 but the county was not formed from Lunenburg County until 1764. Cub Creek Church, the oldest Presbyterian Church south of the James River, was built here in 1735.

Farming is the principal industry of the county but manufacturing is increasing. The major farm crop is tobacco, but livestock, dairy products, timber and pulpwood also are important. Manufactures include chenille rugs and bath mat sets, woolen and worsted goods and lumber.

Charlotte has a population of more than 14,000 persons and a good potential labor supply. The county has a planning commission.

Two major highways, U.S. Rt. 360 and U.S. 15, intersect near Keysville. Providing the county with freight and passenger services are trucks, buses, the Southern Railway and the Norfolk and Western Railway. There also is a small landing field.

Less than 20 miles from Charlotte are Hampden-Sydney and Longwood



GRAVEL HILL at Charlotte Court House is a white clapboard house, built in 1849 and includes a section of an 18th century dwelling moved to this site. The house, which features beautiful exterior woodwork, an entrance hall with a graceful spiral staircase and a paneled dining room, is visited during Garden Week by tourists drawn from all parts of the country to Virginia's historic and beautiful homes.

Colleges, in adjoining Prince Edward County. There also are general hospitals in neighboring Farmville and South Boston and a privately owned medical center in Keysville. There is a library at Charlotte Court House with a branch at Keysville.

Community groups sponsor most recreational programs in the area. Sports opportunities — hunting, fishing, swimming and boating — are good and include Buggs Island Lake at the southern tip of the county and numerous streams and woods.

CHARLES CITY (Continued)

seek employment in neighboring Williamsburg, Hopewell and Richmond. Among the chief local farm products are field crops, livestock, eggs and standing timber.

The county has a planning commission.

The principal highway is State Rt. 1 from Richmond to Williamsburg by U.S. Rt. 60 and Interstate Highway 65 which will parallel 60, are just across the county line and are readily accessible. There also are train, bus and truck lines serving the county. Ocean going vessels travel up the James, to the county's southern boundary, to call at the ports of Hopewell and Richmond.

Located about midway between Richmond and Williamsburg, the educational, cultural and medical facilities are numerous and varied for Charles City residents.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY

● Chesterfield County was not formed until 1749 but was settled much earlier and was, in fact, the site of the first iron furnace in English America, built in 1619.

The county was carved out of Henrico County and was named for Philip Stanhope, Fourth Earl of Chesterfield. It was the scene of action involving Lafayette and Benedict Arnold during the Revolution and of battles in 1862 and 1865.

Not only was the county the site of the first iron furnace (iron is no longer a local product), it also was where commercial mining of coal in Virginia and the United States was started in 1775.

The county contains large areas of farm and timberland but industry is significant in the local economy. There are several large manufacturing plants in the area producing chemicals and metals as well as a diversity of small industry.

Chesterfield and Colonial Heights are the only incorporated cities in the county and have a combined population of nearly 100,000. The county seat is at Chesterfield. Both county and city have planning commissions and the county participates in the Richmond Region Planning and Economic Development Commission.

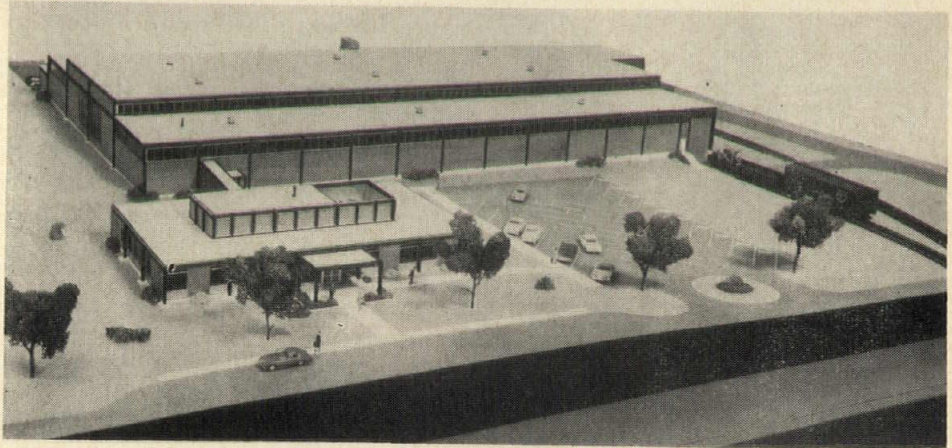
Transportation facilities are good — U. S. Routes 1 and 301 and Interstate 95 pass through the county. There are truck and bus lines, rail service in both the county and neighboring Richmond and a small local landing field and a large



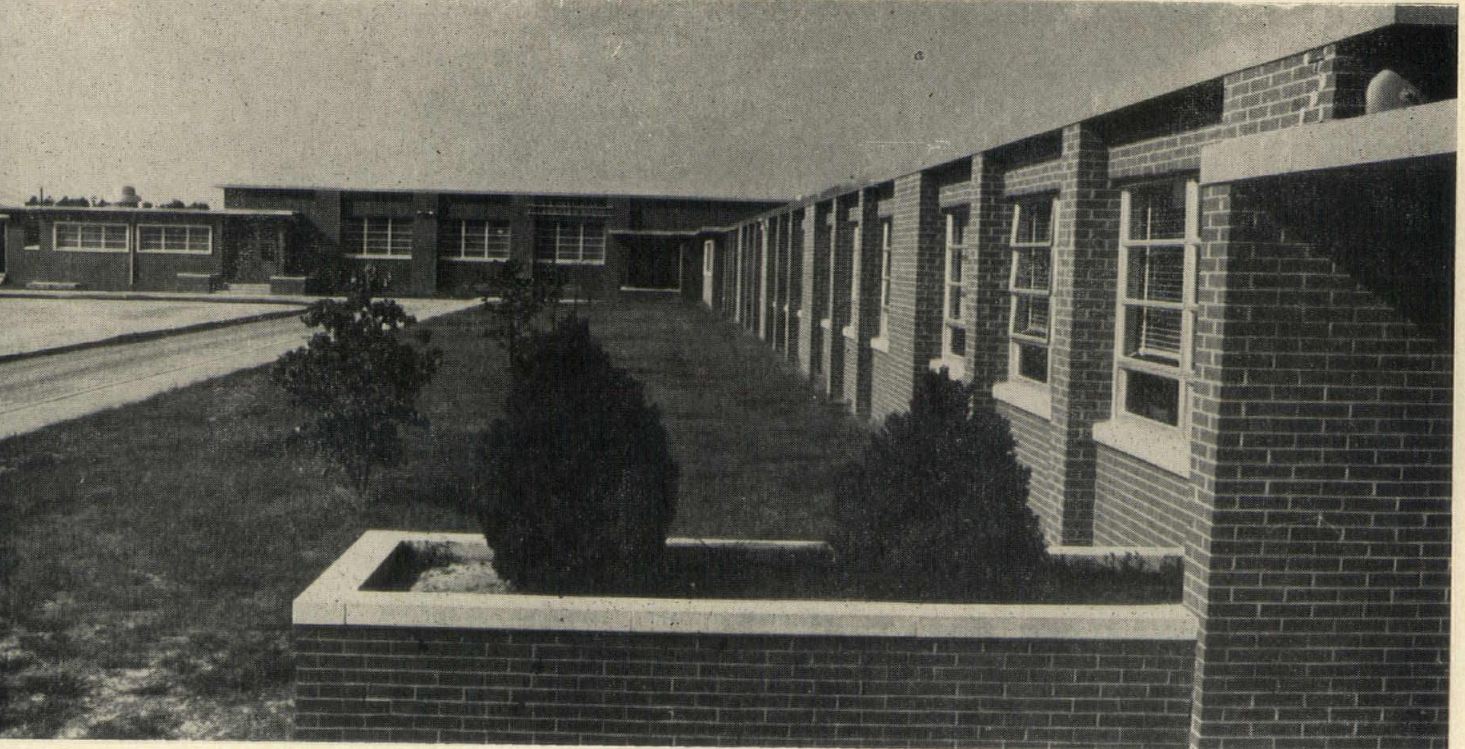
commercial field just east of Richmond. The James River flows along the eastern and northern boundaries and is navigable by ocean-going vessels.

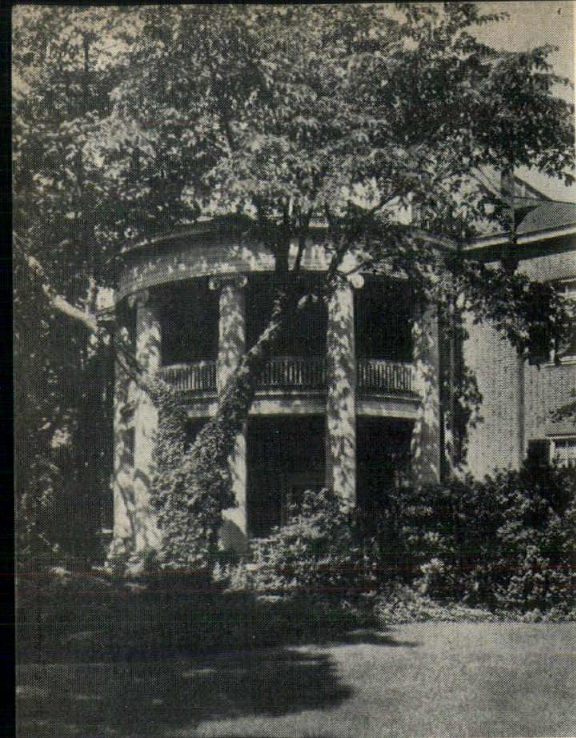
There are numerous schools in the county as well as Virginia State College and the new two-year Richard Bland College of the College of William and Mary.

Recreational opportunities are diverse—Pocahontas State Park, organization-sponsored activities, parks, water sports and the wealth of programs offered in neighboring Richmond. Richmond, too, is a medical center, serving the county.



Top photo shows the Church of the Redeemer, on Chippendale Parkway, the first expandable, prefabricated church in the Dioceses of Virginia and Southern Virginia. Designed by David Warren Hardwicke & Associates, Richmond, it meets the need for shifting missionary populations. Center, model of Cardwell Machine Company's new Chesterfield plant and offices, designed by Baskervill & Son, Richmond. Bottom photo, one of the county's striking modern schools—this one, the Clarence Curtis Elementary School, designed by Samuel N. Mayo, AIA.





Left, Scaleby, near Boyce, one of Clarke County's beautiful homes, boasts tremendous columns from Carrara, Italy. The scene above symbolizes the importance of the apple industry to the county's economy.

CLARKE COUNTY

● Clarke County has contributed statesmen to the nation since Revolutionary times.

Near White Post was Greenway Court, Lord Fairfax's home. Other famous men associated with the county include Edmund Randolph, who served in several federal offices and as governor of Virginia; Gen. Daniel Morgan, Revolutionary hero; John Esten Cooke, author, and Philip Pendleton Cooke, poet; Richard Parker, U. S. senator and Virginia Supreme Court justice, and his son, Judge Richard Parker Jr.; and Harry Flood Byrd, former governor of

Virginia and now U. S. senator.

Settlement of Clarke started in 1725. The county was formed in 1836 and Berryville, its seat, was chartered in 1797.

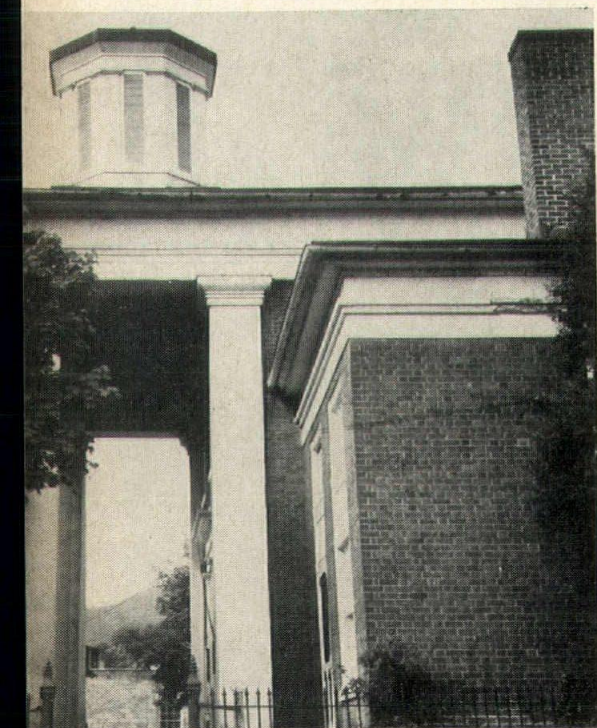
Clarke is orchard country and local industries are generally allied with the agricultural business. Manufactures include apple packing plants, an evaporating plant, cold storage plant, apple sauce factory, wirebound boxes and crates, fruit and vegetable baskets, lumber, millwork and animals feeds. Many farms produce livestock and dairy products too. Some persons also work in a large book publishing firm in the county or in manufacturing

plants in nearby Winchester and Warren County.

The county's population is approximately 8,000. Clarke and Berryville have planning commissions.

Transportation in the area moves over several highways. There are truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western Railway lines operating in the county, with several municipal airports nearby. Hospitals and colleges also are located in the area around Clarke County.

Recreation is centered around community buildings in some communities, schools and churches; and outdoor sports.



CRAIG COUNTY

● Early settlers to the area now known as Craig County managed to establish permanent settlements despite disastrous Indian raids.

The county was first explored in 1751, settled in 1774 and formed in 1851. The county seat is New Castle, originally called New Fincastle and one of a series of forts ordered built in the area in 1756.

The county's total population is estimated at 3,400 and the economy is almost totally agricultural. Farming is good and livestock raising is the principal source of farm income. Also produced are swine, sheep, dairy products and standing timber.

The Craig County Court House at New Castle.

There are rich mineral resources including iron, manganese and sand. There are mineral springs and one Craig Healing Springs, was long known as a summer resort.

There is a plant which manufactures pajamas and other apparel at New Castle, but most residents working in manufacturing concerns commute to Roanoke, Salem and nearby counties.

Located in the county are several churches, a public library and a church summer training center and conference grounds. The numerous medical facilities in Roanoke serve this county.

Truck and bus lines operate over the numerous state highways in the county. Good rail and airplane facilities are found in Roanoke.

Recreational activities are largely sponsored by clubs, schools and churches. Jefferson National Forest and other woods and streams contribute to the opportunities for hunting and fishing.

CULPEPER COUNTY

● Settlement along the Rapidan River began about 1714 and by 1749 Culpeper was formed and named for Lord Thomas Culpeper, Royal Governor of Virginia.

The early residents were staunch patriots and the county contributed leaders and soldiers to the Revolutionary War. The Culpeper Minute Men, organized in 1775, fought the first battle of the war on Virginia soil. Their flag bore a reproduction of a coiled rattlesnake and the mottoes "Don't Tread on Me" and "Liberty or Death." Many Civil War battles were fought here and both Confederate and Federal generals maintained headquarters in Culpeper, the county seat. It was in Culpeper, too, that George Washington, just 17, started his career as county surveyor in 1749. There also are many beautiful old homes in the county.

Culpeper is largely an agricultural county producing chiefly dairy products, livestock, eggs and horses. Manufacturing is varied and includes flour,

feed, beverages, dairy products, apparel, lumber, furniture, iron castings, wire ropes and cables, truck bodies and tanks, and shipping and storage containers.

The county's population tops 15,000 and there is a good supply of labor for new industry. Both county and town have planning commissions.

Several national highways intersect here—U.S. Routes 29, 15, 211, 522. There are truck and bus lines and the Southern and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways.

There are a hospital and a public library here and there are colleges in nearby counties. Culpeper also is headquarters of the Northern Piedmont Electric Cooperative and of the large and modern Virginia Baptist Home for the Aged.

Hunting and fishing are good in this area. Most planned recreational activities and public programs are sponsored by local groups. Culpeper also is close enough for its residents to attend many functions at the University of Virginia.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

● Cumberland County, formed in 1749, was just a half century old when one of its sons worked to secure backing for the new nation's independence.

Carter Henry Harrison, whose home was in the county, was a member of the Cumberland Committee of Safety and was instrumental in getting the delegates to the Virginia Convention of May, 1776, to declare themselves for independence. The county, too, was the residence of John Randolph who lived at his mother's girlhood home, Bizarre, from 1781 to 1810 when he moved to his own plantation, Roanoke, in Charlotte County.

Cumberland is bounded on the north by the James River and on the south and southeast by the Appomattox. With almost three-fourths of the total area in forests, pulpwood and other forest products bring good returns to Cumberland farmers.

Agriculture is the chief industry with the emphasis placed on tobacco, dairying and poultry and livestock raising. Many Cumberland residents also are employed in plants in neighboring communities but there is some manufacturing locally, including lumber and wood products and flour and other grain-mill products.

The county has an estimated population of 6,200 and a good potential labor supply. Recreation in the county is centered around schools, churches and or-

ganizations and there is outdoor recreation in abundance in Cumberland State Forest and along the rivers. There are public schools in Cumberland and two colleges in adjacent Prince Edward County. Neighboring Farmville also is the site of a modern hospital.

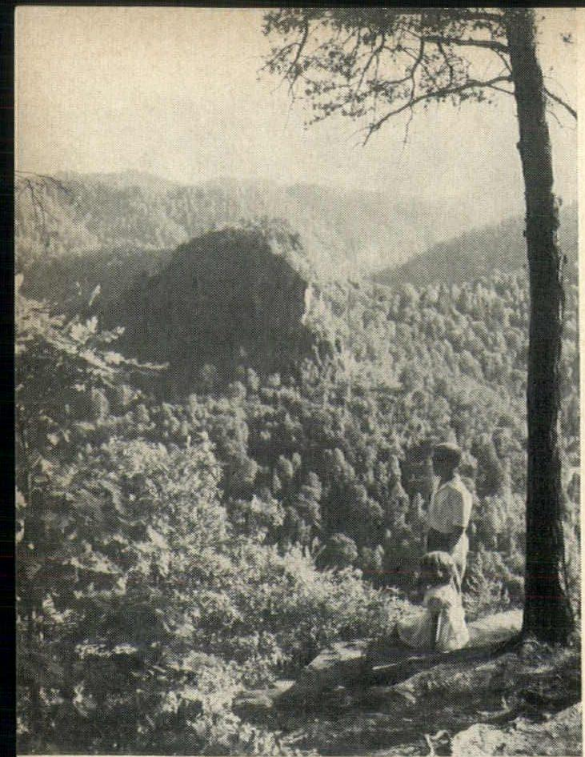
The county is crossed by U.S. Route 60 and State Highway 45. Truck and bus lines offer freight and passenger service. The Norfolk and Western Railway crosses the southern tip of the county and freight and passenger services are available at Farmville. Rail freight service also is available on the Chesapeake and Ohio line just across the James. There is a municipal airport for business and pleasure flying at Farmville.



Above, Culpeper County Court House

Below, Cumberland County Court House





The Breaks, a magnificent tourist attraction in Dickenson County.

DICKENSON COUNTY

● Dickenson is Virginia's youngest county, a growing tourist spot and the state's second largest producer of coal and natural gas.

The county was formed in 1880 although there were explorers and settlers in the area much earlier. Daniel Boone may have been the first white man to come to Dickenson—he carved his name on two trees, including the date 1771 on one.

Bituminous coal is the area's greatest

natural resource. There also is a large quantity of wood, and Pine Mountain on the northwestern border has large sandstone deposits which are said to be 99.7 per cent silica.

Most of the few farms in the county are small. Cash farm income comes chiefly from the sale of cattle, calves, tobacco, potatoes and poultry. Manufacturing is limited to a garment factory at Clintwood, the county seat, and a small plant that makes clay dummies used in the coal industry for tamping shot holes.

Opportunities for new industries are good in Dickenson. Mechanization of the mines has reduced employment greatly so that new industry will find a great supply of coal, plenty of electric power, gas from many wells and an abundance of labor.

As a tourist attraction, Dickenson has much to offer, especially at Breaks Interstate Park where the Big Sandy River breaks through the Cumberland Mountains to form the largest canyon east of the Mississippi River.

Dickenson has a population of more than 19,000 persons. There is a clinic in the county and a public library.

There are several major highways in the county as well as truck and bus service. Rail transportation is afforded by the Clinchfield Railroad and the Norfolk and Western. There is a small airport at Breaks.

There are many clubs sponsoring recreational activities in the county and the opportunities for hunting and fishing are almost unlimited. ●

DINWIDDIE COUNTY

● The area now known as Dinwiddie County was first explored in May, 1607

when the Jamestown settlers came to the falls of the Appomattox. The county was formed in 1752 and named

for Lord Dinwiddie, then governor of Virginia. Petersburg, a city at its northeastern borders, predates the county by many years, being settled before 1675 and named for Peter Jones, an Indian trader and companion of William Byrd on an expedition into the Virginia back country.

The area is rich in history. It was the site of battles during the Revolution and in the War of 1812 a large group of soldiers went from Petersburg, earning the city the title "The Cockade City." From June, 1864, to April, 1865 there was constant fighting in the area between Union and Confederate forces.

Dinwiddie County (its seat also is named Dinwiddie) is primarily an agricultural county and a leader in the nation in tobacco and peanut harvesting. Some residents also find employment in the manufacturing plants of Petersburg and at Fort Lee in neighboring Prince George County.

Dinwiddie has a population of more than 22,000 persons and Petersburg of 36,700. Both county and city have planning commissions.

Community facilities in the area are good. County residents have access to Petersburg General Hospital and to Community Memorial Hospital in nearby South Hill. There are numerous banks and churches in the area and several colleges.

Highways in the area include U.S. 1, U.S. 460, U.S. 301 and Interstate 95. Motor freight and passenger bus service is available throughout the section and there is excellent freight and passenger service on the Norfolk and Western Seaboard Air Line and Atlantic Coast Line railroads. There is a small airport at Petersburg and a municipal field in nearby Richmond.



Left, Blandford Church in Petersburg, built in 1734, is now chiefly a memorial to the Confederate dead. (Va. Dept. of Conservation & Economic Development photo) Right, Virginia Hall, at Virginia State College.



Above Blandfield, a mid-eighteenth century Georgian mansion near Tappahannock, which was once occupied by Federal troops. (Photo by Lemay, Yorktown)

ESSEX COUNTY

● Essex County traces its history to the 1600's but looks to the future with an industrial park near Tappahannock and a growing tourist business.

Settlement began in the area about 1652 but the county, named either for an English county or the Earl of Essex, was not formed until 1692. Tappahannock, once called Hobbs His Hole and later New Plymouth, has been the county seat since 1728. The town was founded in 1680 as a river port and from its docks ships sailed to the far corners of the world. Water still plays an important part in the life of the county, attracting tourists and vacationers for fishing and boating and furnishing a means of bulk shipping of local products.

FAIRFAX COUNTY

● Fairfax County has made many contributions to the history of the United States.

George Washington was its most distinguished citizen in the early years and his home, Mount Vernon, is a tourist attraction to thousands each year. Others associated with the county are George Johnston, who supported Patrick Henry's opposition to the Stamp Act, and George Mason, who wrote the Virginia Declaration of Rights and much of Virginia's Constitution. Fairfax's famous buildings include Mount Vernon, Gunston Hall and several old churches. In the War of 1812, President Madison, his family and his cabinet sought safety at Solona near McLean. There also were several Civil War battles here.

First exploration of the Fairfax area was in 1608 but the first settlement

(Continued on next page)

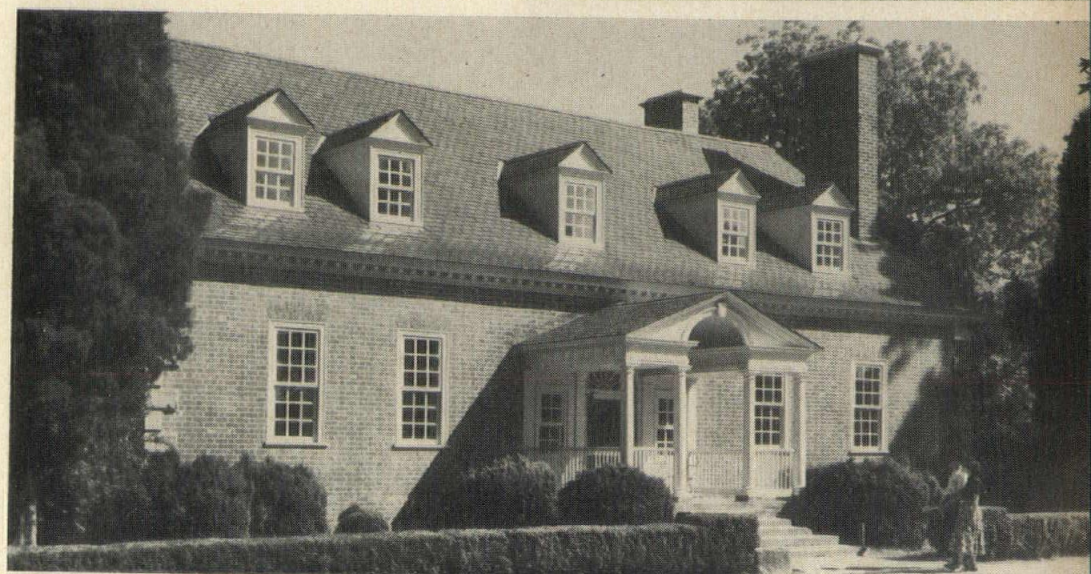
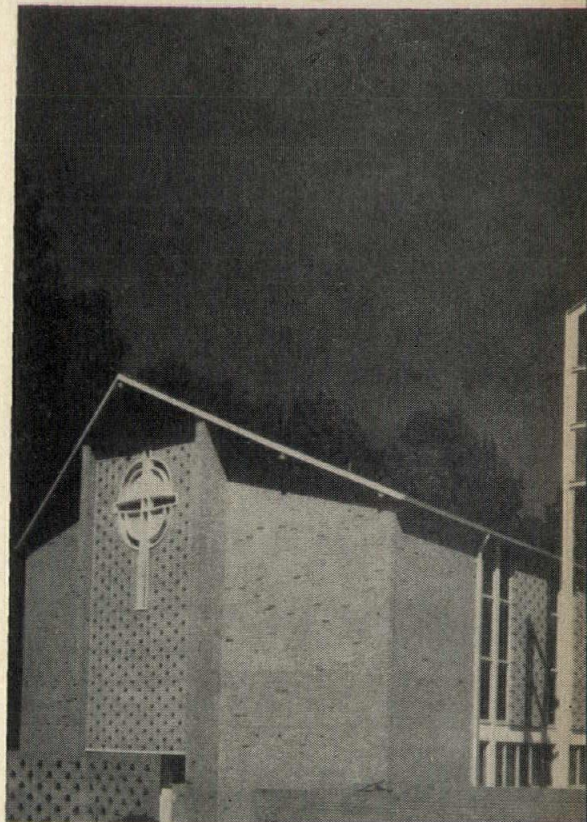
to tell the Virginia Story

The population of Essex is more than 7,000 with a good potential labor supply. Those now employed work chiefly in agriculture, lumbering and in plants producing such goods as processed foods, wood products, automotive parts, elastic fabrics and yarns and charcoal.

The county and Tappahannock have a joint planning commission. Both share, too, the volunteer fire company and rescue squad. There also is a modern hospital, Tidewater Memorial, opened in 1964.

Recreational opportunities are varied and include water sports, a yacht club, country club, lighted athletic field, dramatic presentations and an abundance of historic buildings and shrines. Here there are public schools and a private girls' school, St. Margaret's, and colleges in nearby cities. ●

The old and new in Fairfax are represented by Mount Vernon, top; center, Knox Presbyterian Church, Falls Church, designed by Strang & Childers, AIA, and Gunston Hall. (Chamber of Commerce photo by Flournoy)



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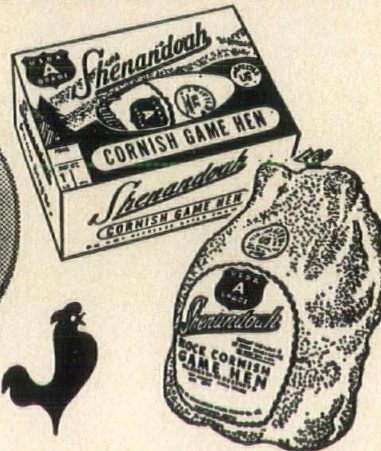
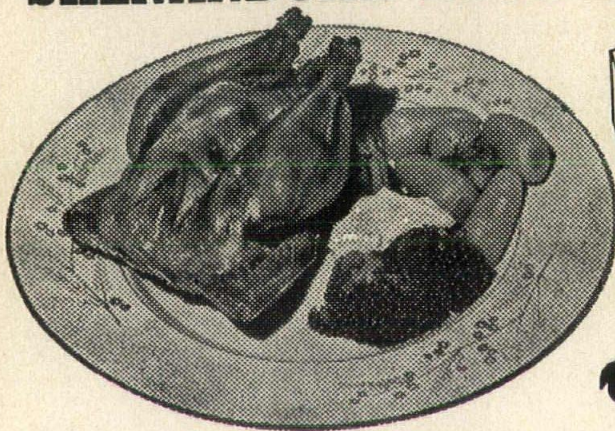
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FAIRFAX (Continued)

wasn't made until 1669. The county was formed in 1742 and in 1779 the town of Fairfax was made the county seat. In the courthouse are the wills of George and Martha Washington.

Fairfax County has a population of more than 278,000 persons; the city of Fairfax, more than 15,000; and the city of Falls Church, more than 10,000. The county and Falls Church are members of the Northern Virginia Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission.

There still are some farms in Fairfax County producing chiefly dairy products, livestock, vegetables and nursery specialties, but the influx of new residents from the Washington area is rapidly changing this to an urban county. Many people work in federal government offices in Arlington and Washington and there are thousands employed in construction, research, trade and the professional services.

Manufacturing is increasing 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.

There is a large general hospital in Falls Church and extensive medical facilities in neighboring Arlington and Washington. Also located in the county are several public libraries, the Madeira School for Girls, George Mason College of the University of Virginia and a correctional institution.

Meeting the county's transportation needs are a network of arterial highways, truck and bus lines, several railroads (Southern, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and the Washington and Old Dominion), airports in adjacent counties and the Potomac River which is navigable to ocean-going vessels.

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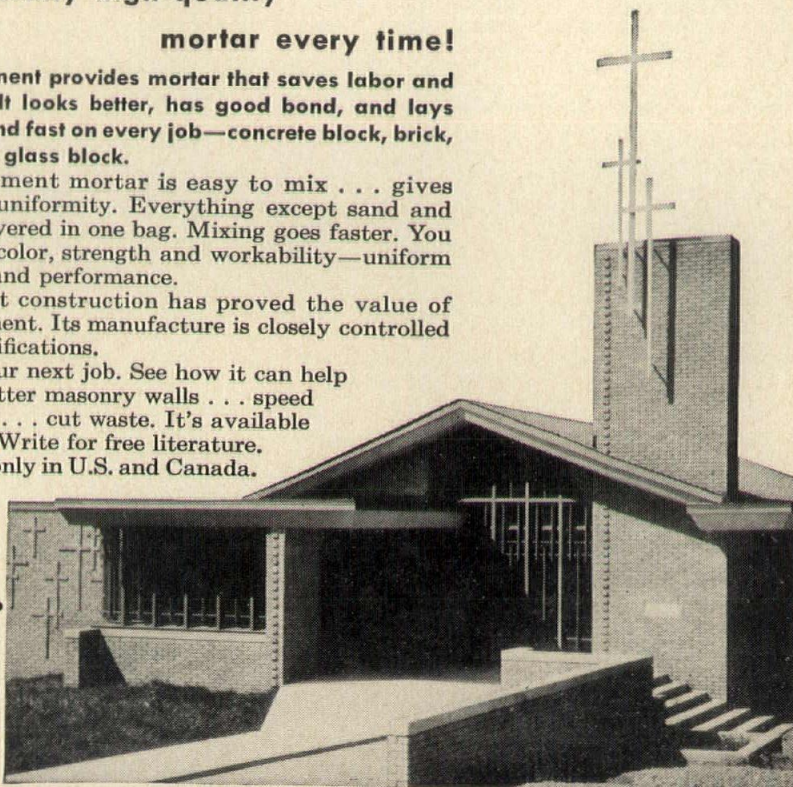


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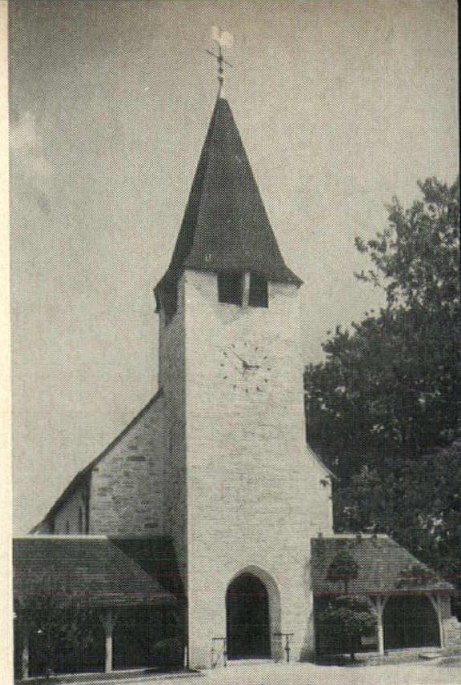
Fauquier has a national reputation for its horses. Right, Trinity Episcopal Church at Upperville, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Mellon. Two of the county's many beautiful homes are Leeton Forest, center left, and Ridgelea at bottom.

Horses are a major industry in the county. Horses are bred, shown and ridden in this area and Fauquier has a national reputation for the quality of its mounts. Here too is the Warrenton Junior Hunt Pony Show, the oldest in the country, and the Virginia Horsemen's Association show of breeding stock, the largest in the nation.

Farm land is rich here and products include apples, peaches, corn, small grains, hay, livestock and poultry products. Manufacturing is small and includes cinder blocks, planing mills, dairies, pipe fabricating, printing and publishing.

Fauquier has a population of more than 25,000 persons. The county and the towns of Warrenton and Remington have planning commissions. There are a hospital and a library in Warrenton.

Much of Fauquier's recreation revolves around its famous horses. Other activities are largely sponsored by local



groups and there is good hunting and fishing.

The county is served by several major highways, truck and bus lines and the Southern Railway. Commercial airline travel is within easy reach at Dulles International Airport in nearby Loudoun County and Washington National Airport near Alexandria.

FAUQUIER COUNTY

● Fauquier County, formed in 1759, was part of Lord Fairfax's original grant and was settled in the 1720's by Tidewater Virginians and a few Germans. The county seat is Warrenton, established in 1760.

Fauquier was the birthplace of Chief Justice John Marshall and there were many important Civil War battles fought here.



FLOYD COUNTY

● Floyd County, located in Virginia's mountainous region, was first settled in the mid-1700's by persons of German origin migrating from Pennsylvania. The county was formed in 1831.

The county is covered by farms and forests and there are some sawmills in operation. Most of the farms are classified as part-time or part-retirement and produce livestock, dairy products, tobacco, grains, hay and eggs.

There are two garment plants at Floyd, the county seat. However most residents working in manufacturing travel the short distance to Roanoke and Radford.

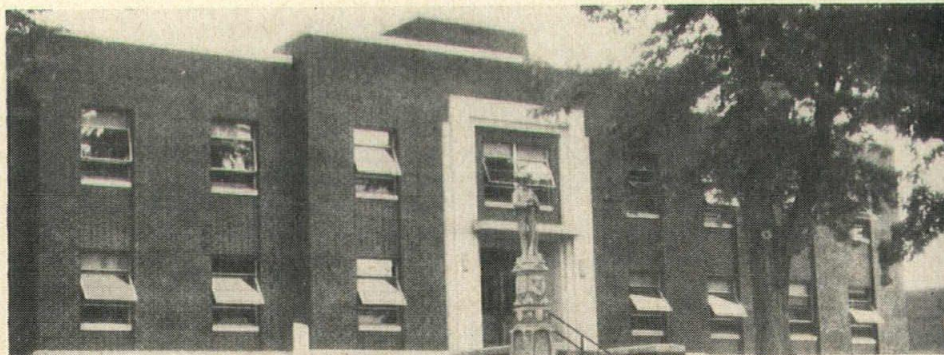
Floyd's population numbers more

than 10,000 and there is a good potential labor supply. Located in the county are several churches and a county clinic. Extensive medical facilities are in nearby Roanoke.

Floyd's location is advantageous for higher education with numerous two and four-year colleges in surrounding counties and cities.

The county's principal highway is U. S. Rt. 221 and there is truck and bus service. Rail and plane facilities are located in neighboring counties.

Recreational activities generally are organization-sponsored and the county is well supplied with places for hunting and fishing in addition to being the locale of beautiful scenery.



Floyd County Court House





Rendering of the new Fork Union Motel & Restaurant, designed by Carl M. Lindner & Associates.

FLUVANNA COUNTY

● The name of Fluvanna County, formed in 1777, honors Queen Anne, for the name means Anne's River and was once used to designate the upper part of the James River.

The county saw action in both the Revolutionary and Civil Wars. Here too are many lovely old homes including "Carysbrook," built in 1725, and "Bremo," designed in 1815 by Thomas Jefferson for John Hartwell Cocke, chairman of the building committee of the University of Virginia. Cocke also built "Lower Bremo" and "Recess."

Fluvanna is a totally rural county with tobacco, livestock, poultry and dairy products bringing the major share of farm income. Most of the farms, however, are operated on a part-time or part-retirement basis and many residents commute to Charlottesville or Scottsville to work. Located in the county are sawmills, a planing mill and plants to make bedroom furniture and hickory tool handles.

The county's population numbers more than 7,000.

Fluvanna long has been interested in education and boasts that it had the first rural accredited high school in Virginia before there was a law requiring free public secondary education. Here too is Fork Union Military Academy, and the University of Virginia is within easy driving distance.

Recreation in Fluvanna generally is organization-sponsored but outdoor activities are varied and plentiful.

Highways serving the county include U.S. Routes 15 and 250 and State Rt. 6. There are truck and bus lines and freight and express service over the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. There is a landing field near Fork Union.

The fiftieth anniversary year of Ferrum Junior College was celebrated in 1963. Two of its newest buildings, completed in 1960, are Franklin Hall (top) and Riddick Hall. Many major building projects have begun since development of expansion plans in 1957. Architects were Wright, Jones & Wilkerson.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

● Settlement of Franklin County began about 1760 and evidence of its earliest industry still stands near Rocky Mount, the county seat.

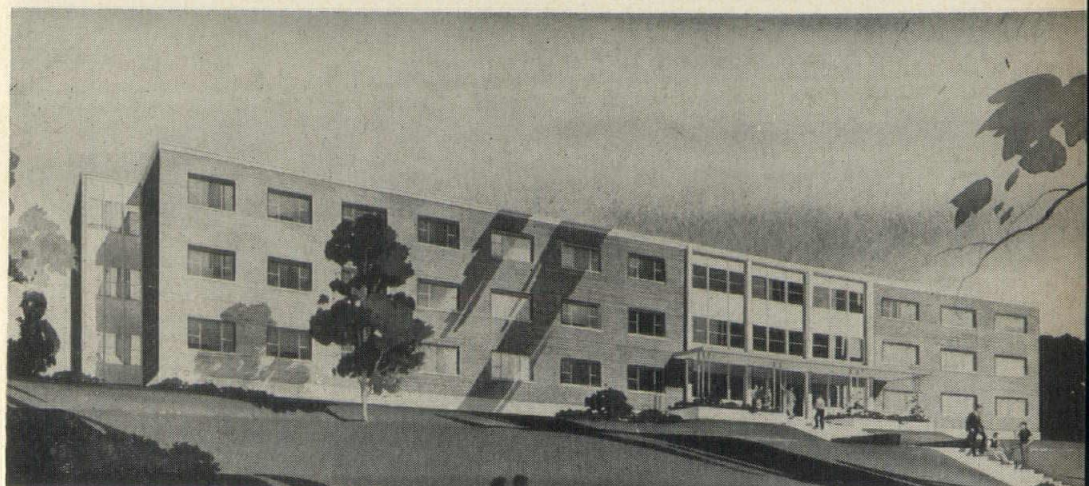
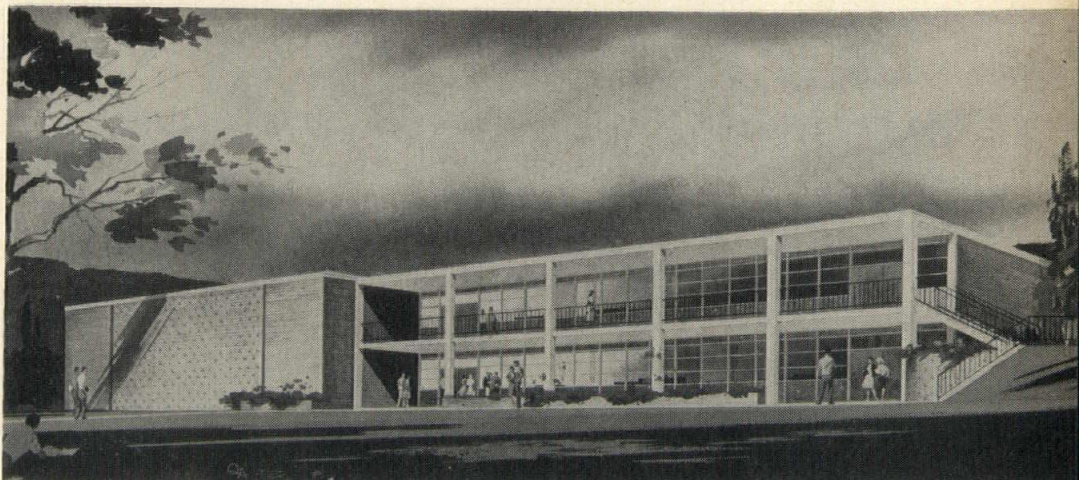
On Furnace Creek, John Donelson had an iron furnace in which he made munitions for the Revolutionary American Army. Donelson also was the father of Rachel Donelson, later Mrs. Andrew Jackson. During the Civil War, a local lawyer became a Confederate hero: he was Gen. Jubal A. Early. Another native son was Booker T. Washington, great Negro leader and educator, who was born near Hales Ford.

Interest in manufacturing has not waned in the years since Donelson op-

erated his iron furnace. There are many substantial industries in the county producing flour and feed, fabrics, clothing, veneer, plywood, lumber and other wood products, furniture, color pigments and paint, caulking compounds and concrete. There are two concerns manufacturing prefabricated houses and one which produces aircraft engines and parts.

Farming too is important to the economy but many farmers also work elsewhere. Chief contributors to farm income are tobacco, dairy products, livestock, poultry, apples and standing timber.

Franklin has a population of more
(Continued on next page)



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FRANKLIN (Continued)

than 27,000 persons and a large potential labor supply. Both county and town have planning commissions and the county is a member of the Smith Mountain-Leesville Reservoirs Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission.

The principal highway through the county is U.S. Route 220, and Interstate Highway 81 will be just 25 miles from Rocky Mount when completed. The Blue Ridge Parkway runs along the western border of the county. Furnishing transportation are truck and bus lines and a branch of the Norfolk and Western Railway. There is a large municipal airport in nearby Roanoke.

Located in the county is Ferrum Junior College and there are several four-year colleges nearby. There is a modern general hospital in Rocky Mount and the county is served by the Franklin-Patrick Regional Library.

Outdoor recreational opportunities are abundant and include Philpott Reservoir and a lake being created by the recently constructed Smith Mountain Dam on the Roanoke River. There is good hunting and fishing and additional recreational programs locally sponsored. Proximity to Roanoke adds to the cultural opportunities of the area.

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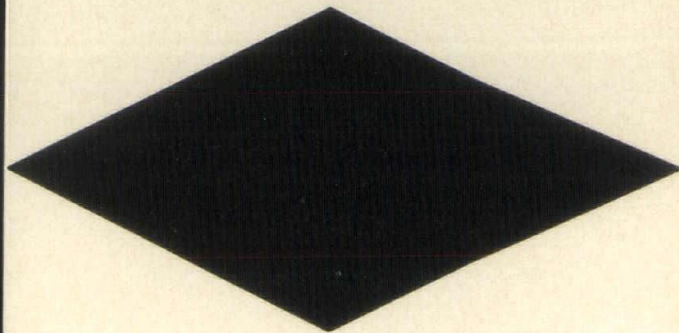
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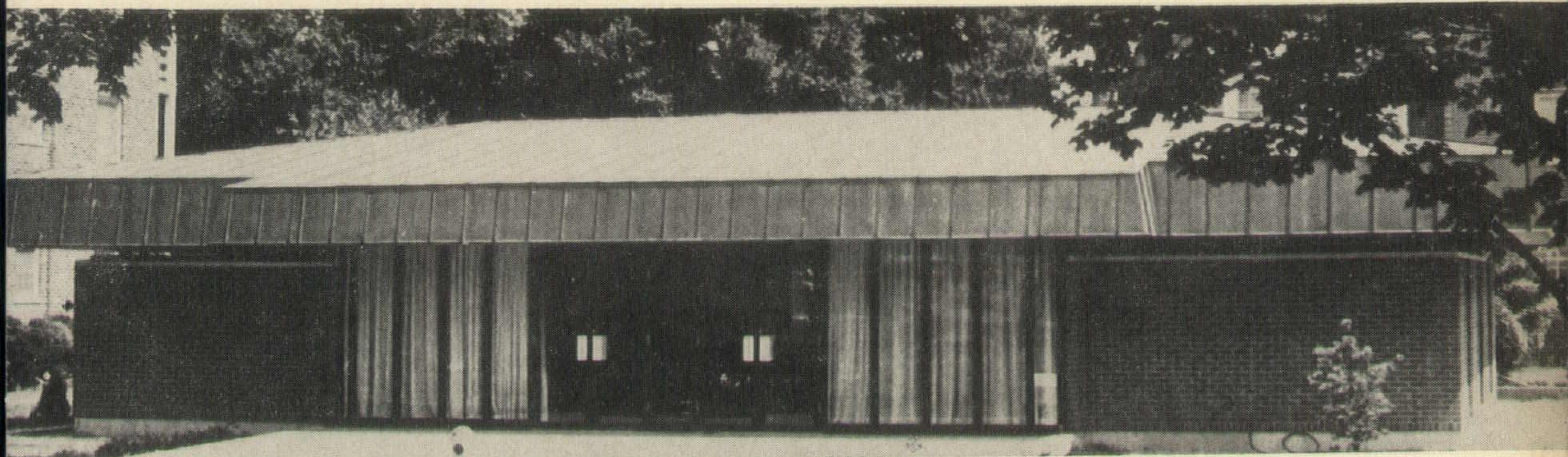
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FREDERICK COUNTY

Apple trees have been growing in Frederick County for almost as long as the county is old. Frederick was organized in 1743 and records show that apple trees were planted as early as 1749. The first commercial orchard dates from 1875 and today this is the leader in Virginia and one of the leaders in the nation in apple growing.

The county seat is Winchester, an independent city, and both city and county are rich in history. The city was the frontier outpost where George Washington had headquarters when he surveyed Lord Fairfax's domain and when he built Fort Loudoun here in 1756-57. He also represented the county in two sessions of the Virginia

General Assembly. Lord Fairfax's tomb is located in Christ Church in Winchester, and the county was the scene of several important Civil War battles.

Frederick has a population of more than 21,000 persons and Winchester of more than 15,000. Both have planning commissions and the potential labor supply in the area is good.

Apples and other fruits, livestock and poultry are the chief farm products. There is considerable manufacturing too, chiefly in industries relating to the apple and to farm products. Other manufactures include metal cans, woollens, apparel, foods, lumber and wood products, chemical spray materials, concrete blocks, bricks, conveyor belts, rubber heels and soles, plastics, brake

lining, ornamental ironwork and construction equipment.

There is a large hospital in Winchester as well as a library. Also located here are Shenandoah Conservatory of Music, a four-year school, and Shenandoah College, a two-year school.

Frederick's highways include U.S. Rt. 11 and Interstate Highways 81 and 66. There is truck and bus service, an airport and lines of the Baltimore and Ohio, the Southern and the Winchester and Western Railways.

A highlight each year is the Apple Blossom Festival, attracting national attention. Other recreational activities include public parks, sports and good hunting and fishing.

GILES COUNTY

Giles County was formed in 1806 but lost some of its area when West Virginia was established in 1863 from western Virginia counties with strong Union sympathies.

The county probably was explored as early as 1654 and the first settlement was made in 1750. Pearisburg is the county seat.

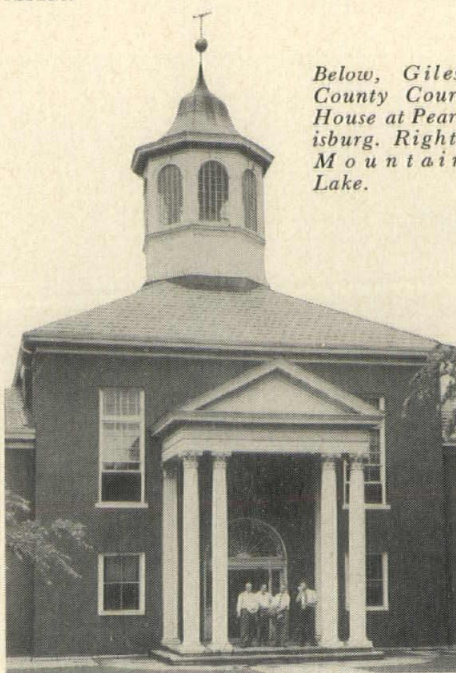
Giles has a population of more than 17,000 persons and both county and county seat have planning commissions.

The county boasts good crops and pastures. Major producers of farm income are beef cattle and calves, sheep, dairy products, fruit and poultry.

Manufacturing is vital to the county's economy and there is one plant, employing more than 2,500 persons, which produces acetate flake, yarn and fiber. Other local manufactures include shoe leather, limestone, lime, textile products, lumber, concrete blocks and grist-mill products.

Another facet of the economy is Mountain Lake on Salt Pond Lake,

the lake of highest elevation east of the Rockies and a well-known summer resort.



Below, Giles County Court House at Pearisburg. Right, Mountain Lake.

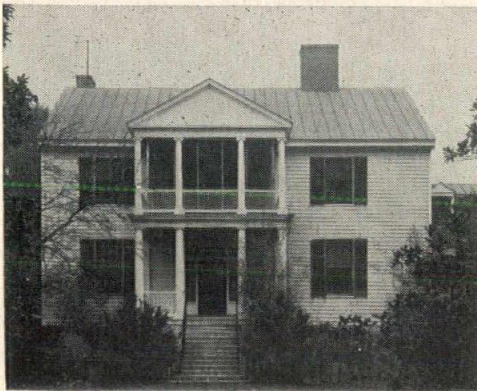
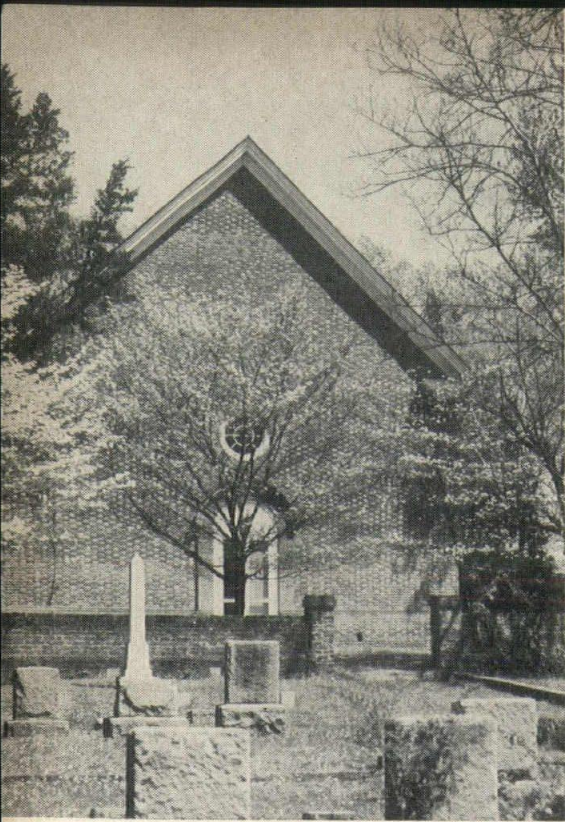
Community facilities in the county include a modern general hospital and a library. There are several colleges in nearby communities.

Meeting the county's transportation needs are several highways including U.S. Rt. 460; truck and bus lines; and the Norfolk and Western Railway.

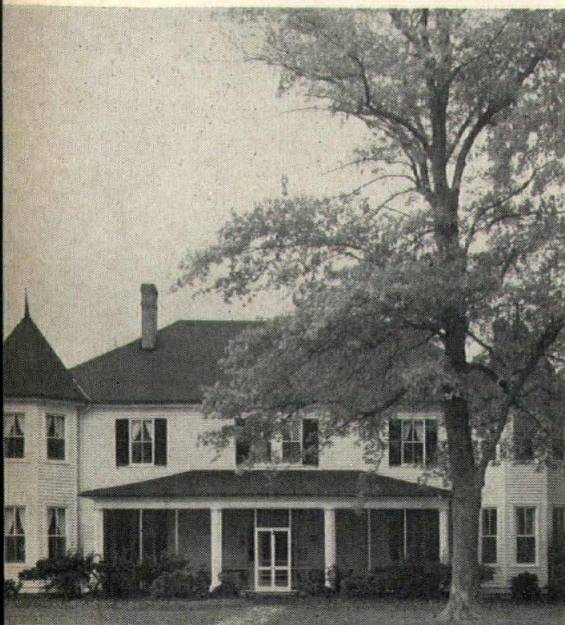
There are parks located in some towns and recreational activities are sponsored by many groups. Hunting and fishing are excellent.



JULY 1965



Top, Ware Episcopal Church (Chamber of Commerce photo by Fournoy). Below, two of Gloucester's typical Tidewater homes: Newstead, center, and Hockley Farms.



GLOUCESTER COUNTY

● Just as water played a leading part in the early settlement of Gloucester County, so does it contribute heavily to the county's economy today.

Bordered by the York River on one side and the Chesapeake Bay and Mobjack Bay on the other, the area first attracted settlers in the early 1600's. Gloucester was the home of Powhatan, ruler of the first Indians to encounter the Jamestown settlers. Here, too, was born Maj. Walter Reed, conqueror of yellow fever. Virginia's first printing press was brought to Gloucester Point in 1680 by John Buckner, the county clerk.

In the early days this was an area of large tobacco plantations and many of the fine manor houses still stand. Agriculture and fishing still rank high in the county along with nursery products and flowers. Allied industries—seafood canning and packing, lumber and wood products and boat building and repairing—also operate here. Gloucester residents find employment in other local industries and in the nearby Newport News ship yards and York County oil refinery.

Gloucester has a population of more than 12,000 and a potential labor force of more than 600. The area's transportation needs are met by U.S. Rt. 17, freight carriers, buses, a landing field and the excellent rail service at Newport News.

There are public schools in Gloucester and colleges in neighboring counties. Recreational activities are generally sponsored by schools and organizations, and sportsmen are attracted by the excellent hunting and fishing.

GOOCHLAND COUNTY

● The area now known as Goochland County was explored as early as 1608 and there were settlers, many of them French Huguenots, about 1700. The county was organized in 1728.

There are several beautiful old homes still standing along the James River. Among these are "Tuckahoe Plantation," built in 1690, where Thomas Jefferson received his early education; and "Elk Hill," once owned by Thomas Jefferson and used as headquarters by Lord Cornwallis in 1781.

Goochland has rich farm land adapted to a variety of crops. Chief farm goods are livestock, poultry, dairy products, tobacco, corn, soybeans, barley, wheat and hay. The only manufacturing in the county is sawmills but many residents work in neighboring Richmond.

The county has a population of more than 9,000 and there is a planning commission. For the most part, residents look to Richmond for hospital care and for higher education. There is a Catholic school, St. John Viannery Seminary, in Goochland.

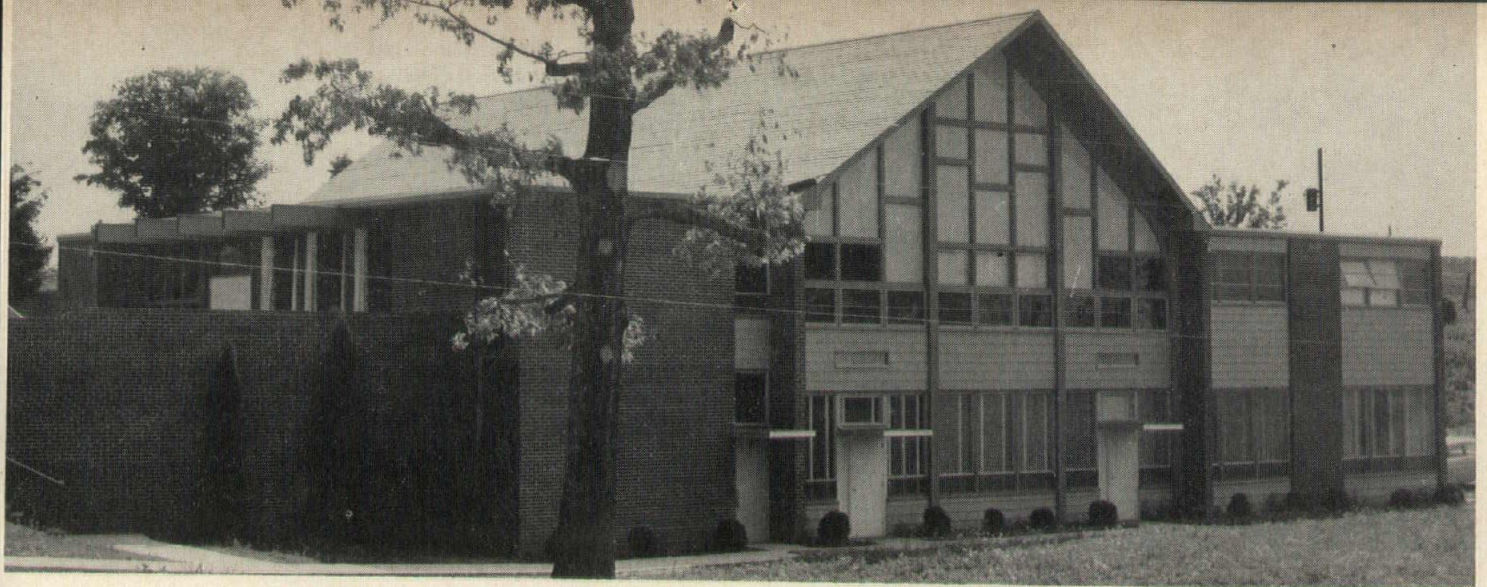
Recreational activities include hunting and fishing and programs conducted by schools, churches and clubs.

Meeting the county's transportation needs are U.S. Rt. 250, truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway.

Located in the county are two state penal institutions.

Below, Goochland Court House





GRAYSON COUNTY

● Grayson County was formed from Wythe County in 1792-93 following settlement of the area about 50 years earlier. Its patriots were among the citizens who met in 1775 to draw up the Fincastle Resolutions, a forerunner to the Declaration of Independence.

The county seat is at Independence. Population of the county numbers more than 17,000 and there is a good potential labor supply. The county has a planning commission.

Most of Grayson's working population is employed in manufacturing with plants at Fries, Independence, Mouth of Wilson and Galax, an independent city on the Grayson-Carroll County line. Products include cotton material and sheeting, woolens, hosiery, apparel, evaporated milk, fabrics, furniture and lumber.

The county has fine grass pastures and is known for its livestock and dairy products. Tobacco is the chief money crop.

Grayson's principal highway is U.S. Rt. 58. Trucks, buses and the Norfolk and Western Railway also serve the county's transportation needs.

There are public schools in the county and three four-year accredited colleges within a 75-mile radius of Independence. Other community facilities include a regional library with book-mobile service and the hospitals and library in Galax.

Jefferson National Park extends over part of the county providing a large recreational area. Hunting and fishing are good in the county, and there are many activities sponsored within the county and in neighboring communities.



Top, new dining room at Oak Hill Baptist Academy, located at Mouth of Wilson and designed by Echols-Sparger & Associates. Just above, Grayson County Court House at Independence.

GREENE COUNTY

● Greene County, formed in 1838, has been the scene of historic expeditions and battles since the early days of the colonies.

In 1716 Governor Alexander Spotswood and his "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" traveled through Greene on their expedition to the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains, reaching Swift Run Gap. This gap was used by Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson during the Civil War to shift troops from the Shenandoah Valley to the Piedmont battle areas. Today the gap is one of the principal entrances to the famous Skyline Drive.

Greene is a totally rural county, but only about one-third of its approximately 5,000 residents are employed on farms. Most find employment in construction or manufacturing in nearby

Charlottesville and Crozet. Turkeys are the major source of farm income in Greene. Also produced in quantity are livestock, forest products and dairy products.

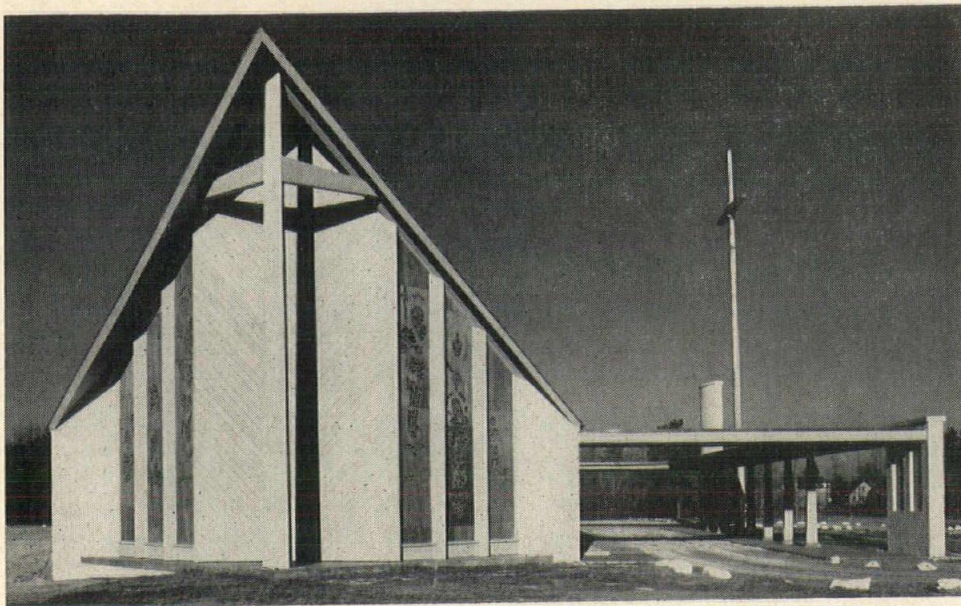
The major highways in the county are U.S. Routes 33 and 29. There also are truck and bus lines. Rail and air transportation is available in neighboring counties.

Located in Greene are public schools and the Blue Ridge School of the Episcopal Church which provides educational opportunities for mountain boys and girls. The county is conveniently close to Charlottesville with its extensive facilities for medicine and higher education.

Opportunities for outdoor recreation are vast with Skyline Drive, Shenandoah National Park and the Appalachian Trail here. Local groups also sponsor many activities.



Greene County Court House at Stanardsville.



A contemporary Emporia Church is St. John's Lutheran Church, designed by Milton L. Grigg, FAIA.

GREENSVILLE COUNTY

● Greenville County, lying in southern Virginia on the North Carolina boundary, was formed in 1781. It may have been named for Sir Richard Greenville, leader of the Roanoke Island settlement in 1585, or for Gen. Nathaniel Greene who marched through the county after the battle of Guilford Court House.

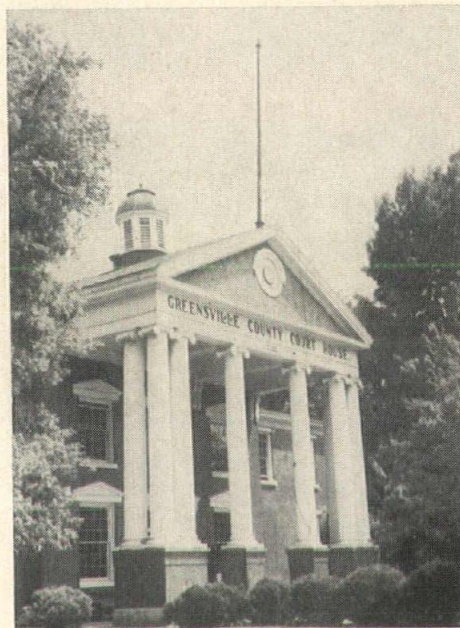
Agriculture is the chief means of livelihood for the residents. Peanuts are the chief crop but other products include tobacco, cotton, corn, soybeans, livestock and lumber.

Most of the manufacturing in the area is located in Emporia, the county seat. Products include pickles, soft drinks, upholstery, nylon and rayon fabrics, wood and wood products, fabrics and clothing and pre-cut homes.

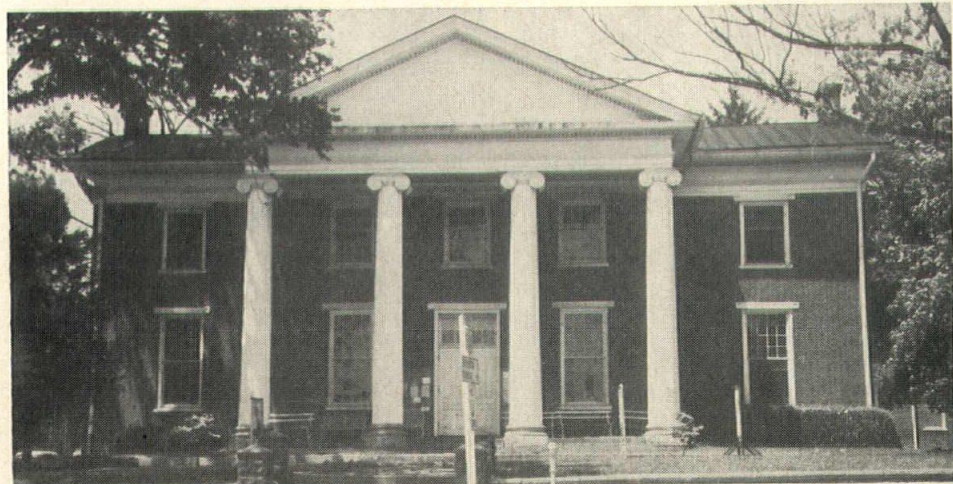
Greenville has a population of some 16,000 persons and a good potential labor supply. Emporia has a planning commission.

Community recreation is provided in the main by schools, churches and organizations and the numerous woods, ponds and rivers. Greenville Memorial Hospital is located in Emporia as is a branch of the Brunswick-Greenville Regional Library. There are colleges located within easy driving distance of the county.

The county is served by U.S. Routes 301, 58 and Interstate 95. Bus and truck lines provide passenger and freight service. Also located in the county are the Atlantic Coast Line, the Norfolk, Franklin and Danville and the Norfolk and Western railways. There is a municipally owned airport in Emporia with three paved runways.



Greenville County Court House at Emporia



Halifax County Court House at the town of Halifax

HALIFAX COUNTY

● Halifax County, on the Virginia-North Carolina border, was formed in 1752 and is one of Virginia's largest counties in size with a land area of 800 square miles.

The county was named for the Earl of Halifax but the county seat of Halifax has gone through several name changes. It originally was called Banister. In 1890 the name was changed to Houston in honor of a railroad executive who was supposed to help influence new industry to the area. When Halifax residents went to his office to confer with him, however, he became incensed over their mispronouncement of his name and the hoped-for industry never came. The name then was changed back to Halifax.

Manufacturing in the area is increasing with most of the plants centered in the South Boston area. Products are diverse — worsted, rayon and cotton fabrics, flour, shoes, tobacco stemming and redrying, dairy products, lumber, cooperage stock, cement, building blocks, plastics, particle board and wood and tubular metal furniture.

Halifax is a tobacco-growing center and South Boston is the state's second largest tobacco market. Other farm products include hogs, calves, cattle and dairy goods.

Halifax County has a population of more than 33,000 and South Boston of some 6,000. South Boston and the town of Halifax have planning commissions and there is a good supply of labor for new industries.

Transportation facilities are good. Located in the county are U.S. Routes 360, 501 and 58. Providing freight and passenger service are truck and bus lines, the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Railways, a municipal airport

(Continued on page 38)

BIG WHEEL

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HALIFAX

(Continued from page 36)

for small planes and a commercial airport in nearby Danville.

There are two four-year colleges in communities near Halifax County. There are two hospitals in South Boston, several convalescent homes and a home for the aged. There also is a regional library and bookmobile service.

Recreational activities center around schools, churches and organizations, Staunton River State Park and excellent places for hunting and fishing.

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FARMVILLE, VIRGINIA

HANOVER COUNTY

History, education, agriculture and increasing industries mingle amicably in Hanover County.

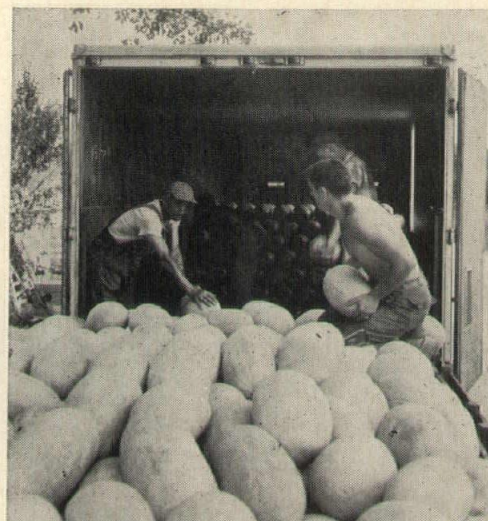
Settlement of the area began about 1650 and the county was formed in 1721, taking its name from the Duke of Hanover who later became George I of England. Among its famous sons and daughters were Patrick Henry, Henry Clay and Dolley Madison. Patrick Henry's home, "Scotchtown," is a famed landmark of the county and it also was the birthplace of Dolley Payne, later to marry Pres. James Madison. The county was scene of actions of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars and part of the Richmond National Battlefield Park lies within its borders.

Hanover is famed for its truck farm produce and for poultry and livestock. Nearly three-fourths of its 466 square miles is wooded, hence lumber and wood products contribute in large measure to its economy. Chief among its

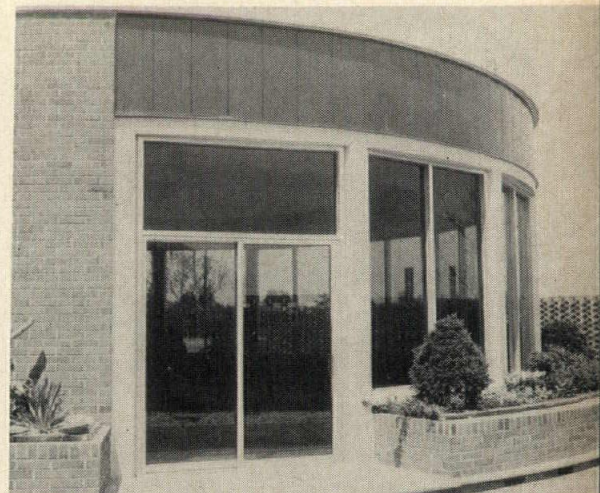
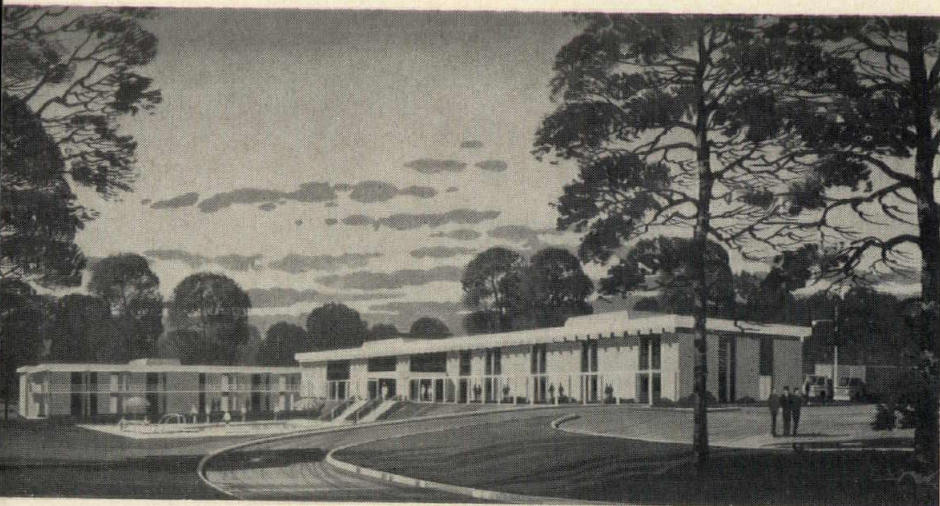
manufactured products is excelsior which helps make Virginia the nation's leading excelsior producer.

Many of the approximately 30,000 residents find employment in Richmond but the local supply of potential labor is abundant. Hanover has a board of supervisors and the county seat is at Hanover Courthouse. The largest community is Ashland which, like the county, has a planning commission. Transportation is excellent with two interstate bus lines, two major railways and numerous truck lines serving the county. U.S. Routes 1, 301, 360 and 33 and Interstate Highway 95 are located in the county.

Ashland is the site of Randolph-Macon College, a four-year liberal arts college for men. Recreation in the area is varied with local groups sponsoring programs, the Pamunkey Regional Library operating and many activities at the college.



Many in the Hanover area welcome the first call of "Mel—lons" from trucks. Below, left, motel and pool area of the unique Jarrell's Truck Plaza at the Doswell Interchange, designed by D. Warren Hardwicke, AIA. Just below, new facilities for Royal School Laboratories designed by Stainback & Scribner. (Foster Studio)

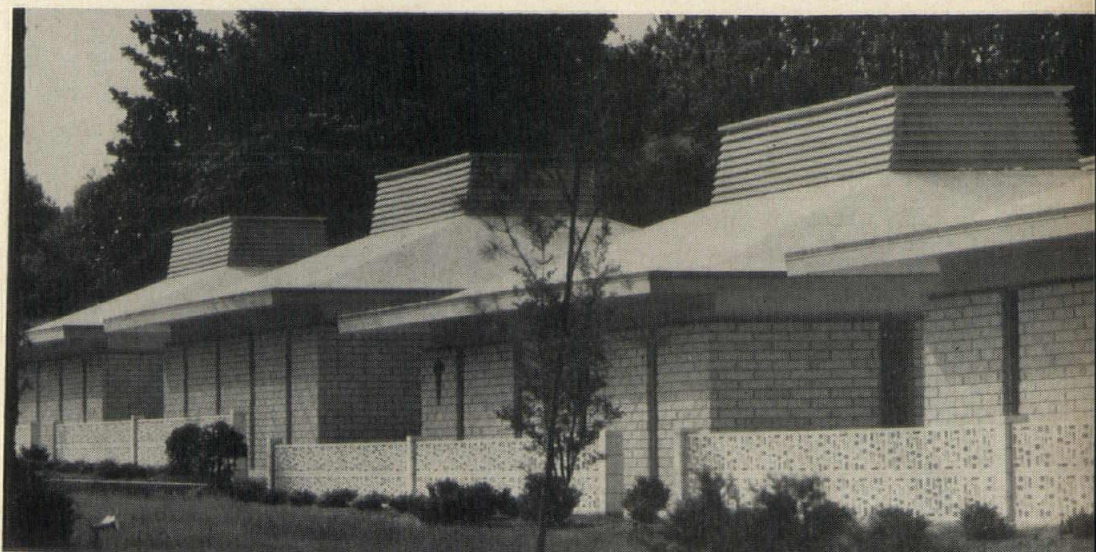


HENRICO COUNTY

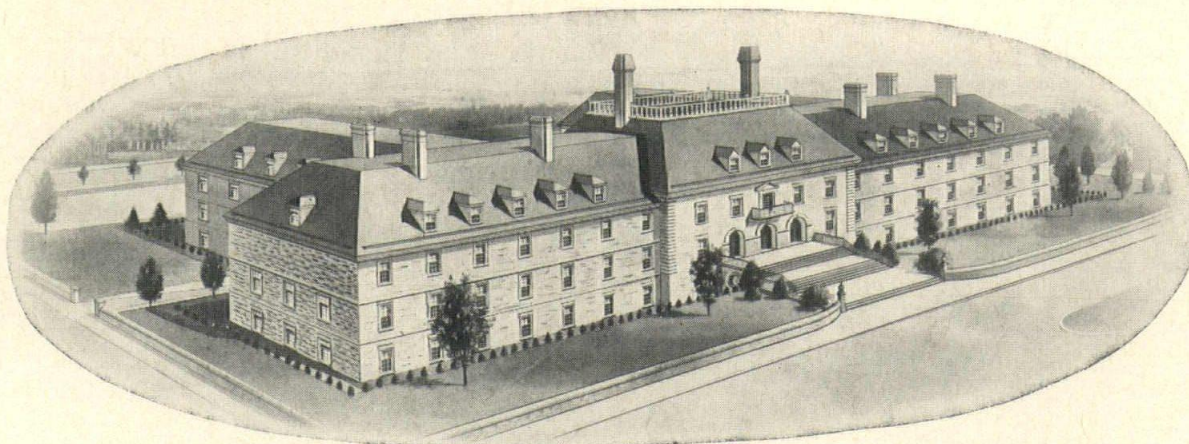
Henrico County almost was the site of the first University of Virginia. The "city of Henrico" was formed here in 1611 and in 1618 it was proposed to build a university there. Just four years later the village, the third settlement in the colony, was wiped out in an Indian raid.

The county was named in honor of Prince Henry, son of King James, and was one of the eight original shires in Virginia. The area figured prominently in the beginnings of the colony. A port was established in 1637 at the navigable head of the James and in 1733 this town was laid out by William Byrd II and named Richmond. By 1780, the state capital was moved from Williamsburg to Richmond, which also served as the

(Continued on page 41)



Grace Medical Village in the expanding area west of Richmond was designed by Edward F. Sinnott & Son, AIA. (Haycox Photographic, Inc.)



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HENRICO (Continued)

Right: St. Mary's Parochial School on Gayton Road, designed by F. Louis Legnaioli AIA.



Above, new building for Virginia Paper Company, located in Bryan Industrial Park just west of Richmond and designed by Marcellus Wright & Son, whose offices are shown below. The Crozet House, built in 1814, serves as modern headquarters for the Richmond architects.



Downtown Richmond skyline

capital of the Confederacy from 1861 to 1865.

John Rolfe lived at Varina from 1610 to 1616, raising the first crop of Virginia tobacco in 1612 and bringing home his bride, Pocahontas, in 1614. Patrick Henry made his "liberty or death" speech in St. John's Church, Richmond, in 1775.

Henrico is largely a non-agricultural county and its people are employed in the many manufacturing, governmental and commercial concerns of the county and Richmond.

The county has an estimated population of 130,000 persons and the city of more than 220,000. Both county and city have planning commissions and participate in the Richmond Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission.

The area is a center of transportation facilities. Major highways include U.S. Routes 1, 301, 250 and 60 and Interstate 95 with Interstate 64 under construction. There are about 50 interstate truck carriers, several bus lines and numerous railroads. There are a large commercial airport and a smaller airfield for business and private planes. The James River is navigable here for ocean-going ships.

Culturally and educationally, the area is well endowed. There are several colleges and universities as well as public and private schools. There are municipally planned recreation programs as well as a wealth of theatrical, musical and artistic activities. Richmond is a medical center for the area with 18 hospitals and the Medical College of Virginia.





HENRY COUNTY

● Settlement of Henry County began around 1750 and just a few years later the county was visited by George Washington. The visit was part of an inspection tour that Washington, then a colonel of the state militia, was making to Fort Trial, one of the frontier forts ordered built in 1756.

Henry County is both a farming and a manufacturing area. Tobacco is the chief farm crop, with livestock and dairy products gaining in importance. Manufacturing, however, has increased until today this is one of the nation's largest centers of furniture production. Other products are veneer, mirrors, fiberboard packing cases, textiles, nylon fiber, plywood, lumber and wood products, prefabricated houses, truck and bus bodies, concrete blocks, clothing, dairy products, storm windows and doors, glass and heating and air-conditioning equipment.

Henry County has a population of more than 42,000 persons and Martinsville, its county seat and an independent city, of more than 19,000. There is a large potential labor supply. Martinsville has a planning commission.

Meeting the area's transportation needs are U. S. Routes 220 and 58, State Routes 57 and 108, several truck and bus lines and divisions of the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Railways. There is a municipal airport and a commercial airport in nearby Danville.

There is a two-year branch of the University of Virginia located in Martinsville. Also in the city are two general hospitals and there are libraries in several communities.

Recreational opportunities are varied and include community centers, Fairy-stone State Park and Philpott Reservoir, several country clubs and many locally sponsored cultural and recreational programs.

Three contemporary buildings, representing various facets of community life have been designed by J. Coates Carter, AIA, Martinsville architect. Above, the Memorial Public Library in Martinsville. Center, Collinsville branch of the First National Bank of Bassett and Martinsville. Bottom photo, new offices for Stanley Furniture Company at Stanleytown.



HIGHLAND COUNTY

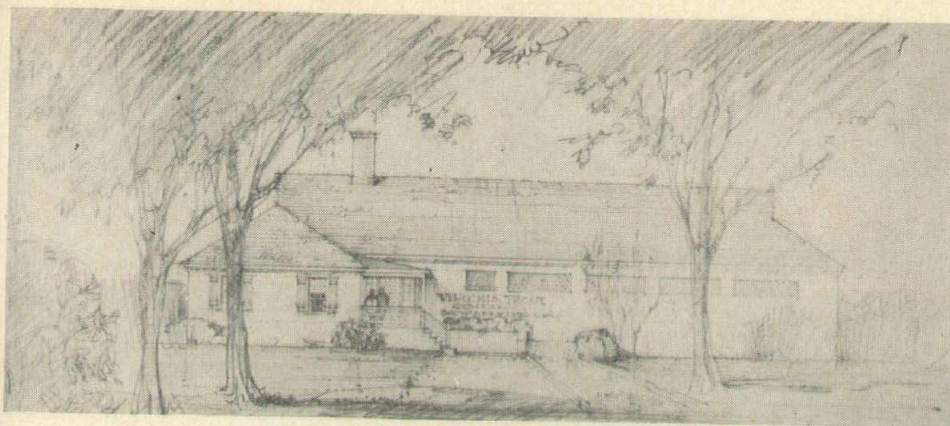
● Highland County is aptly named—it has the highest mean altitude of any Virginia county and often is referred to as "The Little Switzerland of America."

The county was formed in 1847 and its seat, Monterey, was named in honor of Zachary Taylor's Mexican War victory at Monterey.

Highland's economy is agriculture based with farms producing quantities of hardwoods and pulpwoods, livestock, wool and poultry. The local maple sugar industry is a tourist attraction each March as visitors come for the Maple Sugar Festival. October finds another influx of tourists coming to enjoy the spectacular scenery.

A new industry is growing in importance in Highland. The large cool mountain springs create ideal conditions for raising trout and many are turning to "fish farming" as a livelihood. There is a local plant to process and freeze the fish and ship them to market.

Highland has a population of more than 3,000. There are good hospitals and several colleges in neighboring counties. Recreational activities locally center around schools and churches and the abundant hunting and fishing spots.



Two U.S. highways—routes 250 and 220—traverse the county and there is truck and bus service. There is a small landing field near Monterey.

Located in Monterey, the Virginia Trout Company uses the abundant pure spring water of the western mountains for trout farming. A hatchery five miles away is said to be the most modern in America. The company markets fresh, boned and frozen trout.



The smokehouse photo above could have been taken yesterday or 300 years ago.

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY

● One of Virginia's original shires, Isle of Wight County owes its present name to its unpronounceable original title—Warrosquoyake, after the Indians living there.

The first settlement on the south side of the James after the founding of Jamestown, the area's population grew from its first few settlers in 1619 to 522 by 1635, despite malaria and Indian massacres which took the lives of more than 300 colonists.

The Smithfield area around Pagan River, a deep water tributary of the James which afforded a safe harbor for ships sailing from England and the Netherlands, was the first trading area on the James's south side. Smithfield, the original county seat, was named for Captain John Smith's cousin, Arthur; the present county seat now is in the village of Isle of Wight.

Aside from peanut, cotton and tobacco crops, the first industry of the county was Smithfield Hams. Among the first items exported to Europe, they were probably the first food products exported from America. Different in flavor as a result of the unusual feeding of the hogs and the most unusual dry salting and smoking process, the hams soon became famous in Europe and have so remained, perpetuating for nearly 300 years a Colonial Virginia heritage which throughout time has never sacrificed its integrity by short cuts or any cheapening of its product. The hams, today as yesterday, are aged from one to two years, resulting in the blended and mellowed flavor which gives them their distinction. To many, this unique product symbolizes the perpetuation of values in the Virginia character from Colonial times to the present.

There are many recreational opportunities, with a park in Smithfield, community centers at Smithfield and Windsor, in addition to the club, church and school sponsored programs and the good fishing, swimming and boating in the county's many waters. Isle of Wight has the oldest Masonic Lodge in America.

Also of special interest is St. Luke's Church, located at the county seat. One of the oldest churches in America and the oldest in continuous usage, it was built in 1632, and is now a national shrine. Its preserved old documents bring alive much of its 333-year old history. One may see deeds and titles signed by Indians with their signs, which consisted of a deer, of antlers, of sitting bulls or other such symbols.

Manufacturing provides employment

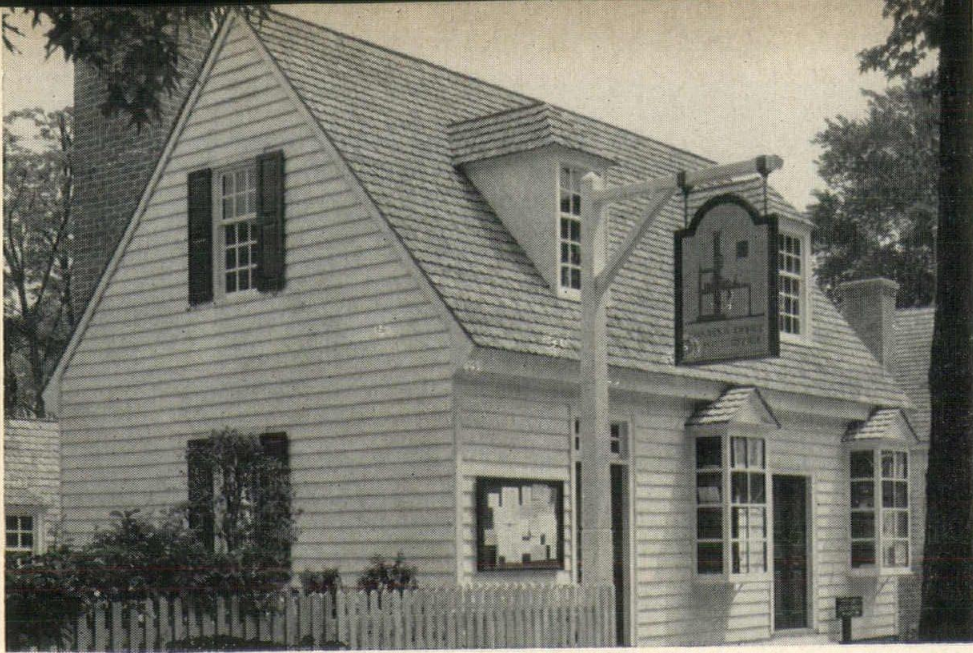
to more people than farming with many finding work in the packing houses in the town. In the county are plants producing wood and wood products, concrete products, truck bodies and there is a large pulp and paper mill.

Isle of Wight has a population of more than 18,000 and a good potential labor supply. Smithfield has a planning commission.

The principal highways are U.S. Routes 460 and 258, bringing truck and bus service to the county. Passing through the county are the Norfolk and Western, the Seaboard Air Line and the Norfolk, Franklin and Danville railroads; the Franklin Municipal Airport is located in the southern tip of the county.



St. Luke's Church at Smithfield.



JAMES CITY COUNTY

● James City County is the birthplace of Virginia and the New World, for it was at Jamestown in 1607 that the first permanent English settlement in America was made. Today Jamestown is an island with its ruins and artifacts carefully preserved for posterity. And visitors to the county by the thousands see, too, how their ancestors lived in the late 1600's and through the 1700's as they stroll the streets of the restored community of Williamsburg, one of the nation's foremost tourist attractions.

Jamestown served as the colony's capital from 1619 to 1699 when it was shifted to Williamsburg. The county was named for James I and the new capital for King William III.

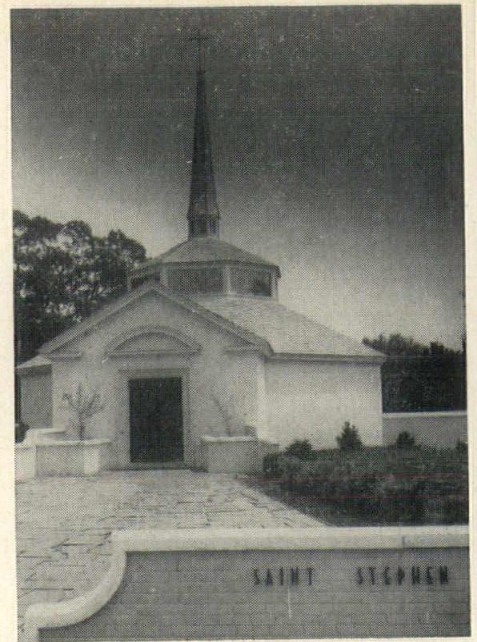
By far the largest source of employment for the county is in the tourist industry. However, some persons work on commercial or truck farms, lumber

and millwork plants and in producing synthetic fibers.

Education is a major facet of life here with the College of William and Mary, the nation's second oldest, located in Williamsburg. Recreation centers around the college, a community swimming pool and recreation center and a municipal recreation program. Hunting, fishing and boating also appeal to many sportsmen. There also are a public library and two hospitals—a new general hospital and a large state hospital for the mentally ill.

James City County has a population of more than 20,000 and an excellent supply of potential labor. Both county and city have planning commissions.

The area is served by several truck lines, passenger bus lines, the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and many airlines landing at nearby Patrick Henry Airport. U.S. Route 60 is the principal highway and the county will be crossed by east-west Interstate Rt. 64.



Top left, reconstructed Printing Office and Post Office in Colonial Williamsburg. Above, St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, designed by Milton Grigg, FAIA, carries out a plan developed by Thomas Jefferson for a William & Mary College chapel. Below, foundations the first statehouse at Jamestown, as excavated in 1935. (National Park Service photo)

KING AND QUEEN COUNTY

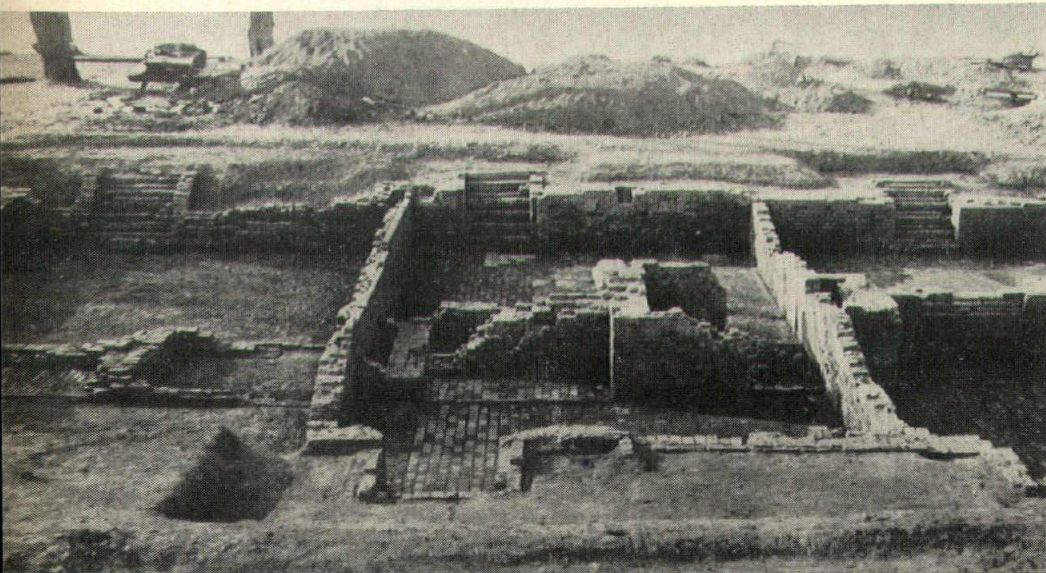
● King and Queen County was formed in 1691 and named for England's joint sovereigns, William and Mary. Settlement was begun in 1625 and the county seat always has been King and Queen Court House. Among names associated with the county are Carter Braxton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and George Rogers Clark, explorer of the Northwest Territory, whose family once lived here.

The Mattaponi and York Rivers form the western boundary of the county and add to the recreational offerings.

The county has a land area of 318 square miles of which about 77 per cent is in forest. Lumbering operations and sawmills are active and much of the loblolly pine is used by a large paper mill in nearby West Point. There are some farming operations and, while some residents find employment with local lumber producers, most work in industries in adjoining counties or commute daily to Richmond or Warsaw.

King and Queen has a population of approximately 5,600 persons and a good potential labor supply. The county is near locations of many colleges and universities and there is a private school in the area. Its recreation programs center around organizations, churches and schools. The county is in the area served

(Continued on page 46)



VISIT MECKLENBURG COUNTY

— *Now in Its Bi-Centennial Year* —



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The road to freedom was really no road at all for little known Virginia hero Captain Jack Jouett. It was a punishing, 40-mile, cross country ride; a desperate, dead of night gallop to warn Governor Thomas Jefferson and the Virginia legislature that the British were coming.

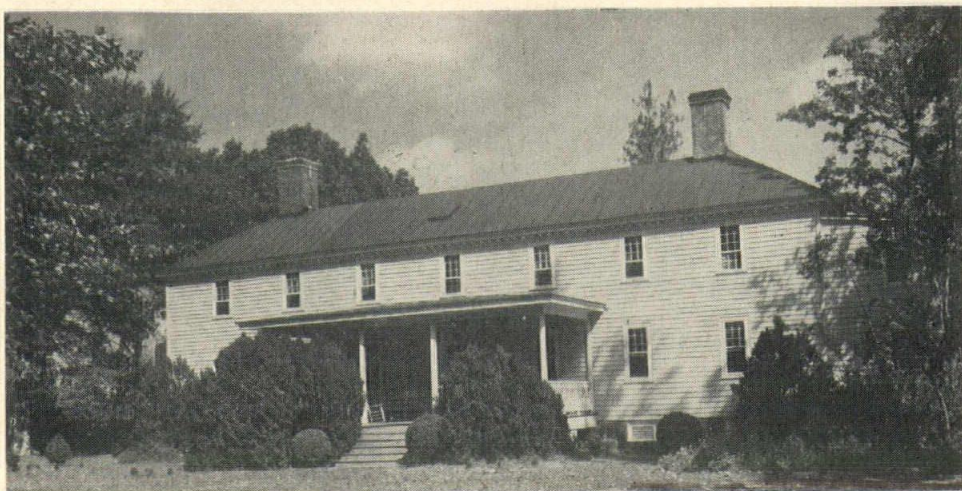
No one ordered Jack Jouett on that ride. He saw his duty—and did it. Forty miles—from Cuckoo Tavern, in Louisa County, to Monticello, near Charlottesville. As Tarleton's redcoats trotted along the road to Charlottesville, Jouett cut his own road to freedom—through the fields and woods of the rough Virginia countryside. To his dying day, Jouett's face bore the scars of tree limbs. To this day, the nation bears him a debt of gratitude. For Jefferson and the legislature escaped. A disaster in our fight for freedom was averted.

The road to freedom is seldom a highroad, with bands playing and flags flying. It is more often a rough way, unmapped, through darkness and danger. It has not been the way of ease and expediency, but the way of individual initiative and determination, that has paved our long American Road to Freedom.



VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA



KING & QUEEN (from page 44)

Smithfield, in King & Queen County, is a two-story pre-Revolutionary house reminiscent of Patrick Henry's home, Scotchtown.

KING GEORGE COUNTY

● King George County, formed in 1720, is the site of many fine examples of Colonial architecture.

Situated as it is in the Coastal Plain, it was early settled by families who built gracious homes and many of these homes belonged to branches of the Washington family. Some of these early buildings are "Marmion," built in 1647 and continuously in the Lewis family since 1785; Lamb's Creek Church, built before 1750; and St. Paul's Church, built about 1766. President James Madison was born in 1751 at Port Conway, his mother's home.

King George has many small farms producing beef cattle, calves, corn, wheat and other grains, soybeans and eggs. A few persons also are engaged in commercial fishing in the waters which bound the county—the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers. Manufactured goods, in addition to lumber, are chiefly farm products—meat, canned tomatoes, sweet red peppers, pickles and

by the Tidewater Memorial Hospital at Tappahannock.

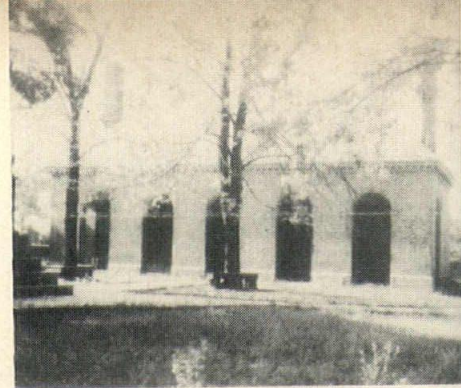
Truck and bus lines serve the county and express and rail travel is easily available in nearby Richmond.

hog bristles. Many residents commute to nearby Fredericksburg to work.

Another large employer in King George is the U. S. Naval Weapons Laboratory at Dahlgren.

The county has a population of approximately 8,000 persons and there is a planning commission. Located in the county are several good highways, including U.S. Rt. 301; and truck and bus lines. The Potomac River is navigable by ocean-going vessels and the Rappahannock by shallow draught boats. There are rail and air facilities in neighboring cities. Also located in the county is a toll bridge across the Potomac giving easy access to Maryland and a direct route to Baltimore.

Opportunities for water sports abound in King George and there are many activities sponsored by local groups. Proximity to Fredericksburg, where there is a college, and to Washington and Richmond adds to the cultural and recreational opportunities of the area.



King William County Court House. Monument to left commemorates county sons who fought in the Civil War.

KING WILLIAM COUNTY

● King William County was formed in 1702 following somewhat slow settlement begun in 1653.

One of the early settlers was Col. John West who took up a large grant at West Point, the county seat, in 1660. West was one of three brothers who served as royal governors for Virginia. There are many homes dating from the early 18th century still standing in the county and the courthouse has been in continuous use since 1725.

Also located in the county are the only Indian reservations in Virginia, those of the Mattaponi and the Pamunkey tribes.

King William has a population of more than 7,700 persons. West Point has a planning commission.

The oyster beds of the nearby York River are an important natural resource in the county. In addition to oysters, many men also fish commercially for shad, herring and rockfish.

On the farm, field crops are the most important source of income. Livestock, whole milk, eggs, standing timber, vegetables and some tobacco also bring in farm cash.

Manufacturing for the most part is centered around West Point where there is a large kraft pulp and paper mill and smaller plants producing lumber, printing and plant food. Many persons also commute to jobs in the Richmond and Hampton Roads areas.

The county is advantageously located near private schools, colleges and medical facilities. There is a small library in the county.

U.S. Rt. 360 passes through the center of the county and there are other good highways throughout, enabling trucks and buses to serve all areas. Other transportation is furnished by the Southern Railway and by the York River which is navigable by ocean-going vessels.

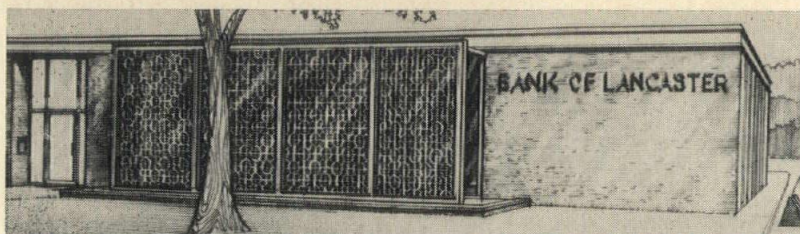
Boating is an important facet of King William's recreational life. There also are many activities sponsored by local groups and good hunting and fishing.

Below, King George County Court House



Bank of
Lancaster,
at
Kilmarnock

Ben R. Johns,
Jr., AIA,
Architect



LANCASTER COUNTY

● Lancaster County, formed in 1652, was settled shortly after 1640 by English people who moved up from the lower Virginia settlements along the James and York Rivers or who came down from Maryland.

There still are many homes of early residents and this area has become a tourist attraction. Among the homes and churches in the county are Christ Church, built in 1732, considered the most architecturally perfect of Colonial churches; and Epping Forest Plantation, built about 1690, the birthplace of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington. With many resort hotels and cottages also located in Lancaster, the area is fast becoming a summer vacation spot.

The county has a population of more than 9,000 persons and the principal industries are agriculture, commercial fisheries and food processing. Fish, crabs

and oysters are processed here and one plant manufactures fish oil, fish scrap solubles, cat food and plant food. Other industries are tomato canning, uniform production and boat building and repairing.

From the farms come soybeans, corn, hogs, wheat, tomatoes, eggs, peaches, strawberries and timber and pulpwood.

Lancaster is one of the four member counties of the Northern Neck Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission.

Transportation in the area moves over several good highways. There is truck and bus service, an airfield and shipping over the Chesapeake Bay and Rappahannock River.

Recreational opportunities abound along the many waterfronts—fishing, swimming and boating are available to residents and vacationers. There also are many activities sponsored by clubs, churches and schools.



C & P central telephone office at Pennington Gap, designed by Merrill C. Lee & Associates

LEE COUNTY

● Lee County is Virginia's most westerly county, located between Kentucky and Tennessee.

The county was first explored in 1750 by Dr. Thomas Walker and his party who found their way through Cumberland Gap at Lee's southwest tip. The gap soon became for pioneers the gateway to Kentucky and the west. The county was formed in 1792-93 and the county seat is Jonesville.

Lee is both a farming and a coal mining county. It has highly productive farms raising tobacco, livestock and dairy products and there are tobacco and livestock markets in the county.

Coal is the county's most important commercial mineral resource and there are numerous small truck-type mines. Lee also is the only county in the state producing oil—there are several wells in the Rose Hill area. Manufacturing is limited to utilizing local raw materials—meat packing, fertilizer, crushed limestone and printing.

Lee has a population of more than 24,000 persons and there are planning commissions.

The county's principal highway is U.S. Rt. 58. Also serving the county are truck and bus lines and the Louisville & Nashville and the Southern Railways. There are several municipal airports in adjacent cities.

There is a small hospital at Pennington Gap.

There are opportunities for many types of outdoor recreation—hunting, fishing, camping, Cumberland Gap National Historical Park—as well as planned and sponsored activities in several communities.

LOUDOUN COUNTY

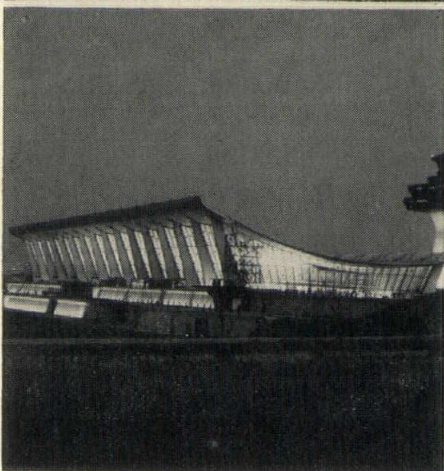
● Loudoun County was formed in 1757 and is the center of a lively interest in history and arts and crafts.

In and around Leesburg, citizens are urged to preserve the old buildings and to choose harmonious architectural styles in an effort to retain the atmosphere of the community and make it appealing to tourists. Here too is held the annual Waterford Exhibition of local arts and crafts, a widely known event.

The county was settled about 1722 and Leesburg, the county seat, was named for Francis Lightfoot Lee who settled there.

Many of the farms in the area are large and output is productive. Among farm goods are dairy products, livestock, fine horses and orchardgrass seed. Some persons are employed in the few manufacturing establishments in the county, producing meat products, animal feeds, lumber, concrete

(Continued on next page)



Top right, the Middleburg Community Center designed by William B. Dew, Jr., AIA. Below it, the Dulles International Airport, near Chantilly.

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LOUDOUN (Continued)

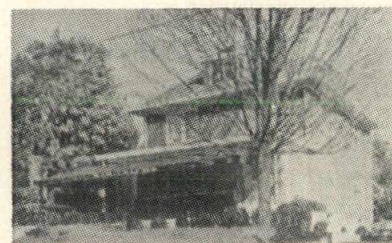
products and printing and publishing. A number of residents are retired or work in nearby Washington.

Loudoun has a population of more than 24,000 persons. The county and several of its towns have planning commissions.

Community facilities are diverse: a hospital, guidance center, National Rehabilitation Center (for epileptics), community libraries, public schools and Foxcroft, a well-known school for girls.

Loudoun is exceptionally well equipped with recreational facilities, with recreation programs, community centers, horse shows and riding and many other activities occurring. The county also is conveniently close to Washington and its many cultural and recreational facilities.

Serving the county's transportation needs are a number of good highways, truck and bus service, the Washington & Old Dominion Railway and Dulles International Airport, the world's largest jet airport.



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LUNENBURG COUNTY

● Lunenburg County was first settled in the 1720's and 1730's and became a county in 1746.

During the Revolutionary War flour and supplies for the American army, stored in a mill near Kenbridge, were burned by the British cavalry leader, Tarleton. The county earned another name in 1861—"The Old Free State"—when the citizens, irked by the delay of the Virginia Convention to consider secession, threatened to secede from both the State and the Union.

Lunenburg has a population of approximately 12,500 and a good potential labor supply. The county has a planning commission. There are banks and churches in the county. There is a health center at Victoria and modern general hospitals located in adjacent counties.

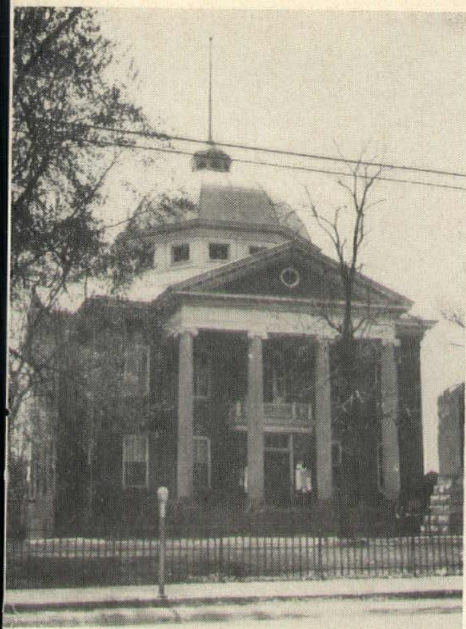
Outdoor recreational possibilities abound in the numerous woods and streams of the area. Victoria has a community building and there is a country club near Kenbridge. Most recreational programs are sponsored by clubs, churches and schools. Colleges in neighboring counties also are within driving distance for those wishing higher education or attendance at their numerous cultural offerings. Southside Regional Library at Boydton serves the county.

Lunenburg is served by State Highways 40, 49, 138 and 137. Freight and

passenger service is provided by trucks and buses and rail freight service by the Norfolk and Western Railway.

Agriculture is the chief business of the county residents with tobacco and livestock the major products. There is some manufacturing with products including lumber, millwork, flour and feeds, wooden goods, tobacco, shoes, hosiery, fertilizer, furniture, charcoal and cigar fillers.

Lunenburg ranks fifth among Virginia counties in tobacco, chiefly flue-cured, making it one of the top ranking counties in the nation.



Louisa County Court House

LOUISA COUNTY

● Louisa County, formed in 1742, has long been associated with famous persons in American history.

Thomas Jefferson and George Rogers Clark were born here. Patrick Henry began his political career as the Louisa member of the House of Burgesses. The Rev. John Todd was minister of Providence Presbyterian Church and conducted the Classical School which grew into Hampden-Sydney College. Both James Madison and James Monroe attended the school. Actions of the Revolutionary and Civil Wars also took place in Louisa.

Louisa has a population of approximately 13,000 persons many of whom work at either farming or manufacturing. The soil here is productive and farms produce much wheat, corn, hay, livestock, tobacco, dairy products, poultry, eggs and timber.

There is some manufacturing in the county of lumber, wooden pallets, antique reproduction furniture, fur tannery and apparel. Far more people, however, commute to Charlottesville, Fredericksburg or Orange to work.

Four U.S. highways—routes 250, 33, 15 and 522—serve the county. There also are truck, bus and rail lines in the area.

There is a hospital at Louisa, the county seat, and extensive medical facilities in neighboring cities. Also nearby are several colleges and universities.

Hunting and fishing are good in the area and there are many recreational programs and activities locally sponsored.



Lunenburg County Court House

Madison County Court House was built in 1827 on the site of an earlier one.

MADISON COUNTY

● Madison County was not formed until 1793 but it was explored from 1670 on. One of the most famous explorations was that of Governor Alexander Spotswood and his "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" to the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains in 1716.

The first settlement of the area was in 1725. The county was named for President James Madison whose family owned property at Madison Mills in the county. One of the prominent early residents was William Wirt who began his law practice here in 1793. Wirt was attorney-general under Presidents Monroe and John Quincy Adams and was a prosecutor of Aaron Burr in 1807.

Madison is primarily an agricultural county. The chief products are beef cattle, whole milk, poultry, hogs, eggs, fruit and some field crops.

The county long has been known for

its oak chairs and poultry coops: the hickory rod chicken coop was invented here. Manufacturing is increasing and products include lumber and millwork, oak flooring, children's play clothes, wood preserving and fine furniture.

Madison has a population of more than 8,000 persons and there is a planning commission. Major highways in the county are U.S. Routes 29 and 15 and there is truck and bus service. The nearest rail and air transportation is in neighboring counties.

There is a public library in the county and Madison also is the home of Woodberry Forest, a fine preparatory school for boys. The extensive medical facilities of Charlottesville are within easy driving range.

Madison has the first "Fish for Fun" area in the state—all fish caught in the headwaters of the Rapidan River must be returned to the water unharmed. Other recreational opportunities include Shenandoah National Park, Sky-line Drive, hunting and fishing spots and activities sponsored by local groups. Many persons also drive to Charlottesville and the University of Virginia for concerts and other cultural and educational programs.

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MECKLENBURG COUNTY

● Mecklenburg County was first explored by the English settlers in 1650 but there is evidence of even earlier visits by the white man.

When excavations of Oconeechee Island were being made prior to its inundation by Buggs Island Lake just a few years ago, numerous valuable Indian artifacts were found by personnel from the Smithsonian Institution. Some authorities believe that a few of the relics are of Viking origin.

The county was formed in 1765 and a local landmark is Prestwoud, originally called Blue Stone Castle when it was built by William Byrd II in 1730. Two landmarks of Methodism are the building of old Randolph-Macon College, established here in 1832 and later moved to Ashland, and the site of Salem Chapel where Francis Asbury preached and presided at conferences between 1795 and 1804.

Today, the Mecklenburg residents are engaged in agriculture, manufacturing and a growing tourist trade. Creation of the John H. Kerr Dam and the resultant Buggs Island Lake has brought thousands of fishermen, campers and watersportsmen to the area in recent years.

Mecklenburg is largely an agricultural county with tobacco its chief crop. South Hill is the third largest bright tobacco market in Virginia and markets also are located at Chase City and Clarksville. Manufactured goods include lumber and wood products, fabrics, apparel, tobacco goods, bottled drinks, fertilizer, farm wagons and mobile homes.

The county has a population of more than 31,000 persons and a good potential labor supply. The county and the towns of Brodnax, Chase City and South Hill have planning commissions.

Facilities within the county include banks, churches, a community hospital at South Hill and a regional library serving Mecklenburg and Lunenburg Counties.

Recreational opportunities, especially for the outdoor sportsman, are exceptional with much hunting, fishing, swimming and boating available. There also are lighted recreation fields at several schools and three country clubs.

Several major highways cross the county and truck and bus service is available. The Seaboard Air Line Railroad provides passenger, express and freight services. Freight service also is provided by the Southern and the Norfolk, Franklin and Danville railways. There are three small airfields for private flights in the county.



A tide mill in Mathews County was one of the many in Tidewater Virginia, some in use until recent years.

MATHEWS COUNTY

● Mathews County, once a shipbuilding center, still has a seagoing population.

During the Revolutionary War, ships for the Continental navy were built here. Ironically, it was at Gwynn Island in the county that Lord Dunmore, Virginia's last Colonial governor, established himself in 1776 before being forced to put to sea by Gen. Andrew Lewis. Mathews also was the home of Capt. Sally Tomkins, only woman to be commissioned a Confederate officer.

The county was formed in 1791 and the courthouse at the county seat, Mathews, built in 1792 still stands.

Commercial fishing furnishes employment for the greatest number of Mathews men and sport fishing is providing a growing vacation business. There is some farming and the county is known for its daffodil blooms and bulbs. There are some seafood pack-

ing establishments, sawmills and boat yards but most residents working in manufacturing commute elsewhere.

Mathews is bordered by the Chesapeake Bay, Mobjack Bay and Piankatank River. The population tops 6,800 and there is a potential labor supply of 1,200 persons. There is a planning commission.

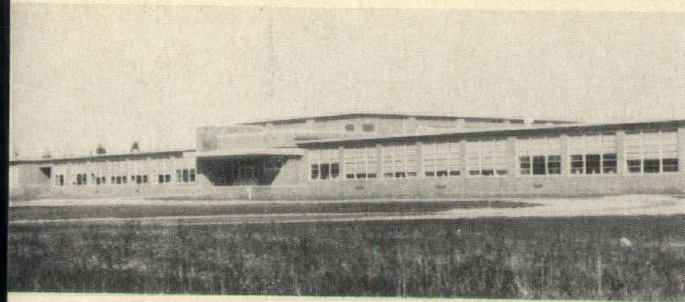
There are truck and bus service locally and rail connections at nearby West Point. A network of state roads connects the county with U. S. Rt. 17 in Gloucester County. Water routes also are abundant.

The county is convenient to several institutions of higher learning and to medical centers.

Mathews residents are joined annually by hundreds of vacationists and tourists to enjoy the many water sports available along the 150 mile waterfront. Year-around recreational activities are largely organization-sponsored.



Palace Green in Mathews County is a pre-Revolutionary house, whose original small wings were replaced in 1838.



Above left, East End High School in Mecklenburg County. Right, Mecklenburg County Court House, at Boydton.



MIDDLESEX COUNTY



Wilton, in Middlesex County, built by William Churchill in 1762.

● There is a vivid example of Virginia's early interest in the tobacco industry in Middlesex County. What is claimed to be America's oldest tobacco warehouse still stands in Urbanna.

The warehouse was built in 1680 by order of the King's Council to "begin town for the encouragement of trade." Still another historic building "Rosegill," built in 1650 and used as summer residence by two Colonial governors of Virginia. During the mid-17th century tenure of Sir Henry Chicheley, one of its gubernatorial residents, the house was the temporary seat of the Colony.

From its early settlement in 1640 to its formation as a county in 1673 to the present, Middlesex has been largely an agricultural county. However, more farms today are operated on a part-time basis or by retired persons. Among the chief products are poultry, field crops, whole milk, livestock and lumber. With two sides bounded by

water—the Rappahannock on the upper boundry and the Piankatank River and Dragon Run on the lower—commercial fishing and seafood packing houses are other sources of employment. Shipbuilding and repairing are growing in importance with the development of a summer colony.

Middlesex County has a population of more than 6,000 and a good potential labor supply. The county seat is Saluda. The county and Urbanna have a regional planning commission.

Transportation in the area is good with two major highways, U. S. Rt. 17 and State Rt. 33, crossing the county. There are truck and bus lines, a small landing field and excellent rail and airport facilities within 50 miles. The Rappahannock is navigable for waterborne transportation.

Located within the county are public schools, a public library and Christ Church School, a private preparatory school for boys.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

● Montgomery County was one of the first western Virginia counties to be settled with pioneer families coming to present-day Blacksburg as early as 1748. However this settlement was wiped out in a massacre during the French and Indian War.

The county was formed in 1776 and Christiansburg, the county seat, was incorporated in 1792. There is another incorporated city, Radford, within the county boundaries.

Montgomery is an area whose economy is boosted by agriculture, manufacturing and education. Stock raising and dairy farming are profitable and farm products can be conveniently sold in a large livestock market, a poultry market and in nearby creameries and ice cream plants.

Manufacturing plants are distributed over the area and products include food products, grain-mill products, rayon fabrics, apparel, propellants, chairs and other wood products, agricultural lime, foundry products, paper boxes, concrete and sponge rubber goods and electric motors and generators.

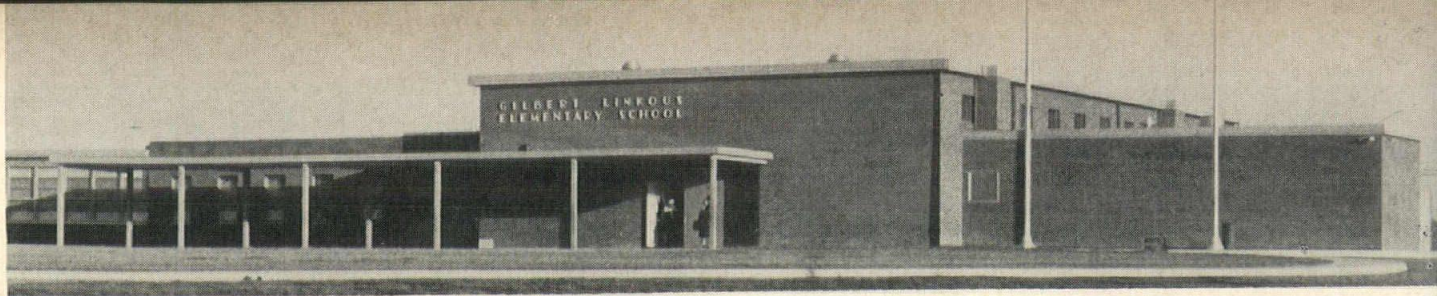
Montgomery also is the location of two large colleges—Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Blacksburg and Radford College in Radford.

The county's population tops 32,000, with Radford's approximately 10,000. The county and the incorporated communities within its borders have planning commissions.

Community facilities are varied. There are general hospitals in Radford and Christiansburg and a privately owned sanatorium at Radford. There are numerous churches and a regional library. The many lectures, concerts and other programs at the colleges add to the cultural life of the area.

Radford has a municipal recreation department and program. Part of the Jefferson National Forest lies in the county and nearby is Claytor Lake.

(Continued on next page)



MONTGOMERY (Continued)

Gilbert Linkous Elementary School in north Blacksburg, one of three new Montgomery County elementary schools designed by Eubank, Caldwell & Associates, Architects & Engineers. Left, routine operations at the independent National Bank of Blacksburg.

Opportunities for outdoor recreation are abundant.

Transportation facilities are many. Among highways in the area are U. S. Routes 11 and 460 and Interstate Highway 81. There are truck and bus lines, a landing field at VPI plus municipal fields in neighboring communities. Both the Norfolk & Western and Southern Railways operate in the county.

NANSEMOND COUNTY

- Originally named Upper Norfolk County when formed in 1637, what now is Nansemond County was re-named in 1642 for the Indian tribe in the area. The name means "fishing point or angle."

Permanent settlement was begun in 1618 in the vicinity of Suffolk, an independent city and the county seat. The city was a base for military and naval stores during the Revolution and was burned in 1779. It was occupied by the Union Army in 1862 and besieged for a short time by the Confederates.

Nansemond is the leading peanut county in Virginia and Suffolk is called the "Peanut Capital of the World." Nansemond's agriculture and manufacturing complement each other. From the farms come peanuts, hogs, cotton, corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes, vegetables and livestock.

Manufactures include hams and pork products, peanuts and peanut products, canned vegetables, lumber and wood products, fish and oysters, bricks, fertilizer, vegetable baskets, farm vehicles, awnings, etc. The largest textile processing plant in the United States is located in Suffolk.

Nansemond has a population of more than 31,000 persons and a good potential labor supply. Both county and city have planning commissions and both are members of the Southeast Virginia Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission.

Community facilities are varied. There are many banks and churches, a large hospital and school of nursing. Located in the county is Frederick College while in nearby Norfolk are other colleges, affording additional opportunities for education and culture.

Nansemond has rich resources for

(Continued on page 56)

The renovated Nansemond County Court House at Suffolk.

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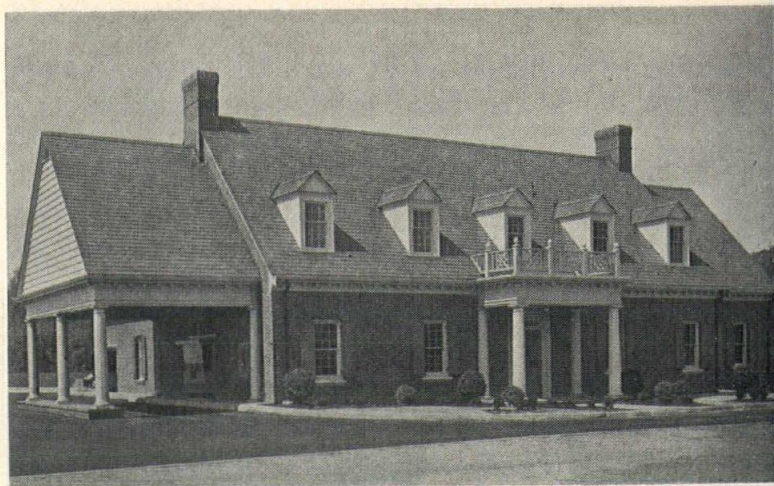
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NANSEMOND (Continued)
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recreation program and numerous con-
certs, lectures and theatrical produc-
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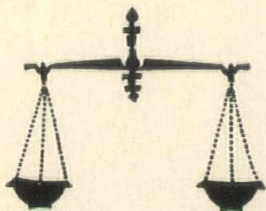
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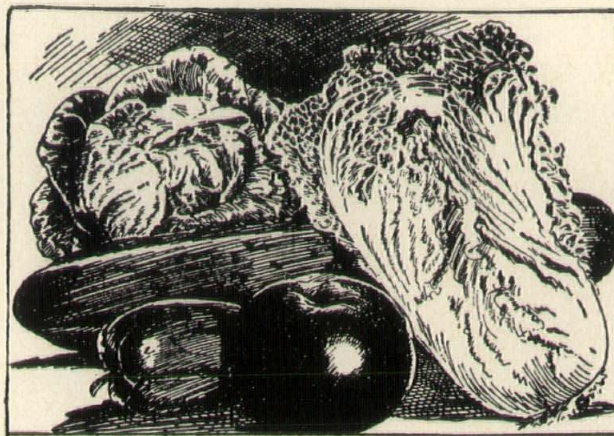
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Collards	Aug. 10
Smooth Kale	Aug. 30
Curled Kale	Sept. 15
Lettuce, Wood's Cabbage (head)	Aug. 15
Lettuce, Grand Rapids (leaf)	Aug. 20
Mustard, So. Giant Curled	Sept. 1
Mustard Spinach	Sept. 10
Radish, Winter	Aug. 15
Radish, Early	Sept. 1
Spinach, New Zealand	Aug. 15
Spinach, Bloomsdale	Dec. 1
Turnip, Imp. Purple Top White Glove	Aug. 30
Turnip, Yellow Aberdeen	Aug. 15
Turnip, Seven Top	Sept. 15
Chinese Pelsai or Celery Cabbage	Aug. 15

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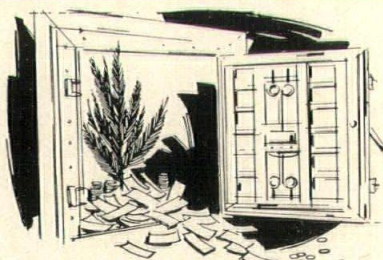
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Nelson County Court House at Lovingston.

NELSON COUNTY

● Nelson County was first settled in 1720 but it did not become a county until 1807-08, taking its name from Gov. Thomas Nelson, Jr.

The county is the site of several fine old 18th century homes, including "Edgewood," home of Joseph C. Cabell, one of the founders of the University of Virginia, and "Oak Ridge," home of William Cabell Rives, U. S. Senator and minister to France.

Nelson is rich in forest and mineral resources and much lumber is produced. Soapstone and aplite now are in commercial production. These natural resources also figure in local manufactures.

Agriculture is of some importance to local economy with the chief products being peaches and apples and tobacco. However, most county workers now commute to nearby cities and towns to work in industries, operating their farms on a part-time basis.

The county has a population of more than 12,000 persons and the county seat is Lovingston. There is a good potential labor supply.

The main highway in the county is U. S. 29 but U. S. 60 and U. S. 250 cross portions of Nelson. Operating within the area are truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake & Ohio, the Southern and the Virginia Blue Ridge Railways. There are four airports within 40 miles of Lovingston.

The county is surrounded by educational and medical centers and residents readily use these facilities as well as the local public schools.

Recreation is largely of the outdoor type with an abundance of places for hunting and fishing. There is a community center at Lovingston and many activities are sponsored by schools, churches and clubs.



NEW KENT COUNTY

● New Kent County has found its way onto many pages of America's history. New Kent men participated in Bacon's Rebellion in 1677 and the Tobacco Riots of 1682. Descendants of the Chickahominy Indians who took Capt. John Smith prisoner in 1607 still live here. And in 1759, George Washington was married to Martha Custis in the county. Revolutionary and Civil War activities also occurred in New Kent.

Over four fifths of the county's land area is wooded and much of the land is held by large wood-using industries. The county's proximity to metropolitan areas of the east makes it an agricultural area too, with truck vegetables, sheep, dairy products, eggs, field crops

and livestock figuring in importance.

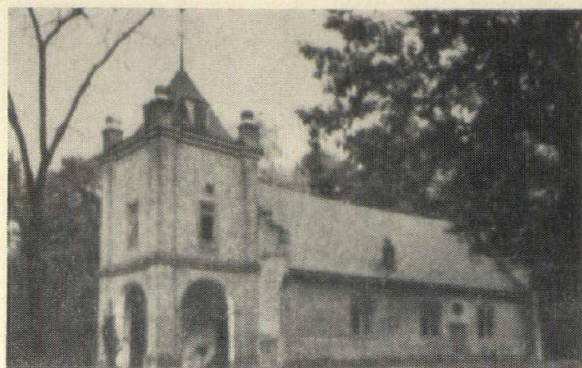
Many New Kent people commute to jobs in manufacturing and other businesses in King William County, Richmond and Williamsburg.

New Kent has a population of approximately 4,700 persons and a good potential labor supply. The county has a planning commission. Good highways, truck, bus and rail lines and the York River provide transportation. There is a small airport in the county and a large commercial field in nearby Richmond.

The county is rich in natural recreational facilities and the many medical, educational and cultural facilities in neighboring Richmond and Williamsburg are within easy driving range.



Left, Alberene stone quarry in Nelson County.



Right, St. Peter's Church in New Kent County, where tradition says George Washington and Martha Custis were married.

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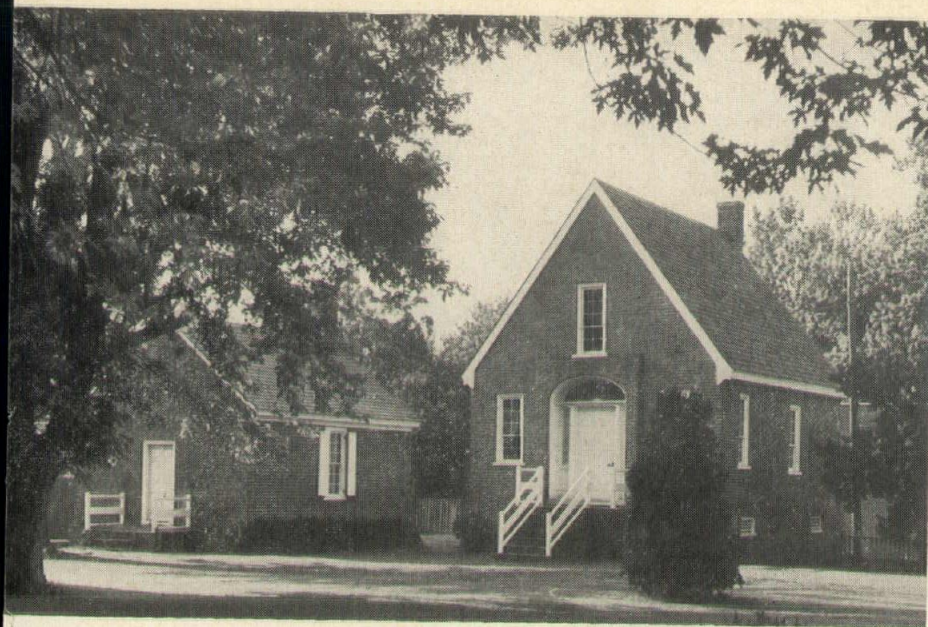
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Northampton County Court House at Eastville. (Chamber of Commerce photo by Flournoy)

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY

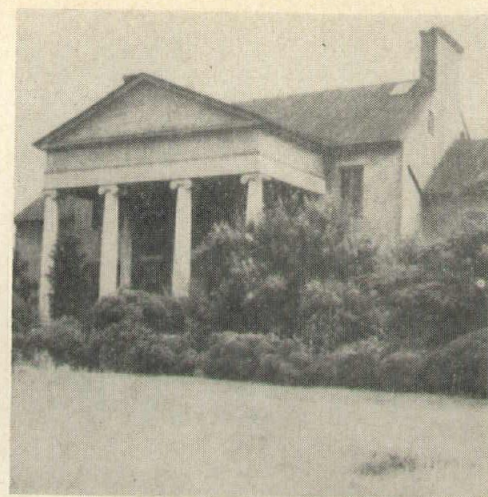
One of two counties on Virginia's Eastern Shore, Northampton traces its beginnings to 1608 when the area was explored by Capt. John Smith. The first settlement was about 1614 and, Accawmacke, it was one of the eight original Virginia shires formed in 1634. Court records, said to be the oldest continuous set in America, date from 1632. In 1642 Northampton became a separate county from Accomack. The county is noted for its farm products, especially Irish and sweet potatoes, snap beans, cabbage, tomatoes and strawberries, and for its nursery products.

Since the county is bounded as it is by water—the Atlantic Ocean and Chesapeake Bay—fishing is of prime importance. Northampton's industry is closely allied to its natural resources—food and vegetables. The water also attracts thousands of tourists and sportsmen.

The population numbers more than 17,300 and the potential labor supply is more than 800. Northampton's county seat is Eastville and the county participates in the Eastern Shore of Virginia Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission.

Completion of the new Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel in 1964 gave the area a direct connection with Norfolk and Hampton Roads. This is part of U. S. Rt. 13. Serving the county are truck and bus lines, the Pennsylvania Railroad, waterways and a small landing field.

Recreation centers around clubs and organizations, the waterfront and hunting. There is a two-year branch of the University of Virginia at nearby Wallop's Island. The Northampton-Accomack Memorial Hospital is located at Nassawadox and there is a library at Cape Charles.



Mantua's marked distinction stems from its architecture, its four great Grecian columns, the arrangement of its interior and from its location on a site which slopes in four directions. While from the exterior the house appears to be of three stories, there actually are six floors. Mantua was built about 1800.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

● Capt. John Smith sailed into the Coan River as early as 1608, but it wasn't until 1640 that the first English colonist settled in what became Northumberland County in 1648.

The first settler was John Mottrom who moved down from Maryland. Other early settlers often came from Maryland and other northern colonies as well as from the Virginia settlements.

Fishing and related industries are the greatest employers of the county's 10,000 residents. There are many plants which pack, can and freeze oysters, fish and crabs and several which produce marine animal oils and meals from fish not suitable for food. Other manufactures are boat building and repairing and a tomato cannery.

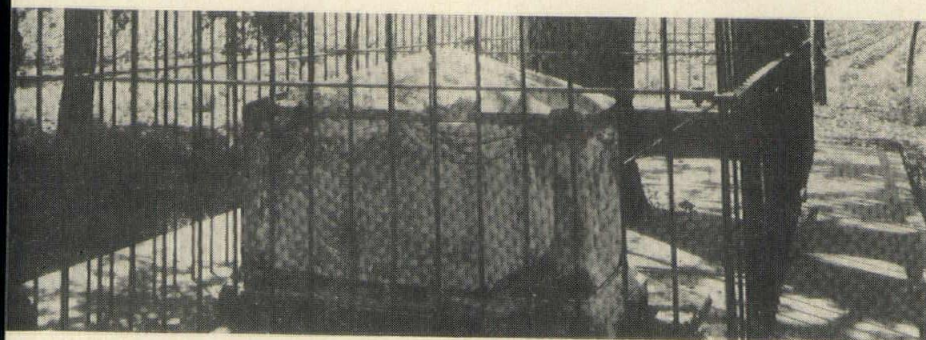
Major farm products are wheat, corn, soybeans, hogs, eggs and tomatoes.

Northumberland County and the town of Kilmarnock, located on its border, are members of the Northern Neck Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission.

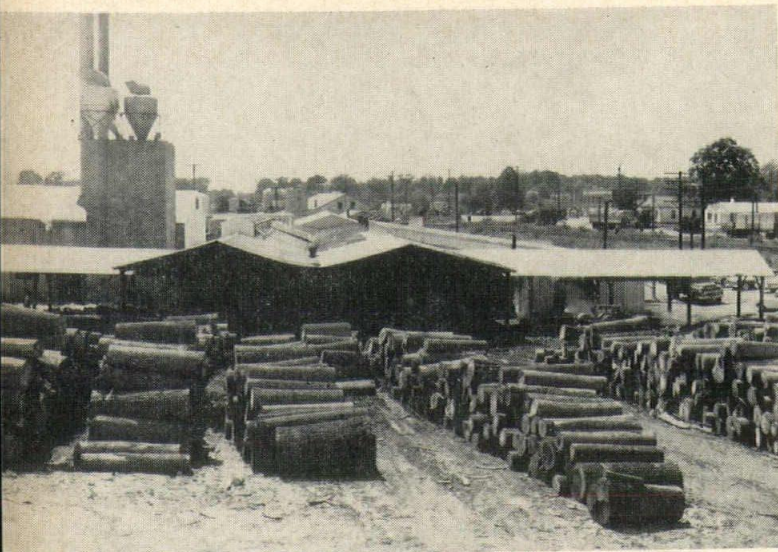
The county is conveniently located to many hospitals and colleges.

The major highway in the county is U. S. Rt. 360. There are truck and bus lines and boat transportation over the many waterways. Rail and air facilities are located in nearby Richmond.

Recreation is largely water-centered with the county bordered on two sides by the Potomac River and the Chesapeake Bay. There is a civic center and many other activities sponsored by local groups.



At Eastville is the Custis Tomb, bearing the following inscription by order of Mr. Custis: Under This Marble Tomb lies Ye Body of the Honorable John Custis, Esq., of the City of Williamsburg and Parish of Bruton. Formerly of the Hungars Parish of the Eastern Shore of Virginia and County of Northampton, the place of His Nativity. Aged 71 years he yet lived but Seven Years which was the space of time he kept a bachelors house at Eastville on the Eastern Shore of Virginia."



Left: Burkeville Veneer Company in Nottoway.

NOTTOWAY COUNTY

● Nottoway County, formed in 1789, was named for a tribe of Indians living in the vicinity. The name is said to mean "rattlesnake" or "adder"—the enemy. However, American wars have proven friendly to the area for, although there were raids and burnings during the Revolution and Civil War, there were no battles.

Nottoway has a population of more than 15,000 persons with Blackstone, Burkeville and Crewe the incorporated towns in the county. Nottoway is the county seat.

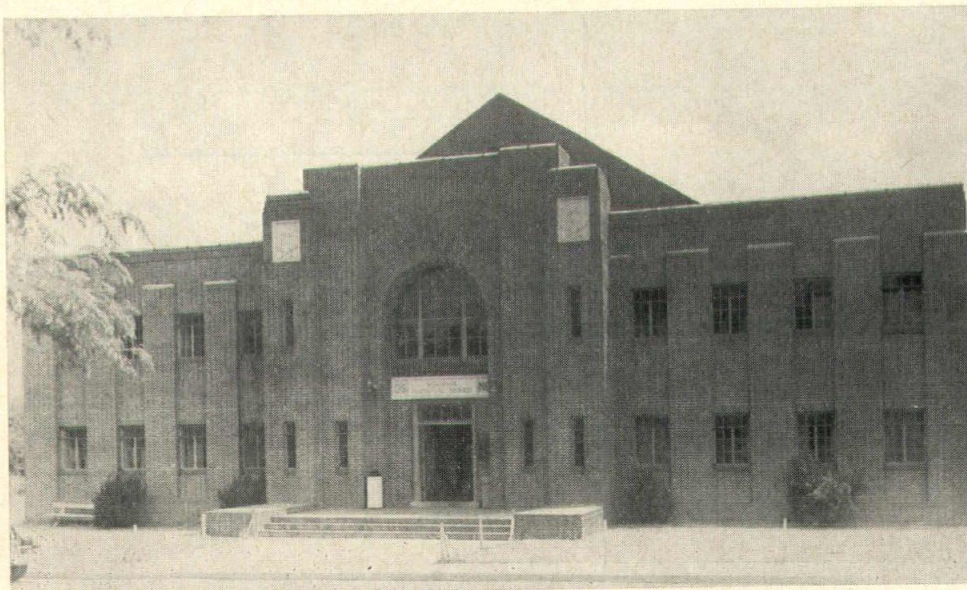
This is a largely agricultural county with timber, field crops, tobacco, dairy products, poultry and livestock the chief products. There are manufacturing establishments in the three largest towns and they produce, soft drinks, velvet fabrics, printing, apparel, lumber veneer, furniture parts and fertilizer.

There are tobacco warehouses in Blackstone, and the Norfolk and Western Railway yard at Crewe employs many people.

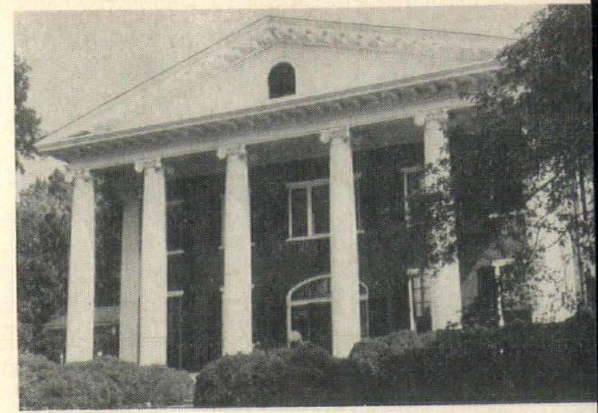
Located within the county are banks, churches, a library with three branches and a tuberculosis sanatorium for Negroes. Camp Pickett, just below Blackstone, is a large military installation now on a stand-by basis. There are hospitals and colleges within easy driving distance of all parts of the county.

Transportation in the area includes major highways, truck and bus service, the Norfolk and Western line for freight and passengers and the Southern Railway for freight. There are two landing fields in the county.

Recreational opportunities abound with some community-sponsored programs, many centering around local organizations and hunting permitted at Camp Pickett in season.



The Blackstone National Guard's headquarters.



Rocklands, Greek revival temple of Orange County, many historic and beautiful homes.

ORANGE COUNTY

● Orange County was first settled by 12 German families who established Germanna on the Rapidan River in 1714. Two other German groups later joined them but by 1725 most had moved into adjoining counties and the settlers in residence when the county was formed in 1734 were largely descendants of earlier English colonists in Tidewater Virginia.

The county is rich in historic names. Gov. Alexander Spotswood had a home in what is now Orange County. One of the men who accompanied him on his expedition to the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains in 1716 was James Taylor. In 1722 Taylor settled near the town of Orange and built his home, Bloomsbury, which still stands. He was the ancestor of two presidents, James Madison and Zachary Taylor. Other famous sons of the county are James Barbour, governor of Virginia; U. S. senator, Secretary of War and minister to England; Philip Pendleton Barbour, speaker of the House of Representatives and justice of the United States Supreme Court. Two of the well-known homes in the area are Montpelier, home of Madison, and Montebello, where Taylor is thought to have been born.

Many residents today are engaged in farming; the chief sources of farm income are livestock, dairy products, poultry products, corn and small grain.

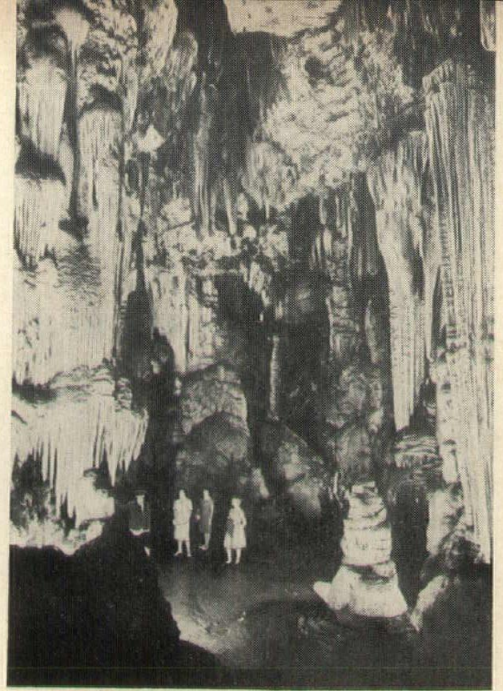
There is considerable manufacturing—rayon, nylon, silk, lace and velvet fabrics; metal working plants; lumber and wood products; flour, feeds, brick, water heaters, wood preserving, commercial printing and electronic components.

Orange has a population of more than 13,000 persons and the county and the towns of Orange and Gordonsville have planning commissions.

Three principal highways pass



Left,
Garden at
Montpelier,
Orange
County.



The internationally famous Luray caverns.

through the county. They are U. S. routes 15, 29 and 33. There is truck and bus service as well as passenger and freight service over the Southern and Chesapeake & Ohio Railways. There are two small airports in the county.

There is a library with bookmobile at Orange and a community hospital at Gordonsville to serve the community.

Many of the recreational opportunities of the county are of interest to both residents and tourists—the Wilderness Battlefield portions of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National Military Park, the beautiful old homes and the good hunting and fishing. There also is a municipal park in Orange and many other activities throughout the county.

PAGE COUNTY

● Descendants of the early German settlers from Pennsylvania still hold much of the land of Page County. These settlers came to the area in 1726 and the county was formed in 1831. Luray is the county seat.

Manufacturing has experienced great growth in recent years and now employs more persons than does agriculture. Chief manufactures are apparel, rayon goods, leather, printing, flour and feed, plywood doors, lumber and millwork, canned peaches, processed poultry and electric motors.

Principal agricultural products raised in the excellent soils are corn, wheat, barley and hay, but livestock and poultry are the greatest sources of income for farmers.

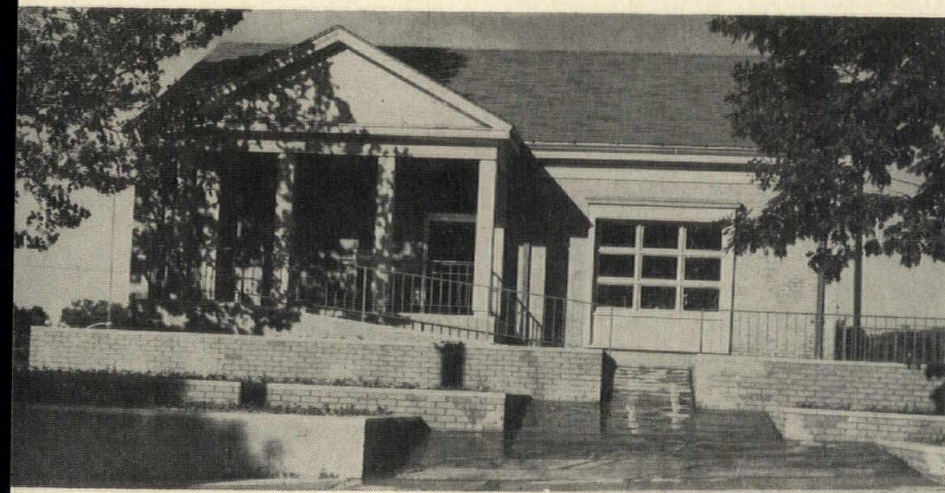
Page has a population of more than 15,000 persons and a good potential labor supply. The county and the town have planning commissions.

This is a tourist center and thousands of persons come annually to visit the famous Luray Caverns and the 47-bell carillon, the Singing Tower.

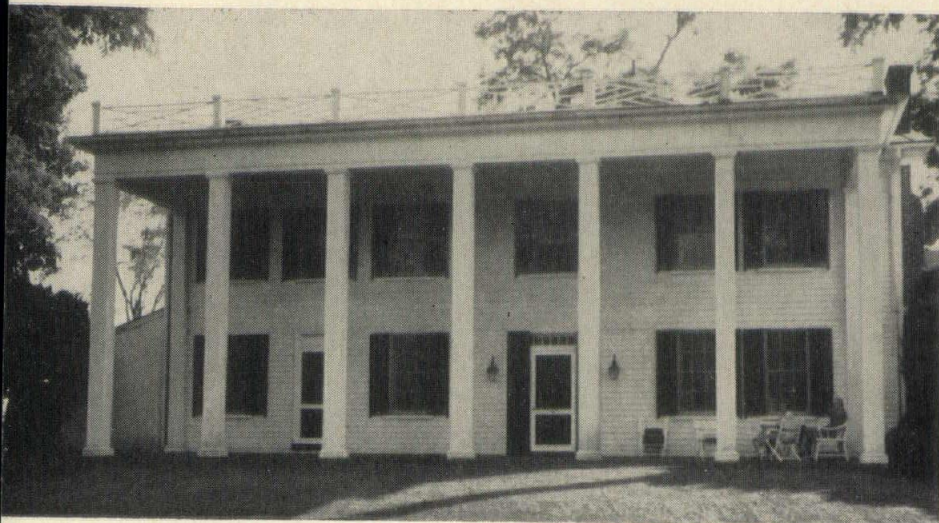
Transportation in the area is good and includes U. S. Rt. 211, and U. S. Rt. 340; truck and bus lines, and the Norfolk and Western Railway. There are several airports in the area.

There is a hospital at Luray and the county is served by a bookmobile. In adjoining Rockingham County there are three four-year accredited colleges.

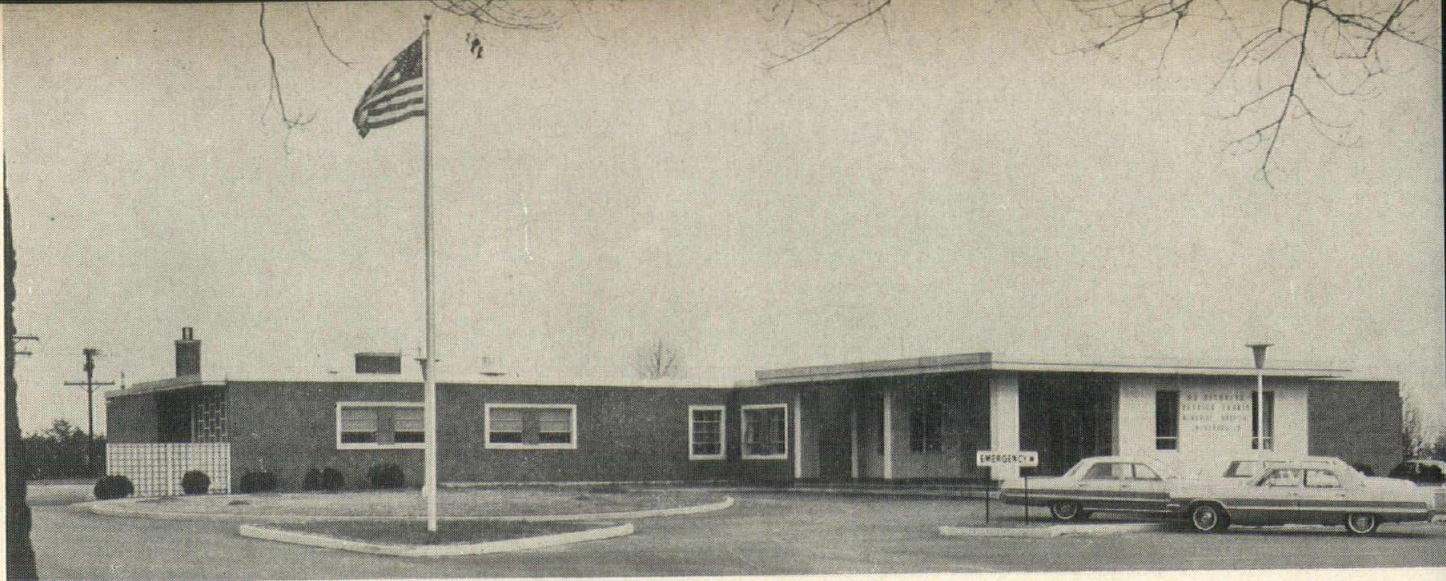
Recreational opportunities abound, especially for the outdoorsman. There is excellent hunting and fishing and sightseeing along the Skyline Drive and in George Washington National Forest.



Above, Orange County Public Library, designed by J. Russell Bailey, AIA. Below, historic Montebello, near Gordonsville, whose main house was built in 1803, guest house prior to 1784.



to tell the Virginia Story



Above, R. J. Reynolds-Patrick County Memorial Hospital, designed by J. Coates Carter, AIA. Below, Patrick County Court House at Stuart.

PATRICK COUNTY

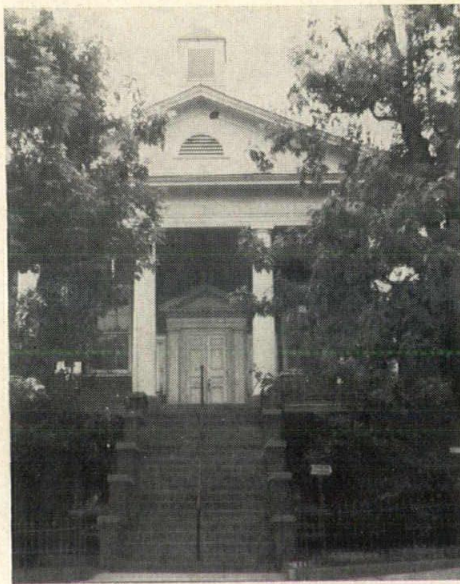
● Patrick County is located in a mountainous part of the state and was named for Patrick Henry. Its county seat, first called Taylorsville, was renamed Stuart in honor of the county's best known son, Confederate Gen. J. E. B. Stuart.

This is an area in which manufacturing has replaced farming in importance. Most of the manufacturing is located at Stuart and at Woolwine and includes bare rubber thread, elastic and non-elastic braid and webbing, knit elastic and non-elastic fabrics and lumber and hardwood flooring. Many residents also commute daily to neighboring Henry County to work.

Tobacco still is the chief cash crop but dairying and stock raising have increased in recent years. There also are many apple orchards and several apple packing plants in the county.

Patrick's population numbers more than 15,000 and the potential labor supply is good.

The principal highway in the county is U. S. Route 58 and there is daily truck and bus service. In neighboring Martinsville are rail service and a municipal airport.



Located in the county are many churches, a new general hospital and a branch of the Franklin-Patrick Regional Library with a bookmobile.

Opportunities for outdoor recreation abound—Fairystone State Park, Philpott Reservoir and the Blue Ridge Parkway are located in the county. There also are programs and activities sponsored by various groups. ●

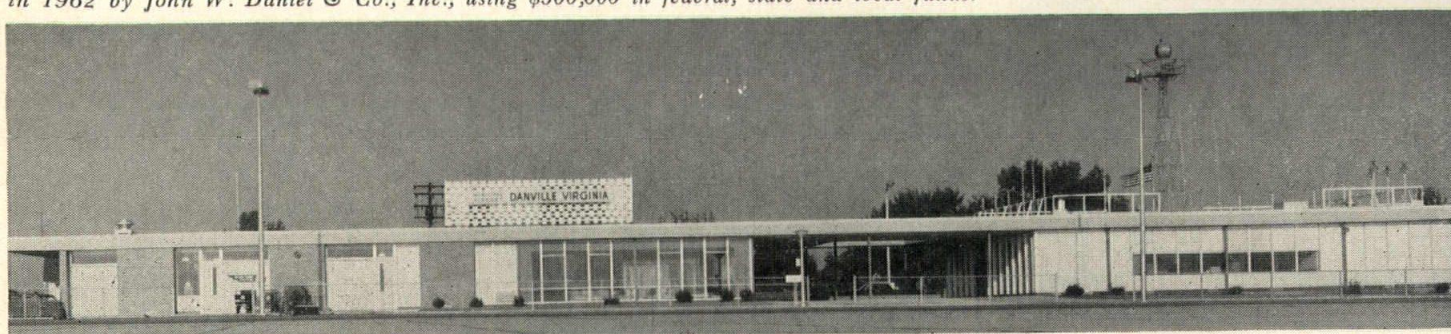
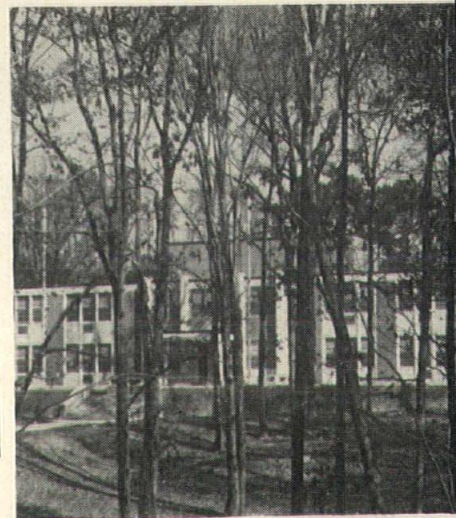
Below, Danville Municipal Airport, designed by Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern and built in 1962 by John W. Daniel & Co., Inc., using \$300,000 in federal, state and local funds.

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY

● Pittsylvania is Virginia's largest county in area (647,680 acres) and biggest producer of bright leaf tobacco. The county was formed in 1767 and named for William Pitt, Earl of Chatham and the name of the county seat is Chatham.

Also located in the county is Danville, an independent city which is the state's largest tobacco market and among the largest in the nation and the world. (Continued on page 66)

Below: The Danville VPI Community college.



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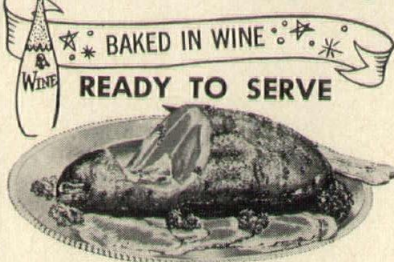
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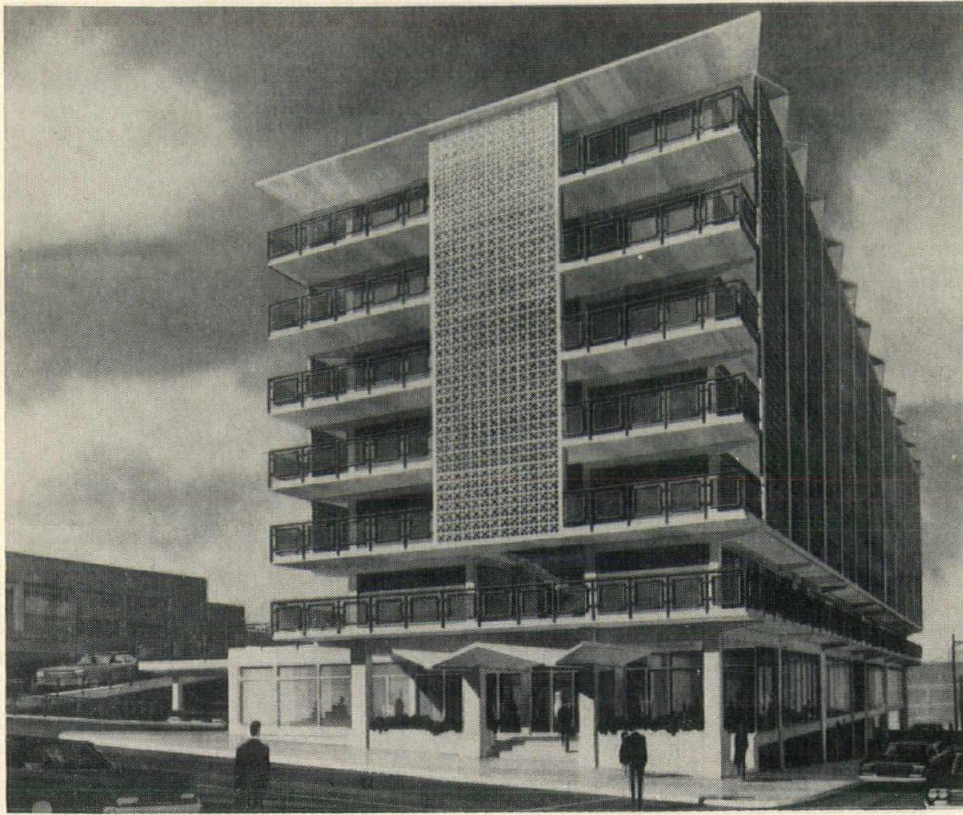
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Architect's rendering of the new Downtowner motor hotel located on the corner of Danville's busiest intersection. Designed by Calvert & Lewis, Architects.

PITTSYLVANIA (continued)

Pittsylvania is primarily an agricultural county with farms producing in addition to tobacco, dairy products, livestock, poultry, grain, hay and forest products. Many of the businesses in the area are related to farm-produced goods—livestock auction and grading, abattoirs, flour and feed mills, meat, tobacco and milk processing, egg grading, seed recleaning, wooden goods, processed foods and fertilizer.

Danville is the center of manufacturing and here is located the largest single-unit textile manufacturing mill in the world. Manufactured products include fabrics, bed linens, clothing, printing, concrete and cement, elevators, tools, machinery, pre-fabricated houses, furniture and many other goods.

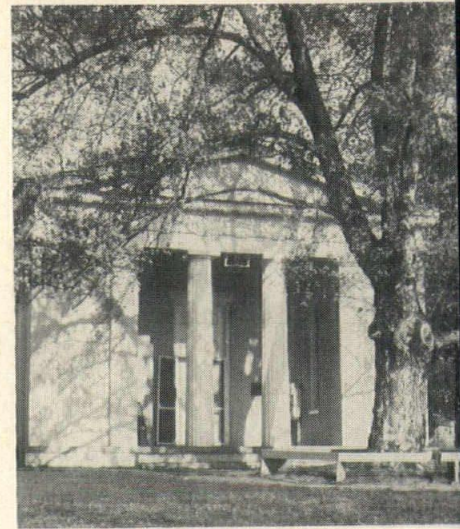
Pittsylvania has a population of more than 58,000 persons and Danville of more than 46,000. The county, Chat-

ham and Danville have planning commissions and the county belongs to the Reservoir's Regional Planning Commission.

Community facilities are outstanding—banks, churches, several private schools and junior colleges, public libraries, two hospitals.

Pittsylvania is a transportation center for this section of Virginia. Highways in the area include U. S. Routes 29, 58 and 360. There are truck and bus lines and two railways—the Southern and the Carolina & Northwestern. Danville Municipal Airport is one of the three Class IV airports in Virginia.

Danville has a supervised year-round recreation program and there are numerous lectures, concerts and dramatic presentations. Similar activities are largely organization sponsored in the county. Hunting and fishing also are good in the area.



Powhatan County Court House.

POWHATAN COUNTY

Some of the earliest settlers of Powhatan County were the French Huguenots who arrived about 1700, many years before the county was formed in 1777 and named for the Indian Chief Powhatan.

It was in Powhatan that Dunlora Academy was established in 1830 before being moved to Richmond and developing into the University of Richmond. Still located in the county are a private school, Huguenot Academy, two Roman Catholic schools for Negroes; and two large state correctional institutions.

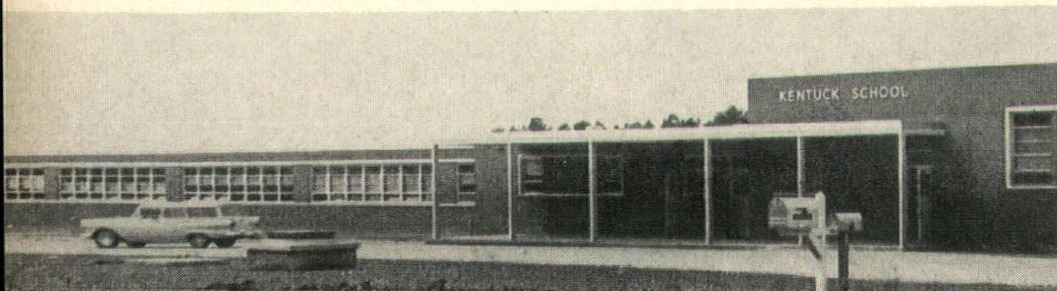
Agriculture is Powhatan's chief industry with the largest and best farms located along the bottom lands of the James. Tobacco still is a major crop but dairying is the chief source of farm income. Much of the land is in forest and there are numerous sawmills and lumber plants. Residents seeking employment in manufacturing commute to Richmond.

Powhatan has a population of more than 7,000 persons and a good supply of labor for industry. There is an active planning commission in the county. The county seat also is called Powhatan.

Two major highways, U. S. Routes 60 and 522, cross the county. There is daily truck and bus service and express and freight service over the Richmond-Danville branch of the Southern Railway.

Powhatan residents look to Richmond and other nearby communities for medical and higher educational services. Recreational offerings are good with many programs locally sponsored and facilities for hunting, fishing, swimming and boating.

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Kentuck Elementary School, one of the many new structures and dramatic renovations in Pittsylvania's complete overhaul of its county school system.

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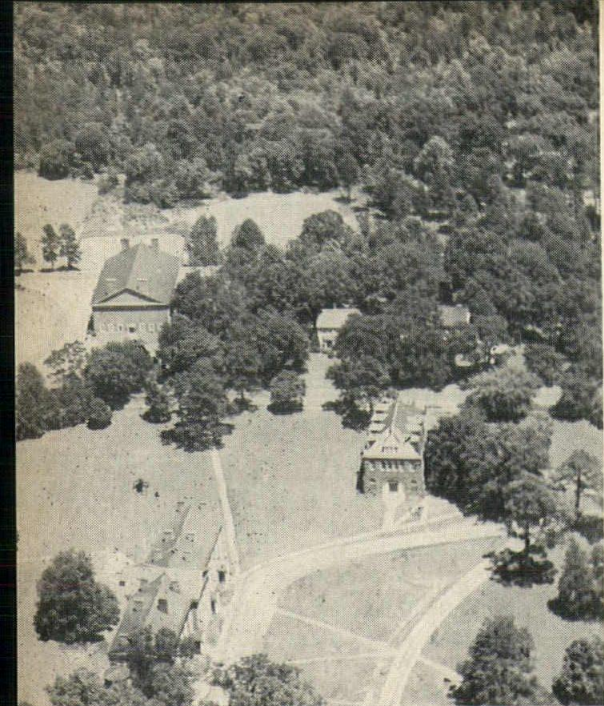
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Left, aerial view of Hampden-Sydney College, Prince Edward County.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

● Prince Edward County can trace its history through its outstanding residents and its contributions to higher education.

The county was formed in 1754 and was the scene of British raids and burnings during the Revolution. Patrick Henry lived here from 1786 to 1794 and represented the county in the General Assembly. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston of the Confederate Army was born at Longwood, near Farmville, and the last major engagement of the Civil War occurred at Saylor's Creek, just before the surrender at Appomattox.

The county also is home for two of

the state's oldest colleges: Hampden-Sydney College for men was established in 1775 and Longwood College for women is successor to a series of institutions which began in 1835.

Prince Edward is an agricultural county and tobacco is the most important cash crop. Dairy products and livestock also contribute to farm income.

Manufacturing, largely in Farmville, is farm and forest related—millwork, boxes, shooks, cooperage stock, tobacco stemming and drying, shoes, clothing, flour and feed mills and dairy products.

The county has a population of more than 13,700 persons and a potential labor supply of some 2,000. Farmville, the county seat, has a planning commission.

Transportation in the county includes three major highways, truck and bus service, the Norfolk & Western and Southern Railways and a municipal airport suitable for small planes.

There are many churches and banks in the county. Southside Community Hospital is located in Farmville as are two libraries. Activities at the two colleges contribute greatly to the educational and cultural offerings of the area.

Recreational opportunities are varied and include organization sponsored programs, a recreation park in Farmville and numerous state parks providing fishing, hunting, boating and swimming. ●



Merchant's Hope Church in Prince George County.

and Benedict Arnold were active in the area during the Revolution and both Union and Confederate armies were in the field here from June, 1864, to April, 1865. Part of Petersburg Military Park lies in the county and Fort Lee, a large military installation, is wholly within Prince George.

Agriculture and manufacturing are the chief occupations of county residents although some are employed in Hopewell's commercial concerns and at Fort Lee.

Tobacco, cotton, soybeans and livestock are the chief farm products. Manufacturing is centered around Hopewell and there are three large plants plus several smaller ones. Major products are chemicals, munitions, dyes, ice, fertilizers, and boxes, along with pigments, synthetic fibers, tire and rug cord, paper products, apparel and other goods.

Prince George has a population of some 25,000 persons and Hopewell has approximately 20,000. The potential labor supply is large and both county and city have planning commissions. The county seat is at Prince George.

The county is advantageously located for transportation with U. S. Routes 460 and 301 and Interstate 95 passing through. Truck, bus and the Norfolk & Western Railway provide freight and passenger service and there is a small airport for private planes. The James River is navigable from Hampton Roads past Hopewell and ocean-going vessels call at this port.

There is a library in Hopewell as well as an 80-bed hospital with additional hospital facilities in neighboring Petersburg and nearby Richmond. Richard Bland College, a two-year branch of the College of William and Mary, is located here and there are numerous colleges and universities in adjacent communities.

Recreational opportunities are numerous and include organization sponsored programs, a municipal program in Hopewell and hunting and water sports.

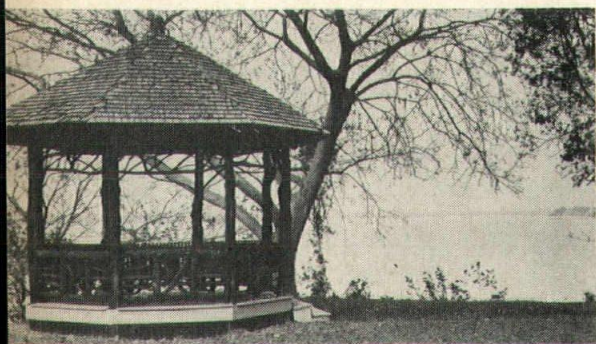
Top left, summer house at "Appomattox Manor," bottom photo, Once City Point, now Hopewell, it was here that Grant made his headquarters during the long siege of Richmond.

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY

● Prince George County's first settlement was at City Point, where the Appomattox River flows into the James and where settlers came in 1613. Today, City Point is part of Hopewell, an independent city within the county.

Some of Virginia's most interesting and beautiful mansions are located in Prince George—Brandon, Upper Brandon and Appomattox Manor. Among its native sons were Richard Bland, whose political writings stirred revolutionary opinion prior to 1775; Edmund Ruffin, a pioneer soil chemist who helped establish the first Virginia State Board of Agriculture in 1840; and John Randolph who served for many years in the Congress.

The county long has been the scene of military affairs. Cornwallis, Phillips



PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

Prince William County earned its place in history during the Civil War with the two battles of Manassas or Bull Run.

The first battle in 1861 was the major offensive of the Civil War and it was here that Gen. T. J. Jackson received the nickname of "Stonewall." The second battle was fought in 1862 and throughout the war there were many army movements in the area. Manassas National Battlefield Park now draws thousands of visitors each year.

Prince William was formed in 1731, though land grants date from 1650 and settlement began by 1700. Manassas is the county seat.

The county has many fine farms producing dairy products, livestock, grain and hay crops and eggs.

Although once a thriving manufacturing center boasting one of Virginia's largest cotton mills, there is little manufacturing in the county today. Local products include lumber, millwork, brick, commercial printing, fabricated steel, geophysical instruments, motors and generators. Many residents travel for jobs in nearby counties.

Contributing considerably to the economy of the county is Quantico, the large U. S. Marine Corps base. Many persons work there or in federal offices in the Washington area.

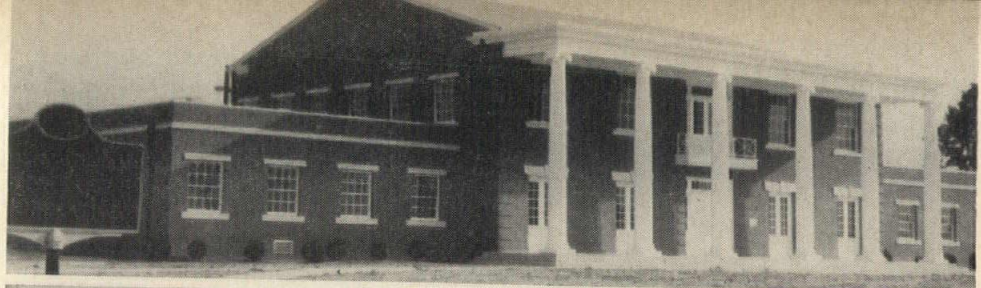
Prince William has a population of more than 50,000 persons. There are planning commissions, and the county and Manassas are members of the Northern Virginia Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission.

The county is conveniently close to extensive medical and higher educational facilities of both Washington and Fredericksburg. There is a library in Manassas and a bookmobile serving the entire county.

The schools, churches and organizations of the county conduct many of the recreational activities and there is hunting and fishing at many places.

Transportation facilities are excellent. Highways 1, 211 and Interstate 495 and 66 traverse the county. There is truck and bus service. Rail service is furnished by the Southern and Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac railroads. There is a small landing field near Manassas and large municipal airports are in adjacent counties.

tell the Virginia Story



Just above, the Stonewall Jackson statue overlooks the Manassas battlefields. Center, Marsteller Junior High School, Manassas, designed by H. D. Nottingham & Associates.

PULASKI COUNTY

● Pulaski County was formed in 1839 and named for Count Casimir Pulaski, the Polish patriot who aided the Americans during the Revolutionary War. The county seat also is named Pulaski after being first called Martin's Tank and then Martin's Station.

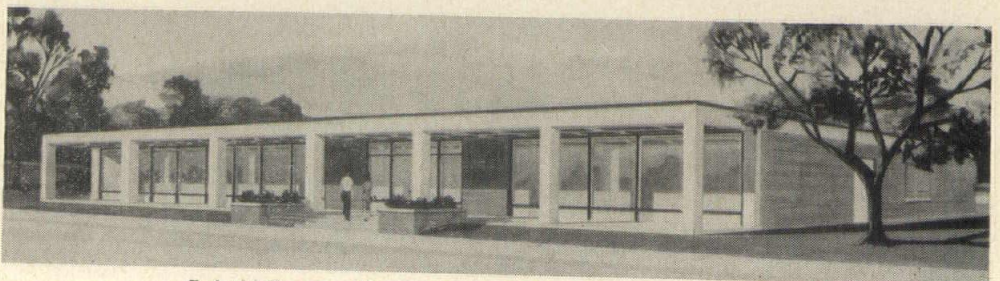
The earliest settlement of this area was between 1745 and 1750 at Dunkards Bottom on the New River, just about where Claytor Lake State Park is now.

The county of Pulaski has a population of more than 28,000 persons and there is a good supply of labor for new industry.

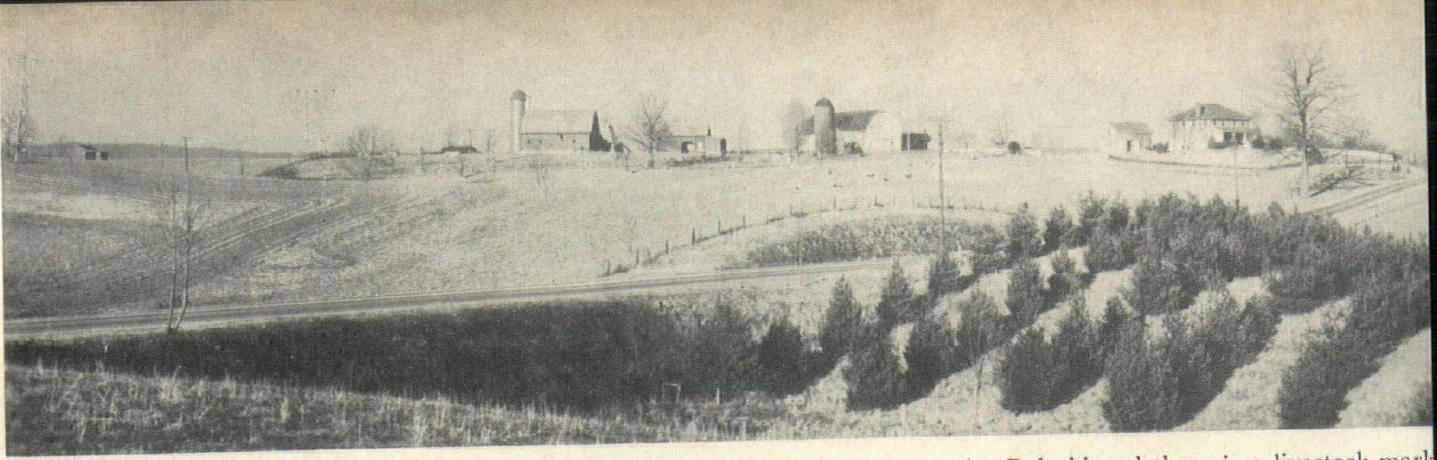
Located in the area are a general hospital and a library with a bookmobile. The county, along with others, also maintains Fairview Home for the Aged and a vocational technical school at Radford. Pulaski also is conveniently located to several colleges in the area.

The major highway in the county

(Continued on next page)



Pulaski County Library, designed by Smithey & Boynton.



A bucolic scene in the Pulaski County countryside.

is Interstate Rt. 81. Trucks and buses provide freight and passenger service as does the Norfolk & Western Railway. There is an airport serving the entire area at Dublin.

A contributing factor to development of industries and recreation in the area has been Claytor Lake, formed when the waters of the New River were impounded for hydroelectric purposes. The lake furnishes recreation for resi-

dents, attracts thousands of tourists and the hydroelectric power is channeled into plants and factories.

There is considerable manufacturing in the area. Plants produce knit goods, processed fabric and yarn, hosiery, sulfuric acid, iron sulfide, paint pigments, furniture, hardwood flooring, millwork, plastic fabrics, mirrors, soft drinks, iron castings and clothing. The big Radford Arsenal is partly located in the county.

Livestock and dairying are the biggest contributors to farm income in

Pulaski and there is a livestock market in the county. Much wool is clipped in the county and there is a developing dairy industry.

The town of Pulaski has a recreation program and activities generally are sponsored by various groups in other communities. There is good hunting and fishing and the facilities at Claytor Lake State Park are diverse.

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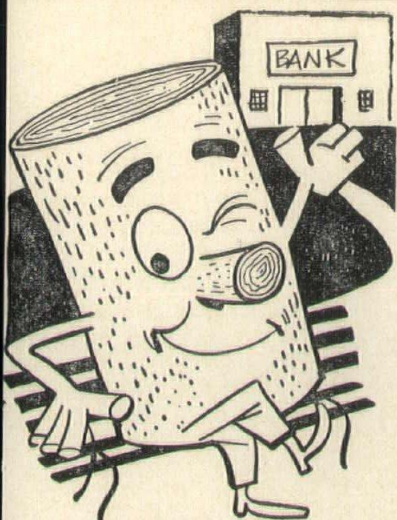
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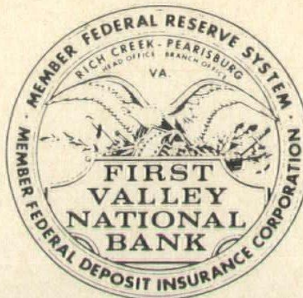


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Rappahannock County Court House at Washington

RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY

● Rappahannock County, formed in 1833, is named for the Rappahannock River which rises here. The county seat is Washington, surveyed and laid out by George Washington in 1749 and said to be the first town in the United States to bear this name, though not established as a town until 1796.

Rappahannock is fruit-growing country and the county is among the leaders in the state and nation in apple and peach production. The fertile land also produces good pastures and livestock is a major contributor to farm income. Manufacturing is closely related to the agricultural economy—apple packing, cold storage, locker plants, apple juice and sawmills. There also is an apparel manufacturing plant

and some residents are employed in industries in adjoining counties.

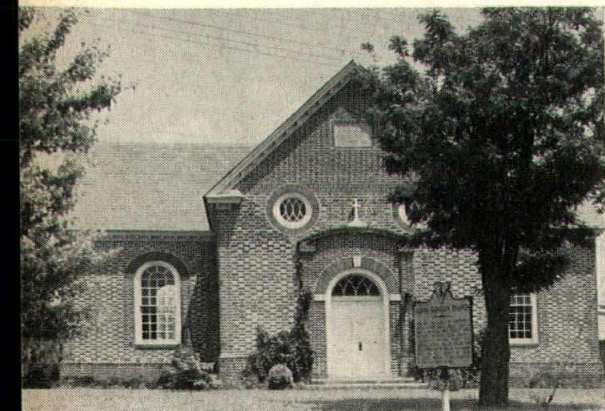
The county has a population of more than 5,000 persons and a good potential labor supply. There is an active planning commission.

Serving the county's transportation needs are U. S. Routes 211 and 522, truck and bus lines and several rail lines just a few miles away in adjacent communities. County residents enjoy local public schools and there are extensive centers of medicine and higher education in neighboring counties.

Rappahannock has a unique winter sports facility—a ski slope at Harris Hollow. Hunting and fishing also are excellent in the area and there are numerous sports, cultural and civic programs held in adjoining counties. ●

RICHMOND COUNTY

● Settlement of the Richmond County area began about 1640 but it wasn't until 1692 that the county was formed.



Farnham Episcopal Church

The area is rich in places of historic significance and attracts thousands of persons annually to sightsee and to enjoy the abundant hunting, fishing, swimming and boating. Among persons associated with the county are Francis Lightfoot Lee, a signer of the Declaration of Independence who lived and died at Menokin; Cyrus Griffin, legislator and jurist; and William Atkinson Jones, congressman from Virginia who staunchly advocated Philippine independence. Here, too, lived Elizabeth Fauntley who turned down George Washington's marriage proposal because of the smallpox scars on his face.

Fishing, agriculture and seafood are the major sources of income for Richmond residents. Located on the Rappahannock River, many county residents are employed in the oyster industry and in commercial fishing.

Among the chief agricultural products are soybeans, corn, small grains, hops and tomatoes.

Manufacturing is increasing and products include apparel, sawmill, wood preserving, pallets, packaged seafood and canned tomatoes. At Warsaw, the county seat, are the central offices of the three utilities serving the Northern Neck.

Richmond has a population of more than 6,700 persons and is a member of the Northern Neck Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission.

The town is convenient to hospitals and colleges in nearby communities.

The main highway in the area is U.S. Rt. 360. There is truck and bus service plus landing fields in adjoining counties. The Rappahannock River is used for bulk shipping of many goods.

The many waterways and forests in the area make for good hunting, fishing, boating and swimming. In the many recreational programs are sponsored by local groups.

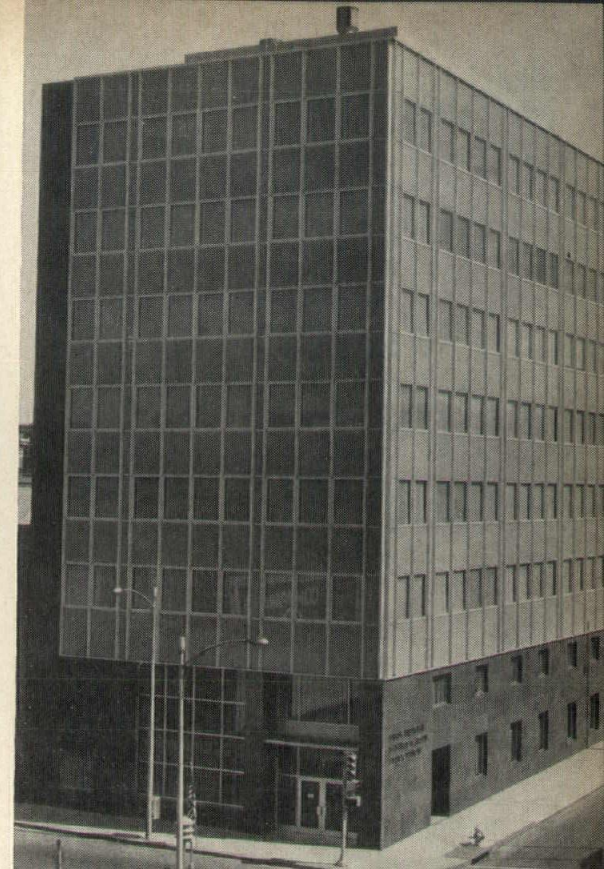
ROANOKE COUNTY

● Roanoke County wasn't formed until 1838 but the area was explored as early as 1726 and Salem, the county seat, was a well-known stopping place on the road to the West.

The county's soil is good for general farming and the area ranks high among Virginia counties in eggs, apple peaches and nursery products sold. There also is much dairying and cattle raising.

Manufacturing, however, is the mainstay of the area with much of it centered around Roanoke, an independent city that witnessed a rapid growth with decision of the Norfolk & Western Railway to make this its home office in 1881. The railroad gave employment to thousands of people while others are employed making 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. Roanoke also is the major commercial and shopping center for much of this section of Virginia and boasts two newspapers and several radio and television stations.

Roanoke County has a population of more than 66,000 and the city of more than 100,000. The potential labor supply is large. The county and the communities of Roanoke, Salem and Virginia have planning commissions. All also participate in the Roanoke Valley

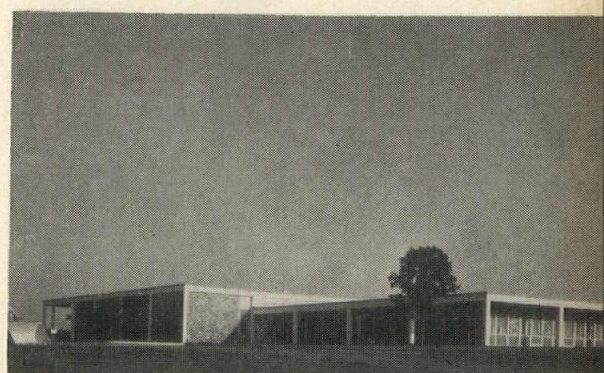


Left, prize-winning Roanoke Public Library designed by Frantz and Addkinson. Above, Federal Savings & Loan Assn., Roanoke. Below, new plant for Carter Machinery Company, located in Salem Industrial Park and designed by Hayes, Seay, Mattern & Mattern.

regional Planning and Economic Development Commission. Community facilities are diverse. Opportunities for higher education include Roanoke College and Hollins College, both four-year colleges; the University of Virginia-Roanoke Center offering day and evening classes; and a two-year branch of Virginia Polytechnic Institute. There are seven hospitals in the city, a Veterans Administration hospital in Salem and a tuberculosis sanatorium in the county. There also are libraries in the city and county.

Recreational opportunities are numerous with concerts and dramatic productions offered by the colleges and in the communities. Roanoke and Salem have full-time recreation programs and there is a unique children's zoo in the city. Places for hunting and fishing abound.

The Roanoke area is served by two major routes—U.S. Routes 11 and 460; by numerous truck and bus lines; the Norfolk & Western Railway and by Woodrum Field, the municipal airport.



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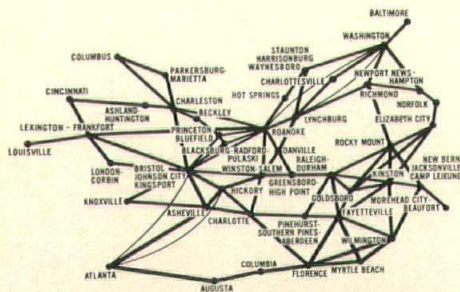


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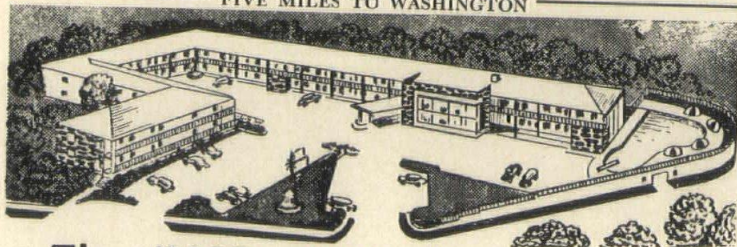
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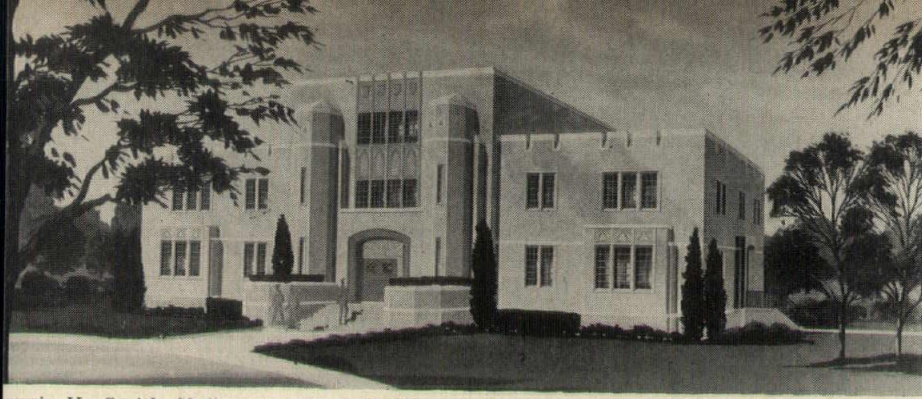
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ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY

In Rockbridge County, history and education blend happily.

The county was first settled in 1737 and formed in 1778, taking its name from the world-famous Natural Bridge. The county's native sons include Gen. Sam Houston; Cyrus McCormick, inventor of the reaper; James Gibbs, inventor of the sewing machine; James McDowell, governor of Virginia; Dr. Phraim McDowell, pioneer in abdominal surgery; and W. H. Ruffner, founder of Virginia's public school system. Gen. T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson, who taught at Virginia Military Institute, and Gen. Robert E. Lee, who was president of Washington College (now Washington and Lee University) after the Civil War, are buried in Lexington. Lexington, the county seat, was wiped out by fire in 1796 but rebuilt from proceeds of a lottery.

The farmland in Rockbridge County is especially good for pasture, and livestock raising is the main agricultural pursuit. Also produced are dairy products, poultry, grain and hay crops and fruits.

There is a variety of manufacturing, centered chiefly in Buena Vista and Glasgow. Products include nylon fab-

rics, worsted cloth, carpets and rugs, lumber and wood products, paper food containers, and other paper goods, heat transfer units, rubber-coated fabrics, brick, concrete products, soft drinks and wood preserving.

Rockbridge has a population of more than 24,000 persons and a good supply of labor for new industry. The county and the communities of Lexington and Buena Vista have planning commissions.

Two major U.S. highways—Routes 60 and 11—run through the county. The area also is served by truck and bus lines, the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western Railways.

The county is an educational center with VMI and Washington and Lee located in Lexington and Southern Seminary, a junior college for women, in Buena Vista. The facilities of these schools add considerably to the cultural offerings of the area. There is a hospital at Lexington and a regional library with bookmobile service.

Recreational opportunities are diverse and include a municipal program in Lexington, facilities at Natural Bridge, Jefferson National Forest, George Washington National Forest and the Blue Ridge Parkway.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

● Rockingham County is in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley and is a region of great scenic beauty. It was formed in 1778 and named for the Marquis of Rockingham, British statesman.

The county is the third largest in land area of Virginia's counties and its agricultural output is so great as to make it one of the leading farming counties in the nation. Chief among its products are turkeys, eggs, chickens, dairy products, livestock and fruits.

There is considerable manufacturing here and it is diverse in nature—poultry processing, poultry equipment, feeds, bakery and dairy products, processed fruits, vegetables and poultry; fertilizers, agricultural lime, apparel, knit fabrics and yarn, pharmaceutical preparations, ophthalmic goods, lumber, furniture, building blocks, sheet



"Ottobine Farm" sits on a hill near Paul's Mill, which operated from 1796 to 1958.

metal, paperboard and plastic containers, plastics, storage tanks, automotive parts, collapsible metal tubes and space conditioning systems.

Education is a major contributor to the area's economy, too, with three colleges here—Madison College and Eastern Mennonite College at Harrisonburg and Bridgewater College at Bridgewater.

Rockingham has a population of more than 42,000 persons and Harrisonburg, the county seat and an independent city, of more than 12,000. The county and several of the municipalities in its borders have planning commissions.

The county is advantageously located for transportation. It is served by U.S. Routes 11 and 340 and Interstate Highway 81; truck and bus lines; the

(Continued on page 79)



"Jordan-Pearson," completed in 1819, is one of many structures in the Lexington area demonstrating architectural genius and far-reaching influence of Col. John Jordan, who settled in 1703 in Rockbridge County, then the edge of a new nation's frontier.

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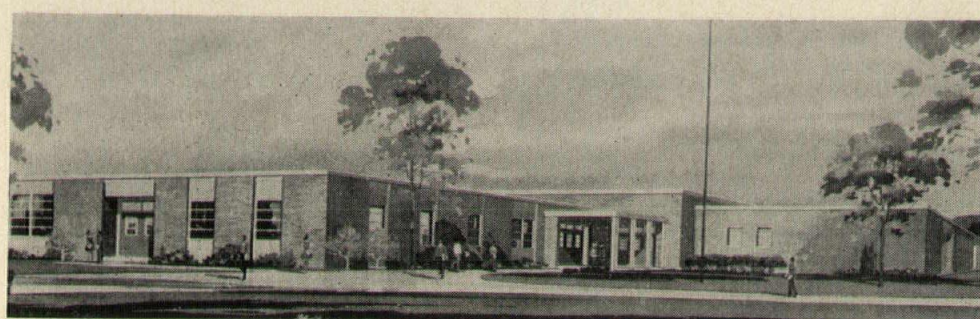
Above, Alexander Mack Memorial Library at Bridgewater College, dedicated last year. Below, Pleasant Valley Elementary School, one of Rockingham County's "all electric" and climate controlled schools. Both buildings were designed by Davis & McClintock, Architects & Engineers.

ROCKINGHAM (Continued)

Norfolk & Western and Southern Railways and a regionally operated municipal airport.

Located in Harrisonburg are a general hospital serving the entire area and children's rehabilitation center. There is a small clinic in the northern part of the county. There is a public library with bookmobile service.

Recreational resources are vast. There is a municipal program in Harrisonburg plus locally sponsored activities throughout the county. Offerings of a cultural or educational nature at



the three colleges contribute to the enrichment of the residents. There are several limestone caverns of interest to thousands of tourists annually—Massa-

nuttan Caverns, Melrose Caverns, Endless Caverns and Grand Caverns. A church conference center also is located in the county.

RUSSELL COUNTY

Russell County was formed in 1786 and named for Gen. William Russell, an early settler here and brother-in-law of Patrick Henry.

Hunters began coming to the area as early as 1700, however, settling around it established for protection against Indian raids and attacks.

Agriculture is the leading industry in Russell and the limestone soils produce the burley tobacco. The greater part of farm income, however, comes from livestock. There also is some milk production.

The only manufacturing in the county is a large garment factory at Lebanon, the county seat.

Russell's richest natural resource is coal and the mines employ about 1,000 persons. Some of the coal is used locally by one of the major steam generating plants of the Appalachian Power Company. This plant has a generating capacity of 675,000 kilowatts.

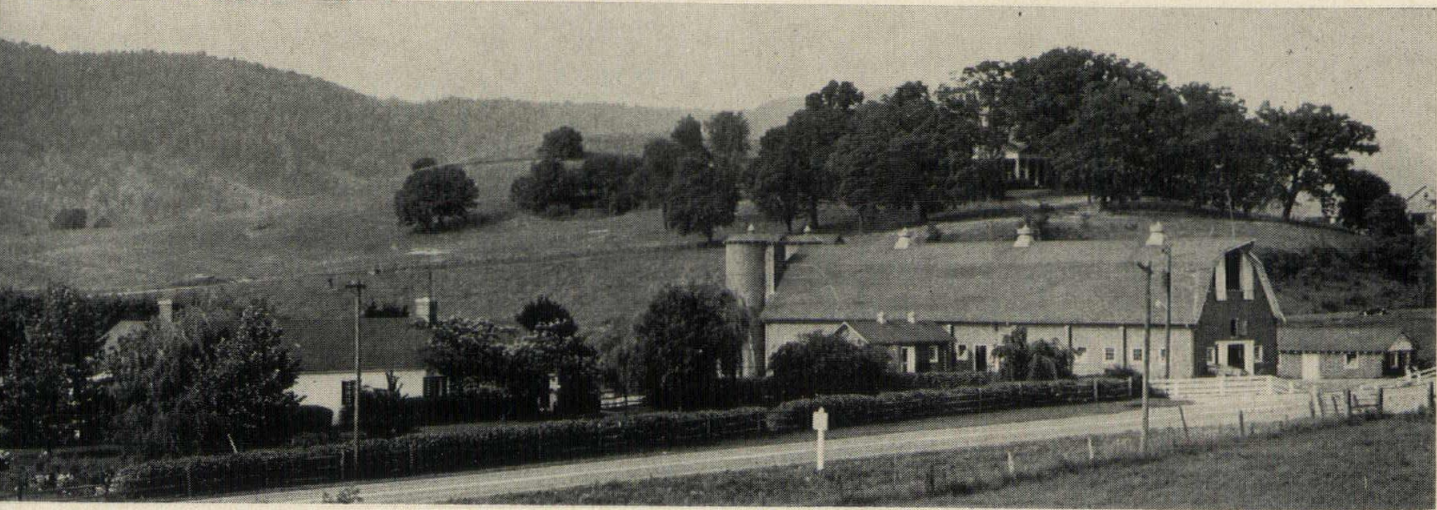
The county has a population of more than 27,000 persons and there is a large labor force for new industry.

Serving the local transportation

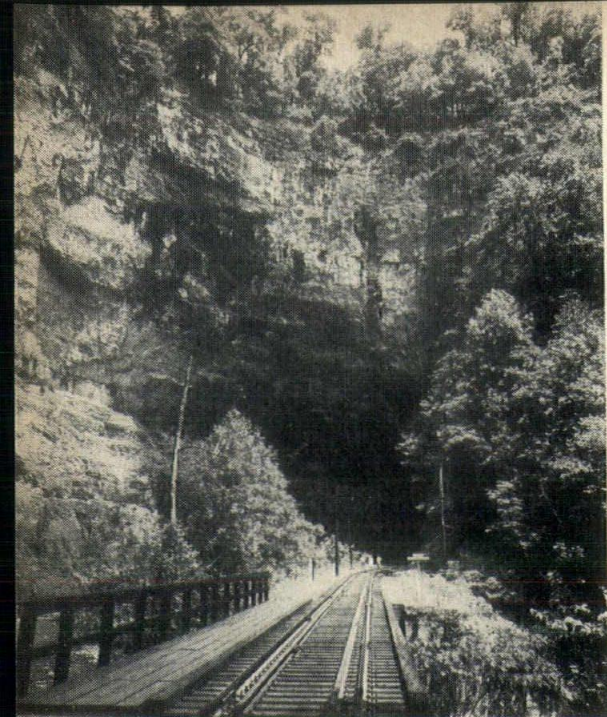
needs are several good highways, including U.S. Rt. 19; truck and bus lines; and the Norfolk & Western and Clinchfield railways. There are airports in surrounding counties.

There is an 80-bed general hospital at Lebanon and a small hospital at Dante. There also is a public library with bookmobile service. The entire area is served by several two and four-year colleges.

Most recreation in the county is centered around schools, churches and clubs, or in outdoor activities.



One of Virginia's largest farm operations is that of Stuart Land & Cattle Company of Virginia with headquarters at Rosedale.



At Natural Tunnel, near Gate City, Stone Creek carved a passageway averaging 100 feet in height, walls from 100 to 175 feet apart and 1,557 feet long. (Chamber of Commerce photo by Flournoy)

SCOTT COUNTY

● Scott County, formed in 1814, was the scene of early explorations, Indian raids and pioneer travels.

The first settlements began about 1774 and in the early days the Scotch-Irish settlers experienced terrifying Indian raids and attacks. The old Wilderness Road, forged by Daniel Boone and used by pioneers going to Kentucky and farther west, ran through Scott County, crossing Clinch Mountain where Gate City, the county seat, now is.

Scott has a population of more than 24,000 persons, many of whom are farmers. The chief crop is burley tobacco but many farms raise beef cattle and produce eggs, milk and lumber. Manufacturing in the county is limited to sawmills and a planing mill, but many residents work in large plants in Bristol and Kingsport, Tenn.

There is some coal mining in the area too and natural gas has been produced.

The major highways in the county are U.S. 58 and U.S. 421. There is truck and bus service as well as rail transportation on the Southern and Clinchfield lines. There is an airport just across the state line in Tennessee.

Scott residents look to other communities for hospital and college facilities.

Chief among the county's recreational facilities is a tourist attraction—Natural Tunnel, cut by water 900 feet through a mountain. There are many activities sponsored by local groups and good hunting and fishing.



The Woodstock Shopping Center is a downtown, centrally located facility designed Hubert T. Stratton, AIA.

SHENANDOAH COUNTY

● Shenandoah County, formed in 1772, originally was named Dunmore County but in 1778 the name was changed to the more poetically descriptive Indian name meaning "Beautiful Daughter of the Stars."

The early settlers who came in 1730 were Scotch-Irish and Germans. Shenandoah has been the scene of many historical events. In 1776 a Lutheran pastor, John Muhlenburg, concluded his sermon by throwing back his clerical robes to reveal his military uniform—and then he began enlisting his church members in the militia. During the Civil War the Virginia Military Institute cadets made their famous charge at New Market and there was a Confederate hospital at Mount Jackson.

At one time Shenandoah was a grain-producing area but now it is more famous, agriculturally, for its poultry, especially turkeys. Livestock and dairy herds also are highly productive as are fruit orchards.

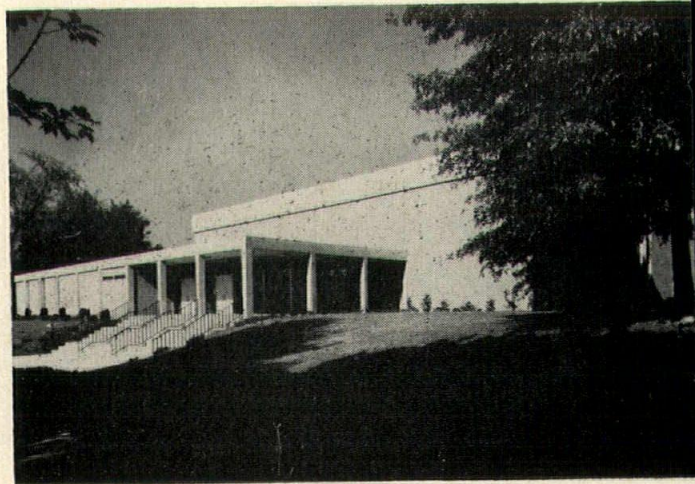
Much of the manufacturing is geared to the farm economy—poultry processing, vinegar and other apple products, flour and meal, feeds, dairy products, fertilizers, agricultural lime and equipment for fruit and poultry grading and processing. Other manufactures are apparel, rayon fabrics, concrete products,

fiberglass boats and printing and publishing. The Henkel Press at New Market has been in business since 1806 and is one of America's oldest publishing houses.

Shenandoah has a population more than 22,000 persons and county seat is Woodstock. There are planning commissions in several of the towns. Transportation in the county is furnished by several good highways, including U.S. Rt. 11; truck and bus lines, the Southern and Baltimore and Ohio Railways and a municipal airport in nearby Augusta County.

Located in Shenandoah are two private schools—Shenandoah Valley Academy and Massanutten Military Academy—and there are numerous colleges in neighboring counties. There also is a large general hospital at Woodstock, a nursing home and a public library. Several summer camps are operated in the county and here too is the summer conference grounds of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia.

Recreational opportunities include Battlefield Crystal Caverns and Shenandoah Caverns, both of which are tourist attractions; excellent hunting and fishing; the scenic beauties of the area and activities sponsored by local groups.



Massanutten Military Academy's new gymnasium designed by Cooper & Auerbach, AIA.



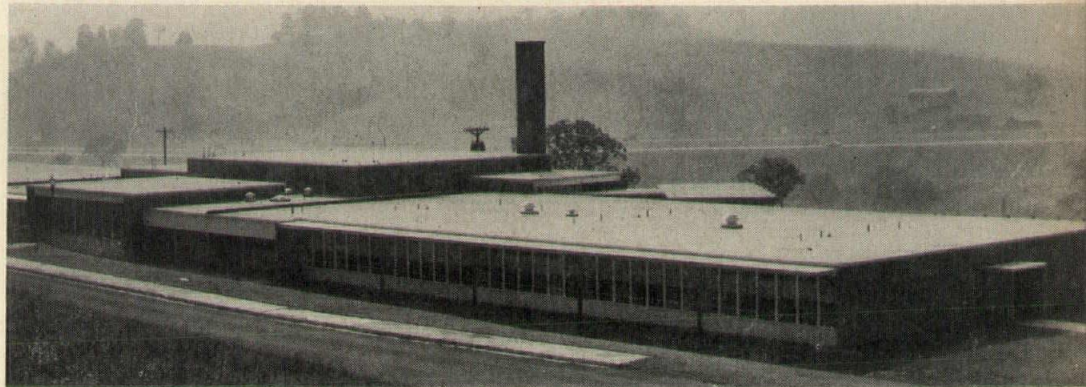
Two new Smyth County school buildings, designed by Echols-Sparger & Associates, are Marion Senior High School, above, and Marion Primary School, below.

SMYTH COUNTY

Settlers began coming to what today Smyth County in the late 1740's and in 1766 there was a permanent settlement at Royal Oak on the eastern edge of present-day Marion, the county seat. The county was formed in 1832 and named for Gen. Alexander Smyth, a member of Congress for many years. The county is rich in natural resources, especially forests, salt, gypsum, black clay and manganese. Iron ores were smelted for decades and in 1864 a charcoal furnace near Marion was destroyed by Federal raiders.

This is a fine farming area. Chief farm products are cattle, calves, sheep, dairy products, burley tobacco, apples, peaches and boxwood.

There are both large and small manufacturing establishments producing such goods as dairy products, hosiery, apparel, furniture, lumber, billiard and bowling items, gypsum board, sodium compounds, stone products, paving materials, bricks, nose cones, radomes and missile covers.



Still other contributions to local economy are a large state hospital for the mentally ill and Marion Junior College for girls.

Smyth has a population of more than 31,000 persons. There are three hospitals and a clinic here and two libraries.

The major highway in the area is U.S. Rt. 11. There are truck and bus

lines, the Norfolk & Western Railway and a commercial airport in nearby Bristol.

There are planned recreational programs and activities in several communities, while various organizations undertake these functions in others. There are ample opportunities for outdoor recreation and numerous concerts, lectures and recitals throughout the year.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY

Southampton County, formed in 1749, was the scene of the greatest slave uprising in the history of the United States.

In 1831, a self-taught slave, Nat Turner, believed himself called to lead his fellow slaves in an assault on Jerusalem. The only Jerusalem he knew was not the one in the Bible but the little county seat, now called Courtland. Many white residents of the area were killed before the uprising was put down.

During the Revolution, supplies and military stores stored at South Quay were burned by British forces and in 165 Union gunboats shelled Franklin, now an independent city within the county. Among the county's distinguished sons were John Y. Mason who served in many federal positions; Confederate Gen. William Mahone, hero of the "Crater" at Petersburg in 1864; and Union Gen. George H. Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga."

Agriculture is the chief industry of the county, especially the raising of hogs. Other farm products are cotton, peanuts, soybeans. There is a growing interest in manufacturing — smoked

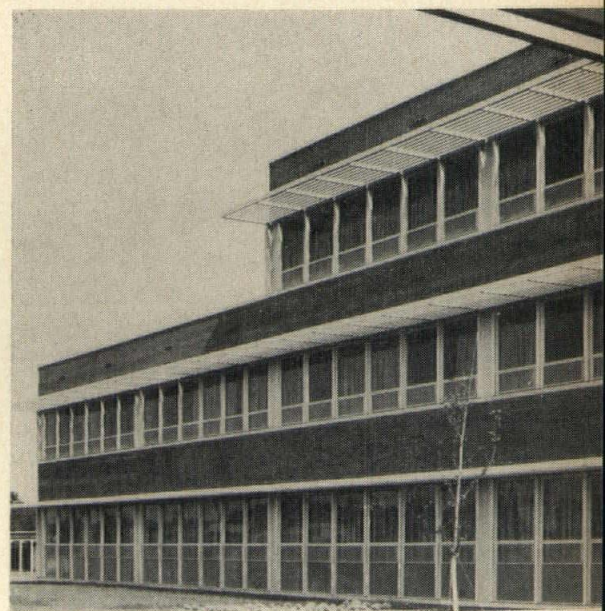
and cured meats, meat products, fabrics, lumber, fruit and vegetable baskets, paper bags, concrete pipe and blocks, tall oil, glue, gelatin, gum and wood chemicals and farm machinery and equipment. There are large plants to process peanuts and a large pulp and paper mill. There is some commercial fishing in the Nottoway River.

Southampton County has a population of more than 20,000 with a large potential labor supply. Both county and city have planning commissions.

Among highways in the county are U.S. 58, U.S. 258 and U.S. 460. Truck and bus lines provide freight and passenger service and there are terminals of the Norfolk, Franklin & Danville, the Norfolk & Western and the Seaboard Air Line railways in the county. There is a municipal airport at Franklin and the Blackwater River is used for transporting pulpwood on barges and by pleasure craft.

Southampton Memorial Hospital serves Franklin and the adjacent area and there are additional hospitals in nearby communities. There is a public library serving the area with several four-year coeducational degree-granting institutions within less than 50 miles.

The city of Franklin has a planned recreational program while activities in the county are largely organization sponsored. Fishing, boating and hunting are excellent in the county.



Southampton Memorial Hospital, designed by Marcellus Wright & Son (Thomas L. Williams photo)

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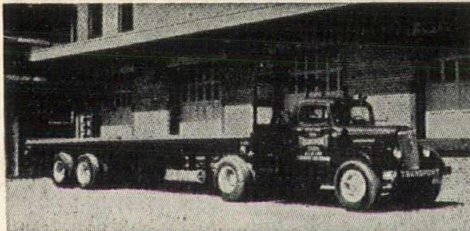
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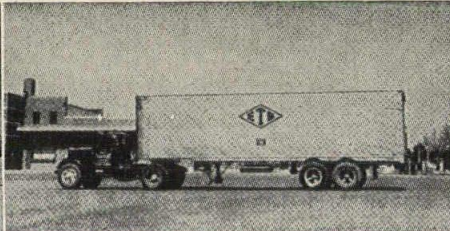
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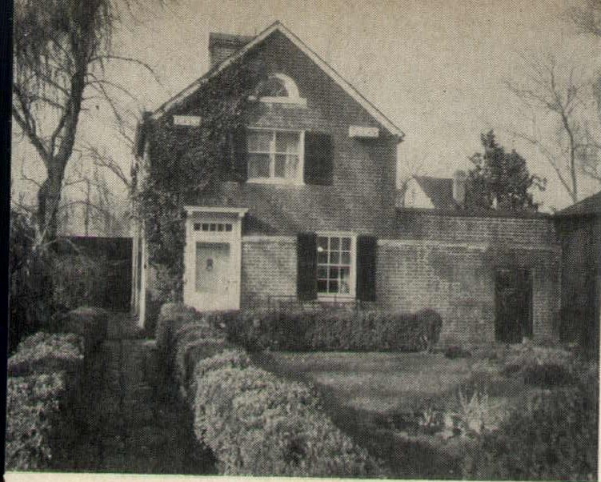
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Left, "The Quarters" in Fredericksburg. Right, Blue Room of the Rolfe-Warren House, built in 1652 on the lower south side of the James opposite Jamestown.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY

Spotsylvania County was formed in 1720, although a fort had been built at the falls of the Rappahannock River in 1766 and settlement of the area had begun by 1700.

This is an area rich in history and a mecca for tourists. The four major battles of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wilderness and Spotsylvania Court House are memorialized in the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania Military Park.

Located at the border of the county is the independent city of Fredericksburg, which counts among its native sons George Washington, who grew up in the area and whose mother and sister lived there; John Paul Jones, Hugh Mercer and Fielding Lewis, all Revolutionary War heroes; James Monroe, who entered law practice there; and Matthew Fontaine Maury, the noted oceanographer.

This is rich farming country and dairy products are the leading source of farm income. Other agricultural products are cattle, poultry and grains.

The area fast is becoming a manufacturing center. Manufactures include allophanate, clothing, shoes, lumber,

millwork, wooden boxes and other wooden products, metal heating fixtures, sheet metal products, dairy products, cinder blocks and commercial printing. Another employer and contributor to local economy is Mary Washington College, the women's college of the University of Virginia.

Spotsylvania County has a population of more than 13,000 persons as does Fredericksburg. Community facilities include a large general hospital, library and many banks and churches.

Highways in the county are excellent and include U.S. Rt. 1 and 17 and Interstate Highway 95. There are truck and bus lines and freight and passenger service by the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroads. There is a small landing field just outside Fredericksburg and large airport facilities within 50 miles.

Fredericksburg has a municipal recreation program while activities in the county are largely locally sponsored. The many activities at Mary Washington College add to the cultural life of the community. Opportunities for outdoor sports also are good.



SURRY COUNTY

● Surry is an agricultural county that traces its beginnings to the early Jamestown settlers.

The area was just across the river from Jamestown and many settlers had plantations there while living in the town. Soon they began to move across and by 1623 there were 33 persons living on the Surry side and 31 on Hog Island off the Surry shore. The colonists also built a fort, called Smith's Fort, in 1609, a little north of the present county seat, also called Surry.

The land around Smith's Fort belonged to the property of Thomas Rolfe, son of Pocahontas, and the house standing there was built in 1652 by Thomas Warren. There are several other houses dating from the early 1600's in the county.

Surry has a population of more than 6,000 and farming is the chief means

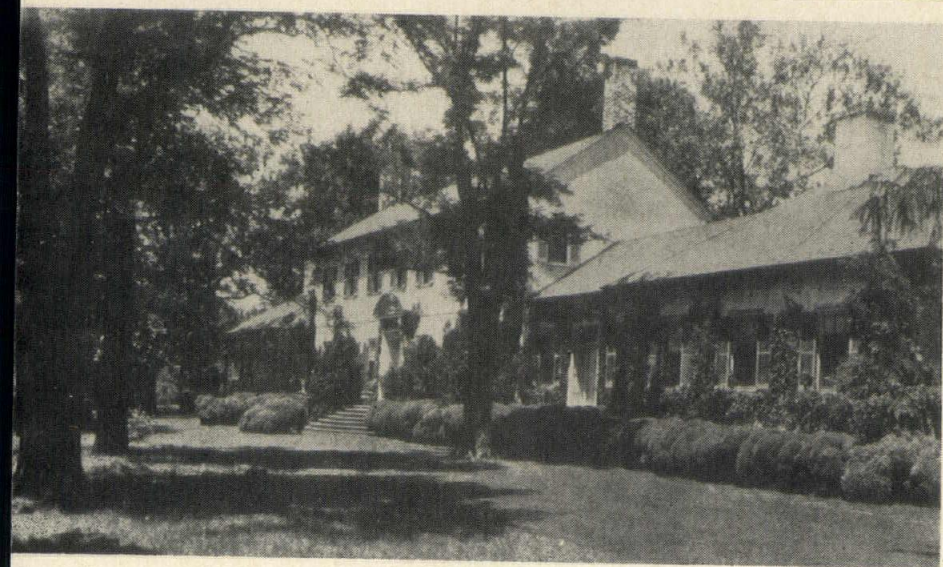
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STAFFORD COUNTY

● Stafford County could well be called the Civil War era's Cane Kennedy. During the war, T. C. S. Lowe had his headquarters at Falmouth. As "Chief of Aeronauts," U.S.A., Lowe conveyed one of the first air messages of the war from a balloon.

Stafford was formed in 1664 although it was settled in 1647. George Washington was a familiar figure in the county. He grew up on his father's farm where his mother lived until 1771, and later he often traveled the post road on trips from Mount Vernon to Fredericksburg and Williamsburg.

Fishing is a major industry for Stafford residents with tons of fish and crabs shipped annually from the Rappahannock, the Potomac and the many large creeks. *(Continued on next page)*



"Chatham" in Stafford County.

SURRY COUNTY

(Continued from page 83)

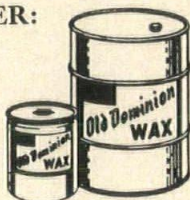
of livelihood. Soybeans, corn, peanuts and hogs are the major products and there is a ready market for the hogs in the nearby meat-packing houses. The only manufacturing concerns in Surry are sawmills, planing mills and a meat products company.

The major highway in Surry is State Rt. 10 and truck and bus lines operate in the county. In neighboring counties are rail service and a small airport. The James River which is navigable by ocean-going vessels forms a boundary of the county. Surry also is near colleges, universities and hospitals in nearby communities.

Hunting, fishing and other water sports are among the outstanding recreational offerings of the area.

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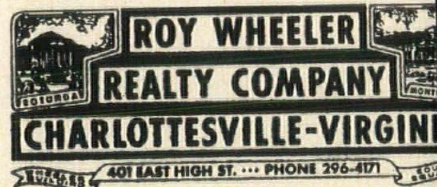
(Continued from page 83)

Livestock, dairy products and field crops account for the largest share of the county's farm income. There is some lumber manufacturing in Stafford too, but many persons are employed in manufacturing or at government installations in neighboring counties and towns.

Stafford has a population of more than 16,800 persons. With Fredericksburg just across the river, the people look there for hospital care and to the facilities of Mary Washington College.

Transportation in the county is provided by U. S. Rt. 1 and other major highways; truck and bus lines; the railroads and the numerous large airports in nearby communities.

The area is rich in recreational opportunities—outdoor sports, camps, historic shrines and the like.



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SUSSEX COUNTY

Sussex's settlement began in 1701 and by 1754 it was formed as a county, separate from Surry. Its court records are rich in historic names and include a deed signed by Thomas Rolfe, Pocahontas' son. There also are a few early houses, dating from the early 1700's, still standing.

The county was the scene of actions during the Revolutionary and Civil War.

Sussex has a population of more than 10,000 persons and its county seat is Sussex. Located within the county are four other small towns—Jarratt, Stony Creek, Wakefield and Waverly.

The land is well adapted to general farming with much acreage devoted to

peanuts, tobacco, corn, soybeans, wheat and cotton. Livestock and hogs are widely raised. Much of the land is in timber and the manufacturing is tied to the forest resources—pulp, lumber, etc.—and to peanut cleaning and shelling.

Crossing the county are U. S. Routes 460 and 301 and Interstate Highway 95. There is truck and bus service and freight service over the Norfolk & Western and Atlantic Coast Line railways. Near Waverly is a small landing field.

There are colleges located just a short distance from Sussex and hospitals situated in several surrounding counties. Recreational opportunities in-



Sussex County Court House.

clude hunting, fishing, boating and activities sponsored by local churches, schools and organizations. Sussex is served by the bookmobile from a regional library.

TAZEWELL COUNTY

Early settlers in the Tazewell area built their homes around forts as protection against Indian attacks which were fairly frequent until about 1790. Explorers and hunters first began coming to the area in 1748 and the first settlement was made in 1767 on the Clinch River. The county was formed in 1799 and the town of Tazewell became the county seat in 1800.

Tazewell has a population of more than 43,000 persons many of whom are employed in coal mining. There is mining throughout the northwestern part of the county. Lumbering also is important and several of the county's manufacturing plants utilize forest products.

There is a diversity of manufacturing, centered largely around Bluefield and Richlands. Products include ice cream and dairy products, carbonated beverages, truck bodies, upholstery and

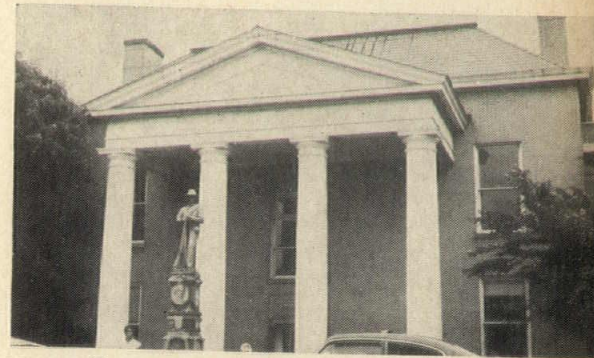
drapery trimming, lumber, millwork, wooden caskets, mattresses, apparel, brick and clay tile, church furniture, lime, concrete, monuments, capacitors, dye works, mining machinery and equipment and clay dummies for mine explosions.

The rich farmlands produce excellent grain crops and bluegrass pastures, and livestock is the chief source of farm income.

The principal highways in the county are U. S. Routes 19 and 460. The county also is served by truck and bus lines, the Norfolk & Western Railway and a commercial airport just outside Bluefield on the West Virginia side.

Located in the county are three hospitals and Bluefield College, a junior college.

Bluefield, Va.-W. Va. has a large recreational center and there are facilities and activities sponsored by local



Tazewell County Court House.

groups in other communities. There are many opportunities for outdoor recreation in the area and various concerts and entertainments add to the cultural life of Tazewell. ●

WARREN COUNTY

The county now known as Warren was explored as early as 1670, and by 1728 settlement was developing rapidly. The county was formed in 1836. The seat is Front Royal which was incorporated in 1788 and which was in the path of early travel in the Shenandoah valley.

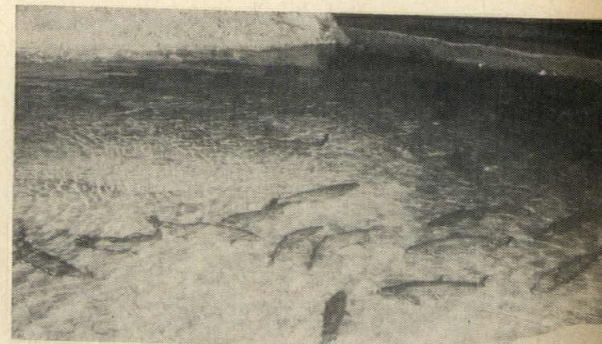
Warren was the scene of much action during the Civil War. The Battle of Front Royal in May, 1862, opened Stonewall Jackson's valley campaign. and it was here that the Confederate army, Belle Boyd, worked most effectively.

The rolling hills of the county make tell the Virginia Story

this good cattle and livestock land. Many farms also produce turkeys, apples, corn, small grains, hay crops and dairy products.

Manufacturing today is a major employer of Warren residents. Manufactured goods include lumber, broadwoven fabrics, synthetic fibers, chemicals, crushed stone, lime, rockwool, wooden brackets and pins, mallets and mauls, baked goods and canned fruits and preserves.

There also is some tourist trade in the area with many coming for the scenery or to visit Skyline Caverns.



Rainbow and brook trout in an underground stream in the famous Skyline Caverns at Front Royal in Warren County. (Lewis E. Allen photo)

There are many weekend and summer homes here too.

Warren has a population of more than 15,000 persons. Both Warren and

(Continued on next page)

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WARREN (Continued)

Front Royal have planning commissions and there is a good source of labor for new industry.

There are several truck and bus lines operating in the area as well as the Norfolk & Western and the Southern Railways. Major highways include U.S. Routes 522 and 340. Dulles International Airport is just 50 miles away.

Community facilities include a general hospital and public library. Randolph Macon Academy, a school for boys, is located in Front Royal.

The Town-County Recreation Association coordinates local recreational programs and there are numerous other groups sponsoring plays, concerts and the like. Hunting and fishing are excellent in the area.

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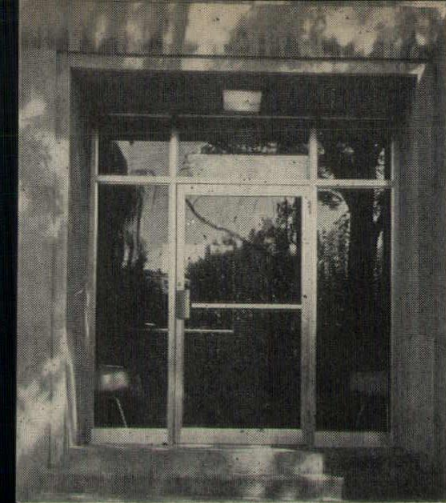
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Entrance to Southwest District Health Office and Laboratory at Abingdon, designed by Charles B. McElroy, AIA.

WASHINGTON COUNTY

Washington County, formed in 1777, aims to be the first locality in the United States to be named in honor of George Washington. Its county seat, Abingdon, was one of the earliest permanent settlements on the famous Wilderness Trail.

There are many livestock and dairy farms in the county. Washington also is the state's leading burley tobacco county and has one of the nation's largest burley tobacco markets. There also is a large livestock auction market in Abingdon as well as large facilities for the production and handling of fluid milk.

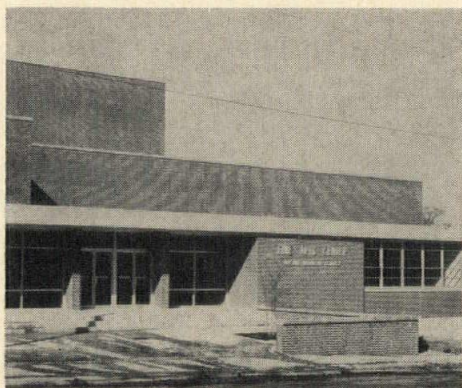
Manufacturing is centered chiefly around Abingdon and Bristol, an independent city that lies on both sides of the Virginia-Tennessee border. Major products are foods, apparel, hosiery, lumber and millwork, structural metals, business machines, gypsum products, printing, truck and trailer bodies, mining equipment and guidance systems for space rockets and guided missiles. There also is a china decorating factory in Abingdon.

Washington County has a population of more than 40,000 persons and there are planning commissions in the county, Bristol, Abingdon, Damascus and Glade Spring.

Community facilities here are extensive. Located in the area are three general hospitals, several public libraries, two four-year colleges and two junior colleges. A unique facet of community life is the world-famous Barter Theater offering professional dramatic productions to residents and tourists. Also held annually in Abingdon is the Virginia Festival of Arts and Crafts which attracts many visitors.

Recreational opportunities in the county include parks, playgrounds and centers, organization-sponsored activities, hunting and fishing and other outdoor sports along the Holston River and in Jefferson National Forest, in addition to the many programs conducted in the colleges.

Serving the county's transportation needs are several highways including U.S. Routes 11 and 58; truck and bus lines; the Norfolk & Western and Southern Railways; and a municipal airport at Bristol.



Fine Arts Center, one of the new units in Virginia Intermont College's development program. Designed by C. B. Kearfott, AIA.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

● Westmoreland County, formed in 1653, is one of Virginia's most historic counties.

From the county have come leaders in government of the state and nation. George Washington was born at "Wakefield." Two signers of the Declaration of Independence and General R. E. Lee were born at "Stratford." James Monroe was born at "Monrovia." The Westmoreland Museum at Montross, the county seat, contains a collection of valuable historical items and the "President's Garden" here memorializes the three Northern Neck born presidents — Washington, Madison and Monroe.

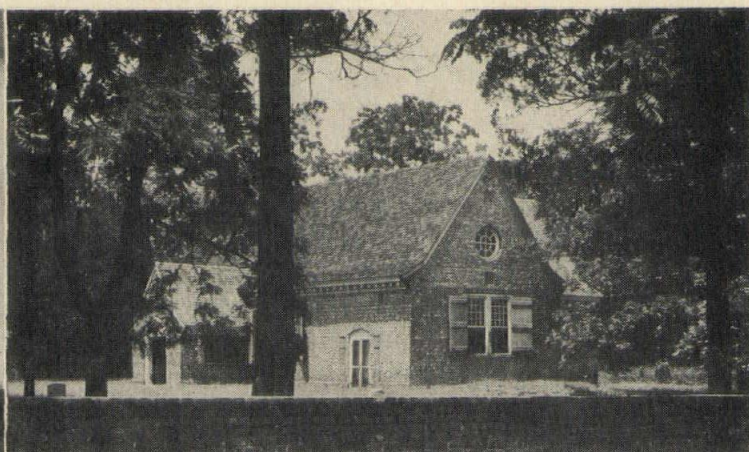
Farming is the most important industry in the county. Principal products are soybeans, wheat, corn, poultry, livestock, and vegetables. Manufactures, for the most part, are allied to local products — canned tomatoes, canned and frozen seafood, lumber, millwork, boats and soft drinks.

Westmoreland has a population of more than 11,000 persons. The county and the towns of Colonial Beach and Montross participate in the Northern Neck Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission.

The county is conveniently close to Fredericksburg where there is a hospital. There is a library at Montross.

There are good highways in the county and truck and bus service. Railway transportation is located in adjacent counties and the Potomac River is navigable by ocean-going vessels at this point.

Recreational opportunities are diverse—Colonial Beach is a well-known summer resort town; Westmoreland State Park offers hunting, fishing and camping; there are many programs sponsored by local groups and others are available in nearby communities.



Left, George Washington Birthplace National Monument, originally "Wakefield." Right, Yeocomico Church, built in 1706, was attended by George Washington's mother in her girlhood. (Va. Dept. of Conservation & Economic Development photos.)



Wise County's half-million dollar airport, located between Coeburn and Wise.

WISE COUNTY

● For at least two years during the Civil War, Wise County was the scene of action between Union and Confederate forces.

The mountain pass northwest of Pound was bitterly contested, forces skirmished at Gladesville, the courthouse was burned and much property was captured or destroyed.

Wise County was explored in 1750, settled in 1770 and made a county in 1856. One of its most famous sons was John Fox, Jr., of Big Stone Gap, author of *The Trail of the Lonesome Pine*, *The Purple Rhododendron*, and other novels of the Cumberland Mountains and its people.

The county's economy is closely tied to bituminous coal and it is the second largest coal producing county in the state and the largest producer of coke from its coal. Since mechanization of the mines, however, employment has decreased considerably.

The land is not well adapted to farming but there is some production of apples, livestock, burley tobacco, tomatoes, beans and other vegetables.

In addition to coke, lumber and canned foods, manufactured products

include dairy products, soft drinks, commercial printing and publishing, apparel, concrete and concrete blocks, mining machinery and equipment and lime.

Wise has a population of more than 43,000 persons and Norton, an independent city in its borders, of more than 5,000. There is a large source of labor for new industry in the county.

Community facilities include five hospitals and a clinic, two libraries and a bookmobile and the Southwest Virginia Museum at Big Stone Gap, which specializes in pioneer history of the region.

A new aspect of life in Wise is Clinch Valley College, a two-year branch of the University of Virginia, located on a 400-acre campus at Wise.

The county has many opportunities for recreation including parks and playgrounds, hunting and fishing and activities sponsored by local groups.

There are several major highways and truck and bus service in the area as well as an airport between Coeburn and Wise. The county is served by five railroads: the Norfolk and Western, Clinchfield, Louisville & Nashville, Interstate and the Southern.

WYTHE COUNTY

● Wythe County boasts one of the oldest industries in the nation in continuous operation.

Lead deposits in this mountainous county have been worked for about 200 years and a point of interest is the Shot Tower, built in 1808, where shot were formed when lead was dropped 150 feet. The lead was of vital importance to the Continental Army and in the 1860's to the Confederate Army. The lead was discovered in 1757, about the time of first settlement of the area and several years before the county was organized in 1790.

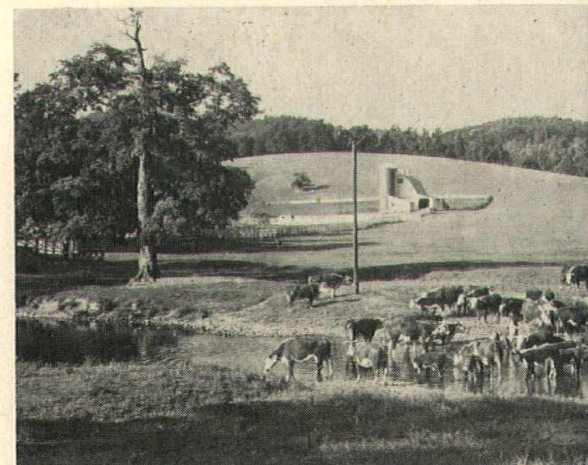
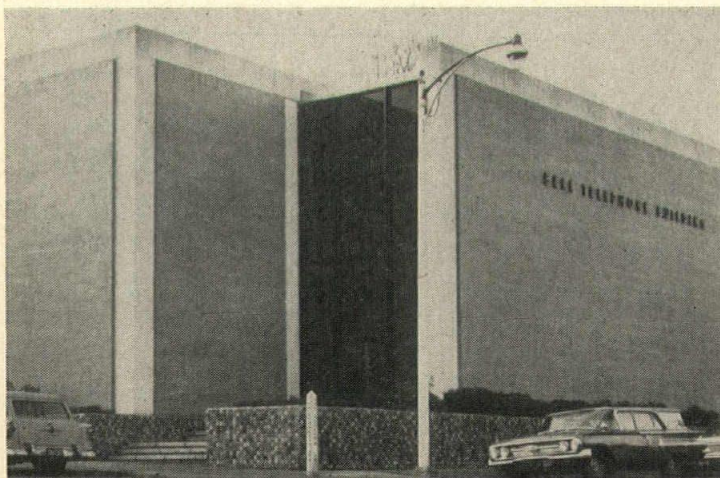
Wythe long has specialized in raising livestock and the county ranks high among those producing cattle, calves, sheep and wool. Milk too is a major product. The county also is one of the top cabbage producing counties in the nation.

Manufacturing occupies many residents, both farmers and non-farmers. While plants generally are small, products are varied—flour, feeds, meat screws, lumber, building materials, apparel, braids and printing. Mining operations produce lead, zinc, agricultural lime and calcium carbide.

Wythe has a population of more than 22,000 persons and its county seat is Wytheville. The potential labor supply is large.

There is a modern hospital in Wytheville as well as a clinic and library. The county also is served by the Wythe-Grayson Regional Library. Wytheville and Austinville have full-time recreation programs and the outdoor recreational opportunities for the area are abundant. Jefferson National Forest with good hunting and fishing extends over much of the county.

Below left, central telephone office at Norton, Wise County, designed by Merrill Lee & Associates. Right, countryside near Rural Retreat in Wythe County.



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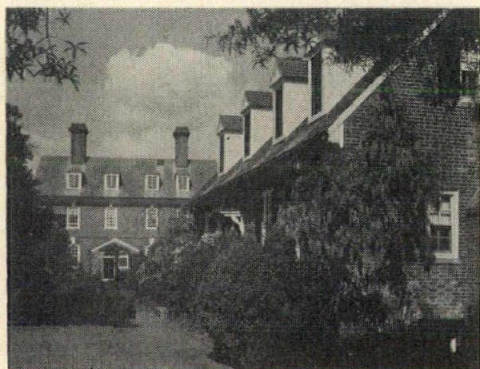


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Above, York Hall at Yorktown, completed about 1740. Below, Edmund Smith House or York Hall Guest House, built several years before the main building by Edmund Smith, grandson of Maj. Lawrence Smith, who surveyed and laid out Yorktown.



YORK COUNTY

● The American colonies declared their independence in Philadelphia but it was in Yorktown, seat of York County, that it was won. On October 19, 1781, Cornwallis surrendered his British army to the combined American and French forces. Moore House where the surrender terms were drawn up is one of several buildings of historic interest in the area.

Throughout the years, York has been a county of military significance—the Peninsula Campaign of 1862, as the base of the Navy's Atlantic Fleet in World War I, and as locale of large installations during and since World War II. More than one-third of the county's land area is federally owned.

The county has a population of more than 26,000. Chief sources of employment are commercial fishing, Federal establishments, manufacturing, trade and construction. Petroleum products are a relative newcomer to the industrial scene and there now is a large electric power station designed to utilize refinery by-products as fuel.

York has a good potential labor supply and has a planning commission. Transportation is good—major highways, truck and bus service, a railway line, waterways (the York River and Chesapeake Bay border the county) and a large commercial airport nearby.

Natural resources contribute to the county's recreational possibilities. There also are two museums in the county and colleges in nearby cities offering varied educational and cultural programs.

Below:
Churchland Junior High, in Chesapeake, is a fully air conditioned school designed by A. Ray Pentecost, AIA.

100 COUNTIES MINUS 4 = 96

● Virginians in the past have taken certain pride in the round hundred their counties numbered: there was something neat and appropriate about it. But progress has diminished the figure to 96 and the cities below represent what became of the four "lost" counties.

What was formerly Norfolk County merged with South Norfolk to become the City of Chesapeake.

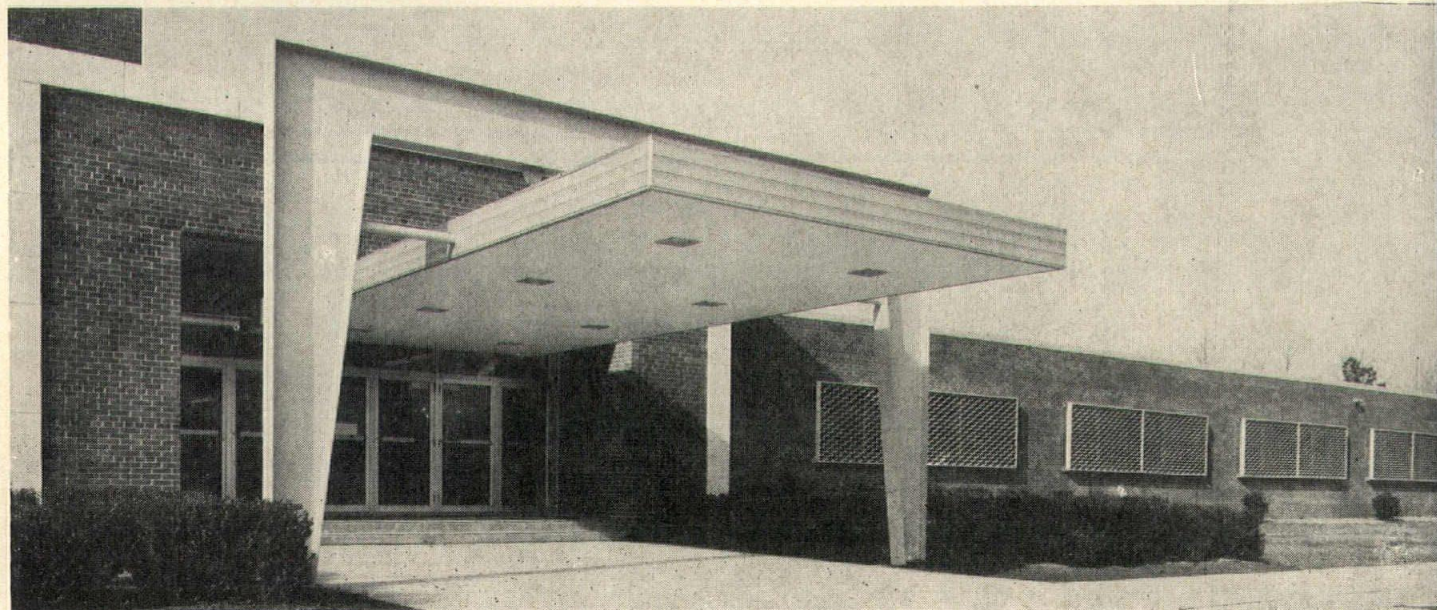
Elizabeth City County was lost in a merger with Hampton City, as was Warwick County, which first became a city and then merged with the City of Newport News. Princess Anne County was merged with Virginia Beach in 1960 to form the City of Virginia Beach, world's largest resort city.

CITIES OF CHESAPEAKE, NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH

● Settlement of the Chesapeake, Norfolk and Portsmouth area began soon after the early arrivals in the New World but the formal organization of these municipalities had to wait for a later date.

Norfolk dates back to 1680 when land was purchased for a settlement. The community officially became a town and port in 1705, a borough in 1736 and a city in 1845. Portsmouth was established as a town in 1752 and a city in 1858. Chesapeake is the newest comer of the lot, a result of the merger of the city of South Norfolk and Norfolk County in 1963.

During the Revolution, the sympathies of Norfolk tended more toward the Tories and, when the city was burned, many of its residents sought



ge in Portsmouth. They were wel-
 ie at first but finally were forced to
 urn to their native city—the pa-
 ace of their more patriotic hosts wore
 . Portsmouth, too, saw its share of
 ibles during the early years—it was
 ned, experienced a yellow fever epi-
 nic and was the point of invasion
 ing the Revolution and the War of
 2.

The life of the area long has centered
 and the water. Together with New-
 News, the cities constitute the Port
 Hampton Roads, one of the world's
 est and finest. The U.S. Naval
 Rating Base is located in Norfolk
 the U.S. Naval Shipyard in Ports-
 th. These offer employment to
 ay area residents while others are
 aged in a variety of industries and
 nesses. The agricultural areas of
 sapeake make it one of the nation's
 ing horticultural producers.

The combined estimated population
 he area numbers more than 500,000
 14,000 in Norfolk, 120,000 in Ports-
 th and 76,900 in Chesapeake.
 re is an abundant potential labor
 ply.

All three cities have planning com-
 missions and also participate in the
 theastern Virginia Regional Plan-
 ing and Economic Development Com-
 mission.

The community facilities for bank-
 religion and medical supplies are
 standing. There also are municipal
 eation programs, organization-
 sored cultural and recreational
 ts and the numerous sports af-
 ed by the seashore and Dismal
 mp hunting grounds. There are
 y schools in the area, including
 Dominion College and a branch of
 inia State College.

A network of highways radiates from
 cities and there is practically un-
 ted freight and passenger service on
 ks, buses, railways and airlines. Nat-
 uly, the harbors are important in
 transportation picture.

CITY OF HAMPTON

● Hampton, which traces its history to 1610, is the oldest English-speaking town in America in continuous existence. The English built a settlement here on the site of the former Indian village of Kecoughtan. The town continued to grow through the years but took a giant leap in population in 1952 when it and Elizabeth City County merged to form the City of Hampton with some 90,000 residents. The merged county, too, was steeped in history, tracing its beginnings to 1634 when it was one of the original eight Virginia shires.

History-making events always have been a matter of fact in and around Hampton. It witnessed actions in the Revolutionary War, War of 1812 and Civil War. Confederate President Jefferson Davis was imprisoned at Old Point Comfort from 1865-67. Just off shore in 1862, the battle between the Merrimac and the Monitor took place. And it was a Hampton resident, Capt. Henry Maynard, who killed Blackbeard the pirate in 1718, helping bring piracy to an end.

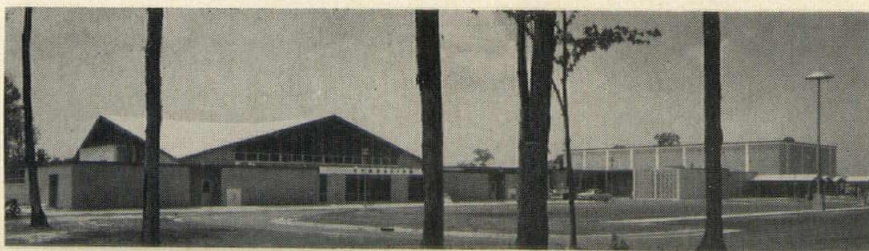
Military matters still concern many of the residents with large federal installations, including Langley Air Force Base and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration here. Other major sources of employment are commercial fishing and seafood canning and packing, dairy products, furniture, concrete products, photographic equipment and supplies, structural steel and metal products, electronics, prefabricated houses and aircraft parts.

The city has a professional staff of

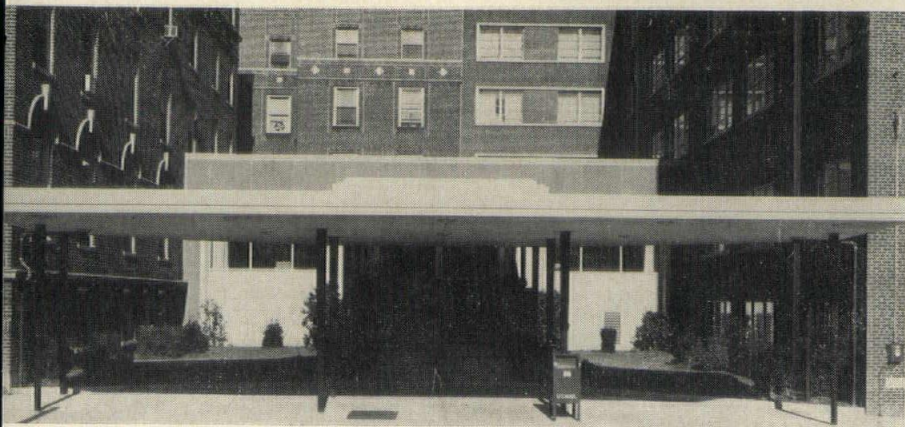


The Kirm Memorial Library, Norfolk, designed by Lublin, McGaughy & Associates.

planners, outstanding transportation facilities and a good potential labor supply. There are many churches and a modern hospital. A year-round public recreational program as well as many activities sponsored by organizations add to the recreational and cultural life. Located in the city is Hamp-



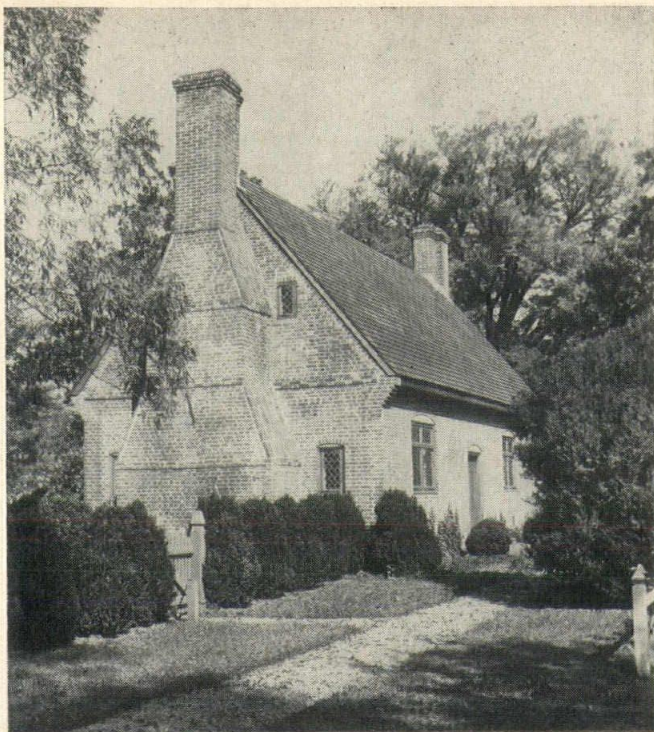
Above, the 1500-student Kecoughtan High School at Hampton, designed by Oliver & Smith. (Photo by William T. Radcliffe). Below, left, five-story addition to Portsmouth General Hospital, designed along with extensive restorations by A. Ray Pentecost, Jr., AIA.



Below, the Virginia Story

ton Institute while several other colleges are in nearby communities. There are a general hospital and public library here.

Serving the area's transportation needs are U.S. Rt. 60, Interstate Highway 64, truck and bus lines, airlines and the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway.



Top left, the Adam Thoroughgood House, built before 1700 and one of the oldest in America, is located in the Princess Anne area of Virginia Beach. Center left, vacationers stroll in front of the new beach motel, the Princess Anne Inn, designed by T. David Fitz-Gibbon, AIA. Center right, the "American Challenger" in progress at Newport News Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co.

CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS

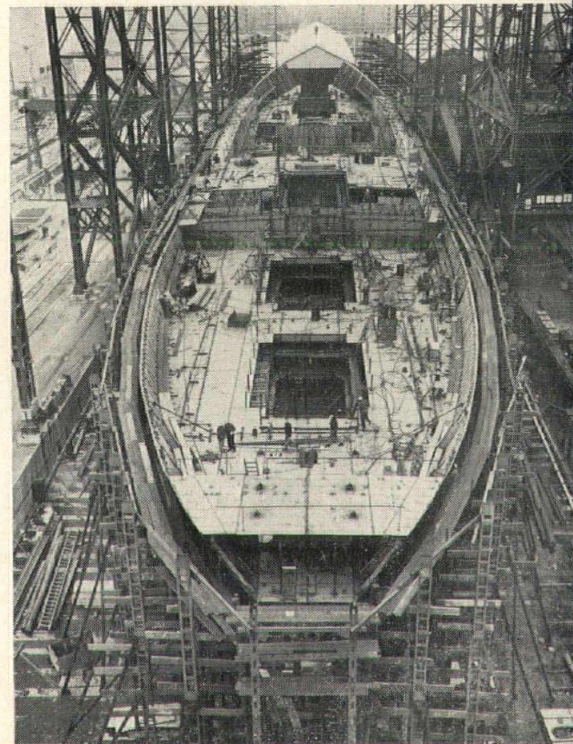
● Origin of the name of the city Newport News may be in dispute, the bustling nature of the city to leaves no doubt as to its position in nation and the world as a transportation center.

Located here are the eastern terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, a large airport owned and operated by the four major political jurisdictions of the Lower Peninsula, and the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co. (one of the world's largest shipbuilders). It was here that the USS Enterprise, the world's first atomic powered aircraft carrier, was launched.

The name for the city was a tribute to either Sir William Newce or Christopher Newport or both. It was settled in 1621 at the southeastern corner of Warwick County. The county was one of the original shires formed in 1634 and in 1952 became the independent city of Warwick. In 1958 Warwick and Newport News merged.



Below: Medical building in Newport News which houses the "Children's Clinic," designed by Forrest Coile & Associates.



from the city of Newport News with a combined population of more than 13,000.

This is a highly industrialized community producing a diversity of goods, any allied to shipbuilding and fishing. The city has a professional planning staff and a potential labor supply of more than 2,000 persons.

There is a year-round municipal recreation program as well as many programs of a cultural nature. The water sports possibilities are numerous. Located within the city are many banks, churches of all the leading faiths, four hospitals, two public libraries and a college.

CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH

America's first permanent English settlers made their initial stop in the New World at what today is Virginia Beach. On April 26, 1607, the English settlers landed at Cape Henry and opened the box containing the sealed instructions from the London Company before sailing up the James River to found Jamestown.

That landing was in Princess Anne County which merged with the resort city in 1960 to form Virginia Beach. Located in the old county and of interest to visitors today are Cape Henry and its famed lighthouse and the Adam Horoughgood House, built between 1536 and 1640 and one of the oldest houses on North America.

With nearly 291 miles of shore line, Virginia Beach today is the world's largest resort city and is experiencing the largest growth of any city on the Atlantic seaboard. The resort business is of vital importance to the community as the climate and soil combine to make it an outstanding farming area. Fishing is important and Lynnhaven oysters long have been famous. Many residents also find employment in the local Federal military installations and in nearby manufacturing plants.

Virginia Beach has a population of more than 104,000 and a supply of potential labor greater than 2,000. The city has a planning commission and is a member of the Southeastern Virginia Regional Planning and Economic Development Commission. Major highways, trucks and buses and a rail freight carrier serve the city. Located in neighboring Norfolk are railway and airplane services for passengers and freight. In the city are public schools, a general hospital and many churches. ●

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(Continued from page 5)

Not only does this unabashed negation of a founding principle violate the constitution, upon which the founding is based; it violates the *laws of custom* in the government of internal affairs which Richard Bland defined, in 1744, in a paper that is regarded as the great initial testament of principle which was based the war for independence against Great Britain. On just about the 200th anniversary of Bland's tentious paper, we (non-youth) observed the debasement of the written word founded on his principle without turning a hair. Without any real interest we say no more than, "What will you think of next?" (Certainly "they" will not issue a stamp commemorating Richard Bland.)

In the same glazed-eyed fashion, we find that one of the Roosevelts' brood was elected mayor of Miami because of a large population of citizens existing on social security who regard his father as their benefactor. An explorer, returning from 30 years of being out of touch with civilization, would find this incomprehensible. What is "social security" that a prevailing segment of a nation's population lives upon? If he were history-minded, he would know that in colonial times persons who sought relief from the parishes were colored patches on the right shoulder stating the name of the parish which was their benefactor. Only the helplessly old and infirm and a few case-hardened paupers and/or beggars, wished to tarry long on the relief rolls. In those curious times, it was considered a mark of esteem to be self-reliant, self supporting, and the most esteemed contributed to the community. But we, non-youth, think of "social security" as always having been with us, and soon no doubt we will so regard "Medicare" and Viet Nam.

Yet, and this is what troubles me about us non-youth, we actually *do* remember times which were quite different. We—or I—do not remember the earlier times with any continuity into the present. The other times seem like another age, another era, lost in a distant past. Occasionally I see a photograph of the early twenties or the first World War period, and the figures seem as faint as costumed figures in some period set of a drama. It is strange to realize that *I* am one of those figures, that I am viewing a time of mine on earth as an historic age totally disconnected from the times of which I am now aware.

It was my understanding from the generations preceding mine that the individuals enjoyed a sense of continuity

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from their earlier days. I remember my mother, when she was in her sixties, expressing a regret that *parts* of the Richmond familiar to her were going. Last week I was driving by chance into a stretch of Richmond which I had never seen before, and I found myself looking

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at it with the eyes of my mother (born in 1880), as if the world familiar to her youth was the world familiar to my youth, and an immeasurable span separated my own lost years from the times of the present. It was as if an age had vanished and another arisen where the old existed.

Physically, there was not the sense of a ghost-town. The places where the ghosts might have lurked were all gone. It is the same in New York and I discovered that some of my contemporaries still abiding there shared the same feeling of uprootedness as did I. When I visited New York last year, it was as a stranger in an alien land, where no landmark remained that was intimately associated with my own youth except Grand Central Station—if that could be called intimate. Even Pennsylvania Station, where I first arrived at the age of 17 to begin studies and which was associated with all the phases of life symbolized by arrivals and departures (and where I used to meet my mother on her visits to me), was so changed as to make me relieved rather than unsettled that the whole place was to be demolished.

None of this indicates any frustration in sentimental journeys backward. I have no desire to return—or perhaps as T. S. Eliot said it, "Because I do not hope to turn again"—nor do my contemporaries evince the slightest interest in reliving or recapturing. It is a certain loneliness in being cut off, a sense of isolation, of dislocation, as if the past that should form a continuity has been demolished along with the landmarks. Within this impression, the person that one was—the things one knew and the environment one accepted—is lost with the vanished era as if those segments of one's life had never been. It is with this unrootedness that we of today's non-youth accept with apathy the phenomena of life around us. We can not say, "This is a world I never

made:" we go further and say, "This is a world I never knew."

Our voices have grown muted by the futility of protests over changes, very idea of which would have been incomprehensible to us in our youth. Our minds have grown resigned to inhabiting a strange land until our journeys shall be finished. There is nothing that we can bring forward from our formative times to halt or divert any drift we find incomprehensible.

Of course, individuals might affirm their own lack of apathy, and this evidenced by impassioned letters to daily newspapers. But they are faint voices crying in a welfare wilderness, and, for any tangible effect on the course of events, they might as well be silent. In any event, despite the outrage and affirmations that some individuals express, the body politic—as, I suppose, is still called—is, to all intents and purposes, apathetic. No one can rise effectively even at the violation of the U. S. Constitution. The syndicated paragraphs in the newspaper chew over the same old cud day after day, in little or no relation to the partition of the present from the times that preceded.

Is it because of a certain abdication by default of non-youth that produce no cultivate youth as the consumers direct to the young (the mentally young) their entertainment war? Which is the chicken and which the egg? Is there a "Youth Cult" because non-youth is somewhat bemused by all or has non-youth retired in disinterest before the "Youth Cult"? However, certainly the effect of the "Youth Cult" is to remove the vestigial ghost left over from the pre-welfare era further from a time which invalidates continuity.

I read in Sunday's paper a columnist—Scotty Reston, I believe—who referred to a certain uneasiness in Washington and the country generally.

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discovering that all problems are not soluble in a given time, as in one president's administration, and some not at all. This, to me, was a summation of non-youth's alienation, since we could not have told Mr. Reston, or the president, anyone who would listen for the past years, that in our vanished era we took it for granted that all problems were not soluble. And in our youth in that lost age we made no cult of our wars, since our chronology represented nothing we had accomplished and we only knew that "this too shall pass" and we were eager to assume the role of adults.

If I would turn back the clock on any one custom it would be a return to boys' wearing short pants until they are young men. When we changed to long pants, an epochal event, we ceased being children. Now, there is no line of demarcation. Protection and security, various forms, represent the continuities, and, in God's truth, some of our elders seem pretty young to those of us who grew up in the historic period when one assumed responsibility for oneself before he assumed—or let the state assume—responsibility for others. When George Washington entered the House of Burgesses at the age of 21, he had earned his own living on the frontier for eight years, had been a proven leader of men in exploration, surveying and Indian fighting since he was 21. He would not have seemed young, and it is impossible to imagine the 19-year-old Washington, an adjutant with the rank of major in the Southern District, as belonging to a "youth cult." Perhaps it is that commonality of "earning a living," and expecting to earn a living—indeed, being proud of it—that sets apart the muted non-youth from the world that was born in the middle nineteen-thirties and is now growing into a full "flowering." Needless to say, this is not intended to express the reaction of all non-youth. Our president, for example, is full of confidence about the new age he is bringing into being, and I'm sure it is only some paranoid conviction of mine that all his supporters are young. Nor do I wish to seem to be speaking for those completely resigned who say, "I've been all around the course twice and I don't like it." Speaking only for myself, I'll say that I wouldn't particularly want to go around again—not in these times of the youth cult.

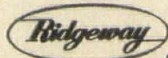
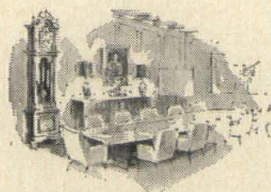
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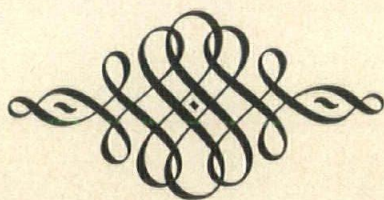
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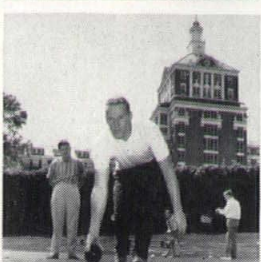
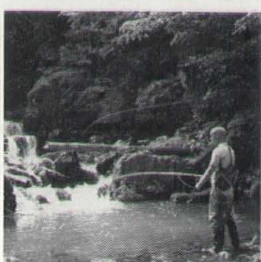
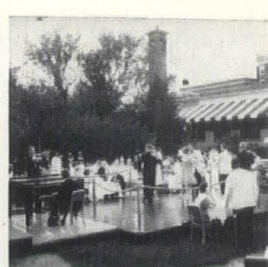
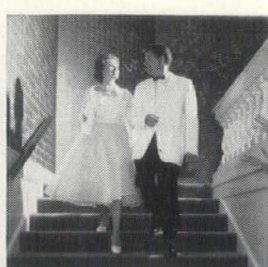
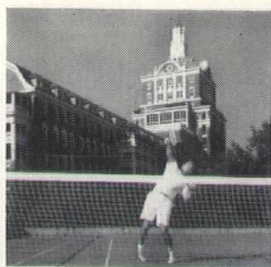
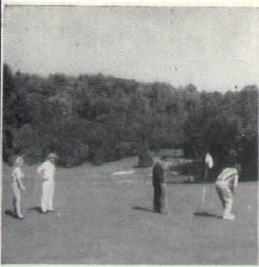
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