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A Salute
To The
Counties
Of The
Commonwealth

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A Salute to the Counties of the Commonwealth

Pictured above and on our cover is Miss Linda Jo Maclin, Miss Virginia—1966.

Nineteen year old Miss Maclin will end her reign this month when a new Miss Virginia is chosen at the State pageant.

The lovely, grey-eyed blond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Maclin, first won the title of Miss Roanoke Valley and a $500 Scholarship in a local pageant sponsored by the Roanoke County Junior Women's Club. Then she went on to win a $1,100 scholarship and the title of Miss Virginia in the State pageant. In the Miss America pageant, Miss Maclin performed a modern dance to Herb Alpert's "A Taste of Honey," and came away with what many consider the most important title of all, that of "Miss Congeniality," and another $1,000 scholarship.

The 1965 graduate of Patrick Henry High School enjoys horseback riding and snow skiing. She spent her Freshman year at Mary Washington College and plans to use her scholarship money to further her education in the pharmacy profession at the University of Georgia this fall.

Among the highlights of her reign as Miss Virginia were a trip to Washington, D. C. where she entertained 1,000 disabled North Viet Nam veterans and met President and Mrs. Johnson and, a trip to New York promoting Virginia travel and business.

Miss Maclin has been an excellent representative of the Counties of Virginia and her State as a whole and we extend the wishes of all Virginians for her success in the future.

We wish to thank the Miss Virginia Pageant, Inc. in Roanoke for supplying the photos and biographical sketch of Miss Maclin.
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PAGE SIX
VIRGINIA RECORD

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PAGE SIX
In this surprising discussion with May Sarton, we were not talking about anything so simple as a politician's campaign promises. The current president honestly tried to remove poverty in the nation, slums in the cities, inequality between the races and—inherting the war in Viet Nam—some solution through the force of arms to the Communist threat in Asia. If a great brain of an administrator had been given a lifetime to work on these problems, with politics no consideration, he might make some progress. But as President Johnson's knowledge was centered mostly in the mechanics of partisan political maneuvering, and he tried to achieve everything at once, he was the victim of his own naivete in expecting a mastery of political machinery to solve ageless problems of mankind on a time-schedule of a few years.

The so-called Intellectuals who have turned against him in a body—mostly on the superficial ground that he lacks the style and the charm of his predecessor—had their own part in creating the expectations which he naively tried to fulfill. And the Old Liberals, who prepared the way for his experiments at breakneck speed, most definitely encouraged the country at large to believe the ageless problems of race, war and poverty could be solved by their handy solutions. What sadly happened is that Johnson believed them himself, and that the nation's top executive tried these solutions with familiar tried-and-true political expediends is more a comment on the way the country currently operates than it is on any individual.

We hear increasingly of the chasm between the nation's chief executive and the Intellectuals, but both the top operator of political expediencies and the Intellectuals are becoming increasingly removed from the heart of the American society. This becomes evident when a representative Old Liberal, such as May Sarton, even whilst supporting Federal intervention, expresses a disappointment which is heard more and more on all sides by observers from all camps. I could scarcely believe my ears when she, an integrationist who prophesies amalgamation, agreed with my statement that vast harm had been
ACCOMACK COUNTY

- Agriculture, manufacturing and the tourist trade mark the economic life of the residents of Accomack County.

This historic county located on the Eastern Shore was first explored by Capt. John Smith in 1608, settled in 1614 and established as a county in 1663. Its county seat is Accomac, a town of 414. Population of the county is more than 30,000.

Since its beginnings, the county's people have turned to the sea and the land for their livelihood and recreation. They continue to do so today and welcome thousands of tourists annually who come to enjoy the hunting, fishing and water sports that abound.

More than two-thirds of the county's 470 square miles of flat or gently rolling land is wooded and there is much lumbering. The county is among the state's top producers of farm products, principally field crops, and is a good producer of trees, shrubs, etc.

The extensive beds of excellent oysters and clams plus the agricultural products are reflected in the manufacturing and trade aspects of local economy.

Offering diversion to residents and visitors are the beaches, yacht harbors, deep-sea fishing, hunting and many Colonial homes and churches. The Eastern Shore Public Library at Accomac with its bookmobile serves Accomack and Northampton Counties. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration maintains a launching area at Wallops Island. The Eastern Shore Branch of the University of Virginia at Wallops Island offers the first two years of liberal arts college work.

U. S. Highway No. 13 connects the area to the north and, via the new Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, with the Virginia mainland. The Pennsylvania Railroad runs through the county and there is a 7,500-foot runway at an airport near Melfa.

Tangier, Accomack County

ALBEMARLE COUNTY

- Located in one of the most historic, scenic and culturally and educationally-rich areas of the state, Albemarle County with a population of more than 31,000. The county seat is Charlottesville with another 30,000 residents.

Albemarle was formed as a county in 1744 and settled in 1734. Much of its activity today involves the University of Virginia with its wealth of educational, health, cultural and sport activities for residents and visitors.

The county's land area is 739 square miles, more than half of them forested. There also are rich mineral resources. Farm products vary from apples and peaches, livestock and dairy products to horses and orchids. Many farms are operated on a part-time basis or retirement homes.

Manufacturing is growing and varied and includes a frozen food plant and a visible records plant, each the largest of its type in the world. Also included are wines, foods, stock feed, lumber and wood products, tire cord fabrics and apparel.
The area’s transportation needs are met through major U.S. and state highways, the Southern and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways and an airport.

There are two large hospitals, a children’s rehabilitation center and a state hospital for tuberculosis patients, located in the county.

Recreational opportunities abound—swimming, boating, fishing, community centers, such historic homes as Jefferson’s “Monticello” and Monroe’s Ash Lawn,” planned recreational programs on parks and playgrounds, horse shows and hunt clubs. In addition, there are plays, lectures, forums and sports events open to the public, at various times during the year, at the University.

ALLEGHANY COUNTY

Alleghany County is located in picturesque area of Virginia with the Allegheny Mountains and small rivers and creeks adding to the scenic and recreational wealth of the section. The area was first settled before 1750 and formed as a county in 1822. Today it has a population of more than 12,000 while its county seat, Covington, has 11,000 residents and Clifton Forge, an independent city in its bounds, has 5,300.

Campers, hikers and camera enthusiasts will find much to attract them. Many opportunities for outdoor recreation are found in Douthat State Park and Green Pastures in George Washington National Forest. Other interesting spots are Humpback Bridge, the nation’s only covered bridge of its type of construction now standing and Gathright Wildlife Management Area. Covington and Clifton Forge have public parks with supervised programs. There is a two-year branch of Vir-

(Please turn the Page)
Virginia Polytechnic Institute offering courses in engineering and other fields in Clifton Forge and four-year colleges for men and women in nearby communities. Other local facilities include two hospitals and a library and bookmobile.

Railroading is second only to manufacturing in county vocations. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway has large repair yards and offices at Clifton Forge and millions of tons of West Virginia coal are shipped through here to Hampton Roads. Over 2,000 persons are employed in a paper mill at Covington which utilizes much of the annual harvest of the county's forestland. Other manufactures include furniture, synthetic fibers, apparel and rubber specialties.

U. S. Routes 60 and 220 and Interstate 64 are the major highways here. Truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway offer freight and passenger service. There is a commercial airport in neighboring Bath County. There also is a small airport adjacent to Covington.

AMELIA COUNTY

- Amelia is a predominantly rural county with no urban centers but located in the midst of communities boasting colleges and cultural and educational facilities.

The county has an area of 366 square miles and lies entirely in the rolling Piedmont Plateau. First formed as a county in 1735 it now has a population of more than 7,800 which includes the 800 residents of the county seat, also called Amelia.

Nearly three-fourths of the entire area is forested and much of the manufacturing of the county reflects woodland products—lumber, pulpwood, millwork. Other local manufactures include flour, meal, livestock and poultry feeds, children's dresses and laminating machinery. Many residents also work in plants in neighboring counties and in Richmond and Petersburg.

Agriculture is the chief industry of the county and farm products include tobacco, livestock, dairy products and livestock feed grains.

Because of its predominantly rural nature, many of the county's recreational activities are centered around schools and churches. Opportunities for outdoor recreation abound with numerous fishing and hunting spots, and boating and sightseeing at Sayler's Creek Battlefield Park, site of the last battle of the Civil War.

Many cultural and educational opportunities are available because of the county's proximity to the metropolitan areas of Richmond and Petersburg and to Hampden-Sydney College for men and Longwood College for women in adjoining Prince Edward County. The county also looks to its neighboring areas for hospital care.

Serving the county's transportation needs are truck and bus lines, a small airport, a division of the Southern Railway and U. S. Highway 360.

AMHERST COUNTY

- Amherst County gradually changing from an almost complete agricultural county to one in which manufacturing plays an increasingly important role.

Located within the county's 46 square miles and offering employment to some of its more than 23,000 residents are: fertilizer factories; a large paper box factory; sawmills; an auxiliary plant turning out women's uniforms; cement building blocks; metals stair railings and columns; printing and burial vaults. At Madison Heights are a large trucking depot for Burlington Mills and a cooperative food company.

Farms are increasingly becoming predominantly residential rather than commercial but the county still is a good producer of tobacco, livestock, apples and peaches and dairy products.

The county was formed in 1761 and its county seat also is called Amherst.

The center of much activity in the county is Sweet Briar College, a leading liberal arts college for women. The college has played a leading role in promoting health, educational and recreational programs in the community. Generally, recreational activities are sponsored by schools, churches and organizations. There is good hunting for deer, bear and wild turkeys and abundant fishing, especially in George Washington National Forest.

Neighboring Lynchburg also contributes greatly to the life of the county. Here are located several colleges, hospitals to augment the large medical center in the county and concert and theatrical productions.

The county is crossed by U. S. Routes 60 and 29 and served by several truck and bus lines, a municipal airport in Lynchburg and several railroads - Southern, Chesapeake and Ohio, Norfolk and Western and Virginia Blue Ridge.
APPOMATTOX COUNTY

Appomattox County is rich in local history and shares in the educational and cultural opportunities of its neighboring communities.

First formed as a county in 1845, its chief claim to fame dates from April, 1865, when General Lee surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House. The restored or rebuilt buildings of the area have been opened to the public and attract many visitors annually.

Conveniently close to the county are some of Virginia's most noted colleges, located in Lynchburg, Amherst County and Prince Edward County. These contribute heavily to the educational and cultural opportunities of Appomattox, offering classes, cultural and sports events to the public. Appomattox High School also offers a study-work industrial training program designed to train young people for the occupations available in their own communities.

Appomattox, with nearly three-fourths of its 343 square miles in woodlands, is a top producer of pulpwood in the state. Agriculture is the predominant industry and the chief products are tobacco, dairy products and livestock.

At present most of the men working in manufacturing plants commute to Lynchburg or Charlotte County. Located within the county are a few establishments, giving employment to about 700 persons, mostly women. These plants produce women's and children's dresses and sportswear.

The county's nearly 10,000 residents are within easy reach of the four hospitals in Lynchburg and a general hospital in Farmville.

Much local recreation is school or church sponsored with a part-time recreational program for young people in the town of Appomattox where there also is a public library. Boating, camping, swimming and fishing are available in Appomattox-Buckingham.

Below, the famed McLean House at Appomattox

THE TORCH OF HONOR

"National honor is national property of the highest value."

These words were spoken 150 years ago — in the First Inaugural Address of James Monroe, fifth President of the United States and author of the Monroe Doctrine.

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James Monroe was well aware of this, and he gladly accepted the sacrifices that duty entailed. Revolutionary soldier, statesman, President, he devoted his life to keeping bright that flame of national honor.

The torch has passed through many hands. Today, it rests in ours. Let us guard it jealously. Let us never deprive it of the life-giving air of freedom.

James Monroe,
fifth President of the United States, author of The Monroe Doctrine.

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DEANE BEAMER—Executive Director
MARION, VIRGINIA
APPOMATTOX COUNTY
(Continued from Page 11)
ate Forest and there is good hunting
and fishing elsewhere in the county.
Meeting the county's transportation
needs are several highways including
S. 460, truck and bus service, the
Norfolk and Western Railway and
Richmond's municipal airport.

ARLINGTON COUNTY
• Arlington is Virginia's smallest
unity in area—slightly over 25 square
miles—but one of its most populous
181,500, not including the more
than 118,000 persons who live in the
dependent city of Alexandria.
It is an entirely urban county with
rurally no farm or forest land. Instead,
its residents are employed in the
vast Federal installations and the busi-
ness and manufacturing centers lo-
cated here.
By far the most important source of
employment in the area is the federal
government for here are located many
federal establishments, including the
Pentagon, Fort Myer, Navy Annex,
Bureau of Yards and Docks, Washing-
ton National Airport, the Quarters-
master's Depot and Cameron Station.
Local plants, however, manufacture
a variety of goods—foods, millwork
and building supplies, cement prod-
ucts, printing, fertilizers, insecticides,
foundry work, structural ironwork,
computing machines, electric and elec-
tronic equipment, paper containers
and paving materials.

Educational, cultural and recrea-
tional opportunities are vast. There are
excellent public, private and parochial
schools in the area, a public library
in both city and county, general hos-
pitals, the National Orthopaedic and
Rehabilitation Hospital, museums and
historic buildings including General
Lee's "Arlington House." There are
also private clubs and public parks.
Attracting thousands of visitors an-
nually are Arlington National Ceme-
tery and the Iwo Jima Marine Corps
monument.
(Please turn the Page)

Tell the Virginia Story

JULY 1967

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ARLINGTON COUNTY
(Continued)

Just across the Potomac River is Washington D.C. and local residents not only often work there, they also go there for the many entertainment and sports events in the nation’s capital.

Transportation facilities in the area are excellent with a network of multi-lane highways, and numerous truck and bus lines serving the county and city. The Southern, the Richmond-Fredericksburg and Potomac, the Old Dominion, the Baltimore and Ohio, the Pennsylvania and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railways all have lines through the county. There is a public use pier at Alexandria which will accommodate ocean-going vessels and Washington National Airport is located in the county.

AUGUSTA COUNTY

Augusta with its 986 square miles of land area lies in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley with the Blue Ridge Mountains on the east and the Allegheny Mountains on the west.

The county was formed in 1745 and its people are, for the most part, descendants of the original Scotch-Irish and German settlers who started coming here in 1732. Today, the county has a population of 37,363 plus more than 22,000 persons living in Staunton and 15,600 in Waynesboro, two independent cities.

Agriculture today is well balanced with manufacturing of varied types in the county. Chief among its farm crops are poultry, livestock, apples, grains and hay. There are several manufacturing plants employing more than half the working force and producing such goods as fabrics, synthetic fibers, lumber and lumber goods, furniture, boxes and crates, cement and building blocks, plastics, organs, cutlery, stoves and furnaces, metal castings and framework, industrial controls, air conditioning units and copper tubing.

Both large and small communities have recreational activities — some planned, some church or school sponsored, some up to the individual. One country club even has a ski slope. There are lectures, plays and concerts at Mary Baldwin College in Staunton plus sports events at the nearby University of Virginia.

For the outdoors recreation enthusiast, the opportunities are limitless. Shenandoah National Park and George Washington National Forest offer hunting and fishing as do other places in the county. There are recreational areas where swimming, camping and fishing are offered.

Tourists are attracted by the scenic beauty of the area as well as the birthplace of Woodrow Wilson in Staunton. Natural Chimneys at Mt. Solon and Grand Caverns near Grottoes.

Mary Baldwin College, a four-year college for women, is located in Staunton and the entire area is known for its many fine military and private schools for boys and girls. There also is a vocational-technical school in Fishersville.

Other local facilities include hospitals and libraries in Staunton and Waynesboro, Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center for the Handicapped, Virginia School for the Deaf and Blind, and two state mental hospitals.

Truck and bus lines traverse the county over many highways including U.S. Routes 250, 11 and 340. Railroads serving the county include the Chesapeake and Ohio and Norfolk and Western. There is commercial airliner service from Shenandoah Valley Airport in the northern part of the county.

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PAGE SIXTEEN

VIRGINIA RECORD

Founded 1878
BATH COUNTY

Year-round recreation and sports offered residents and visitors to Bath County.

First formed in 1790, the county saw its earliest settlers about 1745 and in 1750 it was reported that six invalids were at the Hot Springs. For years, the ill came here seeking relief in the springs but today this county has a thriving program of sports and recreation as well.

The most important industry in Bath is the vacation and tourist business which furnishes jobs on a part-time or year-round basis to many of the county's more than 5,300 residents. The large Homestead Hotel at Hot Springs employs several hundred workers. Others work at the Warm Springs Inn, at various summer boarding places and at the large summer camps for boys and girls.

Much of the county's 540 square miles of area is located in George Washington National Forest and hunting and fishing are permitted both here and in Gathright Wildlife Management Area. Also located in the county is Douthat State Park with overnight cabins, guest lodges and other vacation facilities. These other facilities include a ski run, ice-skating rink, horse show and many activities sponsored by local schools and organizations.

There is a small well-equipped hospital at Hot Springs and there are two and four-year colleges in neighboring communities.

Residents make their livelihood from lumbering, from a small plant making knitted sportswear and from farming—with livestock, poultry and dairy products as the chief products.

The primary highway in the county is U. S. Route 220, over which move several truck and bus lines. Also serving the area's transportation needs is a spur line from the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway's main line and a commercial airline at Ingalls Field near Hot Springs.

BEDFORD COUNTY

A wealth of opportunities for recreation and outdoor sports are provided for residents and visitors to Bedford County along the shore line of the new Smith Mountain-Leesville Reservoirs.

It is one of five counties bordering the shore of the reservoirs on the Staunton (Roanoke) River which, although built for electric power, will provide facilities for fishing, boating and other water sports. In fact, the county abounds with places for nature and sports enthusiasts. Located in its boundaries are the much traveled scenic Blue Ridge Parkway, Jefferson National Forest, where hunting is permitted, and areas for camping in addition to motel facilities and fishing. There are many school and organization sponsored programs and activities throughout the year and the town of Bedford has a supervised full-time recreation program. In addition, residents are within easy driving distance of the cities of Lynchburg and Roanoke and the lectures, theaters, sports events and other entertainment available there. Several colleges also are located in these neighboring areas.

Other local facilities include a general hospital, public library and the Elks National Home.

The county was formed in 1754 and today has a population of more than 31,000. About 60 per cent of Bedford's 770 square mile land area is wooded and it is one of the state's leading pulpwood producers. It also is rich in minerals of which feldspar, limestone, dolomite and quartz are of commercial importance at present.

This is an important agricultural county and is a leader among dairying areas in the state with convenient markets for dairy products and meat animals in nearby Roanoke and Lynchburg.

Manufactured products include rayon and woolen fabrics, apparel, canned vegetables and meats, lumber, furniture, rubber goods, lithographed labels, commercial printing, printing (Please turn the Page)
BEDFORD COUNTY

(Continued)
machinery, pulp and paperboard, beverages, flavorings, dairy products, animal feeds and the like.

The county’s transportation needs are well met by several major highways—including U. S. Routes 460 and 501—and by several truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways. There are two small airports in the county and within easy driving distance are commercial fields in Lynchburg and Roanoke.

BLAND COUNTY

Bland County traces its beginnings to the time when Union and Confederate sympathies in this section of Virginia were sharply divided—so sharply that some of its neighboring counties became part of West Virginia.

Although the area was first settled about the time of the Revolution, the county did not become a separate entity until 1861. In 1864 a skirmish was fought at Rocky Gap in connection with a raid on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

Today the county is still largely woodland and farmland and offers much to the sports and recreation enthusiast. Nearly three-fourths of the total land area of 369 square miles is forested and much of the land is included in Jefferson National Forest. Agriculture is the county’s chief industry and a majority of the farms specialize in livestock—producing cattle, calves, sheep, hogs and dairy products. Also produced are Burley tobacco, corn, hay, wheat and potatoes.

Manufacturing activities include a hosiery factory and a sportswear plant which employ large numbers of the county’s more than 6,000 residents.

Because of its rural nature, most of the planned recreational activities are school or organization sponsored. However, there are hunting camps, and good fishing and picnic facilities. Two spots of great interest are Big Walker Lookout with a chair-lift and lookout tower from which five states can be seen, and Lick Creek Natural Area where flora and fauna have been left undisturbed.

Within a radius of 22 to 55 miles of Bland there are four four-year accredited colleges and three accredited junior colleges, two of which are affiliated with Virginia Polytechnic Institute. There also are several hospitals within easy driving distance.

Serving the county's transportation needs are several highways including U. S. Route 21-52 (Interstate Route 77 will approximately parallel this route north and south through the county), several truck and bus lines and rail and air service in neighboring communities.

BOTETOURT COUNTY

Rich mineral resources, well stocked woodlands and rich soil, combined with some manufacturing, contribute to the economy of Botetourt County.

Nearly three-fourths of the 548 square miles is wooded and well over half of this area is especially well stocked in hardwoods. Among the county’s mineral resources are dolomite and limestone, quarried for crushed stone; limestone and shale for use in the manufacture of cement; and shale for use in the manufacture of brick and lightweight aggregate.

The fertile valley soils produce good crops of corn, wheat, barley and hay. Livestock and dairy product sales represent more than $1 million in income to the farmers.

The county’s chief manufactured products are women’s apparel, cement, brick, tile, ground asphalt filler, agricultural lime and lightweight aggregate. Some of the more than 16,700 residents also find employment in Roanoke and Clifton Forge.

This mountain and valley county excels in opportunities for hunting and fishing. Both Jefferson National Forest and George Washington National Forest afford facilities for camping, hiking, picnicking and hunting. Blue Ridge Parkway also runs along the mountain crest which forms the county’s southeast border.

Botetourt and Rockbridge Counties have a regional library with a bookmobile. In neighboring communities are several good hospitals and numerous colleges. Nearby, too, are cities with theaters, lectures and other entertainments.

Crossing the county are several good highways, including Interstate Highway 81 and U.S. Routes 11, 220 and 460; several truck and bus lines; the Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways. Airports are located in neighboring cities.
BRUNSWICK COUNTY

One of the earliest aspects of Brunswick County's history took place in 1714 when Governor Alexander Spotswood established an outpost at Fort Christanna on the Meherrin River a few miles south of present-day Lawrenceville, "to maintain a frontier garrison, to educate and Christianize the Indians, and to serve as a terminal for the fur trade of the Virginia Indian Company."

Today, it is still a community concerned with education and trade and one in which manufacturing just about equals farming as a source of employment for the more than 17,600 residents.

St. Paul's College, founded at Lawrenceville in 1888 under sponsorship of the Protestant Episcopal Church, is a Negro four-year college offering a bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Science degrees.

The Occoneechee Trail, one of Virginia's earliest trading paths, cut across the northwest quarter of Brunswick and today busy U. S. Route 1 roughly follows the same path.

Brunswick is one of Virginia's leading counties in pulpwood and lumber. It also is the state's fourth-ranked producer of tobacco. Other farm products include peanuts and soybeans, cotton and live stock.

Most manufacturing establishments are located at Lawrenceville and products include flour, feeds, synthetic yarns and fabrics, apparel, shoes, lumber, box hooks, crates, school and church furniture, bricks and tile, charcoal, concrete products and printing.

The Brunswick-Greensville Regional Library has its main branch at Lawrenceville and serves the entire county by bookmobile. There is a medical center at Lawrenceville and all parts of the county are within 25 miles of hospital care in adjoining counties.

Opportunities for outdoor recreation are numerous. There is boating at Brunswick County Lake, fishing there at Camp Pickett Reservoir and Lake Gaston and hunting at several large wooded areas in the county. Lake Gaston also is being developed to offer other sites, camp sites, picnic areas, marinas, boat docks and houses, sand beaches and swimming areas. Many activities also are sponsored by schools, organizations and colleges in neighboring communities which offer additional opportunities for education and recreation.

In addition to U. S. Route 1, U. S. Route 58 and Interstate Highway 85, several highways including U. S. Route 1, truck and bus lines operating in the county and there is a small airport near Lawrenceville. The county is served by three railways—Seaboard Air Line, Norfolk and Western and the Norfolk, Franklin and Danville.

BUCHANAN COUNTY

Buchanan is an entirely mountainous county and the state's leading coal producing county.

First explored in 1750, settled after the Revolutionary War and formed as a county in 1858, the county remained sparsely settled until the 1930's when the coal mines were developed. In 1963 nearly 7,000 of the county's more than 36,700 residents were employed in coal mining, turning out more than 13 million tons of bituminous coal. This is also the state's chief producer of natural gas.

The rugged surface of the land is not well adapted to farming and most agriculture is on a part-retirement or part-time basis. Farm products include Burley tobacco, livestock and standing timber and mine timbers.

The few manufacturing concerns produce lumber, mining equipment, high grade coke, mine timbers, cinder blocks and soft drinks.

Situated as it is in the mountains, the county offers a variety of outdoor recreational opportunities—picnicking, hiking, hunting and fishing. There is a swimming pool in Grundy and a golf course which is in use the whole year. There is a public library in Grundy with a bookmobile. Just across the boundaries in adjoining counties are numerous other places of interest—Breaks Interstate Park with various facilities and John W. Flannagan Dam with facilities for water sports.

Above left, Tobacco from Brunswick County and Coal from mines in Buchanan County, above right, are important to Virginia's economy.

There is a general hospital in Grundy and three clinics in other sections of the county.

Numerous two and four-year colleges are located in near-by communities.

Meeting transportation needs are several highways including U. S. Route 460, truck and bus lines, the Norfolk and Western Railway and a municipal airport.

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BUCKINGHAM COUNTY

- Buckingham has achieved nationwide fame for its pulpwood and slate. With more than three-fourths of the county's 576 square miles in forest, Buckingham in many recent years has led all Virginia counties in pulpwood production. And from a rich vein which has been continuously worked since 780 comes a durable, unfading gray-blue slate that is considered to be the best in the nation. Also mined or produced are kyanite and sand.

Manufacturing offers employment to more of the county's 10,800 residents than does farming. Many work in the slate and kyanite mines and in plants or mills producing moisture-proof bags, industrial pallets, lumber and millwork, apparel, shoes and products using slate-roofings, panels, facings, floorings, savings, sills, treads, hearths, granules or rubberized roofings and lightweight aggregate.

Poultry is the chief source of farm income. Other agricultural products include tobacco, livestock, milk and pulpwood.

Buckingham has many picturesque spots, including the courthouse built to replace one burned in 1869 that had been designed by Thomas Jefferson. Buckingham Church, built in the early 1700's, still is in use and there is a Confederate museum where General Lee and some of his men had their last camp after the surrender at Appomattox.

Because of its predominantly rural nature, most of Buckingham's recreational activities are of the out-of-doors variety. Buckingham-Appomattox State Forest offers hunting and fishing. Fishing, boating and swimming are available in other locations as well and many activities are sponsored by clubs and organizations.

Buckingham residents must look outside their county for hospital care and higher education—but not far. Just 25 miles away is Charlottesville with two hospitals and the University of Virginia. To the south of the county is Prince Edward County with two four-year colleges and a general hospital.

Crossing the county are U. S. Routes 60 and 15, several truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. There also is a small runaway in the county for planes.

CAMPBELL COUNTY

- Campbell County and Lynchburg, an independent city, have been centers of trade and business for more than 200 years.

The county was explored as early as 670 and settled in 1736. In 1757 John Lynch opened a ferry across the James River, later he built a tobacco warehouse and in 1786 applied for a charter for a town called Lynch's Warehouse, later renamed Lynchburg. Today, the county has a population of more than 29,000, while that of Lynchburg is more than 54,700.

Campbell long has been a tobacco rowing county and for years Lynchburg was the largest dark tobacco market in the world. Both bright and dark tobacco are grown now in addition to livestock, dairy cows, poultry, grain and pasture crops.

Manufacturing is the area's chief industry with most plants in Lynchburg or Altavista and Brookneal. Products include flour, meal, feeds, dairy products, canned foods, textiles, apparel, hardwood flooring, millwork, furniture, cedar chests, paperboard, paper boxes, printing, drugs, chemical products, shoes, handbags, concrete, and cut-stone products, iron castings, pipe fittings, machine parts, batteries, electronic equipment, metal signs, perfumes, industrial greases, and ferromanganese.

A large nuclear power, fuel element manufacturing plant is located in the county. Lynchburg and Brookneal are important tobacco markets and Lynchburg is also a center for retail and wholesale trade and a milk market for the surrounding area.

There are several colleges in the county—Lynchburg College, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, Virginia Seminary and College for Negroes, a two-year branch of the University of Virginia and Virginia Episcopal School for boys. There are four general hospitals to serve the area and Lynchburg, Rustburg and Brookneal have public libraries.

Recreational opportunities are wide and diverse. There are athletic fields and recreation centers in many communities and Lynchburg has a full-time program. There are many places for hunting, fishing, swimming and other types of amusement. Lynchburg has several concerts and dramatic productions each year and also has a Fine Arts Center. There also are many points of interest in the county including the Quaker Meeting House built in 1798, the Miller-Claytor House associated with Thomas Jefferson, Sandusky, built in 1797 where Union Gen. Hunter had headquarters in 1864, and a walnut tree near Altavista under which Col. Charles Lynch and others held informal court to try Tories and criminals in 1780 and administered rude justice from which the term “lynch law” evolved.

The county is served by three U. S. highways—460, 501 and 29; and many truck and bus lines. Lynchburg is the junction point for three rail lines—Southern, Norfolk, and Western, and Chesapeake and Ohio. There is a commercial municipal airport as well as a small landing field.

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CAROLINE COUNTY

Caroline is a farming and manufacturing county which long has played a role in the history of Virginia and the nation.

The old State Road, now U. S. 301, was in use for north-south traffic before 1700 and in Colonial days Port Royal was a busy shipping point on the Rappahannock River. Among the county’s native sons were Edmund Pendleton, statesman of the Revolutionary period; Gen. William Woodford who defeated Lord Dunmore at Great Bridge in 1775; and John Taylor, who was Thomas Jefferson’s chief political lieutenant. In the winter of 1862-63 Gen. “Stonewall” Jackson had headquarters on the Rappahannock and the house in which he died 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.

While the number of farms in the county is decreasing, the farm output still remains high. The most important crops are Burley tobacco, soybeans, corn and wheat. Poultry products, horses, beef cattle, whole milk and forest products are other sources of farm income. The well-known Meadow Farm, raising internationally known racing horses, is located in Caroline.

Many persons find employment in manufacturing plants in nearby Fredericksburg or in Richmond. However, there is quite a bit of manufacturing in Caroline — excelsior, veneer, plywood, lumber and millwork, aluminum lad-

ers, pallets, boxes, slides, crates, charcoal briquets, canned tomatoes and printing.

While there are neither colleges nor hospitals in Caroline, the extensive educational and medical facilities of Richmond and Fredericksburg are just a short drive from most parts of the county.

For the most part, recreational activities in the area are sponsored by schools and other organizations. There is a county-owned bathing beach on the Mattaponi River and popular Colonial Beach and Westmoreland State Park are in nearby Westmoreland County. Hunting is exceptionally good, especially at Camp A. P. Hill which operated as a cooperative wildlife management area. Boating and fishing may be enjoyed on the rivers and man-made ponds. The many entertainments, cultural attractions and historic points of interest in nearby Fredericksburg, Richmond and Washington add greatly to recreational facilities for Caroline residents.

Many highways pass through the county, including U. S. Routes 1, 30 and 17 and Interstate 95. There is truck and bus service as well as service by the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, the Sea Board Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line Railroads. There is a small airport nearby and water transportation is good. The portion of the Rappahannock River which forms the northeastern boundary of the county is navigable as far as Fredericksburg by pleasure craft and tankers, tugboats and towboats of shallow draught.
CARROLL COUNTY

Carroll is a predominantly rural county in which more residents are employed in manufacturing than farming.

A mountainous county, it is rich in natural resources. There is much forest and there are many wood-using industries. Many of the farms are part-time or part-retirement operations but production generally is good. The chief products are dairy goods and livestock and there is a milk condensary at Galax, an independent city, to process the milk. There is also a market for beef cattle there. Carroll is among the top ranking counties of the nation in apples and cabbages harvested and also is a good producer of other fruits and vegetables and eggs.

Most of the local industries are concentrated at Galax and at Hillsville, the county seat. There are hosiery and knitwear mills and furniture plants making living and dining room pieces and church furniture. Other products include lumber, mirrors, uniforms, printing, evaporated milk, upholstery and drapery materials and electrical components.

Galax is the business center of the area and takes its name from a small green plant which grows abundantly in the mountains nearby. The leaves of the plant are processed by a secret method and shipped to florists throughout the United States.

There are modern hospitals with clinics in Galax and a small hospital and clinic in Hillsville. There also is a library in Galax and another in the county. Although there are no colleges in Carroll, the county is within easy driving distance of several, including the Wytheville Area Community College, a two-year branch of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, located about 30 miles north of Hillsville.

Recreational opportunities are varied, especially those for the outdoors. There is hunting in Jefferson National Forest and good fishing in half-a-dozen streams. The Blue Ridge Parkway brings tourists to this section and there are facilities for picnicking, hiking, camping and fishing. Many activities are sponsored by various organizations in the county and in Galax there are places for many team and individual sporting events. One of the regular events in the area which attracts many visitors is the Old Fiddlers Convention, a folk music festival, in August.

Among the many highways in the county are U.S. Routes 58, 52, 221 and Interstate 77. The Norfolk and Western Railway serves the county as do several truck and bus lines. The nearest airport offering commercial airline service is near Dublin in neighboring Pulaski County.

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CHARLES CITY COUNTY

Charles City County is the parent of several counties and cities and of statesmen and leaders of the nation.

It was one of the eight original shires into which Virginia was divided in 1634 and from its area, portions gradually were cut off to form 17 counties. Many of Charles City's famous estates were patented in the early years and settlement began as early as 1613. This county draws thousands of tourists each year to visit some of its famous plantations—"Shirley" which dates from a 1611 patent and its present house built in 1740; "Westover" from 1619 and its present house from 1730; and "Berkley" from 1619 and the present house from 1726.

Two of the nation's presidents were born in this county and their homes also are still standing—"Berkley," home of William Henry Harrison, and "Sherwood Forest," home of John Tyler from the time of his retirement from the presidency until his death in 1862. Tyler was born at "Greenway.

Although Charles City is a completely rural county, only about a third of the area is in farmland and only one-fourth of the farms are operated on a full-time basis. Chief farm products are soybeans, corn, wheat, livestock, eggs and standing timber. The only manufacturing establishment in the county is a sawmill. However, a vast majority of the county residents commute easily to Richmond, Williamsburg, Hopewell and the neighboring counties to work in manufacturing, business and other lines.

There are no hospitals or colleges in Charles City County but all sections of the county are just a short distance from the extensive facilities in Richmond, Williamsburg and Hopewell.

Schools are the centers of much of the planned recreation in the county. There are also excellent fishing spots and good hunting, especially for deer. A colorful pageant is held each fall by members of the Chickahominy Indian Tribe who live in Charles City and New Kent Counties and is held on the tribe's ancestral grounds in Charles City. There are processions, speeches and dances by the braves and maidens.

Many historic manor houses and their gardens attract thousands of visitors who come to see such places as "Belle Air," built about 1670 and the only 17th century frame house in Virginia; "Evelynton," "Mount Sterling," the old Courthouse and Westover Church, erected in 1731.

The principal highway in the county is State Route 5 but U.S. Route 60 and Interstate Highway 64 pass through adjacent New Kent County near the county line. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and truck and bus lines also cross the county. Byrd Field near Richmond serves the area with numerous scheduled flights. The James River, which forms the southern boundary of Charles City County, is navigable by ocean-going vessels and the Chickahominy River by shallow draught boats.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY

Charlotte County, located in southern Virginia, is a largely agricultural area in which there has been growth in manufacturing in recent years.

Tobacco is the chief product of the county and Charlotte long has been among Virginia's leading tobacco producers. Other important products are livestock, dairy goods, standing timber and pulpwood, eggs and broilers.

There is a locally owned and operated factory at Keysville making chenille rugs and bath mat sets, and a large branch of a nationally known textile mill making woolen and worsted goods at Drakes Branch. There also are many sawmills.

Patrick Henry came to Charlotte in 1795 and is buried at his home, "Red Hill," near the Campbell County line. The Patrick Henry Memorial Foundation has dedicated a national shrine a replica of this home and the founda-
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CHARLOTTE COUNTY
(Continued)
recreational area of Buggs Island Lake where fishing and water sports of all kinds are available. There are state parks in adjoining counties with facilities for overnight lodging as well as sports. Many activities are sponsored by local organizations.

Meeting the county's transportation needs are several highways including U. S. Routes 360 and 15; truck and bus lines and the Southern and Norfolk and Western Railways. There is a small landing field near Keysville.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY
Industry long has been significant in Chesterfield County. The first iron furnace in America was started in 1619 near the mouth of Falling Creek and, near Midlothian, in the early 1700's the first coal was mined in this country.

These two operations no longer are in existence, but many of the more than 92,000 persons living in the county and the more than 12,600 residents of Colonial Heights today find employment in the scores of manufacturing firms in Chesterfield. The plants of Du Pont and Allied Chemical now produce nylon in such quantities that Chesterfield is the "Nylon Capital of the World." Reynolds Metals Co. also has established extensive facilities in the county. Other manufactured goods include celophane, fibers, tobacco machines and filters, processed tobacco, aluminum, printing, paper bags and processed paper, iron, cement, concrete products, dairy goods, fiberglass boats and plastics.

The soil is adapted to general farming—poultry, nursery and greenhouse products, dairying and livestock—and such natural resources as granite, schist, sand, gravel and clay are produced also.

Situated as it is in the Richmond Metropolitan Area, Chesterfield offers its residents and visitors a wealth of educational, cultural and recreational opportunities. Within the county's borders are two colleges with a third to open in the fall of 1967. There also are private schools for boys and girls in the county and five colleges in the city of Richmond. All offer wide varieties of drama, forums, lectures and classroom work to the public.

A year-round recreation program is sponsored jointly by the county and the communities in Chesterfield County. There also are numerous swimming pools, golf courses and the like in addition to the school and organization sponsored programs. The Issac Walton League has a park of about 300 acres in the county and Pocahontas State Park and Forest has facilities for water sports and camping.

Plans are underway for construction of a hospital in Chesterfield. Meanwhile, the numerous hospitals in Richmond and neighboring Petersburg meet the residents' needs. There is a small hospital at Virginia State College and McGuire's Veterans Administration Hospital is located in the county.

Chesterfield's transportation needs are met on land, water and air. The major highways are Interstate 95, and U. S. Routes 1, 301 and 360. There are several truck and bus lines and three railways—Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line and Southern—operating in the county. There is a small airport in the county and the large municipal airfield, Byrd Airport, is just east of the city of Richmond. The James River flows along the eastern and northern boundaries of the county and is navigable as far as the city of Richmond where there are two shipping terminals.

AMF World Tobacco Group Building—designed by MacIroy & Parris
CLARKE COUNTY

- Clarke County is located in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley and has gained fame through the years for its prominent citizens and its large fruit crops.

Clarke is one of Virginia's and the nation's top producers of fruit, especially apples. There is also much production of livestock, dairy goods, corn, wheat, barley and hay and there are markets for the products in the easily accessible large eastern cities. The University of Virginia maintains the Blandy Experimental Farm at Boyce as a field laboratory.

Many of Clarke's industries depend on local raw materials. At Berryville here is a large apple packing plant and a cold-storage plant. There also is a large book publishing firm and other plants which produce wirebound boxes and crates, fruit and vegetable baskets, lumber, millwork and animal feeds. Some residents find employment in Winchester and Warren County.

Clarke is rich in history and many prominent Virginians have lived here. Near White Post was Lord Fairfax's home where George Washington frequently visited. Famous persons associated with Clark include Edmund Randolph, who served in high federal offices and as Governor of Virginia and who lived at Carter Hall; Gen. Daniel Morgan, Revolutionary hero, who built both Soldier's Rest and Saratoga; John Esten Cooke, author, and Philip Pendleton Cooke, poet and Harry Flood Byrd, who was a governor of Virginia and a U. S. Senator.

While there are no hospitals or colleges in Clarke, its residents are within easy driving distance of these facilities. In nearby Winchester is Shenandoah College, a two-year college, and Shenandoah Conservatory of Music, a four-year institution; and at Fairfax is George Mason College, a two-year branch of the University of Virginia. There is a large general hospital in Winchester and another in Leesburg.

Many of the county's recreational activities are planned by schools and other organizations and there is a community building at Berryville. There are facilities for many sports — golf, swimming and tennis and boating, fishing and hunting are among those to be enjoyed. Horseback riding is a favorite sport here and many thoroughbred horses are bred on local farms. Clarke is a favorite county with persons seeking a retirement or week-end home and there are many fine homes, both new and old, here.

The main highways are U. S. Routes 340 and 50 and State Route 7 and over these and other roads travel several truck and bus lines. The county also is served by the Norfolk and Western Railway. There is a small landing field in the county and just 40 miles from Berryville is the new Dulles International Airport in eastern Loudoun County.

\[
\text{Large crops of apples from orchards like the one above come to us from Clark County.}
\]

CRAIG COUNTY

- Craig County is small in number of residents—some 3,300—but rich in natural beauty and resources.

The county was first explored in 1751 but did not become a separate entity until 1851. Its mineral springs long have been known and today Craig Healing Springs, once a summer resort, is a church summer training center and conference grounds.

Craig has rich mineral resources. Iron and manganese have been mined here in the past and today dolomite, limestone, clay, shale and ocher and barite are present in the county.

Craig's 336 square miles of land area in the Valley and Ridge province in the Allegheny Mountains and the fertile land makes for good farming. Fine forage and pasture as well as rains are conducive to raising livestock. Dairying also is important and their farm products include wood and poultry.

Lumber, sand and apparel are Craig's manufactured products but some local residents work in manufacturing plants in nearby communities.

There are no institutions of higher education in Craig but there are several fine colleges in adjacent Roanoke and Montgomery Counties. Roanoke Technical Institute also offers two years of college work for engineers and technicians.

Craig is a purely rural county so its recreational programs are, for the most part, school and organization sponsored. There is a public library at New Castle and the golf course at Craig Healing Springs is open to the public. There is much interest to those who love nature and the out-of-doors. Jefferson National Forest is one of the finest hunting areas in the eastern states and there also is good fishing. Near New Castle is an FAA approved airstrip which is the home base of the Blue Ridge Soaring Society whose activities include gliding flights and parachute jumping.

The principal highway in the county is State Route 311 and there are several truck and bus lines in the area. For the most part, county residents look to neighboring Roanoke County for rail and air transportation facilities.

\[
\text{Waterfall in National Forest}
\]

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CULPEPER COUNTY

Culpeper long has contributed to the historical and agricultural phases of the state's and the nation's life. In 1749, the county was formed and its first county surveyor was the then 17-year-old George Washington. It has contributed countless famous men to the nation, starting with the Revolutionary War and there are many beautiful old homes still standing that were built before that war.

Culpeper is a progressive agricultural county boasting many fine and large farms. Dairy products and livestock are the chief farm products. There is a general livestock market here which attracts many out-of-town buyers for dairy, beef and pig sales and a pavilion for shows and sales of purebred and feeder calves.

The town of Culpeper is the shopping center for the surrounding area and the center of most manufacturing. Local manufactures include flour, feed, beverages, dairy products, apparel, lumber, furniture, chairs, iron castings, wire ropes and cables, commercial printing, truck bodies and tanks, shipping and storage containers. Some persons also are employed in a commercial laundry which has a uniform rental service. The town is headquarters of the Northern Piedmont Electric Cooperative, the Virginia Baptist Home for the Aged and telephone and highway district offices, all of which offer local employment.

There is a public library in Culpeper as well as a large general hospital. The nearest institutions of higher education are located in adjoining counties.

Residents and visitors enjoy the good hunting and fishing in the area as well as local points of historic interest. Many activities are sponsored by local schools and organizations. Culpeper is near enough to Charlottesville for residents to easily attend concerts, lectures, theatrical productions and sports events at the University of Virginia.

Several national highways intersect in the town of Culpeper. There are truck and bus lines in the area and the Southern and The Chesapeake and Ohio Railways have trains in the county. The nearest commercial airports are Charlottesville-Albemarle Airport about 45 miles from Culpeper and Dulles International Airport, about 50 miles away.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Cumberland is a primarily agricultural county but more than half its farm operators work part-time off the farms.

The county's manufactured products include lumber, wooden tool handles, millwork, flour and other grain-mill products. Many residents are employed in plants in Farmville and other nearby places, too. The chief farm products are tobacco, dairy goods, poultry and livestock with sales of standing timber, pulpwood, lumber and other forest products also bringing good returns to Cumberland farmers.

Outdoor living in Cumberland State Forest

The county was formed in 1749 and counts among its early residents Carter Henry Harrison, a member of the Cumberland Committee of Safety who was instrumental in getting the delegates to the Virginia Convention of May 1776 to declare themselves for independence. Another early resident was John Randolph who lived at his mother's girlhood home, "Bizarre," from 1781 until 1810 when he moved to his own plantation, "Roanoke," in Charlotte County.

Cumberland has no hospitals or colleges within its boundaries but such facilities are available in neighboring Prince Edward County.

Outdoor recreation in abundance is available to residents and visitors for Cumberland State Forest has facilities for hunting, fishing, swimming and boating. Other areas for hunting and fishing also are located in the county. In general, organized activities are sponsored by schools and clubs. Longwood and Hampden-Sydney Colleges in Prince Edward County also afford opportunities for dramatic programs, lectures, concerts and other cultural activities.

Meeting the county's transportation needs are several major highways including U. S. Route 60; truck and bus lines, the Norfolk and Western and Chesapeake and Ohio Railways and a small airport at Farmville.
Dickenson County, which attracted such famous hunters as Daniel Boone in the 1700's, today is attracting tourists to its beautiful terrain.

This especially is true since Route 80 has been improved to Breaks Interstate Park on the northeast border of the county. Here the Russell Fork of the Big Sandy River breaks through the Cumberland Mountains forming the largest canyon east of the Mississippi River. Camping, motel and restaurant facilities have been developed.

Dickenson is known for its bituminous coal and in 1963 ranked second among Virginia counties in coal production and in production of natural gas. The county is largely wooded and some hardwood timber also is produced. Another natural resource is sandstone which is said to be nearly 100 per cent pure silica.

There is little manufacturing in the county—trousers, clay dummies used by the coal industry for tamping shot holes, mines and sawmills. However, mechanization of mines has reduced employment in that field greatly. Industry coming into the region now will find an abundance of labor, a great supply of coal, plenty of electric power from a plant in adjacent Russell County and gas from many wells.

Farming is quite limited in the county and products include cattle, calves, tobacco, potatoes and poultry.

There is a public library in Clintwood and there are good hospitals in neighboring counties. Clinch Valley College, a two-year branch of the University of Virginia, is located in adjoining Wise County. Also located in Wise is the Wise County Area Vocational Technical School.

The area is rich in recreational opportunities. In addition to Breaks Interstate Park, the area around John W. Flannagan Dam is being developed to permit fishing, boating and other water sports and camping and other recreational facilities. At Pine Mountain of the Pound River there is tremendous potential for a recreational area in a vast uninhabited area of caves, waterfalls and precipitous escarpments. There is good hunting and fishing in many sections, including Jefferson National Forest, and there are many organizations offering varied programs.

The chief highway in the county is State Route 80. There are truck and bus lines in Dickenson and a small airfield. The Clinchfield Railroad and the Norfolk and Western Railway also have lines in the county.
DINWIDDIE COUNTY

Dinwiddie County and Petersburg have figured prominently in history and today still are making their contribution to the economic story of Virginia. The county is among the top ranking counties in the nation in tobacco and peanuts harvest, reflecting its primarily agricultural nature. Other sources of farm income are soybeans, pasture crops, corn, livestock and dairying.

Much of the manufacturing centers around Petersburg, an independent city settled before 1675. Here are found industries producing tobacco products, agave, hardware, furniture, clothing, lumber and millwork, ophthalmic goods, concrete products, foundry products, industrial machinery, drugs, pens and pencils, metal bearings and stampings, boats and foods. Petersburg also is the trading center for the area which includes Fort Lee, a large military installation in neighboring Prince George County.

This area was the scene of battles in 781, the home of a large group of soldiers involved in the War of 1812 and the site of constant fighting from June 1864 to April 1865. There are many points of historic interest in the vicinity, drawing thousands of visitors annually.

ESSEX COUNTY

Essex County is an historical section of Virginia that annually attracts thousands of tourists. Many come to enjoy its water sports as well.

The long eastern boundary of the county is formed by the Rappahannock River where there are picnic places and sandy beaches for swimming and water skiing. The river offers opportunities for salt water fishing, boating and sailing and there are boat landings, ramps and marinas. Many organizations sponsor activities throughout the year and there is a recreation center in the town of Tappahannock.

Attesting to the county's tourist-attracting history are several old buildings—the first brick courthouse (1728), the Debtors' Prison (1752), and the old Clerk's Office (1806) in addition to pre-Revolutionary homes and churches.

Agriculture plays an important role in local economy but more than half the farms are operated on a part-time or part-retirement basis. Chief farm products are soybeans, corn, livestock, timber, pulpwood and dairy products.

Many county residents are employed in manufacturing and trade, for Tappahannock is the commercial and trading center of the surrounding area. Manufactures include boxes, wire-bound crates, processed foods, ice, lumber and millwork, boxes, rattan furniture, printing, brake-shoes and linings, elastic fabrics and yarn and charcoal.

Located in Tappahannock are a public library, the new Tidewater Memorial Hospital and St. Margaret's School, a well-known Episcopal school for girls. The nearest colleges are in Fredericksburg and Richmond.

Transportation facilities in the county are good with U. S. Routes 17 and 360 traversing the area. There are truck and bus lines and a municipal airport. Since early times the Rappahannock River has furnished transportation to the people along its shores and it still serves as a route for bulk shipping of some goods.
FAIRFAX COUNTY

Fairfax County, located so near the District of Columbia, is home to many persons working in Federal installations in Washington and Arlington.

It is rapidly becoming an urbanized county with manufacturing plants producing such diverse products as distilled spirits, concrete products, lumber and millwork, vaccines, kitchen cabinets, electrical and electronic equipment, dehumidifiers, surgical and dental instruments, fabricated metal products, fomica tops for counters and computing machines.

While farming is decreasing, there still are excellent dairy farms in the county. Reflecting the urban nature of the area are the increased production of vegetables and nursery products.

There are many places of interest to tourists in this populous county. Located here are "Mount Vernon," "Gunston Hall," Old Falls Episcopal Church, built in 1769 on the site of an earlier church, and Pohick Church built in 1774. In the War of 1812 President Madison, his family and his cabinet sought safety at Solona near McLean. Other attractions are Washington's Grist Mill, Sully and the Fairfax Court-house and Clerk's office where the original wills of George and Martha Washington are filed.

Recreational opportunities are numerous. Falls Church and Fairfax, independent cities in the county, and Fairfax County have recreation programs. There are hunt clubs, horse shows, golf courses, places for water sports and activities sponsored by various schools and organizations.

Located in Fairfax County are two-year George Mason College, an affiliate of the University of Virginia, and the Madeira School for girls. There are public libraries with bookmobiles and a new 300-bed general hospital.

Land, sea and air transportation needs are well met in Fairfax. Among highways in the county are U. S. Routes 1, 50 and 29 and Interstate Routes 95 and 66. There are many truck and bus lines in the county and several rail lines. The Potomac River which is navigable, flows along the eastern border and will accommodate ocean-going vessels. Located in or near the county are several good airports including Dulles International Airport on the Fairfax-Loudoun County line and within 30 minutes drive of any part of the county.

FAUQUIER COUNTY

Fauquier County is nationally known for its horses and is a leader, also, among Virginia counties in livestock and dairy goods production.

In this 660 square mile county are some of the finest horses and horse farms in the nation. The Virginia Horsemen's Association holds an annual show of breeding stock at Warrenton which is the largest in the country, and there are numerous hunt clubs, polo clubs and other organizations which hold shows, races and field trials.

Fauquier long has been a leader in cattle herd improvements also, and the Virginia Aberdeen Angus Association and the Northern Virginia Hereford Association hold annual shows and sales in Warrenton.

In addition to livestock and dairy products, county farms also produce quantities of apples, peaches, corn, small grains and hay, primarily on large farms and estates.

The county was settled in the 1720's and became a political entity in 1759. Among its renowned native sons is Chief Justice John Marshall. The site of his birthplace is among the places of historical interest in the county. Other places of interest are the old County Jail built in 1829, an old mill at Auburn, the site of the Stephen McCormick house where he made the first iron plough shares used in Virginia and a carriage museum at Whiffletree Manor.

Much of the recreation in the county revolves around the famous horse. There is a public park at Warrenton and there are ample opportunities for hunting, fishing and other water sports.

There is a library in Warrenton as well as a modern well-equipped hospital. While there are no colleges in the county, there are several excellent ones within a 30 to 50 mile radius.

Manufacturing enterprises are small and include cinder block plants, planing mills, dairies, a pipe fabricating plant, two printing plants and a publishing house which puts out a weekly newspaper.

Fauquier is served by several national highways—U. S. Routes 29, 211 29, 15, 50 and Interstate 66. There are truck and bus lines as well as the Southern Railway. Commercial airline travel is within easy reach at Dulles International Airport in nearby Loudoun County and at the Washington National Airport near Alexandria.

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FLOYD COUNTY

Floyd County is virtually covered with forests and farm land, but most of the people work in industry, either in the county or in neighboring communities. Agriculture employs only about one-fourth of the county's more than 10,400 residents. Livestock, dairy products, burley tobacco, grains, hay and eggs are the chief farm products.

Manufacturing in the county consists mainly of several sawmills and planing mills and two garment plants - the town of Floyd which employs about 500 women. Many people travel a short distance to Roanoke, Radford and Galax and work in the variety of industries there.

Floyd was first settled about the mid-1700's but was not formed as a county until 1831. Nearly half of the county is forested and there are several mineral sources of which quarries of granite, gneiss and amphibolite are commercially worked at present.

Opportunities for outdoor recreation are great. To the east is the Blue Ridge Parkway which attracts thousands of visitors annually. There are places in the county for swimming, boating, fishing and other water sports and for hunting. Each school has good library service available throughout the year and many activities are sponsored by schools and organizations. Within easy driving distance are Fairy Stone State Park and the cities of Roanoke and Radford where there are lectures, concerts and theatrical productions.

There are no colleges in Floyd but the neighboring counties offer many opportunities for higher education with several four-year colleges located nearby. The New River Vocational-Technical School at Radford is the technical school for the area.

There is a small clinic in Floyd and several large general hospitals in adjacent communities.

Truck and bus service are provided over several highways including U. S. Route 221 and State Highway 8. Rail and air transportation are readily available in adjoining counties.
FLUVANNA COUNTY

Fluvanna County, located in Virginia's Piedmont Plateau, with the James River as its southern boundary, is an agricultural county that can boast of its beautiful old homes and schools.

The county was formed in 1777 and it was the scene of battles during the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. Some of its old homes are "Carysbrook," dating from 1725; "Bremo," designed by Thomas Jefferson for John Hartwell Cocke who was associated in founding the University of Virginia; and "Lower Bremo" and "Recess," both built by Mr. Cocke.

Fluvanna boasts that it had the first rural accredited high school in Virginia and the present Fluvanna County High School, opened in 1934, was among the first efforts to set up a comprehensive school program to meet the needs of the county. Also located in Fluvanna County is Fork Union Military Academy, founded in 1898, and known throughout the nation as one of the best military prep-schools.

The county is totally rural and farms produce much livestock, poultry and dairy products. However, only about one-fourth of the farms are commercially operated and most residents find employment in the manufacturing plants of Charlottesville or Scottsville.

Located within the county are sawmills, a planing mill, a bedroom furniture plant, and a small plant which makes hickory tool handles.

Most recreational activities in the county are sponsored by clubs, churches and schools. In addition, there is good fishing in the James and Rivanna Rivers and good hunting in the area.

Fluvanna residents are fortunate in their proximity to several larger communities which afford wide opportunities for cultural, educational, recreational and medical facilities.

The principal highways in the county are U.S. Routes 15 and 250 and State Routes 6 and 53. Truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway and a small landing field also serve the county.

FRANKLIN COUNTY

Franklin is an historic county offering diversity of agriculture, manufacturing and recreation.

The county was formed in 1786 and it contributed many men to the Civil War, including Confederate General Jubal A. Early. One of the places of interest still standing there is the birthplace of Booker T. Washington, the great Negro leader and educator.

Farming is important to the county's economy and the chief crops are tobacco, dairy products, livestock, poultry, apples, and standing timber.

Franklin long has had some substantial manufacturing concerns and in recent years has added many new ones. There are several sawmills. Other manufactures include flour and seed, silk and rayon fabrics, work and sports clothes, uniforms, veneer, plywood, lumber, millwork, windows, furniture, tool handles, mirrors, frames for mirrors and pictures, color pigments, paint, caulking compound and concrete. There are two concerns which manufacture prefabricated houses and one which produces aircraft engines and parts.

Two reservoirs on the county's borders—Philpott at the south and Smith Mountain at the north—add greatly to recreational opportunities for the area's more than 26,000 residents. At Philpott there are facilities for boating, camping, swimming, fishing and hunting. There are many school and organization sponsored programs and several activities are conducted at the swimming pools, park, playground, football and baseball parks in Rocky Mount. Franklin County residents are within easy driving distance of Roanoke and additional recreational and cultural activities.

There is a modern hospital in Rocky Mount and the county is served by the Franklin-Patrick Regional Library. Ferrum Junior College, offering two years of college work, is located at Ferrum. There also are two-year colleges in neighboring Martinsville and Roanoke and there are four-year colleges in Roanoke.

The chief highway in the county is U.S. Route 220. There are truck and bus lines and a branch of the Norfolk and Western Railway traversing the county. The nearest airports are small one in Martinsville and a large one in Roanoke.

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FREDERICK COUNTY

- Frederick is Virginia's northernmost county, the state's leading producer of apples and the gateway to a tourist center of the Old Dominion.
- Not only is the county a leader in Virginia's apple production, it also is a national leader. Records show that apple trees were planted here as early as 1749 but the first commercial orchard dates back to 1875. Much of the area's manufacturing is closely related to the apple industry for there are large packing and storage houses and plants making apple butter and sauce, inegar, cider, apple candy and apple barrels and crates.
- One of the area's chief tourist attractions is also apple-related, the annual Apple Blossom Festival which draws thousands of visitors and attracts nationwide interest.
- About half the county's 432 square miles of land area is wooded and sale timber contributes some to farm income. Other major farm products are livestock and poultry.
- Among its manufactured goods are metal cans, woolens, sportswear, knitwear, baked goods, dairy products, fruit, meal, feeds, frozen foods, lumber, millwork, furniture, chemical products, concrete blocks, bricks, onveyor belts, rubber heels and soles, lassis, brake linings, commercial printing, type matrices, structural concrete, ornamental ironwork and construction equipment.
- Contributing heavily to the local economy is the tourism industry. There is a steady stream of tourist travel since Frederick County and Winchester are at the northern entrance to the Shenandoah Valley and Shenandoah National Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway.
- The area is well-endowed educationally and recreationally. Located at Winchester are the four-year Shenandoah Conservatory of Music and the two-year Shenandoah College. There are additional two and four-year colleges in nearby communities.
- The city of Winchester has three parks and a full-time recreation director. In the county, there are school and organization sponsored activities. There are many good hunting and fishing places, too, including the area of George Washington National Forest which is located here. Located in the county are several points of historical interest, including the tomb of Lord Fairfax; the small office used by George Washington in 1756-57 when he was building Fort Loudoun; Stone wall Jackson's Headquarters and many houses and places closely associated with the numerous battles fought here during the Civil War.
- Other facilities in the area include an excellent hospital and a good library.
- The major highways in the county are U. S. Routes 11 and 522 and Interstate Highways 81 and 66. Serving transportation needs are truck and bus lines, branches of the Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania and Winchester and Western Railways and a small airport.

GILES COUNTY

- Giles is a once predominantly agricultural county that has seen a great upswing in industrial employment in recent years.
- At the giant Celanese Corporation plant which opened in 1940, more than 2,500 persons now are employed in production of acetate flake, yarn and fiber. Other local manufactures include shoe leather, limestone, lime, apparel, lumber, concrete blocks, gristmill products and printing.
- The county's fertile limestone soils along the streams produce good crops and pastures and much of the farm income is from beef cattle and calves and sheep. Other agricultural products are dairy goods, fruits and poultry.
- Giles is strategically located as far as power and transportation are concerned. At Narrows, the New River cuts through the mountains in a gorge which marks the entrance to the rich Pocahontas coal fields of West Virginia. Through this gorge pass highways and the main line of the Norfolk and Western Railway. Other transportation in the county is furnished by truck and bus lines and the commercial airport just 20 miles away in Pulaski County. At Glen Lyn, just below Narrows, the Appalachian Power Co. has a power plant with a capacity of 395,000 kilowatts.
- Among local attractions of interest to visitors is Mountain Lake, the lake of highest elevation east of the Rockies and a well-known summer resort. Additional facilities in the county are a modern general hospital, a public library in Narrows, a circulating library with bookmobile in the county and the University of Virginia's biological station near Mountain Lake. Two and four-year colleges are located in nearby counties.
- Giles County has some of the most beautiful scenery in Virginia and is a mecca for lovers of the out-of-doors. There are picnic sites, camping areas, swimming facilities and good hunting and fishing. Many activities are sponsored by schools and organizations and some communities also provide for swimming and tennis. More than 400 boys participate in Little League baseball and horseback riding is another popular sport.
Gloucester is a water-oriented county whose more than 12,000 residents look to the surrounding waters as a source of income and to trade generated by the many summer vacationists, attracted by the waters, for another source. The county is half surrounded by the waters of the York River and Chesapeake and Mobjack Bays. Oysters, crabs and finfish constitute a rich natural resource and fishing offers employment to many residents. Many fishermen also operate small farms and the chief crops are soybeans and corn, livestock and poultry. Perhaps the best-known product of the farms is daffodils, raised for both blossoms and bulbs. In 1953 Gloucester growers initiated the first grading and inspection system in the United States.

Among the thousands of tourists to the area during the year are the visitors who come in the spring to see the fields of daffodils. Come summer, there are many vacationists who occupy cottages and boarding places while enjoying the abundant water sports.

There also are many points of interest in the county including the birthplace of Dr. Walter Reed, and pre-revolutionary churches and homes.

The George P. Coleman Memorial Bridge from Gloucester Point to Yorktown has increased the north-south traffic flow through the county and made the many historical, educational and cultural facilities of the Williamsburg area easily accessible to Gloucester residents. Also nearby are Hampton and Newport News. There is a public library in the village of Gloucester.

Some Gloucester people are employed in manufacturing in their county, producing canned and packed seafood, woven labels, "leg stools" and colonial furniture reproductions, boat building and repairs, printing and publishing.
lishing, and winches. Others work in the large pulp and paper mill at West Point, in an oil refinery in York County and in the shipyards at Newport News.

The primary highway in the county is U.S. Route 17. Truck and bus lines serve the area and there is excellent railway service just 30 miles away in Newport News. There is a private landing field in the county and the York River has a 22-foot channel.

GOOCHLAND COUNTY

Goochland is an almost entirely agricultural county boasting many fine homes and estates.

Among the earliest settlers of this 289 square mile county were French Huguenots who came to the vicinity of Manakin about 1700, shortly before the county was formed in 1728. "Tuckahoe Plantation," one of the finest of the old homes still standing, was built in 1690, and "Elk Hill," once owned by Thomas Jefferson, was used as headquarters by Lord Cornwallis in 1781.

Goochland's soil is well suited to a variety of crops. Among farm products are tobacco, corn, soybeans, barley, wheat, hay, cattle, hogs, calves, sheep, poultry and dairy products.

About 70 per cent of the area is in forest and some sawmills still operate. These constitute the only manufac-

GRAYSON COUNTY

Grayson is a county in which there is more manufacturing than farming and in which industry utilizes much of the production of the farms.

There is a ready milk market at Galax and at Independence. There is also at Galax a market for all kinds of livestock. And a woolen mill at Mouth of Wilson can use most of the wool shorn in the county.

Manufacturing plants also produce cotton material and sheeting, hosiery, apparel, knitwear, upholstery and drapery materials, upholstered furniture, bedroom furniture, specialty furniture, mirrors and lumber. Most plants are found at Fries, Independence, Mouth of Wilson and particularly at Galax, a thriving industrial city of more than 5,200 persons on the Carroll-Grayson County line.

The county was formed in 1792-93 but had been settled about 50 years earlier. Grayson citizens were among the patriots who met on Jan. 20, 1775, at Lead Mines on the present Carroll-Wythe boundary and drew up the Fincastle Resolutions, a document expressing sentiments which were later found in the Declaration of Independence.

Much of the civic life of the county centers around Grayson where there are two hospitals, a clinic and a library. Grayson and Wythe Counties also have a regional library with headquarters at Independence and bookmobile service through the county.

For higher education, the people must look outside the county, but not far. The Washington County Vocational Technical School is an area post-secondary school at Abingdon. And within a 75-mile radius of Independence are three four-year accredited colleges and four institutions offering two years of college work.

Recreational opportunities are varied. At Galax there is a municipal park with swimming pool, tennis courts, etc. There is a concert series and many clubs and organizations sponsor other events including the annual Old Fiddler's Convention at Galax which draws thousands of visitors. The mountains, valleys and rivers offer much in the way of recreation—hunting, fishing, horseback riding, hiking, picnicking, camping. Virginia's two highest mountain peaks, Mt. Rogers and Whitetop, are within the Jefferson National Forest and form part of the western boundary of Grayson.

Meeting the county's transportation needs are several good highways, including U.S. Routes 58 and 221; truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western Railway.
GREENE COUNTY

Greene is an almost entirely rural county with much natural beauty to attract the nature lover. The county lies on the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge Mountains and Swift Run Gap is one of the principal entrances to the famous Skyline Drive which follows closely the summits of the mountains in Shenandoah National Park on the county's western edge. Modern-day motorists driving through Swift Run Gap were preceded by some famous personages of an earlier day, however. In 1716 Governor Alexander Spotswood and his "Knights of the Golden Horseshoe" reached the gap on their history-making expedition to the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains. And during the Civil War General "Stonewall" Jackson used the gap to shift troops from the Shenandoah Valley to the Piedmont battle areas. Now U. S. Route 33 crosses the mountains here.

Although Greene is a rural area, only about one-third of its employed persons work on farms. There is no manufacturing in the county itself, but its citizens are near enough to Charlottesville, Crozet and other towns to drive to their work in construction, utilities and manufacturing. From the county's farms come many poultry products—chiefly turkeys, and livestock. Forest and dairy products also are important.

Located in the county is the well known Blue Ridge School of the Episcopal Church which provides educational opportunities for mountain boys and girls. There are excellent colleges in nearby communities and Charlottesville is the site of several fine hospitals.

Greene offers abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation. Livestock shows, horse shows and hunts are popular local events. Hunting and fishing are enjoyed throughout the county. There are numerous places for camping, picnicking and hiking in Shenandoah National Park and along the Appalachian Trail. Schools and organizations also sponsor many local activities.

GREENSVILLE COUNTY

Greensville is a largely agricultural county in which more people are employed in manufacturing than in farming.

The county in 1964 ranked fifth among Virginia's counties in peanuts raised and first in cotton. It also is a good producer of livestock, principally hogs, and of standing timber, eggs and whole milk.

Most of the manufacturing plants are located in or near Emporia, the county seat. Products include pickles, soft drinks, upholstery, nylon and rayon fabrics, dyeing and finishing of piece goods, lumber, millwork, wooden boxes, crates, staves, shooks, shipping cases, plywood, veneer, insulating board, braided tapes and cords, dresses, printing, bakery products and pre-cut homes.

Greensville was formed in 1781 after being first explored in 1760 and settled around 1710. It has a population of more than 16,000. Located in the county is a modern general hospital, a well-equipped public health center and a branch of the Brunswick-Greensville Regional Library which provides bookmobile service. The nearest colleges are in Petersburg, 41 miles from Emporia, and in Richmond, 65 miles from the county seat.

There is good hunting and fishing in the county and some ponds also have boats available. Many activities are sponsored by clubs and organizations. Nearby are Roanoke Rapids Lake and Lake Gaston, offering many recreational opportunities, and Buggs Island Lake, which has 800 miles of wooded shoreline with places for camping, picnicking, fishing, boating and water sports.

Highways in the county are good and include U. S. Routes 301 and 58 and Interstate 95. There are truck and bus lines operating in addition to the Atlantic Coast Line, the Norfolk, Franklin and Danville, and the Norfolk and Western Railways. There also is a small municipally owned airport at Emporia.
HALIFAX COUNTY

Halifax is one of Virginia's largest counties in size and long has been known for its tobacco crops and tobacco market. It is Virginia's second largest producer of tobacco and South Boston, an independent city in its borders, has the state's second largest tobacco market. Other important farm products are hogs, calves, cattle, dairy products, broilers, eggs, corn and wheat.

Manufacturing is increasing in the county and now employs almost as many persons as does farming. Products are varied and include worsted, rayon and cotton fabrics; flour; shoes; tobacco stemming and redrying; dairy products; lumber; cooperage stock; cement; building blocks, plastic blanks used to make buttons; a particle board known as "novoply" made from pulpwood and used as a building and furniture material and wood and tubular metal furniture.

Located in the county are the Halifax County-South Boston Regional Library which operates libraries in South Boston and Halifax as well as bookmobile service; two hospitals; a home for the aged and several modern convalescent homes. In nearby Danville there are the Danville Technical Institute and three two-year colleges.

Opportunities for outdoor recreation are many and varied. At Staunton River State Park there is a swimming pool, bathhouse, overnight cabins, playgrounds, tennis courts and woodland trails for hiking and nature study. The shoreline of Buggs Island Lake, created by the John H. Kerr Dam, extends into Halifax County and affords opportunities for water sports of all kinds, including fishing and water-fowl hunting in season.

HANOVER COUNTY

Hanover is an important agricultural county that is increasingly seeing many of its people employed in non-agricultural lines. It is among Virginia's leaders in income from truck vegetables and is a good producer of poultry, livestock and dairy farms. However, because of its proximity to the city of Richmond, many Hanover people are employed in nonagricultural fields and more than half of its farms are part-time or residential. Also some farm woodland has been lost in recent years as the growing Richmond metropolitan area reaches into the county and new residential subdivisions are formed.

Manufacturing in the county has grown in the past decade and products today include lumber, millwork, veneer, excelsior, fertilizers, shirts, grain-mill and food products, school furniture, business forms, mobile homes, printing, bleaches, detergents and plastic containers. The many excelsior mills here have helped to make Virginia the nation's leading excelsior producer.

The county is rich in places historic. Randolph-Macon College for men, the oldest chartered Methodist college in America, is at Ashland. Patrick Henry and Henry Clay were born in Hanover to tell the Virginia Story.

Hunting and fishing are good in many areas of the county. Clubs and organizations sponsor additional activities in the various communities.

Passing through the county are several good highways including U. S. Routes 360, 501 and 58. There is truck and bus service and there are three railways—Norfolk and Western, the Southern and the Norfolk, Franklin and Danville — providing freight service. Halifax County and the city of South Boston jointly own the William M. Tuck Airport.

Richmond affords additional opportunities for recreation, lectures, theatrical productions as well as educational and hospital facilities to Hanover residents.

The principal arterial highways that serve the eastern seaboard—Interstate 95 and U. S. Routes 1 and 301—plus U. S. Routes 360 and 33 make for good transportation in Hanover. There also are truck and bus lines and two railroads—the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac—operating in the county. Byrd Airport just east of Richmond brings commercial airline facilities within just a few miles.
HENRICO COUNTY

Henrico County and Richmond, Virginia's capital city, offer a wealth of opportunities for employment, education, recreation and medical care. Richmond, which this year received the honor of being named an All America City, is the site of Virginia's government, and state and federal offices employ many city and Henrico County residents. This, too, is a vast industrial and trading center and thousands are employed in these fields.

Although Henrico has many excellent farms producing dairy cattle, beef cattle, poultry and flowers and ornamental shrubs, the vast majority of local residents are employed in other lines. Manufacturing employs more persons than any other industry Cigarettes, food products, paper and paper products, fabricated metal products, apparel and fabricated textiles, commercial printing, drugs and chemicals are the leading types. Other important fields of business are transportation, public utilities, finance, insurance and real estate.

Richmond is the site of several large and well-known colleges and institutions, including Richmond Professional Institute, the University of Richmond, the Medical College of Virginia, Union Theological Seminary, the Presbyterian School of Christian Education, Virginia Union University and a branch of the School of General Studies of the University of Virginia.

There are diverse recreational facilities. In Henrico, the Division of Recreation is a part of the Department of Education and provides all types of activities for children and adults on a year-round basis. Richmond is a cultural center offering museums, concerts, theatrical productions, and forums in addition to an excellent program of recreational activities on playgrounds and in parks. The State Fair of Virginia is held in Henrico County and the National Tobacco Festival is held in the city each fall. There are numerous places of interest to attract both residents and the thousands of tourists who visit here annually—the Virginia Capitol, St. John's Church with its close association with Patrick Henry, the John Marshall House, the Poe Shrine, the Confederate Museum and the Richmond National Battlefield Park.

This is one of the leading medical centers of the south and boasts numerous hospitals including some specialized ones treating eye, ear, nose and throat ailments, crippled children, alcoholism, mental illness and maternity cases.

Several major highways pass through Henrico and converge at Richmond—U.S. Routes 1, 301, 250, 60 and 33 and Interstate 95. There are numerous truck and bus lines and Richmond is an important railroad center served by the Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Southern, Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Byrd Field, just east of Richmond in Henrico, is a major airport with facilities for jet planes. There also is a small airport accommodating business and private planes.

The James River is navigable as far as Richmond where there are two shipping terminals providing wharfage and extensive equipment for warehousing and shipping.
HENRY COUNTY

Henry County has retained some of the best aspects of rural life while enjoying a healthy growth in industry. Long a tobacco center, local capital has developed furniture factories which make Henry County and Martinsville, an independent city within its borders, a furniture capital of the nation. In the earlier years of manufacturing growth, Martinsville, Bassett and Fieldale did in a measure become factory towns but with the encouragement of industrial management, many employers still travel daily from their rural homes to work in the factories. In Martinsville, primarily, there also are attractive residential areas reflecting a growing urbanization of the area. Tobacco has been the chief farm product and Martinsville still has a tobacco market. However farmers are shifting to livestock and dairying.

In addition to furniture, plants in the county and city also produce lumber, veneer, mirrors, fibreboard packing cases, print cloth, towels and toilet, knitted wear, nylon fiber, plywood, millwork, prefabricated houses, truck and bus bodies, concrete blocks, trousers, dairy products, ice, commercial printing, sport jackets, paint, wood working tools, storm windows and doors, glass and heating and air conditioning equipment.

One of the major substations and distribution centers of the Appalachian Power Company also is located in Henry County.

A two-year branch of the University of Virginia is located in Martinsville and there are four-year colleges located as near as 50 miles from Henry County. Two of North Carolina's leading universities also are within convenient distance. There are two general hospitals in the city.

Recreational activities are varied. There are public libraries in Martinsville and Bassett and community recreation centers in the city and throughout the county. A civic music association brings outstanding artists to the area and there are frequent races of national acclaim at Martinsville Speedway. There is good hunting and fishing in the county and Philippott Reservoir provides a 110-mile shore line with beaches and public docks. Also nearby are Fairystone State Park and the Blue Ridge Parkway.

The county is well served by highways, including U. S. Routes 220 and 58 and State Routes 57 and 108, and by truck and bus lines. There is a small airport and service from two railroads—the Norfolk and Western and the Carolina and Northwestern, a branch of the Southern.

HIGHLAND COUNTY

Nearly three-fourths of the county's 416 square miles of land area is in forest and lumbering is an important activity. Residents produce hardwoods for the furniture and building industries and pulpwood for a large pulp and paper mill in Alleghany County to the south. A new industry, "fish farming," also is growing—trout are raised in the large cool mountain springs, processed at a local plant, frozen and shipped to markets in the east. The only other manufacturing in the area is a garment factory at Monterey.

Agriculture is the principal industry. Chief among farm products are sheep, cattle, calves, wool, poultry, dairy products, maple sugar and maple syrup.

There is a clinic in the county, but in the main, residents look outside the county for both hospital care and higher education.

Because this is a wholly rural county, most of the planned recreational activities are sponsored by schools and other organizations. The opportunities for out-of-doors recreation are extensive. White fullilson National Forest extends over much of the county and within it are areas for picnicking, camping, and hunting. Fishing is excellent. Additional sports facilities for both summer and winter months are available in neighboring Bath County.

Meeting the county's transportation needs are several highways, including U. S. Routes 250 and 220; truck and bus lines; a small landing field near Monterey and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway in neighboring Bath and Augusta Counties.

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Above, World-Famous Smithfield Hams hanging in a smokehouse

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY

Isle of Wight is an historic county in Virginia that is known throughout the world today for the hams and other meat products processed in Smithfield, the principal town.

The county was one of Virginia's original shires and settlement started in 1619. There are numerous places of historic interest in the area—the old courthouse at Smithfield built in 1750 (no longer in use since the county seat was moved to the town of Isle of Wight); St. Luke's Church built about 1632 and said to be the oldest English-constructed brick building now standing in America; and the Masonic Hall at Smithfield, built in 1787 and the second oldest in America. In 1676 this county was the scene of Bacon's Rebellion which occurred when the royal governor refused to protect the frontier and volunteers led by Nathaniel Bacon, Jr. took matters into their own hands. During the American Revolution, Benedict Arnold and British General Tarleton were active in the area, and in 1864 the Confederates captured a Union vessel near Smithfield which, in pre-railroad days, was an important river port.

Isle of Wight is chiefly an agricultural county producing peanuts, corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes, hogs and dairy products.

In Smithfield there are several large plants which produce hams, bacon, sausage, lard and other meat products. Other local industries include a large pulp and paper mill which produces turpentine and tall oil as by-products; and keg staves, lumber, millwork, concrete products and truck body plants. There are many small sawmills and an oyster packing house.

There is a public library at Smithfield and the entire county is served by bookmobile from a regional library in Southampton County. Residents look outside the county for hospital care—just across the county lines into neighboring communities—and for the several nearby two and four-year colleges.

Much of the county's recreational activity is planned by schools and other organizations but there are community centers in Smithfield and Windsor. There is good fishing in the rivers, streams and ponds of the county. There are beaches for swimming and boating and, within easy driving distance, there are many recreational activities at Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Portsmouth and the Williamsburg area.

The principal highways in the county are U. S. Routes 460 and 258. There are truck and bus lines. Also serving the county are the Norfolk and Western, the Seaboard Air Line and the Norfolk, Franklin and Danville Railroads. The James River is dredged to a depth of 10 feet for the passage of shallow draught boats and the Pagan River also is used to transport some goods. The Franklin Municipal Airport is located in the southern tip of the county.
JAMES CITY COUNTY

Thousands of tourists come to James City County each year to see the birthplace of America for it was here at Jamestown that the first permanent English settlement in America was founded in 1607 and where much colonial activity centered in Williamsburg in the late 17th and early 18th centuries.

Visitors to Jamestown today can see the remnants of the Old Church Tower constructed about 1639 and the foundations of several other buildings which have been excavated, in addition to a park with many interesting features including reproductions of the ships which brought the original settlers to the New World.

In 1927 restoration of Colonial Williamsburg was begun and in the years since many original buildings have been restored, others have been reconstructed upon original foundations and gardens have been restored.

The historical attractions and the related enterprises give employment to a majority of local residents. Also offering employment are plants producing lumber and millwork products and synthetic fibers; the College of William and Mary; Camp Peary and Camp Wallace, two federal installations within the county; and a large state hospital for the mentally ill.

There are some good farms, producing primarily livestock, dairy products, melons, beans, cabbage and sweet corn. There also is some commercial fishing in the rivers.

The College of William and Mary at Williamsburg is the second oldest college in the nation and the oldest in Virginia. There are other two and four-year colleges in neighboring communities. Also located here are a modern well-equipped hospital and a public library to serve the area.

There are many types of recreation and entertainment to be found. The town has a municipal recreation program and in the county are places where boating, swimming, fishing and hunting can be enjoyed. William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg offer many programs of a cultural, sports or historic nature which are open to the public. In the summer, there are evening productions of "The Common Glory," presented in an amphitheater and depicting the early struggle for survival and freedom in the colony.

The area is served by many highways including U. S. Route 60 and Interstate 64 and by truck and bus lines and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Patrick Henry Airport, the nearest commercial airport, is at Newport News, about 20 miles from Williamsburg. There also is a small airport at Williamsburg.

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KING AND QUEEN COUNTY

King and Queen County, located on the upper part of Virginia's Middle Peninsula, is an almost totally rural county in which most of the residents work in manufacturing.

About 77 per cent of the total land area is in forest, and lumbering operations are extensive and sawmilling active. There are many large commercial farms but a majority of farmers are retired persons or else work part-time in some form of manufacturing. The principal farm crops are soybeans, corn, wheat, Burley tobacco, sweet potatoes, livestock, dairy products, standing timber and pulpwood and poultry products.

With the exception of lumbering and the sawmills, there is no manufacturing in the county and residents must travel elsewhere to work. The pulp mill at West Point and the lumber and other manufacturing establishments in Tappahannock employ many. A number of residents also commute daily to Richmond and Warsaw.

There is a new clinical medical building at Walkerton but the nearest hospitals are within easy driving distance in Richmond and Tappahannock. Also nearby are a number of fine colleges and universities.

Recreation in the county is good for sportsmen. There are numerous places for boating, fishing and swimming. Both fresh and salt water fishing are available and there is good hunting in season. There are two camping areas in the county and near Walkerton is an outstanding private camp for boys. Near Stevensville is a large state-operated fish hatchery.

Meeting the county’s transportation needs are U. S. Highway 360 and State Highway 14 and several truck and bus lines. There are no rail lines in the county but there are excellent railway facilities just 30 miles away in Richmond. There is a small landing field in the county. The southern end of King and Queen borders on the York River which is navigable by some ocean-going vessels and the port facilities of West Point are just across the Mattaponi River.

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KING GEORGE COUNTY

King George County is the entrance to one of Virginia's historic peninsulas, the Northern Neck between the Potomac and Rappahannock Rivers, where many fine early American homes and churches are still standing, attracting thousands of visitors each year.

Located in this county are "Marmion" which was built about 1674 and since 1785 has been continuously in the Lewis family; Lamb's Creek Church, built before 1750, and St. Paul's Church, built about 1766. Many of the early homes in the county belonged to branches of the Washington family and President James Madison was born in 1751 at Port Conway, his mother's home. Civil War battles also took place here.

In the northeast corner of the county a toll bridge across the Potomac gives easy access to Maryland and provides a direct route to Baltimore. The U. S. Naval Weapons Laboratory at Dahlgren offers employment to many King George civilians as well as employing many military personnel.

King George boasts many small farms producing beef cattle, calves, corn, wheat and other grains, soybeans and eggs. There also is commercial fishing. Local manufactured products are lumber and foods—processed meats, canned tomatoes, sweet red peppers and pickles. One firm processes hog bristles. A good number of local people travel the short distance to Fredericksburg to work in manufacturing plants there.

King George residents look to neighboring Fredericksburg for their hospital care and for many recreational activities such as concerts, plays and the like. Recreation in the county is usually sponsored by clubs and other organizations. Bordering on the wide tidal portion of the Potomac River, the county offers varied opportunities for water sports—swimming, boating, fishing. There also is good hunting in season.

The major highway in the county is U. S. Route 301 and there is truck and bus service throughout. The Richmond-Fredericksburg and Potomac Railway provides daily freight and passenger service from Fredericksburg. The Potomac River is navigable by ocean-going vessels and the Rappahannock River and Rosier Creek and Upper Machodoc Creek are open for shallow draught boats.

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Virginia—the Mattaponi Reservation

The only two Indian reservations in the 18th century are still standing in the town of West Point, and as modern as the large paper mill Indian reservations located here. The Mattaponi Reservation of 875 acres—are located in this reservation of 65 acres and the Pamunkey Reservation of 875 acres—are located in this county. These Indians are remnants of the tribes that were living here before the English came and were under the domain of the great chief Powhatan.

King William has rich natural resources. About three-fourths of the area is forested and a great deal of lumber and pulpwod are produced. The nearby York River yields more than two million pounds of oysters annually and in season there also is commercial fishing for shad, herring and rockfish.

The farms, while decreasing in number, still produce quantities of soybeans, corn, wheat, livestock, whole milk, eggs, standing timber, vegetables and a small amount of tobacco.

Manufacturing employment is found in the scattered sawmills and in the plants at West Point. Here is a large kraft pulp and paper mill and smaller plants producing lumber, printing and plant food. Many residents also commute to Richmond or the Hampton Roads area.

There is a small municipal library in West Point and the entire county is served by bookmobile from the Pamunkey Regional Library in adjoining Hanover County. There are excellent hospitals in Richmond just 25 miles from the upper part of the county and in nearby Williamsburg. There are a number of private schools for boys and girls in adjoining communities as well as several well-known colleges and universities in nearby cities.

Recreational facilities are outstanding. The county is ideally situated for boating of all kinds. Fishing and hunting are very good and many other activities are sponsored by schools and other organizations throughout the county. There are facilities for organized and group recreation in West Point. In nearby Richmond and Williamsburg, there are many cultural programs readily available.

Serving the county are several good highways including U. S. Route 360 and State Highway 30 and 33. There are truck and bus lines and a division of the Southern Railway. The York River is navigable to ocean-going vessels to just above West Point and barges and other shallow-draft vessels use the Pamunkey and Mattaponi Rivers. West Point's Municipal Airport is located just outside town in King and Queen County.

LANCASTER COUNTY

Lancaster County, once the home of some of early America's most illustrious citizens, now is the site of retirement homes for executives and armed service officers and of summer homes for visitors and tourists.

The county was formed in 1652 and has a complete file of court records back to that date. Many tourists visit this county on Virginia's famous Northern Neck peninsula to enjoy the many water sports and to visit some of the fine old homes and churches. Among them are Christ Church, built in 1732 and considered the most architecturally perfect of Colonial churches; “Epping Forest Plantation,” built about 1690 and the birthplace of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington; “Verville,” built about 1700; “Fox Hill Plantation,” built about 1761; St. Mary's White Chapel, built about 1740; White Marsh Church, built about 1792; and old Morattico Church, built in 1856.

There are several well known resort hotels and numerous cottages for summer vacationists and these visitors plus the many retired persons have proved an asset to the economy of the county.

Lancaster's principal industries are agriculture, commercial fisheries and the processing of food. Fish, crabs and oysters are packed, canned or frozen. One establishment manufactures fish oil, fish scrap solubles, cat food and plant food. Other plants can tomatoes, build boats and make nurses' uniforms.

Most farms are small but produce good crops of soybeans, corn, hogs, wheat, tomatoes, eggs, peaches, strawberries, timber and pulpwod.

The area is rich in recreational opportunities, particularly those taking place on or near the water. There are fine beaches for swimming, excellent fishing and places for sailing, boating and water skiing. There also are sites for camping and picnicking and hunting is good in season. There are recreation centers and many activities sponsored by schools and other organizations. The old clerk's office at Lancaster, is now used as a clubroom, and the Colonial jail is now the Mary Ball Memorial Museum and Library.

The major highway in the county is State Route 3 and there is truck and bus service as well as a small airfield. Bordering on the Chesapeake Bay and the Rappahannock River, this county has many locations for deep water shipping facilities. Some of the smaller waterways are kept open for shallow draught boats.
LEE COUNTY

Lee is Virginia's westernmost county and is located at the entrance to the Cumberland Gap.
First explored in 1750, the county was formed in 1792-93 and has the distinction of being the only Virginia county producing oil—from the several oil wells in the Rose Hill area. The county has rich beds of coal and there are many small mining towns and mines.
Lee's economy is based upon its agriculture and its rich natural resource of coal. It is one of the state's leading producers of Burley tobacco and Pennington Gap has four tobacco markets. Cattle and calves are the chief source of livestock income and there are several livestock markets in the county. Dairy products also are important in farm income.
There is limited manufacturing, with plants producing meat products, fertilizer, lumber, crushed limestone and printing.
A small hospital at Pennington Gap serves the residents and the county is within the area served by the 600-bed Holston Valley Community Hospital at Kingsport, Tenn. The area vocational-technical school is located at Wise, 47 miles northeast of Jonesville. There also is a two-year branch of the University of Virginia at Wise and there are many two and four-year colleges in surrounding communities.
This mountain county offers many opportunities for outdoor recreation, including camping, hiking, riding, picnicking, hunting and fishing. In the southwest corner of the county is Cumberland Gap National Historical Park developed by Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee and offering extensive recreational facilities. Jefferson National Forest also covers part of the county. There are many professional and semi-professional baseball leagues in this area and numerous activities are sponsored by schools and other organizations.
The county is served by several highways including U. S. Route 58; truck and bus lines; the Louisville and Nashville and the Southern Railways and airports in neighboring communities.

LOUDOUN COUNTY

Loudoun is a northern Virginia county in which agriculture, architecture and a harmonizing blend of the modern with the old combine to form a thriving economy.
The county long has been famed for its excellent farms and expert farmers and today ranks among the leading Virginia counties in dairy products, livestock sold and production of orchardgrass seed. About a third of the farms are operated by retired persons or those whose major income comes from non-farm sources, some of these work in nearby Washington.
Many fine horses also are bred here, making the county well known for its horse shows, races, hunts and other sporting events.
To preserve wherever possible the fine old buildings and general aspect of the area, the citizens have formed Colonial Leesburg, Inc., a volunteer organization. This group encourages property owners to remodel or build new structures in architectural styles in harmony with the old, thus retaining an attractive atmosphere for residents and, at the same time, encouraging tourism.
There is little manufacturing in this county of some 3,000 residents—mostly

Aerial View of Pennington Gap

plants producing meat products, animal feeds, lumber, concrete products, fertilizers and printing and publishing.
Throughout the county there is an active interest in arts and crafts, and the annual Waterford Exhibition of local products is widely known.
Residents here are culturally-minded.
Leesburg and Purcellville have community libraries and from the latter a bookmobile serves the county. Foxcroft, a well-known school for girls, is located at Middleburg. In neighboring communities, including the Metropolitan Washington area, there are numerous
LOUISA COUNTY

Louisa is a primarily rural county but at present more of its residents are employed in manufacturing than in farming.

About 70 per cent of the county's land area is forested and there are numerous sawmills and planing mills utilizing pulpwood and other forest products from farm woodlots. Much of the wheat, corn and hay grown on the farms is used to feed the livestock, and sales of cattle, calves and hogs contribute largely to farm income. Burley tobacco is an important crop and other farm products are whole milk, cream, eggs and broilers.

While manufacturing gives employment to more residents than farming, the local opportunities for industrial work are limited. Many members of farm families now work in Charlottesville, Fredericksburg or Orange. Local manufactures include wooden pallets, reproduction antique furniture, clothing and a fur tannery.

The county is rich in Virginia history. Among its famous sons are Thomas Jefferson and George Rogers Clark. Patrick Henry lived here from 1765-68 and began his political career as the Louisa member of the House of Burgesses. Both James Madison and James Monroe attended the Rev. John Todd's Classical School (1752) which grew into the first Presbyterian Seminary in Virginia and later into Hampden-Sydney College.

There is a hospital at Louisa, the county seat, and there are extensive medical facilities in nearby Charlottesville and Richmond. There are also several fine colleges and universities within easy driving range of county residents.

Much of the recreational activity of the county is centered around school playgrounds and auditoriums and many activities are sponsored by the schools and other organizations. There is good hunting and fishing here for all and there is also a private lake where boating, swimming, fishing and other water sports are available for members.

Four U. S. highways—250, 33, 15 and 522—serve the county as do truck and bus lines and the main line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. The nearest airport offering commercial service is in Charlottesville.
LUNENBURG COUNTY

Lunenburg is primarily an agricultural county however, there has been a noticeable increase in manufacturing there during recent years.

First settled in the 1720's and 1730's and formed as a county in 1746, Lunenburg today is one of Virginia's chief producers of tobacco and also is among the top ranking counties in the nation. At Kenbridge there is a tobacco market with five warehouses. Other major sources of farm income are sale of livestock products—especially hogs—and of dairy products, timber and other wood products.

There are many sawmills in the county. Most of the other manufacturing establishments are found in Victoria and Kenbridge and produce lumber, millwork, flour and feeds, hickory tool handles, tobacco stemmed and dried, shoes, fertilizer, furniture, charcoal, cigar fillers and custom molded thermo-set plastic items.

The Southside Regional Library at Boydton serves the more than 12,500 Lunenburg residents with bookmobile service and through branches at Victoria and Kenbridge. There is a unique privately endowed health service at Lunenburg which provides nursing service and health education and training. There are hospitals in nearby communities as well as several fine colleges in adjacent counties.

Recreational activities in general are promoted by schools and other organizations. There are opportunities for hunting and fishing, boating and swimming here, and the county's proximity to Mecklenburg County and Halifax County with Buggs Island Reservoir located in the former and Staunton River State Park in the latter, makes additional outdoor facilities readily available.

Meeting the county's transportation needs are a network of highways—State Routes 40, 49, 137 and 138 and U. S. Route 360—truck and bus lines, the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Railways and several airports in neighboring counties.

MADISON COUNTY

Madison is a north-central county with beautiful mountains and winding streams which contribute to the picturesque appearance of the area.

View in Shenandoah National Park

First explored about 1670 and settled by the Germans and the English about 1725, the county today is known for its agriculture, wooden products, a fine private boys' school and excellent fishing.

Agriculture is the principal industry with beef cattle and whole milk the greatest sources of farm income. Other products are hogs, calves, eggs, broilers, turkeys, apples, peaches, wheat, corn and other grains.

Manufacturing employment is on the increase in Madison county which for years has been known for its oak chairs and poultry coops. In fact the hickory rod chicken coop was invented here. Other manufactures today include lumber and millwork, oak flooring, apparel for men and boys, wood preserving, fine bedroom and dining room furniture and public buildings.

Located here is the residence at Woodberry Forest, built in 1793 by President James Madison's brother, William, which since 1889 has been a nationally recognized school for boys. Another point of interest is Hebron Church, built in 1740 by the German Lutheran colonists and still in use. It supported one of the earliest free schools in America.

There is a public library at the county seat, Madison. The University of Virginia School of General Studies at its Madison Center offers a full one-year program with some features of a two-year college program. The University itself is located in nearby Charlottesville, where there are also several excellent hospitals.

Opportunities for outdoor recreation are varied with picknicking, hunting and fishing excellent. Madison had the first "Fish for Fun" area in the state in the headwaters of the Rapidan River. There artificial lures with barbless hooks must be used and the fish released immediately and unharmed. Many activities also are sponsored by local schools and organizations.

The major highways in the county are U. S. Routes 29 and 15 and State Routes 230 and 231. There is truck and bus service and residents are served by rail and air lines located in neighboring counties.

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JULY 1967

PAGE FORTY-NINE
MATHEWS COUNTY

Mathews County, located on the Chesapeake Bay and almost surrounded by water, has a seagoing population and is becoming an increasingly popular place with retired persons, vacationists and tourists. Although shipbuilding is no longer a thriving industry, commercial fishing and furnishing boats for hire to the thousands of sports fishermen who come here, creates a lively business for county residents.

Manufacturing is second to commercial fishery in sources of employment but there are few manufacturing plants in the county. There are seafood packing establishments, sawmills and a few boatbuilding and repairing shops but most persons employed travel to plants in nearby cities and counties to work.

Most farms are operated for home consumption but farm produce sold includes poultry, eggs, broilers, soybeans, corn, livestock and strawberries. The county also is known for its daffodils raised for both blossoms and bulbs.

The county seat, Mathews, boasts a picturesque public square containing the courthouse which was built in 1792, the clerk’s office and the old debtors’ jail. On the courthouse green is located the public library which serves the entire county. There are numerous two and four-year colleges in nearby communities. The county has no hospital of its own but is within the area served by two hospitals in Williamsburg and five in Newport News.

With more than 150 miles of waterfront located along bays and rivers, the county is a sportsman’s and vacationist’s heaven. There are many summer cottages and boarding places in addition to the retirement homes owned by businessmen. Oysters, crabs and various kinds of fish are plentiful and the opportunities for fishing, boating, sailing, swimming, water skiing and sunbathing are unlimited.

There are many points of interest here—Gwynn’s Island where Virginia’s last Colonial governor, Lord Dunmore, established himself in 1776 before being forced to take to sea; “Cricket Hill” and “Fort Nonsense” with close associations with the Revolutionary War; New Point Lighthouse, built before 1810; several old homes including “Hesse,” built about 1643, and “Poplar Grove,” once the home of Capt. Sally Tompkins, the only woman to be commissioned a Confederate officer.

A network of state roads connects all parts of the county which is served also by truck and bus lines. There are rail connections at West Point about 24 miles from the county line. The numerous water routes are still in use by ocean-going vessels and shallow draught boats.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY

Mecklenburg County is a largely agricultural county which is seeing an increase in manufacturing employment and an influx of tourists enticed by the many sports facilities offered at Buggs Island Lake.

The county was first explored in 1650 and formed as a county in 1765. One of its earliest well-known citizens was the second William Byrd who built Blue Stone Castle (later called Prestwould) about 1730 on the Roanoke River near Clarksville. The Occoceehee tribe of Indians once occupied the present site of Clarksville and nearby Occoneechhee Island, now submerged by the waters of Buggs Island Lake. Numerous valuable Indian artifacts were excavated from this island by the Smithsonian Institute and some authorities believe that a few of the relics are of Viking origin.

Farming is the chief industry and the county is among the top Virginia counties in total value of all farm products sold and in tobacco production. Major farm products are livestock, poultry, dairy products and forest products. There are major tobacco markets at South Hill and Chase City, and Clarksville is the oldest continuous tobacco market in the world.

Manufacturing has increased and many persons are employed in the production of lumber and millwork, excelsior, box shooks, crates, fabrics and fabric finishing, ribbons, apparel, shoes, bottled drinks, fertilizer, mobile homes, concrete products, bedding and upholstery, printing, metal tanks and the stemming and redrying of tobacco.

Buggs Island Lake, created by the John H Kerr Dam, a multiple-purpose Federal project for flood control and hydroelectric power, has a total shoreline of more than 800 miles. The tourist trade is a boon to the local economy with thousands of persons coming annually to enjoy the boating, camping, fishing and hunting in the area. Residents also may hunt and fish in other places and there are recreational centers in most of the communities.

There is a museum in the Boydton Town Hall and the Community Memorial Hospital is at South Hill. Also at Boydton is the Southside Regional News.
Mecklenburg County (Cont'd.)
Library for Lunenburg and Mecklenburg Counties. Several colleges within 60 miles of most sections of the county meet educational needs.

Mecklenburg is served by three U. S. highways—1, 58 and 15—and several state highways. The route of Interstate 85 will roughly follow the route of U. S. 1 through the county. There is truck and bus service and three railroads—the Seaboard, the Southern and the Norfolk, Franklin and Danville—have lines here. There are three small licensed airfields in the county suitable for private planes.

**MIDDLESEX COUNTY**

Middlesex County traces its beginnings to early Virginia and today welcomes thousands of summer tourists and vacationists to the many water sports available here.

First settled around 1640, Middlesex was formed as a county in 1673. The town of Urbanna was established in 1705 and grew up around what was long thought to have been America's oldest tobacco warehouse. This Colonial building erected in 1680 by order of the King's council to "begin a town for the encouragement of trade" has now been found to have been much too small and not usable as a warehouse but is still standing.

There is good farming in Middlesex and the chief products are poultry, especially ducks and turkeys; eggs, vegetables, corn, soybeans, whole milk, hogs and pigs.

The county's manufacturing plants offer work to many including part-time farmers. Manufactured products include seafood packing, canned tomatoes and black-eyed peas, artificial flowers and ship and boat building and repairing. Boatbuilding and storage have increased considerably in recent years and are drawing many boating enthusiasts to the county.

Summer visitors come in ever growing numbers to the hotels, boarding places and housekeeping cottages at local resorts. Many also own waterfront cottages. There are opportunities for boating, fishing, swimming, hunting and camping in the county. Schools and other organizations sponsor many activities during the year. Middlesex's old courthouse contains the Urbanna Public Library and there are numerous other old buildings and homes of interest in the county. A boys' boarding school, Christchurch School is located here. And many recreational, sports and cultural facilities at Williamsburg and the College of William and Mary are within easy driving range.

Several U. S. and state highways and truck and bus service serve the area. There is a small airfield in the county and the channels of the Rappahannock River and of several tidal creeks are kept open for shipment of bulk freight.

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY**

Montgomery, one of the first western Virginia counties, to be settled, has a well balanced economy based on agriculture, manufacturing and education.

First settled as early as 1748 and formed in 1776, the county was an important stop on the Wilderness Road to the West. Farming is profitable and manufacturing diverse. The county also is the site of two large state institutions — Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg and Radford College at Radford. There are...
Montgomery County (Continued)
large agricultural and engineering ex­
periment-stations in connection with
VPI.

Nearly two-thirds of the county area
is wooded and there are numerous
mineral springs, some of which were
popular resorts in days gone by. Stock
raising and dairy farming are profit­
able and there are some poultry farms.
Farm products can be conveniently sold
in a large livestock market in Chris­
tiansburg, the county seat, and in a
poultry market in Radford, an inde­
pendent city. Truck crops can be sold
in nearby Roanoke.

Local manufactures include meat
products, creamery products, grain­
mill products, rayon fabrics, apparel,
propellants, chairs and other wood
products, agricultural lime, foundry
products, paper boxes, concrete prod­
ucts, sponge rubber products, camp­
ers and electric motors and generators.

Community facilities in the area are
good. There are general hospitals in
Christiansburg and Radford, a san­
torium for nervous diseases at Radford
and a mental hygiene clinic at Radford
College. The Montgomery County—
Radford Regional Library serves the
entire area.

Recreational facilities and opportu­
nities are varied. There is a municipal
recreation department with a full-time
director at Radford. Both VPI and
Radford College afford many opportu­
nities for those interested in sports,
music, drama and lectures. Jefferson
National Forest extends over most of
the northern part of the county and
here there is good hunting. There are
places for fishing and many organiza­
tions sponsor various activities during
the year.

Meeting the county's transportation
needs are several highways including
U. S. Routes 11 and 460; truck and
bus lines; the Norfolk and Western
and the Pennsylvania Railways and a
landing field at VPI.
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Shenandoah Valley
Opening Its First
Battlefield Park
On July 1st

The New Market Battlefield Memorial which opens July 1st, one mile north of New Market at Exit 67 from Interstate 81, gives the historic Shenandoah Valley its first battlefield park. It comprises 160 acres of farm land, site of the famous Civil War charge of the V.M.I. New Market Cadets, who went down in U.S. history as the only schoolboy corps ever to enter combat. A color film tells their story in the museum-visitor center, in the original Jacob Bushong farm house used after the battle as a field hospital. The battlefield park, owned and administered by the Virginia Military Institute, is being developed as a memorial to the valor of all American service men.

Re-roofed with cedar shingles and freshly painted, the original ante-bellum farm home of Jacob Bushong, shown above, is now open at museum-visitor center of the New Market Battlefield Memorial. Interior changes designed by Davis and McClintock, with construction by the Nielsen Construction Co. (Photo by Tom Miltus)
NANSEMOND COUNTY

Nansemond is the leading peanut county in Virginia and in the nation. For years the county has worked to make its peanuts well-known and in 1914 the Tidewater Experiment Station at Holland began doing research on peanuts, cotton and hog production. Suffolk, the county seat, is the "Peanut Capital."

Other major farm products, in addition to peanuts, are hogs, livestock, cotton, corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes and vegetables. Rutitan National was organized by farmers in this county in 1928.

Nansemond's agriculture and manufacturing complement each other. There are meat-packing houses specializing in hams and pork products. Many plants clean, shell, grade and package whole peanuts or make salted peanuts, peanut butter, peanut candy and peanut oil. A large cannery puts out home-grown turnip greens and other salad greens. Lumber and woodworking plants, fish and oyster houses, a brick factory and fertilizer plants also utilize local raw materials. Other local manufactures include vegetable baskets, peanut pickers, combines and shakers, hay balers, wood preserving, wooden boxes, awnings, concrete products, soft drinks, printing and dairy products. At Suffolk, too, is the largest tea processing plant in the United States.

The county was formed in 1637 as Upper Norfolk County but was renamed in 1642 for an Indian tribe in the area. The name means "fishing point or angle" and there still is commercial fishing here.

Located in Suffolk is the Louise Obici Memorial Hospital and School of Nursing which serves Nansemond and neighboring counties. There is a public library in Suffolk. A new co-educational school, Frederick College, is located in the county and there are additional colleges in nearby cities.

Nansemond is rich in resources for outdoor recreation. There are numerous lakes and fishing may be enjoyed here and in Hampton Roads. The Dishman Swamp extends into the county and hunting here is outstanding. There are places for swimming and boating. Many organizations sponsor various activities and the city of Suffolk provides a full-time recreational program under professional supervision. Nearby too are the many recreational events of Norfolk and Portsmouth and the fine beaches on the Atlantic Ocean.

Meeting the county's transportation needs are U. S. Routes 460, 58, 13 and 17 and many truck and bus lines. A network of railroads—Norfolk and Western, Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line and Norfolk, Franklin and Danville—converge at Suffolk. There is a fine small municipal airport and there is a 12-foot channel in the Nansemond River giving Suffolk and much of the county access to the Nansemond and James Rivers and Hampton Roads.

NELSON COUNTY

Nelson is a beautiful county bordered on the northwest by the Blue Ridge Parkway. The county was formed in 1807-08 and the courthouse at Lovingston, built in 1810, is still used today. Of even older origin and still standing are the late 18th century homes of two famous native sons—"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.

The county has rich natural resources. About three-fourths of the area is forested and farmers receive considerable income from sales of forest products. From mines and quarries come soapstone which is used as dimension stone for a variety of architectural, laboratory and other purposes, and aplite, used in the glass and ceramic industries as well as roofing materials and concrete aggregate.

The farms produce good crops of peaches and apples and there are large cold storage warehouses and shipping facilities. Other farm goods include livestock and tobacco. There are more residents employed in manufacturing than in farming, however, and local manufactures include lumber, millwork, hickory handles, titanium oxide and other products which are used as raw materials. Other manufactures include vegetable basketry, peanut pickers, combines and shakers, hay balers, wood preserving, wooden boxes, awnings, concrete products, soft drinks, printing and dairy products.

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JULY 1967
NEW KENT COUNTY

- New Kent is a largely rural county strategically located near Richmond and Williamsburg where many of its non-farming residents find employment.

Over four-fifths of the county is wooded and even farms consist of more woodland than cropland. Some of the many sawmills and lumber plants in the county are quite large and sale of forest products adds much to farm income. The raising of livestock has been increasing rapidly on the farms, with a marked increase in sheep raising in the last five years. The proximity of Richmond and other eastern metropolitan areas offers ready markets for the dairy products, eggs and truck vegetables grown here.

In addition to lumber, the only other local manufacturing plant is a small facility producing smoked and cured meats. In the main, manufacturing employment is found in the pulp mill at West Point and in the plants and other business facilities in Richmond and Williamsburg.

New Kent was formed in 1654 and in 1703, St. Peter's Church was built. It was either in the church or at the "White House," Martha Custis' home, that Mrs. Custis and George Washington were married in 1759.

Located in the county is the state-owned New Kent Forest Tree Nursery where loblolly, Virginia and white pine seedlings are raised for distribution in the state's reforestation program.

Richmond and Williamsburg's extensive hospital facilities as well as numerous colleges and universities are conveniently close by. These colleges and universities and the public offerings in the cities also add greatly to opportunities for those interested in drama, music, sports and lectures. Locally, there are some events sponsored by schools and other organizations. The county, however, is rich in natural recreational facilities. There is good fishing and boating on the Pamunkey and Chickahominy Rivers and fishing and hunting are excellent in many parts of the county.

U. S. Highway 60 and State Highway 33 are the major roads in the county. There are truck and bus lines operating here and the Chesapeake and the Southern Railways both have lines in New Kent. There is a small airport in the county. Ocean-going vessels safely navigate part of the York River which borders the eastern edge of the county and barges and other shallow draught vessels use the Pamunkey River on the northern boundary.
Northampton County, located on Virginia's Eastern Shore, is well known for its farm goods and for the variety of its offerings to vacationists and tourists.

The northern end of the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel, the longest bridge-tunnel in the world, connects the county with the Virginia mainland. Visitors come in large numbers each year to enjoy the beaches and saltwater sports and the historical points of interest. This county was one of the eight original Virginia shires of 1634 but court records from 1632 are said to be oldest continuous series in America. There are many old homes in the county, several early churches and at Eastville the old courthouse, the clerk's office and the debtors' prison built between 1731 and about 1770.

The county's truck farms and farms producing field crops are among the finest in the country. Chief farm products are tomatoes, peas, snap beans, cabbage, sweet corn, cucumbers, sweet peppers, Irish and sweet potatoes, strawberries and nursery products.

Much of the county's manufacturing is allied with its natural resources. Large packing houses produce canned and packed oysters and other locally caught seafoods and many kinds of canned vegetables. Other manufactures are frozen foods, beverages, apparel, animal foods and pre-stressed concrete.

Numerous summer cottages, hotels, motels and boarding places accommodate the tourists and vacationists whose coming each year swells the local income.

Located in the county is the Northampton Memorial Library at Cape Charles and a regional library provides a bookmobile. At Nassawaddox is Northampton-Accomack Memorial Hospital and at Wallops Island is a two-year branch of the University of Virginia.

There are many programs and activities sponsored by local schools and other organizations. Facilities for surf bathing, sailing, water sports and salt water fishing are excellent and the entire area long has been known for its waterfowl hunting.

U. S. Highway 13 is the major highway in the county. There is truck and bus service and the Pennsylvania Railroad runs parallel to U. S. Highway 13 here. There is a small airport near Nassawadox. The many bays and creeks which indent the borders of this county are navigable by shallow draught boats for either pleasure boating or business. Some channels are kept open by the U. S. Navy.
NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY

Northumberland is a county which looks to the water for much of its employment and income. There is much commercial fishing and boat building and repairing here and in summer many visitors are attracted by the fine fishing and swimming.

The greatest employment in the county is found in fishing and related industries. There are many plants which pack, can and freeze oysters, fish and crabs; several which produce marine animal oils and meals from menhaden. There are several boat building and repairing plants which serve the menhaden ships for which the county is well known. There is also a thriving business of pleasure boat building.

From the farms come wheat and corn, soybeans, hogs, eggs and tomatoes and there is also a tomato cannery here.

The county was formed in 1648 after being visited by Capt. John Smith as early as 1608. The first English colonist settled here in 1640. The present county seat is Heathsville. There are many old homes in the county including “Mantua,” built prior to 1800; “Cypress Farm,” built about 1790; and “Ditchley,” built about 1725 and formerly a Lee family home.

There is a small maternity hospital at Lottsburg and Tidewater Memorial Hospital at Tappahannock is 20 miles from the county line. There are several good colleges in nearby cities.

Numerous opportunities for outdoor water sports may be found here. Sand beaches along the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay provide ideal spots for swimming and sunbathing. There are facilities for salt and fresh water fishing, boating, hunting and picnicking. Many schools and organizations sponsor various activities throughout the year.

The county is served by several highways including U. S. Route 360; truck and bus lines; and the tidal creeks which provide waterborne transportation.

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PAGE FIFTY-EIGHT
NOTTOWAY COUNTY

Nottoway County was formed in 1789 and today has a population of more than 15,000 persons with manufacturing employing more of the labor force than agriculture.

Most of the manufacturing establishments are found in Blackstone, Burkeville and Crewe and products include soft drinks, velvet fabrics, printing, apparel, lumber, veneer, furniture parts and fertilizer. At Blackstone there are tobacco warehouses. Crewe's most important enterprise is the Norfolk and Western Railway yard where many are employed. The Southside Electric Cooperative, a large REA project with headquarters there, serves farm families in 16 counties.

Wood products mean much to the county's economy and there are sawmills throughout the region and a large veneer plant at Burkeville. Tobacco is the chief farm money crop but other important farm products are dairy products, poultry, eggs, cattle and hogs.

Located in the county are a state hospital for tuberculosis patients and a county library with headquarters in Nottoway and branches in Blackstone, Burkeville and Crewe. There are no hospitals in the county but there are good hospital facilities in neighboring communities. Located in adjoining Prince Edward County are two four-year colleges.

Opportunities for outdoor recreation are good in Nottoway. Camp Pickett, a military base now on stand-by basis, permits hunting and fishing. There are other hunting and fishing places in the county as well as places for boating and picnicking. Blackstone and Crewe have community buildings and in other communities schools and other organizations plan various activities. Located in neighboring counties are three state parks with swimming, camping, and picnicking facilities.

There are several primary roads in the county including U. S. Routes 460 and 1. There are truck and bus lines and two railway lines, the Norfolk and Western and the Southern. Of the four licensed airports in the county, the largest is at Camp Pickett and is available for use by civilian aircraft.

ORANGE COUNTY

Orange County, whose native sons have included two American presidents, today is a county in which agriculture and manufacturing are on the increase.

Despite the decrease in the number of farms, production has increased in recent years and the major sources of farm income are livestock, dairy products, poultry products, corn and small grains. There also is much woodland in the county and there are small sawmills and several wood products industries here.

The greatest manufacturing employment is provided in several textile mills making rayon, nylon, silk, lace and velvet fabrics; and in metal working plants fabricating metal stampings, partitions, library stacks and other metal products. Other local manufactures include lumber, hardwood flooring, boxes, shooks, pallets, flour, feeds, bricks, water heaters, wood preserving, commercial printing and electronic components.

Orange is rich in Virginia and American history. First settled in 1714 and formed as a county in 1734, it was the home of Governor Alexander Spotswood who set out in 1716 to make a trip to the summit of the Blue Ridge Mountains. One of the men accompanying him, James Taylor, settled in 1722 near the town of Orange and built his home, "Bloomsbury," which still stands. He was the ancestor of two presidents—James Madison, whose home "Montpelier" still stands, and Zachary Taylor, who is thought to have been born at "Montebello." Other famous native sons were James Barbour, Governor of Virginia, U. S. Senator, Secretary of War and Minister to England; and Philip Pendleton Barbour, Speaker of the House of Representatives and Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court. The ruins of Barboursville, the home of the Barbourgs, still may be seen. Two of the famous Civil War Battles—Mine Run and the Wilderness — were fought in Orange County and General Lee had winter headquarters near the town of Orange.

Today, there is a community hospital at Gordonsville and a public library with bookmobile service for the county. The extensive medical and educational facilities of Charlottesville and the University of Virginia and of Fredericksburg and Mary Washington College also are nearby. The Madison Extension Center of the University of Virginia is also at close range.

Many visitors come each year to enjoy the sporting events in Orange and to tour the old homes and the Wilderness Battlefield portions of the Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania National (Please turn the page)
Orange County (Continued)
Military Park. There is good fishing and hunting in Orange and field trials for hunting dogs and fox hunts are held regularly. There are planned recreation programs and facilities in some of the communities and, through the county, schools and other organizations sponsor various activities.

Three principal highways — U. S. Routes 15, 33 and 522 — pass through the county. There also is transportation via truck and bus lines, the Southern and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railways and two small airports.

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1967 FALL TERM:
August 27 - December 21

1967 SUMMER SESSION
First Term: June 5 - July 11
Second Term: July 12 - August 18

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Kenbridge, Virginia

PAGE COUNTY

Agriculture, manufacturing and the tourist trade are vital components to Page County's economy.

Page is located in the Shenandoah Valley, bordered by the Blue Ridge and Massanutten Mountains with the South Fork of the Shenandoah River flowing through its valley. Along the Blue Ridge is Shenandoah National Park with its Skyline Drive. Near Luray are the famous and beautiful Luray Caverns visited by thousands annually and the 47 bell carillon, the Singing Tower. There are hotels, lodges and motor courts which are well known as vacation resorts, accommodating the visitors who come to tour the caverns, see the beautiful scenery and visit the exhibit of antique cars and carriages at Luray Caverns. Other places of interest to residents and visitors are chinchilla ranches, old iron furnaces, Civil War Battlefields and a farm of live fur-bearing animals.

Page has excellent farming land and farmers produce good quantities of corn, wheat, barley, hay, poultry and livestock and cattle.

Manufacturing has increased greatly in recent years and local products include work and play clothes, trousers, rayon goods, gemstone jewelry, leather, printing, flour and feed, plywood doors, lumber, millwork, canneries for peaches, beans and dry land cress, small electric motors and dressed and packaged poultry.

Local community facilities include the Page Memorial Hospital and the county health center and bookmobile service throughout the county from the Rockingham Public Library at Harrisonburg. Also located in Harrisonburg and Rockingham County are three four-year accredited colleges.

Page offers outstanding opportunities for outdoor recreation. In Shenandoah National Park, as elsewhere in the county, there are facilities for picnicking, camping, hiking and fishing. There are community buildings throughout the county and many activities sponsored by schools and other groups.

Major highways in Page are U. S. Routes 211 and 340. Truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western Railway serve the residents and there are airports in nearby counties.
PATRICK COUNTY

Patrick County, formed in 1790-91 and named for Patrick Henry, is a heavily wooded county in which more persons are employed in manufacturing than in farming.

Most of the manufacturing plants are at Stuart and Woolwine where there are plants making bare rubber thread, elastic and nonelastic braid and webbing, knit elastic and non-elastic fabrics, lumber and hardwood flooring. Many residents also commute to neighboring Henry County and Martinsville to work.

Nearly two-thirds of all farms are now operated on a part-retirement or part-time basis. Farmers get considerable income from sales of standing timber and from tobacco, dairy products, livestock, and apples. There are several apple packing plants in the county.

Patrick has two unique claims to fame. Confederate General J. E. B. Stuart was born here and the county seat, Taylorsville, was renamed Stuart in his honor. And it is in Patrick that the famous "fairy stones," staurolite crystals occurring in cross-form, are found only on Bull Mountain. These are widely sold as charms and have given their name to Fairy Stone State Park.

Located in Stuart is a general hospital and a branch of the Franklin-Patrick Regional Library whose bookmobile serves the entire county. Patrick is within the area served by the Danville Technical Institute at Danville. There is a two-year branch of the University of Virginia at Martinsville and within easy driving distance are several fine two and four-year colleges.

For its recreational needs, the county looks mostly to its school and other organizations and to the outdoors. There are abundant opportunities for outdoor recreation, for Philpott Reservoir and Fairy Stone State Park are located partially in the county. Both offer places for swimming, boating, fishing, picnicking and hiking. Hunting and fishing are good in many sections of the county and many visitors come each year to drive along the Blue Ridge Parkway which borders the mountainous western boundary.

The principal highway in Patrick is U. S. Route 58. Also serving the county are truck and bus lines and there are railways and an airport in nearby Martinsville.

PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY

Pittsylvania County and the city of Danville give Virginia an impressive list of "firsts."

The county is the state's largest in area—1,012 square miles; the biggest producer of bright leaf tobacco in the state and among the highest ranking in the nation. Danville, an independent city, is the largest agricultural and marketing center in the state. It is Virginia's largest tobacco market and among the largest in the nation and the world. The largest single unit textile mill in the world is located here.

Pittsylvania County was formed in 1767 and today has a population of more than 58,000 persons, including those living in Chatham, the county seat. Danville's population is more than 46,500.

Farms in Pittsylvania, in addition to raising quantities of tobacco, also produce dairy products, livestock, poultry, grain, hay and forest products.

Much of the employment of the area is found in agriculture and its related services of processing and marketing. These services include livestock auction and grading, abattoirs, flour and feed mills, meat, tobacco and milk processing, egg grading, seed regrading, veneer, plywood and millwork, frozen food locker and processing plants and a fertilizer factory.

Other manufactures include cotton and rayon fabrics, sheers, pillow cases, knitwear, hosiery, apparel, printing, lithographing, ready-mix concrete, cement, building blocks, vaults, elevators, machine tools, paints, industrial machinery, prefabricated homes, mattresses, springs, paving blocks, hand and power saws, paper tubes and business forms, scientific and industrial glass and office and school furniture.

There are two private schools in Chatham and two junior colleges, a technical institute and a branch of Virginia Polytechnic Institute in Danville. VPI also has a bright tobacco research station in Chatham. Danville has two

(Please turn the page)
Pittsylvania County (Continued) hospitals and there are public libraries with bookmobiles in Chatham and Danville.

Recreational opportunities are varied. There are supervised programs in many of the smaller communities as well as in Danville. Hunting and fishing as well as swimming and boating may be enjoyed in many places. Places of interest to visitors, include the birthplace of Lady Astor, the Confederate Memorial Mansion (now used as the public li-
brary in Danville) which was occupied by Jefferson Davis and his cabinet during the last days of the Confederacy, and the site of the incident which inspired the ballad, "Wreck of the Old 97."

Meeting the county's transportation needs are several highways, including U. S. Route 29, 58 and 360; truck and bus lines; the Southern, the Carolina and Northwestern and the Norfolk, Franklin and Danville Railways; and a commercial airport.

POWHATAN COUNTY

Powhatan is an almost entirely rural county formed in 1777 and named for the Indian chief who was the father of Pocahontas. Some of the earliest settlers of the region were French Huguenots who arrived about 1700 and today the population is more than 6,700 persons.

This is a farming county with the largest and best farms located in the bottom lands along the James River. There is a steady increase in dairy and livestock herds and dairying, especially, has grown rapidly in recent years. Tobacco is widely raised as are corn, small grains, hay, cattle, calves, hogs and poultry.

Other than several lumber plants producing lumber, millwork, staves and wooden pallets, there is no manufacturing in Powhatan. However portions of the county are within commuting distance of Richmond and many residents work there in various business and manufacturing enterprises.

Two large state institutions—Beaumont School for Boys and the State Penitentiary Farm (South)—are located in the county. There also is a private school, Huguenot Academy, here as well as two Roman Catholic schools for Negroes, St. Emma's Military Academy and St. Francis de Sales School. Dunlora Academy, which has since grown into the University of Rich-
mond, was established in 1830 not far from Powhatan Courthouse. The university and the several other colleges in Richmond and in other nearby communities give Powhatan residents many opportunities for higher education and for cultural, sports and dramatic enter-
tainment. Richmond and neighboring Farmville also are sites of the nearest hospitals.

Much of the recreational activity in Powhatan is sponsored by school and other organizations. There is good fishing in the James River and in the state-owned Powhatan Lake. Hunting also is permitted here and there are other facilities for outdoor recreation at Pocahontas State Park in adjoining Chesterfield County.

The county is served by two major highways, U. S. Routes 60 and 522, and several truck and bus lines. A few miles of the Richmond-Danville branch of the Southern Railway are located in the county but rail freight and express service is available just across the county line in Goochland and Maidens. The nearest commercial airport is at Richmond.
PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

Prince Edward County claims two of Virginia's oldest colleges, several illustrious residents of days-gone-by and a top tobacco crop each year.

The county was formed in 1754 and in 1775 Hampden-Sydney College for men was established with members of its faculty and trustees playing prominent parts in the civic life of the county and of Virginia from pre-Revolutionary times. At Farmville, the county seat, is Longwood College for women, a successor to a series of institutions which began in 1835 and the first teacher-training college in Virginia. Among the early residents of the county were Patrick Henry who lived here from 1786 to 1794 and Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston who was born at "Longwood." The last major engagement between Lee's and Grant's armies during the Civil War occurred at Sayler's Creek.

Agriculture is the principal industry in Prince Edward and the county is among Virginia's chief producers of both flue-cured and Burley tobacco. Dairy products, livestock, grain and pasture crops also are widely raised.

Local manufacturing is closely related to farm and forest products. There are sawmills and plants making millwork, boxes, shooks, cooperage stock, flour, feed, dairy products, soft drinks, printing, shoes, children's clothing, awnings and a tobacco stemming and redrying plant.

Located in Farmville are two public libraries and the Southside Community Hospital which serves a large adjacent area.

Much of the planned recreation in Prince Edward is sponsored by local organizations. There are two state facilities—Prince Edward State Forest and Prince Edward State Park—with picnic and camping facilities, swimming, boating and fishing. Hunting and fishing are permitted in other places too, and the lectures, concerts and dramatic entertainment at the two colleges are open to the public.

Major highways here are U. S. Routes 360, 460 and 15 and the county is served by truck and bus lines, the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Railways and a small airport.

PRINCE GEORGE COUNTY

Prince George County boasts many farms but nearly half are non-commercial for this is rapidly becoming an industrial area with manufacturing entered around Hopewell, an independent city.

Most of the farms are residential, institutional or part-time enterprises. Only 8 per cent of those which are operated on a commercial basis comes a good output of peanuts, tobacco, cotton, soybeans, oats and other livestock. The county also has produced much pulpwood.

Hopewell is primarily a manufacturing city and three large plants there employ more than 4,000 persons in the manufacture of nigrogen compounds, industrial gases, plastic materials, dry ice, fertilizers, folding box board, liner board and corrugated medium. Others produce dyes and organic pigments, synthetic fibers, tire cord, rug cord, paper tubes and cores, car door liners, erlite for plaster and concrete aggregate, men's apparel and industrial machinery.

Another major contributor to the local economy is Fort Lee, a large military installation, located wholly in Prince George County. Also located here are the Federal Reformatory, Richard Bland College (a state-supported institution), a public library and a modern hospital which serves the surrounding area.

Many tourists come to the county annually to visit the famous old homes and points of interest. Among the houses are "Brandon," "Upper Brandon" and "Appomattox Manor." Merchant's Hope Church, probably built about 1657, is still in regular use. The county was the scene of battles in the Revolutionary and Civil Wars and part of the Petersburg National Military Park, including the famous Crater Battlefield and the museum, lies in Prince George County.

Hopewell has a department of recreation and parks with a supervised program for all age groups. In the county, most recreational activities are sponsored by local organizations. There are opportunities for hunting, fishing, boating and swimming. Pocahontas State Park, in Chesterfield County, and the many cultural and entertainment advantages of Richmond are within easy driving distance.

The major highways in the county are U. S. Routes 460 and 301 and Interstate 95. There is truck and bus service as well as rail service over the Norfolk and Western and Seaboard Air Line railway lines. The James River is navigable from Hampton Roads past Hopewell to Richmond and ocean-going vessels call at the two industrially owned piers in the Hopewell harbor. There is also, a small airport at Hopewell.
PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY

Formed as a county in 1731, some of the land grants here date from 1650. It was in Prince William that Confederate General T. J. Jackson received the nickname of "Stonewall" during the first major offensive of the Civil War. Many battles were fought here and Manassas National Battlefield Park, with museum and field markers, now draws thousands of visitors annually.

In recent years, sales of dairy products and livestock have contributed heavily to farm income although grain, hay crops and eggs also are of importance.

There is comparatively little manufacturing in Prince William and some residents travel to work in plants in nearby counties. Local products include lumber, millwork, brick, commercial printing, fabricated pipe and pipe fittings, geophysical instruments, motors and generators and fertilizers.

The Quantico Marine Base has far-reaching influence on the economy for it stimulates activity in retail trade, services and construction. Some Prince William residents also work in Federal offices in the near-by Washington area.

Located in the county are a public library with bookmobiles and a general hospital. Less than 20 miles away are the Northern Virginia Technical College and a two-year branch of the University of Virginia.

There are many facilities for recreation in the county with schools and other organizations sponsoring various activities, including horse shows. Swimming, boating and other water sports are available at several places. Among the parks in the county are Prince William Forest Park, Conway-Robinson Memorial State Forest and Manassas National Battlefield Park. There is good hunting and fishing in this county which is uniquely situated with both mountains and shoreline along the Potomac River. The many recreational facilities in Washington are just a short drive away.

Prince William is served by several major highways including U. S. Routes 1, 211 and 15 and Interstate Highways 95 and 66. There are truck and bus lines as well as lines of the Southern, the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railways. Manassas has a municipal airport and Dulles International Airport is only 16 miles north of the Manassas area. The Occoquan River is navigable by shallow draught vessels.

PULASKI COUNTY

Pulaski County is a farming and manufacturing area that has been seeing an increase in tourist trade since development of facilities around Claytor Lake.

The lake was formed by impounding the waters of the New River for hydroelectric purposes and has played a role in the industrial and trade development of the entire area. On the shores of the beautiful lake is Claytor Lake State Park offering picnic facilities, housekeeping cabins, bathing beach and opportunities for fishing and many water sports. Tourists from all over the nation visit here.

Parts of the county are mountainous and too rugged for farming. In the areas where there are farms, livestock and dairying are the most frequent farm types. Sheep and cattle are the most important meat animals and the Pulaski County Livestock Market serves the producers of the area. There also are markets in Wytheville, Christiansburg and Radford. Much wool is clipped in Pulaski County and the dairy industry is developing rapidly.

Manufacturing is a major source of employment and most plants are centered in the town of Pulaski. Here there are textile plants, knitting mills, dyeing and finishing plants and a yarn throwing factory. Products include hosiery, sulfuric acid, iron sulfide, paint pigments of iron oxide, furniture, hardwood flooring, millwork, plastic fabric mirrors, soft drinks, concrete blocks and clothing. The big Radford Arsenal is located partly in Pulaski County.

At Pulaski there is a large general hospital and the county library which operates a bookmobile. The county, together with Montgomery County and the city of Radford, has supported a vocational technical school at Radford which has become one of Virginia's new community colleges. In adjoining Montgomery County, are Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, and Radford College at Radford. There also is a two-year branch of VPI in Wytheville, a few miles west of the Pulaski County line.

The town of Pulaski has a recreation program with a full-time director and in the county, there are many events sponsored by various groups. There is good hunting and fishing throughout. Claytor Lake State Park offers diverse recreational opportunities to local residents, including a water festival each year. The many activities at VPI and Radford College also are available to local residents.

There are good highways in Pulaski including Interstate Route 81, State Route 99 and U. S. Route 11. There is truck and bus service and the Norfolk and Western Railway line passes through the county and its towns. The New River Valley Airport at Dublin is a commercial airport for Pulaski County and the surrounding area.

At left, Pulaski County Library, Designed by Smithey and Boynton.
RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY

- Rappahannock is a largely farming county but with a recreational facility—a ski slope—that is gaining for the area some renown on the eastern seaboard.

The ski slope, one of the few in Virginia, is located at Harris Hollow, a few miles northwest of the county seat, Washington, and in the winter draws large crowds of young people from the metropolitan areas.

The area was settled first about 1730 and the town of Washington was surveyed and laid out by George Washington in 1749 when he was the surveyor of Culpeper County from which Rappahannock County was formed in 1833.

Forests cover more than half the total area of the county and the sale of standing timber and wood products from farm lots increases farm income. This is a county of large farms and a fairly long growing season. More than half the farm income comes from fruits, specially apples and peaches. Another major source of farm income is livestock, particularly cattle and calves.

There is little manufacturing in the county except for an apparel manufacturing plant and a few sawmills. There are large apple packing plants near Washington and Sperryville, cold storage and locker plants and a plant which makes apple juice. Some county residents find employment in textile and chemical factories in adjoining counties.

There are no hospitals in the county but there are several large medical institutions just a short drive away.

There also are several fine colleges, including the University of Virginia, just a short distance from Rappahannock.

Rappahannock is a beautiful county bordered on the west by the Blue Ridge Mountains and offering many forms of outdoor recreation. There is good hunting and fishing, hiking, fox hunts, horse races and many activities sponsored by various organizations. One of the main entrances to Shenandoah National Park and to Skyline Drive is at Panorama.

Meeting the county's transportation needs are many highways including U. S. Routes 211 and 522, truck and bus lines and, in adjoining counties, railroads and airports.

RICHMOND COUNTY

- Located on Virginia’s historic Northern Neck, Richmond County is a farming-manufacturing-fishing area with good potential as a tourist center.

Many persons already come each year to enjoy the fishing, hunting, swimming, boating and many points of historic interest. There are some distinguished examples of Colonial architecture still standing and in use. Here are the homes of some of America’s leading citizens, including Francis Lightfoot Lee, signer of the Declaration of Independence, who lived and died at Menokin; Cyrus Griffin, legislator and jurist who was prominent in state and national offices during the post-Revolutionary War era; and Rep. William Atkinson Jones who staunchly advocated Philippine independence.

Agriculture, timber and seafood are the major sources of income for families here. Located on the Rappahannock River, the county has fine oyster fishing and commercial fishing. The chief farm products are soybeans, corn, small grains, hogs and tomatoes raised for the local canneries and for the fresh markets in Richmond, Baltimore and Washington.

Manufacturing is on the increase. There is a large garment factory in Warsaw, the county seat. Other local manufactures are lumber, preserved wood, pallets, packaged seafood and canned tomatoes. Warsaw also is the location of the central offices of the three utilities serving the Northern Neck area.

There are neither hospitals nor colleges in Richmond county but extensive medical and educational facilities are available nearby.

The area offers many opportunities for recreation for residents and visitors. In addition to those previously mentioned, there are:

Oystering, below, along the Rappahannock River in Richmond County.
Richmond County (Continued)

tioned, many activities are sponsored by local organizations and include field trials for bird dogs, a regional agricultural fair and sports events.

The major highway in the county is U. S. Route 360 and there is truck and bus service. The channel of the Rappahannock River and of Totuskey Creek are navigable and have long been used for water transportation by the people of the county. The nearest rail and air transportation facilities are within easy driving distance.

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ROANOKE COUNTY

Roanoke is a farming county that is seeing a big growth in diversified manufacturing, while the city of Roanoke, located within its borders, is the trading center for much of southwestern Virginia.

There are fine farms in here and the county ranks high among Virginia counties in eggs, apples, peaches and nursery products sold. Dairying and cattle raising also are important. However, more persons are employed in manufacturing than in farming, and transportation, public utilities, construction and trade give employment to many thousands. Local manufactures include industrial controls, electronic vacuum tubes, furniture, lumber, paper containers, chemicals, drugs, apparel, printing and publishing, fabricated metals, molded plastics, concrete and concrete products, food products, tools and locks.

The county was not formed until 1838 but Salem, the county seat, was founded in 1803 and was a well-known stopping place on the road to the West. The city of Roanoke, once a village called Big Lick, developed after the junction of the new Shenandoah Valley Railroad with the Norfolk and Western Railway in 1881. Today the county has a total population of more than 61,600 persons while another 97,100 live in the city.

Community facilities here are extensive. There are several general and special hospitals including a state tuberculosis institution and a U. S. Veteran Administration Hospital. There is a public library in Roanoke and the Roanoke County Public Library which operates a bookmobile is in Salem. There are two four-year colleges here as well Roanoke Technical Institute operated by Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and a branch of the University of Virginia. Also located in the count
are two church-supported children’s homes.

Both Roanoke and Salem have full-time recreation programs with professional directors. There are museums, swimming pools, a children’s zoo with miniature railroad, parks and numerous activities such as plays, concerts and lectures. Roanoke is the site of college football games during the fall. Hunting and fishing are good in the area. Among the many scenic spots are the Blue Ridge Parkway, Dixie Caverns and, just 39 miles north, Natural Bridge.

Roanoke County is served by several major highways including U. S. Routes 11, 460 and 220 and Interstate Route 81. There are truck and bus lines and the municipal airport is served by commercial lines. Roanoke is the headquarters of the Norfolk and Western Railway, which has had much influence on the industrial development of the area.

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ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY

Rockbridge County is rich in history and tradition and, in addition to its good farms and various manufacturing plants, is a center of education and the tourist trade.

Located in Lexington, the county seat, are two excellent colleges, Virginia Military Institute and Washington and Lee University. General T. J. “Stonewall” Jackson taught at VMI and General Robert E. Lee was president of Washington and Lee from 1865 until his death in 1870. Both are buried in Lexington and Jackson’s home has been made a memorial center. Thousands of visitors come annually to see these places and to visit Natural Bridge, the McCormick Workshop near Raphine where the reaper was invented and a museum of rare and unique antique automobiles at Natural Bridge resort. There are many motels and boarding places throughout the county for tourists and vacationists.

Rockbridge has fine pastures and sales of beef cattle, calves, hogs and sheep produce the greatest part of farm income. Also important are poultry products, dairy products, forest products, grain and hay crops and fruits.

There is a variety of manufacturing, centered chiefly in Buena Vista and Glasgow. Products include yarn and thread, nylon fabrics, worsted cloth, carpets and rugs, lumber, millwork, gas fired heating products, paper specialties, rubber-coated fabrics, brick, concrete products, metal castings, commercial printing, flour, livestock feeds and wood preserving.

Lexington has a hospital and a community children’s clinic. A regional library with headquarters at Lexington and a branch in Buena Vista serves Rockbridge and Botetourt Counties by bookmobile. In addition to the two colleges for men, there is a junior college for girls and there are several summer camps for boys and girls in the county.

Recreational facilities are diverse. Lexington and Buena Vista have recreation programs with full-time directors. There are many concerts, plays, lectures, sports events and art exhibits at the colleges which are open to the public. In the two national forests in the county and elsewhere there is good hunting and fishing. There also are facilities for swimming, camping, picnicking, hiking, boating and horseback riding.

Meeting the transportation needs of Rockbridge are several good highways including U. S. Routes 60 and 11 and Interstate Route 81; truck and bus lines and two railroads—the Chesapeake and Ohio and the Norfolk and Western. There is a small airfield in the county and commercial flights are available in nearby counties.

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JULY 1967 PAGE SIXTY-SEVEN
ROCKINGHAM COUNTY

Rockingham County is rich in natural resources, scenic beauty, manufacturing opportunities and higher education.

Located here are Madison College and Eastern Mennonite College in Harrisonburg, an independent city within the county and Bridgewater College at Bridgewater.

Lying in the heart of the Shenandoah Valley with the Blue Ridge on the east and the Alleghenies on the west, it is a region of great scenic beauty. George Washington National Forest extends over the entire western third of the county and the area about the Massanutten Mountains. Headquarters for the forest is in Harrisonburg. Thousands of visitors come annually to enjoy the beauty and recreational facilities of the forest, to drive along the Skyline Drive and to visit the limestone caverns in this part of Virginia—Endless, Massanutten, Melrose and Grand Caverns.

Rockingham is one of the nation's top ranking agricultural counties and is among the leading producers of turkeys, eggs and chickens in the country. Other farm products are dairy products, livestock of all kinds and fruits, especially apples.

Some of the manufacturing in the county is tied to local farming—poultry processing, poultry equipment, poultry and stock feeds, bakery and dairy products, canned, frozen and preserved fruits, vegetables and poultry, fertilizers and agricultural lime. Other manufacturers include apparel, knit fabrics and yarn, pharmaceutical preparations, ophthalmic goods, lumber, furniture, building blocks, sheet metal, paperboard and plastic containers, plastics, storage tanks, automotive parts, collapsible metal tubes and space conditioning systems.

Rockingham County Memorial Hospital is at Harrisonburg and here also is the public library which provides bookmobile service to the entire area. Located in adjoining counties are several fine colleges. In adjoining Augusta County is the Woodrow Wilson Vocational-Technical School where electronics and several trade courses are offered.

Recreational opportunities are varied and include those both natural and man-made. Harrisonburg has a recreation department with a full-time director and many facilities for sports and other activities. In the county there are numerous events sponsored by schools and other organizations. There are diverse housing facilities for the many who come to visit the scenic wonders of the county. Hunting and fishing are good and swimming, camping, cabins, boating and horseback riding are popular.

Major highways in the county are U. S. Routes 11, 340 and 33 and Interstate 81. There are three railway lines—Norfolk and Western, Chesapeake and Ohio and Southern—in addition to truck and bus service. The Shenandoah Valley Airport, maintained jointly by Augusta and Rockingham Counties and the cities of Staunton, Waynesboro and Harrisonburg provides commercial air service.
**RUSSELL COUNTY**

Russell is an agricultural county in which many farmers also work in coal mines. The county has much to offer to interest tourists and new industry.

The rich natural resources of the county — primarily coal, plus good water supplies, natural gas from adjoining Dickenson County, available industrial sites and an increasing labor supply — present possibilities for development of chemical and other industries.

Another potential in the county's economy is the tourist trade, for Russell lies in an area that is attracting more and more visitors. Located in the county is beautiful Clinch Valley, and such scenic wonders as the Breaks of the Cumberland and Natural Tunnel are in neighboring counties.

Agriculture is the leading industry with Burley tobacco a major crop. The major part of farm income is from livestock—especially cattle, calves and sheep—and milk production has increased steadily in recent years. The only manufacturing is a large garment plant at Lebanon.

Coal is the major natural resource in Russell and some locally mined coal is used by one of the major steam generating plants of the Appalachian Power Company located on the Clinch River near Carbo. This plant has a generating capacity of 675,000 kilowatts.

There are hospitals in Dante and Lebanon. The county public library is at Lebanon and a bookmobile services the entire county. Russell has no colleges within its borders but there are several two and four-year colleges in nearby counties.

In this rural county most recreational activities are sponsored by schools and other organizations. There are numerous opportunities for outdoor recreation such as picnicking, hiking and mountain climbing for residents and visitors. There are places, too, for swimming, boating, hunting and fishing. Russell holds an annual fair and the horse show connected with it is considered one of the best in the state. Abingdon, in neighboring Washington County, is the home of the famous Barter Theatre and the site of the annual two-week Festival of Arts.

Meeting the county's transportation needs are several highways including U. S. 19 and U. S. Alternate 58; truck and bus lines; and the Norfolk and Western and the Clinchfield Railroads. There are no licensed airfields in the county but there is a commercial airfield near Bristol, Va.-Tenn., just 35 miles from Lebanon.
been in business since 1806 and print-
Marion Senior High School designed by Echols-Sparger & Associates

SMYTH COUNTY

Smyth County, located in Virginia's beautiful mountainous southwestern area, is noted for its fine natural resources, tourist attractions and a trading center in the area. The county was formed in 1832 and the old Wilderness Road, which once as a buffalo trace, today, is the busy S. Route 11 and Interstate Highway 81, bringing many visitors to the area. Located in the county is Hungry Mother Park, one of the most popular in the state park system. Near Mt. Rogers, Virginia's highest mountain, a state park of about 6,000 acres is planned. A large part of Jefferson National Forest also embraces a large part of the mountainous areas. Also located in the county are parts of Clinch Mountain Wildlife Management Area and Lick Creek Natural Area. This is fine farming country, especially in livestock production. Chief farm products are cattle, calves, sheep, dairy goods, Burley tobacco, apples, peaches and boxwood.

The majority of the residents find employment in manufacturing in plants located in Marion, the county seat, and in Saltville and Chilhowie, some of which are very large. Products include wood, metal and plastic furniture, beverages, milk products, hosiery, sleepwear, apparel, lumber, billiard and bowling items, gypsum board, sodium compounds, stone products, paving materials, bricks, radomes and laminated plastics.

Marion is the retail center of the county and the site of the large southwestern State Hospital for the mentally ill, and a junior college for girls. There is a large hospital in Marion, another in Saltville and a clinic in Chilhowie. The Smyth County Library provides bookmobile service throughout the county. In neighboring communities are the new Wytheville Area Community College, a two-year branch of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and several four-year colleges are not too far distant.

Most recreational activities in the county are sponsored by various organizations. There is a museum and there are many sports and horse shows and an apple festival. In Marion, there is a recreation program with a full-time director. Opportunities for outdoor recreation are many—hunting, fishing, swimming, boating, camping and hiking. There also are two fish hatcheries in Smyth.

In addition to U. S. Route 11 and Interstate 81, the other major highways in the county include U. S. 58. Service by truck and bus lines and the Norfolk and Western Railway are available and there is a small airport near Marion.

SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY

Southampton County is primarily an agricultural county with manufacturing—much of it utilizing local products—growing in importance. Southampton leads other Virginia counties in producing the hogs which o to making the hams for which this section has long been famous. It also b a leading peanut county both in the state and the nation. Soybeans and cotton also are grown to some extent. Two-thirds of the total land areas are a forest and lumber and wood products are important. Manufactured products include smoked and cured meats, meat products, lumber, fruit and vegetable baskets, paper bags, tall oil, narrow fabrics, concrete pipe and building blocks, glue, gelatin, gum and wood chemicals and farm machinery and equipment. Three plants clean, shell and grade peanuts. At Franklin, an independent city, is a large pulp and paper mill which produces turpentine and tall oil by-products. This plant, however, is across the county line in Isle of Wight.

Franklin long has been a business center and during the American Revolution supplies and military stores from Europe were burned at South Quay, nearby, by the British forces. The community was shelled by Union gunboats in 1865. Two of Southampto n's distinguished sons fought on opposite sides during the Civil War—Confederate General William Mahone, hero of the "Crater" at Petersburg, and Union General George H. Thomas, "The Rock of Chickamauga." Located in Franklin are a public library and the Southampton Memorial Hospital which serves the area. At Courtland is the Walter Cecil Rawls Library and Museum which serves several counties by bookmobile. There are no colleges in Southampton but within less than 50 miles are several four-year educational institutions. Technical courses are offered at the Technical Institute of Old Dominion College and at the Norfolk Division of Virginia State College, both in Norfolk.

Opportunities for outdoor recreation are diverse. Two of the county's boundaries are rivers and another river bi-ects the county, making for excellent fishing. Hunting also is very good, and there are places for swimming, boating and other sports. Some activities (Please turn the page)
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Southampton County (Continued)
are sponsored by various organization
and the city of Franklin has a recrea­
tional program which includes spo­
and parks. Southampton County pe­
ople are within easy reach of Virgi­
ania Beach and the many activities in No­
folk and Williamsburg.
There are many highways in the
county including U. S. Routes 58, 25
and 460. In addition to truck and bus
lines there is service by three railroad
— the Norfolk, Franklin and Danvil­
le, the Norfolk and Western and the Se­
board Air Line. The Blackwater River
is navigable to barges and pleasure
craft here and at Franklin there is a
municipal airport.

SPOTSYLVANIA COUNTY

Thousands of tourists visit Spo­
sylvania County each year for here can
be found the homes of some of Amer­
a's early patriots and heroes and the
site of several major Civil War bat­
tles.
George Washington grew up in the
vicinity and his mother and sister lived in Fredericksburg, an independ­
cent city. Other famous sons were
John Paul Jones, Hugh Mercer and
Fielding Lewis, all Revolutionary War
heroes; James Monroe, who entered
law practice here; and Matthew Fos­
taine Maury, the noted geographer.
The county witnessed heavy and a
most continuous fighting in 1862-63
and the four major battles of Fre­
dericksburg, Chancellorsville, the Wi­
derness and Spotsylvania Court House
are memorialized in the Fredericksbu­
g and Spotsylvania Military Park.
Spotsylvania has good farms produc­
ing dairy products, cattle, poultry
and grains. Many farms are run by persons whose principal liv­
elihood is manufacturing or some other line. There is considerable manufac­
turing here, including a large cellu­
hane plant and other plants produc­
ing men's clothing, children's shoe­
lumber, millwork, wooden boxes, wood­
preserving, metal heating fixtures
sheet metal products, dairy product­
cinder blocks and commercial prin­
ting. Fredericksburg also is a shop­
center for the area.

Located on the heights overlooking
Fredericksburg is Mary Washin­
ton College, the women's college of the
University of Virginia. Also in the
city are a public library and a ge­
eral hospital which serves the sur­
rounding area.
The many points of historic inte­
rest provide recreational opportuni­
ty for local residents and for a con­
FORMED IN 1664, Stafford County in Colonial days was the home of some of the nation's leading early families and some of their residences and churches still stand. Today agriculture, manufacturing and the tourist trade are major contributors to the county's economy.

Ferry Farm, Washington's boyhood home where tradition has it that he threw a silver dollar across the Rappahannock River, today is a shrine. Located in the county are the bronze crucifix and graveyard in memory of the first Roman Catholic settlers in Virginia; Aquia Church, built in 1737 upon the site of an earlier church; "Chatham," built in 1742 and once the home of the Custis family and supposed to have entertained every president from Washington to Lincoln; and "Belmont," built in 1761, most recently the home of the internationally known artist, Gari Melchers.

A great portion of the Quantico Marine Corps Reservation is located in the northern county. From the Aquia sandstone quarry, one of the nation's oldest, came stone for the Capitol and other Washington buildings.

Dairy products and livestock—cattle, calves and hogs—are the major farm products. Also raised are corn, wheat, soybeans, hay, poultry, eggs and pulpwood and timber. Another rich natural resource is the water, and the seafood industry provides employment for many Stafford residents. Fishing in the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers and in large creeks is of commercial importance. There are few manufactures except lumber in the county but many residents are now employed in manufacturing—primarily in Fredericksburg—than in any other field. Some also work in nearby military installations and in Washington, D. C.

Stafford's people look to Fredericksburg as site of the nearest hospital and college.

Most of the county's planned recreational activities are sponsored by schools and other organizations. Aquia-Po Camp, developed by the county where Aquia Creek flows into the Potomac, has 33 acres of good camping, swimming, boating, fishing and other facilities for youth groups. There also is a 75-acre park open to the public. In nearby areas are large state parks, famous race tracks and the varied facilities of Fredericksburg, Alexandria, Washington and Baltimore, Md.

The major highways here are Interstate Highway 95 and U. S. Routes 1 and 301. Truck and bus lines serve Stafford as do the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac, the Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line Railways. There is a small airport near Fredericksburg and the Rappahannock and Potomac Rivers are navigable by boats, some of ocean-going size.

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Jamestown colonists who in 1609 built a fort, Smith's Fort, about two miles from the mouth of Gray's Creek. For some time the area was considered a part of the Jamestown settlement and many colonists there had "plantations across the water." 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. Many Surry land grants date from the 1620's and 1630's and there are some very old houses still standing. One of these is the old manor house called "Bacon's Castle" which was built about 1660 and seized by the rebels in Bacon's Rebellion in 1676.

Looking ahead to the future, the Virginia Electric and Power Company is planning to build a nuclear powered steam generating station which will house two 800,000 kilowatt units at Hog Island, site of some of the earliest settlements in the county.

Surry is a rural county and agriculture is the principal industry. The major products are peanuts, hogs, soybeans, corn, poultry and cattle. There is a ready market for hogs in the meat packing houses of neighboring counties. The only manufacturing concerns in Surry are a meat products company and several sawmills and planing mills.

Much timber is cut from farm woodlands and there are several sawmills, planing mills and logging operations. One wood products plant produces "Flakeboard." The largest enterprise is the pulp mill at Jarratt, which actually lies across the line in Greenville County but gives employment to many Sussex residents. A plant makes concrete pipe at Stoney Creek and a new plant at Wakefield will make household furniture.

Sussex is the second ranking county in Virginia in peanut production and it also ranks high among the counties of the nation. Other major farm products are tobacco, corn, soybeans, wheat, cotton, cattle, calves and hogs. The county was formed in 1754 and there are many old homes still standing. Hunting Quarter, the ancient home of the Harrison family, was probably built about 1710 and it is thought that part of the house at Bee Farm near Wakefield was built by John Nicholson who patented the island in 1719. There is a private school at Wakefield and there are two colleges in Petersburg less than 20 miles from the county line. Sussex is served by bookmobile from the Walter C. Rawls Library, a regional facility in Southampton County. The county is surrounded by communities in which there are extensive medical and hospital facilities.

Because this is an essentially rural area, most recreational activities are sponsored by schools and other organizations. Hunting and fishing are good in the fields, swamps, woodlands and waterways of Sussex. There are several urban centers with many places where boating and swimming are possible. Within easy driving range are several urban centers with many events of interest.

The principal highways here are U. S. Routes 460 and 301. Truck and bus lines serve the area as do the Norfolk and Western and the Atlantic Coast Line Railways. Two small airports in Susquehannah County, one near Southampton and the other in an adjoining county and two small airfields in adjacent Sussex County are available to private planes.
Tazewell County

- Mining, farming and manufacturing are the mainstays of Tazewell County's economy.

Coal is the county's most important natural resource and it has been commercially produced since 1882 when the mine near Pocahontas was opened. The famous 15-foot seam first opened in Pocahontas is one of the largest and best-quality veins in the nation. Mining today gives employment to more local residents than any other single industry.

Agriculture is important too and one of the farms are quite large. The greatest part of farm income is derived from livestock, especially beef cattle, hogs and sheep, and dairy products. Live cattle shipments go out to northern and midwestern buyers from here.

Much of the diverse manufacturing centered around Bluefield, which is in both Virginia and West Virginia, and Richlands. Products include rockwool, wooden brackets and pins, chemical limes, concrete, monuments, park benches and drapery trimmings, mattresses, apparel, brick and clay tile, mallets and mauls and canned fruits and preserves.

There are many community facilities here. The Warren Memorial Hospital and a public library are at Front Royal. There also is a well-known school for boys, Randolph-Macon Academy here. Several fine two and four-year colleges are located in nearby communities.

Numerous civic and social groups sponsor recreational activities in the county and there are facilities for many sports. There are lodges, motels, campsites and picnic areas for tourists and local residents and many opportunities for fishing, hunting and swimming. The Front Royal Fish Hatchery is located at Waterlick at the northern end of the Massanutten Mountains.

Meeting the county's transportation needs are several highways including U. S. Routes 340 and 522, State Route 55 and Interstate 81. There are truck and bus lines as well as lines of the Norfolk and Western and Southern Railways. A small airport is located just west of Front Royal.

Warren County

- Two pioneer passes over the Blue Ridge converged in Warren County at Front Royal and the county still sees extensive travel with many tourists coming to see the scenic wonders of the area.

The Shenandoah National Park extends into Warren's southern section and one of the entrances to the scenic Skyline Drive is here as is part of the Appalachian Trail. George Washington National Forest extends over the western edge of the county and these natural wonders along with Skyline Caverns, one of the largest of Virginia's limestone caverns, attract thousands of visitors annually.

Warren is good farming country but employment in manufacturing today attracts more workers than agriculture. Many turkeys are raised here but livestock, chiefly cattle, calves and hogs, bring in the greatest farm income. Other important farm products are apples, corn, small grains, hay crops and dairy products. There are ready markets for all farm products in eastern and northern markets and there is a livestock auction market at Front Royal. The U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, maintains a cattle breeding experiment station here.

The largest manufacturing concern in Warren is the American Viscose Corporation plant and it has stimulated other manufacturing, construction, trade and utilities. Besides lumber, other local manufactures are broadwoven fabrics, synthetic fibers, chemicals, crushed stone, lime, cement, rockwool, wooden brackets and pins, and canned fruits and preserves.

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JULY 1967

PAGE SEVENTY-FIVE
WASHINGTON COUNTY

Abingdon, established in 1778 as Washington's county seat, was one of the earliest permanent settlements on the famous Wilderness Trail and today it and the county comprise a center of drama, the arts and education in southwestern Virginia.

Abingdon is the home of the famous Barter Theater and the annual Virginia Festival of Arts and Crafts. Emory and Henry College is located near Glade Spring and there are two junior colleges for women in Bristol, an independent city located in both Virginia and Tennessee. Just across the state line also near Bristol, is another four-year college.

Washington County was formed in 1777 although land grants in the area date from 1752. The county ranks high among Virginia's counties in income from livestock and dairy products. It is the state's leading Burley tobacco county and has one of the largest Burley tobacco markets in the nation. Abingdon is also one of the state's largest livestock auction markets and is among the largest centers for the production and handling of fluid milk. Poultry and nursery products are other significant farm items.

There are diverse manufacturing interests in the area. Greatest employment is found in those concerns which produce food products, apparel, hosierly, 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 are many sawmills. An unusual industry is the china-decorating factory in Abingdon which specializes in the restoration of broken china and the matching of discontinued patterns.

There are two hospitals in Bristol and one in Abingdon. The county public library in Abingdon has a bookmobile which serves the entire county and there also is a public library in Bristol. Abingdon is the office of the Southwest Virginia District Health Department.

Bristol and most of the towns of the county provide parks, playgrounds and town halls where various recreational activities may be enjoyed. Many events also are sponsored by local organizations and there are facilities for swimming, golf, tennis and other sports. Opportunities for outdoor recreation abound throughout the county. Fishing, camping, hiking, horseback riding, boating, and other sports are possible in several recreational areas including Jefferson National Forest and Hidden Valley Wildlife Management Area. Located in the county too are two church camps, a camp for boys and two college summer camps.

Serving transportation needs are such fine highways as U. S. Route 11 and 58 and Interstate 81; truck and bus lines; the Norfolk and Western and the Southern Railways; and Tri-City Airport, a commercial field near Bristol, Tenn.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY

Westmoreland is one of four counties making up Virginia's famed Northern Neck. It is an area known for its native sons, its agriculture and waterways which provide good fishing for residents and many summer visitors.

Thousands of visitors come each year to see George Washington's Birthplace, a national shrine, and "Stratford," home of the Lees. The Westmoreland Museum at Montross, the county seat, is open to visitors and features a charming Presidents' Garden honoring the two Westmoreland-born presidents of the United States, George Washington and James Monroe, and also James Madison who was born in neighboring King George County.

Bordering on the wide tidal portion of the Potomac River, Westmoreland offers varied opportunities for water sports and there are summer homes, motels, hotels and camps for the many visitors. There also are many retirement homes in the county.

Farming is the most important industry in Westmoreland and the principal products are soybeans, wheat, corn, poultry, livestock and vegetables. The manufacturing interests are closely allied to local products—canned tomatoes, canned and frozen seafood, lumber, millwork, boats and soft drinks.

Neighboring Fredericksburg is the location of the nearest hospital and college and Westmoreland residents avail themselves of these facilities.

Recreational opportunities are diverse. There are swimming, boating and fishing in many places. The Colonial Beach Festival is held each June and a power boat regatta each August. Westmoreland State Park is located on the Potomac River and offers facilities for sports, picnic area, overnight cabins, hiking trails and camping area.

Residents of the county are within easy driving distance of the many facilities of Fredericksburg.

The principal highway here is State Route 3 and there are truck and bus lines. The Potomac River is navigable by ocean-going vessels and the Rappahannock River is navigable by shallow-draught vessels. The nearest airport and railway lines are in Fredericksburg and in the Washington, D.C. area.

Yeocomico Church, built in 1706.

At left, an example of the craftsmanship at the Cumbow China Company in Abingdon.
WISE COUNTY

Wise is a rugged mountainous county in southwestern Virginia that depends heavily on coal and forests and allied fields for its economy. Most of the county is coal-bearing land and bituminous coal has been mined here since 1890. In 1963 Wise was the state's third-ranking county in coal production but employment in the mines has decreased to about 2,000 persons since mechanization of most of the mines. Some coal is made into coke by five companies which operate nearly 700 beehive coke ovens. In the early days lumbering was the chief industry. Today about 75 percent of the total area is in forest and some lumber and pulpwood are cut. There also are a great many mine timber and railroad ties produced here. Other than coke and lumber, manufactured products include dairy products, soft drinks, commercial printing and publishing, apparel, concrete and concrete blocks, mining machinery and equipment and lime.

Little of the land area is suitable or utilized for farms. On the existing ones, apple orchards and livestock (both beef and dairy cattle) produce the greater part of the farm income. Burley tobacco is the chief field crop and tomatoes, beans and other vegetables are grown. There are many community facilities in this county of small towns. At Wise, the county seat, is Clinch Valley College, branch of the University of Virginia. Here too is the public library which operates bookmobile service throughout the county. There are three hospitals at Norton, one each at Wise and Appalachia, and a clinic at Pound. The Southwest Virginia Museum at Big Stone Gap specializes in the pioneer history of the region. Big Stone Gap, too, was the home of John Fox, Jr., author of The Trail of the Lonesome Pine, The Purple Rhododendron and other novels of the Cumberland Mountains and its people.

The major highways in the county are U. S. 23 and Alternate 58 and there are truck and bus lines. Five railroads serve this coal producing county—the Norfolk and Western, the Clinchfield, the Louisville and Nashville, the Southern and the Chesapeake and Ohio. Lonesome Pine Airport, near Wise, has a hard surfaced runway 4,050 feet long and a new $25,000 hangar and administration building.

WYTHE COUNTY

Wythe County, located high in Virginia's mountainous southwest corner, boasts one of the oldest industries in the nation in continuous operation—mining of lead and zinc. Lead was discovered near present-day Austinville in 1757 and the deposits have been worked continuously for more than 200 years. The lead was of vital importance to the Continental Army and in the 1860's to the Confederate Army. In 1864 the mining installations were practically destroyed by Federal troops but operations were soon resumed. A place of interest to many visitors is the old Shot Tower, built in 1815 near Wytheville, where shot was formed when lead was dropped 150 feet.

Wythe is rich in natural resources. In addition to lead and zinc, agricultural lime and calcium carbide also are mined and water from several mineral springs has been bottled and sold. Approximately 50 per cent of the county's total area is wooded and there are some lumbering operations. Wythe long has specialized in raising livestock and is a top ranking county in the state in cattle, calves and sheep raised and wool produced. Dairying is important, too, with about 500 farms selling milk to manufacturing plants and 84 Grade A dairies producing over 30 million pounds of milk a year. There is a weekly livestock market in Wytheville and annual beef and pure-bred sales are held. Here also is an animal and poultry diagnostic laboratory of the Virginia Department of Agriculture.

Manufacturing enterprises produce a wide variety of products including flour, feeds, metal, screws, lumber, building materials, men's shirts, women's sportswear, narrow braids, concrete products and printing.

Located in Wytheville are Wytheville Community College, a two-year branch of Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and a modern hospital, clinic and public library. The Wythe-Grayson Regional Library at Independence in Grayson County serves both counties and provides bookmobile service.

There are many opportunities for (Please turn the page)
Wythe County (Continued)

recreation here. Wytheville has a recreation commission with a full-time director and facilities for many sports and activities. In the county there is excellent hunting and fishing in Jefferson National Forest and at other places. The Appalachian Trail winds through the county and there are other attractions such as Big Walker Lookout Tower, the site of the frontier fort, Fort Chiswell, and a U. S. Fish Hatchery. Two state parks—

YORK COUNTY

York County, one of Virginia's original shires formed in 1634, was the scene of Cornwallis' surrender to the allied French and American forces, locale of much Civil War action and is the site of some extensive military installations today.

Many tourists come to this historic county and to Yorktown, the county seat which was established in 1691. Features of Yorktown Battlefield have been reconstructed as part of Colonial National Historical Park. The Moore House, where commissioners drew up the surrender terms that brought the Revolutionary War to an end, has been restored and some other Colonial buildings and fortifications have been reconstructed. The Yorktown Historical Museum, showing the Colonial history of Yorktown, and the Ship Museum displaying relics of British ships of the Revolutionary era, are located in the park. Still to be seen too are entrenchments of the siege of Yorktown that occurred in 1862.

During World War I Yorktown was the base of the U. S. Navy's Atlantic fleet and World War II brought enlargement or establishment of several important military installations. These installations now include the U. S. Coast Guard's Officers School, the Naval Weapons Station, Cheatham Annex of the Norfolk Naval Supply Center, two naval fuel facilities and Camp Peary. More than one-third of the total area is federally owned and these facilities give employment to large numbers of local civilian residents in addition to stimulating trade in the county.

There is some commercial farming in the county but most York County people are employed in commercial fishing, federal establishments, manufacturing, trade and construction. Nursery and dairy products and livestock are the principal sources of farm income. Local manufactures include seafood, apparel, lumber, concrete products, boat repairs and petroleum products. A large electric power station in this county is designed to utilize refinery by-products for fuel. Many York residents also work in military and shipbuilding establishments in the adjoining cities of Hampton and Newport News.

York has neither hospitals nor colleges but is within easy driving range of the excellent facilities of Norfolk, Williamsburg, and Newport News.

There are many opportunities for swimming, boating and watersports on the York River and Chesapeake Bay. Saltwater fishing attracts many visitors each year and hunting also is good. In addition to the local attraction York is conveniently close to the many events in Williamsburg and Newport News.

The major highway in the county is U. S. Route 17 and there is truck and bus service. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway passes along the southern edge of the county. Patrick Henry Airport in neighboring Newport News is a commercial field. Both the York River and the Chesapeake Bay which border York are navigable to ocean-going vessels.

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PAGE SEVENTY-EIGHT VIRGINIA RECORD
100 COUNTIES MINUS 4 = 96

Virginians in the past have taken a 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

The area comprised of the independent cities of Norfolk, Chesapeake and Portsmouth constitutes one of the state’s and the nation’s busiest sectors. These cities, together with Newport News across the harbor, constitute the port of Hampton Roads which leads other Eastern seaboard ports in the port of coal and grain and which daily sees scores of ocean, coastal and intercoastal vessels carrying imports and exports. These shipping facilities, us the network of converging railroads, highways and airways, make the area important commercial and industrial center.

Uniquely, though, among cities this is an agricultural area, primarily Chesapeake. This city of some 91,000 persons was formed in 1963 when Norfolk County and the city of South Norfolk merged. In what was Norfolk County, there is extensive farming, especially for horticultural products. Field crops and vegetables truck crops are important also.

Norfolk and Portsmouth are almost totally urban in nature. Norfolk, which dates from 1680, now has a population of more than 322,000 persons. Portsmouth was established as a town in 1751 and as a city in 1858 and now has a population of more than 117,200.

There is considerable industry here including shipbuilding, automobile assembly, railroad repair, seafood and meat packing, wood preserving and manufacturing of food products, machinery and other metal products, chemicals, vegetable oils, fertilizers, beverages, apparel, furniture, textile bags, dairy products, lime and gypsum products, awnings, sails, plastics, electronics and many other items.

This is an area of vast military installations, especially those of the Navy, and a most important defense area. Large enterprises are the U. S. Naval Operating Base in Norfolk and the U. S. Naval Shipyard in Portsmouth. Many civilians are employed here and the servicemen stationed here (Please turn the page)

Above—Public Service Building for the City of Chesapeake designed by Spigel-Carter-Zinkl-Herman.

Top—Norfolk’s beautiful Azalea Gardens.

Below—Wm. E. Waters Junior High School—Portsmouth—Designed by Pentecost, Wade & McLellan.
CITY OF HAMPTON

Hampton is the oldest continuous English-speaking settlement in American and site of the base where America’s first astronauts were trained.

The old city of Hampton and Elizabeth City County, one of Virginia’s eight original shires, merged in 1952 to become the highly urbanized center of manufacturing, commercial fishing, military operations and tourist trade that Hampton is today. The city is estimated to have a population of more than 115,000.

Hampton was built by the English in 1610 on the site of the former Indian village of Kecoughtan. It was officially established as a town and port in 1705 and also was the county seat of Elizabeth City Council.

There is little farming but manufacturing operations are extensive and the city is among the leaders in the state in overall construction. Local manufactures include canned and frozen seafood, dairy products, ice, soft drinks, cinder blocks, concrete products, furniture, paint, photographic equipment and supplies, structural steel, fabricated metal products, printing, machine shops, boats, electronic and measuring instruments, prefabricated houses, electrical apparatus, fertilizers and aircraft parts. Commercial fishing is an important industry in this city bordered on two sides by the Chesapeake Bay.

There are large military installations here and at one, the Langley Research Center of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the first American astronauts were trained. Other military facilities, which together employ more than 8,000 civilians, are Fort Monroe, Langley Air Force Base and Hampton Veterans Administration Center. Adjacent to the Langley Research Center is the new research park for research-oriented industries.

Hampton is the home of a public library, a large hospital, the Peninsula Vocation-Technical Education Center, Virginia State School for the Deaf and Blind, Hampton Institute, Syms-Eaton Museum with many objects illustrating local history and Aerospace Park with a display of various aircraft, missiles and spacecraft.

Recreational facilities are excellent. There are many points of interest for residents and visitors in this historic city that witnessed action in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812 and the Civil War. There are also park and playgrounds, beaches, fishing, swimming, boating, water skiing, large resort and convention center and numerous cultural programs.

Major highways in the city are Interstate 64 and U. S. Routes 60 and 17. Truck and bus lines operate here and the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad has its eastern terminus in neighboring Newport News. Newport News also is a site of a commercial airport. Hampton is served by the extensive port facilities at Newport News, situated on Hampton Roads.

CITY OF NEWPORT NEWS

Water long has been the major contributor to the economy of Newport News and so it is today.

The nation’s largest privately-owned shipbuilding firm, Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Co., located here. And the Port of Newport News is on the famous Hampton Roads, which sees hundreds of ships entering and departing over its water.

Commercial fishing also is of importance and the James River oyster was world famous.

The present city of Newport News is the result of two previous mergers, Warwick County and the city of Warwick merged in 1952 and the result city merged in 1956 with the city of Newport News. The estimated popu...
City of Newport News (Continued)

lation of the city now is approximately 131,600.
There is considerable manufacturing here although the largest and best known is shipbuilding. Other manufactures include frozen seafoods, meat products and other foods, apparel, cordage, aircraft, machinery, instruments, marine valves, lumber and millwork, furniture, paper bags, commercial printing, building blocks, mica products, aluminum windows and awnings, neon signs, bottle openers, truck bottles and slide fasteners.

This area has figured in important military activity, since the Colonial period. The Jamestown settlers clashed with the Indians on several occasions. Opposing forces battled here during the Revolutionary War and the Civil War. Today, there are several important military installations in the area including Fort Eustis, Transportation Corps Center for the U.S. Army.

Community facilities are diverse. There are four modern hospitals including Patrick Henry Hospital for the Chronically Ill which is an unusual community project. There are two public libraries and three famous museums—the Mariners' Museum, the Golf Museum and the War Memorial Museum. Opportunities for higher education are good, too, and include the Newport News Apprentice School which trains young men for the ship building industry, Christopher Newport College and the Virginia Associated Research Center.

There is a year-round recreation department and program in the city with many opportunities for swimming in pools and in waterways. Numerous cultural programs and entertainments are available and hunting and fishing in neighboring communities are good.

Transportation facilities are excellent and include the fine harbor, major highways and truck and bus lines. The Chesapeake and Ohio Railway has its railway port terminal at Newport News and through it pass large coal shipments from the coalfields of West Virginia. Also located here is Patrick Henry Airport, a commercial facility serving the surrounding Peninsula area.

CITY OF VIRGINIA BEACH

Virginia Beach is the world's largest resort city and also a center of agriculture and military operations.

The present city of more than 131,000 persons, is the result of the merger of the city of Virginia Beach and Princess Anne County in 1963. It was at Cape Henry in Princess Anne that the first Virginia settlers landed on April 26, 1607 before sailing up the James River to the site of Jamestown. Today there are many points of historic interest here for visitors but perhaps the greatest attraction is the 38 miles of ocean shore line along the Atlantic Ocean. Many excellent hotels and motels have been built in the ever-expanding resort area in recent years and this is now one of the finest resorts in the nation.

Away from the beach, this still is largely an agricultural area and ranks among the top producers in the nation in strawberries, snapbeans and sweet potatoes harvested. It also produces quantities of soybeans, Irish potatoes, corn, wheat, hogs, vegetables and nursery products. There is a wholesale berry market here and several fine airies. Virginia Polytechnic Institute operates the Virginia Truck Experiment Station in the area.

There is considerable commercial thing, especially for the famous Lyn-

(Please turn the page)

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JULY 1967

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City of Virginia Beach (Continued) haven oysters. There also is some manufacturing but the largest employers are the local resort facilities, the manufacturing establishments in the surrounding area and the large Federal installations in and adjacent to the county. The Federal government owns several installations in Virginia Beach, chief of which are the Little Creek Naval Base and Oceana Naval Air Station.

There is a general hospital in the city and several colleges are located in adjacent Norfolk. A Methodist endowed four-year college, Virginia Wesleyan College, is planned for a 300-acre tract lying astride the Norfolk-Virginia Beach city line.

Recreational opportunities are excellent. There are many sports activities and entertainments coincident with the beach, including facilities for large conventions. There is a year-round program planned by the department of parks and there are many golf courses, tennis courts and swimming pools. There is fine fishing and hunting and boating. Located in Seashore State Park is the newly opened Nature Trail which offers self-guided tours along the streams and pools amid the sand dunes and forests.

Transportation needs are met by many highways including U. S. Routes 58 and 60 and the Chesapeake Bay Bridge-Tunnel; truck and bus lines the Norfolk Southern Railway and the Pennsylvania Railroad. Virginia Beach is served by the large Norfolk Municipal Airport which is just outside the city limits. Bulk materials and products may be transported by barge and small tanker over Little Creek and some water transportation is available over the Intracoastal Waterway.
one to the racial dilemma by the expectations aroused by the government.

What impressed me most, coming out of a Harvard civil rightist background, as the comment that the Negro today was caught in a hopeless circle: he was not ready for the equality he demanded and his general situation made it impossible for him currently to make himself ready for equality. This is the first admission I've heard from the Old Liberal front that the Negro's "readiness" for equality was an element to be considered. This would seem to be a most significant step toward closing the gap between the communal body of America and both the abstract position of the intellectuals and the political expediencies of Washington. This is moving to the realm of practical realities.

There is no question that this move toward sociological realities was occasioned in large part by the shift of emphasis, in promoting instant equality, from the South to the nation at large. As Miss Sarton acknowledged, the bulk of the money for the freedom drives in the South was supplied by Northern whites. As Miss Sarton did not say, these financial gifts could well have lived the conscience of Northern Liberals, giving them the comforting illusion of contributing to humanistic social reforms by supporting spectacular and dramatic actions among other peoples. Geographically distant from themselves, the living communities of these her peoples were beyond their personal involvement and responsibility, and the only political effect of supporting disorganization of those distant societies was to win approval at home.

Then Martin Luther King turned north, to Chicago, and local organizations in Boston—abolitionist citadel—began bussing operations for enforced segregation. The instant resistance of the people in Chicago and Boston, merely as outstanding examples of unless Northern communities, sought social disorganization to the same communities of the financial supporters of the Southern coercers, and suddenly enforced desegregation ceased to be a political-sociological fashion which assured its supporters of approbation. National media began to go off on using the term, "racist," which, to Th "bigot," had been a standard tag for Southerners who did not embrace segregation. When equality today became a practical reality at home, then, was no longer feasible to support the civil rights movements—even at a distance. Thus, we enter a period when the fine fervor has gone from the civil rights movement, exactly as it did following Reconstruction when the American public lost interest in tampering with the institutions of the South.

During the genesis of the present dislocations following the first World War, the British social writer, R. H. Tawney, wrote that the conditions of social organization could be perceived by "the most elementary intelligence, provided it would read the nature of its countrymen in the large outlines of history, not in the bloodless abstractions of experts." If this had been done in the past decades, we would not have blundered along the course described by Tawney. "The well-intentioned schemes for social reorganization put forward by its commercial teachers are abortive, because they endeavor to combine incompatibles, and, if they disturb everything, settle nothing."

For the "experts" who are eager to effect social change immediately "do not grasp the implication of their own desire . . . They may set up a new department, and appoint new officials, and invent a new name [such as 'New Frontier' or 'Great Society'] to express their resolution to effect something..."
more drastic than reform, and less disturbing than revolution. But unless they will take the pains, not only to act, but to think, they effect nothing. For they deliver themselves to those who think they are practical . . . But the "practical" are in such a hurry, are so habituated to using familiar expedients, means, that the schemes of reform take a wrong turn. Then "the search for another [way] involves reflection which is uncongenial to the bustlin people who describe themselves as practical . . . But the practical thing for a traveler who is uncertain of his path is not to proceed with the utmost rapidity in the wrong direction . . ."

It would seem that the current apprehension over the course taken by the Liberals' success is caused by a dim vague awareness that some time for reflection is necessary, that the pair of thinking must be suffered before further action is taken. It is this generalized gnawing awareness which separates the communal body from those activists in power. The current president is too limited to have learned anything from "the broad outlines of history" and, eager to make a success of his administration, can only be expected to commit to more action rather than to reflection. "Do something, act!" This bondage to headlong action is not limited to this president. As said, he is a product of "the bloodless abstracts of the experts," those now Old Liberals who clamored for reforms without grasping the implications of their demands.

The implications have now been made inescapably plain in all areas reflecting the individual human condition, especially in the relationship between the races. However, though the original supporters of instant reform (drastic but short of revolution) are now pulling back to look at what they have wrought, the U.S. courts and segregation minded officials in Federal agencies of coercion through more continue their extra-legislative measures in a cause unsupported by the Negro middle-class, virtually abandoned by Martin Luther King and taken over by the extremists who have alienated their Northern white supporters. Thus, these coercive policies continue to give some validity to expectations which are both cruel and false.

Not so long ago, after Truman's second administration, there was some think like a popular uprising of the voters in a determination to "thrive the rascals out" of Washington. Adl Stevenson went down to ignominious defeat when the nation turned to
This was a reaction of outrage. It is possible that the scattered voices of appointment and apprehension over present conditions might, in time, grow to stage another voting uprising. The exact present, the stumbling-block to that possibility is another generalized disenchantment that Tweedledee will be exchanged for Tweedledum.

The grim conditions necessary for a more fundamental change, a change which returns to basic principles, would be increase in the discontent with the individuals' dislocation, which expressed itself in an increase in rioting in the cities, misery in the young that accelerated break-offs from the community structure, an aroused awakening from opiate provided by mass media, a mounting rise in crimes of violence against persons—in brief, destructive symptoms of the growing gap between living spirit of man in his communities and the great expectations promised by the government, which channelizes untested social reforms through the tired machinery of political expediency.

This is a way of saying that things have to get worse before they get better. If they get bad enough, it is not impossible that the American people will demand fundamental changes which are based upon reflection and are not acted upon as immediate solutions to everything. But, as of now, a much larger proportion of the public will have to become disenchanted with the false expectations before any popular movement could even be envisioned. Finally, it is not the expectations themselves which must be removed: they are only symptoms of a society which has brought its best brains and most efficient organization to everything except the direction of the society itself.

The rising charts of the Gross National Product will never chart the human heart, and it is the heart that is sick, sick and lonely and bewildered in the bustle by a government which daily acts more and thinks less. It must be stressed that this is the government the people chose as the implementer of their values. And, once more to Tawney, "An appeal to principles is the condition of any considerable reconstruction of society, because social institutions are the visible expression of the scale of moral values which rules the minds of individuals, and it is impossible to alter institutions without altering that moral valuation." Ultimately then, the people must expect less and assume more responsibility—and that is Utopia!
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