Section A

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Schools Are Closing In The County

New London Will Have 24 Graduates — Omar Carmichael Will Make The Address

Dr. William R. Smiley, professor of secondary education, of the University of Virginia, will deliver the annual address to the graduates of Bedford high school, Wednesday night, June 2. Owen Keeler will deliver the valedictory and Reva Meador will be salutatorian.

The following compose the class roll: Billy Anderson, Walter Arrington, Jack Carter, Lloyd Carter, Jack Coleman, Gordon Deacon, Thomas Dooley, G. D. Hopkins, Edward Karnes, Owen Keeler, Garland Kidd, Alex Listoe, James May, Archer Noell, Billy Parker, Lewis Robertson, Ralph Saunders, Jennings Stiff, Fred Turner, Ira Watson, Florence Abbott, Eileen Brent, Esther Chappelle, Beth Dooley, Geraldine Forbes, Geraldine Gillaspie, Jane Hardy, Eleanor Hicks, Janie Holdren, Virginia Key, Frances Lazenby, Louise Lockard, Mary Elizabeth Logwood, June Mackey, Reva Meador, Mildred Padgett, Louise Parks, Kathleen Powers, Earlie Stanley, Margaret Thomas, Mary Truxell and Ruth Wright.

The class night exercises will be held on Friday night of this week, May 29, at 8:15. Ira Watson, president of the class will preside and the exercises will be conducted by members of the class, entirely. Mildred Parker, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Parker, will be class mascot.

The closing exercises of the elementary school will take place, Tuesday night, June 1, when the honor pupils of first, second and third grades will present the operetta, "Children of Old Mother Goose."

Following a custom of many years the commencement exercises at New London will be held during the morning, this year it being held on Wednesday morning, June 2, at 10:30. This is one of the oldest secondary schools in the state.

Omar Carmichael, of Lynchburg, will deliver the address to the graduates. Anna Langhorne will deliver the salutatory address and Harry Porter will be valedictorian. Dinner will be served by the patrons in picnic style on the lawn and a baseball game between students and alumni will be played in the afternoon.

The class roll is as follows: Harry Porter president; Malcolm Wallace, vice-president; Marjorie Stinnett, secretary-treasurer; Luther Callahan, Billy Cridlin, Langhorne Dowdy, Joe Droke, Leroy Glass, Richard Judd, Lewis Kirkpatrick, Pete Laughlin, Brown Murray, Raymond Rosenberger, Eustice Scott, Wayne Sexton, Stephen Watson, Maurice Williams, Macon Witt, Virginia Brown, Virginia Coffey, Nell Collins, Beatrice Goodman, Anna Langhorne, Ruth Leftwich, Hazel May, Elizabeth Markham, Naomi Newman, Louise Nance, Beulah Parker, Reva Price, Nellie Porter, Lois Tankersley, Gladys White and Mattie Winfrey.

The Rev. R. P. Riddick will deliver the sermon to the graduates Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock and the senior class exercises will take place, Tuesday night, June 1. A play in three acts will be presented by the senior class, Monday night, in the school auditorium.

E. L. Carter

Edward L. Carter died at his home of his son, C. W. Carter, on Peak Street, about noon, Friday. Mr. Carter was 82 years of age and his death followed a short illness. He was a son of Madison and Sarah Stone Carter, and was born and reared on the south side of the county. He was a member of Mount Olivet Baptist church. In addition to his son, he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. R. L. Morris, of Bedford, and several grand children.

Funeral services were conducted from the residence of his son, Sunday afternoon by Dr. J. H. Grey, assisted by the Rev. E. G. Hill. Burial was in Oakwood cemetery, and active pall bearers were the following grandsons: Cecil and Robert Curtis, Harold, Lewis, Richard and James W. Carter. Honorary pall bearers were Leonard Fariss, S. E. Updike, A. S. Wright, W. E. Bush, and George Woodford. Flower bearers were Dr. R. A. Bennett, H. F. Terry, N. W. Donald, R. J. Richards, Hugh Williamson, W. A. Fitspatrick, W. L. Lyle and M. E. Horn.

Union Garden Club

Mrs. Bettie Surratt and Mrs. Callie Truslow were joint hostesses to the Union Garden Club, Thursday.

Mrs. Ora Hamilton, president, presided over the meeting. Two new members were added to the roll, Mrs. B. A. Painter and Mrs. Roy Grant, of Irving. Visitors were Mrs. Ed Gray and Mrs. J. G. Payne, Jr., of Roanoke and little Miss Eloise Grant of Irving.

The flower exhibits were judged and ribbons awarded as follows: Collection, 1st, Mrs. Surratt, 2nd, Mrs. Bowyer; specimen, peony, Mrs. Creasy; specimen, Iris, Mrs. Hamilton.

Members present were Mesdames Ora Hamilton, Mattie Leftwich, Callie Truslow, Bettie Surratt, Effie Bowyer, Callie Stiff, Phoebe Creasy, Fannie McManaway, Eugenia Aldridge, Misses Maggie McManaway and Elsie Bowyer.

The June meeting will be hled on June 24 with Mrs. Howard Aldridge.

During the social hour a candle salad was served by Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Gray.

Salem Missionary Meeting

The Salem Missionary meeting was held at the D. P. Hardy home Tuesday. This May meeting has been held at the Hardy home for several years upon Mrs. Hardy's return from Florida. She is a charter member of this society.

The Zoning Committee For Bedford Has Been Appointed By Court

A zoning commission composed of Phillip P. Burks, John Bower, G. W. Bond, J. Thurman Clark and W. P. Hurt has been appointed by the court to layout the town in business, residential and industrial districts for a proposed zoning ordinance.

A mass meeting of citizens interested in such an ordinance was held in the court house, on May 3, and a resolution was adopted asking the town council to adopt a zoning ordinance. The appointment of the zoning commission is the first step toward the adoption of the zoning ordinance.

Road Meeting Will Be Held Friday Night

William B. Smith, editor of the Roanoke World News, will speak at a meeting of automobile owners interested in better roads, at the court house, Friday night, May 28, at 8:00 o'clock.

A movement is on foot to organize in every county of the state a unit of the Citizens Road League and the meeting Friday night, is called to consider the matter of joining the other counties of the state in an effort to get the greatest benefit from the road funds.

Quarterly Conference

The third quarterly conference of the Middle Bedford Methodist Charge will be held at Mt. Olivet church Tuesday, June 1, beginning at 11 a. m. At this hour Rev. T. R. Reeves, D. D., presiding elder of the Lynchburg district, will preach. The sermon will be followed by lunch to be served by the ladies of the church, after which the conference will be held.

County Field Day Held Friday At Liberty Academy

Boonsboro high school, S. R. Crockett, principal, won the cup with 51 points scored in the annual field day events at Liberty Academy, here Saturday. Moneta won second place with 44.1 points, Big Island being third and New London fourth. The 24 events were closely contested.

The cup going to the boys' team making the highest score was won by the Boonsboro team with a score of a little more than 43 points. The girls' cup won by the New London team with a score of 24.5. These cups rotate, going from year to year, to the winning school.

Richard Hawkins, Boonsboro student, won the individual cup, scoring 18.5 points. This is the second time in succession that Hawkins has won this cup. Gertrude Ashwell, of Huddleston was the runner-up fo rthis honor with 15 points.

It is estimated that more than 2,000 people were in Bedford for the day. A large number of pupils took part in the events. The day was ideal and the grounds at Liberty Academy are excellent for such an occasion.

Albert S. Wright

Albert Sidney Wright was found dead in his garden, on Otey Street, about noon, Monday, apparently the victim of a heart attack. Mr. Wright had been working in his garden and was found by the maid when she went to call him to lunch. The physician who was summoned at once, said he thought he had been dead but a short time, but all efforts to revive him were futile.

He was 60 years of age and a son of the late Peter Wright. He had lived almost his entire life in Bedford, and at the time of his death was employed in the local mill of the Hampton Looms of Virginia.

Three brothers and a sister survive as follows: Miss Mary Wright and Mrs. James Leftwich, of Roanoke, Mrs. Huxley, Johnson, of Canada, and Charlie Wright, of Denver, Colorado.

Funeral services were conducted from the residence, yesterday afternoon, by Dr. H. P. Clause and Dr. J. H. Grey. Burial was made in Oakwood cemetery and active pall bearers were: G. L. Synan, Willie Scott, Leonard Fariss, R. J. Richards, Charlie Fizer, and Steve Holland. Honorary pall bearers were: Dr. J. A. Rucker, O. C. Kennedy, W. E. Bush, W. L. Lyle, S T. English, V. W. Nichols, O. A. Nichols, C. W. Callahan, William Drumheller, Jerry Smith, Bennie Key, I. B. Watson, Warren Dooley, Paschal Meador, Ashby Elliott, Bernard Cundiff, Hugh Miles and W. H. Wilkinson.

Delinquent Taxes Must Be Collected

Personal Property May Be Sold By County Treasurer To Satisfy Taxes In Arrears

The county treasurer was directed by the board of supervisors, in regular meeting, Monday, to take all legal steps necessary, to collect the delinquent personal tax in the county. Real estate on which taxes are delinquent are advertised and sold, but the supervisors said very little had been done to collect taxes on personal property. Owners are as liable for tax on personal property as on real estate they said, and any taxable article may be advertised and sold, as is the real estate.

Expressing the hearty approval and endorsement of the co-operative marketing of tobacco, the board adopted a resolution recommending the Virginia Dark Fired Tobacco Growers Co-Operative Association to growers for the marketing of their tobacco.

Piano Pupils Hold Recital

The piano pupils of Mrs. J. P. Williams gave a recital at her studio, 722 College Street, Friday afternoon, when Anne Padgett was awarded a medal for attendance and improvement. Others playing were Elizabeth Markham, Jean Carneal, Delia Belle Coffee, Isabelle Key, Lucy Holland, Lelia Terry Walker, and Mary Walker Williams.

Parents of the pupils were guests and after the program, refreshments were served.

Mrs. Ora Griffin Brown

Mrs. Ora Griffin Brown, 52, widow of Cleveland K. Brown, of Big Island, died Monday night at Virginia Baptist hospital after an illness of a week. She was a native of this county, and was a member of the Methodist church in Big Island.

Surviving are the following children: Mrs. F. J. Meadows, Mrs. Ryland Hensley, Mrs. Ruth Ploot, Mrs. Margaret Wheeler, Frank Brown, Robert K. Brown, D. M. Brown and Sam C. Brown all of Big Island, and Mrs. Hazel Waldrer, of Richmond. She also leaves the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Fannie Haldren, Mrs. Helen Drewry, Miss Laura Waldron, Mrs. Hattie Drewry, Mrs. Arlene Jentry, all of Big Island; Mrs. Ida Low, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles Routen of Richmond; Mrs. C. W. Pendleton of oRanoke and Robert Waldron of Richmond.

Volley Ball Tournament To Be Held Saturday

On Saturday of this week beginning at two o'clock in the afternoon teams representing the Epworth Leagues or Young Peoples Divisions, of the Methodist church of the county will engage in a volley ball tournament, the winner of the county games to meet the other county winners within the Lynchburg district to determine the district championship. The local games will be played on the volley ball court of the Liberty Academy through the courtesy of superintendent Cummings.

These local teams will represent Epworth leagues from the following charges: Main Street M. E. Church, Bedford Circuit, Bellevue, Forest, Montvale, Moneta and Middle Bedford. Although only three teams have signified their intention of playing, the committee hopes that each church will place a team on the court Saturday afternoon. These games are sponsored by the Bedford county Epworth League Union of which Robert Walker, of Hickory Grove church, is president.

Traveling In The West

Rev. I. N. H. Beahm writes: "I have come this far on my little 8000 mile trip. Southern California is the paradise of America. I am well treated all the way, yet my mind reverts to dear old Bedford. I long for the Goggin pines of Otter. Oranges are here galore and flowers in profusion."

FOREWORD

It was with considerable misgiving that THE DEMOCRAT decided some time in January to celebrate its founding as a newspaper on May 23, 1857, by giving to its readers a comprehensive Anniversary Edition such as we have the pleasure of offering for public approval in our 56 page issue of this week.

It was an undertaking that few country publishers would have the hardihood to tackle. Just how well we have succeeded will be left to our readers to judge. In the compilation of the vast amount of matter pertaining to the various phases of county history, we lay no claim to perfection of detail, but we have spared neither pains nor expense in our endeavor to stick strictly to facts without embellishment or undue comment as they were unfolded after the most careful research.

As the work progressed, we found that our earlier apprehensions as to the success of the venture were entirely unfounded. We have had the most pleasing cooperation on the part of the public, including county and town officials, the churches, the schools and the public in general, as well as the business life of the county and the cities of Lynchburg and Roanoke, and Big Island, for all of which, we are sincerely thankful.

Special acknowledgment is made to Superintendent A. G. Cummings and to the principals of the various high schools, to Mr. Landon Lowry, Miss Earl Dennis, Mrs. Geo. P. Parker, Mrs. F. O. Thomas, Mrs. J. B. Bernard, Miss Blanche Tolley, Miss Margaret Byrne, Miss Susan Early, Miss Grace Steptoe, D. H. Selvage, Dr. J. P. McCabe, and others for contributions and information, and The Roanoke Times, Lynchburg News and University of Virginia Extension Service, for many of the cuts and illustrations used.

In such an undertaking there are probable errors, and there will in all probability, be a few people who will question the accuracy of some of the things recorded. Legendary and traditional information is not always dependable. Proper research has been instituted throughout in the compilation of this edition, and we trust our readers will accept it as being as nearly authentic as it was possible to make it.

The Bedford Tobacco Growers Held Meeting Here On Saturday

A number of the leading tobacco growers of the county who are members of the Tobacco Cooperative Marketing Association held their regular monthly meeting at the Court House last Saturday morning. Mr. M. K. Green, Field Agent, Mr. Mack Johnson, Director, were present for this meeting.

Arrangements have been made for a meeting of tobacco growers at Ephesus on Friday, June 4, at 8:00 P. M., at which time Mr. Green and probably Mr. Hall, manager of the Association will be present. Arrangements are being made for a tobacco growers' meeting at Wades School or Mr. Adams' Store at Orrix, for Thursday, June 3, at 8:00 P. M. The meeting will probably be at Mr. Adams' Store.

The Board of Supervisors, at their regular meetingf Monday, adopted a resolution commending the tobacco association to Bedford County tobacco growers.

Graduates From V. P. I.

Among the 268 candidates for the bachelor of science degrees to be conferred at Virginia Tech's sixty-fifth commencement exercise to be held Monday morning, June 7, are Horace Travis Ayres, Bedford.

Grand Exalted Ruler Awards Golf Trophy

The Elks Home Golf Club have just completed their annual Mt. Vernon, New York, Lodge trophy cup tournament, with John J. Corish, of Orange, N. J., the winner. The cup was presented to Mr. Corish by Grand Exalted Ruler, David Sholtz, before a large and appreciative gathering of the club members of the Elks National Home last Saturday afternoon.

Other prize winners in the tournament were William S. Campbell, of Latrobe, Penn., low score handicap, with S. H. DeHoff, of Towson, Maryland and P. J. Malott, of Columbus, Ohio, second and third, respectively. Runner-up in the cup contest was Thomas Murray, of Hartford, Conn. The game was played on the links of the Elks National Home. Officials of the club this year are: President, P. J. Malott, Columbus, Ohio; vice-president, J. W. Allen, Honolulu, Hawaii; secretary, George Wolfe, Bluefield, W. Va.; treasurer, G. W. Hoglan, Columbus, Ohio.

ABC Agents Active Here

A number of alleged nip joint operators here have been arrested by ABC agents and released on bail, pending trial in trial justice court. No date has been set for their trials. The following were arrested: Clarence Guthrie, colored; Clements Seldon, colored; Glen Holdren, of Blue Ridge; Scott Curtis and Linwood Reeves, of Montvale. Each one is charged with selling a pint of illegal whiskey.

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Retires After Forty Years As Secretary

R. L. Elliott Declines Re-Election And Claude J. Overstreet Is Selected To Fill His Place

After serving forty years as secretary-treasurer of the Bedford County Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, R. L. Elliott declined re-election at the annual meeting of the company, Monday, and Claude J. Overstreet was elected to fill the place. Mr. Elliott said he was not able to give time to this office on account of his duties as county treasurer.

John L. Bell was elected president, and the following district directors were named: W. E. Fizer, Central District; G. W. Padgett, Bellevue; W. O. Arrington, Charlemont; C. H. White, Forest; J. R. Skinnell, Otter; J. Moorman Johnson, Staunton; T. M. Ferguson, Chamblissburg; C. V. Hatcher, Lisbon.

Spring Festival at Liberty Academy

The pupils and teachers of Liberty Academy will present a Spring Festival on the Academy grounds, Friday, May 28th, at 3:15 o'clock. The festival is given as an acknowledgment of the beauty in youth and health.

There is no admission charge and all friends of the school are invited.

Leading Characters:

Spirit of Spring—Nancy Schenk.
Sun—Betty Ann Schenk.
Heralds—R. P. Overstreet, Nancy Turpin, Dorothy Turpin.
Ladies of Court—Dorothy Watson, Catherine Padgett, Jean Latimer, Delia Coffey, Mildred Witt, Hannah Rusher, Elizabeth Markham, Doris Hooper.
Gentlemen of Court—Jimmy Hopkins, Quincy Heck, Malcolm Vaughn, Claude Karnes, William J ennings, Edward Arrington, Thomas Carneil, Junior Leftwich .
Court Jester—Archie Smith.
Maid of Honor—Helen Padgett.
Crown Bearer—Jack Arthur.
Queen of Youth—Norris Wilson.
King of Youth—Charles Overstreet.
Pages—Joe DeCicco and Edwin Turpin.
Wendy—Jacqueline Sharp.
John—Wharton David.
Michael—Carl Overstreet.
Tinker Bell—Nancy Hopkins.
Peter Pan—Tom Field.
Indian Chief—Billy Rowlett.
Tiger Lily—Marie DeCicco.
Captain Hook—Carlton Thomas .
Firefly—Selma Scott.

Business Women Hold Meeting At Boxwood Inn

The first regular meeting of the business and Professional Womens Club of Bedford, was held at the Boxwood Inn, Friday night. Miss Adelaide Barker, of the Lynchburg Club, gave a brief report of the recent state meeting in Staunton, and read a list of activities in which other clubs of the state have taken part during the past year.

Miss Katherine Claytor spoke briefly on club ideals and Miss Junia E. Graves, president, named standing committees with the following chairmen: Program, Miss Beatrice Marshall; Membership, Mrs. Claude Harrison; Finance, Miss May Wilkinson; Health, Miss Katherine Claytor; Education, Miss Lucille Eubank. Other guests from the Lynchburg Club were Miss Alice Krebs and Miss Iola Fowler.

Poppy Day

Saturday, May 29th will be Poppy Day.

The American Legion each Memorial Day sells poppies made by the blind and crippled soldiers.

It should be a privilege for the people of Bedford to buy and wear these poppies in honor of the soldiers who gave their lives for their country.

The poppies should be worn Saturday and Sunday.

AMERICAN LEGION

Sedalia Grange Will Have Weiner Roast On Friday Night, May 28

All members of Sedalia Grange are invited to attend a weiner roast, hamburger fry at Snowden camping grounds on Friday evening, May 28, beginning around 7 o'clock.

All men will be taxed 25c to defray expenses. All ladies free, except they are requested to bring some bread.

This is planned especially for the young people of the grange, but all members are not only invited, but urged to attend. Men, bring your 25c and your lady and come prepared to tell a tall story.

Sentenced On Swindling Charge

Edward Petty, Negro, claiming to be from Washington, D. C., was tried before Trial Justice J. Callaway Brown, Thursday, on a charge of swindling, and sentenced to 12 months on the convict force.

Petty claiming to be a government representative contacted several colored women, urging them to pay him a fee for which he would secure an old age pension for them. Petty claimed that he had a white man named Diggs working with him, but so far Diggs has not been found.

Announce Engagement

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Wilson Hubbard of Heathsville, formerly of Forest, have announced the engagement of their sister, Nathalie, to John Ellis Harwood, of Richmond.

Grand Trustees Hold Meeting At The Elks Home

The board of grand trustees of the order of Elks held its spring meeting at the national home, here, during the week-end. Nothing in addition to routine matters was taken up, at this meeting, according to Robert A. Scott, superintendent of the national home.

Among those who were here for the meeting were Grand Exalted Ruler, David F. Scholtz, of Tallahassee, Fla.; Henry A. Guenther, home member of the board, and Mrs. Guenther, of Newark, N. J.; Lloyd Maxwell, chairman, of Chicago, Illinois; John McClelland, vice-chairman, Atlanta, Ga.; William T. Phillips, secretary, of New York City; Henry Warner, approving member of the board, and Mrs. Warner, of Dixon, Ill.; J. E. Masters, grand secretary and Mrs. Masters, of Chicago, Ill.; Judge Rush L. Holland, past grand exalted ruler, and Mrs. Holland, of Washington, D. C.; Colonel Henry G. Foote, of Chicago, Ill.; Fred Cunningham, of Indianapolis, Ind.; and David P. Scott, of Linton, Ind.

Letter Carriers To Meet Here Monday

The annual meeting of the Bedford County Letter Carriers Association will be held in the court house, Monday afternoon, May 31, at 2:00 o'clock. The ladie auxiliary will meet with the carriers at this meeting.

Win Prizes in Music

Thelma Saunders and Grace Dooley won prizes for the best rendition of solos, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Meador, at Moneta, Saturday afternoon, when Mrs. Edith Turpin presented her piano pupils of that community at a musical tea. Judges were Mrs. Hubert Nance and Mrs. Johnson, of Roanoke, and Mrs. S. D. Gills, of Bedford.

Others playing were Clark Graves, Virginia Franklin, Lucille Meador, Florence Webb, Wray Kinzer, Ruby Wright, Lorene Nichols and Margaret Nance.

Jumps From Moving Car

Miss Dorothy Falls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Falls of Clifax, suffered a slight brain concussion when she jumped from a moving automobile driven by Julian Seaman, of Nelson county, last Thursday night.

Miss Falls jumped from the car, the officer said, after Seaman had struck two automobiles parked on Main Street. Miss Bernice Wilson and Tommie Ramsey were said to have been in the car also. A charge of hit and run driving was placed against Seaman, and he was released on bail.

Daughters Of Confederacy Hear Report

Mrs. M. L. Overstreet Was Delegate To The District Meeting Held In Charlottesville

Report from the district meeting of the United Daughters of the Confederacy held in Charlottesville, was made by Mrs. M. L. Overstreet, at the meeting of the local chapter, Monday afternoon. Mrs. Overstreet also reviewed a chapter of the book, "Christ In The Camp," the subject being "Bibles and Colportage." "Lest we forget" and "In The Gloaming" were sung by Edward L. Smither Jr.

The names of two new members, Mrs. W. E. Bush and Mrs. S. B. Hagerman, were added to the roll, at this meeting. Members of the chapter were urged to attend the Memorial Day exercises which will be held at the court house, Saturday, May 29, beginning at 11:00 o'clock. The meeting was held at the home of Miss Riva Lyle with Mrs. T. O. Magann, presiding. Mrs. W. E. Bush and Mrs. G. W. Parker assisted the hostess in serving refreshments.

Mountain Gate Garden Club Has Regular Meeting

The Mountain Gate Garden Club held its meeting for the month of May at the home of Mrs. S. G. Kulp.

The club voted to join the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs.

The names of Mesdames W. M. Geering and Paul Gilmore were added to the roll.

Mrs. J. T. Davidson and Mrs. R. E. White of Bedford, were guests of the club and served as judges.

The hostess, assisted by Mrs. Gilmore, served punch.

Before departing, the ladies strolled through the beautiful gardens of Mrs. Kulp, each expressing her delight at the gorgeous flowers.

Ribbons were awarded as follows:

Miniature arrangement: 1st, Mrs. Kulp, 2nd, Mrs. Noell. Small arrangement, 1st, Iva Forgie, 2nd. Mrs. Kulp. Medium arrangement, Mrs. Caldwell. Large arrangement, 1st. Mrs. Query, 2nd, Mrs. Kulp. Display columbine, 1st, Mrs. Noell. Display pyretheum, 1st, Mrs. Noell. Display iris, 1st. Mrs. Caldwell. Specimen, iris, 1st, Mrs. Kulp, 2nd, Mrs. Query. Specimen peony, 1st, Iva Forgie. Specimen poppy, 1st, Mrs. Obenchain. Specimen shrub, 1st, Mrs. Kulp. Club container, 1st, Mrs. Kulp.

All Day Meeting At Ebenezer Church

On this next Sunday, May 30th, there is being planned for the five Methodist churches of Bedford Circuit a program of unusual merit. There will be a combined Sunday school, several visiting ministers to preach, and it is hoped a day of spiritual benefit to all who come.

The Sunday school is being lead by Mr. J. L. Borden, principal of the Bedford high school. He has with him as part of the teaching staff, Col. W. R. Phelps, Mrs. Garrett Ballard, Mr. S. J. Coffey and Mrs. J. W. Myers. This Sunday school will serve as a combined Sunday school for all five of the churches.

Two preaching services are planned. Dr. Thomas R. Reeves, presiding elder of the Lynchburg district, will preach at 11 o'clock and Dr. John W. Carson, pastor of Centenary Methodist church, Lynchburg, will preach at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

G. E. Parker

George Edward Parker died in a local hospital, about 8:00 o'clock, Monday morning. He had been in failing health for several years, but pneumonia was the immediate cause of his death. The second son of Mrs. Elizabeth Teass Parker and the late A. C. Parker, he was born and reared on the farm in the Nininger community on which several generations of his family have lived.

In addition to his mother he is survived by the following brothers and sisters: Howard D. Parker, of Roanoke; Mrs. H. F. Flowers, of Wilson, N. C.; A. Boyce Parker, M. Grady Parker, Miss Amanda Parker and Mrs. G. I. Ford, of this county.

Funeral services were conducted from the residence, Tuesday afternoon, at 2:30, by Rev. A. W. Connelly, Rev. W. I. Collins and Dr. J. H. Grey. Interment was made in the family cemetery and members of the order of Masons of which he was a member, had charge of the committal service.

Active pall bearers were George P. Parker, Ben Reese, Parker Rorer, Frank, John and Warren Teass. Flowers were carried by members of the order of Masons.

David J. Whipple

Funeral services for David J. Whipple, 67, were conducted from the home in Rockbridge county, Saturday evening by Rev. C. M. Hanna, with burial at New Providence Church cemetery. Mr. Whipple died suddenly after a heart attack. He was a well known farmer and former merchant of the Brownsburg community.

He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Eleanor Irwin; three sons, David W., Douglas, and Fred Whipple; two daughters, Miss Eleanor Whipple and Miss Dorothy Whipple of Baltimore; three sisters, Mrs. Floy Bratton, of Columbia, S. C., and Misses Mary and Jean Whipple, of near Brownsburg; two brothers, Charles Whipple, of Newcastle, and W. T. Whipple, of Brownsburg.

Many Large Orchards Make Fruit Growing In Bedford Big Source of Revenue

Next to tobacco, which in turn, ranks next to dairying, comes the culture of fruit, especially apples and peaches in providing cash incomes to the people of Bedford county. Milk and cream comes first, and tobacco second, while the production of fruit in the past two or three decades has grown to considerable proportions, and seems destined to take high rank as a money producer.

A number of large commercial apple orchards were planted from 25 to 30 years ago and the many thousands of trees are now yielding handsome returns. In more recent years the culture of peaches has been receiving considerable attention, and quite a number of orchards have been planted and are beginning to bear fruit.

An orchard survey is now being made by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and the V. P. I. Extension Service under a joint Federal and State Conservation reporting service. While this survey is only about half complete, it indicates that many new orchards, especially of peaches are being planted.

So far between 75 and 100 fruit growers in the county have been listed. Among the larger orchards which have been inspected are those of Dr. S. J. Gill on the north side of the county, the Roanoke Orchard Company at Montvale, Flat Top Orchard in the foothills of Peaks of Otter, H. R. Overstreet and R. R. Logwood in Wheats Valley, the orchards of H. T. and H. L. Patterson, J. B. Hodges, near Forest, the Virginia Elk Valley orchard in the same vicinity and the Walnut Hollow Orchard near Boonsboro, owned by B. W. Mosby, of Lynchburg.

In 1930 Bedford had 187,169 bearing apple trees, at that time holding tenth rank in number of trees and thirteenth in rank in comparison with other counties producing apples. The red varieties predominate. Of late years the trend from staple crops to orchard growths has been particularly strong in Bedford. Splendid shipping facilities have been a strong factor. Bedford ranks seventh among the counties in the State in the production of pears. The county held twelfth place according ot the last census in the production of cherries. Strawberries, raspberries, plums and prunes also enjoy considerable horticultural popularity in this county.

The Development of The Road System In Bedford County Shows Progress

By D. H. Selvage, County Engineer

Bedford County roads, because of bad soil conditions, lack of good road materials, and the mountainous nature of a large part of the county, have never been developed as highly as those in some of the adjoining counties. Road officials, from the time when the roads were handled by the county court down to today, when the upkeep is in the hands of the State Highway Department, have been confronted with the problems of isingless dirt on the south side, rock in the mountains, lack of surfacing material all over, with the added spice of bridge washouts at irregular intervaals. To compile an accurate history of the development of the present road system would require long research of the county records, so this sketch is written from information secured from men who in various capacities have long been connected with county road work.

The first systematic road work undertaken in the county was done by S. F. Patterson, appointed by Judge Callaway Brown, in the early nineties. At that time the only surfaced road in the county was the old Lynchburg-Salem Turnpike, the rest of the roads being dirt roads in various stages of unimprovement. Under Mr. Patterson the first convict road force was secured; this force working for many years with limited equipment, most of the time having only one or two teams with wagons and a road scraper.

From 1907 to 1912 Mr. J. D. Keeler, Sr., was employed by Mr. Patterson and the Board of Supervisors as county superintendent of roads, and located many of the roads now in use. During this time, Mr. Keeler, realizing the necessity of drainage, installed many drainage structures in the county.

About 1910 the first State-aid was made available for road work, and short sections of road were built from Bedford toward Bunker Hill and toward Kelso, and another short section near Boonsboro. Private funds were subscribed to supplement public funds on some of these roads; $1,500 being subscribed on the Kelso Road in order to induce the board to build the road. From this time on there was a gradual increase in road work throughout the county; the various districts purchas-

(Please Turn To Page Four)

THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT

Established 1857

Published Every Thursday by
M. T. HARRISON.....Editor and Owner
CLAUDE HARRISON.....Business Manager

Member of The Virginia Press Association
Member of The National Editorial Association

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Notices of entertainments, where an admission charge is made, or where food or articles of merchandise are sold, or offered for sale, must be paid for at regular advertising rates.

Charges for "Card of Thanks," 25c. Obituaries, Resolutions of Respect, Resolutions of Endorsement, In Memorium, Etc., charged for at regular advertising rate of 5c per line.

OUR NATAL DAY

With this issue of the Bedford Democrat we greet our subscribers with the largest newspaper ever printed in Bedford county. It is in celebration of the Eightieth Anniversary of the paper. The first issue of the Bedford Democrat came from the press on the 23rd day of May, 1857, just eighty years ago this week. Forty-five of these years the paper has been under its present management. We believe we have been at the steering wheel of the Democrat for a longer period of time than has the publisher of any other county newspaper in Virginia, not excepting our good friend, W. Y. Morgan of the Northern Neck News. Mr. Morgan has been connected with his paper for more than fifty years, but not all the time at the wheel.

On this occasion it is right and proper that we should make a short review of the work we have been engaged in for nearly a half century, and the progress we have made and the methods adopted in doing this work.

When we purchased the Bedford Democrat forty-five years ago we had a very crude equipment and we published a very poor paper in a small town. With long hours of hard work and the liberal patronage of the people of the town and county we have been able to keep pace with the progress of the town, which has been very rapid. Today we believe we are printing a modern up-to-date county newspaper in a modern up-to-date town. In fact it is the only town in Virginia that does not levy a real or personal property tax.

As we look over our plant today equipped with modern machinery, driven by nine individual electric motors, and compare it with the plant in its infancy, we wonder how we did it. Two small presses were operated by hand and foot power, and all composition was done by hand. It has always been our policy to keep our plant in the advancing field and quickly to adopt the advances in improved machinery in order to meet the demands made by an increasing business. The Democrat has grown with the town and we look with pleasure upon the results achieved.

After almost a life-time of earnest endeavor, always striving to progress and please, we believe that we have succeeded in a small way, and find it one of the pleasures in the journey of life.

Here again we want to express our appreciation for the confidence and trust placed in us during our forty-five years with the Democrat. We are glad that in our youth we cast our lot among the best people of the best town, in the best county in the best state in the union. We would like to spend another forty-five years in serving the people of Bedford both town and county.

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Most people fail to do the good that lies before them because they are hunting some magical formula for reforming the world.

A SURPRISING REVELATION

We cannot refrain from referring to the revelations shown on the first page of Section E of this special edition of The Democrat carrying the streamer "Tobacco and Cream—Money Products." For many years tobacco has been looked upon as the chief money-crop of the county. In fact, until within the past year or two, the "weed" took lead over all other products that brought outside money into the county, but according to reports of more recent years—especially for the year 1936, dairying interests are in the ascendency, and the fact that milk and cream produced in this county bring in ready cash day after day, make it all the more interesting for the farmers and dairymen who are producing these commodities.

According to information gathered that is reliable in every particular, the amount of money paid out to Bedford producers of milk and cream last year amounted to $283,024.00. From the best figures obtainable, a total of 1,416,830 pounds of tobacco was sold on the Bedford market. These figures were taken from the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and while the report does not give the average price obtained here, it gives the average for the dark-fired district as being $13.23 per hundred pounds.

Giving the Bedford market the advantage of the entire district prices the total received for tobacco sold here amounted to $187,446.61, falling short of the amount received for milk and cream by $95,577.39. Of course, some Bedford county tobacco was sold on other markets of which no account is taken on account of lack of reliable statistics, but there seems to be no question that a sufficient amount of tobacco went to other markets to anything like make up he difference as shown above. Bedford's lower average price would reduce somewhat the total amount given above. The loss of Bedford county tobacco from the Bedford market would in all probability balance the amount of money received as stated above. Another outstanding difference between the dairymen and tobacco growers is the regular cash receipts from day to day for milk and cream while the tobacco grower must wait a whole year for the returns on his labor.

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TO OUR GRADUATES

In Bedford County the schools will soon celebrate the graduation of another class by the staging of commencement exercises during which the students will receive diplomas attesting to their proficiency and intelligence. For many boys and girls this will mark the end of their opportunity to attend school, but they should realize that it does not end their opportunity to learn.

The graduates of our schools and colleges today go into a world that is much improved when compared to conditions several years ago, but nevertheless they face problems which some older citizens escaped. Many of them face the obvious search for employment and the opportunity to make their way in life and, unfortunately, there is little certainty that all those who deserve the opportunity to work will be lucky enough to find it.

In the life of the average boy or girl few occasions stand out in memory to compare with the thrill of graduation from high school.

The Bedford Democrat hopes that the boys and girls who graduate in this county will continue their studies if it is possible for them to do so. They will find their time well spent and reap an appropriate reward later in life. At the same time, we trust that those who must immediately seek their economic fortune will not forget the days of study or come to the conclusion that they have learned all that they need.

We take this opportunity of congratulating all students in this County who have completed their school courses and therefore receive diplomas at this time. It is really an epoch in life and the occasion marks the end of an era that will live long in memory but will never return.

PWA School Program Aids In Buildings

Five Sections Of County Are Benefitting By The P. W. A. Grant To Help With Building Program

The results of the nation wide policy of the Public Works Administration in aiding by way of loan and grant in financing the cost of educational facilities are strikingly illustrated in Bedford County, Virginia.

Bedford County was one of the first counties in Virginia and throughout the nation to undertake the construction of a much needed school building under the PWA. The Bedford County School Board, acting through the Board of this Federal agency. The application was examined in the State Office of the PWA in Richmond and was promptly forwarded to the Central Office of the PWA in Washington for final action.

A few days after Christmas 1933 word was received by the Bedford County School Board that the PWA had agreed to make a grant of $22,800 to aid in financing the construction of a modern high school at Moneta. This project, which was known as Docket 2644, was somewhat slow in getting started and it was not until the 25th of June 1934 that final plans and specifications had been drawn and approved, bids advertised, and contracts let for the construction of the building. Once construction began, however, it was not long before the project was completed. On June 13, 1935 the PWA delivered the building to the Bedford County authorities.

The Moneta School involved the construction of a modern high school building to replace an obsolete frame building. The new building erected under PWA enabled the consolidation of a number of small obsolete rural schools in this section. This building consists of 12 class rooms, accommodating 480 pupils, and, in addition, a well equipped and arranged laboratory along with a modern, up-to-date library. It also contains a combined gymnasium-auditorium and is provided with modern indoor toilets and central heating plant. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 700. Office facilities likewise have been provided for the faculty. The building is known as Type "C" construction, that is, with brick exterior walls and wood interior, approxamately 140x58 feet for the building and 48x87 for the auditorium. Construction work on the Moneta High School provided 47,074 man-hours of employment, averaging 37 men a month over a period of 12 months. The effect of this employment was felt throughout the southern section of Bedford County, but the benefits arising from the construction of this project were not limited entirely to those who found employment on it or to the many generations of students which, for years to come, will enjoy the educational facilities provided at Moneta. United States Department of Labor statisticians estimate that 117,685 man-hours of work were provided indirectly as a result of the construction of the Moneta High school. This indirect employment, added to the employment arising directly at the site of the project, means that Bedford County, in undertaking the construction of the Moneta school, not only acquired a modern, up-to-date high school at depression prices but also obtained a 30% Federal grant, and, at the same time, provided 167,759 total manhours of work for people, who, perhaps, would otherwise have been unemployed.

The construction of schools now going on in five different sections of Bedford County at a total estimated cost of $147,412 is made possible by a $55,800 PWA grant. Additions to existing buildings, are now being constructed at New London Academy, Big Island, Boonsboro, Huddleston, and Stewartsville.

At Boonsboro an auditorium will be added to the present high school building. A modern heating system will be installed to provide heat for the existing building, and the auditorium. The existing building contains class rooms only with no facilities for assembly, no heating plant, and no inside toilets. The addition being provided by PWA will raise the Boonsboro school to a complete up-to-date educational unit. Work at Boonsboro is to cost $30,024.

At Huddleston an auditorium will be added to the present high school at a cost of $30,722. The existing building provides for a small assembly, but the space is inadequate for gymnasium purposes. The PWA addition provides for a combined auditorium-gymnasium with a seating capacity of 500 people and a stage. It also provides for modern water flush inside toilets and central heating system.

An addition to the present 4-room county high school at Stewartsville is being constructed to provide an auditorium and gymnasium, offices, a library at a cost of $38,441. The Stewartsville school at the present time consists of an old two-story frame building and four modern classrooms erected two years ago. At the time the four classrooms were built funds would not permit the extension of the building to cover all of the needs. The PWA grant has made it possible to extend the Stewartsville school.

Similarly, the M. E. Marcuse High School at Big Island is having two classrooms and an auditorium added to the present structure at a cost of $19,556. The existing building lacks auditorium facilities and is overcrowded. The addition under PWA consists of an auditorium with a seating capacity of 520 people, a stage, and two classrooms with a seating capacity of 30 to each classroom, along with the extension of the heating plant. The new auditorium will have a level floor and may be used as combination auditorium and gymnasium.

The New London Academy High School building is acquiring an auditorium at a cost of $17,749. The existing building contains no adequate assembly space. The PWA addition consists of a combined auditorium-gymnasium with a seating capacity of 530 and a stage, along with a connecting corridor to the present building.

The PWA has agreed to aid Bedford County in asquiring these needed and highly desirable educational facilities by contributing outright grant of $55,800. The balance of the cost, is being provided by Bedford County through the proceeds of a Literary Fund loan granted to it by the State Board of Education and funds provided by Bedford County Board of Supervisors.

Most of the cost of the school buildings now under construction throughout the county will go for employment away from the sites of the projects. Some of the industries which will be benefited are steel and iron, mining, brick, lumber, cotton and other textiles, slate, paint, cement, stone, dye, sports equipment, glass, electrical, furnace, ventilating, makers of telephone and radio equipment, clocks, bells, various kinds of floor and roof coverings, rope, sheet and other metal equipment, desks, seats and other furniture, refrigerating and heating equipment producers, makers of nails, screws, varnish, ink, flags, paper, blackboards and erasers, and other things.

Mr. Raymond V. Long, Director of School Buildings of the State Board of Education, states that PWA participation in the construction of school improvements has had a very beneficial influence in developing sentiment in Virginia counties for a better class of construction and has done much, particularly in the rural communities, to eliminate incompetent contractors, when they were totally unqualified to do the character of work involved.

The six school buildings constructed or under construction in Bedford County under PWA will stand as monuments at Big Island, Booneboro, New London Academy, Huddleston, Moneta, and Stewartsville to the patriotism and courage of the people of Bedford County. These projects will memorialize the spirit of cooperation with which Bedford County people joined hands with "Uncle Sam" in the war against depression. Full credit should be given to the people of the county, whose taxes make these improvements possible. Recognition is due the far-sighted and courageous superintendent and other citizens who had the initative and the determination to project these improvements and to appeal to the Federal Government, through the PWA, for aid. PWA takes pride in the work it has done in Bedford County and realizes fully that its success in these accomplishments would not have been possible without the splendid cooperation afforded by Bedford County.

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Bedford Federal Savings and Loan Association Of Great Benefit

The Bedford Federal Savings and Loan Association established in 1935 under the supervision of the Federal government, has already established a reputation for supplying funds for prospective builders of homes in Bedford as well as providing a splendid outlet for surplus cash of people who desire an interest return that is adequate and safe for stock purchased as an investment.

Interest on the money invested pays at the rate of 4% semi-annually, and is almost double what any bank will pay on savings. This money is used to build homes for individuals and every dollar of stockholders money is safeguarded by first mortgage on the home that is built, or on the home in which a loan is made.

Purchasers of shares or depositors of shares or depositors in the savings department can withdraw their deposits or paid-up stock at any time upon giving reasonable notice to the secretary.

The officers of the Bedford Savings & Loan Association are: J. W. Gillaspie, president; W. G. Ramsey, vice president; G. W. Bond, secretary. These officers with J. Callaway Brown, S. S. Hylton and E. H. Baker, constitute the board of directors.

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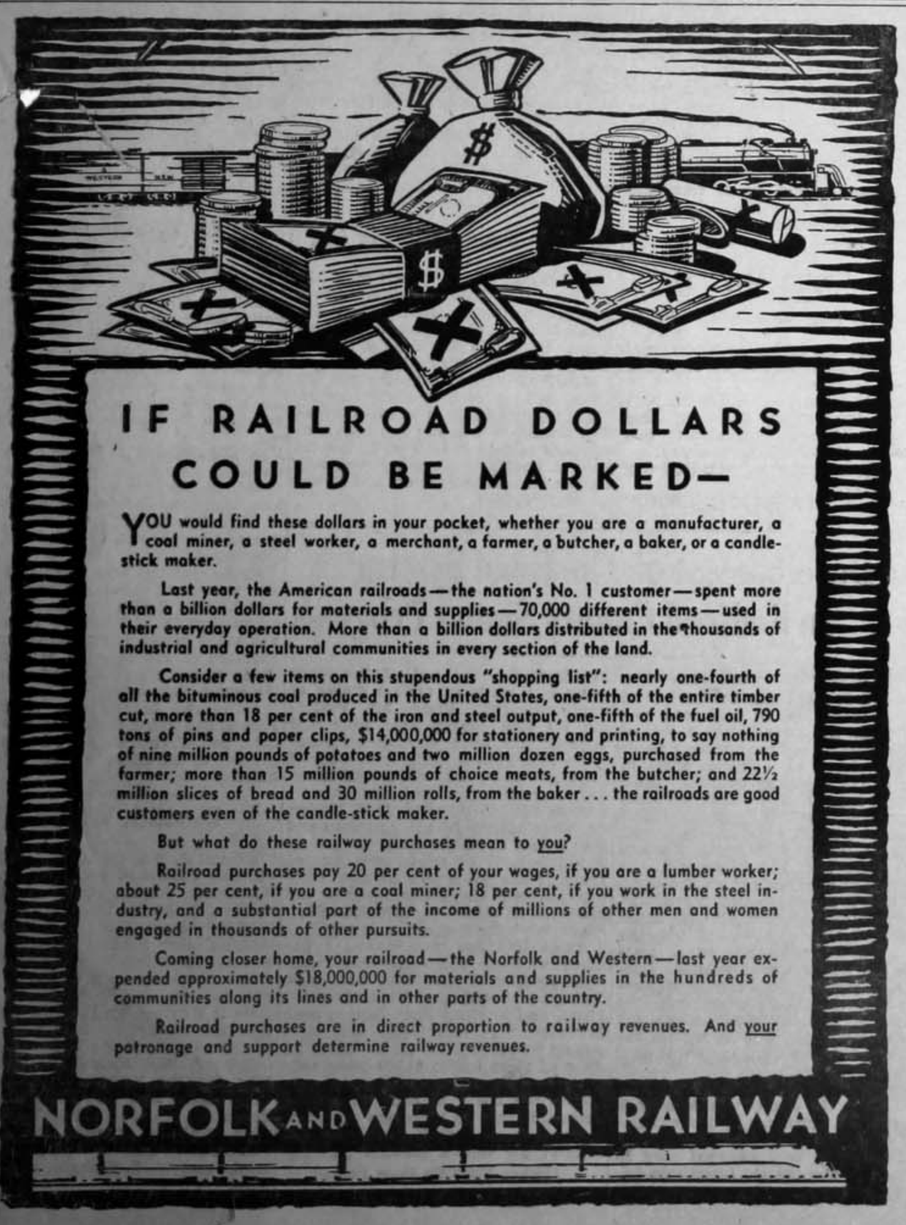

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YOU would find these dollars in your pocket, whether you are a manufacturer, a coal miner, a steel worker, a merchant, a farmer, a butcher, a baker, or a candle-stick maker.

Last year, the American railroads—the nation's No. 1 customer—spent more than a billion dollars for materials and supplies—70,000 different items—used in their everyday operation. More than a billion dollars distributed in the thousands of industrial and agricultural communities in every section of the land.

Consider a few items on this stupendous "shopping list": nearly one-fourth of all the bituminous coal produced in the United States, one-fifth of the entire timber cut, more than 18 per cent of the iron and steel output, one-fifth of the fuel oil, 790 tons of pins and paper clips, $14,000,000 for stationery and printing, to say nothing of nine million pounds of potatoes and two million dozen eggs, purchased from the farmer; more than 15 million pounds of choice meats, from the butcher; and 22½ million slices of bread and 30 million rolls, from the baker . . . the railroads are good customers even of the candle-stick maker.

But what do these railway purchases mean to you?

Railroad purchases pay 20 per cent of your wages, if you are a lumber worker; about 25 per cent, if you are a coal miner; 18 per cent, if you work in the steel industry, and a substantial part of the income of millions of other men and women engaged in thousands of other pursuits.

Coming closer home, your railroad—the Norfolk and Western—last year expended approximately $18,000,000 for materials and supplies in the hundreds of communities along its lines and in other parts of the country.

Railroad purchases are in direct proportion to railway revenues. And your patronage and support determine railway revenues.

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The plan provides for a liberal trade-in allowance on your old range or if you are building a new home to receive a credit certificate to be applied on the purchase of a new Electric Range.

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Ask at our office or at your dealer's about our Five Star Plan.

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See your Electrical Dealer or
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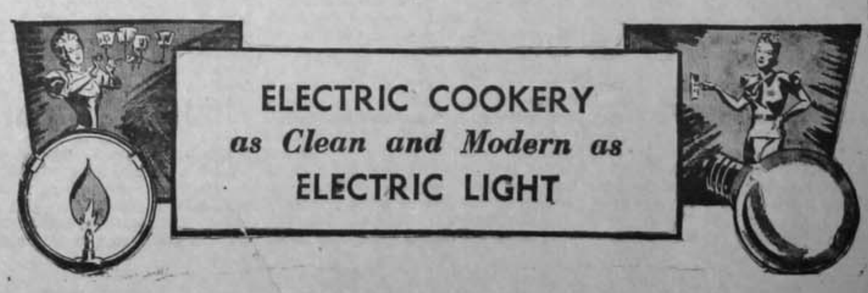

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"High Boy," Registered Percheron No. 207686, 6 years old, will make the season at Holiday Farm on Otter Hill Road, commencing May 1st.

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The main show room off Campbell avenue has always contained the choicest products of the manufacturer's art. It is here prospective buyers always find something to suit every room in the home as well as the choicest articles for a corner here and there. The display on the second floor is equally enticing to buyers of fine furniture. The display of fine floor coverings is unexcelled.

Messrs. Phelps and Armstead, Inc., have from their inception been pioneers of the easy-payment plan They like for their thousands of customers to enjoy their purchase while liquidating their cost on easy installment payments.

The firm enjoys a most pleasing patronage, not only from the city and surrounding country, but from a wide section of Southwest Virginia. Customers from far and wide are always given a cordial welcome. Every salesman is thoroughly conversant with the immense stock of fine home furnishings carried by the firm, and customers will find each and every employee to be courteous and oblinging in the conduct of the business.

Phelps & Armstead has enjoyed the patronage of Roanoke and vicinity buyers for more than 26 years. By a strange coincident, they are celebrating their 26th Anniversary at the same time as the Bedford Democrat is commemorating its 80th Anniversary. They include among their thousands of customers some of the finest people in this part of the country—state and city officials, bankers, doctors, lawyers, etc—people of good taste and discrimination.

L. E. Lichford, For Many Years In The Wholesale Business

Personally Well Known In Bedford Where he works his wholesale grocery trade among merchants.

One of the outstanding wholesale merchants of Lynchburg is found in the person of Mr. L. E. Lichford who established his wholesale grocery business in 1900, and has the distinction of being the oldest concern of its kind in his home city continuously in business for so long a period of time, operating under the same name and management.

Mr. Lichford first started in business in a small way on Jefferson street, but in a few years his trade had so expanded that more commodious quarters became imperative. He built the present four-story building now occupied in 1912, at Orange street and Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. In a short time the construction of an annex became necessary which gave him a total of 32,000 square feet of floor space including commodious offices.

When Mr. Lichford first started in business and for a period of several years he personally worked the trade in Bedford where he soon built up a large patronage among the Bedford merchants which he has since held. He had a deep interest in Bedford for the reason that he had married one of Bedford's fair daughters, Miss Edmonia Abbott, who is a daughter of E. G. Abbott, one of the pioneer merchants of Liberty.

It is not uncommon for one of Lichford's big transport trucks to be seen on the streets of Bedford from which prompt deliveries of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and produce, are made to a majority of retail dealers in these commodities. His trade not only extends to all parts of Bedford county, but he has built up a large patronage from other counties surrounding Lynchburg within a radious of 75 or 100 miles, serving his customers in all nearby territory by his own large motor trucks. His wholesale house is conveniently situated to all three railroads entering Lynchburg, with ample siding for loading and unloading.

Mr. Lichford carries a most comprehensive line of staple and fancy groceries, including such special lines as "Fairfax Hall" pure food products, Hirsch Bros. pickles and Peters ammunition, for which he has the exclusive distribution in his trade territory.

In 1934, Mr. Linchford was elected Mayor of Lynchburg, and was re-elected in 1936, and is now esrving his second term as the chief executive of his home city. He is active in every movement which has for its object the civic and material development of Lynchburg and the city's immediate trade territory.

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GRAPE JUICE	Welch's or Premier	Pt. 19c
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FISH ROE	Gortons	can 17c
BAKING POWDER	Rumford	12-ozs. 21c
FAT MEAT	Thick, White,	Lb. 15c
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VEAL ROAST,	Best Cuts,	Lb. 20c
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Guard against moth damage. Have your clothes cleaned and moth-proofed by us—now!

R. J. RICHARDS

Dry Cleaners and Tailors

Phone 311 Bedford, Virginia

Wm. P. HURT,

Real Estate & Insurance of Every Kind

Masonic Building, Phone 54,

Bedford. Va.

OUR CONGRATULATIONS

CONGRATULATIONS DEMOCRAT

SMITH'S MARKET

Quality Meats and Groceries

So Bridge St., Phone 43

The Real Service Store of Bedford

Democrat Want Ads Always Bring Results

Bedford's Postmaster

MAJOR H. B. JORDAN
Commander of The First Battalion, 116th Regiment, Va. N. G. and Postmaster of Bedford

Co. Agents Column

Why Albert Joined the Association

First, because he got the best prices for his tobacco last season that he had gotten since the war.

Second, he said "I am not willing to live in the house with another man, leaving him to do all the cooking, making up the bed, and the other necessary work about the house, and then for me to come in and eat and jump in the bed. He said that he wanted to do his part, therefore, he signed an Association contract.

Growers are joining the Association from all over the Belt because they feel as Albert does; they want to come in and do their part. They want to have a part in the building up of this Association. Are you going to let Albert do your share of the work?

I heard a recent signer tell his neighbor the other day that he didnt sign an Association contract because he had not gotten a good price for his tobacco, but he joined because the Association had growers, and that he didn't want to ever again see the time when he would have to sell his lugs for 50 cents per hundred pounds. Therefore, he felt that he wanted to do his part. On the strength of what he said, his neighbor also signed an Association contract.

Just this kind of work is where every loyal member can help to strengthen his Association by telling your neighbor the benefit the Association has been to you.

Celebrates Birthday

A number of friends and relatives of Mrs. Hattie Karnes gathered at the home of her son, Mondis Karnes, near Peaksville, Sunday, May 23, for the celebration of her 75th birthday.

At noon a bountiful lunch was served picnic style, in the shade of a large walnut tree in the yard.

Mrs. Karnes who was critically ill a short time, is very much improved and able to enjoy the occasion. Five of her seven living children and her only living brother and sister were present.

Those present besides Mrs. Karnes were Mr. and Mrs. Mondis Karnes and children, Mrs. Guy Toms and children, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Toms and son, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Welch, Mr and Mrs. John Welch and children, James Phillips and son, all of this county; Charlie and Elmo Karnes, Mrs. Mintie Arrington, Miss Lena Cannady, Ray Martin and Donald Johnson, of Roanoke, Mrs. Eva Lacy and son, Miss Veronica Karnes, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Fizer, of Vinton and Junior McDaniel of near Harrisonburg.

Improvements Ahead In Telephone Service

Dial System To Be Installed and Officers Removed To Citizens Bank Building

The installation of a new telephone switchboard and new dial central office equipment to replace the present switchboard and manual central office equipment was recently authorized by officials of the Chesepeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia.

The new switchboard and associated equipment will be installed in offices on the second floor of the Citizens National Bank Building. It is contemplated that the new offices and equipment will be ready for service before the end of 1937. The business office will be moved to the new central office in the Citizens National Bank Building when the change is made to the new type of operation. Local Bedford operators will continue to handle toll calls, information calls, and change or disconnection of telephone number calls in addition to furnishing assistance to customers in connection with other telephone service when required. The local operators will also continue to assist in the receiving of customer's orders for service, the receipt of payments for service and other business office matters.

The present switchboard was installed in 1902 and now serves 739 Bedford telephones which originated approximately 1,668,000 local calls during 1936. There has been a steady growth in the number of telephones in service in recent years with 55 telephones added to the system in 1936 and 60 added in 1935. During the first three months of 1937 there has been an increase of 14 in the numaber of telephones in service.

PEOPLES GARAGE IS LOCAL DODGE AND PLYMOUTH MART

Popular Firm Has Been In Business In Bedford For Twenty Years—With Satisfactory Service

The Peoples Garage, Inc, of Bedford was established in 1917 at which time the local agency of Dodge cars and trucks was established. After the World War two young men, Frank Saunders and Frank Johnson, had returned from participation in that conflict, they formed a partnership and took over the business which had been in operation about two years.

This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Johnson in 1930, since which time Mr. Saunders and Mrs. Johnson have continued to operate what is now the oldest motor firm in Bedford county. For over twenty years this establishment has maintained the agency for the Dodge line which also includes the agency for Plymouth cars.

Dodge Bros, pioneered in the building of all-steel bodies, and soon all other car manufacturers followed suit. The builders of Dodge and Plymouth cars have kept fully abreast of engineering improvements and in many instances have set the pace for other builders of motor cars

The Peoples Garage supplies a complete motor car service to the people of Bedford and surrounding country. Their repair department is operated by dependable mechanics and service is rendered on all makes of cars. Both a day and night service is supplied.

A most complete line of standard parts and accessories for all makes of automobiles is represented in the stock carried. The handling of standard goods has always been featured by the establishment. Willard and Exide batteries and Goodyear tires are sold.

The officers of the Peoples Garage, Inc. are: Mrs. Frank Johnson, president; John H. Wright, vice-president; Frank Saunders, secretary-treasurer; Russell Burnette, assistant secretary-treasurer A corps of six mechanics under the direction of Raymond Fariss, supply a most excellent service to motorists.

In addition to the officers who are active in the conduct of the business, a sales force of four "live wires" under the direction of John H. Wright as sales manager, are in the sales' promotion department.

Odd Fellows Active Over 30 Year Period

Liberty Lodge No. 288 Established In 1905—M. T. Harrison Was The First Noble Grand

Liberty Lodge No. 288, Independent Order of Odd Fellows was granted a charter by the Grand Lodge of Virginia April 27, 1905, and the exponents of the principles of "Friendship, Love and Truth" with three links as their emblem have been active in Bedford for more than thirty years.

The first officers of Liberty Lodge were: M. T. Harrison, Noble Grand; C. R. Carder, Vice Grand; Geo. W. Johnson, Secretary; W. H. Powers, Treasurer.

Among the charter members of the lodge in addition to the above named officers appear the names of J. W. Giles, R. T. Harris, H. B. Satterwhite, Charley Teass, W. H. Witt, J. W. Forbes, J. W. Welch, G. E. Parker, H. D. Parker, Frank W. Teass, Fred W. Potter and C. D. Vaughan, the present secretary whose membership dates from June 2, 1905. There are now eighty members, seventy-two by initiation and ten transferred from other lodges.

The following officers were elected for 1937 and are now serving: J. G. Watson, N. G.; A. F. Bowles, V. G.; C. D. Vaughan, secretary; Serman Watson, financial secretary; Frank Brown, treasurer; A. W. Creasy, warden; Clyde Johnson, conductor; Paul Stanley, I. G.; W. L. Navy, O. G.; R. G. Perry, R. S. N. G.; M. T. Harrison, L. S. N. G.; John Parrish, R. S. V. G.; Luther McKinney, L. S. V. G.; Jack Stanley, chaplain; W. T. Miller R. S. S.; Frank Bell, L. S. S.

Martha Washington Candies Are Popular

With Headquarters in Roanoke Opens Fine Retail Establishment in Lynchburg—6% Interest So Far This Yera

The Martha Washington Candy Company was established in Roanoke about thirty years ago, for the purpose of manufacturing the famous Elie Sheetz Martha Washington Candies. The business continued under the same management until 1933, when the concern was purchased by other interests and the firm name was changed to Martha Washington Candies, Incorporated. J. D. Logan, Jr., became president of the new organization and John L. Logan, secretary.

In the past five years, under the new control, the business has increased by leaps and bounds and the fine candies are now being distributed in ten retail outlets and a thousand drug and confectionery stores in the nine Southern States embraced in the firm's distribution territory.

On May 11, the firm opened a store in Lynchburg, located in the Krise building at Main and Ninth Streets, where the full line of Martha Washington Candies are sold. In addition, a modern soda fountain was installed and a luncheon service established. The corner store room in the Krise building was completely remodeled, air conditioned, and equipped especially for the purpose for which it is being used.

This new store will be convenient for Bedford visitors to the Hill City, and the fine Roanoke store at 314 S. Jefferson Street will afford Bedford visitors to the Magic City a most delightful place to rest and enjoy the ecellent fountain and lunch services provided. Heller's Drug Store in Bedford features the complete line.

Under the new organization, two other brands, "MOUNT VERNON" and "WILLIAMSBURG" have been added to the famous "Martha Washington" brand. During the first four months of 1937 the business showed a 61% increase over the like period of last year.

SERVICES AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

A series of evangelistic services will begin at the Bedford Presbyterian church, Sunday June 6. Dr. R. G. McLees, pastor of the Chatham Presbyterian church, will arrive on Monday, June 7, to assist in the services for the remainder of the week.

The meeting is expected to continue for ten days or two weeks.

BEDFORD'S OLD TIME PLUMBING CONCERN

Above is a picture of the plumbing establishment of W. P. Chase & Company which was established in 1891 by the late W. P. Chase. This picture was made twenty-five years ago. The people shown in the foreground are from left to right: Chas. (Cap) Wright; W. H. Chase, son of the founder and successor to his father in the plumbing and heating business; W. P. Chase who died in 1930 after 41 years in the plumbing business in Bedford; "Bill" Smith, town policeman a quarter century ago. W. P. Chase entered the employ of D. Blanford in 1889, and two years later established his own business. This is one of Bedford's oldest business concerns continuously in business since its establishment forty-six years ago.

Mrs. John Marshall

Mrs. Emma Gowen Marshall, 28, wife of John L. Marshall, of Lynchburg, died in a hospital, in Lynchburg, last Thursday morning, after a five weeks illness of pneumonia. Mrs. Marshall, a native of Amherst, graduated from St. Luke's Hospital, Richmond, where she practiced nursing. She and Mr. Marshall were married in January of this year. In addition to her husband she is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gowen, of Madison Heights, four sisters and two brothers.

Funeral services were conducted from Madison Heights Methodist church, Friday afternoon, by Rev. A. L. Carson, assisted by Rev. Roland Riddick, Rev. C. M. Roberson and Rev. T. L. Richardson. Miss Virgnia and Miriam Marshall of Thaxton, sang a duet accompanied by Miss Vivian Miller at the organ. Burial was in Fort Hill Burial park.

SPECIAL this WEEK 89¢ QT.

For INTERIOR WOODWORK That NEEDS FREQUENT WASHING

You Need the Enamel-Like Finish of My Fres-Co-Glos or Sem-I-Glo

SOAP and water won't dull the pleasing satin finish on walls and woodwork painted with my Fres-Co-Glos or Sem-I-Glo. Nor will dirt, pencil and finger marks, or even ink, sink into its hard-as-tile surface. You just wipe them right off with a damp cloth and the surface looks new again.

That's mighty important to most folks—especially in homes where there are children, for somehow the youngsters can't seem to get away from dirt—yet mothers can't be around to watch them all the time and make them keep "hands off."

My Fres-Co-Glos and Sem-I-Glo are both quality products—they differ only in the finish. Fres-Co-Glos is the bright, high-gloss finish so many people seem to like, whileSem-I-Glo gives you a happy medium between flat and high-gloss finishes. For inside woodwork, kitchens and bathrooms, there's nothing finer—and they last and keep their gloss so long, they're mighty economical.

Get a free color card from my authorized dealer today and take advantage of the special price he is offering on my Fres-Co-Glos and Sem-I-Glo Paints this week.

Harry B. Davis
President
THE H. B. DAVIS CO.
Baltimore, Md.

THOMAS HARDWARE COMPANY
107 Bridge St., Bedford, Va.
Phone 120

DRESS SMARTLY BE COMFORTABLE!

....In a New Airheart-Kirk Spring or Summer SUIT

The Airheart-Kirk label is your guide to a cool, correct style and your guarantee of trustworthy quality.

We have a smart selection of business shades as well as the traditional summer light colors and weights . . . all skillfully tailored and correctly styled .... priced very reasonably.

$25 to $40

AIRHEART-KIRK

25 West Campbell Avenue Roanoke, Virginia

KENT FUNERAL HOME

Moneta, Virginia

DEPENDABLE SERVICE

THE MOST MODERN FUNERAL HOME IN THE COUNTY

CALLS ANSWERED EITHER DAY OR NIGHT

Modern Facilities---Reasonable Prices

"TRY THE KENT WAY"

WILLIAM P KENT Director

BISMA-REX, MI-31 SOLUTION

TWO BIG ITEMS

LYLE'S DRUG STORE

BEAUTY SHOP UPSTAIRS

LOCALS

Mrs. T. W. North left Thursday for a visit wtih relatives in Salisbury, N. C.

L. R. Hollman spent the week-end at his home in Pearisburg.

Henry Early Turner has returned to Huntington, W. Va., after spending the week-end at his home on College Street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Catlin and daughter, of Farmville, spent the week-end with relatives here.

George Buck, who has accepted a position with Thurman and Bodne Company, left Monday for Roanoke.

Mrs. S. M. Query and children, of Montvale, are visiting at the Luck home a short distance from town.

Miss Elizabeth Mullins has returned to her home in Philadelphia, Pa., after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. McKeever.

Edward Cooper has returned to Waynesboro, after spending the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Schenk and daughters, Misses Mary Buford, Betty Ann and Nancy Lewis, spent the week-end on a motor tour of the skyline drive and the Valley of Virginia.

Miss Mary Frances Boal, of Huntington, W. Va., was a week-end guest of Mrs. Helen Early Turner, on College Street.

FRITZ HELLERS COLYUM

'O Sense and Nonsense
'He Who Hath Not Learned To Smyle Should Never Keep A Shoppe"

CONGRATULATIONS

I came to Bedford about 37 years ago and lived across the street from the Harrisons, so I know them well. There are no better folks in Bedford. They are to be praised for their long, honest endeavor to make Bedford a better place to live. Claude and I grew up together. (He is older than I) and he has contributed much to the upbuilding of their paper and Bedford county. I could say a lot about the women folks of the Harrison family, but being a man, I do not want to make the men folks think that they are not the whole paper, so I will just say that women folks have helped too.

G. E. HELLER

P. S.—I forgot to say, I am in the Drug Business.

HELLERS DRUG STORE "ON THE CORNER"

Mrs. Ralph Rawls, who has been the guest of Mrs. S. K. Wallace, on Bedford Avenue, left Friday for her home in Norfolk.

Mrs. N. W. Jarvis, Mrs. M. F. Gibbs, Mrs. C. H. Garrett and Mrs. C. W. Callahan attended the flower show at Glasgow, Thursday.

Mrs. R. O. Wood and children, of Johnson City, Tennessee, spent the week-end with Mrs. O. P. Hamilton and other relatives in the county.

Ambrose Rucker, student at the law school, at Washington and Lee University, spent the week-end at his home here.

H. L. Rucker, local tobacconist, will be associated with M. D. Turner, at Martin's Warehouse, Lynchburg, during the next tobacco sales season.

John Callahan, who was in a hospital for several weeks, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home at Wheatland.

Byron Cundiff of Thaxton, has recovered after being seriously ill of pneumonia. He is now working at Thomas Hardware Store, and invites his friends to drop in.

Thomas Stark, Jr., assistant county agent, G. G. Ballard, C. R. Overstreet and S. S. Hylton, county agent, made a tour of Appomattox county, Friday, to inspect the soil conservation work on the farms in that county.

1848 Established 1848

M. P. CARDER, Inc.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

An Established Experience of 86 years enables us, when called, to render satisfactory service. Modern Ambulance Service, Day or Night.

Phones 71, 93, and 227-W.
BEDFORD, : : : VIRGINIA

Misses Betsy Jean Hurt and Shirley Hurt, of Lebanon, have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Borden.

Mrs. Maude Creasy Mahone, of Union, underwent an operation at the John Russell Hospital, Monday morning.

Mrs. J. K. Dudley, of Danville, was the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Mary P. Stone and Mrs. Sallie P. Stone, last week.

Mrs. J. D. S. Morgan and daughter have returned home after a visit with relatives in York county.

Miss Frances Brent who has accepted a position in Richmond, for the summer, left Wednesday, for that city.

—Dahlia roots and tomato plants for sale. Miss Lelia Early, phone 140-J. 7-3t

A daughter, Patricia Jane, was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. North, Jr., at their home in Buena Vista, Friday last. Mr. and Mrs. North formerly made their home in Bedford.

—Miss Lelia Early has dahlia tubers of several varieties for sale. Phone 140-J. 7-3t

A small frame dwelling occupied by Mary Jackson, colored, was destroyed by fire, about 7:00 o'clock, Saturday night.

While motoring through the Shenandoah Valley, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hudson, of Bedford, visited the famous Endless Caverns, at New Market.

Miss Louise Meriwether, of Holcomb Rock, and Miss Susan Early, of Lynchburg, spent Sunday at the Early home on College Street.

Rev. and Mrs. Stafford M. Query and two children, left Wednesday for Banner Elk, Concord and Charlotte, N. C., where they will be guests of relatives. They expect to be away about ten days.

Miss Lois Hardy and Miss Edwards were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman Hardy, Sunday. They were accompanied by Mrs. D. P. Hardy, who remained for a visit.

Mrs. J. P. Williams who has been living in an apartment in the Early residence on College Street, during the school session will return to Holcomb Rock for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Gibbs will occupy the apartment which Mrs. Williams will vacate, until their new residence is completed.

Mrs. O. C. Cundiff of Thaxton, had as guests, last week, her sister, Mrs. C. Newton Bush and Mrs. Georges, Mrs. Sheets and Mrs. Shupe, all of Bristol. They were en route home after attending the grand chapter meeting of Eastern Star at Richmond. Mrs. Bush is past worthy grand matron of Eastern Star of Virginia.

Forest Community Club

The regular monthly meeting of the Forest Community Club was held on May 21st at the home of Mrs. G. J. Cooper with a good attendance.

The president, Mrs. H. L. Coffee, opened the meeting with the club creed. A song was rendered by the group, the roll called and minutes of the last meeting were read. A financial report was given by the treasurer.

Magazines were exchanged and a list was made of the members who wished to enter the Ball and Kerr Canning Contest. Much interest is being taken in the contest this year and the number of contestants is expected to exceed that of past years.

The club voted to give a donation towards the curtain which is being purchased for the stage of the Forest school.

The annual camp for members of the home demonstration clubs of Bedford and Campbell counties was held during week of May 17-21. Many of the club members attended and reported having enjoyed the program.

Mrs. C. H. White, club leader, gave some helpful information on the cutting and fitting of dresses. The club plans to have an all-day meeting soon at which time there will be a demonstration on the construction of a dress.

After several readings by Miss Lily Perkins, refreshments were served by the hostess. The meeting adjourned to meet on June 18th with Mrs. J. S. Keys at which time the club style revue will be held.

MAIN STREET M. E. CHURCH
Edgar G. Hill, Pastor.

9:45 a. m., church school, J. L. Borden, general superintendent.

11:00 a. m., memorial service in honor of those who have died during the past year. Subject, "Shall the Dead Live Again?" Anthem by the choir.

7:15 p. m., young people's service.

Due to the commencement exercises of the high school there will not be any evening service in this church, but the congregation will worship with other congregations in the high school auditorium.

Regular prayer service on Wednesday evening conducted by the pastor.

NOTICE!

Notice to Tax Payers:

By resolution of the Board of Supervisors, deputies are instructed to use all legal means for collecting delinquent personal property tax, also all other taxes in their hands for collection.

R. L. ELLIOTT,
Treasurer.

Attention World War Vets

Any World War Veteran who served in Co. F. 315th Infantry, and who remembers Fred Palmer who served in that Company, please get in touch with the Bedford Red Cross Chapter. Mr. Palmer, who is now in a Government Hospital, would like to confer with some of his old comrades.

BLANCHE TOLLEY,
Red Cross Chapter.

Social Activities

Only club members were present at the weekly game of the contract club of Bedford, played at the home of Mrs. H. L. Rucker, on Avenel Avenue, Monday night.

Mrs. J. Callaway Brown was hostess at her home on Peak Street, Thursday afternoon when her guests were members of the Thursday bridge club. Mrs. S. D. Gills and Mrs. John Bower won score prizes. The hostess served light refreshments.

Mrs. Robert Claytor, of Baltimore, was the only substitute playing at the home of Mrs. C. H. Rucker, in the Griffin apartments, Wednesday afternoon of last week, when she entertained the Wednesday afternoon bridge club. Score trophies were awarded Mrs. J. M. Davidson and Mrs. J. Thurman Clark.

Roses and iris in shades of yellow and blue were used by Mrs. Cecil Wright in decorating her home, on Park Street, when she was hostess to the Wednesday night bridge club, last week. The same colors were noted in the refreshments, served after the game. Mrs. Ruth Leininger was the only substitute playing and score trophies were won by Mrs. Lloyd Watson and Mrs. Roy Hogan.

Mrs. Dan Weinberg won the high score prize at the weekly game of the Wednesday night mridge club played at the home of Mrs. omn B. Oliver, on North Street, last week. Mrs. S. K. Wallace and her house guest, Mrs. Ralph Rawls, of Norfolk, played as substitutes. Mrs. Oliver used masses of spring flowers in attractive arrangement in the rooms where the guests played.

Purple iris and lemon lilies decorated Mrs. C. A. Moore's studio, Friday afternoon, when her piano pupils gave their final recital. Those playing included Edith Whorley, Lucille Fizer, Edith and Doris Blankenship, Lois Gordon, Page Marshall, Frank and Anne Johnson, Jean and Sarah Cary Delaney, Muriel Rowlett, Billy Merriken and Mary Lydia Lyle. Mothers of the pupils were guests. After the program refreshments were served and there were favors for each one.

Mrs. R. C. Hogan and Mrs. Hugh Overstreet were joint hostesses, Monday night, when they entertained at Mrs. Hogan's home, in compliment to Mrs. Robert Pollard. Spring flowers in attractive arrangement, were used in decorations, and a salad plate was served after the game of bridge. Score trophies were won by Mrs. Cecil Wright and Mrs. Glen Ramsey. Others playing were Mrs. Lloyd Watson, Miss Lois Johnson, Miss Julia Gray, Miss Eunice Fisher, Mis Ruth Biggs, Miss Abbie Mae Mitchell, Mr. Ruth Leininger, Mrs. C. O. Updike, Mrs. G. E. Murray, Mrs. Edwin Overstreet and Mrs. Marvin Marsh.

Misses Frances Fannin, Wray Kinzer and Florence Webb entertained Miss Louise Whitehurst, whose engagement has been announced to Donald T. Martin, of Richmond, at a linen shower, Thursday night. Favors were old-fashioned nosegays. Refreshments were served in two courses after playing bridge. The high score prize, a piece of the bride-elects silver, was presented to her.

Members of the Moneta high school faculty and immediate friends attended.

The honoree is a member of the Moneta school faculty.

Mrs. G. E. Witt who underwent an operation at the Hartwell Hospital, returned to her home near Huddleston, Wednesday.

The apartment house on Avenel Avenue of Mrs. S. M. Bowling has been painted white with French green blinds and lattice. The paint was applied by S. T. Barger, painting contractor. Frazer house paints were used throughout. Frazer Paint and Varnish products are handled by the Bedford Lumber Co. 7-1t

Miss Virginia Thomson, of Cifax, declined to accept the position of welfare director of Nelson county, according to a report received from Lovingston. Miss Thomson will complete her course of study in Richmond, next week.

Greyhound Leads the Field

One of the Modern 118,000 Coaches In Use

Rising to number one position in the two decades of its history, the progress of bus motor transportation is a colorful and amazing record in American history. The bus lines of the country represent an investment of $435,000,000 in rolling stock with an additional $170,000,000 for terminals and garages.

The Greyhound system serving nearly 50,000 miles of highway is the largest single motor bus transportation system in the world, and carries an average annual total of 30,000,000 passengers. The various companies which make up the Greyhound system maintain their corporate identities, but have been welded together into one vast transportation concern by means of the Greyhound Corporation, a holding, managerial land directing organization.

In 1929, The Old Dominion Stages, parent company of the present "Central Division" of Atlantic Greyhound, and still familiar to travelers in Bedford, Lynchburg and Roanoke, was organized, operating two daily trips between Knoxville and Washington. To permit local service between Roanoke, Bedford and Lynchburg and other points in Southern Virginia, in February 1932, the Old Dominion Stages purchased the franchises of the Eastern Public Service Corporation. At this time Old Dominion Stages was serving practically all of Virginia.

Headquarters for Old Dominion Stages was first established in Roanoke, and following its merger into the Atlantic Greyhound system, its officials accepted positions with the new company.

Through the vision of the present management motor bus travel throughout the United States has been attained. Persons may travel between virtually any points of the United States on a single ticket under the care of a reasonable management. The Greyhound serves 45,000 towns and villages throughout the country that have no other public means of transportation.

The town of Bedford is connected with Roanoke and Lynchburg with three trips daily and a through bus operates between Roanoke and Richmond. Direct connections are afforded in both Roanoke and Lynchburg with modern bus transportation in all directions.

BEDFORD CIRCUIT
John W. Myers, Pastor.

Sunday, May 30th.

All day Fifth Sunday Institute at Ebenezer church with all five of the circuit churches participating. The following program is planned:

9:45, opening worship, lead by J. L. Borden.

10:00, Sunday school with the following visiting teachers:

Officers and teachers' class, Mr. J. L. Borden; Men's Bible Class, Col. W. R. Phelps; Ladies' Bible Class, Mrs. Garrett Ballard; Young Peoples' Class, Mr. Samuel J. Coffey; Boys and Girls' Class, Mrs. J. W. Myers.

11:00, preaching service, sermon by Dr. Thomas R. Reeves, presiding elder.

12:15, basket lunch served on the church grounds.

1:30, a brief session of the third quarterly conference, the presiding elder, persiding.

2:30, the Fifth Sunday Institute program with Miss Katie Overstreet, presiding.

Afternoon sermon by Dr. John W. Pearson, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, Lynchburg.

The public is cordially invited to attend this great day of preaching, worship and fellowship.

Miss Florence Johnson, who underwent an operation at the Hartwell hospital, returned to her home yesterday.

Mrs. N. J. Forbes, of Moneta, who was at the John Russell Hospital, for treatment, returned home, yesterday.

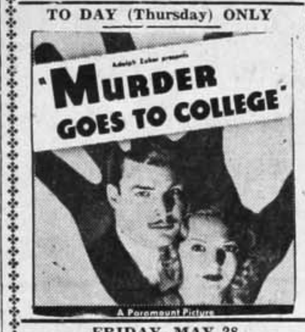
Where Happiness Costs So Little

LIBERTY

Bedford, Va., Telephone 226

Matinees Daily at 3:15. Nites at 7:15 and 9:00. Saturday: Continuous Performance 1:00 to 11:00

TO DAY (Thursday) ONLY



FRIDAY, MAY 28

—ADDED—
Ted Florita Musical And Pictorial Reel
EARLY SHOW AT 12:30
$$ COME EARLY $$

SATURDAY, MAY 29

A NEW WESTERN SINGING STAR WHO WILL GIVE YOU THE THRILL OF A LIFETIME!

Comedy Cartoon and Episode 11
"ROBINSON CRUSOE"

MON.-TUE., MAY 31 and JUNE 1

ALSO LATEST NEWS FLASHES

WED.-THUR., JUNE 2-3

COMING JUNE 14-15
Taylor and Stanwyck
"This Is My Affair"

James Armistead Dooley

Born January 1, 1829, died May 17, 1914. He was born and reared three miles southwest of Liberty, now Bedford, where he lived until the outbreak of the War Between The States when he entered the Confederate service as a private in the Ninth Battery, heavy artillery, under Captain A. G. Williams. He went through the war without wounds, and though sometimes sick, he was never absent from his post except when confined to the army hospital by illness.

Mr. Dooley was taken prisoner at the evacuation of Richmond and was confined at Point Lookout until June 1865. After the war he engaged in carpentering and built the first warehouse in Bedford for the sale of tobacco on the site where Parker-Ayers building now stands. In addition to operating the warehouse, he had a fertilizer store in the basement and a general merchandise store nearby.

As a contractor more than fifty years ago he built many substantial Bedford homes and the St. Mary's Catholic Church. No man of his day was better nor more favorably known among the farmers and tobacco growers of the county. He was actively identified with the business life of the community until his health failed about 1906 when he retired. In 1861 he married Miss Saluda Elliott Jeter, to which union eight children were born, as follows: Albert Harrison, Waverly Henderson, William Ryland, Frederick James, Edna Lula (Mrs. A. T. Walker), Addison Maupin, Lillian Mattie (Mrs. W. E. Arrington) Lelia Virginia (Mrs. W. G. Ramsey). All except William Ryland, for sixteen years county treasurer, with his widow who is 96 years of age, survive.

The following went from Bedford for the baseball game in Washington, D. C., during the week-end: Cedric Bowling, Dell and James Dooley, Bernard Cundiff, Earl Zimmerman, Jesse Gillaspie, Jasper Stanley, Woodrow Wilkes, Harry Smith, Frank Woodford, Lloyd Goode and Ben Faribault.

—FOR RENT—Four room apartment and bath over Murray's Electric Store. Apply at Auto Service and Electric Corportation.

Error In Name

In the quarter-page announcement of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Virginia, through a typographical error, the name of the president of the company appears as "R. L. Bell" when it should read "J. L. Bell." The error was not discovered until after the section bearing the advertisement had been printed, and this correction is made voluntarily on the part of the publishers.

WANTED TO BUY 20 Good Used Pianos
(Upright or Grands)

Will pay cash. Small ones given preferences. Must stand tuning to key of A 440 pitch.

LIBERAL ALLOWANCE
On your old piano if traded in NOW
ON
A New Piano or Radio
Open Evenings

Name _____
Address _____
Please send particulars on pianos

Grand Piano Co.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

MONTVALE CIRCUIT
Earl I. LEWIS, Pastor.

Sunday, May 30th.

Union—Church school at 10:00 a. m. Morning worship at 11:00 a. m. Reception of members and sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Montvale—Special Evangelistic services to begin on Wednesday, June 2, at 8:00 p. m., Rev. Edwin S. Sheppe, Jr., pastor of Raleigh Court M. E. Church, So., in Roanoke, will preach. A cordial invitation to attend these services is extended to all.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
J. H. Grey, Pastor.

Sunday school, 9:45.
Morning worship, 11:00.
Christian endeavor, 5:00.
Services at Laurel Grove, 3:00.

C. B. Fisher

The funeral of Charlie B. Fisher was held at 10 o'clock Sunday afternoon from his home near Otterville, Rev. J. W. Myers officiated, burial was in the family lot.

Mr. Fisher was 84 years old and is survived by his only sister, Mrs. T. R. Hawkins of Goode, and a number of nieces and nephews. His only brother died a few months ago.

The active pall bearers were: Edward Fullen, Tommie, Major, Nathan, Roy and Edward Hawkins.

Honorary pall bearers who carried the flowers were: Dell Hawkins, Malcolm Craig, W. H. Dickerson, Roy Ellis, J. F. Leftwich, Ned Hawkins, Clifford Owen, Harold Brooks, Clifton Hawkins, Raymond Hawkins, Russell Franklin David Ross and Jesse Burford.

OPENING
Friday and Saturday, May 28 and 29
Murrays Electric Store

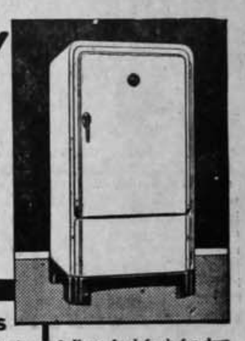
Adults who register Friday and Saturday will get a chance to win one of the following prizes to be given away:

Easy Electric Washing Machine	$54.95
General Electric Cabinet Radio	59.50
Fada Table Radio	22.50
Universal Electric Percolator	6.00
Electric Waffle and Sandwich Maker	7.25
Electric Table Stove	1.25
Electric Iron	1.50
Electric Food Mixer	12.00
Special Discount on DRS-5 Frigidaire	45.00
8-Inch Electric Fan	7.95
Electric Toaster	1.25
Electric Razor Sharpener	4.00

The Exclusive Electric Refrigerator, Appliance And Gift Store in Bedford

MURRAY'S ELECTRIC STORE
Phone 258
Owned By Auto-Service & Electric Corp.
Telephone 254 Bedford, Virginia

NOW ON DISPLAY!
New 1937
SERVEL ELECTROLUX
The Kerosene Refrigerator
FOR HOMES BEYOND THE GAS MAINS AND POWER LINES



MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FULL DETAILS
DEALER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation, complete information about Servel Electrolux, the Kerosene Refrigerator.
Name_____
Street or R.F.D._____
Town_____ State_____

- Keeps food fresh for days
- Freezes ice cubes—desserts
- Saves steps, work, money
- Needs no daily attention
- No water or electricity
- Has no machinery to wear

Auto-Service & Electric Corp.
Phone 254. Bedford, Virginia

Ends "Ice-Cube Struggle"—and Proves it!
ONLY FRIGIDAIRE HAS THE NEW INSTANT CUBE-RELEASE
IT'S IN EVERY ICE TRAY, IN EVERY "SUPER-DUTY" MODEL

No Melting Under Faucet! Big, Solid Cubes Instantly Released

Come in. See the Proof!

● No more "Ice-Cube Struggle"! Lift a lever and this marvelous invention *instantly* releases cubes from tray—two or a dozen, as you need them! And yields 20% more ice by ending waste of melting cubes loose! *All metal* for fast freezing. Gives you big, solid cubes every time—in record time.

Come in. See proof, too, of Frigidaire's ability to freeze more ice, faster . . . store 100% more cubes in reserve . . . and free all ice trays at the touch of a finger! It gives the most *complete* ICE SERVICE ever known, and *proves* it!

PRICES AS LOW AS $118 NO MONEY DOWN Easy Terms

LOOK FOR THIS NAME-PLATE

FRIGIDAIRE PROVES ALL 5 BASIC SERVICES
1. GREATER ICE-ABILITY
2. GREATER STORAGE-ABILITY
3. GREATER PROTECT-ABILITY
4. GREATER DEPEND-ABILITY
5. GREATER SAVE-ABILITY
WITH THE Meter-Miser
Cuts Current Cost to the Bone! SEE an accurate electric meter prove it! Meter-Miser does Super-Duty at amazing saving because it's the *simplest* refrigerating *mechanism ever built.*

NEW "SUPER-DUTY" FRIGIDAIRE WITH THE METER-MISER MADE ONLY BY GENERAL MOTORS

Auto-Service & Electric Corp.
Phone 254, BEDFORD, VA.

The Democrat Classified Ads Will Bring You Good Results

WANT-ADS

Those things you no longer need can be turned into ready cash by using THE DEMOCRAT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING COLUMN. Every week many things are sold to cash buyers who are watching these little ads. Lost articles are found, and wants are satisfied by people searching in this column for things they need, articles lost or found, things they want to sell.

The rate for this advertisign is 1c. per word, averaging six words to a line.

FOR SALE

—FOR SALE—New honey, white and dark, 15c per pound. Mrs. Pal Hubbard. 2-tf

—FOR SALE—Laundry Stove. as good as new. Phone 415-W.

—FOR SALE—T-Model Ford. Light trailer. Franks Service Station on Lynchburg highway.

FOR SALE—Lot on Crenshaw street; will sell as a whole or in sections. 738 Grove street.

—FOR SALE—A second hand John Deer Grain Binder, in good running order. J. K. Phelps, Bedford, Va., Route 3. 6-2t

—FOR SALE—Chrysanthemums, Mums, Daisies, Cluster, and Baby Button. Mrs. L. F. Taylor, 524 Jackson St. 5-3t

—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Crochet Bedspread, at a reasonable price or will trade for a sewing machine, Singer preferred, and must be in good condition. If interested see or write Mrs. Olander Witt, Route 4, Bedford, Va. 4-3t

POULTRY

—WANTED TO BUY—Live poultry, eggs and farm produce. Highest cash prices. Beasley Produce Exchange, 214 Nelson St., Roanoke, Va. 31-tf

—Baby Chicks reduced for rest of the season, 25 chicks, $1.90; 50, $3.75; 100 for $7.50. Just three more hatches, last one ready June 7th. Come and get a supply for late fryers. Mrs. E. C. Kirby, phone 328-W, Bedford, Va., R. 1. 6-2t

WANTED

—WANTED—We will buy a limited amount of poplar wood for Columbian Paper Company this season. For prices, etc., write J. M. Stephens, agent, 647 Northumberland Ave., Roanoke, Va. 45-10t

—WANTED—Salesmen to sell a nationally known product, made by a company worth millions, needed in every farm home, factory been in business over 45 years. Apply Box 206, Rocky Mount, Va. 6-2t

SPECIAL NOTICES

—LOST—Certificate of Deposit No. 57439 for $1500.00 on THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK of BEDFORD, Va., dated January 14th, 1935. Duplicate has been applied for. All persons are warned against trading or cashing said certificate. 4-3t

LOST—Two Irish Setters, males, red, one large and one medium sized. Reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. W. F. Tate, Bedford, Va.

POLITICAL

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

TO THE VOTERS OF BEDFORD COUNTY:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates for the Floater District, comprised of Bedford, Floyd and Franklin Counties, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held in August.

During my tenure of office as your representative I have faithfully endeavored to serve you, the District and the State at large efficiently and effectively.

For your support and kindness in the past I am deeply grateful, and will greatly appreciate your continuance of the same in the coming election.

Very respectfully yours,
Apr. 1-Aug 1 S. M. CHITWOOD

To the voters of Bedford County:

I hereby announce myself a candidate to succeed myself to the House of Delegates for Bedford County, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held August 3rd, 1937. If elected to this office, I shall endeavor to represent all of the citizens of my county and State, fairly and impartially to the very best of my ability. Your vote and influence will be appreciated and represented to that end.

Yours very respectfully,
51-18t FRANK W. BURKS.

DR. J. HARRY MARTIN
Registered Optometrist
Roanoke, Va.
Eyes Examined, Glasses Furnished
A DOUBLE SERVICE FOR A SINGLE FEE
PALACE HOTEL
Bedford, Va.
Fourth Mondays 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TEETHING AGAIN

Warden Sikes Sanders, who celebrates his birthday tomorrow, is cutting a new set of false teeth.—Monroe (N. C.) Journal.

NOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Another sign that conditions are easing up is this national and international discussion of stripteasers.—Miami Herald.

WANTED!
HIDES, WOOL, RAW FURS, DRIED FRUITS, GINSENG AND BEESWAX
WRITE FOR OUR PRICES
Frank E. Brown,
325 East Campbell Avenue
ROANOKE, VA.

FOR RENT

—FOR RENT—Rooms for housekeeping; telephone Mrs. Willie Layne, 238-J. 4-tf

—FOR RENT OR SALE—A good farm of about 60 acres 3½ miles north of Bedford, with good dwelling. Call 441, or 24-F-06, or write R. Q. Owen, Bedford, Va. 51-3t

REAL ESTATE

SALE OF A FARM

212 acre farm near Body Camp. Good land with one dwelling house and other buildings. Ample cleared land; also some good timber. Reasonable terms.

Any one interested write Mrs. E. H. Patterson, Victoria, Va. 5-3t

Farm for Sale

Near Goodview

I will offer for sale privately the farm of the late Chas. H. Bush, located near Meade's store in Bedford county about 18 miles east of Roanoke. The farm contains fifty acres, thirty-five acres in cultivation and fifteen acres in timber—white oak, poplar and pine.

Terms can be arranged by applying to
MRS. G. C. STALEY,
1113 Marshall Ave., S. E.
7-2t Roanoke, Va.

Commissioner's Notice

In the Circuit Court of Bedford County, Virginia:

W. T. Hogan, et als.....Complainants
V.
Mrs. W. J. Woodford, et als., Defendants

(Extracts from a decree entered —at the May term, 1937.)

The Court doth adjudge, order and decree that this cause be referred to A. J. Cauthorn, one of the Commissioners in Chancery of this court, who shall take, state, settle and report the following accounts:

1. An account showing the real estate, if any, of which John H. Hogan died seised and possessed.

2. An account showing who are the heirs at law of John H. Hogan, deceased, and the interest to which they are respectively entitled in the real estate of the said John H. Hogan, deceased.

3. An account showing the debts and liens against the real property of John H. Hogan, deceased, together with their relative priorities, if any.

4. An account showing any liens against the interest of any of the heirs at law of John H. Hogan, deceased, and the real estate of the said John H. Hogan, together with their relative priorities.

5. An account showing whether or not the land of which John H. Hogan died siesed and possessed, is susceptible to convenient partition in kind amongst the parties in interest, and if not, whether or not the share of one or more parties in interest may be laid off in kind and the balance sold for partition, or whether or not one or more parties in interest are willing and able to take the whole subject and pay over the other parties such sums as their respective interests may entitle them to, or whether or not it will be to the best interests of all parties to have the land sold as a whole for partition, in one or more parcels and the proceeds of said sale, after the payment of the costs of this suit and the debts and liens against the estate of John H. Hogan, divided amongst the parties to this suit in accordance with their respective interests therein.

6. An account of the transactions of W. P. Hicks, Administrator of the estate of John H. Hogan, deceased, showing collections and disbursements made by him as such Administrator.

7. Any other account which may be requested by any of the parties to this suit, or which to the Commissioner taking the same may seem pertinent.

But before taking said accounts, the said Commissioner in Chancery shall give due notice of the date, time and place of taking the same by publishing said notice for two successive weeks in the Bedford Democrat, a newspaper published weekly in the county of Bedford, Virginia, and by posting a copy of said notice for at least ten days before taking said accounts, at the front door of the Courthouse in Bedford, Virginia.

Law office of A. J. Cauthorn, Commissioner in Chancery. Bedford Virginia, May 17, 1937.

To the parties to the above suit:

I have fixed on the 4th day of June, 1937, at 10 o'clock a. m., as the time, and my office aforesaid as the place for executing the decree of which the foregoing is an extract.

Given under my hand as Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Bedford County the day and year aforesaid.

A. J. Cauthorn, Commissioner.

CALL US
For Service
ON YOUR EVERY
Insurance Need
Bargamin Insurance Agency
J. W. GARRETT, Manager.
Phone 210-J Bedford, Va.

USED CARS

DESOTO—PLYMOUTH
"The WRIGHT Place"

GOOD AND BAD USED CARS
A CAR FOR EVERY PURSE AND PURPOSE
FLEXIBLE TERMS TO FIT YOUR BUDGET

It would be hard to find a better assortment of Used Cars than those we are listing today. Some of them are extra nice, most of them are just average and a few of them are in poor condition, but everyone is the usual WRIGHT Used Car Value and is priced as nearly as we know to represent its true value. We have:

10 PLYMOUTHS—
Models 1932 to 1937—Sedans, Coaches, Coupes and a Roadster. Some of these cars have very little mileage and look like new. Several have radio and other De Luxe equipment.

8 CHEVROLETS—
Models 1928 to 1936—Sedans, Coaches and a Coupe. One of these is an extra nice 36 Model Sport 4-Door Sedan with radio.

4 FORDS—
Models 1930 to 1936—All in average condition.

5 DeSOTOS—
Models 1933 to 1937—One 1937 Touring Sedan, like new; one extra nice 1936 Model Airstream Sedan, and a 1936 Custom Airstream Coupe.

4 MISCELLANEOUS—
These include a Dodge, Hupmobile, Essex and a Buick. Not much cars and priced accordingly. Would make some cheap transportation for hunting, fishing and knock about work.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR
TAKE YOUR VACATION IN A "COVERED WAGON" HOUSE TRAILER
"You can't go wrong at "The WRIGHT Place"
WRIGHT MOTOR CORP.
309 Roanoke St., S. W.—Phone 6205
ROANOKE, VA.

CHEVROLET
We Are Again Offering Special Values In Sound, Dependable Used Trucks For Every Need. Each One Has Been Carefully Reconditioned and Checked to Assure Owner Pride and Satisfaction—Backed by an O. K. That Counts

1935 Chevrolet 1½-Ton Duel Wheel Panel—Appearance and mechanical condition perfect in every detail, tires like new, smooth, powerful motor. An outstanding value $485.00

1932 Chevrolet ½-ton Panel—New tires, new duco finish, motor in excellent condition. A value unsurpassed for any light delivery use. Price only $245.00

1930 Chevrolet ½-ton Light Delivery—Tires show little wear, motor mechanically O. K., body in sound condition and new paint. Price only $115.00

1928 Ford ½-ton Panel—Good in appearance and condition, new paint, good tires. Price $75.00

1934 Chevrolet 1½-Ton—131-in. dual wheel chassis and cab, mechanically O. K., tires good as new, new paint and upholstery. eRady to go $350.00

1935 Chevrolet—157-in. W. B., dual wheels, stake body, new duco finish, cab and body in excellent condition, tires show little wear, mechanically perfect $435.00

In Used Cars We Have a Make and Body Style to Meet the Neews of Every Prospective Buyer. Visit our Show Rooms First.

JOHNSON CHEV. CORP.
321 Campbell Avenue, S. W.,
Dial 2-4912
Cor. Tazewell Ave. and Nelson St.
Dial 6857.

Their Real-life Matrimonial Squabble Like a Serio-comic Movie. Nnpleasant surprises in the wealthy manufacturer's divorce related in the American Weekly with Sunday's WASHINGTON HERALD.

ECONOMY
Wall Paper Co.
Wholesale & Retail
Painting
Decorating
Paper Hanging
204 Commerce St.
Roanoke, Va. Phone 9678

DR. S. K. WALLACE,
Dental Surgeon
Office in Peoples National Bank Bldg.
Formerly Occupied by Dr. Yates

GEO. W. PARKER, D. D. S.
Dental Surgeon
Office Over the Peoples National Bank

F. G. REPASS, D. D. S.
DENTIST
Office Over H. A. Gills Store

USED CARS

Used Cars
THE KEY TO USED CAR VALUES THIS WEEK

1929 Packard, Sport Cabrolet, A-1 condition. A sacrifice.

1933 Studebaker Sedan—This car is in good mechanical condition, body and upholstery like new.

1937 Plymouth Business Coupe—This car has only been driven a few hundred miles, just like new and carries a new car guarantee.

1935 Ford ½-ton Pick-up.—Good tires, new paint, motor fair.

1936 Chevrolet ½-Ton Pick-up, driven 7,000 miles.

1936 Dodge ½-ton Pickup, driven only 11,000 miles.

1937 Dodge 1½-ton H. D. cab and body, 159" W. B. Driven only 6,000 miles. Owner discontinued business. This truck will be sold at a big reduction. See it today.

A NUMBER OF OTHER CARS AND TRUCKS ON HAND. ALL MAKES, MODELS, AND PRICES. SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY.

ALLOWANCES
DODGE & PLYMOUTH CARS

Peoples Garage, Inc
Telephone 49 Bedford, Virginia

Dependable Used Cars At Booker's Warehouse
USED CAR BUYERS SAY THE BEST USED CAR VALUES IN LYNCHBURG ARE TO BE FOUND AT BOOKERS' WAREHOUSE

DEPENDABLE USED CARS FOR OVER 23 YEARS
See These While They Last. Get Your State Tags Free.

1935 Plymouth Coach With Trunk.
1935 Plymouth Sedan.
1934 Chevrolet Sedan.
1934 Chevrolet Standard Coach.
1934 Dodge DeLuxe Sedan.
1933 Chevrolet Coupe, Rumble Seat.
1930 Chevrolet Sedan, new tires and paint.
1931 Ford Coach, new paint, new engine.
1930 Chevrolet Coach, like new.
Dodge Sedan, 1930 ..... $145
DeSoto Sedan, 1930 145
Whippet Sedan, 1929 95

SPECIAL
1936 Chevrolet 1½ ton long wheelbase truck, dual rear tires, helper springs. This truck has been driven 20,000 miles and has brand new tires on dual rear wheels.
1933 Chevrolet short wheelbase truck with dual tires. This truck will be ideal for dump work as it is in splendid condition.

John P. Hughes Motor Co., Inc.
Lynchburg, Va.
USED CAR DEPARTMENT.
BOOKER'S WAREHOUSE
Telephone 2304.
TERMS DODGE TRADE PLYMOUTH

"I get all kinds of letters, some people telling I am every kind of fool and others telling me I am rather a great man."

Don't Fool Yourself
by selecting paint on a price basis alone. One brand may cost twice as much per gallon and still be cheaper on the basis of coverage and in wear.
Kyanize Super Service PAINT
gives you everything you desire for outside painting.
A. B. BLANKENSHIP
PAINT STORE
Opposite Postoffice
BEDFORD, : : VIRGINIA

Free Parking
WHILE YOU EAT
Hamburgers, 5c
DeLuxe Sandwiches, 10c
REAL CHILE, 10c
Open Day and Night
TEXAS TAVERNS
114 Church Avenue
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA
611 Main Street
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

USED CARS

FORD
We INVITE YOU
to inspect the many new trade-ins we have taken this week on the new Ford V-8 Cars and Trucks. We think they are the cream of 1937, though you are the judge. Remember you get your money's worth at Fulton's.

'35 Ford V-8 Touring Tudor—Radio, heater, trunk, 17,000 miles, just like new, one owner $475
'37 Chrysler 8 Imperial Coupe—New Nice discount.
'34 Ford V-8 Coupe—Radio, like new 395
'28 Studebaker Sedan—None better 125
'33 Ford V-8 Coupe—Radio, new motor exchange 325
'33 Ford V-8 Tudor—Nice 275
'37 Pontiac 6 Coach—Trunk, radio, like new 795
36 Ford V-8 Coupe—10,000 miles 475
'36 Ford V-8 De Luxe Tudor—Trunk 495
'33 Chevrolet Coupe 295
'35 Dodge Coach 495
'29 Nash Coupe 50
'29 Ford Tudor—Extra good 145
'31 Chevrolet Fordor Sedan 225
'35 Ford V-8 Tudor Sedan—Bargain 350
'36 Ford V-8 Tudor—Special 450
'34 Ford V-8 Coupe—None better 350
28 Chevrolet Coach 50
'29 Crevrolet Coach 75
'29 Chevrolet Fordor Sedan 125
'32 Plymouth 4 Coupe—Rough 135
'35 Chevrolet Master Fordor Sedan 500
'35 Ford V-8 Coupe—Only 375
'35 Ford V-8 Fordor Sedan—Trunk 450
'36 Ford V-8 Fordor Sedan—Radio, only 500
'36 Ford V-8 De Luxe Fordor Sedan Radio, trunk 650
'31 Ford Fordor Sedan 225
'29 Ford Tudor 100
'30 Pontiac Coupe—New paint 135

REAL TRUCK VALUES
'36 Chevrolet Dump—Brand new Woods heavy duty bodies, 4 each $650
'34 Ford V-8 Pick-up—New motor 325
'35 Dodge 1½-Ton—Stake, dual, cab, good 475
'35 Chevrolet Hydraulic Dump, 2 yd. H. D. body, rough, 2, each 300
'35 Dodge, 157" W. B., cab, duals Rough, 2, each 275
'34 Chevrolet Pick-up, 2 each 325
'34 Ford V-8 Pick-up 325
'33 Dodge Pickup 295
'34 Chevrolet Pickup 300
'36 Ford V-8 Pickup 425
'31 Chevrolet 1½-Ton Truck 175
'34 Chevrolet—157-in. W. B., cab, dual 200
'35 Chevrolet—157-in. W. B., cab, dula 450
'36 Chevrolet—157-in. W. B., cab, dual 500
'34 Ford V-8—157-in. W. B., cab, dual 275
'34 Chevrolet Hydraulic Dump—2 yd. body 475
'32 Ford 4-Cyl. Hydraulic Dump 250
'35 Chevrolet Hydraulic Dump—2-yd. body, rough 325
'34 Ford V-8 Pickup 295
'35 Ford V-8 Pickup 375
'34 Ford V-8 Sedan Delivery 350
'36 Ford V-8 Panel—9,000 miles 525
'33 International Pickup 225

Fulton Motor Co., Inc.
USED CAR DEPT.
345 Campbell Ave., W.
DIAL 7391
NEW CAR SALES AND SERVICE
400 Salem Avenue, W.
DIAL 8863
ROANOKE, VA.

Cheaper Used Cars
MAY SALES BOUNDING
On new Dodges which are bringing the nicest line of BLUE SEAL used cars into our stock we have ever had.
'36 Dodge Touring Sedan
This 4-door trunk job is just like new, only been driven 6,850 miles.
'35 CHEVROLET COUPE
Master De Luxe, rumble seat, radio and driven only 20,246 miles.
'34 PLYMOUTH COACH
Nice light blue, goo dtires, motor A-1 condition, will sell $50 less than market price.
TRUCKS
One-half ton panel and sedan deliveries and 1½-ton cab and chassis. Best in town and ready for hard service.
TERMS TO SUIT
"SEE US—SAVE MONEY"
ALL THESE TRUCKS IN VERY BEST CONDITION. SEE US AND SAVE
$50.00 TO $75.00
UP TO 24 MONTHS
KEY-ANTRIM, INC.
400 Luck Ave., Dial 8447
OPEN TILL 9 P. M.

Used Cars For Sale
CHEVROLETS, FORDS, PLYMOUTHS
From 30 to 35
COUPES, COACHES, SEDANS
ELLIOTT MOTORS
509 to 513 Commerce St.,
Roanoke, Virginia

USED CARS

USED CAR MARKET
Roanoke's Largest Stock
—Of—
Good, Light, Late Model Used Cars
Our cars are better because "WE PAY CASH" and buy from Individuals, who in most cases are the original owners.

OUR TERMS AND TRADE ALLOWANCES ARE ALWAYS REASONABLE
NO RED TAPE FINANCE
"We Do Our Own Financing."
All of the Above Goes to Make Satisfied Owners.

1936 Ford V-8 De Luxe Sedan—Low mileage, real nice, radio and heater.
1935 Chevrolet Master Sedan—Mechanically O. K., radio and heater.
1936 Chevrolet Standard Sport Sedan—Only 7,750 miles, like new.
1935 Plymouth Coach—A clean job.
1934 Chevrolet, Touring Sedan—Real nice, radio and heater.
1933 Chevrolet Sedan—The best one yet.
1933 Chevrolet Coach—Mechanically O. K.
1934 Chevrolet Sedans (2)—Both good.
MODEL A FORDS
Coupes, Tudors, Town Sedans and Roadsters.
2—Pickup Trucks.
1—New 1½-Ton Truck Cab.
Remember that it is our business to: BUY, SELL AND DEXCHANGE
TERMS AND TRADE-INS
We Do Our Own Financing.
TWO SHOW ROOMS
RENICK MOTOR CO.
213 and 305 Randolph St., S. E.
Roanoke's Pioneer Used Car Dealers
ROANOKE, VA.
DIAL 6063

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE DEPT. OF HWYS., RICHMOND, VA., UNTIL 10 A. M., TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1937, FOR:

221 620—Floyd-1.43 Mi. Tr. Bound Brkn. Stone-Br.

11 721—Botetourt-W. B. Mac.-M. P. Bit. Surf.-Br. James River.

250 722—Albemarle-Pedestrian O. H. Br. C&O-Ivy.

122 762—Bedford-Traffic Bound Gravel & Br.

306 1164—Warwick-Overpass C & O-Newport News.

260 1932—Warren-W. B. Mac. Bit. Surf.

The contract shall not be signed by others than the bidder or bidders submitting the proposal. Withdrawal of bids after 10 a. m., on the date set for the opening of bids will not be permitted. The contractor will be required to comply with all the U. S. Federal rules, regulations and laws on all projects which are financed in whode or in part by the U. S. Government. The bidder's particular attention is directed to the special requirements and supplements in the proposal, and Section 35 of the Criminal Code of the United States. Minimum wage skilled labor 60c per hour, intermediate grade 35c per hour, and unskilled labor 25c per hour. The attention of bidders is directed to the special provisions covering sub-letting or assigning the contract and to use of domestic materials. Proposal guaranty to be certified check in amount of $1,000.00. Plans and specifications are one file a tthe Richmond office and the local Distriot office. Plans for bidders may be obtained at the Richmond office, upon recipt of $5.00, made payable to the Dept. of Highways. If plans are returned in good condition to the Richmond office within two weeks after bids are received, $2.50 will be refunded. Bridge plans $2.00; no refund. The commission reserves the right to reject any o rall bids. 7-2t

IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, of the County of Bedford, Virginia, on the 11th day of May, 1937.

C. G. Moore.....Plaintiff
against
Thomas E. Fisher and others,
.....Defendants
IN CHANCERY

The object of this suit is to have a sale of two certain lots or parcels of land, of which one Ethel L. Fisher died seized and possessed, situate in the Town of Bedford, on Greenwood Avenue, in Bedford County, Virginia, and more particularly described in the bill and proceedings, for partition among the parties entitled thereto; to have a reasonable fee allowed the Complainant's attorney for instituting and conducting this suit; and to have the proceeds from said sale, after the payment of such debts overdue, and the costs and expenses of this suit and sale, divided among the parties entitled thereto; and to have such other and further relief, both general and special, as the nature of Complainant's case may require.

And an affidavit having been made and filed that Thomas E. Fisher, William Garrett Fisher, Warren Fisher and Cordelia Ethel Fisher, the last two being infants under the age of twenty-one, the defendants in said suit, are not residence of the State of Virginia, and that their last known post office address is 542 West Main Street, Tippecanoe City, Miami County, Ohio, it is ordered that they do appear within ten days after due publication hereof, and do what is necessary to protect their interests.

A Copy—Teste:
V. W. NICHOLS, Clerk.
W. R. Saunders, Gent., p. q. 5-6-7-8

IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE of the Circuit Court of the County of Bedford, Virginia, on the 10th day of May, 1937.

Charles W. Street.....Plaintiff,
against
Beulah Leftwich Hoskins and Ethel Leftwich Casey.....Defendants.
In Chancery

The objct of this suit is to have a certain tract of land lying on the south side of Bedford County, Virginia, near Halesford Bridge, on Staunton River, and on the waters of Hughes Mill Creek, and adjoining the lands of T. W. Widdie, William G. Mitchell, and others, and containing 80½ acres, more or less, sold under proper orders and decree of said Court and the proceeds of such sale distributed among the parties entitled thereto, according to their respective rights, after paying all the costs of this suit, to have a reasonable and proper attorney's fee granted the complainant's attorney, out of the proceeds of said sale, for instituting and conducting this suit, to have all proper and necessary accounts taken, and for general and special relief.

And an affidavit having been made and filed that Beulah Leftwich Hoskins and Ethel Leftwich Casey, defendants in said suit, are not residents of the State of Virginia, and that their last known post office addresses are as follows; that of Beulah Leftwich Hoskins is Raleigh, Rawleigh County, West Virginia, and that of Ethel Leftwich Casey is Jenkins Jones, McDowell County, West Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear within ten days after due publication hereof, and do what is necessary to protect their interests.

A Copy-Teste:
V W. NICHOLS, Clerk.
Lowry & Burks, Gent.,
William W. Berry, Jr., p. q. 5-4t

—HELP WANTED—A leading tire manufacturer offers an exceptional opportunity in sales work to a local man 21-35 years of age with experience in retail tire selling and a knowledge of collections. He will receive a 6 weeks' training in retailing passenger, truck tires and batteries. His assignment after training period will probably be in this vicinity at a fair starting salary. Box 257. 7-1t

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General Machine Shop
Automotive Jobbers
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Truck Bodies Built
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WE TAKE THE DENTS OUT OF ACCIDENTS

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(Formerly K. and K.)
20 East Campbell Avenue
ROANOKE, VA.
"Out of The High Rent District"
Furniture, Window Shades Rugs and Stoves
WHEN IN ROANOKE, VISIT KILLINGER'S
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125-131 Albemarle Avenue, S. E.
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Dial 6229
Largest Stock of Automobile Parts in So. West Va.

New and Used Parts For All Makes of Cars

Retread Tires That Are Fully Guaranteed
"SEE US AND SAVE THE DIFFERENCE"

YOUR nervous system is under a strain when you attempt to see with faulty eyes. Visit our Optical department for scientific examination, the low cost and convenient terms will enable you to get properly fitted glasses at very low cost.

Oldest Optical House In City

EHRICH'S, Lynchburg, Va.

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Non-Carbonated
Pure Fruit Juices

VALEN-JU ORANGE ADE
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Voiles!
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LOOK at the Gay Styles!

Imagine such adorable Cottons at this price! Buy two or three . . . wear them for business . . . for sports . . . . for week-ends! Styles are young . . . . trims are smart . . . washability first rate. Misses' sizes.

SIDNEY'S
402½ So. Jefferson St.
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Charge Accounts Invited

Barnett-Brewbaker Electric Co.
ELECTRIC MOTOR REPAIRING

Electric Motors Bought Sold Exchanged
Machine Shop and Welding Service
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334 Salem Ave., West, Telephone 2-1024 and 2-1141
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

The First National Bank Lynchburg

Has Served Piedmont Section For Seventy-Two Years—"The Old, Big Strong Bank"

The history of the First National Bank of Lynchburg is intimately and indelibly associated with the development and growth of that city and the surrounding communities which it has served for the past seventy-two years. Born of an emergency during the most turbulent times of our history up to that date, it became a fundamental principle with this institution to extend to the business public of Lynchburg and surrounding communities every facility of sound, progressive, helpful banking aid and advice. Its preeminence today in the financial circles of the State, and the busy, thriving, prosperous city and community which it has helped to build, stands conspicuously out as mute evidence of a mission well fulfilled.

The First National Bank of Lynchburg was organized August 21, 1865, soon after the fall of Appomattox when tht blood-shed, suffering, waste and devastation of the War Between the States was fresh in the memory of everyone. It was at that time a group of loyal, patrotic citizens of Campbell County, interested in the rehabilitation of a distressed Southland, foresaw the necessity of stronger, more liberal and progressive banking facilities for the city of "Seven Hills" and her neighbor communities. Thus it was, under this sincere and patriotic urge that the First National Bank of Lynchburg was organized, and launched upon its mission of aid to a distracted and impoverished people. The bank has prospered, even as the communities which it has served have prospered; and today, as for several generations past, the institution is known as "The Old Big Strong Bank."

Among the pioneer builders and makers of its history who signed and severally acknowledged the certificate of organization were: John Oyler, Samuel Miller, George M. Rucker, David B. Phelps, Ambrose B. Rucker, William A. Strother, John Clark, John M. Meem, John F. Slaughter, Max Seisfield, William T. Anderson, Alex B. Stratton, Clinton DeWitt, James Franklin, Thadeus C. S. Ferguson, Don P. Halsey, Morris H. Alberzer, William R. Mosby, Thomas E. Murrell, Hamilton G. Fasit, John M. Miller, and Samuel McCorkle. At a meeting of the stockholders held on the same date (August 1, 1865) Don P. Halsey acted as chairman, and John M. Miller, father of the present president, acted as secretary. At this meeting officers were elected as follows: Ambrose P. Rucker, president; James J. Irby, vice-president; John M. Miller, cashier; Camillus Christian, teller; and Samuel G. Norvell, bookkeeper, completing the organization.

During its seventy-two years of service, there is scarcely a chapter in the history of commercial and industrial Lynchburg in which this fine old institution has not had a prominent part in the making. The present officers are: E. P. Miller, president; O. B. Barker, vice-president; J. D. Owen, vice-president; J. L. Jones, cashier; J. L. Nicholas, assistant cashier; and L. W. Horton, assistant cashier, and official family trained from early youth in commercial and financial circles, and well qualified to carry on the fine traditions of the pioneers of 1865—the founders of "The Old Big Strong Bank."

Church Membership In Bedford County

Going back to 1926 there was a total church membership of 16,706 in Bedford county including both white and colored. In that year 53% of the total population were church members, Bedford ranking 43rd among the counties of the State in this respect.

The four predominating sects in the county are Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians in the order named. In the year above mentioned, official reports indicated the following number of members for each denomination represented in the county:

Southern Baptists	5,199
Negro Baptists	5,298
Methodist Episcopal South	4,480
Primitive Baptists	41
Church of the Brethren	202
Disciples of Christ	102
African M. E. Church	65
Methodist Episcopal Church	278
Presbyterian Church	589
Protestant Episcopal Church	361
Roman Catholic	50
All others	41

Readers of the DEMOCRAT affiliated with the various sects or denominations will probably be interested in comparing the membership of ten or eleven years ago with the present membership.

Back in 1916 the total church membership of the county was 12,171. In the ten year period from 1916 to 1926 the increase of membership of all denominations was 4,535,, or more than 37 per cent.

If the same ratio of increase should hold good from 1926 to 1937, the increase should be something over 6,000, but this does not take into consideration deaths occurring in the meantime or removal to other places. The total population of the county for the year 1930 was only 29,091.

A new kind of Deodorant

YODORA

"as gentle as your face cream"

It only takes 2 dabs of Yodora after which it vanishes instantly.

Soothing as a cold cream and does not stain delicate clothing.

You get positive protection with Yodora. Quick to disappear—there's no waiting, no "drying". You can use it right after shaving. Yodora protects from the moment you apply it. It brings you security!

Yodora is ideal for sanitary napkins—soothing and safe. In Tubes and Jars—each 25¢.

At Your Favorite Drug Store

A Southern Confederate

The above is a picture of the late Eugene Bush taken the last year of the War Between The States. He was a native of Bedford county and volunteered at the age of sixteen in Company C, Major Blount's Battalion of Artillery in 1864. From the picture he seems to have thrived on the starvation diet experienced by most Confederate soldiers as he had outgrown the soldier's uniform he wore, as the picture shows.

He was wounded and was in Richmond with a leg broken in two places when the war ended. He walked on crutches from Richmond back to Bedford after the Capitulation of General Lee at Appomattox.

After the war he moved to Roanoke county and lived near Vinton where he was engaged in farming, and where he reared a large family. One son, E. L. Bush is president of the Bush-Flora Shoe Company in Roanoke. Mr. Bush died in Roanoke several years ago.

Woodmen Have Strong Organization In Bedford

Chartered in July 1912—After Quarter Century Are Still Active in Fraternal Activities and Insurance Field

A charter was granted Peaks Camp, 175, Woodmen of the world, July 17, 1912, with the following charter officers: B. L. Lazenby, consul commander; C. S. Hubbard, adviser lieutenant; G. A. Miller, Jr., banker; R. L. Robertson, clerk; C. W. Carter, escort; J. H. Meacham, watchman; C. E. McFall, sentry; A. B. Wilkes, J. T. Wood and W. C. Nichols, auditors; Drs. E. L. Johnson and J. A. Rucker, physicians.

Through a period of a quarter century this fraternity has spread its influence for good in the community, and with charity and benevolence has been the means of distributing assistance to many families. It has weathered the storms of depression and on the eve of its silver anniversary, Peaks Camp has the largest membership in its history. The members take pride in the part they have played in making Bedford a better place in which to live and pledge their efforts and influence in a cooperative movement to make Bedford the best town on earth.

The W. O. W., have total assets in excess of $124,000,000, and operate its own war memorial hospital, and in many ways render relief to hundreds of members and their families annually.

The present officers of Peaks Camp follow: C. W. McGhee, camp poet; T. E. (Mike) Reynolds, consul commander; E. A. (Buster) Overstreet, adviser lieutenant; L. C. Arthur, banker; C. E. McGhee, escort; L. D. Johnson, past consul; C. Russell, Burnette, clerk; J. N. Martin, sentry; William E. Walters, watchman; M. E. Patterson, C. S. Hubbard and O. L. Gray, auditors; Dr. William V. Rucker, physician; E. L. Smither, Jr., financial secretary.

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Low Summer Prices On Repairing and Restyling

Royal Fur Shop
406 South Jefferson Street
ROANOKE, VA.

Lightning Insurance For Live Stock

This area is sometimes struck by winds of hurricane velocity. One might destroy YOUR property. For security, for peace of mind, for wisdom's sake insure with us Today!

Rates Extremely Low

SCOTT & BOND
Phone 345

The Real Estate Firm Of Scott & Bond Has A Successful Business

Desirable Properties In The Town and County Are Bundled In Addition To Insurance Agency

The real estate and insurance firm of Scott and Bond was organized about twenty-five years ago. About seven or eight years ago G. W. Bond took over the interests of the original firm and has conducted the same since. He now represents as many as fifteen old line insurance companies, among them being the largest and strongest in the world.

The firm, located over Heller's Drug Store, features underwriting fire insurance, automobile insurance, crop insurance, storm insurance, plate glass and burglary insurance, steam boiler and everything of a casualty nature.

Scott & Bond also supply surety bonds and supply the necessary bonding for county and state officials, administrators, executors, and all other persons who are required by nature of their employment to execute surety bonds.

In the real estate line the firm acts as agents for property owners and feature both town and rural properties including homes, business houses and farms. The firm has a long list of desirable properties in both town and country for sale for cash or on easy terms.

The firm has also been active in recent years in securing federal loans for the purpose of refinancing mortgages, making improvements and building new homes. Mr. G. W. Bond, head of the firm, has spent his business career in Bedford, and has a wide acquaintance. He possesses the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

Lynchburg Clothiers Are Successful In Their Business

J. E. Wood & Bro., "The Live Wires," Carry $30,000 Stock Of Nationally Advertised Lines

Back in the days of the horse-and-buggy when sweeping skirts brushed the plank sidewalks of Main Street, when Teddy Roosevelt was bustin' the trusts—to be exact on October 2, 1902, a young fellow named J. E. Wood, Jr., entered upon a life of merchandising on Main Street in Lynchburg, operating as "Wood's Bargain House."

J. E. Wood Jr., soon developed into a hustler and a few years later was joined by his brother, W. B. Wood, the name of the firm being changed from "Wood's Bargain House" to "J. E. Wood & Bro." who adopted the slogan "The Live Wires." This was back in 1912, a quarter of a century ago, when the firm was incorporated, and three of the employees were taken into the firm.

"Wood's Bargain House" was located at 1115 Main Street, and according to the present head of the firm "it wasn't much of a store." It carried mostly shoes for men, women and children, odd trousers and work clothes. The value of the stock was about $3,000.

Owing to the growth of the firm, seven years later, in 1909 "Wood's Bargain House" moved to larger quarters, eliminating women's and children's shoes and adding clothing and furnishings, catering to men and young men, adding such high grade lines as Kuppenheimer clothes and other nationally advertised lines that have proven their ability to please.

"From little Acorns large Oaks grow." The firm continued to grow becoming widely known throughout the state as leaders in their line, and in 1928 moved to still larger quarters, 1003 Main Street, their present location.

1000 New SUMMER HATS

$1.95

Felts, Straws, Linens, Crepes, Leghorns

----Largest Selection Popular Priced Millinery In The City

----Courteous Sales Ladies to serve you.

Jewel Hat Shop
1 West Campbell Ave.
ROANOKE, VA.

Says Varicose Veins Can Be Reduced At Home

Prove It At Small Cost

If you or any relative or friend is worried because of varicose veins, or bunches, as good advice for home treatment as any friend can give, is to get a prescription known as Moone's Emerald Oil.

Simply ask Lyle's Bridge Street Pharmacy, or any druggist for an original bottle of Moone's Emerald Oil and apply night and morning to the swollen, enlarged veins. Soon you should notice that they are growing smaller and the treatment should be continued until the veins are no longer burdensome. So penetrating and powerful is Emerald Oil that it helps simple swellings due to strain to disappear.

SEE US

For All Kinds of Office Equipment

YOU WILL FIND QUALITY AND PRICES ATTRACTIVE

Easter Supply Company
141 W. Campbell Avenue,
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Now Is The Time To Paint Use Sherwin-Williams Paint

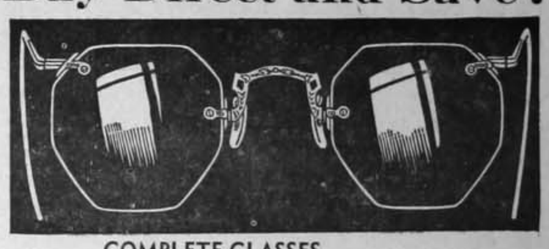
There is no better paint made than Sherwin-Williams. Try it on your paint job and you will get service and satisfaction.

We also have in stock creosote to protect your property against termites.

Burks-Ramsey Supply Co.
BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

The Commonwealth Optical Co.
Takes Pleasure in Announcing the Opening of One of Their Stores in Roanoke

Buy Direct and Save!



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Thousands of economy seeking Americans are enthusiastic in their praise of Commonwealth glasses. You too, will join in this appreciation when you see the quality and smartness of both our lenses and mountings we offer you.

$3.90

From Factory Direct to You.

Save Middleman's Profit
It is a well known fact that the retail price of glasses is determined by the manufacturing costs. Our single ownership of both stores and factory gives us the lowest cost in selling glasses of any optical stores in America. Our buying power and manufacturing with scientific devices on a large scale saves you money and at the same time assures you of every feature, quality, or style, that you desire.

Free Eye Examination
For Eye Health consult Commonwealth. If you have the slightest inclination that you need glasses call at our store where you will receive free with no obligation to yourself a careful scientific examination and consultation from Doctors of many years experience.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
When you deal with Commonwealth Optical Stores you may rest assured that our licensed registered Doctors will inform you of the true condition of your eyes, and if glasses are necessary, you will be fitted with highest quality lenses in either Rhodium finish or guaranteed gold filled mountings.

Thousands of Satisfied Customers
Stores in Principal Cities of U. S.—Glasses Direct from Factory to You

COMMONWEALTH OPTICAL STORES
Not Inc.
29 W. KIRK AVE., ROANOKE, VA.
Between F. W. Woolworth and S. H. Heironimus

Monuments Tombstones — Tile Building Stone

Marsteller Corporation
Bedford, Va.

Visit our marble yard on West Main Street, where you will find an attractive line of monuments at reasonable prices. We will appreciate your patronage.

R. Q. OWEN, Manager

Office Phone 441 — Residence Phone 24-F-06

The Towns In Bedford County

There are seven towns in Bedford county with a population in excess of 100. The figures given are from the 1930 census. Of these there is one incoprorated town, Bedford, the county seat, with an estimated population of 4,000. In 1930 Huddleston was designated as the second largest town in the county, with Big Island next. While there is no definite information, the latter has taken second place with an increase of several hundred in the past six or seven years.

According to the 1930 census report the population by towns follows:

Bedford, (Incorporated), 3,713.
Huddleston, 275
Big Island, 256
Montvale, 214.
Moneta, 200.
Forest, 120.
Lowry, 101.
Villamont, 37.

The village of Thaxton was not included in the census report. More complete details concerning both Bedford and Big Island will be found elsewhere in this issue.

MONETA

Moneta had its beginning in 1858 when James, John and George Lipscomb of Pittsylvania county purchased a tract of land from a man named Harris. Jordan Lipscomb, father of the Lipscomb boys, started a tan yard which was known for many years as Lipscomb's tan yard. On the opposite side of the road, J. A. and Bruce Thaxton built a two-story log house.

John Bond in 1859 donated land for the building of a one-room school house with a fireplace. In 1880 J. A. Thaxton built the first store house with the aid of his neighbors. An old fashioned quilting held on the completion of the house which was followed by a dance at night.

The postoffice was established at Moneta in 1882 with J. A. Thaxton as first postmaster. In 1903 a rural route was established followed by another in a short time. The first church was erected of logs in 1860, and was later replaced by a frame structure, and designated as the "Bethlehem Methodist Church."

The Virginian Railway began construction in 1905 from Norfolk to Deepwater, W. Va., and had trains running through Moneta in 1908. It is located on the Lynchburg-Rocky Mount highway sixteen miles south of Bedford. The town has a four year accredited high school, several canning factories, undertaker and several stores.

THE VILLAGE OF FOREST

Forest on the Norfolk & Western located ten miles west of Lynchburg has a population of approximately 150 persons, and is but a short distance from Poplar Forest, one of the homes of Thomas Jefferson, and occupied by him when forced to flee from Monticello in 1781 to prevent capture by the British General Tarleton. Forest is primarily an agricultural community. It is the home of several locally owned canneries, a store or two, and is quite a shipping point for wood destined for the manufacture of pulp.

THE VILLAGE OF LOWRY

Lowry, a station on the Norfolk & Western Railway, is situated five miles east of Bedford. The name was given the railway station when the railroad was first built in 1853-55. It is estimated that at one time one-third of the land in Bedford county was owned by the Lowry family. The right of way through the land was given by Nelson Lowry, with the provision that a station should be established there and named "Lowry."

The first Lowry came to Bedford from Middlesex county and settled at New London. When the railroad was first built there were five Lowry's living in the north side of the road and six on the south side. All were large landholders. At that time there was a store, a large tobacco warehouse, a blackamith shop and a shoemaker's shop on the land of Nelson Lowry.

Agricultural pursuits, canning of fruits and vegetables, cultivation of tobacco and stock raising and dairying are generally engaged in by the people of the Lowry community.

VILLAMONT FORMERLY PEEL BROOK

Villamont in the gap of the Blue Ridge, long known as Buford's Gap, was first designated as Peel Brook and was afterwards known as Ironville.

In the year 1801 John Ripley petitioned the Virginia Legislature for the right to sell part of his land for the establishment of a new town which had already been laid off into lots, the proposed town to be called Peel Brook.

It is understood that Dr. Peel, for whom the proposed town was named had come to this country from England, and finding his way westward in Virginia, settled here, and built the log house that still stands beside the highway on the north side.

After Ironville, the name was changed to Villamont and promoted as an ideal spot for summer homes. The present population is of a cosmopolitan nature, and largely seasonal. A community church has been built and is used by several different denominations.

TOWN OF HUDDLESTON

The town of Huddleston is located on the southside, directly on the Virginian Railway. In 1930 the federal census gave the population as 275. It is the center of a rich argicultural region, and the canning of fruits and vegetables an important pursuit. For years the lumbering interests of the section have brought much money into the vicinity.

THE TOWN OF MONTVALE

Located twelve miles west of Bedford on the Norfolk & Western and the main highway known as "The Colonial Trail," is the town of Montvale, with an estimated population of about 300. At one time it was known as Bufordsvillt, taking its name from the Buford family, who were large landholders in the vicinity.

About 1889-90 the boom fever struck the town and promotors came and proposed to build a city. The name was then changed to Montvale. The town has a hotel, three churches, several stores, and the largest graded school, consisting of three buildings, in the county outside the Town of Bedford.

An interesting story is related as to how the bell was obtained that graces the cupola on the Episcopal church. There was a very devout Episcopalian lady, a Mrs. Cobbs who resided in Bufordsville and when the railroad was first built through the community a cow belonging to her was killed on the railroad track. When the claim agent went to see her to obtain a settlement for the damage incurred, Mrs. Cobbs informed him that she did not want money, but proposed if the railroad would give her the bell from the engine that killed her cow, she would be satisfied. Her proposal was accepted, and accordingly she became the owner of the bell, which she donated to the Episcopal church, and for three-quarters of a century this bell has called the people of the vicinity to worship.

THE VILLAGE OF THAXTON

The village of Thaxton located on the Norfolk & Western and through the center of which the highway passes from east to west came into prominence on July 2, 1889 due to the terrible train wreck that occurred a few hundred yards west of the railway station, a more complete account of which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The old Thaxton residence, a large brick building stands just opposite the depot on the north side of the railroad. About 1893, Negro youth attempted to burn the residence, and was later captured in Roanoke by Baldwin detectives where he made a full confession and was afterwards tried in the court house at Bedford and sentenced to the penitentiary for several years.

Thaxton has three or four stores, two churches, a large primary school, a large garage, and is the center of a populous community. It is a large shipping point for umber and pulp timber.

Development Of The Road System

(Continued From First Page)

ing equipment which seemed best suited to their needs; some of the districts buying gasoline tractors, and some of them buying steam traction engines.

In March 1924 J. G. Tabler was employed as county engineer and organized the county road force. Mr. Tabler lived only until Christmas of that year, and was succeeded by W. W. Nichols, who remained here as county engineer until the Legislature placed the responsibility of the county roads in the hands of the State Highway Department, and Mr. Nichols remained on in Bedford county as resident engineer for the highway department until 1934. During this time many miles of road were graded and straightened, and after the disastrous flood of 1928 many of the bridges in the county had to be rebuilt. Mr. Nichols was succeeded by D. H. Selvage, who has carried on the work along about the same lines that Mr. Nichols had since 1932.

During the past year and a half the use of local surfacing material, like top soil, has gradually decreased, and at this time there are three rock crushers working on the secondary roads of the county, each producing seventy-five to one hundred yards of crushed stone per working day.

At this time Bedford county has 836 miles in the secondary system, and 151 miles in the primary system. As of July 1, 1936 the secondary road mileage was made up of approximately 30 miles hard surface; 250 miles of soil and gravel surface; 211 miles of graded roads, and 337 miles of unimproved. The primary system is made up of 62 miles of dirt-type road and 89 miles of hard surface, with new construction underway on about 8 miles; part on the Stewartsville Road and part on the Big Island Road. Allocations have been made by the highway department for bridges over Goose Creek and Stony Fork at Davis Mill and for the bridge over Big Otter at Forbes Mill for this fiscal year. The allocations for the secondary roads for the next fiscal year have not been made, but on the assumption that the allocation will be approximately the same as in the past, the board of supervisors has recommended improvement, mostly rock surfacing, on about 50 miles of the secondary system for the fiscal year 1937-38.

Paul Whiteman And His Orchestra

Will Appear at Academy of Music, Roanoke, Next Sunday Evening

Arrangements have just been completed for the personal appearance of Paul Whiteman, King of Jazz, and his entire orchestra including his troupe of talented entertainers for one performance only at the Academy of Music, Roanoke, Sunday evening, May 30th at 9:30, sharp.

Along with Whiteman will be Edward Davis, baritone star of the Broadway production of "Thumbs Up" and "Jumba," who has been featured in all Whiteman radio broadcasts, Roy Bargy, talented pianist and composer and Whiteman's assistant conductor; lazy singing Jack Teagarden, who, with his brother, Charles, makes up the best known "SWING" duo in the orchestra world—Jack, with his trombone, and Charlie, with the trumpet; Al Galladora, wizard of the clarinet and saxaphone; Mike Pingitore, banjoist, and "Goldie," trumpet and comedian of the organization. Also with the maestro will be his newest star, Jimmy Brierly, whose tenor voice is unexcelled in the field of entertainment.

While filling his schedule of engagements from the north to southwest and south, the Dean of modern American music will be looking for new artists with possibilities, whom he can give an extra boost and advance one more step on the road of their careers. After years of fame and riches, Paul Whiteman still feels poignant sympathy for the struggling young artist that he used to be.

Seats are now on sale at Henebry's Jewelry Store, Roanoke, Virginia, prices 50c, $1.10 and $1.50, tax included. Please enclose stamped self-addressed envelope with your mail orders.

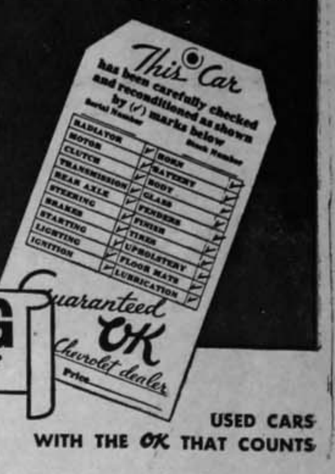
Kit Carson Lane

Died at the Elks National Home, May 24, 1937, Kit Carson Lane, aged 79 years. Mr. Lane arrived at the Home June 22, 1931, and was a member of Meadville, Pa., lodge B. P. O. Elks No. 219. The remains were shipped to Meadville, Pa., for burial.

Engagement Announced

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Carter Whitehurst, of Roanoke, have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Louise, to Donald Thomas Martin, of Richmond and Lynchburg. The wedding will take place in June.

GET A BETTER USED CAR for LESS MONEY
See your CHEVROLET DEALER first



BUY WHERE MILLIONS ARE BUYING

1934 — 1,160,231 people bought used cars from Chevrolet dealers in the United States
1935 — 1,425,209 people bought used cars from Chevrolet dealers in the United States
1936 — 2,019,839 people bought used cars from Chevrolet dealers in the United States

USED CARS WITH THE OK THAT COUNTS

1934 CHEVROLET STANDARD COUPE—Its famous six-cylinder engine has been tuned to deliver new ca performance. Its roomy Fisher body provides big car riding, ease and comfort. Only ____ $350

1931 CHEVROLET COUPE—Its tires, upholstery and finish show no wear. The motor has been carefully tuned and runs like new ____ $240

1929 FORD COUPE—Practically new motor, good tires, paint and upholstery. Bargain ____ $ 99

1933 CHEVROLET 1½ TON TRUCK—Dual tires on rear. It is a real bargainain at ____ $300

1934 CHEVROLET PICK-UP — Paint, upholstery and motor like new. Has low mileage and uses no oil. A bargain at ____ $375

1928 CHEVROLET COUPE —Not very much of a car, but it is well worth the price asked ____ $ 60

1932 PONTIAC SEDAN— This car has perfect paint, a good motor, brakes and upholstery. Try this car and you'll like it. Only ____ $285

1934 CHEVROLET MASTER COUPE—Grasp this opportunity to enjoy Chevrolet's famous beauty, performance and its economy at this unprecedented low price ____ $395

Act today if you want to buy a 1933 CHEVROLET COACH—Act today if you want to buy a slightly used, six-cylinder Chevrolet Coach at so low a price. Many extras, such as seat covers ____ $375

1935 FORD PICK-UP—Runs and looks like new. We will guarantee this pick-up to be O. K. Bargain at ____ $385

1931 CHEVROLET SPORT SEDAN—Motor, upholstery, tires and paint are in excellent condition. This car has been checked and tuned to give new car performance. Price is only ____ $240

1934 CHEVROLET 1½ TON TRUCK—, cab and dual wheels, This truck has been checked carefully, and the motor tuned, and it is now ready to give new car performonce. Only ____ $325

1935 FORD TUDOR SEDANN — This car has low mileage and it looks like new. Was traded in onnew 1937 Chevrolet. Special at ____ $365

1929 CHEVROLET COACH — This car is in splendid condition. It is a repossession and we offer it for the balance due. Only ____ $127

1935 CHEVROLET COUPE—Motor, upholstery and paint is like new. Was traded in on a larger Chevrolet, and it is a bargain at ____ $395

1931 DeSOTO SEDANN — Good motor, paint and upholstery. This car is a repossession, and all we want is the balance due on it ____ $225

1932 PONTIAC SEDAN — This car has perfect paint, good motor, brakes and upholstery. Try this car and you'll like it ____ $285

1934 CHEVROLET MASTER COUPE— Grasp this opportunity to enjoy Chevrolet's famous beauty, performance, and its economy at this unprecedented low price ____ $385

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Auto-Service & Electric Corp
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We Congratulate the Bedford Democrat

On the occasion of this, their 80th Anniversary edition, and extend our best wishes to the editor and his staff in appreciation of the splendid service rendered the people of Bedford and Bedford county. The Democrat has become an institution of which our people are justly proud. It is also our ambition to serve the people of this community when they are in need of furniture. And to prove this we know that we must have the right merchandise at the lowest price.

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"SINCE 1888"

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When in Roanoke visit our store. No obligation what-so-ever. Better Clothes for Men, Women, Boys and Girls.

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the distinctive line of old-fashioned Martha Washington Candies Party Confections Special Ice Cream and delightfully different Fountain and Luncheonette Service.

In Lynchburg
make the beautiful new store at 9th and Main your headquarters. Open on Sundays.

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enjoy the continued hospitality offered you at 314 South Jefferson Street.

Section B

THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT

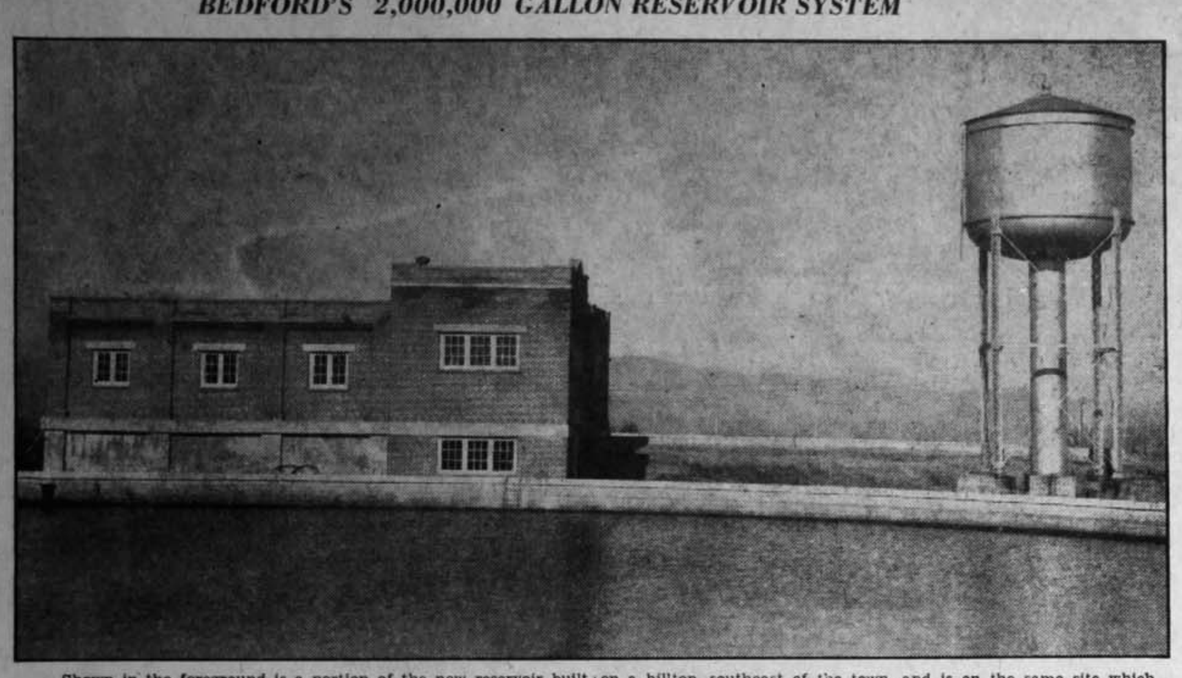
1857 1937

80th Anniversary Historical and Industrial Edition

Established 1857; New Series, Vol. 51. THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT, BEDFORD, VIRGINIA, MAY, 1937. $1.00 PER YEAR

Bedford---The Town With No Tax Levy

BEDFORD'S 2,000,000 GALLON RESERVOIR SYSTEM



Shown in the foreground is a portion of the new reservoir built in 1932 at a cost of approximately $23,000 which has a capacity of 1,500,000 gallons. The old reservoir, located directly behind the new one, was re-lined at the the time the new one was constructed at a cost of about $2,300. On the left is the filter plant where a "booster" accelerates the gravity flow of the water when necessary. On the right is the storage tank used in washing the reservoirs. A red light was attached to the top of the water tower after an airplane narrowly missed it during a night flight. The entire system is located on a hilltop, southeast of the town, and is on the same site which was used as a Confederate strong hold in a battle during the War Between the States. Old fortifications are still in evidence. Bedford derives its water supply from the gorge between the famous Peaks of Otter, where a large spring furnishes a continuous flow. Two dams store the water, one located on the side of the Peak, the other near the head of Wheat's Valley. The old reservoir was constructed about 1890 and has a capacity of about 500,000 gallons. Citizens of Bedford use an average of more than 600,000 gallons of filtrated water each day.

History Of The Electric Light And Water Systems Of The Town of Bedford

Excerpts From An Article Written By Town Manager R. W. Catlin, Some Years Ago, Gives Interesting Story of The Growth Of These Utilities

Some ten years ago R. W. Catlin, town manager wrote a brief history of the electric light and power business of Bedford just when the town was considering making further extensions and additions to the power plant.

Mr. Catlin's sketch is so applicable to present day conditions that its repetition at this time is considered quite appropriate at this juncture with such other data as will bring the story of light and power down to date.

Mr. Catlin's sketch follows:

"In 1889 a franchise was granted to the Bedford Electric Light Company to build and operate an electric plant in Bedford, the city agreeing to take twenty street lights at a price of $85 per light per year.

"This company constructed the present steam plant building and began operation in 1891, their equipment consisting of two 30-horsepower engines and two boilers which are still in use in our steam plant today.

"Previous to this time oil lamps were used and a notation in the council minutes of 1890 records that the salary of the lamp lighter was raised from $27.50 to $30.00 per month. Later on the number of electric street lamps was increased to forty for which the town paid the company $70 per year each. These lights were lighted on what was known as a "moonlight schedule," the lights being turned off whenever the calendar showed that the moon ought to be shining whether obscured by clouds or not.

"The town purchased the electric plant from the Bedford Electric Light Company in 1899. The receipts at that time totaled slightly over $2,000 per year.

"In 1901 the two 30-horsepower generators and engines were replaced by one 80-horsepower unit and this plant furnished lights until the completion of the first hydro-electric plant in 1911. Bedford's entry into the power and light business may be considered as beginning upon the completion of the first water plant, for it was not until then that we could develop sufficient power to begin to expand the business.

"The original plant at the river consisted of a wooden crib dam, a power house and two horizontal water wheel-driven generators, capable of developing a total of 350-horsepower under a maximum fall of eighteen feet. From then on the increase in power and light use was great, the recipts increasing from $8,000 in 1910 to $30,000 in 1920. With the rapidly increasing demand for current and the importance of uninterrupted service, as the plant was depended on more and more by our people for lights and by our factories for power, it was seen in 1920 that the old type wheels and crib dam, which leaked most of the water through the dam instead of sending it through the wheels, were totally inadequate for our needs.

"In 1921 the new concrete dam was built extending entirely across the river, and a new power house was built beside the old, extending over the original two-wheel pits and high enough to be out of danger of floods. An improved type of 450-horsepower water wheel and a vertical generator were installed.

"From 1920 to 1924 our receipts increased from $30,000 to $43,000. This increase in revenue means an increased demand for power and we are again at the point where we must consider means for increasing our supply.

"The increased power consumption in Bedford is in a lesser degree the story of the electric industry. It is only 42 years ago that the first electric company in this country started operations with nine hundred customers and nine hundred horsepower. Today electric companies are supplying a total of fifteen million customers and twenty-nine million horsepower."

Note: Mr. Catlin's article was written in January, 1925. The forward strides made in electrical development throughout the country in the past twelve years is almost beyond the comprehension of persons who have not given the matter careful consideration.

We live in an electrical age; electricity is the keystone of our economic structure; transportation, communication, light and power depend upon it, and the official life of Bedford as well as the citizens generally have not been slow in realizing the above stated facts. The community that does not supply itself with an abundant supply is blocking its own pathway in this, the most progressive age in the history of the world.

The first steam plant was erected on depot street in 1889, and was continued in service until after 1925, when the town spent $150,000, which increased the output of current by 750 kilowatts.

The late C. E. Harris who was the manager of the old Bedford Electric Light Company, when the plant was purchased by the town of Bedford he continued in that capacity until the time of his death which occurred in 1925. About the same time C. O. Updike, the present superintendent of the electric lighting system went to work in the electric department. At the death of Mr. Harris, Mr. Catlin, the town manager took over the control of the electric plant as acting superintendent. When Mr. Catlin retired from service as town manager, Mr. Updike was named as superintendent, which position he still holds.

Back in 1919 after the erection of the first plant on the James River, a transmission line embracing a No. 6 copper wire was erected from the power plant into Bedford at a cost of $30,000. This transmission line proved inadequate, and in 1932, a new line with 3/0 aluminum wire was built which cost about the same as the original, but has been much more effective in caring for the increased loads of current needed to be transported in order to care for the greatly increased amounts of current now being consumed.

At the present time public current is supplied for 350 street lights, a white way consisting of 45 poles with three lights each, the public schools, the municipal offices, pumping station, filter plant and the traffic signals.

The present bonded indebtedness on the electric light plant is $165,000. Only recently the debt was reduced by the payment of $11,000. The gross income from the electric plant for 1936 totaled $105,389.63.

The power lines of the Appalachian Electric Power Company cross the lines of the town plant about three miles from Bedford. At this point there is a connection between the two for an exchange of power and a contract is in force whereby each can draw power from the other as may be needed. This assures Bedford of ample power at all times, especially should trouble occur at the power plant near Snowden on the James River some 22 miles distant from the town.

Rates in force for current for commercial and domestic lighting is 10 cents per kilowatt hour for the first 200 kilowatts, and 5 cents for all over 200. For heating, cooking and other domestic appliances the rates are from 3 cents to 1½ cents according to amount of current consumed, with a minimum charge of $1.00 per month.

Rates for power motor up to seven and one-half horsepower range downward according to amount of current used as follows: Up to 200 kilowatt hours, 4 cents; up to 300, 3 cents; up to 2,000, 2½ cents; to next 2,000, 2 cents; all over 4,500, 1½ cents per kilowatt.

Due to the fact that no property or personal taxes are assessed by the town authorities for the administration of the town's affairs, these rates are considered just and equitable to every consumer of electric current.

THE WATER SUPPLY

That the town of Bedford has an abundance of pure water for all purposes including domestic and manufacturing uses and for all other needs, is a fact that places the community in a most enviable position among the more important towns of the State. The supply is piped from springs of great volume located in the vicinity of Peaks of Otter and is piped by gravity from dams approximately 400 feet above the level of the town to a large storage reservoir located on a high hill south of the town proper.

The present facilities are ample to take care of a greatly increased population as well as for any new manufacturing enterprises which may come to this vicinity.

After the disastrous fire which destroyed the buildings on both sides of Bridge street from Main street to the railroad in 1884, the people of the town started an agitation that resulted in the establishment of a water supply sufficient to meet all contingencies.

The town authorities got busy and determined the feasibility of such an undertaking with the probable cost of establishing such a water system. This together with the agitation on the part of citizens generally, resulted in the holding of an election of freehold voters in January, 1885 at which time the council was authorized by popular vote to borrow the sum of $40,000 for the purpose named and proceed at once with the construction of a system of water works.

The money was quickly borrowed and a contract was immediately let the firm of Blaisdell & Company, a firm experienced in similar operations, and so expeditiously was the work pushed that before the end of the year pure spring water was flowing through pipes from the Peaks of Otter into the town of Liberty. At a point on the side of the Southern peak at an elevation of 310 feet above the highest point in the town a dam was constructed below what was known as the Big Springs. From the first dam constructed to the town limits is a fraction over eight miles which was the length of the first main pipe laid. In addition, over four miles of water pipes had been put down in the streets of the town.

This was one of the busiest years the town of Liberty ever experienced. There were no paved streets at the time to interfere with and delay the work of the men who were digging the ditches and laying the water pipes. There are only few people living in Bedford today who can vividly recall the appearance of the town during the several months required to put down the pipes and at the same time leave the streets open to traffic. All the work was done by hand. Such a thing as a machine ditch digger was unknown around fifty years ago.

Two years later, in 1887, just a half century ago, twenty-seven fire plugs situated at convenient intervals had been established, with five more to be installed bringing the total to thirty-two. The pressure at that time was 140 pounds to the square inch and a stream of water could easily be thrown to the top of a four story building in the most elevated part of the town.

It was claimed at the time that the overflow from the dam was sufficient to supply a town five times the size of Liberty. The town council at that time contemplated the building of a reservoir on one of the surrounding heights at a cost approximating $10,000, by which it was claimed the supply could be trebled without loss of power.

After two years of operation it was claimed that Liberty Water Works were self-supporting, and each quarterly statement showed an increase in rentals. And thus is the end of the first two years of the history of the water supply which has been greatly enlarged and improved as the years and months of a half-century rolled by, until today, the Bedford Water Works, owned by the people, is one of the outstanding achievements in the general development of the town and community.

At the time of the establishment of the water system, the late W. T. Fitzpatrick was particularly active along with other citizens in the promotion of the plan to bring clear spring water to the town to supplant the few wells and an old cistern then in existence. The cistern was located between the site of the Confederate monument and main street and had long since been forgotten until excavations for the tall memorial shaft were being made when it was discovered. The cistern walls were of brick construction and the hole had to be filled up before the workmen could proceed with the foundation work for the monument.

W. E. Ballard was the foreman of the gang of workmen who built the first dam which was built of stone. That dam is still in use, but has been cleaned out and its capacity considerably enlarged. A second dam was built in Wheats Valley about 25 years ago. The first reseryoir to be built on Wingfield's mountain was brick lined. A second reservoir built later adjoining the older one greatly enlarged the water supply for the town and about fifteen years ago a modern filter plant was installed enabling the people to have crystal clear, freestone water at all times. Since then cases of typhoid fever have been exceedingly rare in Bedford. There were probably two cases of the disease developed, one of which was contracted elsewhere and the other—a child, and it was determined that the contagion resulted from other cause than the water supply.

More recently a booster plant was installed on the outer edge of the corporate limits about midway between the courthouse and the Reservoir and filter, which increased the volume of water by a half million gallons per day.

The capacity of the old reservoir was one million gallons of impounded water. By the erection of the latter reservoir the impoundage was increased to 2,650,000 gallons which is considered to be amply sufficient

Samples of Bedford water is sent to the State Health Department at Richmond every two weeks for analysis, and every possible care is exercised by the town authorities to insure its purity

W. C. Ballard, town manager, is directly in charge of water, streets and sewers. He exercises the greatest possible care to see that Bedford's water supply is kept up to the high standard of excellence it has enjoyed, especially since the installation of the filter plant. H. S. Ballard is in charge of the filter plant and booster pump.

In the past five or six years a total of approximately $30,000 has been spent on the water works. The new reservoir cost $22,000; relining of old reservoir, $2,400; booster pump, $1,600; raising of new dam fifteen feet, approximately, $6,500. This included the cost of laying an 8-inch main to the silk mill.

The estimated value of the water works to the town is $300,000. There are about one hundred fire plugs located throughout the town as a protection of the people against fire.

There are something like fifteen miles of water mains from the two dams to the corporate limits of the town, and 35 to 40 miles of water pipes have been laid.

The Water and Electric Plants, Owned By Town, Pay Cost of Government

The Mayor Of Bedford

JESSE WARD GILLASPIE

Jesse Ward Gillaspie, was born in Bedford county, January 22, 1875, being a son of Alfred J. and Mary C. Gillaspie. He has been a resident of Bedford for the past 24 years. He was elected mayor of Bedford in 1930 and is now serving his fourth consecutive term. He is a pioneer canner having been one of three engaged in the canning business in 1901. He accidentlly lost an arm at the age of eleven years. In addition to being active as the town's chief executive, Mr. Gillaspie finds time to look after his personal business affairs—more particularly his canning business which aggregated nearly a quarter million dollars in 1935, but due to drought conditions last year there was a considerable decrease.

When Mr. Gillaspie assumed the leadership of the town government a total indebtedness of $547,500 confronted him and the town council over which he presides with such signal ability. This indebtedness has been reduced to $386,000, of which amount there will be a further reduction of $18,000, bringing the bonded debt of the town of June 1, 1937, to $368,000. Considering that from three to four years of his incumbency were depression years, this achievement in municipal debt paying is all the more remarkable.

The Officials Now Serving The Public

Bedford's Full Quota Of Officers Who Are Rening Efficient Service To The People

The following officers comprise the present city government of Bedford: Mayor, J. W. Gillaspie; City Manager, W. C. Ballard; Clerk of Council and Town Treasurer, J. N. Parker; City Council, L. D. Johnson, W. G. Ramsey, F. C. Ford, J. B. Bernard, E. D. English, A. J. Maupin, J. L. Davidson, Dr. S. K. Wallace.

Police Department: E. W. Wingfield, chief; J. T. Pentacost, assistant chief; F. R. Hubbard, Frank Brown and Mason H. Preas, patrolmen.

The City Manager has charge of water supply, streets and sewers. The fire department is a volunteer organization under the direction of C. O. Updike, who is also superintendent of the electric light and electric service department, more complete accounts of each will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Following are the standing committees of the town council appointed by the mayor on September 8, 1936:

Finance: F. C. Ford, W. G. Ramsey and J. L. Davidson.

Lights (electric): W. G. Ramsey, L. D. Johnson and E. D. English.

Water: A. J. Maupin, J. B. Bernard and Dr. S. K. Wallace.

Streets: L. D. Johnson, A. J. Maupin and J. B. Bernard.

Sewers: A. J. Maupin, F. C. Ford and J. B. Bernard.

Safety: J. B. Bernard, J. L. Davidson and F. C. Ford.

Municipal Building: W. G. Ramsey, E. D. English and Dr. S. K. Wallace.

Board of Health: Dr. T. P. West, Dr. E. L. Johnson and Dr. M. P. Rucker.

Taxes On Real Estate And Personal Property Ceased More Than A Year Ago

Set like a jewel in the center of a great ornamental brooch, the Town of Bedford, situated as it is almost in the very center of the territory, the outer borders of which form the boundary lines of Bedford county, may well be regarded as one of the best governed municipalities, not only in Virginia, but throughout the whole country.

Bedford differs from almost every town in the United States, for the simple reason that no property taxes are assessed against the citizens, either real or personal, for the purpose of maintaining and supporting the town government. There is not a home or business house in Bedford, if classified under the head of real estate that is liable for one dollar of tax for the support of either the town or State government.

When people residing in other communities are told that Bedford levies no taxes upon its citizens for the purpose of defraying the cost of government and for necessary public improvements, they find it hard to believe. Usually the rate of taxation in various municipalities in the State range from $1.75 to $2.25 per hundred dollars of assessed valuation. Not so in Bedford. The foresighted forefathers of the town and their successors in office have seen to it through public ownership of the town's two most important utilities—water and electric power, that these utilities take care of all the town's expenses, as well as for the liquidation of indebtedness incurred in the establishment of a modern electric power system and a pure water supply that is not surpassed by that of any town in Bedford's class in the State.

The equable climate, the pure water supply, pure air from the Blue Ridge mountains and a most excellent drainage system, due to a bountiful water supply, and the necessary eqiupment to carry off all impurities, the town is remarkably free from contagion and epidemics of any nature. In most recent years, especially since the establishment of a modern filter system by the water department, cases of typhoid fever have almost been eradicated entirely.

The population of Bedford now numbers about 4,000. They are a frugal and busy people, but few being unemployed. The people as a whole are God fearing and church supporting. The leading denominations are represented by large memberships, including Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal and Christian Baptists. The Roman Catholics have maintained a church organization in the town for more than fifty years. The colored population have churches representative of the several Protestant Christian denominations.

Bedford has for the past three-quarters of a century, been a center of education. Before and right after the War Between the States private schools and academies thrived in the community. The public school system of the town has always been, not only a matter of concern, but of pride. No town in Bedford's class in the State can boast of better high and elementary school facilities.

In the matter of industry, Bedford has a variety of plants capable of absorbing both skilled and unskilled labor to the extent of the supply of the town and surrounding country. The chief articles of manufacture in Bedford are woolen goods, tin cans, rubber, artistic labels, flour and meal, printing, dairying products, woven textiles, plow points, etc.

No town in the country can boast of better lighted streets. The white way which extends for two blocks on Main and three blocks on Bridge street is commented on most favorably by visitors who happen to be in Bedford after nightfall.

The Elk's National Home is located in Bedford and is regarded as a great asset to the town and community, about $130,000 annually being paid out for the maintenance of 300 or 400 inmates.

The banking and mercantile interests of the town are commensurate in every respect to take care of the business of the community. Two well conducted National banks with combined assets in excess of $3,300,000 render an unexcelled banking service to the people of the community. Bedford merchants are progressive, and there are several large stores that would do credit to a city two or three times Bedford's size. There is one wholesale grocery that supplies the local retailers.

In addition to railway transportation, modern busses ply each way three times daily between Roanoke and Lynchburg with direct connection to all parts of the country. Contrast the travel facilities with those of three-quarters to a century ago when Liberty had one stage coach each way between Lynchburg and Salem when trips were made three times each week.

Well paved streets and roadways extend in all directions from the center of the town, and only recently, West Main street from just east of Bridge street to the city limits has been greatly widened and improved.

The municipality is well governed by a mayor and eight councilmen to which may be added a city manager who works with and directly under the mayor's supervision. Up until a year or so ago, there was a tax levy against real and personal property, when the town council decided that it would be better to abandon the tax levy as the revenue derived from water and electric power would supply ample funds to defray all the expenses of government, as well as supply sufficient funds for schools, interest on bonds and at the same time take care of all outstanding bonds as they fall due.

At the present rate of liquidation of outstanding bonds amounting to about $50,000 annually, it looks like the entire indebtedness of the town will be wiped out in the next ten or twelve years. In the past six years, the city council and mayor have paid out about $300,000 which includes reduction of bonded debt and interest.

The total bonded indebtedness was incurred for enlargements of the electric and water systems and for public school purposes. Some of this indebtedness dates back to the time of the purchase of the hydro-electric plant about 1910. In 1927 the last bonds amounting to $110,000 were issued for school purposes.

Prior to 1930, the maximum tax levy against real and personal property approximately $40,000 annually. This was gradually reduced each year from the above date until 1935, when this tax levy was wiped off the town's books, it having been determined by the authorities that the greatly increased consumption of electric current and water would take care of all necessary expenses, and since that time Bedford has become widely known as "The No Tax Town." Even the town license tax on automobile tags was discontinued.

Covering a period of ten years the following figures compiled from town records showing the total receipts from all sources will prove of interest and well worthy of study. The period for each year given covers the fiscal year from August 1, or beginning on September 1:

1926-27	$163,462.52
1927-28	167,702.07
1928-29	183,298.88
1929-30	191,468.74
1930-31	178,008.39
1931-32	185,389.09
1932-33	169,068.35
1933-34	156,076.80
1934-35	165,908.80
1935-36	182,137.59

The town operating expenses have shown no material increase over the past ten year period, but there has been a marked decrease in the amount of the bonded indebtedness since 1930. The total bonded debt of $552,000 has been reduced to $368,000, in the past six or seven years, a period embracing five years of business depression such as the country never experienced before.

Recently the mayor and council retired $149,000 of 6% bonds by paying off $49,000 and refunding $100,000 at a 4% interest rate. These bonds were not due until 1940. It seems to be the policy of the town authorities to reduce the town debt whenever an opportunity is presented. Money is set aside regularly in a sinking fund for this purpose to which surplus receipts are added to pay off all bonds that can be called for payment.

During the present year the net expenditures for schools is about $17,000, of which amount $5,000 went for a heating system for the high school which has been paid.

All equipment including that of the fire department is being gradually improved and kept strictly up to standard. Due to this fact no account is taken of depreciation.

Naturally it has been impossible to go into detail sufficiently to thoroughly discuss the many advantages Bedford possesses over other communities. The outline of facts given indicate that the town's fiscal affairs are in splendid shape, and unless some unforseen emergency calls for expenditures of large sums of money in the immediate future, the people of the town may rest assured that Bedford will, in the not far distant future, be a municipality free of debt.

It is extremely doubtful if any town in Bedford's class in the State can show a better record of accomplishment. The town officials are alert, careful and painstaking, and there seems to be a general desire on the part of every official to live within the assured income and pay off any indebtedness incurred in the past in the shortest possible time. The power and water systems owned and operated by the town comprise assets of which every citizen should be proud.

The History Of St. John's P. E. Church In Bedford Dates Back To Year 1828

Rev. Nicholas H. Cobb, A Young Episcopal Minister, Who Was A Native Of Bedford County, Took The Lead—He Was Later Made Bishop Of Alabama—St. Stephens And Trinity Among First Churches

St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, one of the oldest of the Christian churches in Bedford celebrated its Piftieth Anniversary on September 2-5, 1897, which was the semi-centennial of the building of the denomination's first church in the Town of Liberty which was accomplished in the year 1847. At the time of the Golden Anniversary the Rev. Dallas Tucker was the pastor, and had just begun his ministry.

In 1825 there was not a single Episcopal Church, in the county when the Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs, a native of Bedford, decided to enter the field. In 1826 he had established two churches, Trinity and St. Stephens. He found that considerable prejudice existed during his first years of service, but after two or three years following his zeal and great perseverance the feeling very noticeably subsided.

It was in 1828, that the Rev. Mr. Cobbs first came to the village of Liberty to preach. There was no house of worship. He was offered the use of the county courthouse which stood on the site of the present building. A large congregation—large for that day and time, gathered to hear him but more from idle curiosity than otherwise. There seemed but little desire on the part of the people to accept his "strange doctrine." Mr. Cobbs could find no one to read the response. He endeavored to interest and teach two young ladies, but without success.

Later Mr. Cobbs brought a man named White with him—"a man from the north"—who read the response. When the hymn was announced there was no one to sing. Touched by the solemnity of the occasion, a man named A. B. Nichols, of whom it was said had never sang a note before, relieved the suspense by "raising the tune."

In the meantime, the Bedford Lodge of Masons had erected a neat brick edifice for lodge purposes, and having no particular use for the ground floor, very kindly, and without solicitation, tendered without the knowledge of the minister, the use of a part of the lodge building for Divine services. A small congregation had been organized, and meetings at stated intervals were held. This may be considered the beginning of St. John's church, better known as a "chapel" for a number of years.

The Masonic lodge building referred to, is still standing at 319 East Main Street, and is occupied by H. W. Wildman, as a residence.

In 1840, Mr. Cobbs again came to Liberty and preached in the Old Masonic Hall or chapel and established, or taught a female school which was in operation in the town. Some years later he accepted a call to the Episcopal church in Petersburg.

When Mr. Cobbs resigned, a call was extended by the vestry to the Rev. Nelson Sale which was accepted. Under a second pastorate of Mr. Sale the church prospered, and the congregation decided to purchase a church bell at a cost of $200. This was in 1851. In 1854 he reported that his beloved people had furnished St. John's with a neat, fine-toned organ at a cost of $450. He was largely instrumental in the building of the fine brick church—St. Thomas—on the North side of the county. He died in 1859, and his remains rest beside the old St. Thomas church.

Mr. Sale was succeeded by the Rev. David Caldwell, a man of great eloquence and charm of manner. He was a most zealous and successful worker.

The old St. John's church, now owned and occupied by the Disciples of Christ at Bridge street and Bedford avenue was built under the auspices and direction of Mr. Caldwell, but he accepted a call to Norfolk before the completion of the edifice for which he had labored both in and out of season.

The Rev. Chas. West Thomason who came to Liberty from Philadelphia as Mr. Caldwell's successor was the first minister to preach in the new church. It was on Saturday, September 4, 1847, that the building was consecrated by Bishop James H. Otey, who was a native of Bedford County. Mr. Thompson was not accustomed to living in a small community such as Liberty was nine decades ago, and only served the congregation for about six months when he went to another field in a northern state.

When Mr. Thompson resigned, John A. Wharton was made deacon and was lay reader and superintendent of the Sunday School. In the meantime, the Rev. Nelson Sale again became the regular rector and served until his death in 1859, but most of the church's activities were directed by Mr. Wharton who was a native son of Bedford county, but who had lived for some years in Lynchburg where he ably edited a newspaper. Later he removed to Liberty, and at once became very active in the work of the church. He was ordained a minister about 1860, and succeeded Rev. Nelson Sale as rector, continuing as such until 1871, when he was appointed judge of the county court of Bedford, at which time he resigned his pastorate. In the meantime he preached regularly at St. Thomas and at St. Mark's at Montvale, the latter church being founded and largely built by his efforts. He served these two churches regularly until his death in June, 1886.

Mr. Wharton was not only a minister of the Gospel, and a Godly consecrated man, but as a farmer, banker, editor, lawyer, judge, neighbor and friend, he was efficient, successful and faithful in all. One of Mr. Wharton's greatest charms was his delightful companionship around his home and fireside.

Mr. Wharton's successor was the Rev. Henderson Suter who labored for six years for the good of his church. The church was remodeled in 1873, under his pastorate. It was during his service as pastor that the Timber Ridge Christ Church was built where he held services at stated intervals. Dr. Suter severed his connection with St. John's church in 1878 to accept a call to old Christ Church in Alexandria, Va., where he served until his death in 1895.

The Rev. John J. Loyd succeeded Dr. Suter, having come to this charge in 1879, serving until September 16, 1880, when he accepted a call to Grace Church, Lynchburg.

On December 4, 1880, the Rev. John K. Mason was elected pastor to succeed Mr. Lloyd, and entered upon his duties in February, 1881. He was a young clergyman of striking and handsome appearance. Under his ministration the church prospered and he left it in a most healthy condition after serving as pastor for two years.

In April 1883, Rev. Robert S. Barrett, of Kentucky, was elected to the rectorship but declined. The Rev. John K. Mason was appealed to rescind his resignation but without avail. A call was then extended to Rev. R. L Mason of West Virginia. He declined and a like call to Rev. B. M. Randolph of Eastern Virginia was also declined.

Rev. R. W. Forsythe, a deacon from the Theological Seminary was invited to fill the pulpit temporarily, and later was requested to remain until he became eligible to fill the office as priest. He became the regular pastor in October, 1883, and continued as rector until November 11, 1887, when he resigned to accept a more important charge in the city of Baltimore. While in charge at St. John's, he established and maintained a Sunday School at the county almshouse, and preached to the inmates one Sunday in each month. In November 1887, Rev. W. M. Clark of Richmond declined a call to the pastorate. The following month, Rev. T. W. Jones was called. At first he declined, but upon being again urged, accepted and entered upon the charge as pastor in January, 1888. He continued with the church until December 1, 1896, when he accepted a call to a church at Marshall, Texas. The Rev. Dallas Tucker succeeded Mr. Jones.

No account of St. John's church would be complete without mentioning the names of many of the good women identified with the congregation during the first fifty years of its existence. Over a half century ago their names were household words among the people of the town and vicinity.

Chief among them were such noble ladies as Mrs. John F. Sale, Mrs. John A. Wharton, Mrs. A. B. Nichols, Mrs. William F. Terry, Miss Mary Terry, (afterwards Mrs. Clement,) Mrs. Fannie Cook, and Miss Nannie Gladding, who married Orville P. Bell. Miss Gladding trained the first choir and taught the children the chants. She worked most of her life as teacher, organist and officer of various church societies. There were others also particularly active including Mrs. Joseph Wilson, Mrs. G. A. Wingfield, Mrs. Robert Allen, Mrs. Benjamin Donald, Mrs. John Goode, Mrs. Frances Burwell and Mrs. Anne E. Boyd.

Mrs. L. D. Haymond should not be overlooked. She was one of the principal movers in the establishment of St. Phillip's Church for the colored Episcopalians of Liberty. Three other ladies were also active in the establishment of St. Phillips, their names being Miss Lettie Burwell, Miss Mary Wharton and Miss Jennie Campbell.

The Early Laymen

The good ladies of St. John's church are not due all the praise for what was accomplished during the first half century or more of the existence of the congregation. There were many devout laymen who labored in season and out, for the establishment of the Episcopal faith in the community.

From an old record book of the church it appears that "at a meeting of West Russell Parish at St. John's Chapel in the town of Liberty, on Thursday, the 29th of December, 1835, there were present, Benjamin A. Donald, John Crenshaw, Harwood Major, John Turpin, Joseph Wilson, Moses and John A. Wharton.

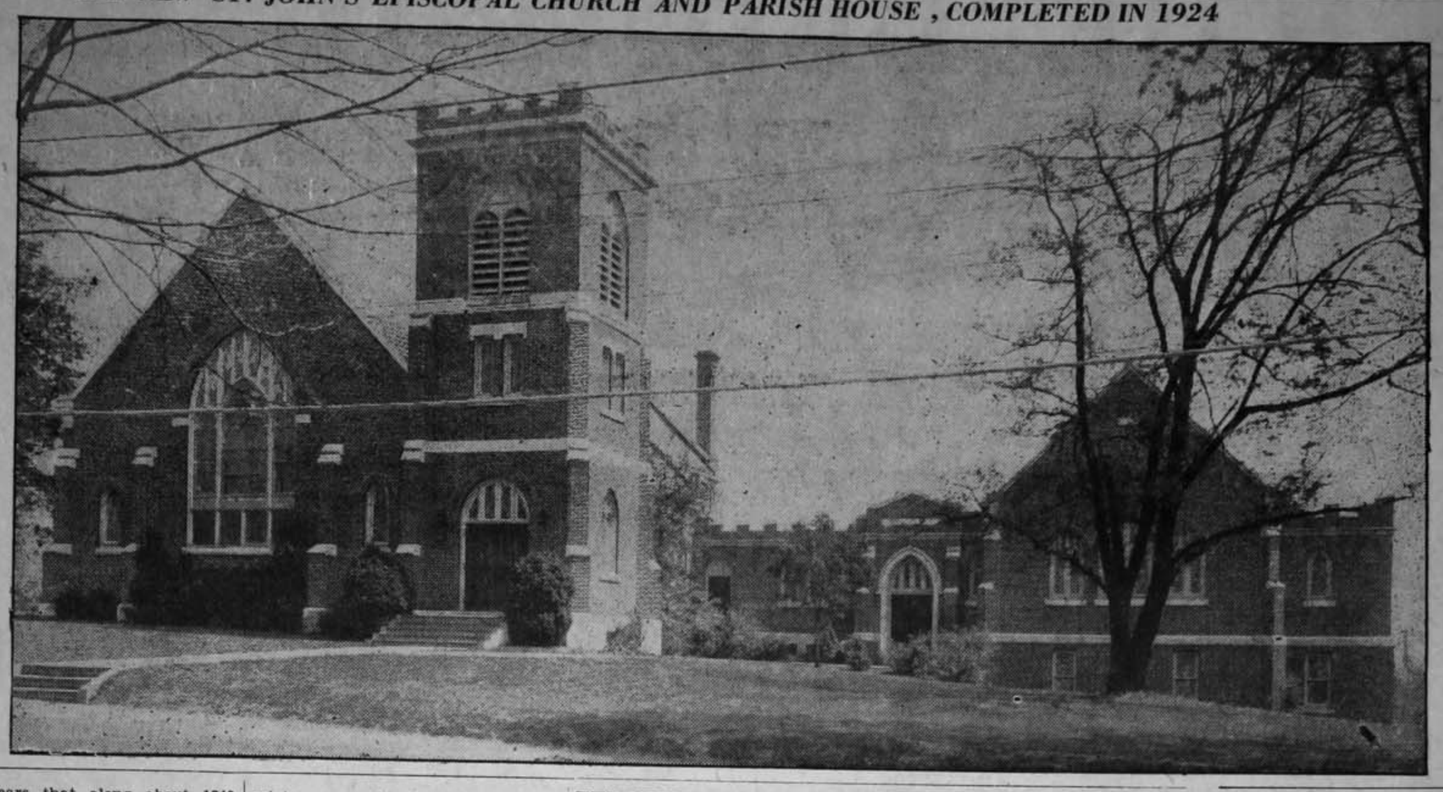
Benjamin Donald was chairman of the meeting; John A. Wharton, secretary, and Joseph Wilson, treasurer. At this meeting, John Crenshaw and Benjamin Donald were elected wardens and Rev. Nelson Sale was elected rector of West Russell Parish.

At a meeting held on the 18th of April, 1836, presided over by the Rev. Nelson Sale, with John A. Wharton as secretary, the following vestrymen were elected: Benjamin A. Donald, John Crenshaw, Joseph Wilson, John Turpin, Harwood Major, William Tinsley, Stephen Goggin, Jr., John F. Sale, Gustavus A. Wingfield, John A. Wharton, Martin P. Burks and Moses Penn. Messrs. Donald and Crenshaw were re-elected wardens, and Moses Penn was named to represent the Parish at the next convention of the Episcopal Church in Virginia. Most of these vestrymen were reelected from time to time, but in the interim between 1835 and 1844 the names of Harvey Mitchell, James M. Carder, P. H. Christian, William T. Campbell, Robert A. Clement, O. P. Bell and William Terry, appear in the roster of vestrymen, while P. H. Christian had succeeded Benjamin A. Donald as warden.

From 1844 down to 1897 when St. John's celebrated its 50th Anniversary other names appeared in the recorded list of vestrymen as follows: Caleb F. Bramlett, Hon. Robert Allen, Col Edmund Goode, Col. James W. Allen, Nathaniel H. Campbell Thomas Campbell, Hon. William H. Goggin, Capt. John Buford, Joseph Wilson, Jr., John R. Thurman, Lauriston A. Sale, Jr., John Ed Patterson, John F. Sale, John M. Lowry, Dr. Thomas M. Page, Major Robert C. Allen, Dr. Robert A. Clement, Dr. Patrick H. Christian, William V. Jordan, Edward C. Burks, Jr., Dr. John A. Cobb, Captain L. D. Haymond, Henry Cobb, Edmund Pendleton Goggin, Dr. Walter Izard, Robert S. Quarles, Hon. Edmund C. Burks, and a man named Linthicum, and O. W. Kelsey, the latter a native of England.

At the time this list was compiled forty years ago by R. D. Buford, who was also a vestryman for a number of years, all had passed to their reward excepting Harwood Major and James M. Carder.

THE NEW ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH AND PARISH HOUSE, COMPLETED IN 1924



It appears that along about 1840, the church was registered as being in Heber parish instead of West Russell. It seems that in 1850 a Rev. Kinckel was in charge of Heber Parish and in that year reported 35 communicants. He was the constructive rector, coming to Liberty occassionally to preach and administer the Lord's Supper. Following the death of Rev. Nelson Sale, Mr. Kinckel, after an intermission of several years is again rector. This was during the war period from 1860 to 1866. This information is gleaned from a paper written some fifty years ago by Dr. Lyman B. Wharton, a son of Rev. John A. Wharton who became the pastor immediately after the close of the war.

Following a revival lasting for several weeks in 1866, Bishop Johns came to Liberty on August 19th and confirmed a class of forty-six, perhaps the largest number ever confirmed at one time in the history of the church.

In 1847 when St. John's new church was consecrated, the list of communicants as prepared by Rev. C. W. Thomson follows: John A. Wharton, Dr. P. H. Christian, N. H. Campbell, Wm. V. Jordan, John Crenshaw, Dr. John F. Sale, Reuben Guthrie, Mrs. Isabella Wharton, Mrs. Charlotte L. Sale, Mrs. Mary Jane Wilson, Mrs. Frances Burwell, Mrs. Catherine Steptoe, Mrs. Nancy Bell, Mrs. Letitia Terry, Mrs. Mary Clement, Mrs. Latitia Whitlock, Mrs. Charlotte Wingfield, Mrs. Sallie Donald, Mrs. Magdalen Christian, Mrs. Anne Gray, Mrs. Clara Nichols, Mrs. Martha Crenshaw, Mrs. Frances Buford, Mrs. Adeline Davies, Mrs. Elizabeth Otey, Mrs. Elizabeth Quarles and Misses Agnes Terry, Fanny Cook, Laura Cook, Eliza Crenshaw, C. Mitchell and Virginia Allen—32 in number.

From 40 years to Present.

The pastors who have served St. John's church during the past forty years in the order of their service are The Rev. Dallas Tucker, the Rev. Thomas Carter Page, the Rev. William A. Pearman and the Rev. William C. Marshall, the latter having become the rector in 1929.

Rev. Mr. Pearman accepted a call to St. John's during the world war, and it was under his ministry that the handsome new church was erected—conceded to be the finest house of worship in Bedford county.

The corner stone of the new edifice was laid on June 24, 1933 with appropriate ceremonies by Bishop Robert Carter Jett. Bishop Jett was assisted in the placing of the stone by H. B. Jordan, Owen Keeler and W. C. Ballard. The stone bears the dates "1847-1923."

In the meantime the old St. John's church had been sold to the congregation of the Christian Church. Its use was retained however until completion of the new building. The old bell which had been placed in the old church about 1851 was presented by Mr. Pearman to old St. George's church at Pungoteague, one of the oldest church structures in the eastern part of the State, having been built between 1652 and 1660.

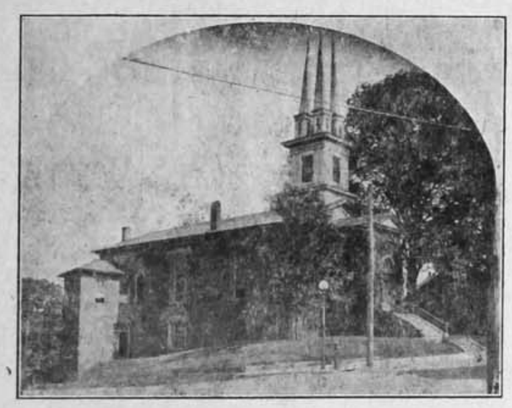
H. B. Jordan is the present superintendent of St. John's Sunday School.

A LAND WITHOUT RUINS

By Father Ryan

Yes, give me the land where the ruins are spread,
And the living tread light on the hearts of the dead;
Yes, give me a land that is blest by dust,
And bright with the deeds of the down-trodden just.
Yes, give me the land where the battle's red blast
Has flashed to the future the flame of the past;
Yes, give me the land that hath legends and lays
That tell of the memories of long vanished days;
Yes, give me a land that hath story and song!
Enshrine the strife of the right with the wrong!
Yes, give me a land with a grave in each spot,
And names in the graves that shall not be forgot;
Yes, give me the land of the wreck and the tomb;
There is grandeur in graves—there is glory in gloom;
For out of the gloom future brightness is born,
As after the night comes the sunrise of morn;
And the graves of the dead with the grass overgrown
May yet form the footstool of liberty's throne,
And each single wreck in the warpath of might,
Shall yet be a rock in the temple of right.

OLD ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH

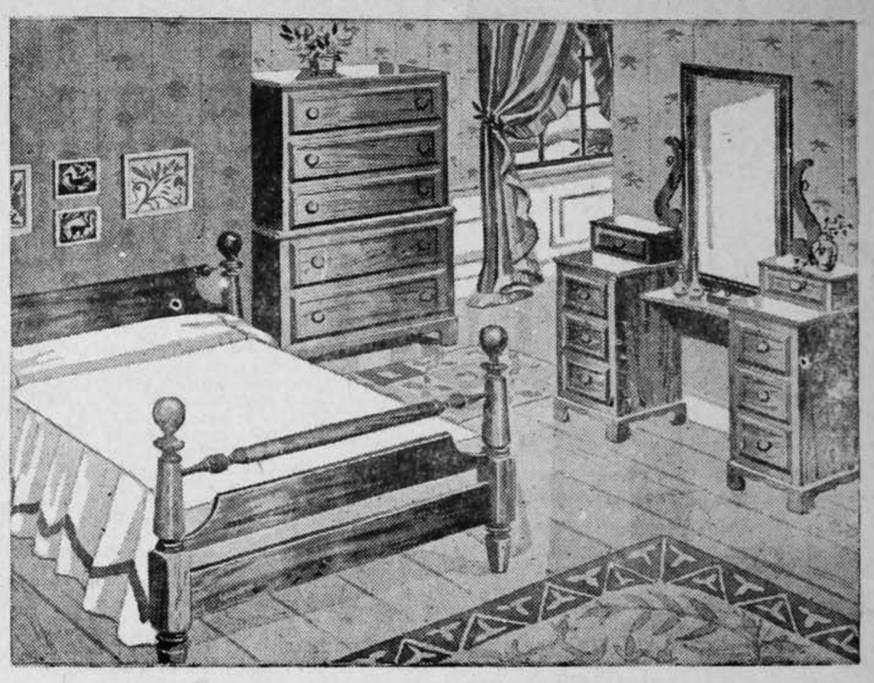


This picture shows old St. John's Church as it was first built by the Episcopalians over eighty years ago, and sold by the congregation to the Christian Church in 1924. Note the number of steeples above the cupola, representing the four gospels. After it was sold to the Christian Church, the building was remodevel and the steeples removed. The old bell that hung in the cupola, was presented to the Episcopal church at Puntoteague in the eastern part of the State, one of the oldest churches in Virginia, or the United States, built about 1662.

INTERIOR OF OLD ST. JOHN'S CHURCH

This picture shows the interior of old St. John's Episcopal Church before it was sold to the congregation of the Christian Church in 1924. The older members of the church who had worshipped there most of their lives were loth to give up the old auditorium when it was decided to build a new and larger church. One of the older members said it had always been her wish that her funeral should be preached within the sacred walls of old St. John's.

From the Cradle of the Nation--
the "MARY MARSHALL"



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A GROUP OF BEDFORD CHURCHES AND RESIDENCES

The Prebyterian Church Was First Established In Liberty In Year 1843

The Congregation First Worshipped In The Masonic Hall And The Court House---Church Building Was Completed In 1844---Records Were Kept As "Sessions of Peaks Church"

Editor's Note: Acknowlegment is made to Mrs. F. O. Thomas who supplied the information from a previously written history from which the following sketch was compiled:

The earliest records that can be found of a Presbyterian congregation in the town of Liberty, date back to 1843. It is known, however, that before that time there was a congregation in Liberty which worshipped in the old Masonic building on East Main street, and sometimes held their meetings in the court house.

In 1843, the congregation in Liberty was grouped with Peaks, Pisgah, Olivet and Salem. The two last named were union churches in which other denominations worshipped. There was one minister for the entire group and the elders, some of which were from each congregation, served the entire group. This arrangement continued for some years after the Liberty congregation was organized.

The records were kept as "Sessions of Peaks Church." Jacob D. Mitchll was the first pastor and the following representatives from the four congregations or units served as elders: Thomas L. Leftwich, Rufus Thomas, Robert M. Claytor, James M. Leftwich, John Witten, Dr. Henry W. Moseley, George C. Moseley, Moses Fuqua, Jesse Leftwich, George Steptoe.

At the quarterly communion period at the various churches in the group it was customary for as many of the members as possible from the other groups to attend. This was usually accomplished over bad roads.

For several days preceding the Sabbath services were held in preparation and the communion season was always marked as a beautiful and impressive occasions for not only communicants, but for their friends.

There is no obtainable sessional record of the building or dedication of the church at Liberty, but it is known that a committee was appointed in 1843 to "secure a title to the lot on which the church is to be built." The building was completed and occupied in 1844, and was dedicated by Rev. Robert Styles, D. D. In the autumn of that same year the West Hanover Presbytery with which the new church was affiliated, held its annual meeting in this church. The church was built by a man named Waldron. It is a simple brick structure of colonial architectural design with white trimmings. An inset vestibule is supported by white pillars. Just recently, Stanhope Johnson of Lynchburg, a member of the Historical American Building Survey, rendered the following professional scientific opinion of this church building:

"I consider this church an outstanding example of colonial architecture. I do not know of but one other historical church in Virginia of this type that I think is better, and that is the old Grace Church in Yorktown."

It is understood that the above opinion was applicable only to the original building and not to any additions built at a later date. Credit has been ascribed to the zeal and energy of Mrs. T. L. Leftwich that the small Liberty congregation was induced to undertake the building of the church. For a beginning, Mrs. Leftwich conceived the plan of securing four $100 subscriptions—one for each of the four corners of the building. Her husband, being an elder in the church was put down as one of the "corner" prospects. J. C. Hopkins, a nephew residing some distance in the country was looked upon as another favorable prospect.

Mrs. Leftwich went to see her kinsman who said he could not give so much. The good lady quietly informed Mr. Hopkins that she was going to stay with him until the Lord led him to see his way clear to become one of the "corners" of the proposed church. She got the subscription with the proviso that it would be paid when the donor became able to do so. In less than a month's time a man came to his door and paid an old debt he had long since given up as lost. It was the exact amount of his subscription. Mrs. Leftwich, in addition, donated the stone steps in front of the building.

The church at one time owned most of the land fronting on Bridge street, west side, between Main and the railroad which was sold off in building sites, and another smaller boundary on the east side of Bridge street. These lands were disposed of at absurdly low prices according to present day land values in Bedford. The money received was placed in a trust fund to be arose.

The church owned several slaves used for various purposes as occasions who were hired out, their wages being set aside to pay the pastor's salary. At one time there were colored members of the congregation, who on advice of the pastor united with the first colored church organized in the town.

The first recorded report to the Presbytery from Liberty church was in 1869 and showed 65 communicants, and total contributions amounting to $1,259.21. Ten years later, in 1879, Mrs. William Graves, working through and on behalf of the Ladies Aid Society, herself a gifted musician, proposed that the old reed organ which had been in use for many years be replaced with a pipe organ. After several years when they had almost secured sufficient funds before the pipe organ could be bought there came an urgent appeal for missions. The pastor requested that the money be appropriated to the mission cause in which some of the ladies acquiested, but Mrs. Graves who realized what the organ would mean to the church service said that money she had been instrumental in raising should only be used for the purpose to which it had been subscribed. Her decided stand saved for the church the pipe organ, the first of its kind to ever be brought to Bedford county.

For some years Miss Bettie Fitzwilson, a blind teacher of music in the Dunton School had been the organist. She was succeeded by Frederick von Roy. There were a number of gifted organists prior to 1879 when Miss Hettie D. Graves was appointed and she continued to serve until 1898. Associated with Miss Graves for some years was a quartet choir composed as follows: Mrs. J. F. Curtis, soprano; Mrs. William Graves, alto; J. R. Guy, tenor; W. S. Graves, basso.

In the same year—1879, the old parsonage on Bridge street was sold and the present Manse on North street purchased, which was afterwards enlarged and improved. In 1890, under the pastorate of the Rev. E. D. Washburn, the church decided to establish a day and boarding school for young ladies with the result that Belmont Seminary was built. Mr. J. R. Guy was principal. The school flourished for a short while, but with the collapse of the boom in 1891 it suffered a financial blow from which it was impossible to recover. After a few years the seminary was sold.

In 1893 Miss Augusta Graves, was sent from the Bedford church as a missionary to China. She later became the wife of the Rev. H. W. White.

The church has been greatly improved from time to time, modernized and made more comfortable. Electricity was installed in 1904. A number of improvements came as donations from groups and individuals as memorials. New pulpit furniture and a communion table were given in memory of their parents, Col. and Mrs. William Graves, by Mrs. G. F. Nicolassen, Mrs. H. W. White, Miss Junia Graves and Mrs. F. O. Thomas. Mr. Hume Dortch provided a brass organ rail in memory of his grandmother, Mrs. W. P. Hume. Mr. C. J. Dooley provided new chairs for the choir.

The Washburn Mission Band, under the leadership of Miss Junia Graves, raised funds, and built and furnished a cottage on Taylor's Mountain seven miles west of Bedford to be used as a home for teachers and mission workers. This was the beginning of mountain school missions in Montgomery Presbytery. A church and Sunday School for the community resulted from the building of this cottage.

In 1924 the Bedford church had 236 members, and in that year the church auditorium was enlarged by an additional fourteen feet in the rear by removal of the rear wall, and the property was further improved by the erection of a three-story brick Sunday school department, including assembly room, class rooms, play room and kitchen, as well as a beginners and primary department.

It was not until 1908—eight years after the name of Liberty had been changed to Bedford City, that the church assumed the name of Bedford for better identification.

In the early history of the Church, used for various purposes as the occasion the Liberty congregation was identified with West Hanover Presbytery, which was later divided and the church is now a member of Montgomery Presbytery.

The following pastors have served the Bedford congregation since 1843:

Rev. Jacob D. Mitchell, D. D., 1843-1852.
Rev. H. S. Osborne, 1852-1857.
Rev. A. H. Sloat, 1857-1862.
Rev. T. W. Hooper, D. D., 1863-1864.
Rev. J. P. Smith, D. D., 1868-1870.
Rev. J. G. Shepperson, D. D., 1876-1878.
Rev. W. M. McPheeters, 1878-1879.
Rev. F. G. Railey, 1879-1883.
Rev. E. D. Washburn, 1884-1893.
Rev. James Murray, D. D., 1893-1895.
Rev. R. B. Eggleston, 1895-1897.
Rev. W. H. Hawes, 1897-1900.
Rev. E. E. Lane, 1901-1906.
Rev. J. H. Grey, D. D., 1907-1937.

The earliest Sunday School records of the church date back to 1873, when Baldwin Farnham resigned as superintendent. The following with date of their elections have served as superintendents since then:

James R. Guy, 1873; W. S. Graves, 1877; J. R. Guy, 1883; J. W. Gish, 1890; F. H. Richardson, 1891; R. H. Thomas, 1894; J. R. Guy, 1898; F. O. Thomas, 1923.

They Served The Town Of Liberty More Than A Half Century Ago

Due in a large measure to the fact that many of the records have been lost, it is impossible to give a complete account of the official life of the town and city government since the establishment of the Town of Liberty in 1782.

Beginning with the year 1887, just fifty years ago, the municipal government consisted of the following officials:

Mayor, Dr. Charles A. Board.
Sergeant and Acting Treasurer, David A. Garrett.
Assessor, John R. Preas.
Recorder, Robert S. Quarles.

"There is so much good in all of us
And so much bad in some of us
That it behooves each of us
To condemn none of us."

J. A. Clark, President
Frank J. Scott, Sec'y.-Treas.
J. T. Clark, V.-President

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Through the years, this store has maintained a high standard of ethical pharmacy, with dependable durgs, accuracy and courteous service. We have filled during this time approximately one and one-half million prescriptions, (including re-filled ones.) One prescription, filled the first week that we were in business, is now being filled several times a year, the same bottle being used the entire time. The doctor who wrote the prescription is dead---the man for whom it was written is dead, and it is now being used by the third generation.

When sickness overtakes you, and the doctor is called, we are always ready to obey his orders, night or day. Some phases of our work are very exacting and tedious. Many things we do without compensation, but the vocation is of our own choosing. We have found real pleasure in serving the people of Bedford.

We take this opportunity to thank the people of Bedford for their loyal support. We have filled prescriptions from every state in the union and many foreign countries. As far away as China. So far, we have been able to meet every emergency in filling prescriptions.

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Bedford's Druggist 39 Years

Boom Days of 1890 Were Exciting Times For People of Bedford

Scores Of Concerns Including A Number Of Land Companies, Were Chartered, Some Of Which Became Permanent—"Boomers' Came From All Over The Country—Town Is Now On a Sound Basis

Three distinct periods mark the growth and development of the Town of Bedford, the first beginning just before the dstructive fire of 1884, and continuing over a period of several years when the home town people were active in the upbuilding of the town. The second period which had its inception in 1890, has very properly been designated as the "boom period" which had its ending two years later, when the native population was given time and opportunity to take inventory and consider the orgy of speculation with which the town had been afflicted. The third and last period began with the rehabilitation of the town from the boom and has been of permanent benefit to the community, resulting in a sure and steady growth that has made Bedford one of the best home and business communities in the State. The town was still known as Liberty during the first period. The second period started with the changing of the name from Liberty to Bedford City. The third and last period covers time prior and subsequent to the transition of the name to Bedford. It is the purpose of this article to show, so far as records are obtainable just what was proposd during the three periods.

This object has been best attained by consulting the charter books of the town and listing the various enterprises launched during the three periods. Charters issued between 1883 and 1890 follow:

The Liberty Woolen Mills

The Liberty Woolen Mills were established by charter on April 2, 1883, with a minimum capital of $25,000, with power to increase same to $200,000. Shares of stock were quoted at $25. The following were named in the charter as the first officers: William Graves, president; Chas. A. Board, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors was composed of Samuel M. Bolling, Thomas D. Berry, Thomas J. Matthews, Geo. D. Wright, Martin P. Burks, John F. Curtis, James M. Peters, William Graves and William H. McGhee.

Bedford Spoke & Iron Mfg. Co.

For the purpose of manufacturing spokes, handles of all kinds, tools and utensils, the Bedford Spoke & Iron Manufacturing Company was chartered on May 14, 1883. The minimum capital was $12,000, with the privilege of increasing same to $100,000. The company was empowered to own as much as 5,000 acres of land. The chief office was to be at or near the town of Liberty. The officers were: S. M. Bolling, president; Thomas J. Matthews, secretary-treasurr. The officers with James M. Matthews, John M. Wright and R. W. Coffee, composed the board of directors.

Liberty Improvement Company

Back in 1884, a syndicate of local capitalists was organized under the name of the Liberty Improvement Company, the object being the permanent improvement of the town. The new company acquirred a boundary of land on the north side of the Norfolk & Western Railway. It was from this improvement that Bedford avenue came into being. Building lots were sold on both sides of the street and it was not long until a number of fine residences were built and occupied.

Home sites were sold at reasonable prices and on easy terms, thus enabling quite a number of people to acquire homes on this popular street. It is understood that the Liberty Improvement Company in a number of instances rendered financial aid to people who were desirous of founding a home in this popular section of the town.

This may be regarded as the first concerted effort on the part of local business men to materially improve the town. Just fifty years ago, the officers of the Liberty Improvement Company were: Thomas D. Berry, president; Thomas J. Matthews, secretary; Charles W. Wharton, treasurer. The directors were: Martin P. Burks, G. D. Wright and S. M. Bolling. At this time, the officers and directors, were among the best known and most progressive citizens of the town. They were representative of the best business and professional life of the community. These gentlemen have all passed to their reward,but it might be said impressions of the life work of these men in their various vocations have survived and will continue to be an inspiration for generations to come.

Fairmont Improvement Co.

On petition of Samuel G. Wingfield, J. F. Wingfield, Samuel Griffin, Henry C. Lowry, Oswald W. Kelsey, Thomas A. Jeter, Herbert W. Sitwell, Chas. W. Wharton, and Luther D. Haymond a charter was granted by the Circuit Court on August 12, 1884, to the Fairmont Improvement Company, the purpose of which was to buy and sell lands, lease and mortgage same and do a general realty business by making all sorts of improvements. The initial capital stock was placed at $5,000, with the privilege of increasing same to $100,000. It was a joint stock company and shares were listed at $100 each.

The company was empowered to own as much as 1,000 acres of land at any one time. The principal office as well as the scene of activities was to be in the town of Liberty.

Quite a number of the leading business and professional men of Liberty were interested in the promotion. Among them were: Samuel Griffin, president; J. F. Wingfield, secretary-treasurer. The directors of the company were: H. C. Lowry, O. W. Kelsey, Thomas A. Jeter and Chas. W. Wharton.

The Triumph Drier Co.

A charter was issued to the Triumph Drier Company of the Town of Liberty, on July 17, 1886, the purpose being to manufacture and sell a patented drier for drying, re-curing and re-ordering tobacco. The minimum capital of the enterprise was placed at $10,000 with the privilege of increasing same to $50,000. The shares were priced at $100 each. The principal office was to be in Lynchburg. George T. Cauthorn of Liberty was the first president; R. H. T. Adams of Lynchburg, vice-president; Henry V. Jordan of Bedford, secretary-treasurer. The officers with R. W. Coffee, S. N. Brickhouse and B. A. Marsden of Norfolk composed the directorate. It is understood that quite a number of the citizens of Liberty were identified with the enterprise in a financial way.

The Bedford Woolen Co.

On November 25, 1887, a charter was granted the Bedford Woolen Company, the purpose being to manufacture and trade in woolen, silk and other fabrics. The capital stock was $15,000 with the privilege of increasing same to $25,000. Shares were quoted at $100 per share. The officers named in the charter were: Samuel Griffin, president; L. R. Gills, secretary-treasurer; both of whom, with William H. McGhee, John Horan and C. W. Gills, constituted the board of directors.

Liberty Woolen Mfg. Co.

Nearly sixteen months later, on April 30, 1889, a charter was granted the Liberty Woolen Manufacturing Company, for the purpose of manufacturing, purchasing, and selling of woolen, cotton, silk and other fibrous material. The minimum capital was $20,000 with the privilege of increasing same to $100,000. The shares of stock in the enterprise were placed at $100 per share. The officers were: Samuel Griffin, president; J. Lawrence Campbell, secretary-treasurer. The directors: Samuel Griffin, S. M. Bolling, T. D. Berry, Wm. H. McGhee, and J. Lawrence Campbell.

The Boom Period

From 1880 to 1890, there was a marked improvement, and during that decade the town's population increased more than eight hundred.

In 1890 it seems that all Southwest Virginia was stricken with a "boom fever" and it is not at all strange that this malady should spread eastwardly across the Blue Ridge. Roanoke had attained a prominence as a "boom" town that extended to all parts of the world.

With the subsidence of the Roanoke boom following the big snow of December 16, 1890, the attention of many promotors was drawn to Bedford, the name of the town having been changed from Liberty to Bedford City. It was in the last months of 1890 that the Bedford City boom had its inception. Farms lying on the outskirts of the town were purchased by promotors and laid off into town lots and streets, and people flocked here from many cities and sections. Judging by the charters issued to the various land companies, promotors came from Roanoke, Lynchburg, Richmond, Norfolk, Washington and Baltimore. Leading citizens of the town were smitten with the "boom" fever, a fact well attested by the names appearing among the officers and directors of the various promotions.

Following is a list of some of the charters granted:

Central Land Company

On December 3, 1890, a charter was granted the Central Land Company, the purpose being to purchase lands, convert same into building lots, streets and alleys, and sell and mortgage same. The capital stock was $25,000, shares being quoted at $10 each. The company had the privilege of increasing the capital to $100,000. O. W. Kelsey was president; Dennis Etheridge of Norfolk, vice president; L. C. Arthur of Bedford City, treasurer; J. C. Carroll of Norfolk, secretary and general manager.

Bedford Real Estate Company

For the purpose of buying and selling real estate and promoting real estate values generally, the Bedford Real Estate Company was granted a charter on December 11, 1890. The company was empowered to own as much as 6,000 acres of land at any one time. The capital stock was $25,000, divided into 2,500 shares of a par value of $10 for each share. The officers and directors were all citizens of Bedford City and were as follows; E. P. Vanderslice, president; J. T. Campbell, secretary-treasurer. The officers with B. S. Humes, J. W. Smith and Geo. L. Colgate, composed the board of directors.

Menlo Park Company

A subdivision known as Menlo Park was established late in 1890. It was sponsored by the Menlo Park Company which enterprise was granted a charter on November 14. The minimum capital stock was $40,000 with the privilege of increasing same to $100,000. The Menlo Park officers were: Callaway Brown, president; O. B. Smith, vice president; S. P. Vanderslice, secretary-treasurer. The officers, with P. L. Saunders, composed the directorate.

Security Land & Loan Co.

Another company to receive a charter was the Security Land & Loan Company under date of November 17, 1890. The minimum capital was placed at $50,000, with the privilege of increasing same to $250,000, and the company was empowered to hold as much as 5,000 acres of land. Shares of stock were quoted at $10 per share. The chief office was to be in Bedford City with branch offices and agencies in other towns. The officers were: J. R. Brown, of Baltimore, president; S. B. Mosby of Richmond, vice-president; R. M. Curtis of Bedford City, secretary-treasurer. The officers together with John F. Curtis and D. Preston Parr, composed the board of directors.

BEDFORD CITY CREAMERY

For the purpose of buying and selling milk, manufacturing ice cream, sell same, and buy and sell country produce, the Bedford City Creamery was granted a charter to do business on June 6, 1890. The capital was from $5,000 to $25,000. R. Kenna Campbell was president; J. M. Berry, vice-president; N. D. Hawkins, secretary-treasurer and general manager. The board of directors was composed of W. F. Fisher, W. S. McKenney, H. C. Colburn and John H. Hopkins.

West Bedford Land Co.

For the purpose of buying and selling land and making general improvements, the West Bedford Land Company was granted a charter on September 16, 1890. The company had two sections of land west of the city which was laid off into lots. Geo. L. Colgate was president; James W. Smith, secretary-treasurer. The officers with O. A. Sledge, John T. Campbell and J. E. McGrath composed the directarate. The capital was $10,000, with the privilege of increasing to $100,000.

Piedmont Land & Improvement Co.

The Piedmont Land & Improvement Company provided a large boundary directly south east of Bedford which was subdivided and lots were offered for sale. This property had some historical value. The old home was used as a hospital during the civil war, and later was operated as a school or academy. The entire boundary is now owned by W. L. Lyle and the buildings were remodelled into a modern home which is occupied by Mr. Lyle and his family. The Piedmont Land Company was chartered on September 25, 1890, with a minimum capital of $10,000 which could be increased to $50,000. A. H. Burroughs of Lynchburg was president, and John T. Lowry of Bedford City, secretary-treasurer. The officers with William G. Claytor, John W. Lowry, Samuel Griffin, H. C. Lowry, John M. Claytor, A. E. Dickinson and W. F. Fisher composed the diretorate.

Bedford Title & Construction Co.

With the purpose of making, certifying and guaranteeing abstracts of titles to real estate, and to purchase, own and sell real estate and construct buildings, a charter was granted the Bedford Title and Construction Company, on December 24, 1890, with a capitalization of $30,000, the par value of stock being $100 per share. John Goode of Washington, D. C., was president; J. L. Campbell of Bedford City, vice-president; H. B. Colburn, treasurer; R. L. Campbell, secretary; John B. Goode, general counsel.

All of the above charters were granted between February 27, and December 24, 1890. Most of the real estate charters were granted after November 14, 1890. Just how many months or years each continued to do business would be hard to determine at this late date. One thing is certain. Several large boundaries of land near the city in after years became fine grazing grounds in the warm season of the year for live stock. A few scattered homes were built, many of them by local people who had bought building sites offered by one or more of the promotion companies. After a period of forty-six years some of these subdivitions have been built up.

There were a number of sub-divisions for which no charters were granted. They were composed of small tracts of land owned by individual citizens, among them being three different tracts owned and promoted by J. M. Berry as J. M. Berry Tracts, 1, 2 and 3; Leftwich Addition, Claytor Addition, Otey Addition, Wingfield Addition, and there may have been others.

Rehabilitation Period

Following the "boom" period of 1890-91, and after the people of Bedford City had a little breathing spell incident thereto, considerably more attention was devoted to matters pertaining to the permanent welfare of the community. Industrial and manufacturing enterprises rather than land speculuations were items of prime importance. Enterprises were organized and charters obtained for their operation that not only affected the city but the county as well. For a period covering more than a decade from 1892 to 1903, the following charters were issued:

Ridgemont Cement & Mfg. Co.

On March 1, 1892, the Ridgemont Cement & Manufacturing Company was granted a charter for the purpose of manufacturing cement products of all kinds. The capital was from $2,500 to $25,000, divided into shares of $50 each. D. W. R. Read of Lynchburg was president; F. B. Messer of Bedford City, secretary-treasurer. The directors were C. R. Cline of Bedford City, B. M. Schermerhorn of Philadelphia, J. W. Burnette of Bedford City.

Hotel Bedford Company

A charter was issued to The Hotel Bedford Company on May 11, 1893, the purpose being to erect hotels and buy and sell real estate. The company was composed largely of Richmond people. The maximum capital stock was $100,000, but the company was permitted to begin operations with a minimum of $5,000. William P. DeSausseur was president; Chas. L. Mosby, vice-president; J. Gordon Smith, secretary-treasurer. These officers with John A. West, R. W. Courtney and L. P. Smith, all of Richmond, with the exception of Mr. Mosby, composed the board of directors.

Building & Loan Organized

On March 17, 1892, some of the progressive colored citizens of the town got together and organized the Bedford Building & Loan Association, the purpose being to do a general real estate business and encourage home-ownership among the colored people. The minimum capital stock was placed at $5000, with a maximum of $25,000. Shares were quoted at $50 each. William Keen was named as president; T. E. Hines, vice-president; A. Chisholm, secretary and general manager; Milton Meade, treasurer. The directors were: C. D. Otey, J. R. Seldon, J. E. Morris, William H. Brown, Henry Robertson, Henry Hewett and William H. Davis.

Charter Amended

On September 18, 1893, the charter, previously issued to the Coffee Stemming Machine Company, was amended moving the office from Bedford City to Richmond, and changing the name to Standard Tobacco Stemming Company.

(Please Turn To Page Eight)

WILKINSON'S DEPARTMENT STORE

Is Now Centrally Located In

The Busiest Block In Bedford

Where there is a greater variety of goods on display than ever before, with much more room and better light.

No expense has been spared to make this store a convenient and attractive place for you to shop. We will carry a complete line of Dry Goods, Shoes, Floor Coverings, and other articles usually carried in a Department Store.

Many new lines will be added from time to time.

We wish our friends and customers to visit us often, and to always feel at home in our new store.

An up-to-date basement has been added, which will be under the supervision of Mr. W. Vernon Hicks, who will always greet you with courtesy and gladly show you many of the extra values in his depart ment.

Miss Katherine S. Padgett, well and favorably known to Bedford people, will have charge of the Dry Goods and Notions Departments, assisted by other capable young ladies, who will do everything possible to please you.

We feel sure that you will find it profitable and pleasant to deal at our store, and we assure you that we will appreciate your patronage.

W. H. Wilkinson

1887 We Congratulate the Democrat 1937

Our Business was

Established 50 Years Ago by the late J. H. Marsteller

Office and Yard:
2011 Franklin Road
Roanoke, Va.
Dial-4118

Builder of BETTER MEMORIALS

Bedford Yard:
R. Q. Owen, Manager
West Main Street
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"MARK EVERY GRAVE"

VISIT OUR BEDFORD YARD

R. Q. OWEN, In Bedford, Virginia

For Lasting Memorials

IN MARBLE OR GRANITE

Best Material - Best Workmanship - Best Service

EVERYTHING IN MARBLE

Exterior and Interior Building Stone

IRON FENCING

TILE : : TERRAZO

FLAG-STONE

Marsteller Corporation

Roanoke, Va. **Branch Office, Bedford, Va.**

Bedford Firemen's Band Has Made A National Reputation

Bedford, Va. Firemen's Band At U.S. Capitol, Washington, D.C.

Has Won $1,600 In Prizes, 13 Silver Cups And A Gold Baton, Since 1925

A gift to the town by the Volunteer Fire Company, is the term in which the Bedford Firemen's Band may be styled, for it was in an effort to render the community some unusual service, that the fire company in the summer of 1925, agreed to sponsor a band.

Gathering together a number of boys and men, only five of whom had had any previous experience in musical organizations as a neucleus, the band secured the services of the late William H. Burt, of Roanoke, as director. Mr. Burt was at first very reluctant to undertake the organization of a band, and only after considerable persuasion, and the promise they he would be furnish-fifty men who would stick., did he finally undertake the work of building fifty men who would stick with him, did he finally decide to undertake the teaching and directing of the new organigation.

The Bedford Firemen's Band made its first public appearance four months later, December 11, playing two selections during the intermission of a concert given in the high school auditorium. This concert was given by the 116th Infantry Band, of Roanoke,, for the benefit of the local band. There were thirty-one men playing with the band on that occasion. In June, 1928, a number of girls were added to the band, and since that time both men and women have composed its membership, which now totals sixty-eight people.

President Firemen's Band

FRANK K. SAUNDERS

There is also a student group of nearly sixty, composing a junior band. As soon as these students become efficient they are taken into the larger group.

This band has played in almost every community in Bedford county, and it has done much to foster a feeling of friendliness and good fellowship between the rural communities and the town. Its concerts have not been confined to the county, however, for the band has appeared in nearly all of the more important cities of the state, and has visited the nation's capital on several occasions.

The band took part in the inaugural parade in Richmond, of Governor John Garland Pollard, and of Governor Geo. C. Peery. The band was accompanied by Governor Pollard, when leading the Virginia division in the first inaugural parade for President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

An honor came to this band which has been accorded to no other civilian musical organization, when it was given an opportunity to play a concert on the marine band stand in front of the United States Capitol in Washington, D. C. The band went to Washington on two different occasions to take part in the national Labor Day celebration in that city. On the second trip the band won practically all the major prizes to which it was eligible, including a music prize of $225.

Playing in various types of contests, the band has won during the eleven years of its existence, 13 silver cups, a gold baton, and $1,600 as prizes.

The band received a severe blow in the death of its leader, William H. Burt, February 7, 1936. For six months following Mr. Burt's death, the band was directed by Claude Harrison, Jr., one of its own members. Last fall L. Christensen, of Martinsburg, W. Va., was secured to fill that position, and is the present director.

The business affairs of the band are under the direction of a committee composed of the president, business manager, and three other members elected by the band and two members elected by the fire company. The present committee is as follows: Frank K. Saunders, president; Claude Harrison, business manager, Mason H. Preas, C. R. Witt, L. D. Johnson, F. H. Mitchell and Mrs. G. L. Mackey.

THE J. M. BERRY CORNET BAND DURING THE BOOM DAYS OF 1890

The above picture was taken near the site of the present Elks National Home, during the Celebration of Progress, which was put on during the Boom Days in Bedford, in 1890. A number of the members of this organization still live in Bedford.

Reading left to right as the faces appear on the picture, the names are as follows: J. W. Faville, W. W. Berry, G. A. Miller, R. L. Sale, J. M. Daniel, A. M. Groves, C. E. Rogan, J. B. Ragland, George W. Davis, J. T. Wood, M. T. Harrison, C. S. Gookin and J. R. Marsh.

A Few Of The Trohies Won By The Firemen's Band

VIRGINIA'S YOUNGEST DRUM MAJOR

FRANK K. SAUNDERS, JR.

Four year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Saunders, who has appeared with the Firemen's Band on parade for the past year. He not only looks the part, but really performs very efficiently, and promises to run the high-stepping drum majors a close race in future contests.

The Lady Drum Major

MISS ROSLYN PADGETT

The Peaks of Otter, Inc.,

For the purpose of acquiring land, especially a boundary which embraced the far famed Peaks of Otter, subdividing and improving same, a charter was granted by the State oCrporation Commission on August 6, 1914, to Peaks of Otter, Inc., with a stated capital of $25,000.

W. L. Lyle, of Bedford, was president; Dr. B. A. Rice, vice-president; T. W. Richardson, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors was composed of the three officers, together with Hunter Miller and W. C. Ballard.

Our Congratulation to The Bedford Democrat

THE OFFICERS:

J. W. ARRINGTON, President

S. C. FOSTER, Vice President

W. H. BRYDGES, Vice President And Chairman of Board.

F. L. MATTOX, Cashier

A. B. COX, Assistant Cashier

THE DIRECTORS:

M. E. MARCUSE
W. H. BRYDGES
S. C. FOSTER
F. L. MATTOX
J. W. ARRINGTON
A. J. TREVEY
R. W. CAMDEN
J. L. GILLASPIE
L. S. COX
W. F. TANNER
W. J. PENN

BANK OF BIG ISLAND,
INCORPORATED
BIG ISLAND, VIRGINIA
"THE BANK ON THE RIVER"
(Established 1913)

ASSETS $195,000
DEPOSITS 145,000
CAPITAL 35,000

Only Bank On Northside of Bedford County

Operated Under The State Banking Department of Virginia

A Complete, Careful, Conservative Banking Service

MEMBERSHIP IN
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.
DEPOSITS UP TO $5,000 FULLY INSURED
Under U. S. Government Plan

You can Always Bank at Big Island with Safety

The First Band To Appear In Public Under Leadership of W. H. Burt

The first band to appear in public under the leadership of Mr. William H. Burt, was composed of the following members: W. N. Stone, B. H. Shaw, Robert Pollard, W. R. Miller, Cecil H. Clinebell, Albert Gray, Harry Lucas, Louis Faribault, J. A. Elliott, T. W. North, Claude Harrison, E. A. Edwards, C. C. Ballard, Fred Sowerby, R. Frank Johnson, R. L. Elliott, Claude Witt, Clark Powers, G. R. Nance, Frank K. Saunders, P. P. Powers, L. O. Goode, Kenneth Latimer, Royal Karnes, J. Horace Wigington, W. Earl Johnson, Mason H. Preas, James Raymond Frost, C. R. McIvor, and Sheilds Jackson.

This band was the neucleus of the present Firemen's Band, and filled engagements in various parts of the county, while the junior band, including the girls, were being instructed.

A number of this group are still in the Firemen's Band.

The Methodist Church Was Established In This County In The Year 1784

First Church Building Was Erected In The Town Of Liberty About 1838---Bishop Asbury Preached Here In 1794---Present Church Erected In 1884

Acknowledgement is made to Mrs. Geo. P. Parker for most of the information compiled for this sketch.

The first Methodist preacher to come to Virginia was Robert Williams, an Irish convert of John Wesley, founder of Methodism. He preached his first sermon in Norfolk in 1772. In 1773 he reported 100 members of the denomination. In 1775, his report to the annual conference showed a membership of 955. In another year, the membership had increased to nearly 2,500.

It was in 1784 that enough people of the Methodist faith had migrated from the eastern counties to form an organization or circuit in Bedford county. This first circuit comprised the whole of this county, a part of campbell and Lynchburg, the latter then, a straggling settlement.

Edward Morris and James Haw were the first preachers assigned to the circuit and in two years time they reported a membership of 540. As this is intended to convey to the reader an account of Methodism in the Town of Bedford, more complete data on the early history of Methodism in the county will be found in another section of this issue.

The following information has been condensed from an account published last year in the Richmond Christian Advocate:

Methodist congregations prior to 1850, were generally designated as "societies." The first society organized in Liberty was some time prior to 1794, and meetings were held in the county court house. Bishop Asbury mentions in his journal of having preached in Liberty in 1794, and again in 1800, "to a crowd that filled the house."

Later the Methodists of Liberty worshipped in the Baptist Meeting House located on Bridge street, which was once used as the Episcopal rectory, but in more recent years gave way to an automobile service station.

The first church building erected by the Methodists in Liberty was a small substantial building on west Main street. So far as ascertainable this building was erected in 1838. It was later sold to St. Phillip's Protestant Episcopal Church (colored) and is still operated as a house of worship by colored people of the town. Ten years after its erection, it was described in the Conference minutes as being the "best house of worship on the circuit."

The building suffered considerably from neglect during the war between the states, but in 1866, it underwent a thorough renovation and was repaired, refitted and beautified. This work was completed in October of that year, at which time a cabinet organ had been provided.

In 1867, according to records, "The Class of Liberty" sent Robert C. Mitchell and Micajah Davis, as a committee to the annual conference at Norfolk to request that the church at Liberty be made a station and to ask that an unmarrid preacher be sent as pastor. It might be well to note here that Micajah Davis was the grandfather of W. W. Berry, Jr., who is the present chairman of the board of stewards.

The request was granted and the Rev. W. G. Starr was sent to the Liberty station. His father had served the circuit several years prior to the war, and he, himself had been junior pastor of the circuit immediately following the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox. I. N. Clark, William Evans, C. P. McCary and George L. Gibbs composed the first board of stewards after the Liberty church was made a station.

The church had outgrown its quarters on West Main Street by 1883, and a movement was inaugurated that year, and during the pastorate of the Rev. W. F. Robins, the lot on East Main Street was purchased in 1884. The task of building the new church was allotted to Rev. Hezekiah P. Mitchell, and by the spring of 1887, the new church was completed on May 1, of that year, the Rev. Adam C. Bledsoe preached the dedicatory sermon at 11 o'clock in the morning. That night a mass meeting of the Sunday Schools of Liberty was held in the new church, the exercises being in charge of Ernest F. Hall, a young man of the town who made the address of welcome, and was the first young layman of the town to be rtcommended to the annual conference, for the ministry. Rev. Mr. Mitchell's four year term expired in 1887, at which time he reported a membership of 178.

In 1890, when the name of Liberty was changed to Bedford City, the name of the Liberty Church became the Bedford City Church, and has since been designated as the Bedford City station. In the same year, Randolph-Macon Academy for boys was built and was opened in September. The faculty and most of the students became identified with the church. A. M. Hughlett, of the faculty, often supplied for the pastor and Prof. E. Sumter Smith, with his rich baritone voice, assisted greatly in the choir and musical renditions.

Under the pastorate of the Rev. Geo. W. Carter, in 1893, a great revival was held, and when the crowds outgrew the facilities of the church, a warehouse was secured. Preaching was done by evangelist J. W. Lee. People attended from all over the county, and this revival resulted in many converts to Methodism, affecting not only the church here, but other churches profited in membership gains throughout Bedford county.

The church experienced a steady growth during the pastorates of the Rev. J. T. Whitley and Dr. S. S. Lambeth, growing both in its numerical strength and piety. Repairs as needed were made, and in 1901, the parsonage on Bedford Avenue was built. The first minister to occupy the new parsonage was the Rev. J. W. Shackford, who for four years had served Bedford Circuit most acceptably. He was greatly beloved as a pastor and spiritual adviser by the members of his congregation.

The Rev. Ernest Stevens served the church in 1908-10, and during his ministry a Sunday School annex was built and a new pipe organ installed. The old chairs were replaced by comfortable pews, and the wood work of the church painted and a new carpet was laid.

A re-dedication of the church was held on May 29, 1910, the sermon being preached by Rev. J. N. Latham, of Richmond. The new pipe organ was played by Professor Emil Berger, of Lynchburg.

During the world war period, the church was served by the Rev. Dr. James C. Reed, who joined the Confederate army from Bedford, while his father was serving the Bedford Circuit. Dr. Reed's youngest son, Jessie V. Reed, was killed in France, and an impressive service in his memory was held in this church. Other members of the church who gave their lives in the world war were: Ambrose Rucker, Russell Scott and Odell Saunders.

During the pastorate of the Rev. C. C. Bell, who served for two full terms, the Sunday School facilities were greatly enlarged. During his regime he was instrumental in bringing Dr. Theodore Copeland, a general evangelist to Bedford, and a most profitable and interesting revival was held in a tent on the high school grounds, resulting in many additions to the church membership.

There were no unusual developments in the life of the church during the pastorates of Rev. Dr. Geo. H. Spooner, Rev. L. T. Williams, Rev. W. Evans Thomas and the Rev. J. F. Carey.

Of the members of the old church, before the building of the new, who have been particularly active in its service, there remain to day, Messrs. E. B. and W. N. Stone and Mesdames, C. R. Hurt, M. T. Harrison, George P. Parker, and J. T. Davidson.

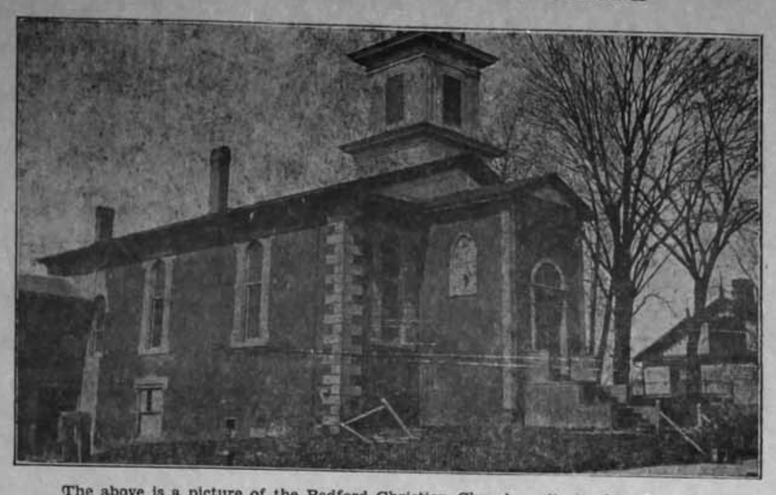
Among other laymen who have been particularly active in the conduct of the affairs of the church are such well known citizens as Judge Micajah Davis, J. W. Johnston, I. N. Clark, Wm. Evans, W. B. Stump, W. A. Fitzpatrick, R. E. White, Sam Berry, Wm. Berry, Jr., F. C. Breazeal, G. W. Johnson, W. R. Phelps, J. L. Borden, O. C. Rucker, B. A. Rucker, E. S. Fisher, S. W. Johnson, L. R. and C. W. Gills, and others.

The following pastors have served the Bedford station since it was established in 1867:

Rev. William G. Starr, 1867-69.
Rev. Peter F. August, 1869-70.
Rev. R. A. Compton, 1870-73.
Rev. R. J. Moorman, 1873-74.
Rev. Geo. W. Langhorne, 1874-75.
Rev. John L. Clark, 1875-78.
Rev. John N. Jones, 1878-80.
Rev. John B. Day, 1880-82.
Rev. William McGhee, 1882-83.
Rev. William F. Robins, 1883-84.
Rev. Hezekiah P. Mitchell, 1884-88.
Rev. Richard N. Chandler, 1888-91.
Rev. W. P. Wright, 1891-92.
Rev. Geo. W. Carter, 1892-94.
Rev. W. A. Christian, 1894-95.
Rev. J. T. Whitley, 1895-96.
Rev. S. S. Lambeth, 1896-99.
Rev. W. T. Williams, 1899-1900.
Rev. Joseph W. Shackford, 1900-04.
Rev. S. J. Batten, 1904-08.
Rev. Ernest Stevens, 1908-10.
Rev. W. W. Lear, 1910-14.
Rev. C. E. Blankenship, 1914-17.
Rev. James C. Reed, 1917-21.
Rev. C. C. Bell, 1921-23.
Rev. Geo. H. Spooner, 1923-27.
Rev. L. T. Williams, 1927-29.
Rev. W. E. Thomas, 1929-32.
Rev. J. Franklin Carey, 1932-36.
Rev. Edgar G. Hill, 1936—.

The Rev. Hezekiah P. Mitchell was the first pastor to serve a full four year term. Others serving the full limit were Rev. Joseph W. Shackford, Rev. S. J. Batten, Rev. W. W. Leaf, Rev. James C. Reed, Rev W. E. Thomas and Rev. J. Franklin Carey. The Rev. Edgar G. Hill is now serving his first year.

The Christian Church of Bedford



The above is a picture of the Bedford Christian Church as it stands today after being remodeled about twelve years ago when it became the property of the Bedford congregation of the Disciples of Christ, a more complete account of which is published herewith. This church was built by the Episcopalians about ninety years ago and was used by that denomination until the erection of their new church home on the opposite side of the street. It was originally St. John's Episcopal Church. It is located on the corner of North Bridge Street and Bedford Avenue.

The Christian Church In Bedford Had Its Start In A Meeting Held In 1900

Organized In 1900---The Late William R. Saunders Was The Leading Spirit In Establishing This Denomination In The Town

Editor's Note: Acknowledgment is made to Mrs. J. B. Bernard for the information contained in the following sketch.

The founding of the Christian Church in Bedford is of comparatively recent origin as compared with other denominations. The Bedford Christian Church may be said to have had its beginning in October, 1900, when Mr. and Mrs. William Robert Saunders moved here from Franklin county.

It was through their influence that the State Mission Board of the church sent the Rev. W. H. Book of Martinsville and the Rev. F. F. Bullard and his wife from Lynchburg, to Bedford to hold a meeting which lasted for a month during August 1902. Saunders Warehouse had just been completed, and the meetings were held in that building.

The Rev. Mr. Book was a noted evangelist of the denomination, and the series of meetings held resulted in a great revival of religion in the community. Following this meeting, the Bedford Christian church was organized with about thirty charter members. Services were held in various places in the town until the congregation felt able to build a small chapel on West Main street, the building being occupied at present by a funeral home.

For a number of years the young church had quite a struggle, and some of the members became so discouraged, that when an opportunity came to sell the little chapel they wanted to disband, but there were a few who were not willing, and the remmbrance of the faithfulness and secrifice of these devoted members finally led to the purchase of the old St. John's Episcopal Church at Bridge street and Bedford avenue, in 1924.

The little chapel on West Main street was sold, and the proceeds together with gifts and much personal work on the part of many of the members, who entered upon the work with much enthusiasm, the congregation soon had old St. John's converted into a very attractive and comfortable house of worship. When the remodeling and repairs were complete, the church was re-dedicated on the fifth Sunday in November, 1924.

Among the first officers of the church were: W. R. Saunders, G. W. Bays, A. V. Gray, J. C. James and Everette Bays.

For many years after organization the church was ministered to by students and members of the faculty of Lynchburg College. Among the most outstanding of these were Dr. W. H. Willoughby and Dr. Bruce Kershner.

In June 1925, the Rev. F. A. Blosser was ordained in the Bedford Christian church and became the first resident pastor. Under his leadership the church made great progress. He resigned in July, 1932, and for three years the church was ministered by Joseph M. Smith and Robert G. Sulanke both splendid young students of Lynchburg College. They both resigned in order to continue their studies for the ministry.

The present pastor of the congregation, the Rev. J. T. Meadows, came to the church in October, 1935, since which time approximately 100 names have been added to the membership roll. In the meantime the church building has been greatly improved and the spiritual life of the members deepened. Most of them are enthusiastic and happy in their work for the Master.

Sell Building Materials Here Many Years

Overstreet-Smith Lumber Co., In Business Over Quarter Of Century

It might well be stated that no one concern has had a more important part in the substantial growth and general improvement of Bedford for more than a quarter-century than the Overstreet-Smith Lumber Company, Inc., the town's oldest and largest dealers in lumber and building supplies, continuously in business for more than twenty-five years.

The Overstreet-Smith Lumber Company was chartered on February 10, 1910, by the State Corporation Commission, for the purpose of buying, selling and working lumber, handling supplies of all kinds and do general contracting for the erection of buildings and performing such other work done by general contractors.

The original charter provided for a maximum capital of $50,000 and a minimum of $20,000, divided into shares of $500 each.

The officers named in the charter were: E. A. Overstreet, president; J. A. Smith, vice-president-secretary-treasurer. The two officers who were the moving spirits in the enterprise had associated with them Messrs. W. L. Lyle, L. L. Wingfield and C. E. Wright as directors. The charter provided that the company could own as much as 1,000 acres of land and other realty not exceeding $18,050 in value.

The business of the firm was operated under the terms of the charter for nearly fifteen years, when on petition of Mr. E. A. Overstreet, president, the charter was amended increasing the maximum capital stock from $50,000 to $100,000, and changing the par value of the stock from $500 to $100 per share, and providing that all the old stock be called in, cancelled, and new stock certificates issued, each holder of old stock certificates to receive five shares for one.

The amendment also provided that the value of real estate be increased from $18,050 to $37,500, and a stock dividend be declared for the surplus and undivided profits including the adjusted value of the real estate, and further provided that the remaining capital stock of the company up to the limit authorized, be sold for cash at par.

At the meeting preceding the granting of the amendment 86% of the outstanding stock was present and voted unanimously for the amending of the charter, which amendment was granted by the State Corporation Commission on April 10, 1924.

From that time on until the financial crash in 1929, the company did a splendid business and for five years was the chief source of supply for the building trades for a large section of Bedford county. This concern continued to operate all through the depression, but it has been only in the last year or so that anything like a normal business has been maintained, and at this time the outlook for a largely increased trade is most encouraging.

The officers and managers are men of integrity and dependability, and their chief aim is to render an unequalled service to the builders of the community.

The present officers are: E. A. Overstreet, president; Geo. P. Parker, vice-president; W. H. Ayers, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors is composed of the above named officers, W. A. Fitzpatrick, W. P. Hurt and Landon Lowry. J. C. Howard is yard foreman.

The company is well prepared to take care of all orders received, and to render prompt and satisfactory service in every particular. Their stock of building supplies is complete, including lumber, rough and dressed, for every purpose, brick, lime, plaster, cement, roofing, fine mill work of every description, and are particularly well equipped to furnish seasonable supplies such as screens, screen doors, paints and finishes, and other materials required to make homes both comfortable and modern. The company carries a stock of building materials of all kinds sufficient to promptly care for new buildings of any reasonable magnitude.

The Overstreet-Smith Lumber Company recently added the famous Lowe Brothers High Standard paints, enamels and finishes which have been unsurpassed for quality since 1869.

Belmont Seminary

In 1890, under the pastorate of Rev. E. D. Washburn, the Presbyterians of Bedford City decided to establish a school for young ladies with the result that Belmont Seminary was built and started operations with J. R. Guy as principal. The school flourished for awhile, but was closed for want of financial support after the boom of 1891-92. It was later sold and the site is now occupied by the Bedford High School.

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The Bedford Restaurant
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BEDFORD, : : VIRGINIA

The Baptist Congregation Were The First To Build A Church House In Liberty

The County Court Granted The Privilege To Col. John Otey In 1800 To Build A Meeting House On The Court House Lot In Liberty—This Church Was Used For The First Time, About 1801

Editor's Note: For the information contained in this sketch acknowledgment is made to Miss Blanche Tolley.

From all available records, it seems that the first house of worship built in the town of Bedford, formerly liberty, was built by th Baptists, and was probably used for the first time about the year 1801.

Under date of September 22, 1800, is a court record reading in part as follows: "On motion of John Otey, leave is granted to build a meeting house on the court house lot beyond the spring." From this, there must have been a spring, but just where it was located is unknown to the oldest inhabitants of the present day.

Col. John Otey, who was the grandfather of Mrs. A. J. Goodwin, bought a lot, the location being designatd as north of the county line, and it is believed to be on this lot that the brick church building known for many years as the Baptist Meeting House was built, and which for a long period of time was the only church building in Liberty.

This building was used as a church until 1850 when it was sold. It was afterwards remodeled and made into a residence, being the home for a number of years of Dr. John Sale and his family. It was frequently used by other denominations as a house of worship prior to its sale by the Baptists. The location was on Bridge street a short distance north of the bridge where a service station now stands.

The property was purchased by St. John's Episcopal church and for several years was used as a rectory. For some time it was the home of the Rev. W. A. Pearman, rector of St. John's.

According to Semple's History of the Baptist Church, this was not the first Baptist church to be organized. Little Otter church was organized in 1785, with a total membership of 90 communicants. It seems quite probable that these early Baptists held their meetings in the homes of some of the members. If they had a church building, there are no available records to indicate its location.

History also records the fact that in 1800, there was a great revival of religion in the Roanoke Association, which spread to the Strawberry Association with which Little Otter Church was affiliated. During that revival period, John Carter, William Moorman and James Moorman were ordained to the ministry from Little Otter Church. It is presumed they were all citizens of the immediate vicinity.

Timber Ridge and Suck Spring Baptist churches were offsprings of the Little Otter congregation. Little Otter church is referred to several times in Semple's History as being in the little town of Liberty.

In 1850, a committee composed of Armistead Otey, father of Mrs. A. J. Goodwin, Abner Fuqua, Abraham Fuqua and Benjamin H. Mansfield, purchased from the estate of a man named Mays, a lot on what is now East Main street for the sum of $290. The deed of transfer was signed November 4, 1850, and soon afterwards a commodious brick church was built on the lot.

This church with its high columns in front and its high ceiling served the Baptists of Bedford for many years. A bell tower surmounted the building and was blown down during a storm. A bell house was then erected in the rear of the church. The baptistry was first located on the outside of the church in the rear, a step ladder providing ingress and egress. A small building for a dressing room was located next to the baptistry. Years later a baptistry was located under the pulpit and when in use, the pulpit, a portable affair was moved. Later a more convenient baptistry was built in the rear of the pulpit, a gift from Mrs. Ann Belle Smith, a devoted and active member of the congregation.

In 1854, the name was changed from Little Otter church to Liberty Baptist church and it continued as such until September 1901, when the name was changed to Bedford City Baptist Church, to correspond with the name of the town. This change did not meet with the approval of the entire membership, a number insisting that the designation of Liberty be continued.

Under the pastorate of the Rev. H. C. Smith, a newer and larger church building was agitated, with the result that the present building was erected in 1923. When the new church was completed, the building was dedicated by the pastor. The dedicatory service was attended by Miss Martha Harris who was present when the church built in 1850, was dedicated. She was a granddaughter of old "Father" Harris, a pioneer Baptist preacher who was quite active in laying the foundation for the Baptist Church in Bedford county. Miss Harris has been dead a number of years. It had been 73 years since she witnessed the first dedicatory exercises.

Among the known pastors who have served this church, was the pioneer, William Harris, often designated as "Father" Harris, F. M. Barker, Alexander Eubank, James A. Davis, Cornelius Tyree, J. T. Kincannon, W. F. Kone, G. C. Abbitt, R. L. Motley, W. S. Royall, C. W. Collier, C. T. Kincannon, Hugh C. Smith, J. Lester Lane and Harry P. Clause who is now serving his congregation most acceptably. It was he who inaugurated Harvest Home Day, which, when held the coming fall, it is hoped to cancel the church debt entirely.

Of the fifteen ministers who have served the church, ten are now dead. Other than the Rev. Harry P. Clause, the present local pastor, four are living and serving churches in different localities. They are: Rev. R. L. Motley, Rev. J. Lester Lane, Rev. W. S. Royall and the Rev. G. C. Abbitt, the last named having become identified with the Episcopal church and is serving that denomination in the capacity of rector.

The following ministers have been ordained by the Bedford Baptist church: Rev. John R. Fizer, Rev. W. J. Cocke, Rev. J. L. Lawless and Rev. W. F. Fisher.

The total membership roll of the Bedford Baptist Church consists of about six hundred names. The Sunday School has a total enrollment of about 350. There are seven organized adult Bible classes in the school. V. W. Nichols is superintendent.

Travel By Stage Over A Century Ago

Three Trips Made Weekly Between Lynchburg and Salem, Via The Town of Liberty

Over three-quarters of a century have passed since the first railroad was built through the county. That placed Liberty (Bedford) within an hour or a little more of Lynchburg. Today the people not only have the advantage of railroad transportaiton, but with the advent of good roads and the automobile, less than forty minutes is required to reach Lynchburg on the east and Roanoke on the west. From six to eight hours is all the time necessary to put one in the nation's capital. Less than a quarter century ago it was a day's drive to either Lynchburg or Roanoke.

Contrast the methods of travel which were vogue a short time before the BEDFORD DEMOCRAT was first published, with the methods "of going places and getting somewhere" of the present day.

According to a tourist's pocket map of the State of Virginia showing its internal improvements, roads, distances, etc., published in 1846, over ninety years ago, Bedford county is shown with Liberty as the only town in the county. The map shows the location of Liberty as being situated about midway between Lynchburg and Big Lick.

Otter River and Goose Creek are both designated on this ancient map. The principal roads and stage routes are shown. All the stage routes in the State are given on the margin of the old map with the frequency of the trips made by this antiquated method of transportation. The distances between various points are also given.

Only two of the notations are of interest to the people now residing in this vicinity. Lynchburg was qaite a stage center.

One route was from the Hill City, via Liberty, Flukes, Fincastle, Sweet Springs to Lewisburg, 112 miles, three times a week.

Another route was from Lynchburg, via Liberty to Salem, 60 miles, three times a week. The latter route extended on westward from Salem to Evansham in Wythe county, 73 miles, three times a week. From Evansham (probably Wytheville), to Blountville, Tenn., 80 miles to the westward. Blountsville was located just across the State line, presumably where Bristol, Tenn., is now located.

Daily stage trips were made from Washington to Richmond, via Fredericksburg, 133 miles daily, and from Richmond to Charlottesville 81 miles and from Richmond to Petersburg, 22 miles, daily.

First Autos In Bedford Year 1902

The Late R. C. Ragland, J. W. McGhee and Mrs. Yancey, First Owners

Early one Sunday afternoon, in the summer of 1902, there was much excitement among the people of Bedford, when the first automobile to arrive in town came chugging up East Main Street. The car was an Oldsmobile, of one cylinder capacity, and was driven by a straight handle which came up through the long, sweeping curve of the dashboard. This dash seemed to be patterned after the dashboard on a sleigh. As the car labored up the hill at slow speed, there was a gathering crowd of boys and other interested people, who came out from every house along the way and followed the car until it came to a stop in front of the hotel. When it stopped two well-dressed gentlemen in long dusters, (which were worn then to protect the clothing, as there was no windshield), alighted from the high seat. They were delayed in getting their dinner for some time while they were plied with questions from the gathering crowd.

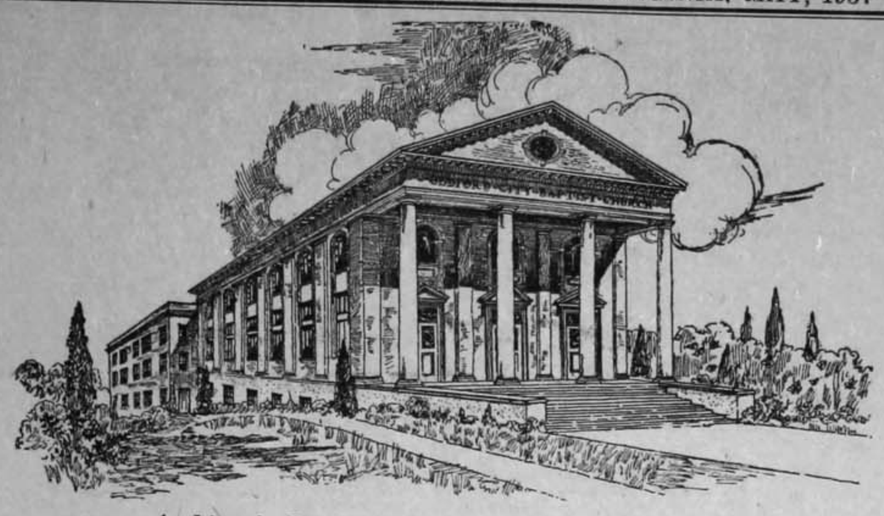
During the following summer, 1902, the late R. Cater Ragland, caught the auto fever, and purchased a one cylinder Cadillac. He drove this car from Baltimore, taking several days to make the trip, and for some time it was a familiar sight on the streets of Bedford. The yonng friends of Mr. Ragland waited their chance to ride in the new car, and he always had plenty of help to repair the tires which frequently blew out. Frequently the car failed to pull a hill and a number of boys were behind lending their pushing power to enable the car to make the grade. Mr. Ragland usually turned around at the top of Little Otter Hill to avoid the danger of being caught on the hill.

About this time other automobiles began to make their appearance, one of them being a high wheeled steam car which was purchased by the late J. W. McGhee. Mrs. W. T. Yancey also owned one of the first Ford cars here, one of the type many people will remember, with the wide brass band over the radiator.

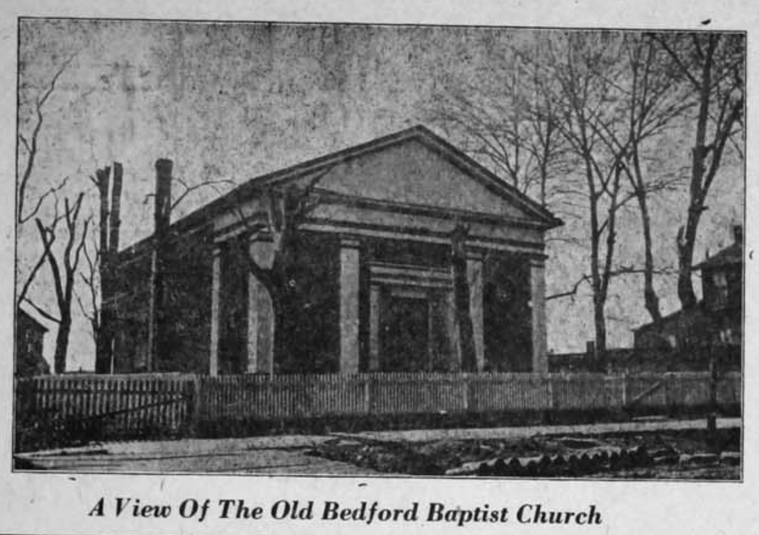
One of the hundreds of jokes applied to the early Ford cars was applicable to the particular car owned by Mrs. Yancey. Some one asked Mr. Henry Ford to answer the question:

"Why is the Ford the noisest car on the market?

Mr. Ford's reply was ready and to the point. He said: "Because it carries its own brass band along."



Architect's Drawing Of The Bedford Baptist Church



A View Of The Old Bedford Baptist Church

The Bedford Library Was Started 1900

An Idea Conceived By Mrs. Dallas Tucker And Several Other Leading Ladies of The Town

It is doubtful if there is another town in the State in Bedford's class that has an older public library. An organization was perfected on November 30, 1900 for the purpose of establishing a library. The meeting was held in the Sunday school room of St. John's Episcopal Church. The idea was conceived by Mrs. Dallas Tucker, wife of the rector of St. John's. Mrs. Tucker, with Mrs. J. F. Spencer, Mrs. Julius Walker, Mrs. Isham Sale, Mrs. James Gish and Mrs. J. T. Davidson composed the first executive board. The original membership was composed of thirty Bedford ladies.

A room was rented from Dr. C. A. Board, and the library was started with books donated by members and their friends. The members took turns in serving as librarian and in cold weather building fires. In less than three years nearly a hundred subscribers were annual contributors of $1.00 each, in addition to a like fee paid in by each of the library members.

The building in which the library is located was later purchased and a paid librarian keeps the establishment open three days each week. The present officers are: Mrs. E. D. Gregory, president; Mrs. J. J. Scott, vice-president; Mrs. J. T. Davidson, secretary; Miss Blanche Tolley, treasurer; Mrs. Roberta Wilcox, librarian.

The charter members of the Bedford Library were: Mesdames Dallas Tucker, Nelson Sale, Walter Ruan, John M. Smith, John S. Burks, S. R. Reading, E. D. Gregory, Julius Walker, J. T. Davidson, R. B. Hickey, W. W. Berry, J. C. Brown, S. Griffin, Macon Carder, Jas. L. Nichols, Jas. W. Gish, F. O. Thomas, C. W. Wharton, E. B. Stone, Jewell Sitwell, O. C. Rucker, W. J. Phillips, S. C. Graves, S. M. Bolling, J. F. Spencer, J. L. Campbell, Miss Lula Smith, Miss Blanche Tolley, Mrs. Alwood and Mrs. Judd.

Of the original charter membership, eight are still living, and are still identified with the conduct of the library.

Liberty Building Company Was Granted A Charter In 1880

A charter granted the Liberty Building Company, on January 26, 1880, for the purpose of erecting one or more public buildings in the town of Liberty. It was a joint stock enterprise capitalized at $6,000 with the privilege of increasing the capital stock to $30,000. Shares of stock were quoted at $10 per share. Lester D. Haymond was president; Thomas J. Matthews, secretary; Orville P. Bell, Rowland A. Buford, Chas. A. Board, John M. Wright, John L. Clinkenbeard and John R. Thurman, directors.

"The church is a human institution, no more perfect or infallible than man himself."

Flat Top Orchards, Inc.

On July 11, 1912, a charter was granted the Flat Top Orchards, Inc., which was empowered to transact business by purchasing, planting and growing fruit trees of all kinds in Bedford county. Horold H. Hall of New York City was president; R. L. Sale, of Buffalo, New York, 1st vice-president; O. C. Bell, of Bedford, 2nd vice-president; Nelson Sale, of Bedford, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Ragland kept the old Cadillac car during all the years intervening, and after his death last year, it was found in an outbiulding in the rear of his store, and sold for junk.

Mutual Endowment Association Was Organized In Liberty In 1882

It seems that during 1882 the people of Bedford must have become more and more mutually minded, for it is ascertained that on September 15, of that year, the Mutual Endowment Association of Liberty was chartered to assist members to secure a sum of money upon the maturity of their certificates of membership in the association. Membership was provided for both old and young, male and femole. Endowments were provided by the assessment plan. The charter limit of the endowment fund was placed at $100,000. M. C. Judd was president; Geo. D. Hensley, vice president; Leon Adams, secretary; James E. Nelms, general manager; John B. Brockenbrough, legal adviser.

Topography Of Bedford Picturesque

Mean Elevation About 800 Feet Reaching a Height Of 4,000 In The Peaks Of Otter

Bedford is located in the west side of the Piedmont plain, the upland elevations extending in some instances to the top of the Blue Ridge especially in the western section. The mean elevation of most of the county is about 800 feet above the sea level, while the Peaks of Otter in the northwestern section reach to over 4,000 feet.

The largest streams have cut down about 200 feet below the uplands and supply steep slopes, but the rolling uplands are as a rule sufficiently level for agricultural and horticultural purposes. In the northern part of the county and in the northwestern border there are mountains, as usual causing mountain wastes yielding but little other than timber, but the balance of the county is generally free from waste lands incapable of being cultivated.

The more densely populated sections of the county, are located in the narrow valleys and the broad uplands. Most of the highways and homes of the county may be considered as being located chiefly in the uplands.

The county area comprises a total of 791 square miles of territory, a county far above the average in size compared with the area of other Virginia counties.

The county presents almost every form of romantic and picturesque scenery. Taking the town of Bedford as the center of observation the view to the north and west is bounded by the crests and saddles of the Blue Ridge mountains which appear to terminate in six or eight miles of the town in the lofty Peaks of Otter. The western horizon is closed in by bold spurs and broad valleys of the Blue Ridge.

To the south and east an undulating sweep of hill and dale seems to lose itself in the purple distance where it blends with the sky. Taken as a whole, the effect is well nigh matchless in its varied beauty. The picture is singularly lovely and complete, appealing to the fancy of poet and painter alike.

The Handbook of Virginia published in 1886 by Col. Randolph Harrison, Commissioner of Agriculture, in his description of this immediate section of the State says:

"For beauty of landscape, variety of scenery, native fertility of soil, water courses contributing to practical benefit as well as to beauty of scenery, this section is surpassed by few, if any, other sections of the United States."

The Boundary Lines Of Bedford County Are Given For Students

From sixty to seventy years ago, pupils in the schools studying geography were often asked to bound a state or a nation in order that a better knowledge be obtained as to location surroundings, etc. It would probably be a safe bet to say that not one citizen in fifty can give the correct boundary of the county in which he lives.

Here it is: Bedford is bounded on the east by Campbell, Amherst and Pittsylvania counties; on the north by Amherst, Rockbridge and Botetourt counties; on the west by Rockbridge, Botetourt, Roanoke and Franklin counties; on the south by Franklin, Pittsylvania and Campbell counties.

Ah, how skillful grows the hand,
That obeyeth Love's command!
It is the heart, and not the brain,
That to the highest doth attain;
And he who followeth Love's behest
Far excelleth all the rest.

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Congratulations To Bedford Democrat

The Pioneers Of Bedford Were Active In Suppressing Invasions By The Indians

A Bedford Company Under Captain Thomas Buford Helped General Andrew Lewis Win The Battle Of Point Pleasant---Many Evidences That Goose Creek Valley Was Once Roamed By Indians

Bedford county had her part in subduing Indian invasions, as well as serving in every conflict in civilized warfare from the Revolution down to the World War.

This account is intended to relate occurrences that happened prior to the Revolutionary conflict. In so far as can be determined there were no Indian engagements within the borders of the county, but that savages once roamed the wilds before the advent of white settlers, is a foregone conclusion.

On the highway opposite the village of Montvale is a historicle marker indicating that the high knoll 300 yards to the south east is an Indian mound. It is supposed to be the burial ground of some tribe of the Sijouian race which was later driven westward, possibly by more powerful tribes of Indians, or by the early settlers of this section of Virginia.

About two miles east of Montvale, in the near vicinity of Zion church which stands on an eminence just north of the highway, is another marker giving the approximate location of a colonial fort or stockade built for protection against the Indians. If this old fort was ever designated by a particular name, it has long since passed into oblivion.

Another evidence that Indians once roamed the Goose Creek Valley, as well as the higher uplands, is the finding of many Indian arrows and spear heads. From four to five decades ago, it was not uncommon for these implements to be found on Reservoir Hill and in and near vicinity of Bedford.

The old Colonial Fort spoken of above is said to have harbored Mrs. William Ingles on her return from captivity among the Indians as she was making her way back to the vicinity of Ingle's Ferry near Radford following her escape after being taken down New River into what is now West Virginia.

All these things bring the reader to the most important event of all—the Battle of Point Pleasant on October 10, 1774. In order that the present student of history may gain a more concrete understanding of this conflict and what it meant to the people, not only of Bedford, but of all Virginia, it is necessary to give the reader a little insight as to what led to this decisive battle on the banks of the Ohio.

About 1764, a few months after the "Treaty of Paris" had ended the French and Indian wars, hostilities on the part of the Indians broke out on the western frontier. At that time Virginia territory extended westward to and beyond the Mississippi River. Western frontier settlements were reaching farther and farther to westward.

After British and Colonial armies had been victorious over the French and Indians prior to 1763, the King of England began granting large boundaries of land to individual surviving members of the conflict. Time was required in perfecting the grants which had been extended to the rich Ohio Valley and surveys had to be made. While this work was going on the Indians saw their hunting grounds being more and more encroached upon by the white settlers. For a decade the white man had to literally force his way westward. Major Andrew Lewis, one of the founders of Botetourt county whose home was in the vicinity of Salem, now Roanoke county, was made a Brigadier General to combat the greatest Indian uprising in the country's history. At Point Pleasant at the junction of the Great Kanawha and the Ohio river, the most formable army of Indians ever gathered in America had assembled. This army comprised the flower of the confederated tribes of the Delewares, Mingoes, Cayugas, Iowas, Wyandottes, Shawnees and other less powerful tribes of what is now known as the middle west. This immense army was in command of the great Shawnee chief, Cornstalk, one of the most renowed Indian warriors of history.

It was in this conflict that Bedford county went to the aid of their pioneer brethren west of the Blue Ridge with a company composed of a lieutenant, an ensign, four sergeants and forty-five sharp shooters under the command of Captain Thomas Buford. The complete roster of these brave men will appear at the end of this account of the greatest Indian battle ever fought on this continent.

The savages had congregated in the Scioto Valley in Ohio, and debouched from there, they approached the Ohio River in Gallia county, Ohio, on the evening of October 9, 1774. They were about three miles above the mouth of the Great Kanawha. At night they crossed the Ohio on rafts, previously prepared, and the following morning found them on the south side of the river ready for battle.

When General Lewis was apprised of the march of the savages he at once prepared to meet their attack. Lord Dunsmore, provincial governor of the colony of Virginia urged General Lewis to act with dispatch and to assemble an army without delay. Dunsmore was to join Lewis with his large force but for some reason or other failed to keep the appointment. In the meantime General Lewis had determined that Lewisburg, W. Va., should be the mobilization for his army of about 1,000 men.

He had called to his assistance, Colonel Fleming of Botetourt, residing at Bellmont, just north east of the present city of Roanoke; Colonel William Preston, county lieutenant and surveyor of Fincastle, residing at Smithfield, now Blacksburg; Colonel William Christman, residing on New River in what is now Pulaski county; and Col. Charles Lewis, county lieutenant of Augusta county. These were his chief lieutenants who met at his home near Salem on August 12, when plans were laid for the assembling of an army and for the campaign so soon to follow. All the units or different forces were to meet at Camp Union in Greenbrier county, at or near the present site of Lewisburg. It was planned that all should be there by August 30, to march on to the Ohio. Just what call reached the patriots of Bedford county is not known, but Captain Thomas Buford, fully alive to the necessity of the occasion, mustered his contingent of over fifty riflemen and joined General Lewis at Camp Union. General Lewis made up his forces into two regiments and one battalion. Augusta county regiment was commanded by Col. Charles Lewis who was killed in the Battle of Point Pleasant a few days later. Captain Buford's company of riflemen became a part of the Botetourt regiment under the command of Col. William Fleming. Col. Christian commanded the Fincastle county battalion.

The men composing these three units were inured to Indian warfare; men accustomed to fighting defensive war against a steadily treacherous and resourceful foe, men determined to end invasion, once and for all time, by the wily redskins.

From Camp Union, Lewis' forces marched in separate detachments. Col. Charles Lewis marched first, on September 6, 1774, with the Augusta regiment, over a trackless route across the Allegheny mountains, 103 miles, driving 108 beeves, 500 pack horses and transporting 54,000 pounds of flour. Six days later Col. William Fleming, in command of the Botetourt regiment, of which the Bedford contingent, under Captain Buford, was a part, left Camp Union. This unit was accompanied by General Lewis. On September 22, 10 days later they had reached the mouth of Elk River where Charleston now stands. The Fincastle Battalion reached the mouth of Elk on October 6. On that same day General Lewis had reached Point Pleasant. The men who fought with Lewis at Point Pleasant shaped the destiny of the Revolution in the west. They became the post revolutionary leaders in affairs west of the Ohio river.

The battle commenced at sunrise on the morning of October 10, and was waged without intermission throughout the day. Unexampled bravery was displayed on both sides. It was a desperate conflict, and at times, it seemed that all was lost to the colonists. Cornstalk, with a courage calm and undismayed, led on his army of savage foes, and throughout the day he could be heard calling and encouraging his warriors in his native tongue,"Be strong, be strong'"

Many a brave man went to his death on that eventful day in American History, among them being Captain Thomas Buford, Colonel Charles Lewis and a large number of his command. Colonel Fleming, under whom the Bedford contingent fought, was wounded three times, twice in the arm and once through the lungs. He continued to lead his men and his exertion in giving commands forced his injured lung through the wound. When finally relieved of his command, his condition was regarded as hopeless, but a servant who had had some experience in dressing wounds attended the wounded Colonel's injuries and he finally recovered.

The conflict, while bloody, resulted in a glorious victory to the colonists, and soon after nightfall, Cornstalk, with the remnants of his Indian band recrossed the Ohio river, never again to invade the soil of Virginia, thus relieving our frontiers from any further formidable hostile Indian incursions. Soon afterwards a treaty of peace was concluded, leaving the Virginia colonists free to fight the battles of the evolution which were to begin within a few months. The battle of Point Pleasant has often been referred to as one of the initiatory steps that led to our national independence.

It might be well at this point in the story to relate that General Andrew Lewis died in Bedford county at the home of Captain Talbot near Montvale. During his services in the Revolution while stationed at Williamsburg he contracted a fever in September, 1781, and while enroute to his home at "Richfield" in what is now Roanoke county, he grew rapidly worse and died a few days later. Dr. William Fleming, one of his subordinate colonels at the battle of Point Pleasant and two of his sons were at his bedside. The remains were taken to his home near the present site of Salem and buried beside his son Charles.

It would be mighty interesting to know just how many Bedford men, if any, lost their lives in this memorable conflict, other than Captain Buford, who died the same day he was mortally wounded. His body was buried at Point Pleasant. He was born in Culpeper county in 1736 and it is known that he was a sergeant under General Braddock, a lieutenant under Washington, and served as an officer under Colonel William Byrd. His brother, Col. Abram Buford, had a memorable part in the Revolution.

While there is no record preserved as to what each individual or any one person accomplished in Captain Buford's company of Bedford patriots, the Peaks of Otter Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have seen to it that their names have been engraved in bronze and placed on an imperishable boulder which occupied a prominent place on the court house green that all may pause and reflect over the names of these valiant men, some of whom gave their lives in the defense of the homes, wives and children of the men who opened the way for the future development of this wonderful section of this marvelous country.

The large bowlder was brought from the Peaks of Otter, and the memorial was completed by the D. A. R. and unveiled in 1931, in the presence of an immense concourse of people. Landon C. Bell delivered the address at the unveiling. The roster of the company as it appears on the memorial follow:

Thos. Buford, captain.

Thomas Dooley, lieutenant.

Jonathan Cundiff, ensign.

Sergeants: Nicholas Mead, William Kenedy, John Fields and Thomas Fliping.

Privates: Abraham Sharp, Absalom McClanahan, William Bryant, William McCollister, James Scarbara, John McClanahan, James McBride, John Carter, William Overstreet, Robert Hill, Samuel Davis, Zachariah Kennot, Augustine Hackworth, William Cook, Uriah Squires, Thomas Hall, William Hambrick, Nathaniel Cooper, John Cook, Mr. Waugh Cadate, William McGlahlen, John Campbell, Adam Lin, Thomas Stephens, William Keer, Gerrot Kelley, James Ard, William Deal, John Bozel, John Welch, Robert Boyd, Thomas Hambrick, James Boyd, James Dale, Robert Ewing, Francis Reed, William Hackworth, John Roberts, Joseph White, Joseph Bunch, Jacob Dooley, Thomas Owen, John Reed and John Wood.

Boom Days Of 1890 Were Very Exciting

(Continued From Page Four)

The Bolling-Wright Co.

For the purpose of manufacturing tobacco in all its phases and for the manufacture and sale of fertilizers, the Bowling-Wright Company was granted a charter on June 18, 1894. The capital stock was from $5,000 to $25,000. D. Preston Parr was president; O. C. Bell, secretary; A. B. Claytor, treasurer. The officers with T. D. Berry and J. A. Clark composed the board and directors.

S. J. Baker Drug Company

On October 1, 1895, a charter was granted the S. J. Baker Drug Company of Bedford City, the purpose being to conduct a wholesale and retail drug business. The capital was $3,000. Sidney J. Baker was president; E. B. Stone, secretary-treasurer. James L. Fuqua, J. M. Berry and J. M. Claytor were the directors.

Bedford Electric Light Co.

With a capital stock of not less than $5,000 and not more than $25,000, a charter was issued to the Bedford Electric Light Company, on November 4, 1895 with the following officers: T. D. Berry of Bedford City, president; J. A. Clark, of Bedford City, secretary-treasurer, J. D. and M. M. Langhorne of Lynchburg, and C. E. Harris of Bedford, composed the board of directors.

Berry Bros. Tobacco Co.

For the purpose of manufacturing and selling tobacco and the making and sale of tobacco boxes, a charter was granted the Berry Brothers Tobacco Company, on April 9, 1896, with a minimum capital of $50,000 which might be increased to $200,000. T. D. Berry was president; J. M. Berry, vice-president; W. W. Berry, Jr., secretary-treasurer. The officers with E. B. Stone, J. M. Smith and O. C. Bell, constituted the board of directors.

Bedford Light Company

On December 29, 1896, a charter was granted the Bedford Light Company, the purpose being to supply light and current to the people and business enterprises of the town. The minimum capital was $5,000 with privilege of increasing same to $25,000. J. A. Clark was named as president, and Allen Cucuilla of Lynchburg, secretary-treasurer. The officers, together with J. M. Claytor and O. B. Smith of Bedford and R. Colston Blackford, of Lynchburg, composed the dictorate.

Berry Tobacco Company

With an authorized capital of from $500 to $10,000, the Berry Tobacco Company was chartered on April 9, 1897 for the purpose of manufacturing, shipping and handling of tobacco. T. D. Berry was president; W. W. Berry Jr., secretary-treasurer, with G. W. Davis, a member of the corporation. The charter was amended on August 23, 1900, increasing the minimum capital to $10,000 and the maximum to $50,000.

The Peoples Bank

On April 23, 1901, a charter was granted the Peoples Bank of Bedford with an authorized minimum capital of $15,000 and a maximum of $25,000, the purpose being to do a general banking business. L. R. Gills was named as president; W. A. Falconer, vice-president; W. A. Fitzpatrick, cashier. The board of directors was composed of L. R. Gills, W. A. Falconer, W. A. Fitzpatrick, W. H. McGhee and H. O. Humphreys of Bedford City; John E. Gannaway of Lynchburg; W. S. Perrow of Otterville; S. C. Burroughs of Davis Mill; J. A. Pollard of Lone Gum, and Thomas K. Phelps of Body Camp.

Ridgemont Cement Mfg. Co.

On May 15, 1902, a second charter was issued the Ridgemont Cement Manufacturing Company for the purpose of manufacturing cement and other building material, the plant and office being located at Ridgemont, Va. The minimum capital was $5,000, with a maximum of $50,000 divided into shares of $50 each. H. W. Nagle of Philadelphia was president; W. H. DeWees of Philadelphia, treasurer; D. W. R. Read, secretary; F. B. Messer of Lynchburg, superintendent. This was apparently a charter for the rehabilitation of the same enterprise chartered about 10 years previously.

Berry-Suhling Tobacco Co.

A Charter was granted the Berry-Suhling Tobacco Company of Bedford City on January 23, 1903, for the purpose of manufacturing chewing and smoking tobaccos. The maximum capital was $25,000 with a minimum of $15,000. Johannes Suhling of Lynchburg, was president; Gerhard Suhling of Lynchburg, vice-prsident; T. D. Berry, Bedford City, secretary; George Miles, Jr., treasurer. The officers with W. W. Berry, Jr., constituted the board of directors.

Since the granting of the charters above enumerated, quite a number of enterprises have been established in Bedford, mention of which will be found elsewhere in this issue of this newspaper.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company In Bedford About Fifty Years Ago

Nearly fifty years ago, Judge John D. Horsley granted a charter to a mutual fire insurance concern, the object of which was to insure members against loss by fire. The organization was known as The Farmers, Merchanics, Merchants Benevolent Fire Association. The charter was granted on February 7, 1888. Territory in which the association operated was comprised in both Bedford and Campbell counties. The charter officers were: James Skinnell, president; W. T. Clingenpeel, vice-president; W. W. Pollard, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors was composed of the officers named, with A. J. Gillaspie and James P. Leftwich.

Just what became of this fire association, or how long it functioned, and with what success, is not known after the passage of nearly a century.

The Mayors Of Bedford Since 1840

List Incomplete, But John A. Wharton Was Among The First To Serve The Town As Mayor

It is a matter of regret that there is no complete authentic record obtainable by which all the mayors who served the town of Liberty can be given. There seems to be no available data showing who served as the town's chief magistrates prior to 1840, and from that time on until the municipality ceased to exist under that name, there are several interims in which definite information is lacking.

The minutes of the Common Council, held on July 23, 1840, show that John A. Wharton was mayor. He continued in office until June 5, 1849 when he was succeeded by Samuel Hoffman.

Dr. John A. Otey, June 8, 1850.
William L. Holt, October 3, 1853.
Hugh White, May 9, 1854.
O. P. Bell, July 25, 1855.
John R. Steptoe, July 30, 1856.

There is no record from February 18, 1857 to November 27, 1860. On this latter date Dr. John A. Otey was again mayor.

Another interim from May 3, 1862 to October 23, 1866, occurred during which no records are available. Dr. John A. Otey signed the council proceedings of the last named date as mayor. It is quite fair to presume that Dr. Otey was the war time mayor of the municipality, as the available records show that he was mayor in 1860 and again in 1866.

Other mayors following the civil war with their time of service follow:

Mr. Kasey resigned June 7, 1881 and Dr. C. A. Board was chosen to fill his unexpired term on June 14th. Dr. Board served until July 1, 1884, when he was succeeded by Dr. T. M. Bowyer, who resigned on January 12, 1886, and was succeeded by Dr. C. A. Board who was again chosen to fill the unexpired term of Dr. Bowyer.

P. L. Saunders was the last mayor of the town of Liberty and the first mayor of Bedford City, having served from 1888 to 1895. The name of Liberty was changed to Bedford City in 1890, and the "city" part dropped in 1912. Nelson Sale was the last mayor of Bedford City and the first mayor of the town of Bedford, he having served for three terms from 1910 to 1913.

The mayors of Liberty, Bedford City and the Town of Bedford beginning in 1888 follow with the years in which each served:

P. L. Saunders, 1888 to 1895.
J. Lawrence Campbell, 1895 to 1904.
Hunter Miller, 1904 to 1906.
Paul Bargamin, 1906 to 1910.
Nelson Sale, 1910 to 1916.
A. J. Cauthorn, 1616 to 1920.
H. B. Jordan, 1920 to 1924.
Paul Bargamin, 1924 to 1926.
J. Callaway Brown, 1926 to 1930.
J. W. Gillaspie, 1930 to 1937.

Under the present arrangement the mayor of Bedford is elected every two years. By comparing the terms of service as given above, it will be seen that the various mayors since 1888 have been elected and served from one to four terms. Mayor Hunter Miller and mayor H. B. Jordan served but one term each. Mayor Paul Bargamin served two full terms after his first election-He served a third term beginning in 1924, when he was elected to represent the county in the Virginia House of Delegates. Mayor J. W. Gillaspie is now serving his fourth term. He is authorized by election of the Town Council to

While the Town of Bedford has the Town Manager form of oGvernment, the Council authorizes the present Mayor, J. W. Gillaspie, to O. K. all bills and expenditures and direct the business affairs of the Town in all departments.

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Chartered As
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	Walker Pettyjohn	

Section C

THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT

1857
1937

80th Anniversary Historical and Industrial Edition

Established 1857; New Series, Vol. 51. THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT, BEDFORD, VIRGINIA, MAY, 1937. $1.00 PER YEAR

Established 1857 By Hon. John Goode

The Great Fire Was A Blessing In Disguise

When Both Sides Of Bridge Street Burned To Ground On October, 12, 1884

There are mighty few people living today who can vividly recall the disastrous Liberty fire, which occurred on the morning of Sunday, October 12, 1884. At the time it was looked upon as a great disaster, but after the excitement had died down and the people were able to consider the event in the light of reason like most fires of consequence, it proved ultimately to be a blessing to the community.

Most of the buildings utilized for business purposes at that time, extending along Bridge street on both sides to the railroad, were of wooden construction and more or less of a flimsy nature. Practically all the business structures of the town were located on the two short blocks included in the fire district.

The blaze started in a building near the southeast corner of Bridge street and Railroad avenue, occupied and operated by J. N. Early as a general merchandise store. It was on the site now occupied by the Canada Ice Cream Co. It was discovered about two o'clock in the morning. The alarm was given and people were awakened from their slumbers in all parts of the town. Startled and bewildered citizens rushed to the scene to find the blaze in full headway and extending along both sides of the street.

There was no organized fire-fighting unit, and the only means of checking the fast spreading flames were bucket brigades supplied with water from the town wells. When it was seen that the flames could not be quenched, the citizens who had gathered, turned their attention to saving stocks of merchandise from the stores in the path of the fire. A considerable amount of merchandise was saved but much of it was greatly damaged.

When daylight came and only two buildings were left standing, one where Heller's Drug Store now stands and the other next to the railroad on the opposite side of the street, the scene was one of utter desolation, where only a few hours before, happy throngs had gathered on Bridge street and in the various stores located on the thoroughfare. Merchandise and household goods were piled in great confusion in the streets, and the former owners with many sympathizing friends stood about and discussed their losses with melancholy resignation. That Sunday was one of the darkest days in the entire history of Liberty, but within a day or two insurance adjusters came, and after a check-up of losses sustained, it was agreed that the sum of $100,000 would pay the damages incurred which was covered by insurance policies aggregating the sum of $90,000, to offset which, there was a salvage of around $20,000. This left a total of $70,000 to be paid to the owners of the buildings and merchandise that had been destroyed.

There was but little delay on the part of most of the property owners to replace the destroyed buildings with brick structures, larger and more substantial and less inflammable, and within a few months many of the merchants had resumed business in an effort to rehabilitate their losses. But little doubt existed in the minds of the people, that what was at the time, believed to be a great disaster had proved to be a blessing in disguise.

The fire not only brought complete reformation in the matter of permanent buildings, but the town authorities realized the necessity of greater fire protection, and this was impossible without a water supply which followed soon after the big fire, but the story of water is another event for the betterment of the town that will be found under another caption in this issue of the Bedford Democrat.

Present day citizens of Bedford will be interested in knowing just who some of the firms and business men were who suffered by the conflagration. There are mighty few people living today who can supply any definite information of an event that occurred as long as fifty-three years ago. The writer is indebted to Mr. E. B. Stone who was a spectator at the fire and rendered every possible assistance in his power in subduing the flames.

Directly north of Early's store where the fire started was the carriage factory of I. N. Clark & Co. This establishment with a number of carriages and buggies was destroyed. On the same side of the street was the cabinet shop of J. M. Carder, father of the late M. P. Carder and grand father of Harry Carder, the latter being engaged in the furniture and funeral directing business. This same ground has been occupied by the Carders for business purposes since 1848.

In the same vicinity, and probably adjoining the Early store was a saloon operated by a man named Oppenheim who operated a restaurant or eating place in conjunction with his drink emporum.

Just across Depot street from the fire and on the same side of Bridge street was the newspaper office and printing plant of the Bedford Sentinel.

Aunspaugh and Claytor, had a large frame storage house used mostly for the storage of lime and plaster in this immediate vicinity. The Presbyterian Manse stood just to the north of the old Ragland store. Later this was the site of the Dunton School, and still later of a boarding house or hotel. It is very probable that the Manse at the time of the fire was occupied by the Rev. J. G. Shepperson, a pastor of the Bedford Presbyterian church. A tobacco warehouse stood on Bridge street about the intersection of Bridge and Depot streets. It was located on the west side of Bridge. At that time the present Depot street to the west had not been opened.

Bolling, Wright & Company, with a large double front, general merchandise store was located on the west side of Bridge street. In the same vicinity was a barroom operated by a man named "Tom" whose surname has been forgotten.

At that time the big store of Liberty was conducted by R. T. Aunspaugh and R. B. Claytor, under the firm name of Aunspaugh & Claytor. Their store fronted on Main street and extended along the west side of Bridge street quite a distance. Their storage warehouse located on the east side of the street nearer the railroad was also destroyed.

On the east side of Bridge street next to the corner of Main, where only one building, a brick, was left standing, was a cabin occupied by an old colored woman known as "Aunt Dolly," who was noted for her culinary abilities—cake-baking especially. "Aunt Dolly" was an adept on preparing and baking pound and ginger cakes. Located on the same side of the street was a tin shop which before the war between the states had been operated by James F. Stone, father of E. B. and W. N. Stone. Mr. Stone died several years before the fire.

Several other concerns were in business on Bridge street at the time of the fire, but there is no one living today who can furnish reliable information concerning them.

At the time of the big fire, Mr. E. B. Stone with William Graves operated a general merchandise business on Main street where the Peoples Garage is now located. Later, Frederick Aunspaugh became a member of the firm, but retired shortly afterwards. When new buildings were erected on Bridge street following the fire, one was rented by Stone & Company, the firm being composed of E. B. and W. N. Stone, and J. R. Thurman, an attorney who had acquired an interest in the business. After a short while Mr. Thurman retired, and for more than fifty years, the firm of Stone & Company has occupied the same building. No other merchantile firm in Bedford has been continuously in business for so long a period.

The Liberty Sanitarium

What appeared to be an absolute certainty over fifty years ago was the establishment of the Liberty Sanitarium for the treatment and care of indigent sick women and children of the town and surrounding country. A great deal of effort was put forth toward the establishment of the institution, and in 1887, its founding seemed practically assured.

Quite a large sum of money had been raised or pledged, and Pollock's "Sketch Book of Liberty" (1887) says: "Only a few hundred dollars more is needed before the initial expense may safely be incurred."

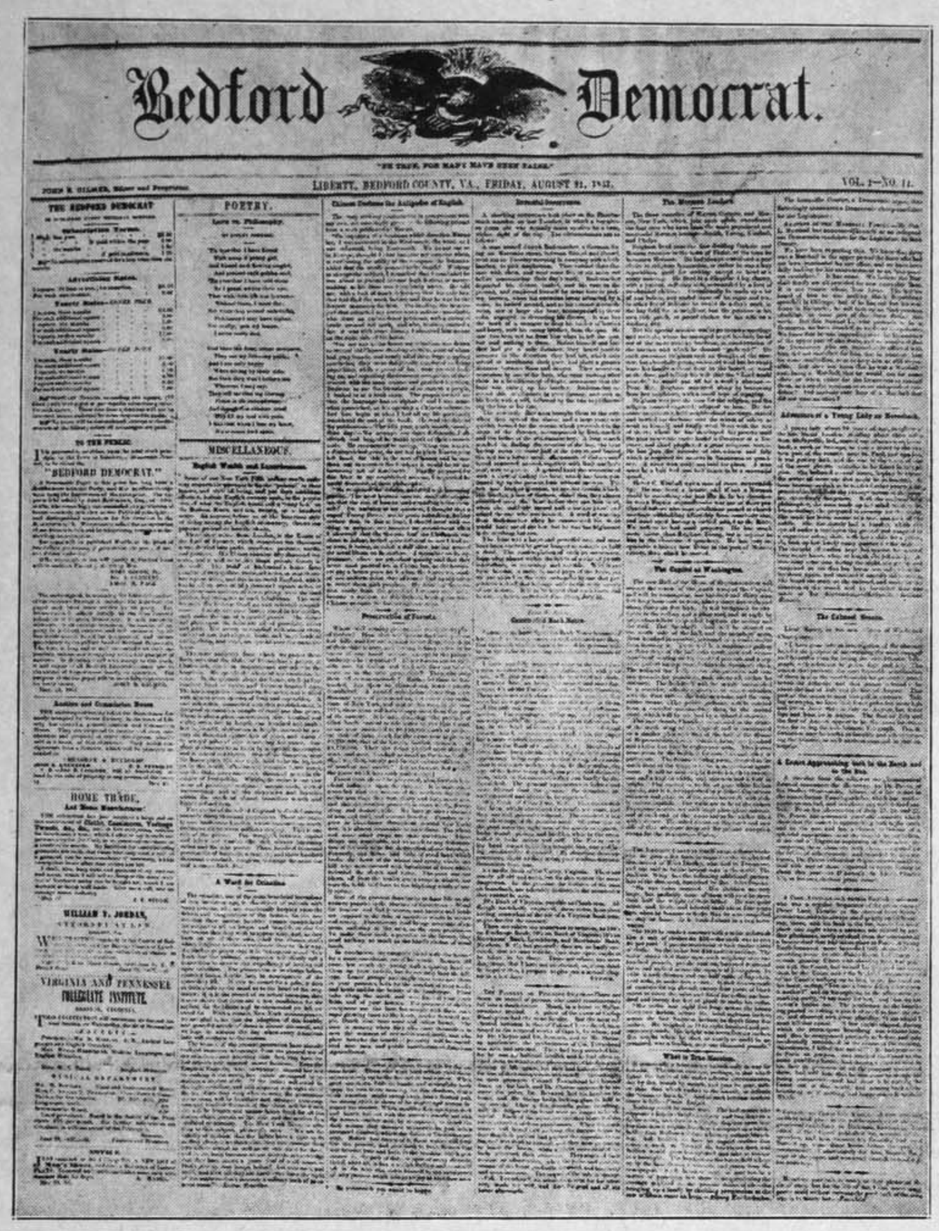
Mrs. Frederick H. Nichol, an English widow lady, and a daughter of the very Rev. G. Granville Bradley, Dean of Westminister, quietly labored in the promotion of the plan to build the sanitarium where afflicted women and children might receive such care and treatment for the restoration of health which otherwise would be entirely beyond their reach.

Congratulations were received from a number of benevolently inclined citizens of the town, as well as from people of other sections of the country and from England. It was also designed to operate a section of rooms or wards for paying patients in order to aid in making the proposed sanitarium self-supporting.

From the best information obtainable after the passage of half a century, the institution was opened for business about 1888 or 1889 in the building now occupied as a residence by Mr. John E. Mitchell and family. The original name of Liberty Sanitarium had been changed to Granville Sanitarium. Mrs. Nicholl, the founder was in charge of the institution.

Older citizens of Bedford recall that many patients were rushed to the Granville Sanitarium from the Thaxton wreck, a more complete account of which will be found elsewhere in this issue of this newspaper.

Facsimile of First Page Of An Early Issue Of The Democrat



Bedford Democrat.

"BE TRUE, FOR HAST HAVE BEEN SAINE."

JOHN S. GILMER, Editor and Proprietor. LIBERTY, BEDFORD COUNTY, VA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 21, 1857. VOL. 1—NO. 11.

THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT

TO THE PUBLIC

"BEDFORD DEMOCRAT."

POETRY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOME TRADE,

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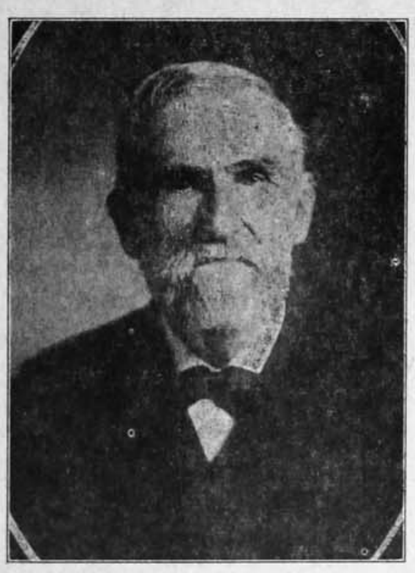


Together with his associates, J. F. Wingfield and O. W. Kelsey, revived THE DEMOCRAT after the War Between The States, and continued as editor of the paper until the time of his death on February 26, 1910.

M. T. HARRISON

Has directed the destinies of THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT for more than forty-five years, and has seen its circulation grow from 400 to over 3000 with modern equipment not excelled by any weekly in the State.

Historical Data Will Interest Readers

This space is dedicated to the readers of THE DEMOCRAT who are interested in the development of Bedford and Bedford county from almost every possible angle. It may be that you are interested in the struggles that the various denominations represented by the churches underwent in making this one of the greatest church going counties in the State. If so, you will find one of the most complete church histories ever before gotten together in one publication in this edition of your favorite newspaper.

Some of our readers may be particularly interested in the war history of the county. If so, they will find something of interest concerning every conflict from the time of Indian ravages down to the great world war. No time or expense has been spared in compiling readable information concerning these struggles.

Some one else may be interested in reading of the agricultural development of the county, including the story of tobacco, the various farm organizations, including the Grange, the fruit growing industry, the development of the dairying interests from a small beginning started years ago by one man, and the establishment of creameries and cream stations that now supply farmers and stock growers with a money crop that exceeds $100,000 annually.

Some one else is going to be interested in the cause of education from the time of the little one room log school house with teachers employed four or five months a year at salaries ranging from $20 to $25 per month, to the eight accredited high schools in widely separated sections of the county, and a school bus service covering many miles each school day carrying the pupils to and from their homes.

Still others may be interested in the industrial history of the county which had its inception more than a half century ago. Information is contained in this issue pertaining to the time when the only method of communication with the outside world was by stage coach which made three trips per week each way, east and west, followed by the building of the first railroad through the county, and within recent years the construction of good roads in every direction.

Most of THE DEMOCRAT'S readers will be interested in the financial history of Bedford as represented by the many banks which have been in operation at some period or other during the past seventy years.

In pictures and engravings representing the county history, the reader will not be disappointed. Almost every picture shown will carry its own history in succinct form. There are hundreds of other articles, many of which will supply the reader with information entirely new and at the same time as authentic and reliable as it is possible to make it.

This is the first time that any attempt has ever been made to gather information about every phase of Bedford county history and get it published all in a single publication. In such a stupendous undertaking to be consummated within a few weeks, it may be expected that errors will occur due to misinformation and inability on the part of THE DEMOCRAT'S editors to secure unquestioned data concerning many phases of the history of the long ago.

This edition is given to our readers with the hope that it will be regarded as being as nearly true and as reliably authentic as it could be compiled.

The Sentinel First Paper To Be Issued Here

The Democrat Has Been Published Under The Same Management 45 Years

"No matter how happy the present or bright the future,
Memory is what makes life sweeter."

The Bedford Sentinel, as far as records can be ascertained, was the first newspaper to be established in Bedford County. It began publication late in 1849, and issues of this paper are on file in the office of the Bedford Democrat dating as far back as January 4, 1856. At that date the proprietors' names were given as Joseph Button and William Davis White, with James L. R. Atkins, editor. This early paper changed its owners frequently, and in 1857, William D. Robertson purchased the interest of Joseph Button, J. L. R. Atkins continuing his services as editor. In March, 1858, Jacob Echols purchased Mr. Robertson's interest and the style of the firm was changed to White and Echols, with Mr. Atkins still as editor. During the fall of 1858, in September, to be exact, Mr. Atkins bought William D. White's interest in the paper, becoming part owner as well as editor. Mr. Echols retired from the firm in 1859 and J. M. Reese was associated with Mr. Atkins in ownership of the Sentinel. This firm of Atkins and Reese sold their interests in January, 1861, to L. D. Kennett and M. P. Ferguson. The names of Kennett and Atkins appear as editors in June, 1861, this being the last issue of the Sentinel published before the War Between the States which is on file in the Democrat office. It is a recorded fact that this paper suspended publication during the conflict between the South and the North, but the date of suspension is not known here. This issue of June, 1861, contains much about the war, and articles of intense interest.

Running as a contemporary with the Sentinel was The Bedford Democrat, which was established in May, 1857. This paper, founded by John Goode and his associates, Robert A. Clement and Thomas M. Page, was established as the official organ of the Democratic party in Bedford county, John B. Gilmer being its first editor. The Sentinel was, during the same period, the organ of the opposing party. The first issue of The Democrat contained the following notice:

"TO THE PUBLIC

"It is proposed to establish, upon the joint stock principle, in the Town of Liberty, a Democratic Journal, to be called The Bedford Democrat. A Democratic paper at this point has long been a desideratum with our party, and it is needless to urge upon them the importance of the enterprise. The paper will be edited by John B. Gilmer, Esq., of Albermarle, who comes highly recommended as a gentleman of talent, entirely orthodox in his Political principles, and distinguished heretofore for his devotion to the Democratic faith. We earnestly solicit the coperation of our friends in this and the adjoining counties in forwarding the enterprise. This paper will be published Weekly, at the price of two dollars per annum, if paid within the year; if not paid within the year, two dollars and a half. If the subscription list will justify it, the first issue will be made on Thursday, the 9th of May.

Signed:

JOHN GOODE,
RO. A. CLEMENT,
THOS. M. PAGE."

"The undersigned, in assuming the Editorial conduct of the Bedford Democrat, indulges the hope that the paper may be of some service to its party. The Democrat will adhere strictly to the time-honored principles of Virginia Democracy. It will earnestly advocate, on all suitable occasions, the success of our party in political contests, and will endeavor, by all honorable means, to aid the progress of, and secure ascendancy to the gallant band of Bedford Democrats, who have so long and so well contended with their opponents, and are now struggling with a fair prospect of success. In devoting itself with energy to this work, it will expect all Bedford Democrats, each one to the extent of his power, a hearty co-operation. The purpose of the paper will be more fully explained in its early issues.

Signed,

JOHN B. GILMER,
May 23, 1857."

The first issue of The Democrat was published on Friday, and that day was continued as the day of publication until 1860, when John T. S. Perry became editor and changed the day of publication to Thursday. This paper suspended publication as did many other newspapers of the state during the War Between the States. It was not revived until 1886, when Dr. C. A. Board, J. Frank Wingfield and O. W. Kelsey began its publication, again. Messrs. Wingfield and Kelsey later sold their interest in The Democrat to Dr. C. A. Board, under whose supervision it was continued until 1892, when it was purchased by M. T. Harrison, the present owner.

Late in the summer of 1867, when Bedford was trying to recover from the devastation of war, the Chronicle was established by William P. Hoffman and Company. This firm dissolved in May, 1868, and F. O. Hoffman and Company assumed management. Micajah Davis, became proprietor of the Chronicle in August of the same year, and in the first issue of September, 1868, the name was changed back to the Sentinel, and W. W. Berry was made editor. This issue has the following notice:

"From this date the late Bedford Chronicle becomes the Bedford Sentinel. With a new proprietor and a new editor, we have determined to take a new name, or rather go back to the old name of a favorite Bedford paper before the war. The subscribers to the Chronicle, we trust, will not be displeased with the change."

The Liberty News was established in 1870 by Frazier Otey Hoffman, Edward Miller and Company, a seven-column, four-page paper. The paper was continued under this firm but little more than a year, however, as it was sold to Walter C. Douglas on November 17, 1871. Mr. Douglas and William P. Hoffman purchased the Bedford Sentinel in 1871 and consolidated the two papers, forming the Sentinel and News. It was published under this name until 1875 when the News lost its identity and the name of the paper went back to the Bedford Sentinel.

Frazier Otey Hoffman established the Bedford Star in May, 1876, his wife, Mrs. Blanche Douglas Hoffman, being associated with him as literary editor. This paper, four pages of seven columns each, underwent a change in 1879, eight pages of four columns being adopted. This size was soon abandoned however, and the Star went back to its original size. This paper was established as the Bedford Star, but was called at times, the Bedford Weekly Star.

The Sentinel continued to change owners and editors, among them being James R. Guy, Lacy T. Steele and James R. Marsh. The owners, W. P. Hoffman and Lacy T. Steele, sold the Sentinel to Rowland L. Hoffman and M. T. Harrison, who, on January 9, 1885, consolidated it with the Bedford Star, published by Frazier O. Hoffman, forming the Bedford Star and Sentinel. This partnership continued for one year, when Mr. Harrison sold his interest in the business to the Hoffman brothers, who continued the publication until early in 1887, when it was sold at public auction. It was purchased by M. T. Harrison, present editor of The Bedford Democrat, who dismantled the equipment, selling a portion to the Stone Printing Company in Roanoke, and another portion going to establish a paper in Radford. Thus ended the life of the Bedford Sentinel, which has never been revived.

It was apparent in 1886 that The Bedford Star and Sentinel was not being operated on a sound business basis and many saw in the county a ripe field for newspaper activities. Acting accordingly, three newspaper offices were opened in Bedford, then Liberty, in the same week in April, 1886, neither having any knowledge of the opening of the other until the plants were purchased. These papers were The Bedford Democrat, revived by Dr. C. A. Board, J. Frank Wingfield and O. W. Kelsey; The Liberty Leader, established by John W. Stump and M. T. Harrison; and The Bedford Index, established by R. Kenna Campbell. Mr. Campbell had expected to call his paper the Bedford Democrat, but after the other paper appeared with that name, he changed to The Bedford Index.

However fertile the newspaper field, it could not support four weekly papers, and neither The Star and Sentinel nor the Liberty Leader continued long after this date. After the Liberty Leader discontinued publication the machinery belonging to the plant was sold to a firm in Bristol.

The Bedford Index, which occupied the building now owned and occupied by The Bedford Democrat, continued serving its purpose for six or seven years, when it was discontinued. After several months the plant and good will of The Index was purchased by Judge Kelley, of Tazewell, who changed the name of the paper to The Bedford Bulletin and placed his sons, A. P. and John Kelley in charge of the business. It continued under this management for only a short time, however, when it was purchased by

(Please Turn To Page Two)

Hampton Looms --- Bedford's Largest Manufacturing Plant

Started 1880 As Liberty Woolen Mills

In the early eighties, more than a half century ago, Hampton Looms, Inc., Bedford's premier industrial enterprise, had its inception when the Liberty Woolen Mills were first organized and started operations under the direction of a few business men of the town and leading farmers and wool growers of the county. The first mill built was a small affair, a picture of which is shown herewith as it appeared in 1887, just fifty years ago.

Farmers of the county who had wool to sell at sheep-shearing time in the spring brought their wool to Liberty where it was traded for woolen blankets or a definite amount of woolen cloth, the deal being consummated at the time of weighing the wool.

The woolen cloths produced at the mills were of a much finer texture than "home spun" made from wool washed, carded, spun into yarn, dyed and manufactured into jeans by the old fashioned home looms. The older citizens of the county now living, remember how their mothers made their suits, all of which was done by hand, as but few homes in the county, if any, could boast of a sewing machine from 55 to 60 years ago.

When farmers who were interested in the Liberty Woolen Mills began to have their suits made from the cloths obtained from the mills, sheep husbandry was given quite an impetus, and farmers became more and more interested in the production of wool. Happy indeed, was the young man who could don a suit his mother had made from cloth made at Liberty Mills and wear it to church on Sunday morning or to some neighborhood dance or social gathering.

A search of official records indicate that the Liberty Woolen Mills were chartered on April 23, 1883, and the first piece of finished cloth came from the looms in August, 1884. By 1887 the capacity of the mills had been increased by fifty percent. All-wool jerseys and woolens for the government were made almost exclusively. The first government contract was awarded the mills in 1884 by General W. B. Saunders, president of the Board of Managers of the Homes For Disabled Volunteer Soldiers of the Union Army.

The officers of the Liberty Woolen Mills in 1887 were: John F. Curtis, president; W. T. Fitzpatrick, secretary; J. O. Tyler, superintendent. The board of directors was composed of T. D. Berry, G. D. Wright, S. M. Bolling, T. J. Matthews, J. Lawrence Campbell and W. T. Fitzpatrick.

On November 25, 1887, another firm was organized for the purpose of manufacturing woolen goods under the name of the Bedford Woolen Company with a minimum capital of $15,000 and a maximum of $25,000, divided into shares of $100 each. Major Samuel Griffin was president; L. R. Gills, secretary-treasurer. The officers named with William H. McGhee, John Horan and C. W. Gills, constituted the board of directors.

Some eighteen months later, on April 30, 1889, a charter was granted the Liberty Woolen Manufacturing Company with a minimum capital of $20,000 and a maximum of $100,000. Presumably, judging by the names of the officers, this was an outgrowth of the Bedford Woolen Company. The officers were: Samuel Griffin, president; J. Lawrence Campbell, secretary-treasurer. The directorate was composed of the officers named and S. M. Bolling, William H. McGhee and T. D. Berry.

Originally the mills had plain open boxes in which the wool was handscoured in an alkaline solution and lifted into another box of clear running water for rinsing. It might be said that after the passage of nearly sixty years, no method has been invented that leaves the wool in as good condition as this hand-method. The present method of machine scouring has a tendency to felt the wool which causes the fibers to be broken by subsequent machine operations.

The first mill was equipped with two sets of cards and three handjacks to spin the carded stock into yarn, which were operated as the name indicates, by hand. The 48 inch cards in use would produce approximately one-sixth the amount of work done today on a modern 60 inch card. The capacity of the handjack spinners equalled the capacity of the cards and produced about five and one-half pounds of yarn each per hour.

Eight looms were operated to weave the yarn into blankets or cloth. They were the first looms manufactured by the Knowles Loom Company, which later merged with the Crompton Loom Works, and continued production under the Knowles' patents, and after more than half a century some of this same type loom are still in operation, only slight improvements having been made, and these, mainly to strengthen the loom to provide for increased speed.

The old style looms have been succeeded to a large extent by automatic looms which of course, are much improved but fail to produce certain types of work done by the old looms. One type known as "pick and pick" work cannot be made on the automatic loom.

Wages at that time were approximately 50 cents a day for 10 hours' work, six days a week, or a total of 60 hours, the weekly earnings of a man employee being $3.00. Young men or boys averaged about one-half as much pay. Foremen drew the munificent sum of $2.00 per day.

About 1890, the plant was sold to the Kent Manufacturing Company of Clifton Heights, Pa., for the sum of $8,000. The new owners enlarged the capacity of the mills by the addition of new machinery, bringing the cards to three instead of two, discarded the hand spinning equipment, substituted self operating spinning machines, increasing the number of looms to twenty-four.

The output of the mill was increased approximately 200% with a material increase in the number of operatives. In 1908, the Kent Company erected new buildings and added much new equipment, bringing the total machinery to eight cards, fourteen spinning machines and seventy-two looms.

From the time the Kent Manufacturing Company took over the mills in 1890, until 1922, the mill operated exclusively on government goods. In the latter year they ventured into the manufacture of fancy men's wear fabrics which change did not prove highly successful as the employees were inexperienced in the manufacture of this class of woolens. For a period of the next five years some improvement was noted, but was never as successful as the mill had been in producing government goods. About 1927, the Bedford-Johnson Company was formed in Lynchburg for the purpose of manufacturing men's pants. This firm purchased the buildings and machinery from the Kent Manufacturing Company for $100,000, and started the manufacture of cloth to be used in the Lynchburg pants factory.

In April 1928, the entire plant was destroyed by a blaze that started in a wool-dryer in the dye department. The only part of the plant left standing was the tall smoke stack. The whole plant and equipment was destroyed in about one hour's time.

The greatest anxiety on the part of the people of Bedford over the destruction of the plant was manifested. General fear was expressed on every hand that the mills might not be rebuilt, or if rebuilt, some other town or city might be selected as a site. It was at this juncture that the public spirit of Bedford's citizenship was manifested by subscribing to $100,000 of the company's bonds, and this, together with the money obtained from fire insurance on the old plant, the ample railroad siding, and the fact, that the brick smokestack which had cost several thousand dollars was still standing, led the company to decide to rebuild at once, on the old site.

The new plant was completed and operations started in December of the same year, with practically all new machinery of the most modern type. After about two years of operations the Bedford-Johnson Company encountered financial difficulties partially engendered by the general depression, and decided to separate the two plants by selling the mills and going into the open market for fabrics used in the pants' factory at Lynchburg.

The Bedford plant was purchased by the Hampton Looms of Virginia for the sum of $703,000 and for the past seven years has operated continuously. Much additional machinery has been added by the present owners, giving the mills a capacity production of 1,500,000 yards of woolen cloth annually.

This production in contrast with the fact that about the year 1910, during the operation of the plant by the Kent Manufacturing Company, working on government contracts, when only about 50,000 yards of cloth furnished sufficient work to operate the plant for a period of one year, indicates the immense growth of this enterprise.

The following estimate, made by the mill management of production and material used during 1936, will give the reader some idea of the activities of the Hampton Looms of Virginia:

Yarn produced: 3,468,000 miles, enough to encircle the globe 139 times; cloth produced, 771 miles; raw material used, 2,500,000 lbs.; soap, 125,000 lbs.; sulphuric acid, 100,000 lbs.; common salt, 225 tons or 450,000 lbs.; soda ash (alkali), 150,000 lbs.; imported glauber salt, 150,000 lbs.; 25,000 gallons or 200,000 lbs. of paraffine oil.

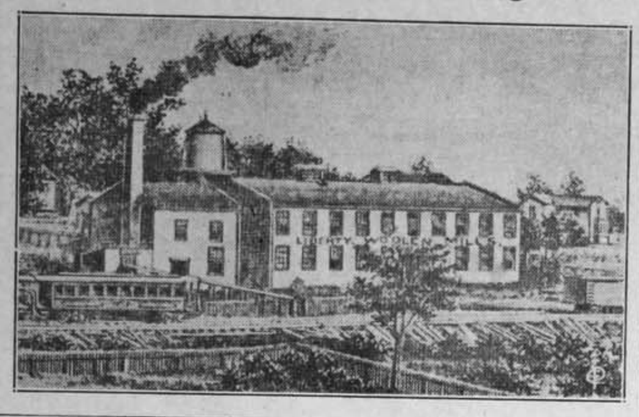
In addition, the plant consumes annually 180,000,000 gallons of water and 4,000 tons or 8,000,000 lbs. of coal.

Dyestuffs from all over the world and oils from many many foreign countries are used in large quantities in the manufacturing processes.

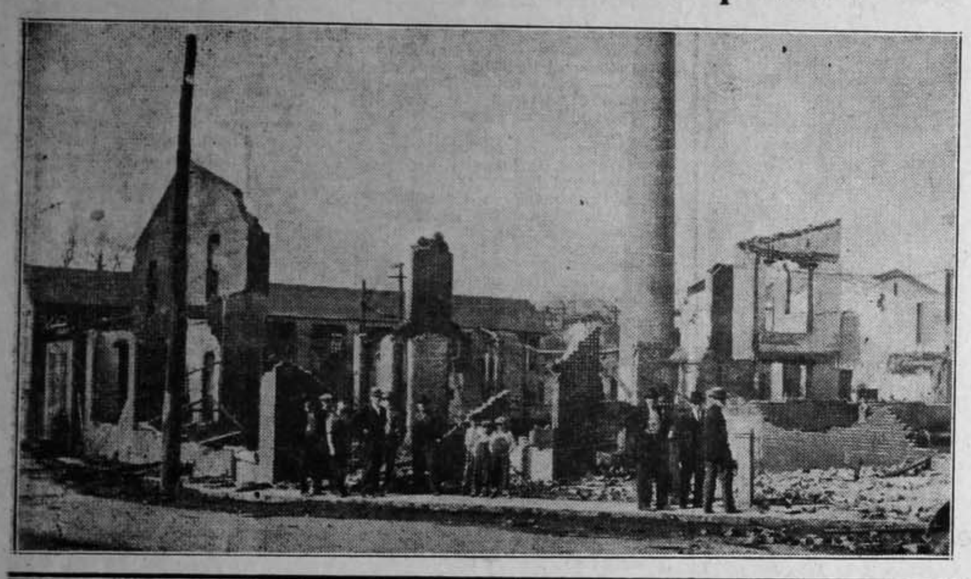
The finished products are shipped to all parts of the United States, and from time to time, to the Philippine Islands and South American countries.

The approximate number of people employed in 1936 was 400, with an annual payroll of about $400,000. The present minimum pay is 10% over the minimum established by the code when operating under the National Recovery Act (NRA). The company is also adhering to the maximum working hours as well as the maximum productive hours established under NRA.

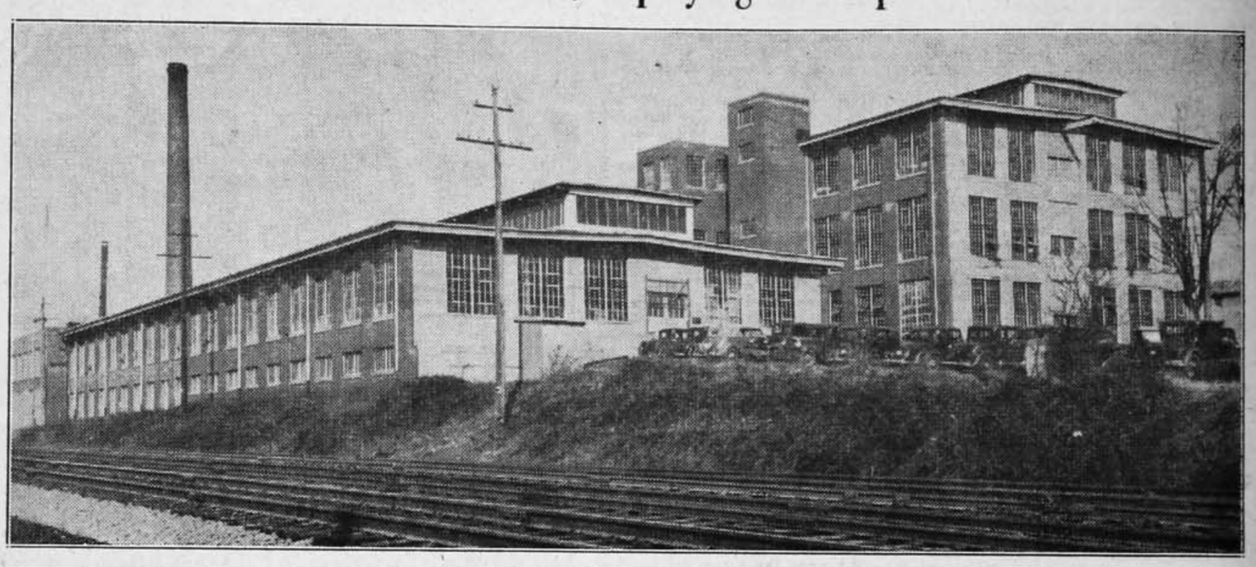
The Plant Of Fifty Years Ago



Scene After Disastrous Fire In April, 1928



View of Present Plant, Employing 400 People



CRUSHED STONE

For

Streets, Walks, Highways, Driveways,
Railway Ballast. Concrete, Fluxing Stone,
Agricultural Limestone Dust.

PRODUCED BY

BOXLEY QUARRIES

BLUE RIDGE STONE CORP., Blue Ridge, Va.

Pembroke Limestone Corp.
Pembroke, Va.

Pounding Mill Quarry Corp.
Pounding Mill, Va.

Trego Stone Corp.
Boxley, Va.

Capacity 8,000 Tons per Day. Truck Delivery in Bedford County.

Principal Office: 711 Boxley Building, Roanoke, Virginia. Dial 6601

1857 — **1880** — **1937**

More Than A Half Century

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CLOTH

Hampton Looms of Virginia, Inc.

BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

What is now the Hampton Looms of Virginia, Inc., was begun in 1880 by Bedford County farmers as a cooperative venture. These farmers brought in their own wools, and these were scoured, spun into yarn, and woven into coarse fabrics. The original structure soon proved inadequate and other buildings were added. The mill was bought in 1890 by Henry T. Kent, Philadelphia woolen manufacturer, and he continued its operation for a period of thirty-seven years, manufacturing fabrics for the government.

The plant was bought in 1927 by the Bedford-Johnson Company, which had started a pants factory in Lynchburg, but in April of the following year the mill was completely destroyed by fire. The people of Bedford cooperated with the officials of the company in raising money for the construction of the present modern mill.

Hampton Looms of Virginia, Inc., was formed in 1930, bought the mill, and spent a substantial sum on improvements and machinery. The present plant, developed in its entirety since 1928, and employing the latest equipment and processes, is one of the most modern and up-to-date woolen mills in the country today.

The president of Hampton Looms is C. Edwin Webb, of Philadelphia. Herbert K. Webb and James L. Shields of Philadelphia are vice-presidents. Robert C. Atherholt of Lynchburg, secretary and treasurer, has direct charge of operations. Gordon L. Synan, of Bedford, who has served in the mill in various capacities over a period of twenty years, is superintendent.

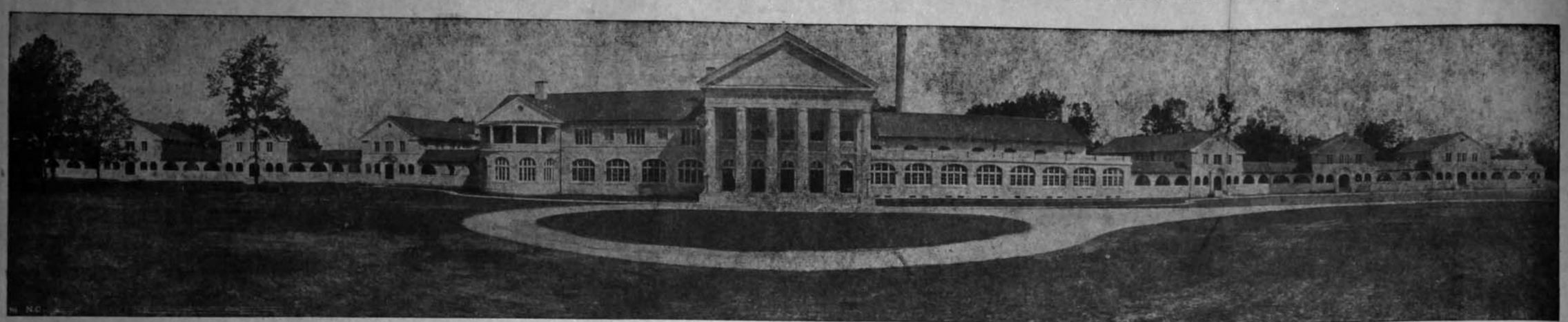
Bedford's Hampton Looms is a splendid example of a completely integrated operation. The materials used are received in a raw state and are completely processed, through dyeing, carding, spinning, weaving, and finishing, to produce a wide variety of fabrics, ready for use in the making of garments. The cloths produced include men's suitings and overcoatings in many materials and patterns. A visitor to the mill is sure to cast envious eyes upon the attractive fabrics in course of production. The most striking patterns coming from the looms are gay broad-striped designs for bath and beach robes.

Under the present management the mill's payroll has been more than doubled, the rates in effect today, being approximately 10 per cent higher than those paid under the NRA. We are at the same time adhering strictly to the schedule of productive hours, and man hours, as prescribed under the NRA, and it is expected that this schedule will continue to be adhered to unless competitive conditions compel a change.

Hampton Looms of Virginia, Inc.

BEDFORD, VIRGINIA — **New York Sales Office, 51 Madison Avenue**

The Elks' National Home Is A Valuable Asset To Bedford



Founded By The Grand Lodge, 1901

Every Comfort Is Provided For Aged And Infirm Members Of Lodge

ANNUAL BUDGET IS MORE THAN $130,000

Represents An Investment In Buildings And Land Of Over A Million

The Elks National Home was founded in 1901 when the selection and purchase of a suitable site was authorized by the Grand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. At about the same time it became known that The Hotel Bedford property, erected in 1891, had been placed on the market, and while it had originally cost $120,000, the Order was able to purchase it completely furnished with seven acres of land for the bargain price of $12,500. The hotel was remodeled at a cost of $30,000, and the institution was dedicated and received its initial residents in May, 1903.

The central portion of the present greatly enlarged plant was completed on July 8, 1916. This work was undertaken when it was found the original home—the old hotel property—had become overcrowded. Other additions were made in 1923, 1928 and 1931. As it stands today the home represents an investment of more than a million dollars, while the value of the land surrounding it brings the aggregate investment up considerably more than that amount. Accommodations are supplied for a total of 420 guests at one time, and while the maximum number has never been reached, on frequent occasions, approximately 400 guests have been cared for.

Robert A. Scott

Superintendent Of The Elks Home

The inmates of the Elks National Home are indeed fortunate in having such an institution in which to spend their declining years. They have every convenience provided amid palatial surroundings. They range in age from about sixty to ninety years, and have nothing to do except amuse themselves, and every facility for making them happy during their last years is at hand.

Although the home is of fire proof construction from top to bottom, every possible care is exercised to prevent anything like a blaze occurring. The men are permitted to do pretty much as they please so long as they act with proper decorum. They have access to a library of over 2,000 volumes, a comfortable lobby where they can congregate, get their mail, listen to the radio and enjoy many other privileges.

In the recreation room are billiard, card and checker tables where those who desire may indulge in recreation. Near the recreation room is a well equipped barber shop where each resident gets his shaves and hair cuts without cost. East of the spacious lobby is a comfortable sun parlor.

The home has a fully equipped hospital under the supervision of a competent physician and trained nurse. The hospital is equipped with 35 beds, fourteen private rooms and two wards with a special dining room in connection. The home operates its own power plant, bakery and laundry. They call the buildings where the men live "cottages." They are models of convenience and comfort. Each room has running water, a comfortable bed, rocking chair, straight chair, chest of drawers, desk and a large clothes closet. Tub and shower baths are located on each floor adjacent and convenient to the various rooms. Each room has an outside window admitting abundance of fresh air and light. The entire plant is steam heated and an underground passage way extends from the heating plant to the administration buildings. This passage way is so constructed that the men can walk from the various "cottages" to the main building under cover when the weather is inclement.

The cost of operating the home is approximately $130,000 for a period of one year. Mr. R. A. Scott has been superintendent of the Elks National Home for the past ten years. He is a gentleman of fine executive ability. Prior to accepting the position he was a member of the board of grand lodge trustees, which has direct charge of the national home. Before coming to Bedford Mr. Scott's home was in Linton, Indiana.

Another feature of the operation of the Elks National Home is a well ordered dairy which supplies the residents with fresh cream, milk and other dairy products so essential to the proper conduct of such an institution. Viewed from the railroad and from the highway the cluster of buildings with the wide expanse of sloping lawn, present a beautiful picture.

Old Stage Road Over Mountain Is Restored

The old stage road of both the pre- and post-revolutionary period, which originally went from Buford's Tavern to the tool house or Tavern of the Black Horse, ending at Obenchain's Tavern east of Fincastle has been restored by the Kelso CCC unit. This was the old stage route between Lynchburg and White Sulphur Springs via Liberty. Seen from the main highway in winter the road is a long streak of light earth that zigzags its way over a course that has played a substantial part in Bedford county history since first used.

The path was used extensively by troops in the War Between the States. This old mountain route was the chief thoroughfare for passage between the lower Piedmont section of the State and the great Shenandoah Valley, and most especially connecting Bedford with Augusta county prior to the Revolution. As late as 1846 the extreme western terminal of the stage line was at Lewisburg, W. Va.

President Harding's Visit

President Warren G. Harding, a short time prior to his death was a visitor at the Elks National Home. His visit occurred in 1920 and was the occasion of a great outpouring of Elks from all over the State and adjoining states. Many friends of the Order took advantage of the occasion to pay Bedford a visit. The president was accompanied by Mrs. Harding and by prominent Elks from the National Capital.

The First Building of The Elks National Home

Above is a picture of the Old Hotel Bedford, built by the Bedford City Land and Improvement Company during the boom of 1890. It stood near the present site of the Elks National Home, and when the home was established in Bedford by the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, was used as the first home. When the present buildings were erected this building was razed. It was a beautiful structure of the Queen Anne style of architecture. It is said that the building, surrounded by spacious grounds, affording a home already built, in conjunction with the wonderful climatic conditions, were deciding factors in the final establishment of the Elks National Home in this vicinity.

Hotel Comp'y. Was Chartered 50 Years Ago

Leading Citizens Interested—Thomas M. Bowyer Was President

It was not until 1887, that many people outside of Liberty evinced any particular interest in the growth of the town or the development of the community. In June of that year, it appears that local capitalists decided that in order to attract outside people to the town that a new and larger hotel was needed.

Accordingly, a joint stock company was organized for the purpose of erecting a hotel commensurate with the commercial importance of the town. A charter obtained by the promotors on June 3, 1887, providing for a minimum capitalization of $25,000, and a maximum of $100,000, divided into shares of $25 each. The new company was designated in the charter as the Liberty Hotel Company.

Thomas M. Bowyer was named as the first president of the company. Other officers follow: Robert B. Claytor, 1st vice president; Geo. D. Wright, 2nd vice president; R. Kenna Campbell, secretary-treasurer.

As an evidence of the wide interest manifested in the enterprise, it is only necessary to name the board of directors which was composed of such well known citizens as R. Kenna Campbell, Thos. D. Berry, Samuel Griffin, M. H. Bohreer, J. E. McGrath, J. L. Campbell, J. F. Wingfield, Geo. T. Campbell, Robert S. Quarles, Thomas M. Bowyer, Robert B. Claytor and Geo. D. Wright.

1901 - Congratulations to the Bedford Democrat - 1937

THE OFFICERS:

J. T. DAVIDSON, Chairman of the Board

W. A. FITZPATRICK, President

E. D. ENGLISH, Vice-Pres.-Cash.

W. W. BURKS, Assistant Cashier

O. B. ATKINSON, Teller

W. P. HICKS, Teller

THE DIRECTORS:

W. A. FITZPATRICK
J. T. DAVIDSON
F. J. SCOTT
T. P. WEST
W. P. HURT
G. W. JOHNSON
E. D. ENGLISH

BOOK-KEEPERS:

McH. Nance
G. C. Luck
Mrs. Nell Jack Rardin, Stenographer

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

"The Old Strong Bank"

Largest Nat'l Bank in Bedford County

RESOURCES $1,750,000
DEPOSITS, OVER 1,500,000
CAPITAL STOCK 200,000

Under Supervision of U. S. Government

Member Federal Reserve System and Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

Deposits Up To $5,000 Fully Insured Under U. S. Government Plan

A Friendly Institution Operated by Friendly People

Make Our Bank Your Bank

The Peoples National Bank
BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

A BANK OF SAFETY - LET US SERVE YOU

THE OFFICERS:

R. E. White, President
S. H. Saunders, Vice-Pres.
F. C. Ford, Cashier
W. H. Dortch, Ass't Cash.

THE DIRECTORS:

J. B. Bernard
W. H. Dortch
E. L. Johnson
W. L. Lyle
W. G. Ramsey
S. H. Saunders
R. E. White

BOOK-KEEPERS:

B. F. Boan
J. D. S. Morgan
Mrs. John H. Wright, Stenographer

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

of Bedford, Virginia

Oldest National Bank in Bedford County

ESTABLISHED 1914

RESOURCES OVER $1,518,000
DEPOSITS OVER 1,300,000
CAPITAL 200,000
SURPLUS-PROFITS 32,000

Member Federal Reserve System

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Every Depositor Insured up to $5,000 by F. D. I. C.

"The Bank That Appreciates Your Business"

The Citizens National Bank
BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

The Banking History Of Bedford County Over 70 Year Period

Town of Bedford Has Two Banks Under U. S. Supervision

ONLY OTHER BANK IS AT BIG ISLAND

Total Assets of The Three Banks In Operation Is Nearly Three and One-Half Million Dollars

The town of Bedford and the county of Bedford, have been supplied with banking facilities for nearly 70 years. The first bank to be organized in the town of Liberty, of which there are trustworthy records, was the Liberty Savings Bank, which was organized in 1872. Fifteen years later, in 1887, the bank had a capital of $25,000; a surplus of $5,000, and undivided profits of $8,741.21. At that time Martin P. Burks was president and C. W. Wharton, cashier.

In the absence of any positive information, it seems probable that the institution ceased to exist with the collapse of the boom in 1891 or 1892.

The Bank of Bedford was organized in June, 1879 with a capital of $25,000. Just how long this bank continued to do business is not known, but it is known to have been in business after 1887.

Some thirty years ago, the Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank established a branch in Bedford, continuing in business until early in 1924, when the institution was purchased by the Bedford Trust & Savings Bank. In 1930, the assets of the last named institution were purchased by the Peoples National Bank.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

The First National Bank of Bedford was organized and opened for business about the year 1890, the year of Bedford City's boom. Money was plentiful due to much land speculation and as long as the boom lasted, the bank prospered, with every indication of a bright future. The bank officials were not alone in believing that the town would be developed into a great inland city, but when the crash came the institution suffered along with the citizens who had put their money in various promotion schemes, and after a struggle of a few years, the First National failed to open for business. Liquidation was next in order. The affairs of the defunct institution were wound up shortly afterwards by Hon. John Goode, receiver.

Several small banks were organized at various points in the county, including Montvale, Moneta, and Huddleston and Forest, but following the financial crash of 1928-29, these institutions were unable to weather the depression and the business of each has been liquidated, or is in course of liquidation. Loaning too much money on lands and farms has been ascribed as the chief cause of failure of these small banks. By referring to the charters published herewith the names of the banks and the chief organizers of each can be ascertained.

The two national banks of the town of Bedford were able to weather the financial storm of the depression, The Peoples National and the Citizens National. These institutions have attained a strength and financial standing that will compare most favorably with other small town banking institutions of the State. Both are operated under U. S. Government supervision.

Mr. W. A. Fitzpatrick, the dean of banking circles in Bedford county, began serving the institution of which he is now president, as the cashier in 1901. Upon organization of the Citizens National Bank in 1914, Mr. R. E. White began his banking career as cashier. He is now the president of the institution.

Outside the town of Bedford, the Bank of Big Island is the only financial institution doing business at present in Bedford county. This bank serves a manufacturing community, and carries deposits more than four times in excess of its capital stock.

The three banks now doing business in the county, with a total capital of $435,000, have accumulated assets exceeding $3,450,000. Total deposits aggregate nearly $3,000,000 of which amount over $1,952,000 are in savings accounts. Surplus and profits of the three institutions approximate $58,000. These figures are compiled from statements issued of December 31, 1936.

THE PEOPLES BANK OF BEDFORD

The Peoples Bank of Bedford, a State institution, was chartered on April 23, 1901, for the purpose of doing a general banking business in accordance with the statutes governing the conduct of such institutions in Virginia. The minimum capital stock was $15,000, with the privilege of increasing same to $25,000. The par value of each share of stock issued was $50. The original founders of the Peoples Bank, including, officers, directors and stockholders were mostly confined to the town of Bedford and the county of Bedford. One of the directors was a citizen of Lynchburg.

The first officers and directors as named in the charter follows:

L. R. Gills, president; W. A. Falconer, vice-president; W. A. Fitzpatrick, cashier. The officers with A. C. Hatcher, W. H. McGhee, H. O. Humphreys, of Bedford City; W. S. Perrow of Otterville; S. C. Burroughts of Davis Mills; J. A. Pollard of Lone Gum, Thomas K. Phelps, of Body Camp and John E. Gannaway, of Lynchburg, composed the board of directors.

The Peoples Bank was converted into a National Bank in 1919, after continuously serving the public since 1901, making it the Oldest Bank in the County.

It now has a capital of $200,000.00 and surplus of about $30,000.00.

This bank occupied the quarters where the Wildman and Frothingham Barber Shop is, until 1917, in which year it moved into its new quarters on the (north west corner) of Bridge and Main Streets, and remained there until 1930, when it bought out the assets of the Bedford Trust & Savings Bank, in cluding the building on the southwest corner, opposite, and moved into it.

By referring to the charter of the Peoples Bank published herewith, the names of the first officers will be ascertained. The following officers and directors are now serving the Peoples National Bank:

J. T. Davidson, chairman of the board; W. A. Fitzpatrick, president; E. D. English, vice president and cashier; W. W. Burks, assistant cashier. O. B. Adkinson and W. H. Hicks, tellers; MoH. Nance and G. C. Luck, bookkeepers; Mrs. Nell Jack Rardin, stenographer.

The directors: W. A. Fitzpatrick, J. T. Davidson, F. J. Scott, T. P. West, W. P. Hurt, G. W. Johnson and E. D. English.

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK:

The Citizens National Bank of Bedford was organized and opened for business on August 5, 1914, with a paid-in capital of $50,000, and therefore lays claim to being the oldest national bank in Bedford county.

The officers at the time of organization were: S. S. Lambeth, Jr., president; J. A. Clark, vice-president; R. E. White, cashier.

The first board of directors was composed of J. A. Clark, Dr. S. H. Price, of Montvale, W. H. Dortch, S. S. Lambeth, Jr., and J. D. Ballard.

The present capitalization is $200,000, equally divided as to preferred and common stock, with surplus and undivided profits of nearly $20,000.

The present officers of the Citizens National Bank are: R. E. White, president; S. H. Saunders, vice-president; F. C. Ford, cashier; W. H. Dortch, assistant cashier. The directors are J. B. Bernard, W. H. Dortch, E. L. Johnson, W. L. Lyle, W. G. Ramsey, J. A. Rucker, S. H. Saunders and R E. White. Messrs. White and Dortch are the only officers of the institution active in its operation from the time of organization to the present.

The following will show the capital, assets, deposits and surplus and profits of each of the banks as well as the totals for all three at the beginning of the present calendar year:

THE BANK OF BIG ISLAND

A charter was granted the Bank of Big Island on April 1, 1913, which opened for business shortly afterwards and has been in constant service to the people of the north side of the county since. The charter provided for a minimum capital of $10,000, with $20,000 as the maximum. Shares of stock were $50 each.

The charter officers were: G. E. Vaughan of Lynchburg, president; H. A. Jordan of Big Island, vice-president; Paul DuPont, of Waugh, secretary; F. L. Mattox, of Big Island, cashier. The directors were G. E. Vaughan, H. A. Jordan, R. G. Turpin, R. A. Gilliam, E. L. Marshall, Paul DuPont, C. C. Wheat, C. W. Logwood, O. B. Styne, W. B. Watts and D. H. Scott.

The Bank of Big Island is the only banking institution in the county doing business at this time, outside the two national banks of Bedford. It has supplied the people of Big Island and vicinity with an acceptable banking service for 24 years.

The charter of the bank was amended on February, 1934, conferring the privilege of converting stock into two classes, common and preferred, as well as making other changes in the conduct of the institution.

Charters were issued by the courts for the establishment and operation of the several banks in the county in which the organization officers are given as follows:

BANK OF BEDFORD

There are a few people living in Bedford county who remember when the Bank of Bedford was organized and opened for business fifty-eight years ago, a charter having been granted the institution on June 14, 1879. It was organized primarily as a savings bank and for the purposes of handling collections for clients.

The Bank of Bedford was capitalized at $25,000. Stock was quoted at $25 per share, and the institution was empowered to increase the capital stock to $100,000. The promotors were among the best known business and professional men of the town and county. Orville P. Bell was the first president and Thomas J. Matthews, the cashier. The Board of Directors was composed of John R. Thurman, L. A. Sale, Martin P. Burks, J. M. Matthews, J. N. Early, John W. Sale, R. D. Buford, G. T. Cauthorn and William H. McGhee.

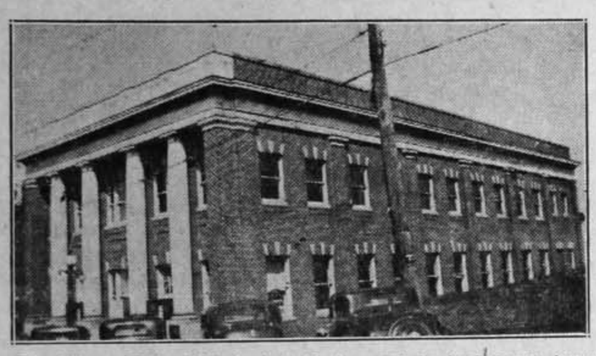
CITIZENS BANK OF HUDDLESTON

For the purpose of doing general banking and acting as a bank of deposit, the Citizens Bank of Huddleston was chartered on April 17, 1915, with a maximum capital of $50,000 and a minimum of $10,000. Dr. R. A. Bennett was president; W. D. Ashwell, 1st vice-president; G. G. Turner, 2nd vice-president; Calvin H. Haley, secretary-cashier. It was to all intents and purposes a neighborhood affair, the entire list of nineteen directors being listed as citizens of Huddleston. The Citizens Bank operated for a number of years before being liquidated. With the closing of the banks at both Moneta and Huddleston, the people of the south side of the county are left without neighborhood banking facilities.

THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK

Organized in 1901 as The Peoples Bank of Bedford, a State banking institution, and was converted into a National Bank in 1919. The late L. R. Gills was the first president and W. A. Fitzpatrick was cashier. On the death of Mr. Gills Mr. Fitzpatrick succeeded to the presidency and has held the position ever since. In 1930 the bank purchased the assets of the Bedford Trust & Savings Bank, including the bank building on the Southwest corner of Main and Bridge streets, the present home of the institution. E. D. English is cashier.

THE CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK



The Citizens National Bank of Bedford opened for business on August 5, 1914 with a paid-in capital of $50,000. S. S. Lambeth, Jr., was president. J. A. Clark, vice-president and R. E. White cashier. The present capitalization is $200,000. Several years ago Mr. White was elected president which postion he still holds. W. H. Dortch, the assistant cashier along with Mr. White are the only two employees who have been active in the conduct of the institution since its organization 23 years ago. F. C. Ford is the present cashier.

BEDFORD COUNTY BANK

A charter was issued on July 12, 1910, to The Bedford County Bank, a State monetary institution, the purpose of which was to conduct a general banking business at Montvale. The capital stock was $10,000 minimum, and $20,000 maximum. The charter officers were: Dr. S. H. Price, president; N. C. Luck, first vice-president; R. W. Peery, of Buchanan, second vice-president; R. A. Gilliam, secretary-treasurer. This institution went into the hands of a receiver during the depression and is still in the course of liquidation.

FARMERS BANK OF FOREST

On June 24, 1920, a charter was issued to the Farmers Bank of Forest for the purpose of carrying on the general business of a bank of discount and deposit. The minimum capital was $15,000 with a maximum of $25,000, divided into shares of $50 each. The officers were: S. W. Cole, president; Dr. B. A. Rice, vice-president; Dr. M. W. Gibbs, 2nd vice-president; W. E. Davis, secretary. The directors were C. B. Creasy, O. L. C. Radford, John M. White, T. H. Campbell and J. R. Caskie. On August 16, 1924, the charter was amended changing the name to the Farmers Bank of Lynchburg, and changing the location from Forest to Lynchburg. The capital stock was increased to a maximum of $50,000 and a minimum of $25,000. The amendment petition was signed by S. W. Cole, president, and by J. T. May, secretary.

FARMERS SAVINGS BANK

On July 30, 1910, a charter was granted the Farmers Savings Bank of Moneta, for the purpose of conducting a general banking business, the minimum capital of which was $10,000 and a maximum of $50,000. Citizens of Altavista and the Moneta Community were financially interested in the organization. E. T. Yeaman of Altavista, was the first president; W. Frank Bowman, of Altavista, vice-president and W. H. Meadow, of Moneta, cashier-secretary. This bank served many of the people of South Bedford for about twenty years, but joined the army of defunct monetary instututions with the 1929 crash.

BEDFORD TRUST & SAVINGS BANK

For the purpose of doing general banking, a charter was issued on March 11, 1924, to the Bedford Trust & Savings Bank of Bedford, providing a minimum capital of $100,000 and a maximum of $300,000. Shares of stock were $50 per share. The officers were: J. J. Scott, president; F. O. Thomas, vice-president; R. A. Gilliam, vice-president; A. P. Talley, secretary-treasurer. Hunter Miller and the officers composed the directorate. This institution was after a short period of existence, taken over and its affairs liquidated by the Peoples National Bank of Bedford.

This institution succeeded the branch bank of the Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank which had been in operation in Bedford for many years. The acquisition of the Lynchburg branch bank was by purchase.

Take Safe in Truck

Wilmington, Del.—When thieves failed in their efforts to open a 300-pound safe in a chain grocery store at Penny Hill, they shoved the safe out the front door, loaded it into a truck and departed. Their loot amounted to around $300.

Statement of Three Bedford Banks At Beginning of the Year, 1937:

	Capital	Assets	Deposits	Surplus
Peoples National Bank	$200,000	$1,746,144.87	$1,520,153.99	$25,165.33
Citizens National Bank	200,000	1,518,270.96	1,299,261.90	19,009.06
Bank of Big Island	35,000	198,910.35	148,055.01	13,677.10
Totals	$435,000	$3,463,326.18	$2,967,470.00	$57,851.49

The Masons Of Bedford Over Century Old

Liberty Lodge Organized In 1813—Have Owned Own Homes Since 1829—Never Missed a Stated Meeting

One hundred and twenty-four years is a long time for one organization to exist in a town of Bedford's size without ever having missed a stated communication from the time of its organization on December 13, 1813 to the present, yet such is the history of Liberty Lodge No. 95, A. F. & A. M., better known as Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. This is one of the earlier Masonic lodges of the State, but not the oldest in Bedford county, the lodge at New London antedates the Liberty Lodge by more than a half century.

The earliest public record of Liberty Lodge of Masons, dates back to 1823, when a bond was executed and made a matter of record in Deed Book 17, page 391, when the upper part of Bell Tavern in the Town of Liberty was leased for lodge purposes.

On June 2, 1829, a deed was dated and later admitted to record in the clerk's office, in which William R. Porter conveyed to Burr Garland, Master, and Matthew M. Williams and Samuel Phillips, wardens of Liberty Lodge No. 95, and their successors, ground upon which the Masonic Hall is erected, the consideration being $50, paid in hand. The ground was designated as lot No. 19, according to the layout of the Town of Liberty, containing forty-four feet front and running back fifty-four feet.

The old Masonic Hall, therefore, was built prior to 1829. It was a brick structure and is still standing having later been converted into a residence and is numbered, 319 East Main Street, and is occupied as a home by H. W. Wildman and family. R. C. Mitchell was clerk of the court when the deed from Col. William Porter was admitted to record.

The building was used regularly for lodge purposes by the Masons from 1829, and perhaps for several years prior to the time it was purchased, until the new three story building was completed in 1895. This is one of the very few Masonic lodges of the State that held regular stated communications throughout the four year period of the civil war.

The present Masonic Temple is one of the outstanding buildings of the town, is three stories in height, the top floor being occupied by the lodge, while the first and second floors are utilized for office space, which is rented to various professional and business men.

On June 6, 1900, the old Masonic building was conveyed by deed by Mc. H. Carner, E. B. Stone and C. E. Harris, lodge trustees, to G. M. Wigington for the sum of $500, after having served the Masonic order as a home for more than ninety years. Mr. Wigington remodeled the building, built a front porch and a frame addition in the rear. It was made an eight room residence. He owned the land directly in the rear extending back from the street some two hundred feet. On February 1, 1919, the property was purchased by Mr. Wildman, the present owner, for the sum of $3,000.

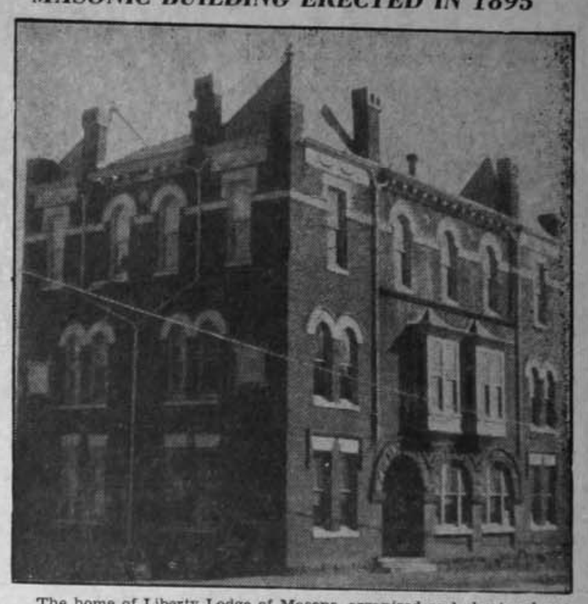
This old brick building is one of the most substantial structures in the town, the walls being eighteen inches thick, and when erected was built for permanence. Long before a church was built in the town, the lower floor was utilized as a place of worship by the various denominations. It is a matter of record that the early adherents of the Protestant Episcopal faith worshipped in this building about a quarter century prior to the erection of the old St. John's church.

Daniel Aunspaugh, the grandfather of Messrs. E. B. and W. N. Stone of Bedford, was one of the early Masters of Liberty Lodge.

The membership of Liberty Lodge at the present time is approximately 180. The membership is drawn not only from the town but from the surrounding country.

The officers elected and installed for the year 1937, are: C. H. Burnette, Worshipful Master; J. D. S. Morgan, Senior Warden; G. G. Ballard, Junior Warden; Franklin Raflo, Senior Deacon; G. R. Richardson, Junior Deacon; Odell Fizer, Tyler; C. W. Wharton, secretary; Geo. P. Parker, treasurer; G. W. Bond, W. M. Overstreet and C. M. Buck, Trustees. R. L. Harris of Bedford, is District Deputy.

MASONIC BUILDING ERECTED IN 1895



The home of Liberty Lodge of Masons, organized and chartered one hundred and twenty-four years ago—the Lodge that has never missed a stated communication since 1913.

FIRST HOME OWNED BY MASONS

This building, now a private residence on East Main Street, owned by H. W. Wildman, was sold to Liberty Lodge of Masons by William R. Porter in 1829, and was used as a lodge hall until 1895, when the new building was erected.

Bedford's OLDEST and LARGEST Building Material Firm Is Ready To Serve You

IN SPRING

A young couple's fancy turns to

A HOME

Everything TO BUILD With Along With An Unexcelled SERVICE Reasonable Terms

Home is the cradle of happiness, of contentment, of the very joys of living! And what better time to plan a home of your own than now . . . the birghtness of fresh paint, the beauty of green foliage . . . the time when you can appreciate the design of every little detail, every room, inside and out. We offer complete building materials . . . all at surprisingly low cost.

MILLWORK SPECIALS!

We have a complete stock right on hand; windows, doors, frames, lath, trim, sash, and other pieces. Buy your materials here, now, and be sure of getting quality that's better at prices that are lower.

PAINTS

Lowe Brothers—High Standard Paints, Enamels and Finishes—Unexcelled for 68 Years.

LUMBER SPECIALS

A thorough selection of No. 1 grade lumber. Here, in all lengths, is pc ber, flooring, joist timbers and lumber . . . every kind at the most e prices. All select, quality lumbe

SCREE

An enjoyable summer de Screens, Door Screens, W We have them at Right Pr

OVERSTREET-SMITH LUMBF

BEDFORD, VIRGINIA South Bridge Street

Business Firms In Liberty Advertising In Democrat More Than 80 Years Ago

Their Names Are Not But Memories To Many Of The Older People Who Are Residents Of The Town of Bedford Today

When the BEDFORD DEMOCRAT was first launched on the sea of journalism in April, 1857, but little is known of the commercial life of the town of Liberty and just who comprised the business element of the community cannot be definitely determined.

Four years later, in 1861 the tocsin of war was sounded throughout the land and many hundreds of the citizens of the town and county responded to the "call to arms," an event that greatly disrupted all the pursuits of life for a period of four long years. During this period every line of business activity was affected. There was scarcely a home in the community that did not furnish its quota to fight in the cause of the Confederacy. For several years following the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox, especially during the period of reconstruction in the South there was not much incentive for men to enter business pursuits, other than to rehabilitate the ruined condition of their homes and farms.

Following is a resume of the advertisers that appeared in one of the weekly issues of The Bedford Democrat published around 80 years ago. Some of the notices as they appeared would seem quaint at this time, but all statements made were direct and to the point. Nearly all advertisements were printed in the small reading type of the paper.

Crenshaw & Reynolds conducted an auction and commission House in the town of Liberty in 1857 and advertised in the BEDFORD DEMOCRAT that they had taken the store house formerly occupied by Simon Ramsey. The firm was composed of John B. Crenshaw and C. D. Reynolds. The former was the auctioneer.

William V. Jordan was an attorney at law in Liberty over 80 years ago. He published his professional card in the DEMOCRAT in 1857. His office was on Main street next to R. G. Bell's store.

A Habel, in August, 1857, announced that at No 1 Cheap Side he had just received a new lot of men's shoes and also a fine stock of ladies' FLATS, trimmed and untrimmed, also some very nice summer hats for boys. Wonder how many of the more modern ladies can tell what Habel meant by his FLATS?

Habel also told his customers in another notice to "Come and Face The Music." He informed them that six months had expired and he had closed his books, and he wanted his friends to come forward and settle their accounts by paying them or give bond.

J. M. Habel was another merchant who advertised that he was opening his store at Otterville with a desirable stock of fashionable goods, consisting of dry goods, groceries, hardware, cutlery, etc.

Dr. F. Davison, having returned to Liberty offers his dental services to friends and patrons by stating he had become possessed of some valuable improvements, and promises to do FINER and BETTER WORK than has ever been done in this part of the country before. His office was in his residence in Liberty opposite J. Goode's.

M. Leftwich for Mrs. Sophia Martin announced that all persons indebted to the latter should come forward and settle at once, as longer indulgence will not be given.

Ayres Pills in a half column space announced that they "are curing the sick to an extent never before known of any medicine."

The New York Book for 1857, carried a three quarter column advertisement in which was announced that the election of James Buchanan to the presidency had saved the nation from a frightful calamity. This was an independent Democratic paper published daily and weekly.

William Gish announced that he was receiving a large stock of new goods he would sell on accommodating terms.

C. S. Kirkwood announced the sale of from 200 to 300 acres of his farm on Back Creek in Roanoke county, and stated that people wanting timber and tobacco land would do well to consider what he had to offer.

Dr. J. A. Cobbs, a dentist, was located at Main and Bridge streets one door below J. F. Sale's law office.

Gilly Pitman conducted a Pension and Bounty Land agency to prosecute Revolutionary and other war claims against the United States.

A. A. Jones, administrator for Leroy Coleman and Dosha Clark, deceased, called for immediate and authenticated settlement of all debts due the decedents, and added, "all those indebted must pay up."

The States, a new Democratic newspaper at Washington, D. C., issued daily, tri-weekly and weekly, was offered in a quarter column advertisement at $4 per annum, with an additional notice that the Tri-weekly would be forwarded to all country papers which would give their notice a few insertions.

The Southern Literary Messenger, advertised to be the cheapest publication in America—two volumes of 480 pages each, per year, for the sum of $3. For the year 1857, the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth volumes were announced.

The Richmond Dispatch, published Daily, semi-weekly and weekly, announced subscription rates respectively at $4, $2, and $1.

A. Otey announced the opening of a new drug store opposite the court house on Main street, and inviting persons requiring articles in his line to examine his stock.

The Lynchburg Daily Courier announced the beginning of the publication of a Daily Neutral Paper on the plan of the Richmond Dispatch and the Petersburg Express. The notice of almost a column was signed by A. McDonald, late of the Lynchburg Virginian and by R. W. Duke, late of the Wytheville Times.

J. P. Gregory was a watch and clock maker in the Town of Liberty. He was located on Main Street next door to Ferguson's Hotel.

T. C. Jordan announced that he was receiving the largest stock of dry goods, groceries, hardware, mattings, etc., that ever was offered in this place. He also handled ready-made clothing and millinery goods of every description.

Glass & Raine, through J. Dixon, agents, announced that they had accomplished three grand points in getting up their spring and summer stock, stressing "Elegance of Style, Durability of Material and Economy in Prices."

The summer schedule of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad was carried. There was one train a day each way between Bristol and Lynchburg. W. C. Smith was superintendent.

S. A. Boyd, of Lynchburg, advertised fruits, confectioneries, etc. He advertised 5,000 imported common cigars and 20 boxes of Wm. L. Saunders Lone Star Tobacco.

J. A. Otey advertised ice cream freezers that would freeze ice cream in from 3 to 5 minutes.

Samuel C. Whitesides was a clock, watch and mathematical instrument maker.

James A. Hamner, of Lynchburg, was a commission merchant who corrected weekly the market quotations for the people of Bedford.

Tobacco was quoted as follows: lugs, $8 to $11; fine, $11 to $13; common leaf, $12 to $13; good working, $13½ to $16; fine $18 to $25; extra, $25 to $75.

Wheat was selling at $1.30 to $1.35 a bushel; flour was $7.00 to $8.50 per barrel; corn was $1.15 to $1.20 per bushel; pork $7.00 and $7.50; coffee from 12 cents for Rio to 20 cents for Java.

Bituminous coal was $7.00 and $8.00 a ton; Anthracite coal, $8.00 to $10.00 a ton.

Bedford Female Institute, S. L. Dunton, principal, announced the next session would open on September 15 and run for ten months. Board for the session was $130 and tuition in primary English $20; advanced classes, $30; Latin and French extra, $10; tuition in music on piano and guitar, $40. each. Payments were due each five months of session in advance.

A. Habel had a lumber yard and supplied all kinds of building material.

A. F. Dunnivant offered his house and lot for sale at auction Saturday, August 29, 1857.

Albemarle Military Institute, near Charlottesville, John B. Strange, A. M. principal, advertised terms of $110 for five months, which included tuition in all the branches, board, fuel and lights.

William W. Reese advertised a tan yard for sale and residence and other buildings at Fancy Grove.

J. A. Otey, the druggist, respectfully called the attention of the ladies to his new soda fountain where they would find goblets and syrups of every kind kept for their exclusive benefit.

The Piedmont Institute in the Town of Liberty advertised that the next session would open September 3, 1857. Terms for five months including board, light, fuel and washing, $75; tuition, Primary English, $12.50; Higher English and Classics, $17.50. The names of Rev. H. S. Osborn and Prof. A. H. Sloat were given as associate principals. Mr. S. A. Harris was an assistant teacher.

Stone From Peaks Of Otter In Washington Monument

Virginia's contribution to the Washington Monument at Washington, D. C., the Nation's Capital, was a stone from Sharp Top of the famous Peaks of Otter in Bedford County.

The original stone was cut in three pieces, one of which went to be placed in the Washington Monument, one was brought to Bedford and placed in the court house yard, where it still remains, and the third was hollowed out for a basin, and used at the Buford home for many years. It now stands in the old Buford cemetery at Montvale.

This stone was hewn into shape by the builders of this high obelisk erected to perpetuate the name of the "Father of His Country" and placed in the huge structure along with other native stones contributed by other States of the Union.

There is but one way that it can be seen by sightseers—either by walking up or down the hundreds of steps built in the interior of this great tower of stone for a distance of over five hundred feet.

Unless the visitor knows about the location of the stone from Bedford in advance it would be necessary to start either at the top or bottom—preferably the top and walk downward, and keep looking until he finds the large block of granite bearing the following inscription:

"From the summit of Otter
Virginia's loftiest Peak
To crown the monument
To Virginia's noblest son."

The Sentinel Was The First Paper To Be Published Here

(Continued From Page One)

T. W. Richardson and Herbert Black. Mr. Richardson was connected with the paper for many years and was its sole owner at the time of his death a few years ago, 1934. Since that time it has been leased from his estate by A. W. Robbins and J. L. Davidson.

The names of The Bedford Sentinel, The Bedford Democrat, The Bedford Chronicle, The Liberty News, The Sentinel and News, The Bedford Star, The Bedford Star and Sentinel, The Liberty Leader, The Bedford Index and The Bedford Bulletin form, so far as can be ascertained, a complete list of the weekly newspapers published in Bedford county up to the present date.

First Force Employed By The Democrat

Seated—J. O. Carder (left). M. T. Harrison (right. Edgar Royer (standing).

The above, together with a Negro helper who turned the press by hand-power, constituted the force of THE DEMOCRAT in 1892 when the paper was taken over by the present management. Mr. Harrison is the owner and editor now. Mr. Royer is a successful business man of Seattle, Wash. Mr. Carder died several years ago.

Manufacturing Plant Of The Piedmont Label Company

Established in 1919, the Piedmont Label Company has become one of Bedford's most important manufacturing enterprises, giving employment to 90 people of which number it may be said that 50 are highly skilled in the duties exacted of them.

The company was organized for the purpose of lithographing labels, mainly for use by packers of fruits and vegetables in tin cans. This class of work done by the Piedmont Label Company is highly specialized, and the firm is the only one in the State turning out artistic can labels. Their products are now sold in more than one-half of the states of the union.

After 18 years of service this concern has grown to be one of the largest of its kind in the South, and will compare most favorably in size, modern equipment and in the volume of business done annually, with many of the larger lithographing plants of the country.

The firm occupies a large four-story brick structure located in the vicinity of the Norfolk & Western depots to which in recent years commodious additions have been erected in order to properly care for its constantly increasing business.

This plant is owned and operated by Bedford people who have the best interests of the community at heart. The highly specialized character of their work requires that most of the employees be real artists in their respective lines.

Lithographers

Since 1919

Our company was organized for the purpose of lithographing labels, mainly for the packers of canned foods in Virginia and the surrounding states.

We still specialize largely in this type of work, and we are the only lithographers in the State of Virginia who do specialize in Can Labels.

We have a modern plant, with the very latest equipment and at the present time we are selling our products in approximately 26 states.

We take pleasure in congratulating our friends, of the Bedford Democrat in the celebration of their Eightieth Anniversary.

PIEDMONT LABEL CO.

Incorporated

Bedford, *LITHOGRAPHERS* **Virginia**

Five Million Dollar Firm For Bedford

Both The Local And Out Of Town People Were Interested

RESULTED FROM THE BOOM OF NINETIES

Offices To Be Maintained In Bedford City And In Atlanta

When the name of Liberty was changed to Bedford City along about 1890, almost half a century ago, with the Roanoke boom on the verge of collapse, the Bedford City boom was just getting under way. There were many people sanguine enough to believe that Bedford City would soon outrival either Roanoke or Lynchburg in commercial importance, and as a consequence hundreds of acres of land were bought up by promotion companies, and subdivided into town lots and building sites, and various new enterprises were chartered with the hopes of making Bedford a great manufacturing center.

That the people of Bedford City were not alone in hoping that this beautiful town could be built into a great and populous center, is evidenced by the fact that promotors came from Roanoke, Lynchburg, Richmond, and from distant states to aid in the transition of the hitherto country town into a great city.

Among the many promotion schemes advanced about this time was the organization of, and the obtaining of a charter, for The James River and Atlantic Construction Company with principal offices in both Bedford City and Atlanta, Ga. The enterprise was launched as a joint stock company with five million dollars for the capital goal.

The petitioners for the charter included such well known local citizens as W. W. and Thomas D. Berry, R. Kenna Campbell, James M. Berry and H. C. Lowry.

The first officers named in the charter were: John B. Gordon of Atlanta, Ga., president; W. W. Berry, of Bedford City, vice president; Thomas D. Berry, secretary-treasurer. The board of directors was composed of John B. Gordon, Benjamin F. Abbott, Frank W. Hill and John M. Brosius of Georgia; R. Kenna Campbell, T. D. Berry, W. W. Berry and H. C. Lowry, of Bedford City; and J. F. Simms of Arizona.

The purpose of company was to establish and build shops and stores, factories and depots, stations, ferries, telegraph and telephone systems, build bridges, construct tunnels, erect docks, build, improve, repair and sell locomotives, and do hundreds of other things applicable to the carrying on of a general construction business.

The James River and Atlanta Construction Company, in addition to opening general offices in both Bedford City and Atlanta, were empowered to open branch offices and do business in the leading towns of many States and in foreign countries. The charter specifically granted the new company the privilege of opening branches in both London, England, and in Paris, France.

Matrimonial Association For Liberty

Three Other Mutual Concerns Chartered Over Fifty Years Ago

THE PATRONS OF HUNBANDRY ONE

Promotion Of Marriage And Raising Of Families Featured By One

Back in 1882, there seems to have been quite an epidemic among a number of the business and professional men of Liberty who had the future interests of the people much in mind. During the course of two or three months, at least four mutual enterprises were put on foot, all of which resembled to a very considerable extent, the social security program of the present day.

At least two provided for endowments to young people upon marriage; one provided for a double endowment, payable upon marriage and again when infant children from marriage unions should attain the age of nine months. Another provided mutual insurance for men and women of all ages.

Just how many people were ever benefitted by these organizations, or how much money was distributed among members and contributors, or how long the various concerns functioned, is not known. Over half a century has passed since then, and the facts concerning the granting of charters by the court is given to present day readers as a matter of Bedford history.

Mutual Aid Association

The Mutual Aid Association of Virginia with principal offices in the Town of Liberty, was chartered June 21, 1882. The object of the association as stated in the charter was "to endow its members with a certain sum of money on marriage and to promote matrimony, morality and economy."

The capital stock was specified as first, "an endowment fund" supplemented by assessments upon members and membership fees. The fund was limited to the sum of $40,000.

The first officers were: J. B. Brockenbrough, president; Walter H. Potts, vice president; Walter Henderson, secretary-treasurer; James A. Wright, general manager; S. Lafayette Saunders, agent for Virginia.

Matrimonial Association

On July 15, 1882, a charter was granted the Old Dominion Matrimonial Association, on petition of John M. Wright, James Nelms, Thomas J. Mathews, Geo. D. Hensley and L. D. Haymond, the objects of which were indentical with those of the Mutual Aid Association. In addition to initial fees and assessments in order to carry out the purposes of the association, a reserve fund was established by withholding 10 per cent of all assessments. John M. Wright was president; C. S. Robinson, vice president; G. D. Hensley, secretary-treasurer, James A. Wright, general manager and J. B. Brockenborough, legal adviser.

The same petitioners named in the Old Dominion Matrimonial Association were granted a charter on Aug. 1, 1882, for the founding of the Virginia Nuptial and Natal Aid Association, the purpose being to endow members with a certain sum of money upon marriage and an additional sum, upon parents of infants that attained the age of nine months. Money to meet such payments or endowments was to be obtained by an initial membership fee and assessments. A reserve fund was to be established by withholding the sum of 50 cents from every assessment. James M. Matthews was president; Geo. D. Hensley, vice president; John M. Wright, secretary-treasurer; James E. Nelms, general manager, and Martin P. Burks, legal advisor.

Grist Mills Of Bedford's Earlier Days

Back To The Time When Settlers Carried 'Turns' To The Mill

About 1753, or just prior to that year, hardy pioneers from the eastern counties braved the dangers of the wilds, and the still more dangerous Indian savages by coming into Bedford county and forming settlements, mostly around the base of the Peaks of Otter. It was in this section of West and Northwest Bedford that bold streams of water abounded sufficient to turn the many grist mills needed for converting grain into meal for the settlers consumption. As early as 1760 several mills were established on Little Otter and Goose Creek.

These mills were usually crude affairs, the machinery being propelled by the use of wooden cogwheels. There were a few that boasted of stones for grinding made in France and imported to this country.

These early mills were the leading centers of the various communities. People had to eat, and as a consequence they took their "turns" to mills for grinding. The word "turn" as applied to grain taken to mill, was derived from the law at that time, or a third of a century later, requiring each customer to await his turn for his grinding. The "turn" prinicipal is still in vogue as in the case of barber shops, but whether the requirements is enforced by statute is not known.

Many communities took their names from the various mills established. For example: Dickinson's Mill, Joppa Mill, Kelso's Mill, Forbes Mill, Lankford's Mill, Colton's Mill, Davis' Mill and Parks' Mill.

Many of these old mills were long since abandoned. A few are still being operated, but in more recent years larger mills have been established in the cities and larger towns, and known as commercial or merchant's mills, manufacturing flour, corn meal, feeds and other products which are supplied to merchants for distribution.

The reader will doubtless be interested in some of the laws governing the operation of mills prior to 1800.

On December 21, 1792, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act restricting all millers in the State to secure permits from the court to build and operate grist mills. The act read in part as follows:

"All millers shall well and sufficiently grind the grain brought to their mills, and in due turn as the same shall be brought, and may take for the toll of one-eighth part, and no more, of all grain, of which the remaining part shall be ground into meal, and one-sixteenth part, and no more of that, the remainder of which shall be ground into hominy or malt."

"And every miller or occupier of a mill, who shall not well and sufficiently grind as aforesaid, or not in due turn as the same shall be brought, or take or exact more toll, shall for every such offense, forfeit and pay $2.50 to the person injured, recovered with costs before a Justice of the Peace."

Should the miller be a slave, for the first offense he was subject to receive 30 lashes, and for a second offense, 50 lashes on his bareback, well laid on. The miller was permitted by law to grind his own grain at any time and out of turn should he so desire. The miller was also required to keep sealed measures for half bushels and pecks and a toll dish, and to measure all grains by strike measure under penalty of $2.50 for every such failure. In the event of a slave or servant committing such offense, the master should be held liable for the amount which was to go to the informer. No miller was permitted to keep swine adjacent to the mill unless he owned as much as fifty acres of land.

On December 2, 1793 an act was passed by the assembly exempting millers from military duty.

Patrick Henry's "Beef" Speech at New London

Johnny Hook was a Scotchman by birth or ancestry, and he was perhaps one of the few who remained in the vicinity of New London about the time of the Revolution after a number of his fellow countrymen who refused to take the pledge of allegiance had been forced to leave the town.

Presumably Johnny was a farmer or stock raiser, for it seems that Revolutionary soldiers had appropriated a couple of bovines which he claimed to be his personal property, and which had been converted into beef to feed the soldiers who were fighting for American freedom from domination by the Crown of England.

Johnny Hook had long been suspected of tory learnings, but it was not until he filed suit in the courts to recover the value of his steers that he was more or less openly accused of being in sympathy with King George III and his invading red coats.

The case came to trial in the old log court house which had been erected some years before at New London, it being at the time the county seat of Bedford county. It devolued upon Patrick Henry to oppose the claims of Johnny Hook, and it was then and there that he made his famous "beef" speech that caused Jemmy Steptoe, the county clerk to leave the court room and roll upon the court green convulsed with paroxysms of laughter.

Patrick Henry's impassioned oratory and inimitable wit resulted in the jury returning a verdict of "1 penny damages for the plaintiff," and the eternal ill will of all the citizens of the community. Ressentment was so bitter against the Scotchman that he was forced to flee to prevent the application of a coat of tar and feathers and the use of a rail to transport him out of the community.

Shortly afterwards it is understood that Johnny Hook returned to the community where he became interested in local affairs and forgave the famous orator for the ridicule heaped upon, and they became friends to the extent that when Patrick Henry was governor of Virginia he appointed Hook to fill a local office, and later the county court granted him pay for the two steers.

History Of Mail Service In Bedford

Uncertain When The First Postoffice Was Established In Town

MAIL WAS ONCE CARRIED AROUND IN HAT

Receipts Show A Gradual Growth Over Past 35 years

It can hardly be determined when the first post office was established in the town of Liberty, nor would it be possible to give the names of the postmasters who have served the town and community. The present town of Bedford began its municipal existence under the name of Liberty in October 1782, and it is presumed that some method of communication, either by messenger or mail prevailed at that time. The first official mails were probably carried over trails by post riders, and later came the stage coach. Prior to 1846 it is recorded that a stage coach route from Lynchburg, westward into Tennessee stopped at Liberty three times a week, while another stage was routed by Liberty from Lynchburg, via Fincastle to Louisburg, (then Virginia and now West Virginia,) three times a week.

When the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad, (now the Norfolk & Western) was built through Liberty, the stage coach era passed out, and more frequent recipts of mail were in order. This was in 1852.

In 1890, the name of the postoffice was changed from Liberty to Bedford City, and continued as such until 1912, when the designation of "city" was dropped, and for the past twenty-five years has been known simply as "Bedford."

The Bedford postoffice occupied rented quarters located in the business center until 1914, when the present commodious building was erected on Main street, a federal building that is quite in keeping with the progress of the town and compares favorably in architecture and appearance with the more modern business buildings and the fine county court house that stands on an adjacent site.

It is generally conceded that the postal service in Bedford was established more than 100 years ago. It would be interesting to know the names of all the people who served as postmaster, but it seems that trustworthy records are not available. Tradition says that Col. William R. Porter was the first postmaster of Liberty and the office was in his residence, reputed to be located next door west of the old Masonic building on East Main street, which building was deeded to the Liberty Lodge of Masons in 1829. It must have been about then, or perhaps several years prior to that date, that he kept the Post Office.

Frederick Aunspaugh was one of the early postmasters of the town, and during his term of service established the first free delivery system. Upon receipt of mail by stage coach, Mr. Aunspaugh would distribute the letters to the citizens of the community, using his hat for a mail bag. Whether Mr. Aunspaugh received any extra pay for the service is not known. The town only had three mails per week each way by stage from the East and West. During the war a man named Hurley, was postmaster.

Right after the civil war, when Virginia, like other Southern States, was undergoing reconstruction under the victorious Federal Government, Geo. V. Case of New Jersey located in Liberty and was appointed reconstruction postmaster. It was during the "carpetbag" regime, and the man who handled the peoples mail was generally regarded, and often spoken of, as "a carpetbagger." Feeling in this section, like that of every Southern community ran high at the time, and all socalled "Yankees" were looked upon with suspicion by the native white population. Case remained in this community for several years after the close of the war, but finally returned to his native state in the north. Case was succeeded by Dr. W. F. Fisher.

The Postmasters

The names of the only postmasters available are as follows: George V. Case, W. F. Fisher, A Boyd Claytor, William H. Mosby, E. C. Burks, T. W. Richardson, H. M. Stowe and H. B. Jordan. The last named is now serving. It is a presidential office and postmasters are appointed for a period of four years. The names given above are in the order of their appointments. Some of the postmasters named were appointed for second terms.

Post Office Clerks

So far as records were obtainable the following clerks or assistants have served in the Bedford Post Office: James R. Guy, Jr., H. B. Mosby, A. J. Cauthorn, E. C. Burks, R. Q. Mosby, C. W. Wharton, Ellis Hall, H. B. Jordan, E. F. Adams, G. A. Miller, Archer Summerson, John L. Carter, O. F. Keeler, R. G. Miller, W. L. Skinnell, O. C. Carter, T. C. Musgrove, Everett Bays, Edgar Royer and T. B. Shackford.

The Carrier Service

The carrier service or city delivery was established in 1903, and since that time the following city carriers have served the people of Bedford: E. F. Adams, A. J. Cauthorn, E. M. Dennis, G. A. Miller, Everett Bays, J. J. Cooper, C. C. Ballard, J. L. Patterson, T. F. English, G. C. Luck and W. R. Southall.

Rural Delivery

Rural Free Delivery was established in the Bedford Post Office in 1904, soon after the establishment of the city carrier service, thus affording most of the people residing within a radius of twelve or fifteen miles a daily delivery of their mail. The rural carriers who have served and are now serving the territory around Bedford are: L. D. Overstreet, J. D. Teass, J. D. Keeler, Jr., W. T. Walker, Boss Robertson,———Musgrove, J. N. Rosser, Jeffrey Robertson, H. P. Walker, O. W. Turpin, John Logwood, Charlie Morgan, Horace Wigington, H. B. Cauthorn, T. G. Musgrove and J. T. May.

Postal Receipts

Postal receipts for any town or city, are always regarded as a true index to the business of the community. In 1900 the receipts for the Bedford Post Office were less than $10,000. The receipts for 1936 exceeded $27,000, the highest in the history of the office. The following statement of receipts by five period years will be of interest:

1900	$ 9,488.38
1905	10,425.35
1910	12,098.76
1915	14,156.24
1920	19,179.22
1925	24,010.34
1930	23,422.17
1935	25,661.52

During the depression years 1929 to 1933, there was a considerable falling off in the receipts, aggregating around $3,000 annually. The total receipts for the past year aggregate $27,166.73. There has been a steady gain in receipts beginning with the year 1934. The present year is expected to exceed the business done last year. Receipts include the sale of stamps, money orders, registration fees charged for registered mail and insurance on parcel post packages.

TELEPHONE DEVELOPMENT IN BEDFORD

The DEMOCRAT was more than a quarter-century old before the first telephone was installed in Bedford. Today, Bedford makes 6000 calls a day over 730 telephones served from a modern common battery switchboard.

The Telephone Links Bedford with the World

Bedford's 730 telephones can be connected quickly and easily with more than 18,000,000 other telephones in the United States and with an additional 15,500,000 in other parts of the world.

Family ties are kept more closely bound and the tempo of business is quickened by the long arm of the telephone.

It doesn't matter if it is the other side of the town or the other side of the world----when you want to reach some one quickly from your Bedford home, you have only to reach for your telephone.

The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Va.

Bedford, Virginia (Bell System) Telephone 12000

IT COSTS LITTLE to TALK from BEDFORD to the 48 State Capitals

NIGHT AND SUNDAY RATES

Ala., Montgomery	$1.00
Ark., Little Rock	1.35
Ariz., Phoenix	3.25
Calif., Sacramento	4.00
Colo., Denver	2.50
Conn., Hartford	.90
Dela., Dover	.60
Fla., Tallahassee	1.05
Ga., Atlanta	.75
Idaho, Boise	3.50
Ill., Springfield	1.15
Ind., Indianapolis	.80
Iowa, Des Moines	1.45
Kan., Topeka	1.60
Ky., Frankfort	.70
La., Baton Rouge	1.50
Me., Augusta	1.30
Md., Annapolis	.55
Mass., Boston	1.05
Mich., Lansing	.90
Minn., St. Paul	1.60
Miss., Jackson	1.30
Mo., Jefferson City	1.30
Mont., Helena	3.25
Neb., Lincoln	1.65
Nev., Carson City	3.75
N. H., Concord	1.10
N. J., Trenton	.70
N. Mex., Santa Fe	2.75
N. Y., Albany	.90
N. C., Raleigh	.40
N. Dakota, Bismark	2.25
Ohio, Columbus	.60
Okla. Oklahoma City	175
Ore., Salem	4.00
Pa., Harrisburg	.60
R. I., Providence	1.00
S. C., Columbus	.60
S. Dakota, Pierre	2.10
Tenn., Nashville	.90
Texas, Austin	1.95
Utah, Salt Lake City	3.25
Vt., Montpelier	1.15
Va., Richmond	.40
Wash., Olympia	4.00
W. Va., Charleston	.40
Wis., Madison	1.20
Wyo., Cheyenne	2.50

The above are station-to-station night rates for 3-minute calls which go in effect daily at 7 p. m., and are in effect all day on Sunday. For rates to other cities just ask "Long Distance."

1898 - Congratulations - Bedford Democrat - 1937

Whenever science has discovered better ways of maintaining the Quality of Milk products, Clover Creamery has been the first to adopt the better methods, although this has necessitated spending thousands of dollars. Today the users of Clover Brand Products are assured of Complete Safety, Health and Satisfaction.

CLOVER BRAND

Pasteurized DAIRY PRODUCTS

Grade "A" Milk
Vitamin "D" Milk
Cottage Cheese
Buttermilk
Creamery Butter

CLOVER CREAMERY---A MODERN DAIRY
Where Bedford County's Cream Is Made Into Butter

CLOVER BRAND

ICE CREAM

"Delightfully 'Different"

Many Flavors

Bulk, Brick, Package
Fancy Shapes to Suit
The Party

Order It From
Your Dealer

WE PAY CASH ON DELIVERY TO EITHER OF OUR CREAM STATIONS IN BEDFORD

BEDFORD STATION --- Exchange, Inc., Depot Street, Phone 114. See S. M. Krantz or Henry Turner.
MONETA STATION --- Moneta, Va., W. H. Meador, Manager.

REGULAR TRUCK SERVICE SUPPLIES SOUTHWEST SECTION OF BEDFORD

All Clover Brand Products Delivered Fresh Each Morning In The Town of Bedford
For Home Delivery Service Call Gordon Krantz, Telephone 114

CLOVER CREAMERY CO. Inc.

ROANOKE, VA. DIAL 6261

The People Who Were In Business In The Town Of Liberty Fifty Years Ago

Only One Firm, Stone & Company, Are Still Here — Lawyers Advertised Back In The Old Days; One Warehouse Was In Operation

There has been preserved, and a few copies are still in existence, a Sketch Book of Liberty, Virginia, compiled and published in 1887—fifty years ago, by Edward Pollock, which carried in its pages a number of advertisements of business firms and individuals. Particularly noticeable among them was a full page notice of Stone Bros. & Co., whose address was given as Bridge Street, Liberty, Virginia. The firm advertised dress goods, dry goods, notions, shoes and hats, and invited inspection of their "first class stock." This firm although at first operated under two or three different firm names due to other persons being interested, is still in business on Bridge Street, and is still being operated by Messrs. E. B. and W. N. Stone. It is the only merchantile firm in Bedford that has been continually in business for more than fifty years.

Other concerns and individuals advertising in the Sketch Book follow:

LIBERTY SAVINGS BANK

The Liberty Savings Bank, Liberty, Virginia, was organized in 1872 as a State Bank under the laws of the State of Virginia. M. P. Burks was president and C. W. Wharton, cashier. The bank had a capital of $25,000, a surplus of $5,000 and undivided profits of $8,741.21. Collections were promptly attended to and remitted on the most favorable terms. A general banking business was transacted. Business accounts were invited and interest was allowed on time deposits.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL

The Windsor Hotel, W. H. Mosby, proprietor, announced that the hotel is open for the reception of summer visitors. The name of S. F. Clement was noted as hotel clerk. The Windsor is described as being opposite the public square on an eminence that overlooks other portions of the town. Large porches in front afford delightful promenades for invalids and others affording a wonderful view of the Blue Ridge mountains including the Peaks of Otter. The hotel is described as being one of the most complete in all its appointments in Virginia, or the South, with water on every floor and hot and cold baths. A livery stable was in the rear of the premises, and the Windsor omnibus and porter met all trains. The only billiard and pool tables in Liberty were to be found at this house.

W. T. FITZPATRICK

W. T. Fitzpatrick was a dealer in sewing machines, pianos, organs, mowers, reapers, etc.

PEOPLES WAREHOUSE

The Peoples Warehouse, with Newsome & Wright as proprietors, claimed "the best market prices for tobacco guaranteed. Excellent accommodations for horses and wagons. Sales daily at 10 o'clock. Immediate Settlements."

BLUE RIDGE TOBACCO WORKS

Clark & Company were the proprietors of the Blue Ridge Tobacco Works, at Liberty, Virginia. They solicited correspondence and manufactured "all styles and grades of chewing tobacco."

D. BLANFORD AND CO.

The above named firm were manufacturers and dealers in iron and tin goods, etc. The ad further says: "this house has been established several years and is the oldest of its kind in Liberty." The firm specialized in all kinds of iron and tin work—roofing, guttering, piping, plumbing, etc., and employs only skilled and experienced labor, thus insuring complete satisfaction to its customers."

LIVERY, FEED AND SALES STABLES

John H. Preas operated a livery, feed and Sales Stable on Washington street, and announced: "Good horses, buggies and carriages always on hire. Special vehicles for excursions to the Peaks of Otter, and other points of interest in the neighborhood. Can be ordered by mail or telegraph to meet any train. Horses and mules for sale or exchange."

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

Thurman & Maupin were attorneys at law, the firm being composed of John R. Thurman and Chapman W. Maupin, announces: "Practices in the courts of Bedford, Franklin, Roanoke and Lynchburg, and in the Court of Appeals of Virginia."

SALE, CLAYTOR & SALE

The firm of Sale, Claytor & Sale, Attorneys-At-Law, was composed of L. A. Sale, Graham Claytor and Nelson Sale, who practiced in the courts of Bedford, Franklin, Roanoke, Lynchburg and the Supreme Court of Appeals at Richmond and Wytheville, Va.

LOCKETT & BRUCE

The firm of Lockett & Bruce was another law firm of Liberty who practiced in Bedford more than fifty years ago. They gave their address as Roanoke and Liberty, Va. Phil Lockett, senior member of the firm, was a citizen of Roanoke. Thomas Bruce resided at Liberty.

THE LIBERTY HOUSE

The Liberty House advirtised as the "Leading Hotel." M. H. Bohreer was the proprietor, and claimed, "this is the oldest, largest and best hotel in the town, and was specially constructed for the accommodation of summer visitors for whom every comfort and convenience is provided. Situated close to the station of the Norfolk & Western Railroad and having extensive lawns at the sides and rear."

"It combines the advantages of a first class city hotel with those of a summer resort. The table is well kept and abundantly provided with all seasonable luxuries. A string band on hand during the entire summer and autumn."

R. W. COFFEE

R. W. Coffee advertised that he was the inventor and patentee of "The Triumph Drying Process" which he claimed to be a new and perfect method for drying and "ordering" tobacco. Mr. Coffee was also an extensive dealer in engines, boilers, machinery, steam fitting and plumbing supplies, ventilator wheels, etc.

O. B. SMITH & CO.

The firm of O. B. Smith & Co., were the manufacturers of "The Famous Virginia Chief" smoking tobacco and of the celebrated "Captain Jack" and "Silver Spray" smoking tobaccos.

E. G. ABBOTT

E. G. Abbott was a general merchant of the period and was located on Bridge street. He was a dealer in dry goods, notions, boots, shoes, hats and caps, groceries, small hardware, etc. At the end of his advertisement Mr. Abbott stated: "This is the cheap cash store."

H. B. COLBURN

H. B. Colburn was a mining engineer, chemist and metallurgist who studied his profession at the famous Prussian Government School of Mines at Clausthal in the Hartz Mountains and practiced in the mines and at the furnaces in that district. For five years he had lived in Virginia and gave his address as Liberty Post Office.

W. T. SMITH, PHOTOGRAPHER

In his announcement published fifty years ago he says: "This gentleman has been established in Liberty for several years, and is a careful, successful artist. His gallery is equipped with all the latest inventions incidental to his profession, and his pictures are highly esteemed." He also announced that he "had been fortunate in securing a series of excellent views of the Peaks of Otter, including the marvelous rock formations which are to be found only on these famous mountains."

J. LAWRENCE CAMPBELL

Fifty years ago, J. Lawrence Campbell was listed as an Attorney at Law, practicing in the courts of Bedford and adjoining counties, and the city of Lynchburg.

W. J. HUBBARD

Five decades ago W. J. Hubard was a bookseller and stationer in the town of Liberty, offering as specialties—"Sportsman's supplies of all kinds, including guns of all makes, loading tools, &c.," and adds, "information supplied on application by letter or in person."

DR. A. J. ALMOND

The town of Liberty and the County of Bedford were supplied with a drug service more than a half century ago by Dr. A. J. Almond, "Druggist and Apothecary," who advised the public that "Prescriptions Are Carefully Compounded." It is now rare indeed, that the word "apothecary" is applied in the conduct of a modern pharmaceutical establishment.

W. J. HUBARD, C. E.

Designed as a "Surveyor" over fifty years ago, W. J. Hubard was also listed as a "C. E." (Civil Engineer). Mr. Hubard announced: "Surveys made with accuracy and promptness in any part of the county."

BERRY BROTHERS

Fifty-six years ago a partnership was formed by Thomas D. and James M. Berry, under the name of Berry Brothers, for the purpose of embarking in the business of tobacco jobbers. Their business developed rapidly. The firm first occupied a small wooden structure with one room, fifteen feet square. By February 1, 1884, a large four-story brick building equipped with modern machinery was formally opened for the manufacture of tobacco. The following year it was found necessary to enlarge their building in order to meet the demand for their products. In 1887, Berry Brothers were enabled to produce 10,000 pounds of manufactured tobacco daily. The names of some of the higher grade brands manufactured were: "Chaw Dog," "Dime" and "Fair and Square" plugs. In January, 1887, a younger brother, Samuel Berry was admitted to the partnership without any change in the firm name. Fifty years ago, James E. Hall, with 20 years of experience in Richmond was made superintendent of Berry Brothers factory.

THE LIBERTY WOOLEN MILLS

A joint stock company, operating under the name of the Liberty Woolen Mills, was organized on April 23, 1883, by a number of the enterprising citizens of Liberty for the purpose of manufacturing woolen goods. The remainder of that year was devoted to securing a site and the erection of a suitable building and the installation of the necessary machinery and equipment. The brick used in construction was manufactured on the company's own premises.

The first piece of woolen cloth was finished in August, 1884. Just fifty years ago—in 1887—the capacity of the mill was increased fifty per cent. This establishment furnished a ready market for the wool growers of Bedford and adjoining counties. Every process required from the time the fleece left the sheep's back, until it came out as a finished product, was conducted on the premises, such as scouring, dyeing, carding, spinning, weaving and finishing. Cloth for men's wear were the principal products of the mills during its early history, ranging from best grades of all-wool kerseys to the finest cassimerae. Almost from the very beginning, the Liberty Woolen Mills provided woolens for the United States government. Starting in 1884, the first contract was undertaken for General W. B. Franklin, president of the Board of Managers of the Homes of Disabled Volunteer Soldiers. This order was soon followed by another from the U. S. Marine Corps.

The officers of the Liberty Woolen Mills fifty years ago were: John F. Curtis, president; J. O. Tyler, superintendent; W. T. Fitzpatrick, secretary. The directors were Thomas D. Berry, G. D. Wright, S. M. Bolling, T. J. Matthews, J. Lawrence Campbell and W. T. Fitzpatrick.

BOLLING WRIGHT & CO.

It was fifty eight years ago, in 1879, when John F. Curtis introduced in Bedford various brands of smoking tobacco which afterwards gained much prominence over a wide territory through their manufacture by the tobacco manufacturing firm of Bolling, Wright & Company, which was organized a few years later, and which began operations on a commercial scale on July 1, 1885.

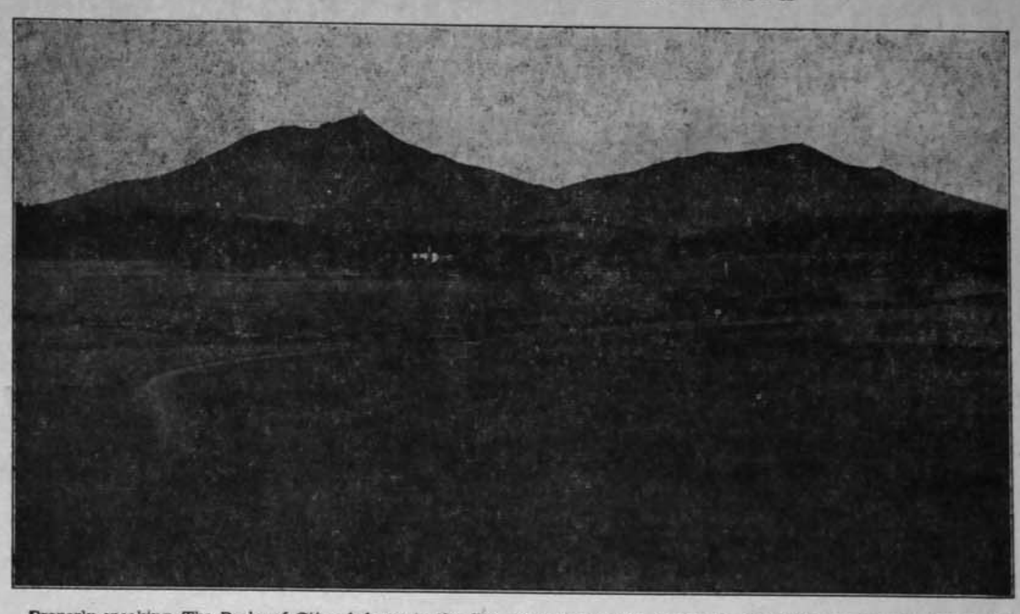
The partners in the firm of Bolling, Wright & Co., were S. M. Bolling, G. D. Wright and John F. Curtis. Their factory, a modest enterprise as to size and equipment was destroyed by fire in March, 1887, but only a few weeks elapsed before a large four-story building, newly equipped with the most approved machinery of a half century ago, was ready for occupancy. The new factory provided for an annual capacity of a half million pounds of smoking tobaccos.

The leading brand of the firm was "Cow Boy," a bright granulated, high grade product which commanded a large patronage throughout the middle west and the south. "White Cloud" and "Quadroon" were two other brands manufactured that became famous in their day.

Known By Three Names

What is now known far and wide as the Town of Bedford has, since it was founded in October, 1782, been designated under three different names, first as Liberty, which name held until the boom of 1890, when it was changed to Bedford City. Some of the old citizens at that time refused to accept the new designation, and maintained that it was "Liberty" to begin with, and "Liberty" it should remain. Years later the "city" part was dropped, and it became plain "Bedford" with every indication that it will remain so.

The Far Famed Peaks Of Otter of Bedford



Properly speaking, The Peaks of Otter, belongs to the five mountains which form the southeastern terminal spur of the Blue Ridge range and extend to within six or seven miles of the Town of Bedford, but custom applies the name to the two peaks, designated as "Sharp Top" and "Flat Top," as shown in the picture. The most frequented of the two is Sharp Top, which stands out alone and reaches an elevation of 4,000 feet above the sea, and from its summit provides a scenic panorama unequalled in all the Appalachian mountain ranges. It has been a mecca for tourists and travelers for nearly a century. The top of the peaks was recently acquired by the National Park Service from Peaks of Otter, Inc., and will be developed as an adjunct to the park system in Virginia along the line of the Blue Ridge Parkway extending from the Shenandoah National Park in Virginia to the Great Smoky Mountain Park in North Carolina and Tennessee.

BEDFORD, VA.

"THE NO-TAX TOWN"

A Real Home Town,

Offering

Health, Scenic and Industrial Advantages

POPULATION

4,000. A plentiful supply of good American born Labor.

LOCATION

County Seat of Bedford, one of Virginia's largest counties. On main line of Norfolk & Western Railway and Highways Nos. 460, 122 and 43.

WATER and ELECTRICITY

Hydro-Electric Plant with reciprocal connection with Appalachian Power Lines.

Both systems Municipally owned. Filtered freestone mountain water, gravity system.

GOVERNMENT

Mayor, Councilmen, Town Manager, Town Attorney and Superintendent of Electric Department, with all departments under the direct control of the Mayor.

STREETS and SIDEWALKS

Asphalt on Brick and Concrete Streets. Concrete Sidewalks.

SCHOOLS

An accredited High School and two Graded Schools.

CHURCHES

Six Churches with regular service. Large Sunday Schools.

FIRE DEPARTMENT

Volunteer Fire Company of fifty men sponsoring a Prize Winning Band of forty men and thirty young women.

MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS

Company "A" 116th Infantry, Virginia National Guards, composed of three officers and sixty-four men, fully equipped. The Honor Rifle Company of the 116th Regiment.

CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS

The Elks' National Home. Chamber of Commerce, Rotarians, Lions' Club and Garden Clubs.

ALTITUDE and CLIMATE

1,000 feet above sea leval. Mild Winters and Cool Summers.

No Town Taxes and Free Automobile Tags

Section D

THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT

1857 1937

80th Anniversary Historical and Industrial Edition

Established 1857; New Series, Vol. 51. THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT, BEDFORD, VIRGINIA, MAY, 1937. $1.00 PER YEAR

Bedford County And New Court House

Formation Of Bedford County 1753

Territory Was Taken From Lunenburg and Albemarle Counties --- First Court Held In 1754

NEW LONDON WAS FIRST COUNTY SEAT

Earlier Colonial Sub-Divisions Beginning With The First Settlement At Jamestown

Three hundred and thirty years ago a small fleet left the British Isles, and on board were one hundred and five persons who were leaving the shores of the Old World to establish homes amid the wilds of the New. They saw the coast line of England and the blue hills of Ireland fade away in the distance, when thoughts of the land that gave them birth gave place to those of that unknown country for which they were bound. For months they were tossed on the billows of the Stormy Atlantic, and finally passed into what is now known as Chesapeake Bay. Captain Newport, in command of the expedition, named the points on either side to the bay's entrance Charles and Henry, in honor the king's two sons.

It was in the month of May, 1607, and on every side the forests bloomed with rare and fragrant flowers, while the ears of the newcomers are filled with songs of birds, many species of which they had never seen nor heard in England.

Ascending the bay, they entered the mouth of a magnificent river, called by the natives Powhatan, but by them named the James in honor of King James I of, England. They proceeded up the stream a distance of fifty miles. Anchor was cast opposite a peninsula on the northern banks, and the emigrants landing, laid the foundation of Jamestown, the first permanent English speaking settlement in the New World. A month later, Captain Newport sailed away and left the little colony; in its front lay the stormy Atlantic, three thousand miles in width, while in its rear was a vast and unknown continent, the home of wild beasts and wilder men.

Six months later the flowers had disappeared, the birds had flown, the malaria of the swamps had produced a total contagion, and of those who composed the colony at landing in May, more were dead than living.

The following year additional emigrants and supplies arrived, and from that date the supremacy of an English colony on the shores of Virginia was assured. The population rapidly increased and other settlements were formed. In three decades, or exactly three centuries prior to the year in which we are now living, 1937, Virginia was divided into eight shires or countries, similar to those in England; Viz., James City, Henrico, Charles City, Elizabeth City, Warrick River, Warresquyoke (now Isle of Wight), Charles City and Accomack.

The tide of immigration continued to flow westward, and the formation of other counties followed in rapid succession; Viz., Nansemond in 1639; Nothampton, 1642; Northumberland, 1648; Surry, 1652; Westmoreland, 1653; New Kent, 1654; Stafford and Middlesex, 1675; Princess Anne, King and Queen and Norfolk, 1691; and Richmond and Essex, 1692. These were the minor subdivisions in 1700.

The county of Brunswick was set apart from Surry and Isle of Wight in 1720. In turn, Lunenberg was cut off from Branswick in 1746, and seven years later, part of Lunenberg was set apart as Bedford County. The town of New London was made the first county seat. For twenty-nine years, or until 1782, New London was the principal town of the county. The walls of the old court house could be seen in New London until a few decades ago. Patrick Henry and other pre-Revolutionary orators were among the great men of the colony who fired the early inhabitants of Bedford County with the desire and determination to be free and independent.

It is a long, long road from the days of the stage coach in Bedford county and throughout the State of Virginia, to the modern, present methods of transportation enjoyed by the people of modern times. Historical data of the stage coach days is meagre and there are but few authorative sources on which to found anything like dependable history. Records, if reduced to writing, from 80 to 100 years ago, had no permanent resting place where they could be preserved, and again, the people were too busy founding homes, and it took them too long to get from one point of the country to another, to permit of events being recorded and handed down to posterity.

There seems to be a pretty well accepted opinion that the whole of Bedford county was carved out of territory originally embraced in Lunenburg, but not so, a large portion of the northern side of the county was taken from Albemarle, the watershed being the southernmost end of the latter. Water rising on the northern side of the Peaks of Otter range and flowing into the James River was originally Albemarle territory.

While the county was established by the House of Burgesses in November 1753, the act was not effective until May 10, 1754. Soon thereafter, on May 27, 1754, the first court convened composed of the following justices who were sworn into office:

John Pane, William Calloway, John Smith, Zachary Isbell, Robert Page, Thomas Pullin and Edward Manion. Benjamin Howard had been commissioned first clerk of the court and took the oath of office on the same day. The first court was held in the home of Matthew Talbot, Gent. John Harvey, Clement Reade and James Cary, qualified as attorneys at law and were admitted to practice in the court. Clement Reade was designated as Attorney General for the Crown.

The second term of the county court was held on July 22, 1754, also at the home of Matthew Talbot, when John Phelps, Richard Callaway and Robert Ewing were sworn in as justices and Joseph Ray qualified as the first sheriff, his sureties being ten leading citizens of the county at the time. Sessions of the court were held at the Talbot home until November, 1754, when a rude structure which had been provided by William Calloway and his wife was occupied for the first time located "on the road below his Mill Creek."

This building was occupied until the county court on July 23, 1766, ordered that a court house be built 24x36 feet in size, 12 feet in pitch with two twelve feet square rooms with a brick chimney and a fireplace in each room, the house to be underpinned with brick a foot and a half above ground, the bench to be built in a quarter circle, with a bar and two sheriff's desks and a clerk's table. This building was located at New London, and was in use until 1782, when Campbell county was formed and New London was included in the bounds of that county, making it necessary for Bedford to establish a new county seat.

In 1755 William Calloway donated 100 acres of land to the county for the purpose of building a town to be named New London. Richard Calloway, Zachary Isbell and Ben Howard were named as trustees to receive the land in fee simple which was to be subdivided into town lots as previously agreed upon.

On April 23, 1782, William Calloway was appointed by the court to make a survey of the county for the purpose of ascertaining the center thereof at which it was proposed to build a new court house and other public buildings. A short time afterwards, it appears, that William Downey and Joseph Fuqua had offered to deed 100 acres of land on Bramblett's Road for the new county seat location. A committee composed of William Mead, William Leftwich, William Trigg, Henry Buford, James Buford and Charles W. Gwatkin were appointed as a commission to view the land offered and report their findings to the court on the following day—July 23, 1782. The report being favorable, the court ordered and dirrcted that the court house and other public buildings be erected thereon. James Buford was appointed to contract for the building of the courthouse, prison and stocks. The term of the court on August 26, 1782, was held in the new building.

In deed book W. page 116, it is recorded that in October, 1782, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act vesting the title to "the said one hundred acres" in certain trustees for the benefit of the county and thereby also "establish a town by the name of Liberty." Just what inspired the name is not definitely known, it might have been Patrick Henry's famous "Liberty or Death" speech prior to the Revolution, or it may have been due to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown the year previous, which established liberty and independence from the English Crown.

For singular services rendered some three years prior to the removal of the court house to Liberty, James Calloway was recommended as presiding member of the county court.

Descriptions of the first court house erected in Liberty are lacking, but it is presumed the building was of log construction. In 1789 a new court house was built, a brick structure which was much more imposing, convenient and comfortable than the first one. The second building stood for a period of 45 years, and in 1834, gave way to the county building used by the courts almost a century. In 1930, the old landmark which will be remembered by thousands of citizens throughout the county, gave way to the march of progress to make room for the imposing edifice that now stands on the old site. The old building, not only served the people as a temple of justice, but its doors were often thrown open for religious services. Several denominations worshiped at intervals in the court house prior to building their own church homes.

The present magnificent building started in January 1930 was ready for occupancy by December of that year, and was erected at an approximate cost of $212,000. The cost was met by the Board of Supervisors out of current funds without the necessity of issuing bonds.

Jemmy Steptoe was county clerk when the court house was still at New London and served when Patrick Henry made his famous "beef" speech on behalf of the county in the case of Johnny Hook, a more complete account of which will be found elsewhere in this issue. He served in the capacity of clerk of the courts of Bedford for 54 years and was succeeded in office by his son, James Calloway Steptoe. Jemmy Steptoe's home was at Federal Hill, near New London. He was the great great grandfather of Lady Astor, member of the House of Commons in the British Parliament.

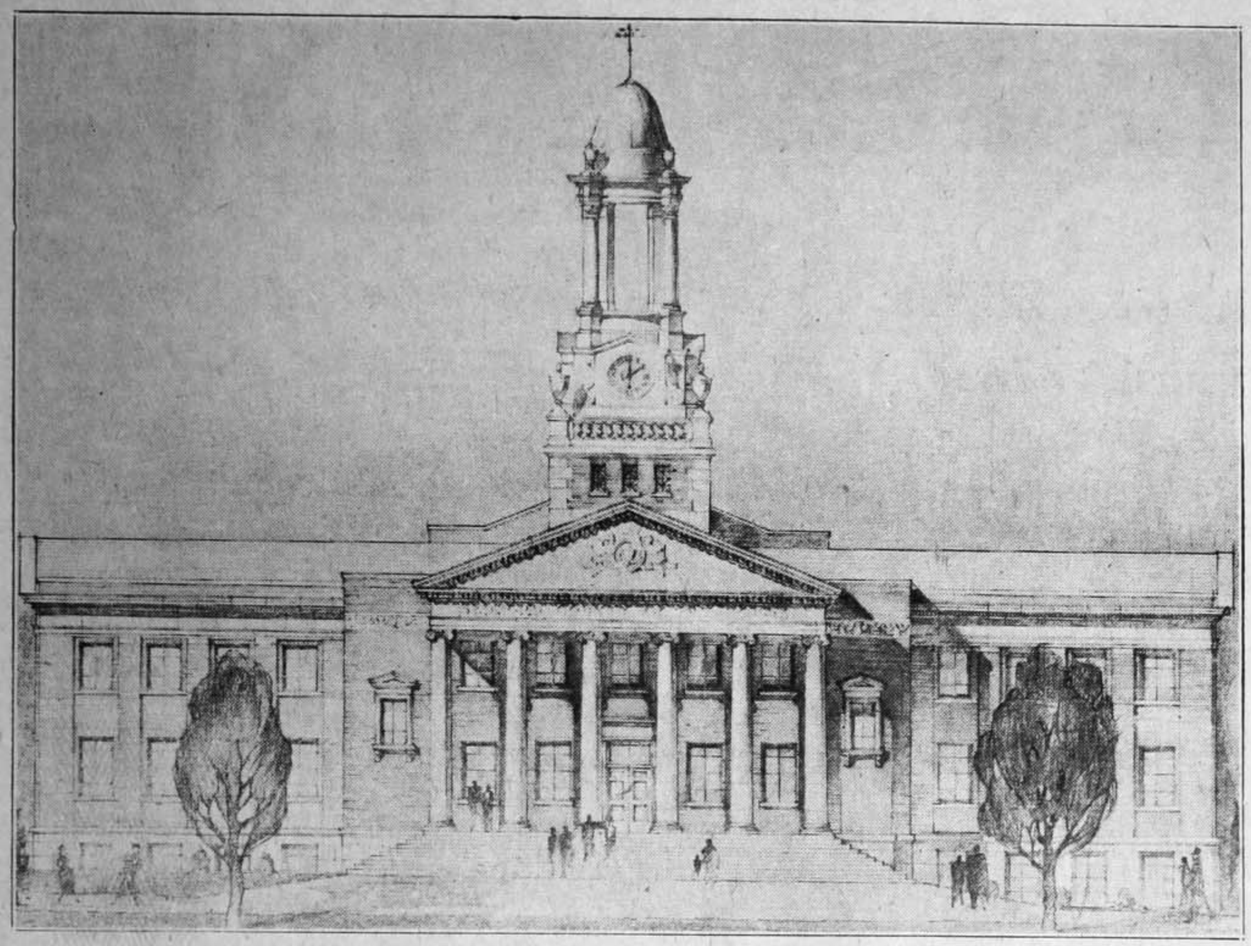
A search through the order books of the old Bedford county court indicates that religious as well as temporal matters were ruled upon by the county justices.

On June 23, 1761, leave was granted the inhabitants of Bedford to build a meeting house on Sherwood Walton's land on the wagon road from the Peaks of Otter to Warrick.

On June 24, 1766, the new meeting house which had been lately erected near the Six Mile Tree, on motion of Sundry Presbyterian Protestant Dissenters, was set apart for the worship of God and was established accordingly.

On September 23, 1800, the court granted leave to John Otey to build a meeting house on the court house lot beyond the spring in the town of Liberty. This building stood in tact until a few years ago on Bridge street, and was converted into a residence and used as the Episcopal rectory. A service station now stands on the site.

THE BEDFORD COUNTY COURT HOUSE BUILT IN 1930



This illustration is from the architect's drawing, which will give the reader a good idea of the front of the building, minus shrubbery, trees, etc. Visiting attorneys and court judges who have inspected the County Court House are unanimous in declaring it the best and most convenient county court building in the State. Work began on the building in January, 1930, and was completed and occupied in December of that year, the total cost being about $210,000. The building was erected out of savings funds, wtihout borrowing any money or issuing any bonds. The Board of Supervisors responsible for this beautiful structure was composed of S. H. Saunders, Cnairman; S. W. Huddleston, W. H. Walton, H. D. Burkholder, P. A. Fellers, Clarence H. White, J. L. Douglas and J. Moorman Johnson. W. W. Nichols was County Engineer; E. C. Burks, Commonwealth's Attorney; V. W. Nichols, Clerk of the Court. C. H. Hinnant, of Lynchburg, was the architect, and Fred B. Fuqua, the contractor.

THE OLD BEDFORD COUNTY COURT HOUSE

When the County Board of Supervsiors decided definitely to build a new Court House in 1929, the building shown above was razed to make way for the fine structure pictured above. This building had been in use for 93 years, having been erected in 1834. It was not only used as a "Temple of Justice" for nearly a century, but the court room was used for religious services by various denominations prior to the building of their own houses of worship. Many expressions of regret were heard about the passing of this old landmark.

OLD-TIME QUILTING PARTY IN COUNTY

Bedford Sentinel of 1872 Has Interesting Story Of Real Enjoyment

The following taken from the Bedford Sentinel of 1827 is an interesting account of some of the social life of Bedford county in the early days:

"It is pleasant to hear that some of the good old customs of the simple, genial, homely times of long ago yet linger in Bedford. We cannot remember when we heard of a real old fashioned quilting, until a day or two ago. We understand that one came off at the house of Mr. Abram Brubaker, on the 14th inst. at which all the ladies of the neighborhood, married and single, were present. Towards the close of the day, the gentlemen began to drop in and the quilting was put aside and then the large logs were heaped upon the fire and the room was all aglow with the ruddy cheerful light, and hearts were filled with kindly, neighborly feelings, and the young folks whose hearts were filled with feelings a little stronger, began to talk in low tones, and the lively ratitle of knives and plates, so pleasant to the ear after a good day's work, was heard in an adjoining room, as the well-filled dishes were placed upon the hospitable table, followed presently by a hearty invitation to the bountiful supper, and we haven't time to tell any more about it, except that they all had a delightful time; and we intend to go to the next quilting party we hear about."

The Building Was Erected By Board of Supervisors Without Issuing Bonds

Agitation Started Several Years Before Resulted In The Completion of Structure In December Of 1930---- A Complete Narration Of Every Step Taken By The Authorities In Charge

Bedford County was formed from Lunenburg County in the year 1753 and was named in honor of Russell, Fourth Duke of Bedford, Secretary of State in Great Britian from 1748 to 1757. In 1652 Surry County was formed from Isle of Wight and from a portion of these two the County of Brunswick was set apart in 1720. Lunenburg County was formed from Brunswick in 1746 and seven years later, in the year 1753, Bedford County was formed out of Lunenburg County.

From the records in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Bedford County, it appears that the first court held in Bedford County was held at the residence of Matthew Talbot on Monday, May 27, 1754, and that the second Court held in Bedford County was at the residence of William Callaway in November 1754. It further appears that the Town of New London was established by an Act of the Legislature in the year 1755 and the County Seat of Bedford County was at the village of New London.

In the year 1757, William Callaway conveyed to Richard Callaway, Zachary Isbel and Benjamin Howard, Trustees for the county of Bedford, a certain tract of land in the County of Bedford containing 50 acres and described as being situated at the forks of the road near the house of William Callaway, for the purpose of erecting a courthouse and prison for the use of the County. (See Deed Book 1, page 113). On the 27th day of May, 1767, the said William Callaway conveyed to William Mead, Richard Callaway and Richard Stith, Trustees for the County of Bedford, a certain other tract of land described as lying at the forks of the road near the house of the said Callaway, and further described as having been laid off in lots in the Town of New London, adjoining the 50 acres which had theretofore been conveyed to the Trustees of Bedford County by the said William Callaway. (See Deed Book 3, page 97). It, therefore, appears that the first Courthouse was erected on the said tract of 50 acres of land conveyed to the Trustees of the County by William Callaway by deed bearing date March 8, 1757.

The first Courthouse, as appears from the records in said Clerk's Office, was, on the 23rd day of July, 1766, ordered to be built and the Courthouse was, in pursuance of the order, erected in the village of New London. In the year 1782, Campbell County was cut off from Bedford County, and the Village of New London was included in that part of Bedford County which had been cut off to Campbell County.

It further appears that by an order entered on the 23rd day of April, 1782, William Callaway was appointed to survey the center of the county for the purpose of determining where to build a new courthouse and establish the County Seat. In July of 1782, a committee was appointed to view a place on Bramblett's Road for the purpose of locating the courthouse and other public buildings. Bramblett's Road was what is now known as the Lynchburg and Salem Turnpike. On July 23, 1782, the committee reported they had fixed on the land to be conveyed by Joseph Fuqua and William Downing to William Mead, William Callaway, William Leftwich, Robert Clark, James Buford, James Turner and James Wright, trustees for the County of Bedford.

It appears that on the 23rd day of September, 1782, William Downey, sometimes called William Downing, conveyed to the said Trustees 50 acres of land adjoining the lands of Joseph Fuqua and the same is described by metes and bounds in the deed. On the same date Joseph Fuqua conveyed to the same trustees another tract of land described by metes and bounds as containing 50 acres, and adjoining the lands of the said Downey. The two tracts of land were conveyed in trust for the county of Bedford. (See Deed Book7, pages 162-163.)

On the 23rd day of July, 1782, James Buford was appointed by the court to contract with some proper person to build a courthouse, prison and stocks, the courthouse to be of logs 20x30 feet in the clear, with the partition across of 10 feet, 12 feet pitch, with a brick, stone or dirt chimney, the floors to be rough-laid and the house covered with pegged shingles. The prison was to be 20 feet by 10 in the clear, with a partition in the middle, covered as the courthouse. On the same day, an order was entered at the courthouse in the village of New London, from which it appears that it was "ordered that the court be adjourned to the place where the courthouse is to be built til Court in course."

The next order shows that on August 26, 1782, Court was held for Bedford County at the Courthouse. This, of course, means that this court was held in the town of Liberty, in the courthouse building on the lot conveyed to the trustes of said county by either the said Downey or the said Fuqua. It is not definitely known exactly where the log-bodied courthouse was built, but it is certain that it was built either on the tract of 50 acres of land conveyed to the trustees by Fuqua or on the 50 acres of land conveyed to the trustees by Downey.

A plan for a town embracing the 100 acres conveyed to the trustees for Bedford county by Fuqua and Downey was surveyed and a plat of the same was made, which is recorded in Deed Book (23), page 116, and in October of the year 1782, the General Assembly of Virginia passed an Act vesting the title in the said 100 acres of land in certain trustees for the benefit of the county, and thereby also "established a town by the name of Liberty." It was just one hundred years subsequent to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and that probably inspired the name of Liberty, and it was the first location in history to bear that name.

It further appears from the records in the Clerk's Office that a new brick Courthouse was ordered to be built, and by an order entered on the 26th day of September, 1787, William Leftwich, William Trigg, William Callaway, Jeremiah Pate, Thomas Lumpkin and James Buford were appointed to superintend the brick work of the new courthouse. The erection of this new brick courthouse was begun in the year 1787, but not on the exact site of the log courthouse, as shown by court order of July 27, 1789, when this building was received by the court under certain conditions, and the lot on which the log courthouse stood was ordered to be sold.

Subsequently, and in the year 1833, provisions were begun for the erection of a new and larger brick courthouse and the same was completed and received by the court in the year 1834. This courthouse was evidently built on the site of the old one built in the year 1789, as is shown by court orders providing for a temporary courthouse and Clerk's Office during the erection of this new building.

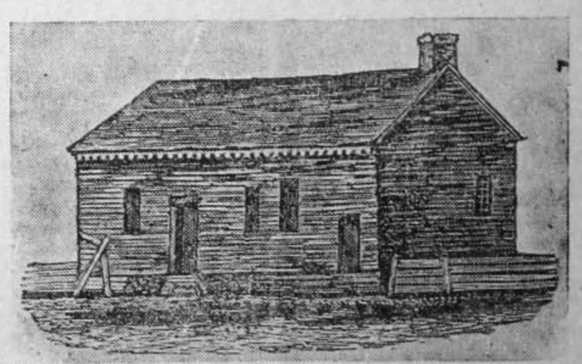
The building used for the temporary court house was what was known, at that time, as the Baptist church, "near Liberty." The Baptist congregation acquired the land on which this church was built from John Otey in 1804. The church building was used later as a residence of the late Dr. John W. Sale and then as the rectory of St. John's Episcopal church. It was torn down several years ago for the erection of the Standard oil filling station of which Malcolm R. Marsh is now manager.

This building with certain additions which included the Clerk's Office on the east portion thereof, and law offices and the Treasurer's Office on the west portion thereof, served the purpose of the county as a courthouse and Clerk's Office up to early in the year 1930, when it was razed in order that a more commodious and convenient building might be erected on this same site.

It was recognized by a number of the citizens of the county that the old courthouse was entirely inadequate to serve the needs of the county. The only office in the court building in the

(Please Turn To Page Four)

FIRST COURT HOUSE AT NEW LONDON



This is a sketch of the first Bedford County Court House, erected by order of the County Court at New London in 1766, and was used until 1782 when the countyseat was removed nearer to the center of the county, and the name of Liberty was selected. In the formation of Campbell county, New London was cut off from Bedford, hence the change of location. Patrick Henry and other famous orators of his time appeared and spoke in this old building.

Bedford In World War Responded To Every Call Made By Government

Nearly 800 Young Men Accepted For Active Service---- Red Cross Chapter Did Noble Work At Home---- Liberty Bond Quotas Were All Exceeded

When the United States declared war on Germany in April 1917, and the call to arms came, Bedford was ready and eager to maintain the high ideals and patriotism shown by their forefathers in other wars, particularly the Revolution and the war between the States.

The records show that 2,099 men registered in Bedford county for the world war. Of the number registered, 796 were accepted for active service. The county's quota for the first draft consisted of 209 men, all of whom were mobilized at Camp Lee for training between September 5, and November 30, 1917.

Bedford county had two volunteer companies—the Peaks of Otter Rifles of Bedford and the Blue Ridge Rifles of Montvale.

The companies were organized as home guards and consisted of many men beyond the draft age and their enlistment was only for the emergency of the war. A number of the men who enlisted were young men subject to the selective draft and when called for service these home guards were materially reduced in numbers. They were primarily mustered into the service of the State for service at home if needed and to replace units of the National Guard which had been ordered out for service in the regular army. The Peaks of Otter Company of Bedford had a total of about seventy-five men on the muster roll.

The officers of the Bedford company were:

Andrew J. Yowell, Captain.

Paul P. Yates, first lieutenant.

Laurie D. Marshall, second lieutenant.

The latter had seen service in the United States Army.

The sergeants in the order in which they appeared on the muster roll were: Edward C. Burks, Gardner W. Bond, Clarence C. Carper, J. Thurman Clark, Frank F. Heller, Frank J. Jack, J. L. Morgan.

C. W. Wharton was quarter master sergeant.

The company was organized during the months of September, October and November, 1917.

The selective draft was controlled by three boards: Registration Board, Exemption Board and Legal Advisory Board, composed as follows:

Registration Board—P. L. Huddleston, chairman; S. M. Bolling, clerk; W. O. McCabe, physician.

Exemption Board—Paul Bargamin, Dr. J. A. Rucker and S. M. Bolling.

Legal Advisory Board—Nelson Sale, chairman; S. S. Lambeth, Jr., and Landon Lowry. This board had an assistant advisory board consisting of about eighty prominent citizens from every section of the county.

The sacrifices of the boys, both volunteers and draftees, were bravely seconded by all who remained at home and economized in food and fuel, and in making loans to the government until it hurt to prosecute the war to a successful termination in the shortest possible time. The citizens remaining at home from every section of the county pulled together and were untiring in their efforts to meet every call, financial and otherwise, made upon them.

No better evidence of this fact can be found than in responses of the people to the five Liberty Loan calls in which the people of the county oversubscribed the county's quota by $30,100. The total quota asked for in the five loans amounted to $1,353,750. The 383,850. Total subscribers numbered totalsubscriptions amounted to $3,383,850.

The Bedford County Chapter of the American Red Cross was a well organized body of patriotic men and women who gave unstintingly of their time, labor and means to the successful prosecution of the conflict at home. The Red Cross had splendid backing from the churches of the county—all denominations, by holding patriotic services during each of the Red Cross drives, as well as on other occasions. Nearly every church in the county had a service flag. Most of the war work of the colored people of the county was done through the colored churches. Many of these churches contributed liberally to the work of the Red Cross. Two of the churches particularly are worthy of mention for their liberality—the Sharon church at Big Island and the Montvale colored Baptist church.

The aid extended in many ways by the county churches was parallelled to an almost equal extent by the public schools of the county through the children organizing canning clubs, thrift clubs and sewing circles.

The following officers served the county chapter of the Red Cross: Hunter Miller, chairman; Mrs. S. Griffin Humphreys, vice chairman; Mrs. E. Sumpter Smith, secretary; J. J. Scott, treasurer.

The committee chairman were as follows: First Aid, Mrs. C. L. Mosby; Supplies, Mrs. Geo. P. Parker; Cutting, Miss Blanche Tolley; Distributing, Miss Bessie Gills; Knitting, Mrs. J. T. Davidson; Finance, F. O. Thomas; Extension, Mrs. S. G. Humphreys; Publicity, Miss Georgia Smith; Miscellaneous Supplies, Mrs. W. J. Phillips.

The Bedford Chapter organized a number of branches at various points throughout the county. New London Academy with Mrs. O. A. Thomas, chairman, was the largest; Forest branch had sixty members with Mrs. Loxley Radford, chairman; Montvale had eighteen members, Mrs. J. B. Obenchain, chairman; Thaxton auxiliary, the first organized in the county, co-operated with the Bedford chapter. Stewartsville and Sedalia also organized chapters. New London Academy Chapter had fifty-eight white and three colored members. Red Cross workers engaged principally in knitting, making surgical dresings, pillows, nightingales, hospital shirts, napkins and other articles to be sent to the aid of sick and wounded in the hospitals in both France and the various camps in this county. Donations were made in cash or produce that would command a ready sale to the value of $5 or more. Bedford County's Red Cross quota was $6,000, but the total amount raised was reported to be $22,949.13. But few counties, if any, exceeded this record. "Bedford County's Faithful Six Hundred," as applied to the county chapter is aptly descriptive of the work carried on, there being no record of failure on the part of a single member to answer every call, day or night, regardless of the demand. The complete membership list has been preserved by the Virginia War History Commission.

In addition to the activities of the Red Cross, the county had a well organized committee for conducting the United War Work Campaign. W. W. Berry was chairman. This campaign was waged November 11-18, 1918. A number of the most widely known men and women of the county composed this committee.

Deaths in World War

According to official reports made by General Jo Lane Stern, the Adjutant General of Virginia, the following soldiers met death in the world war from Bedford county from disease, wounds or killed in battle:

Samuel H. Hubbard, 1st lieutenant, of Forest Depot, died from wounds.

Jesse V. Reed, 1st lieutenant, Bedford, killed in action.

Frank Atkinson, private, Bedford, died of wounds.

Milton O. Arrington, sergeant, Bedford, died of disease.

Howard E. Board, private, Bedford, died of wounds.

William Sherman Burks, private, Big Island, died of wounds.

Phillips H. Burroughs, private, Bedford, killed in action.

Ashby J. Dowdy, private, first class, Big Island, killed in action.

James M. Folden, Bedford, died of wounds.

Daniel O. Harrison, corporal, Hardy, killed in action.

Samuel D. Hodges, private, Bedford, died of disease.

Loxley Lacy, private, first class, Bedford, died of wounds.

Chas. H. Latimer, privtte first class, Bedford, died of disease.

Andrew J. Lucas, musician, Leesville, killed in action.

Walter J. Mitchell, private first class, Bedford, died of disease.

Sam Parker, private, Thaxton, killed in action.

John E. Penn, private, Bedford, killed in action.

S. Claude Scott, private, Hardy, killed in action.

Walter J. H. Sheppard, private first class, Thaxton, died of wounds.

Frank H. Skinnell, private, Bedford, died of disease.

Booker P. Stinnett, private, Bedford, killed in action.

Jack A. Stinnett, private, Stone Mountain, died of disease.

Geo. K. Tate, mechanic, Bedford, killed in action.

Isaac Tate, private, Thaxton, died of wounds.

Curtis Vaughn, private first class, Bedford, died of disease.

Roland P. Wells, private, Bedford, died of disease.

Herbert J. Whitzgall, corporal, Bedford, killed in action.

William H. Moseley, private, Bedford, died of disease.

Harry S. Ramsey, private, Bedford, died of disease.

Chas. E. Thomas, private first class, Bedford, died of wounds.

Gordon Williamson, private, Bedford, died of disease.

Ambrose Rucker, Bedford, killed in action.

William Russell Scott, United State Navy, Bedford.

There may have been other soldiers from Bedford who met death in the World War, but their names and addresses are not listed in the report of the Adjutant General.

BOYS LEARNED TRADE BACK IN OLD DAYS

There Were No Sit Down Strikes And Boys Worked Without Wages

Harking back to the days when THE DEMOCRAT was in its infancy and there were no constitutional amendments being voted to control child labor, sit-down strikes had never been heard of, and the fathers and mothers of husky young sons insisted that their offspring learn some useful trade.

Boys in their early teens were "apprenticed" to a mechanic, carpenter, bricklayer, cobbler, or other craftsman, and the boys' fathers often paid for having a trade taught their sons. In the old days learning a trade was almost compulsory. Sons of the rich alone escaped it.

Wonder how most of the present-day "boys" would have fared, had they lived in the period prior to tht War Between the States?

Old View of North Side of Main Street, Where Postoffice Now Stands

Socialville Chartered In April, 1875

Purpose Was To Form A Community Settlement By People Of German Extraction

On the third day of April, 1875, Judge G. A. Wingfield of the Circuit Court of Bedford County, granted a charter to an organization designated as the Industrial and Agricultural Association of Socialville, Bedford County, Va.

The purpose of the association was the conduct of any of the branches of manufacturing, milling, mechanical or mining industry. The charter provided for a capital of $8,000 divided into shares of $200 each. It was further provided that the capital might be increased to the extent of $160,000. The association was empowered to hold a maximum of 3,000 acres of land.

Judging by the names of the promotors, it is believed to have been a band of German immigrants or men of German descent, seeking a location in this section of the State. Among the officers for the first year were the names of Eugene Fischer, Robert Buickrood, Sebastian Erne, John Schaver, and John Kost all of Socialville. Other names given in the charter who were probably shareholders of the association were Ferdinand Kunz Daniel Egg, H. Weismann, Jacob Ott, Freidrich Vogel and Henry Helmer.

Diligent inquiry among the older citizens of Bedford, failed to elicit any further information, as to whom the promotors were, from whence they came, or the exact location of Socialville.

About the only positive proof obtainable as to the location of the enterprise is found in deed book 48, page 146, where a deed was recorded for the transfer of a tract of land containing 246½ acres of land located on Peters Creek in the vicinity of Big Island from Chas. L. Suddarth and his wife, Mildred E., to Eugene Fischer, and The Industrial and Agricultural Association under date of May 12, 1875. The price paid for the boundary was $3,000. The land conveyed was formerly a portion of a boundary owned by Joshua Reynolds. This particular boundary had formerly been purchased by Eugene Fischer from the Suddarths, the former owners and Fischer making a joint deed to the association.

It is highly probable that other boundaries of land were purchased in accordance with the plans of the promotors, but the notation of this one deed is sufficient to denote just where Socialville was located.

Mountain Trust Bank, Roanoke And Vinton, Serves A Part of Bedford

The Mountain Trust Bank of Roanoke with a branch office in Vinton, serves the eastern section of Roanoke county and the southwestern section of Bedford county with a most acceptable banking service. While the institution is operating under the banking laws of the State, all deposits up to $5,000 are fully protected through membership in the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.

The Vinton branch of the Mountain Trust Bank is the nearest financial institution to one of the most progressive sections of Bedford county, comprising the villages of Stewartsville, Chamblissburg and Goodview, and also including a splendid agricultural section. Four departments are operated for the benefit of the banks customers, viz.: commercial banking, savings department, bond department and trust department.

The Vinton branch has been in operation since April, 1932, when the bank purchased the Peoples Bank of Vinton. The bank operates with a capital and surplus of over a million dollars.

The officers and employees of the Vinton branch follow: A. C. Harris, manager; W. H. Naff, assistant manager; Miss Julia Swain, teller and stenographer; Miss Irma Parker, bookkeeper.

Cut Down Your Waste

By welding and eliminate idle labor. Small or large parts can be united at a great saving over the cost of new ones. If you break any part of your car, truck or farm machinery, let us have a look at it and it's dollars to doughnuts we can save you money and the costly loss of time waiting for new parts

Portable Machines For Outside Service

Lynchburg Welding Co.

H. D. HADLOCK, Manager Phone 1503

COMMERCE STREET LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

On Your 80th Anniversary

We Are Proud To Announce The Opening Of

A CREAM STATION

In Your County, Located at Bunker Hill And Operated by One of You

Garst Brothers Dairy, Inc.

J. C. McDANIEL, Bedford, Route 3

Station Operator

Compliments of NOLAND COMPANY, Inc.

Plumbing, Heating

And Industrial Supplies

Roanoke, : Virginia

11 SALEM AVENUE, WEST

FOR VALUE---

See Our Line Of

---CLOTHES

Six Hundred Suits From Which To Select Sport Models, Double Breasted Models, Shorts, Stouts, Longs

$12.50, $14.95 $17.50 $22.50 $24.50

MICHAELS-STERN CLOTHES

CURLEE CLOTHES

H. A. GILLS & CO.

H. A. GILLS G. R. RICHARDSON

Bedford, Virginia

It's Easy! BANK by MAIL

Our Banks Are As Near To You As Your Mail Box—

And Your Banking Business Can Be Transacted As Easily, Through Our Main Office or Our Well Conducted Vinton Branch, As You Can Write A Letter.

Make Uncle Sam your messenger when you are too busy to come to Roanoke or Vinton.

Our Vinton Branch is mighty convenient to many BEDFORD COUNTY DEPOSITORS.

RESOURCES, Over.....$5,250,000

CAPITAL 800,000

SURPLUS 300,000

Make Use Of Our Banking Facilities

Mountain Trust Bank

Roanoke, Va. Vinton, Va.

FOR 17 YEARS this institution has successfully served the industrial population of Lynchburg and its vicinity with loans totaling

$28,000,000.00

COMMERCIAL TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

Members Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

L. E. LICHFORD, President

S. S. SPENCER, Vice President and Cashier E. B. HOWERTON, Assistant Cashier

T. C. JONES, Vice President and Trust Officer MISS K. K. RUCKER, Assistant Cashier

Bedford County People In The Revolution Did A Noble Piece Of Work

Furnished About 400 Soldiers And Officers For The Continental Army----Many Of The Names Included In The Old Roster Are Familiar In The County At The Present Time

Bedford had been designated as a separate county unit in Virginia for a period of twenty years when the war clouds of the Revolution began to gather in 1774. Companies of militia were being organized throughout the thirteen colonies. All of Virginia was rapidly mobolizing, and Bedford county was no exception.

When at 5 o'clock on the morning of April 19, 1775, Major Pitcairn of the royal troops entered Lexington, Mass., and in a loud voice commanded about seventy provincials to "Disperse rebels, lay down your arms and disperse," and upon failure to obey, he sprang from the ranks, discharged "the shot that was heard around the world," and, brandishing his sword, ordered his soldiers to fire, the great battle for freedom was on—a battle that lasted nearly eight long years.

From records that have been compiled together with the names of militiamen and soldiers, Bedford county is known to have furnished in the neighborhood of four hundred Revolutionary soldiers with many officers ranging from Colonel and Major down to Captains and Lieutenants. There were as many as seven Calloways in the Bedford county militia, one a colonel, a lieutenant colonel, a major, two captains and two lieutenants.

Among names familiar in Bedford at the present time found in the rosters are: Arthur, Beards (three), Bufords, Clarks, Claytor, Cobbs (three) Early (four), Fuqua, Gilbert (four), Goggin, Helm, Hutts, Irvine (four), Jeter, Johnson, Jones, Jordan, Leftwich, Logwood, Miller, Mitchell, Moore, Moseley, Nance, Noell, Pate (five), Poindexter, Price, Quarles, Rentfree, Rentfro, Tate (three), Terrill, Terry, Watkins, Watts (three), Wilkerson, Wood, Wright.

In Eckenrode's list of Virginia soldiers were such well known names as Adams, Andrews, Arthur, Bailey, Blankenship, Boley, Brown (four), Bryant, Buford, Calloway, Campbell, Cundiff, Doss, Franklin, Greer, Goff, Hackworth, Hall, Hancock, Haynes, Jackson, Jones, Lambert, Leftwich, Lockard, Lowry, Markham, Marshall, Martin, Meador, Mitchell, Moseley, Nelms, Newman, Overstreet, Powell, Quarles, Reynolds, Rice, Rogers, Ross, Saunders, Scruggs, Slaughter, Smith, Steele, Stiff, Stovall, Swain, Thomasson, Williams, Wilson, Witt, Worley, Wright, Walker, Watts, Wade, White, Wigginton.

Jacob White, a large landowner of Bedford County served as a captain in the Revolution and was a Justice of the Peace in Bedford County for many years. He died in 1816.

Col. Charles Gwatkin, born in Scotland, 1741, first of the name to locate in Bedford county, was a captain of Virginia Militia in the Revolutionary Army. He was a Justice of the Peace in 1777, lieutenant colonel of militia in 1787, sheriff in 1788, colonel of militia in 1791, coroner, 1792, and colonel of regular army in 1793. He had a large grant of land in Bedford from the British king, and being the owner of more than three thousand acres of land he built his home at Charlemont where he lived until his death in 1806.

One, William Meade, who resided at New London, Bedford county, offered at the outbreak of the revolution as much as 10,000 acres of land in Bedford and Pittsylvania counties for the purpose of aiding families residing on the frontier and exposed to the ravages of war. He stated in his offer that fifty families could be provided for on his land, requiring only "payment of quitrants when such times should be over."

John Otey—from whom all the Oteys of Virginia, Tennessee and Alabama descended located in Bedford county about the time of the Revolution. He served in the Army of the Revolution with the rank of Captain. He qualified as Captain, March 23, 1778. He died in 1817, and was buried in the old Otey Cemetery in the town of Liberty.

He was the grandfather of Dr. John A. Otey who was born in 1818, and died at Liberty on December 26, 1892. Col. Armistead Otey, father of Dr. John A. Otey was an officer in the war of 1812.

Joseph Poindexter, born in 1736, lived for awhile in Bedford county, later moving to Camipbell county where he died in 1826. He was a captain of militia from Bedford county in the Revolutionary War. His eldest son, Samuel Poindexter owned large landed estates in Bedford county. Much of the land he owned is still in possession of his descendents. Six other soldiers by the name of Poindexter served in the Revolution.

Captain Reuben Slaughter was a captain of militia in the Revolution from Bedford County. He was a large landholder; the family having been prominently identified with the interests of this section of Virginia from the time of its first settlement. He died in Bedford county in about 1803.

In 1781, Henry Jeter was made first lieutenant of the Bedford county militia. In 1789 a large boundary of land was granted to him on the north side of the county. This property has been continuously in the Jeter family since the grant was made. Many descendents of Lieut. Henry Jeter now reside in Bedford county.

Wright Bond, founder of the Bond family in Bedford county was a member of the Bedford county militia during the Revolution.

Jonathon Cundiff, an ensign in Captain Thomas Buford's company in the battle of Point Pleasant, had a son, Isaac Cundiff who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War.

John Wright is listed as a Revolutionary soldier from Bedford. He was the son of Thomas Wright who was a citizen of the county when it was organized in 1753. John Wright furnished the army with great quantities of beef for which he was granted pay at the April term of the Bedford court in 1782.

Stephen Goggin, Jr., son of Stephen Goggin, Sr., was a first lieutenant in the Revolutionary Army, and beside serving his country as a soldier, both he and his father supplied the army with beef and other foodstuffs which were paid for by order of the court after the close of the war.

David Walker, Jr., entered the Revolutionary War as a lieutenant, and presumably rose to the rank of colonel, since on his will was inscribed "The Will of Colonel David Walker." John K. Walker of Bedford was his great, great grandson.

Williston Talbot, grandson of Matthew Talbot in whose home the first county court of Bedford was held in 1754, was a first lieutenant of militia in 1778 and in 1780 conducted a commissionary for the collection of provisions for the Continental Army. He afterwards moved to Campbell county where he was elected high sheriff for several terms.

No doubt many heoric deeds were committed by Bedford county soldiers of the great war for freedom, but men were too busy serving their country to chronicle the events that would prove so interesting to their descendents after the passage of a century and a half of time.

The Historic Markers For Bedford Co.

Show Interesting Points Of Dim Past In This Section

About two miles east of Montvale is a marker showing the location of a Colonial Fort, name unknown, which was built for protection against Indian attacks. In this fort Mrs. William Ingles took refuge after her escape from captivity among the Indians in the spring of 1756.

Indian Remains

On the highway near Montvale is a marker indicating that the large knoll three hundred yards to the east is an Indian mound. It is supposed to have been used as a burial ground by some tribe of the Siouian race which was later westward, possibly by more powerful tribes of Indians or by early settlers of this section of Virginia.

Hunter's Bivouac

About two miles west of Bedford is a marker showing the approximate location of General Hunter's Bivouac, where his army halted on the night of June 18, 1864, during the hasty retreat from Lynchburg followed by General Jubal A. Early. Hunter's army camped overnight. The Confederate pursuit was so close that the Yankees didn't take time to stretch their tents. The Federals, or a large contingent of the raiding army, hurriedly left this bivouac on the morning of June 19, and hurried westward through Buford's Gap via Blue Ridge Springs, through Big Lick and on into West Virginia by way of Hanging Rock where a skirmish occurred between pursuers and Hunter's rear guard, resulting in the killing of several Federals and the capture of about forty soldiers. Hunter blew up his artillery train to prevent capture by the Confederates.

Hon. John Goode

On the eastern outskirts of Bedford is a marker designating the home site of Hon. John Goode, founder of the Bedford Democrat and political leader. He was born in 1829 and died in 1909.

Poplar Forest

On the main highway near Forest is a marker indicating the location of Poplar Forest built by Thomas Jefferson and occupied by him when he wrote his "Notes on Virginia," and where he recovered from injuries received in a fall from a horse.

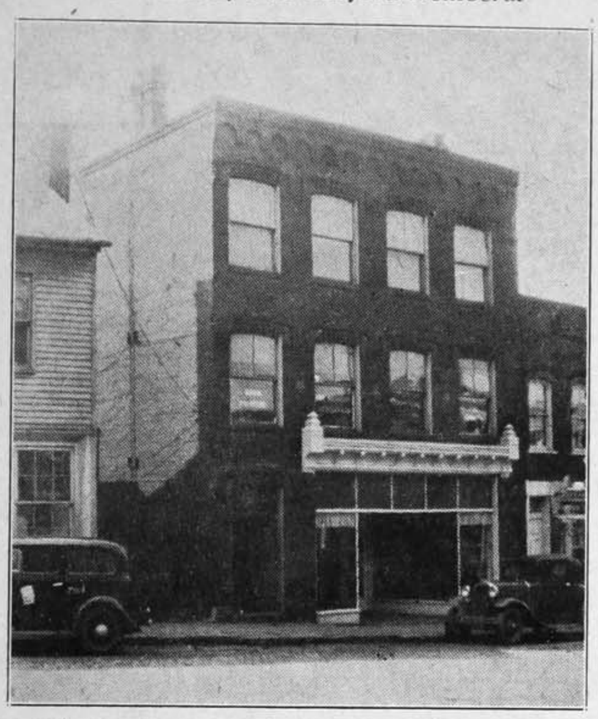
Peaks of Otter Road

A marker located at Peak street and Longwood avenue indicates the route followed by Hunter's army in his invasion of Bedford on June 16, 1864.

St. Stephens Church

Just west of Forest on the highway is a marker designating the location of St. Stephens church a half mile to north which was built under the direction of Bishop Nicholas H. Cobb in 1825. The church cemetery contains the remains of many of the early families of the community.

The Home of The Bedford Democrat



Located in the civic center of the town, opposite the postoffice, The Democrat Building is the largest three-story brick building in town. Besides the newspaper quarters on the second floor there are two other business establishments in the building, Montavista Furniture Company, on the first floor, and The Rakes Electric System in the basement floor.

Gibbs Makes New Stel Plow Points And Good Drag Harrows

M. F. Gibbs, a native of Bedford, and a mechanic of no mean sorts, began serving an apprenticeship at the age of 14, under L. A. Gallahan, as a carriage maker and builder of delivery wagons, 25 years ago.

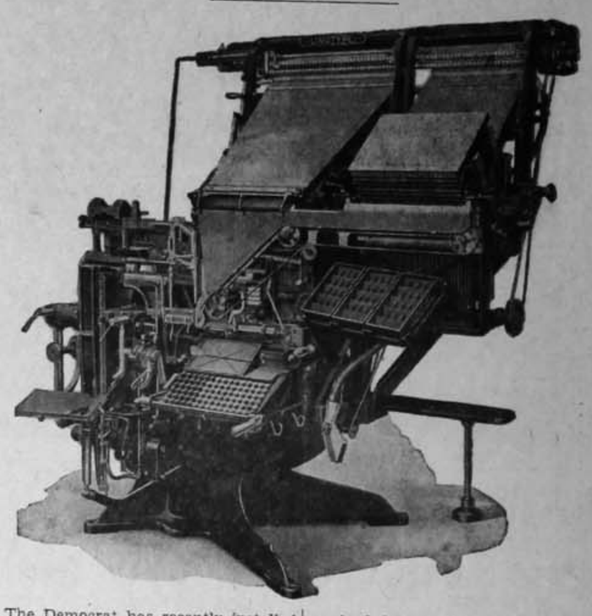
Mr. Gibbs learned his trade and developed into a fine mechanic. With the passing of the carriage and wagon business and the advent of the automobile, he branched out into an entirely different business, that of making something the farmer could use and was always in demand. He is now making steel plow points, such as are used on cultivators, including bull tongues and coulter points which are manufactured from auto and truck springs from the finest carbon steel.

Mr. Gibbs also builds a steel drag harrow which he makes from auto and truck chassis, and which will last a farmer a life time and then some. He has installed machinery and equipment for the manufacture of these commodities which he is turning out by the hundreds.

One of the best things about the steel plow points he is making is that they are no higher in price than the ordinary points found in stores, and are a little better than the best at regular prices. His shop is in the basement of the new building he recently erected on Depot street.

The New Model Fourteen Linotype Machine Recently Installed By The Democrat

Is Last Word in Efficient Type-setting Equipment, and Is Completely Equipped For Both Newspaper And Job Printing Composition



The Democrat has recently installed in its composing room a new linotype machine of the latest model. This mechanical marvel qualifies us to serve efficiently the large number of persons who look to our publication for enlightenment and entertainment, and who patronize our commercial printing department.

The rapidly increasing circulation of The Democrat, together with our desire to place at the demand of our advertisers and others the highest grade of typography, induced us to secure a fine composing machine for the quick and accurate and pleasing presentation of the news of the day, and the production of a superior grade of commercial printing.

Our new linotype machine enables us to set by machine many forms of composition that previously necessitated tedious work by hand. Our plant is now capable of turning out composition consisting of correct type faces in many different sizes, and the change from one size to another is made very quickly. At a high rate of speed the versatile operator—whose hand is made famous by the Mergenthaler Linotype Company as "the hand that keeps the world informed"—produces line after line of the sort of composition desired.

This installation is a testimonial to the progressiveness of Bedford and vicinity. And that the good people of the community are duly appreciative of our efforts to serve them in all departments of the printing business is manifested by the many compliments received from individual patrons since we installed the new machine.

The accompanying illustration will give our readers some idea of the marvelous mechanism of the Linotype, a composing machine on which are assembled matrices, or little brass molds) and lines of type cast—lines such as you are now reading.

Besides enabling the operator to set various faces and sizes of type, our new Linotype makes it possible for him to produce the rules and dashes and borders used in various advertisements in each issue of our publication. When employed in the composing of advertisements, newspaper headings, booklets, catalogs, and many other kinds of printed matter, our new machine enables one operator to set in the same time more type than ordinarily could be produced by five or six men or women doing the work by hand—and the composition is incomparably better.

While for a long time we have received the patronage of many subscribers, advertisers, and printing buyers in general, we look forward to the handling of an even greater volume of business now that we are so well qualified to render the sort of service most to be desired.

It has been our aim to present the news of the day without fear or favor, and to reflect faithfully the ideals and ambitions of our constituents; and we shall continue to devote our talents and resources to the fulfilling of this aim.

The Lynchburg National Bank and Trust Co.

Ninth and Main Streets - Lynchburg, Virginia

For nearly 72 years this strong financial institution has played a prominent part in the development and growth of this part of Virginia. Its thousands of depositors include many of the outstanding citizens of Bedford County.

Today this bank offers complete facilities for rendering every service of modern banking. You are invited to open an account with this institution, Lynchburg's Oldest Bank.

Member The Federal Reserve System and The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

OFFICERS:

Allen Cucullu, President
Giles H. Miller, Vice-President and Trust Officer
Thos. W. Gilliam, Cashier
B. F. Cousins, Assistant Cashier
G. R. Lewis Jr., Assistant Cashier
Elias Richards Jr., Assistant Trust Officer

ORGANIZED:

August 3rd, 1865,
U. S. Government Depository

Court House and Monumental Terrace From Ninth and Main Streets

DIRECTORS:

B. C. Baldwin
R. A. Carrington, Jr.
Allen Cucullu
F. G. Davidson
D. H. Dillard
James R. Gilliam, Jr.
Richard Hancock
E. E. Heald
S. V. Kemp
L. E. Lichford
Giles H. Miller
James Morrison
Henry E. McWane
John M. Otey
R. H. Pritchett
W. G. Suhling, Jr.
H. T. Thornhill
Thos J. Williams
N. M. Worley

THE COURT ROOM IN THE NEW COURT HOUSE

Bedford County And The Fine New Court House

(Continued From Page One)

year 1916 was the Clerk's Office. The Treasurer, the Commissioner of the Revenue, the Commonwealth's Attorney, the Superintendent of Schools and the Sheriff all had offices in other buildings in the Town, and the County paid the rent for these respective offices. The meetings of the Board of Supervisors were held in the court room inthe old Courthouse and when Court was in session at the same time the Board of Supervisors was in session, the board would have to meet in some small room in the old courthouse, which was entirely inadequate.

When the question of erecting a new courthouse was first brought to the attention of the board of supervisors, in the year 1914, there was great opposition not only on the part of a number of the members of the board at that time, but also on the part of a large number of the citizens of the town and county, and certain of the lawyers then practicing in the town. One of the great obstacles in the way of building a new courthouse was the lack of funds to be used for that purpose. There was not sufficient money in the treasury of the county at that time to build a new courthouse, and under the law the only way funds could be had for that purpose was by a bond issue to be approved by the voters in the county. It was recognized that there would probably be considerable difficulty in having the voters to ratify or vote for bonds for that purpose, since the citizens of the county were not, at that time, sufficiently apprised of the necessity for a new courthouse.

Hence, the Honorable Henry C. Lowry, who was a member of the Legislature at that time, introduced a bill in the Legislature which became a law, authorizing the Board of Supervisors to borrow money for the purpose of erecting a new courthouse without submitting the question to the voters. This was a very unpopular law and at the next session of the Legislature the same was repealed. The advocates of the erection of a new courthouse then had to devise some other means to raise money for the purpose of erecting a courthouse. When the matter of building a new courthouse was first laid before the board of supervisors, the question of enlarging the old courthouse was discussed, and there was a great deal of sentiment in favor of enlarging the old courthouse rather than the building of a new courthouse. Architects were employed for the purpose of submitting plans for the purpose of enlarging the old courthouse.

On June 26, 1916, the board of supervisors entered the following order: "Realizing the great amount of trouble, litigation and expense that the people of the county will be subjected to, and the irreparable loss of its historical and vital records kept in the insecure manner now provided for in case of fire, and realizing further that something should be done about the matter, the Board doth appoint S. H. Saunders, J. W. Hubbard, W. O. Arrington, S. W. Huddleston, W. B. Gray, H. T. Patterson, J. E. Murrell, S. L. Rucker, T. K. Phelps, T. S. West, Duval Radford and W. P. Burks as a committee who shall meet on the 22nd day of July, 1916, to examine into and report to the board what is necessary to be done as to the courthouse, Clerk's Office and Treasurer's Office, to render them adequate and suitable for the transaction of public business and safe for the keeping of county records." The board of supervisors at the time this order was entered was composed of the following members:

S. F. Patterson, chairman; Samuel H. Saunders, Samuel W. Huddleston, John W. Hubbard, A. J. Gillaspie, William P. Moore, O. L. C. Radford and W. O. Arrington. Landon Lowry was then the Commonwealth's Attorney for Bedford county.

On the 23rd day of October, 1916, a resolution was adopted by the Board of Supervisors directing and empowering Landon Lowry to employ the services of a competent architect to make such estimates and plans for the courthouse and Clerk's Office of Bedford county as would make them adequate and safe for the transaction of public business and for the storing of the county's records. On December 18, 1916, the board appointed O. L. C. Radford, A. J. Gillaspie, Samuel H. Saunders, Samuel W. Huddleston and W. O. Arrington a committee to visit such other county seats as they might deem proper, with the end in view of ascertaining what would be proper, necessary and suitable to make the courthouse, clerk's office and treasurer's office of Bedford county fit and adequate for the transaction of public business and for the safe-keeping of the county's records.

At the February, 1917, meeting of the Board of Supervisors, several plans for the re-building and re-construction of the courthouse and the county offices were submitted to the board and the board not at that time being advised of what was best to be done, continued the matter for further consideration.

It was realized by the Board of Supervisors of Bedford County that in order to obtain funds for the building of a new courthouse, it would be necessary to establish a fund for that purpose, and the Board adopted a resolution or plan of opening on the books of the Treasurer of Bedford County an account known as "The Courthouse Fund," with the idea that all available funds in the Treasury of the County not to be expended for other purposes would be transferred from such accounts to the "Courthouse Fund" account, and on the 23rd day of June, 1924, a resolution was adopted by the Board that $20,000, which was at that time invested in United States Government Bonds, together with such other sums as might thereafter be added thereto, should be placed in this "Courthouse Fund," which fund was intended to be used in rendering more adequate, sufficient and secure the Court House and Clerk's Office of Bedford County.. Prior to the entry of the above mentioned order, the Board of Supervisors had intended to use all of the surplus funds it had for the purpose of erecting a new Courthouse and quite a large sum had been accumulated for that purpose.. It seems, however, that it became necessary for the Board, in order to maintain and carry on the public schools of the county, to use practically all of the funds for that purpose which it had intended to expend in the erection of a new courthouse. Hence, it became necessary to start the accumulation of a Courthouse Fund all anew.

Therefore, the Board of Supervisors, from time to time as and when the funds in the different accounts became available for that purpose, transferred the same to the courthouse fund account. In this connection, it might be stated that Mr. W. A. Yowell, who was at that time a deputy clerk of the circuit court of Bedford county, and as such the acting clerk of the board of supervisors, was very much interested in the erection of a new courthouse for Bedford county, and whenever any funds in other accounts were available to be transferred to the courthouse account, he brought this matter to the attention of the board of supervisors and such funds were, from time to time, transferred to the courthouse fund account. By reading the orders entered from time to time by the board of supervisors of Bedford county, it will be noted that large sums of money from the various county and district funds were each year transferred to the courthouse account. In the month of March, 1929, the board entered an order to select an architect to plan, furnish specifications, supervise and inspect the construction of a courthouse for Bedford county when the board of supervisors determined to construct such building, and at that time the board selected C. H. Hinnant, architect and engineer, of the city of Lynchburg, Virginia, for said purposes.

On the 25th day of November, 1929, plans and specifications were submitted to the board for the erection of said courthouse, which plans and specifications were approved and adopted, and it was ordered that the courthouse be constructed in accordance therewith. At the time this order was entered the board of supervisors was composed of the following persons: S. H. Saunders, chairman, S. W. Huddleston, Clarence H. White, P. A. Fellers, J. S. Douglas, H. D. Burkholder, J. Moorman Johnson, and Wyatt H. Walton. At the time this order was entered E. C. Burks was Commonwealth's Attorney. Certain contractors were requested to submit their bids to the board of supervisors for the work of constructing the courthouse in accordance with plans and specifications. At the December, 1929, meeting of the board, bids for the constructions of the courthouse which had been received by the board were considered and the board awarded to F. B. Fuqua and Company the contract for the construction of the courthouse. Other contractors were awarded the contracts for plumbing, heating and ventilating the building.

On the 28th day of April, 1930, the cornerstone for the new courthouse was laid, the ceremony being in charge of Liberty Lodge No. 95 A. P. & A. M. and in an order entered by the board of supervisors on the 28th day of April, 1930, there is set forth a list of the contents of the said cornerstone. These exercises were presided over by Judge P. H. Dillard, who was then Judge of the circuit court of Bedford county, and the address on this occasion was delivered by Hon. Joseph H. Chitwood of Roanoke, Virginia. A large crowd attended these exercises.

After the awarding of the contract for the building of the new courthouse, it became necessary for the board to find temporary quarters to hold their meetings and to hold court for the county of Bedford and to transfer the records from the clerk's office in the old courthouse building. On the 3rd of January, 1930, the board entered a contract with the town of Bedford for the erection of a building on the site where the old market house had burned down, which said building was to be used as a temporary courthouse and clerk's office pending the erection of the new courthouse. As a matter of historical interest, it might be stated that the building last mentioned was built out of the bricks and materials taken from the old courthouse while the same was being torn down.

At the time the plans were made for the erection of the new court house, it was contemplated that the officers of the town might be located in the new court house building, since this would be a great convenience to all of the citizens of the town and county who had occasion to transact business both with the county and town authorities, the object being to have all of the county and town offices under one roof. Hence, on the 23rd day of June, 1930, the board of supervisors of Bedford county entered into a contract with the town council of the town of Bedford whereby said board leased to the town of Bedford the east wing on the basement floor of the new courthouse building.

On the 15th day of October, 1930, bids were received by the board of supervisors for the purpose of furnishing and equipping the court room and offices in the courthouse building. This contract was awarded to Art Metal Construction Company, which was represented by the Bedford Democrat, for the furnishing of tables, desks and other metal equipment, and the contract was awarded to J. P. Bell Company for furnishing chairs, benches, settees, etc.

The construction of the courthouse was completed in the month of November, 1930, and by an order entered by the board of supervisors on the 15th day of November, 1930, the contractors having advised the board that they had completed the construction of courthouse building and were ready to turn the same over to the county, the board met on that day and inspected the building, together with the heating, ventilating and plumbing installation, and the architects having stated to the board that the work had been performed and completed in accordance with the plans, specifications and contracts, and the board being satisfied that the building had been so constructed and completed, did accept the same on behalf of the county. At the same meeting the board adopted a resolution assigning to Company "A" 116th Infantry, Virginia National Guard certain space in the basement of the building to be used for an armory. On the same day, the board entered an order fixing Saturday, November 29, 1930, as the opening day for the new courthouse building, at which time all of the citizens of the town and county were invited to come, visit and inspect the building, and the building committee was directed to arrange for such program of entertainment and speaking as they might deem fit and proper.

On the said 29th day of November, 1930, quite a large number of citizens of the town and county, and from other parts of the State, including Governor E. Lee Trinkle and a number of other prominent citizens of the State, were present at these exercises. Speeches were made by a number of the citizens of the town and county and members of the board of supervisors, commending the erection of the new courthouse. The temporary courthouse which had been in use during the construction of the new courthouse was abandoned and the new courthouse was then put in service, and on the 22nd day of November, 1930, the county officers were moved into the new courthouse building and the first term of court in said new courthouse building was held on December 1, 1930.

The total cost for the construction of the new courthouse, including the furnishing of the same, was the sum of $212,000.00. One very striking feature about the method of financing the construction of said courthouse and in buying the furniture used therein was the fact that at the time of the completion of said courthouse and the furnishing of the same, there were sufficient fiunds in the treasury of Bedford county to pay all costs incurred. As a matter of fact, the taxes of the citizens of the town and county were not raised for the purpose of providing any of the funds used in the construction and furnishing of said courthouse, but the funds for that purpose were laid aside from year to year, as has been explained in the foregoing part of this article. Hence, the building of the said courthouse and the furnishing of the same was not a burden on the taxpayers of the county or town.

It is generally conceded by all visitors to the town of Bedford who have had occasion to visit the new courthouse that it compares very favorably with any courthouse in the State of Virginia, and, in many respects, it is generally regarded as the best county courthouse in the State.

The Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank

—ESTABLISHED IN 1890—

Capital, $300,000 Surplus, $300,000

The Oldest Trust Company In The State
Oldest Savings Bank In Lynchburg

Resources Over . . . $4,250,000
Deposits Over $3,400,000

Savings Deposits . . Over Three Million Dollars
Trust Accounts . . . . Over Ten Million Dollars

SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS

OFFICERS:

D. A. Payne, President
R. T. Watts, Jr. Vice-President & Trust Officer
James R. Gilliam Secretary-Treasurer and Trust Officer
L. D. Horner, Jr. Assistant Trust Officer
W. P. Shelton Assistant Sec'y.-Treas.

DIRECTORS:

Geo. M. Bell — R. T. Watts, Jr.
W. T. Jones — W. E. Graves
D. A. Payne — T. J. O'Brien
M. K. Duerson — J. O. Watts
S. V. Kemp — Jas. R. Gilliam, Jr.
G. H. Stalling, Jr. — W. H. Miller
W. H. McLaughlin — Walker Pettyjohn

Member of the Federal Reserve System and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

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With the People of Lynchburg, Campbell County and Adjoining Counties, Including Bedford

Fabrics Play a Leading Role In The Smart Summer Styles. You'll Know The Difference When You See What We Have To Offer For Both Men and Boys.

SOME LINES WE FEATURE:

Stein-Bloch and Schloss Bros. Smart Clothes
Knox, Dunlop and Byron Hats
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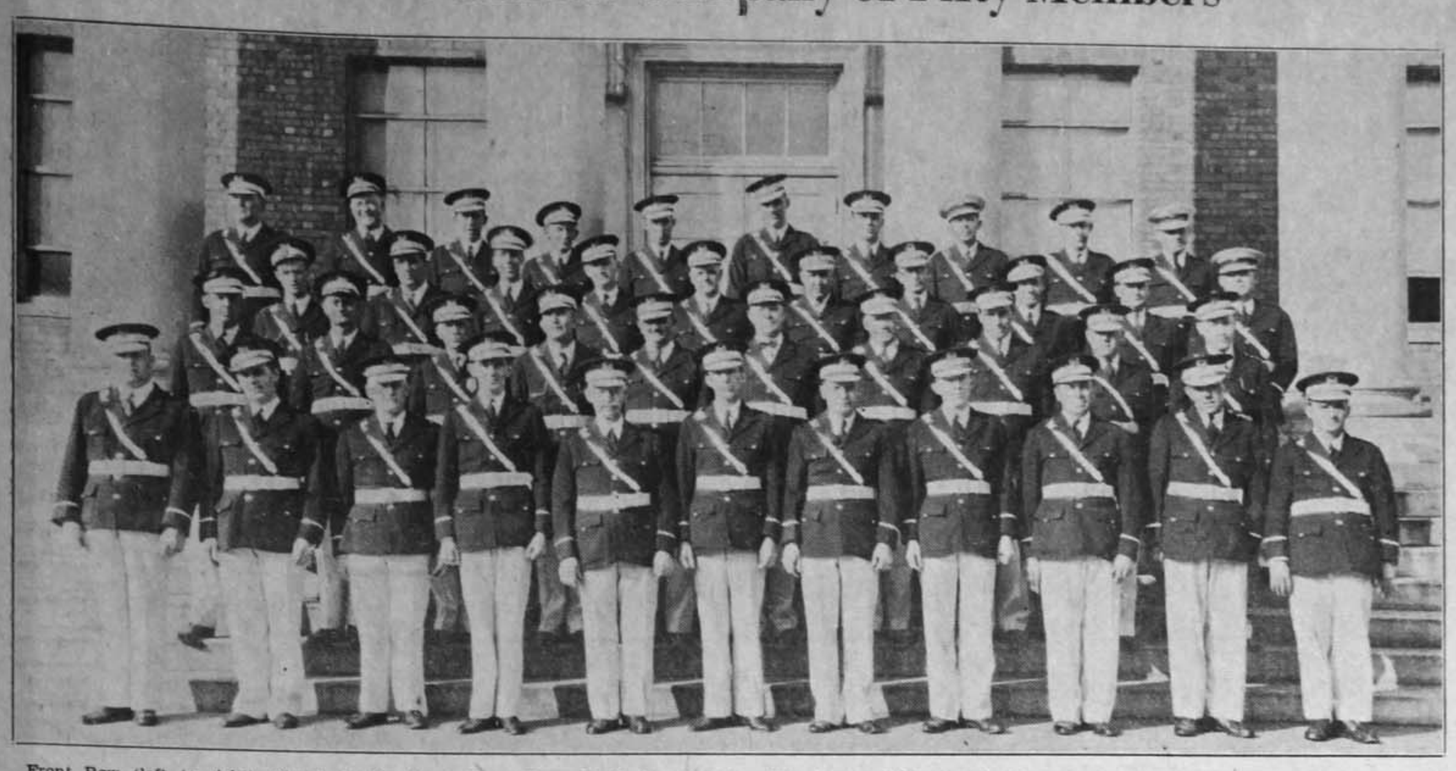
SEE OUR LINES OF STYLISH STRAWS

We Extend a Most Cordial Invitation To Every Reader of The Bedford Democrat to Visit Us When In Lynchburg. It Is a Pleasure For Us To Show Our Fine Lines of Men's Merchandise.

WILLS-CAMP CO., INC.

819 Main Street, Lynchburg, Va.

The Bedford Volunteer Company of Fifty Members



Front Row (left to right)—Claude J. Overstreet, Oscar Gray, C. V. Overstreet, Howard Faribault, J. F. Walton, W. H. Ayers, Joe A. Smith, Charles Venable, T. G. Musgorve, C. W. Carter, Aubrey Luck.

Second Row (left to right)—Glen A. Ramsey, T. H. Johnson, C. C. Ballard, L. O. Goode, B. W. Faribault, J. K. Branson, Frank Hubbard, Glenn Johnson, Claude Sutherland, Robert Johnson.

Third Row (left to right)—Ralph Johnson, Moorman Musgrove, J. D. S. Morgan, G. W. Bond, W. J. Skinnell, Dr. G. L. Mackey, L. D. Johnson, Ashby Elliott, John B. Oilver, C. O. Updike.

Fourth Row (left to right)—J. L. Patterson, Henry F. Turner, R. R. Harris, Suter Ballard, T. E. Reynolds, John Mitchell, Ernest Secrest, Frank H. Mitchell, Robert J. Richards, Frank K. Saunders.

The following nine members do not appear in the picture: W. E. Johnson, C. M. Buck, E. H. Baker, Gordon H. Coleman, E. C. Blankenship, J. J. Gillaspie, Marvin Marsh, B. E. Witt and W. H. Wilkes.

The present officers of the Bedford Volunteer Fire Company are: Claude J. Overstreet, president; Glen Johnson, vice-president; Robert Johnson, secretary; John B. Olvier, treasurer; C. O. Updike, chief; Henry Turner and Ernest Secrest, assistant chiefs.

The first available records of the fire department date back to 1900, at which time Charles E. Harris was chief, occupying that position until the time of his death in 1925. He was suceeded by Frank K. Saunders, who was chief until 1936, when he was succeeded by Mr. Updike.

The first equipment of the department consisted of several hand reels, propelled by the members of the company. In event of a fire, the first to arrive at the fire station would get the ropes and run for the nearest fireplug to the blaze.

The first hose truck was purchased in1915. In 1927 one 750 Gallon motorized pumper was purchased, fully equipped with booster tank and booster pump, 1,500 feet of standard fire hose, ladders, axes and other tools.

The company is now composed of fifty active members. It is a volunteer organization, serving without compensation, and holds a record for prompt and efficient service. The equipment is the property of the town. This company is one of the largest and best equipped fire fighting organizations in the State considering the size and population of the town served. The Bedford Firemen's Band is an auxiliary to, and is supported by the fire company. A complete account of the activities of the band, together with a picture of this fine musical organization will be found elsewhere in this anniversary issue of this newspaper.

1897——40 Years Consistent Service——1937
To Lynchburg, Campbell and Surrounding Counties Including Bedford

"All That's Best In Hardware"

Farm Machinery and Diamond T Trucks

We Offer a General Line of
Heavy and Light Hardware
FOR ALL SEASONS

We Are Now Featuring the Famous Pee Gee Paints Best In Builders Hardware, Screens and Screen Wire, Lawn Mowers and Garden Tools

Bedford County Visitors as Well as all others always receive a cordial Welcome at

Bailey-Spencer Hardware Co., Inc.
1014 Main St., Lynchburg, Va.
Phones 441 and 534

Bedford Fire Company About 1890

Bottom Row (left to right—H. V. Jordan, Wright Bond, Tom Byrne, Dr. R. G. O'Hara, Frank Curran, George Gray.

Top Row left to right)—Linwood Blankenship, C. H. Wilkinson, C. E. Harris, Hugh Wright, W. J. Smith, Charles Satterwhite, Cortez Bays.

Lynchburg's Oldest Bank Opened 1865

Less than four months after Appomattox The Lynchburg National Bank opened its doors for business and began to help its neighbors to repair the waste of war and to rebuild the business of the district.

It was the first bank in Lynchburg to obtain a charter from the United States Government and today is Lynchburg's oldest bank.

Throughout the past seventy-one years, this bank has been identified with the development of industry, trade and agriculture in Lynchburg and the surrounding counties. Its directorate, made up of business leaders whose sound policies and practices reflect unfailingly their sense of community responsibility, has recognized that the progress of the institution must always depend upon its contribution to the welfare of those whom it is privileged to serve.

The fact that since its organization the bank has paid a total of $2,969,940.00 in dividends to its stockholders affords sufficient evidence of the wisdom of its course.

From the first The Lynchburg National added to its facilities and shaped its varied services to meet and to anticipate the expanding requirements of the public. Today, under the corporate title The Lynchburg National Bank and Trust Company the institution places at the command of its patrons every modern banking facility within the scope of the National Banking laws and the Federal Reserve Act—and every trust service permitted to financial institutions under the Virginia laws.

The directors of The Lynchburg National Bank and Trust Company are among the leading business and professional men of that city. This bank is noted for its conservative banking policies and is one of the outstanding banks in the State of Virginia.

The first aim of this bank is to continue to deserve the confidence and good will that has made possible the bank's success which has added so largely to the effectiveness with which it works with and for a steadily lengthening list of customers, among whom there are a large number of prominent citizens of Bedford county.

The present officers of this bank are as follows:

Allen Cucullu, President.
Giles H. Miller, Vice-president and Trust Officer.
Thomas W. Gilliam, Cashier.
B. F. Cousins, Assistant Cashier.
G. R. Lewis, Jr., Assistant Cashier.
Elias Richards, Jr., Assistant Trust Officer.

The Mineral Resources Of The County

Felspar Mining And Crushed Stone Development Now Active---Iron Deposits Near Villamont

The Engineering Extension Division of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute compiled a few years ago, an industrial survey of Bedford which indicates that the county possesses mineral resources in iron ore, felspar, barites, soapstone, building stone and crushed stone, but there has been no general effort put forth to develop all these natural resources.

There is a bedded deposit of hematite ore on the western side of the county which is continuous for several miles with an average thickness of 7 feet and of quite uniform thickness and quality. A mine near Villamont was operated many years ago, and as a consequence the community was known as Ironville. The Dewey mine adjoining the Ironville mine on the northwest, years later was developed and operated extensively by the Virginia Iron, Coal & Coke Company.

West of Villamont there is a great thickness of the valley limestone adjacent to the railway. Similar stone has been utilized for building purposes in various parts of the country. Roanoke has several beautiful churches constructed of like material. Also in the western part of the county are Cambrian sandstones which might be utilized for building purposes.

Granites and granite-gneisses are quite generally found in the northwestern part of the county. Some are located in near proximity to the railway. The Peaks of Otter probably afford vantage points for commercial development of Bedford county granite. Crushed stone has been developed to a considerable extent in the extreme western end of the county near the Botetourt line where railroad spur tracks have been built and operations established on quite a large scale.

Soapstone is known to exist in two localities in the county. It recurs west of New London and has been quarried to some extent on Goose Creek.

Felspar, another mineral substance occurring in ingenous rocks, composed principally of silicate of alumina has been produced at several places in the county—near Forest, near Belle and near Moneta and has possibilities for considerable development.

Barites has been mined at a point about three miles northwest of Thaxton at several places contigous to the Campbell county line.

In the matter of clay utilized for brick making there are very few deposits in Bedford county that have been tested and found to be of much value. There is one deposit just west of Bedford that is suitable for the manufacture of common brick. A red color is obtained at 1742 degrees fahrenheit with 26.6 percent absorption and .4 percent fire shrinkage. At 1922 degrees fahrenheit it gives a good ring, with 23.5 percent absorption and 1.4 percent fire shrinkage.

The Virginia Geological Survey tells of another clay deposit located just west of the passenger station in Bedford on the north side of the track. This deposit is residual clay from granite-gneiss, but only the upper portion has decayed enough to yield a clay worth working. The lower portion is so sandy that it will produce only a soft porous brick.

Felspar Mining Active

The mining of Felspar in Bedford county has been active for several years. A partnership was formed on July 6, 1928, between R. H. and H. T. Patterson, Jr., of Bedford, for the purpose of developing a felspar deposit located about seven miles to the southwest of the town. The Patterson brothers operate under the name of the Virginia Felspar Company, and to date they have mined and shipped approximately 50,000 tons. At present they are mining about 12,000 tons annually, which is hauled in trucks to Bedford and shipped by rail to Brookneal and other points.

A grinding plant is located at Brookneal where crude felspar is ground into powdered form, refined and then reshipped to manufacturing establishments where it is converted into porcelain, enamelling products and other substances.

The Virginia Felspar Company contemplate the erection of machinery at their mines at an early date for the conversion of the minor grades of felspar into a commercial product that will meet the requirements of a number of concerns in need of a lower grade of the raw material. Thousands of tons of low grade felspar has been piled up at the mines. Some of this is used in road and street construction.

This one mining operation employs between 50 and 60 men regularly. The second largest producer of Felspar in the county is W. A. Nance of Forest. The Seaboard Felspar Company of Baltimore operate mines in the neighborhood of Moneta. Considerable tonnage is shipped by the Norfolk & Western form the depot at Lowry.

Several companies have been organized at various times to develop deposits of Felspar, Kaolin, asbestos, mica and other similar substances believed to abound in commercial quantities in various sections of the county.

The Piedmont Spar Co.

The Piedmont Spar Company, an incorporated concern, organized for the purpose of prospecting for spar, kaolin, iron, copper, zinc and other metals, was granted a charter on December 10, 1908, with a maximum capital of $60,000 and a minimum of $5,000. The scene of operations was to be in Bedford county. C. L. Boyer of Circleville, Ohio, was president; Landon Lowry, of Bedford, vice-president; H. A. Plum of Circleville, Ohio, secretary-treasurer. The company was empowered to own as much as 100,000 acres of land.

A charter was issued the Virginia Asbestos Corporation on October 9, 1915, granting the concern the privilege of developing asbestos, kaolin, feldspar, mica, etc. The minimum capital stock was $10,000 with a maximum of $24,000. The promoters came to Bedford from Terra Haute, Ind., and the officers named were: Adolph Herz, president; Carl Stahl, vice-president; W. C. Doak, secretary-treasurer.

The Bedford Spar Corporation was granted a charter on June 30, 1916, the purpose of which was to mine, manufacture and sell Felspar and felspar products. The concern was capitalized at a minimum of $100,000 with the privilege of increasing to $300,000, and was empowered to own a maximum of 5,000 acres of land. The officers were: Chas. W. VanHorn, of Philadelphia, president; Edward B. Shay of Stone Mountain, vice-president; A. M. Cooper of Wayne, Pa., secretary; David W. Bastian, of Norwood, Pa., treasurer.

On January 27, 1921, a charter was issued to the American Pigments Corporation to conduct a mining and mineral business in all its phases, the chief office to be in Bedford. The maximum capital was a half million dollars and the minimum was $200,000. L. H. Fahsenfeld of Baltimore, was president; E. D. Gregory of Bedford, 1st vice-president; C. M. Truax, of Bedford, second vice-president; J. F. Spencer of Bedford, secretary-treasurer. These officers with Hunter Miller, R. W. Blessing and S. E. Wells, composed the board of directors.

The Irving Lime Corporation of Irving was chartered on August 21, 1921, with a maximum capital of $10,000. H. M. Huff was president, and L. A. Bromena, secretary-treasurer.

The charter of the American Pigment Corporation, mentioned above, was amended on December 22, 1922, increasing the maximum capital stock to $500,000 and the minimum to $300,000.

The Moneta Mining & Mineral Company was granted a charter on December 10, 1923 for the purpose of mining, buying, selling and exchanging minerals, gravel, stone, and especially felspar. The minimum capital was $5,000 with a maximum of $25,000. R. L. Young of Moneta, was president; J. C. Bowman of Garh, Ky., vice-president; W. D. Judy of Prestonburg, Ky., secretary; Frank Judy of Prestonburg, Ky., treasurer.

1886 1937
Over Half A Century
Supplying Lynchburg and Vicinity
With Quality
LUMBER and COAL
BEDFORD COUNTY BUILDERS ARE CORDIALLY INVITED TO SEE US AND GET OUR PRICES
C. S. HUTTER
1908 Fort Avenue Phones 99 and 37 Lynchburg, Va.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT

WE ARE MANUFACTURERS OF
N & W Overalls, Shirts and Pants
Bill Couch Work Clothing

We Are Large Employers of Labor—Some of Our Employees Being From Bedford County and Other Nearby Sections.

Our Overalls and Work Clothes Have a Splendid Reputation For Quality, Longwear and Satisfaction, and are Sold By All The Leading Bedford County Dealers.

The N & W Overall Co., Inc.
Lynchburg, Virginia Jackson, Mississippi

Golden Crown Flour
Lymco and My-T-Good
Poultry, Dairy and Hog Feeds
Always in the market and pay top prices for the Farmers Wheat and Corn
LYNCHBURG MILLING CO., Inc.
"Millers Since 1858" Lynchburg, Va.

Paper Mills At Big Island Are Big Asset To Bedford County

Bedford Pulp & Paper Co. Is Large Plant

Mills At Big Island Have A Capacity Of 115 Tons Of 9-Point Corrugating Board Daily

The Lynchburg Pulp & Paper Company was chartered on July 31, 1889, the purpose of which was to manufacture and sell pulp and paper products at Big Island in Bedford county. The minimum capital was $5,000 and the maximum $100,000 divided into shares of $100 each. The officers were: P. A. Krise, Lynchburg, president; J. P. Bell, Lynchburg, vice-president; W. McWaugh, secretary-treasurer. The two officers together with D. P. Morrison, of Lynchburg, J. P. George, E. B. Thaw and W. I. Forbes of Richmond, composed the board of directors.

This was the beginning of what is now one of the most important manufacturing enterprises in the State, employing at capacity production around five hundred people.

Through a re-organization three years later, it became the Big Island Pulp & Paper Company, and again in 1898, a new organization took charge operating under the name of the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company.

About the time of the organization of the Lynchburg Pulp & Paper Company investors became interested in land promotion in the vicinity of the mills, through the organization of the Big Island Land & Improvement Company. It was about the time the whole country round about was booming and speculation in lands was rife. A charter was issued this company on September 25, 1890, the purpose being to purchase and lay off lands into building sites, streets and alleys, and to dispose of same by sale or otherwise. E. J. Fowlkes of Lynchburg, was president; E. W. Thaw, vice-president and manager; P. A. Krise, Lynchburg, treasurer; Dr. H. A. Jordan, of Big Island, secretary.

A charter was granted the Big Island Pulp & Paper Company, for the purpose of manufacturing pulp or paper at or near Big Island in Bedford county, on July 1, 1893, with a minimum capital stock of $15,000 and a maximum of $300,000. The enterprise was fostered largely by Richmond capitalists. The officers follow: J. P. George, president; B. M. Jacobs, secretary-treasurer. The directors were: R. A. Patterson, W. S. Forbes and Ro S. Bosker of Richmond and D. P. Morrison, of Lynchburg.

In 1890 P. A. Krise and E. B. Thaw and others founded a paper and pulp mill at Big Island where poplar trees were utilized for the manufacture of pulp.

On October 18, 1898, charter was granted the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company for the purpose of manufacturing pulp and paper and of acquiring the property of the Big Island Pulp & Paper Company. The initial capital stock was placed at $5,000, with a maximum of only $25,000. The amount of land to be held at any one time should not exceed $50,000. Some fifteen months later, on January 15, 1900, the charter was amended making the maximum capital stock $300,000, and increasing the amount of real estate to be acquired not in excess of $500,000. The company was authorized by the amended charter to expend as much as $10,000 on holdings and to operate a general merchandise store. The officers at the time of granting the original charter were: LeRoy E. Brown, Richmond, president; Oscar Craig, Jr., Richmond, secretary-treasurer. The officers together with James G. Bolton of Philadelphia and Edgar H. Ferguson and Wallace F. Brown, of Richmond, composed the directorate.

In the meantime, Charles Straus of Richmond became interested in the company, and in 1904, newer and more up to date machinery was installed and the activities of the growing concern considerably increased. About the same time a new site was obtained and an additional plant built at Coleman Falls.

The Big Island mill was destroyed by fire in 1914. A year later it was rebuilt and about 1920 all other interests were purchased by the Marcuse Brothers who proceeded at once to greatly enlarge the Coleman Falls plant, by installing hydro-electric generators and electric drives. Two years later, a large finishing room was added to the mill at Big Island. In 1924 hydro-electric generators were added to the power plant at this mill.

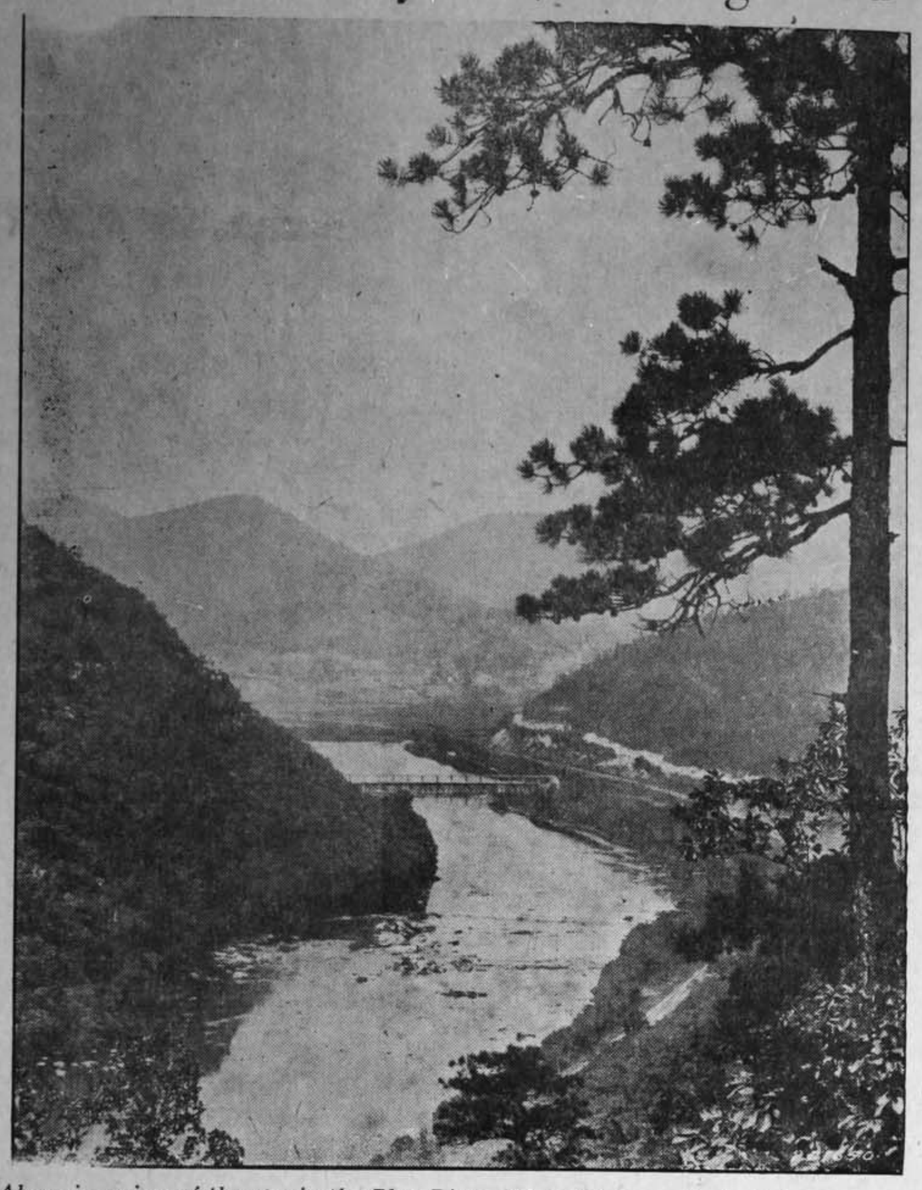
In 1928-1929, a complete high pressure, high temperature steam power plant was built at Big Island together with a large and thoroughly modern pulp mill. At the same time the first vacuum forming wet-end paper machine developed was installed.

The Bedford Pulp & Paper Company is by long odds, the county's largest and most important manufacturing enterprise, employing about 300 people at the mills and about 200 in the forests. The mills have a capacity of 115 tons of nine-point corrugating board daily, and is the only paper mill in the country manufacturing this paper product exclusively.

Ten years age, the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company demonstrated through a series of experimentations the feasibility of manufacturing paper from pine pulp. This was in 1927. Within two years it was found that the company's experiments had been so well perfected, and through adopted processes the value of pine wood for the manufacture of pulp had been so completely demonstrated that poplar and other materials formerly used were discarded in favor of the more abundant growths of pine in the territory supplying the mills with raw material.

This discovery, accredited to the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company, has to a large extent, revolutionized the manufacture of pulp and paper products in the Southern States, especially in sections where abundant growth of pine predominates. Several large pulp and paper mills have been established in territory south of the Carolinas, and others have been organized and are in course of construction.

A View of Balcony Falls, Near Big Island



Above is a view of the gap in the Blue Ridge Mountains, a short distance west of Big Island, one of the most beautiful mountain scenes in Virginia.

The Timber Resources Of The County

A Fine Growth In About 20,000 Acres of Natural Bridge National Forest Is Being Conserved

The Natural Bridge National Forest, about 70 miles in length and from 5 to 15 miles in width extends southward into Bedford county covering a total boundary in Bedford of 19,326 acres, of which 19,159 acres are considered productive and only 167 acres non-productive.

The species of timber in this area consist of white pine, poplar, hemlock, and white oak as the leading types in the fertile soils of the lower sites. On the drier hill sides are extensive growth of white and yellow pine, black oak, and locust. The Bedford portion of the National Forest has suffered but little from lumbering and fire damage and now contains thousands of acres of hardwood timber of commercial value.

There are still many millions of feet of chestnut timber in Bedford county, to be of commercial value, should be salvaged within the next 10 or 12 years. There are no figures available as to the amount of timber outside the National Forest area. Timber in other sections of the county outside this area differs somewhat from that found in the Blue Ridge section.

A greater percentage of white pine is found in the eastern and southern sections of the county. These forests have been cut over several times but there are some small communities that have timber of commercial importance.

Riverside Inn At Big Island For Good Service

Conveniently located and fronting directly on the James River, the Riverside Inn, at Big Island, affords tourists and traveling men a delightful stopping place for a day, a week or even longer. Lawrence S. Cox is the genial proprietor who gives his personal attention to guests.

Mr. Cox has a wide acquaintance throughout the Big Island section and has many friends among commercial men and travelers who enjoy a good night's rest and the excellent meals served at his well conducted hotel.

The best viands of the season, properly cooked the good old southern way, and satisfactorily served, bring many returns of patrons to the Riverside Inn. Mr. Cox is not only a booster for the Inn, but he is identified with the interests of the community in various ways. He is a director in the Bank of Big Island.

The Officers

The officers of the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company are:

Milton E. Marcuse, president;
Isaac J. Marcuse, vice-president;
Alex J. Marcuse, treasurer;
Moses M. Marcuse, secretary-treasurer;
William H. Brydges, general superintendent.

F. D. Brown & Son General Merchants Of Big Island, Va.

A great many years ago, F. D. Brown, then a youth of sixteen came to Big Island where he was employed in the general store of W. B. Watts.

In 1903 Mr. Brown purchased the business from his former employer, believed at the time to be the oldest of its kind on the north side of Bedford county. He continued the business under his own name until 1921, when a co-partnership was formed with his son, O. C. Brown, operating as F. D. Brown & Son.

The business was continued under the joint ownership until the death of Mr. F. D. Brown on April 26, 1936. In June following, Mr. O. C. Brown acquired the interest of his late father, and is now the sole owner retaining the original firm name of F. D. Brown & Son.

The store carries one of the largest stocks of merchandise in the county, including dry goods, notions, shoes, work clothes and furnishings, ladies' dresses, hardware, groceries, provisions, feeds, etc. There is scarcely any article of merchandise carried in the best stores of the country of a like nature, that can't be found in this big mercantile establishment.

Manages Big Plant

William H. Brydges, general superintendent of the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company at Big Island, has been a citizen of Bedford county for the past ten years, and within a decade has been actively in charge of the expenditure of over a million dollars in improvement of the plant and in the installation of the most modern equipment known to the paper making trade.

Mr. Brydges started to learn paper making with the Cliff Paper Company of Niagara Falls. The year before the establishment for 17 years with the exception of a three-year period spent with the Pettibone Cataract Mill, also of Niagara aFlls. The year before the United States entered the World War he became associated with T. M. Uptegraff, president of the Defiance Paper Company and the Niagara Falls Paper Company, serving in various capacities until he became general superintendent. In 1933 he was the presiding officer of the American Pulp and Paper Mill Superintendents annual meeting at Green Bay, Wis. He is a vice-president and director of the Bank of Big Island.

The Bank Of Big Island Started 1913

Furnishes North Side Of County With Excellent Banking Service----Same Cashier 24 Years

The Bank of Big Island at Big Island, "The Bank on the River Bank"—was granted a charter by the State Banking authorities on April 1, 1913, and opened for business on August 11, the same year, rendering a most acceptable banking service to the people on the north side of the county for nearly 24 years. The bank started business with a minimum capital of $10,000, which has been increased from time to time until it is now doing business on a capitalization of $35,000. It has total assets of $195,000 and carries deposits approximating $145,000. F. L. Mattox, the cashier of the bank has been with the institution since it was founded. Prior to going to Big Island he was with the Bedford County Bank at Montvale for a period of four years—from 1908 to 1913.

The names of the charter officers of this institution will be found under the caption. "The Banking History of Bedford County Over Seventy Year Period," published elsewhere in this issue of this newspaper.

The Bank of Big Island affords one of the most progressive sections of Bedford county a most acceptable banking service. It has shown a steady growth from its very beginning. It is the only state banking institution in the county that supplied its patrons with dependable banking facilities throughout the depression period from which the whole country is now emerging. While operating under state supervision this bank was not slow in adopting the insurance plan for depositors provided by the United States government, by becoming a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, whereby all deposits up to $5,000 are fully insured.

Following are the officers now serving the bank of Big Island: J. W. Arrington, president; W. H. Brydges, vice-president and chairman of the board; S. C. Foster, vice-president; F. L. Mattox, cashier; E. B. Cox, assistant cashier.

The board of directors is composed of the following: M. E. Marcuse, I. J. Marcuse, W. H. Brydges, S. C. Foster, F. L. Mattox, J. W. Arrington, A. J. Trevey, R. W. Camden, J. L. Gillaspie, L. S. Cox, W. F. Tanner, W. J. Penn.

Young Dan Mason Caters to Public At Big Island, Va.

Located between the bank and postoffice at Big Island is the nice clean store of Dan Mason, who operates the only soda fountain in town and specializes in cool fountain and bottled drinks right off the ice, the best of ice cream, light lunches and confections.

This store specializes in handling a fine assortment of toilet preparations, novelties and patent medicines and proprietary articles. In addition he features a most excellent array of fancy groceries and all leading brands of cigars, cigarettes and smokers' supplies.

Mason's is the meeting place for the young people of Big Island and vicinity who enjoy delicious refreshments properly served. Many people enjoy refreshing drinks and ice cream every evening after seeing the "movies." This store was founded several years ago by the late O. L. Mason, father of the present proprietor.

Big Island Is Busy Center Of Industry

Home of Large Paper Mill, Progressive Bank, And Live Merchants --- Brief History Of Town

Situated about twenty miles north of Bedford, and about the same distance westerly from Lynchburg on the James River, is the town of Big Island. Nearby the town and the big plant of the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company, is an island about one and one-fourth miles in length, said to be the largest in the entire length of the river, hence the name.

Rugged cliffs rise almost perpendicular across the river from the town. In the distance to the south are the majestic Peaks of Otter. Judging by the names of the early settlers they were either of Scotch or of Scotch descent, among them being such names as Sowdow, Glasgow and Douglas.

Big Island is the home of one of the largest pulp and paper mills in the country, an enterprise employing a total of about 500 people—300 at the mill and 200 in the forest, cutting and transporting timber which was found through experimentation to be especially well adapted to the manufacture of paper. This discovery is said to be entirely due to proved experiments of chemists of the Bedford Pulp and Paper Company, and has practically revolutionized the manufacture of paper in the Southern States.

The oldest home still standing near Big Island, stands on a cliff overlooking the river, and in 1847 was the home of General Long, a Southern gentleman of the old school, who married Miss Sumner, a daughter of a Northern general. In his old age, General Long lost his eyesight. After the War Between the States, he was frequently visited by his old friend, General Robert E. Lee, who became the president of Washington College, now Washington and Lee University at Lexington. General Lee would come on his faithful army horse, "Traveler," via the tow path of the old canal to offer consolation and cheer to the sightless old soldier.

After the death of General Long, this old homestead either by purchase or inheritance, passed into the hands of Col. L. C. Arthur, a brother-in-law of Milton J. Jones, who sustained quite a reputation as a poet. The latter was at one time the publisher of the old Salem Register, and as such, opposed the building of the old canal eastward from Lynchburg.

When the civil war broke out between the states, Mr. Jones joined in the struggle and enlisted in a cavalry company attached to General "Stonewall" Jackson's command. On account of his age and other infirmities, after two years in the saddle he was transferred to a clerkship in the Confederate service at Richmond. His prose and poetry selections, which he had compiled and intended for publication, were shipped back to Big Island after the war, but like thousands of other things, were lost in transit, and these manuscripts and records of the era just before and after the four year's struggle, were lost to posterity. He died at the age of 75 in 1881, at the home of his niece, Mrs. J. W. Taliferro.

One of the interesting relics of antebellum days in the vicinity of Big Island, is the old grist mill now owned and operated by Trevy Brothers. This old mill is located on Hunting Creek, and is turned by water from that stream. The surplus water is carried to a reservoir by an elevated wooden race forming a lake of clear water which is utilized by the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company. Travelers over the Lynchburg - Natural Bridge Highway often pause to look at this picturesque old mill.

Big Island boasts of one of the best conducted state controlled banks in this section of the state. There are several mercantile establishments, including a well ordered drug store, a comfortable hotel, a moving picture theatre, an automobile garage and an undertaker.

Mr. R. T. Mitchell Has Fine Grocery At Big Island, Va.

Among the progressive merchants and business men of Big Island, may be prominently mentioned, the name of R. T. Mitchell, a native of the northside of Bedford county. Prior to coming to Big Island about a year ago, he was engaged in business covering a period of several years in and about the town of Bedford.

Mr. Mitchell purchased the mercantile business of G. S. Hudson on June 20, 1936, and immediately took control. The store, located next door to the Big Island Postoffice had been in operation for about seven years.

Prior to the above date Mr. Mitchell had been in charge of two service stations, one "The Longwood" in Bedford and the other, "The Forks" at the intersection of Bedford-Lynchburg and Big Island highway, a short distance east of Bedford.

Mr. Mitchell has associated with him, Mr. W. D. Watts in the conduct of the business, the latter being a native of Big Island. By his uniform courtesy and fair dealing business methods, Mr. Mitchell has built up a most satisfactory patronage. While his store might be classified as a general merchandise establishment, he specializes in handling a most select line of fancy groceries, quality fruits, fine vegetables and fresh country produce. He is also well equipped for the handling of fresh meats.

In addition to his fine grocery and fresh meat departments he carries a limited stock of dry goods, notions, shoes and furnishings.

Big Island Garage Is A Distinct Leader For All Motor Car Service

Leading all other enterprises on the northside of the county, the Big Island Garage, of which Mr. J. F. Griggs is proprietor, is a distinct credit of the community in which it is located, and is most generally patronized by owners of automobiles and trucks. Located directly on the Lee-Jackson Memorial Highway, at the intersection of the Bedford road, this concern enjoys a splendid transient trade along with that of the immediate community.

Mr. Griggs is an expert mechanic with 2 5years of experience behind him in making repairs on all makes of motor cars and trucks. He only employs experience mechanics; gives the business his personal attention. Since he started in business for himself in 1920, he has accomplished his work with a maximum of satisfaction and a minimum of complaint on the part of his customers.

He caters to lady motorists and children by keeping his garage and shop in a cleanly condition at all times. It is not uncommon for patrons to compliment him on this feature of his business. The Big Island Garage sells Goodyear and Firestone Tires, Willard Batteries, and operates a crane with bloc kand fall service.

Charter Issued To Blue Gap Farm At Boonsboro

Located at Boonsboro, the Blue Gap Farms, Inc., was granted a charter on October 9, 1914, the purpose being to raise farm products, cattle and live stock. Leonard A. Baldwin, of East Orange, N. J., was president; Philip S. Hill, of New York City, treasurer; Edward T. McGoffin, of East Orange, N. J., secretary.

This estate was later purchased by Mrs. Kathryn Gould, wife of Howard Gould, and she maintained her residence here until her death which occurred several years ago.

WRIGHT'S SHOE SHOP
BIG ISLAND, VA.
F. L. WRIGHT, Proprietor

THE ONLY MODERN SHOE REPAIR SHOP IN BEDFORD COUNTY

Our Work Speaks For Itself

MODERATE CHARGES With Guarantee Of SATISFACTION

Parcel Post Orders Appreciated

Postage Paid One Way

A WELCOME AWAITS YOU AT
RIVERSIDE INN
LAWRENCE S. COX, Proprietor
Big Island, Va.

EVERY HOME COMFORT
GOOD BEDS EXCELLENT MEALS
RATES REASONABLE

Boating — Swimming — Fishing

DAN MASON
The Funeral Director
BIG ISLAND, VIRGINIA

Successor to the late O. L. Mason
Undertaking In All Its Phases
LICENSED EMBALMER IN CHARGE
Modern Equipment, Reasonable Charges

A Complete Line of Burial Supplies
Calls Promptly Answered, Either Day or Night

BIG ISLAND GARAGE
A DISTINCT LEADER
BIG ISLAND, VIRGINIA
J. F. GRIGGS, Owner
At Lee-Jackson Memorial Highway and The Bedford Road Intersection
"HONESTY IS OUR POLICY"
GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Gas - Oil - Tires - Accessories
Expert Service on all Makes of Cars and Trucks
Willard Batteries Sold and Re-Charged
Block and Fall and Crane Service As Well As All Types of Road Service
AUTOMOBILE GREASING A SPECIALTY

Compliments of

The Bedford Pulp and Paper Co., Inc.

Big Island, Virginia

MILTON E. MARCUSE	President
ISAAC J. MARCUSE	Vice-President
ALEX J. MARCUSE	Treasurer
MOSES M. MARCUSE	Secretary
WILLIAM H. BRYDGES	General Superintendent

THE POSITION of the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company in the Paper Industry is rather unique due to the fact that this was the first Company ever to manufacture paper from Pine Wood, and this has eventually lead to the building of large plants throughout the South who are using Pine Wood exclusively in their products.

A brief history of the Bedford Pulp & Paper Compan y follows:

1890—Original Pulp Mill at Big Island founded by Mr. Thaw and Mr. P. A. Krise, of Lynchburg, Va. They manufactured mechanical pulp from poplar wood, using the old screw type grinders. The original Company was later acquired by the Sadler Paper Company, who installed one paper machine in the plant.

October 3rd, 1898—Charter granted to the Bedford Pulp & Paper Company, at which time, Mr. Chas. Straus and other Richmonders became interested.

1904—Messrs. Milton E. Marcuse and Gustavus A Millhiser acquired all interests in the Company and installed the second paper machine. They also developed the Coleman Falls, Va., site, raising the dam and building a pulp mill. The pulp therefrom to be used for the manufacture of paper at the Big Island Mill.

1914—The mill at Big Island was destroyed by fire and the present plant was rebuilt in 1914-15.

1919—The Four Marcuse Brothers purchased the interests of all others in the present Company.

1920-21—The Pulp Mill at Coleman Falls was enlarged, installing hydro-electric generator and all electric drives.

1923—Large Finishing Room building was added to the Big Island Mill.

1927—Experimented with the manufacture of corrugating board from Pine Wood and since

1929 the entire production has been devoted to this product.

1928-29—Complete high-pressure, high temperature steam power plant built at Big Island together with a large and modern pulp mill. One paper machine was also modernized—installing the first vacuum forming wet-end paper machine to be developed.

The present plant has a capacity of 115 tons of 8 point corrugating board daily, and is the exclusive manufacturer of this product from Pine Wood. This plant is one of the most efficient in the country, giving steady employment to about 300 operatives in their mills and about 200 more in the forests.

The Virginia Sanatorium For Consumptives Was A Very Worthy Project

Established At Ironville In 1905--Followed By Two Subsequent Attempts

PROMOTERS PLANNED TO SELL TO STATE

Property Later Sold For Summer Homes--Named Villamont

What seemed to have been assured some thirty-odd years ago, was the establishment of a great sanatorium for the treatment of tuberculosis in Bedford county, and for what reason, the plans failed of frutition is not known, but its failure might be ascribed to the fact that the State authorities decided along about that time that Catawba on the north side of Roanoke county should be converted into a similar institution under the control of the State's health authorities.

The Virginia Sanatorium for Consumptives was actually chartered in 1905, and was opened for business on a small scale. At least one frame building was erected and used in conjunction with an old two story residence built of logs many years before at which patients were received for treatment.

The location was at Ironville just at the crest of Buford's Gap in the Blue Ridge about one mile east of Blue Ridge Springs. Quite a boundary of land was purchased. The site was considered ideal for the purposes, the elevation being around two thousand feet, and there seemed to be no doubt in the minds of many prominent people in the State, including many medical men from as far east as Norfolk and west to Bristol, that the proposed institution would become a permanent haven for those afflicted with the great white plague, where under modern treatment, climatic conditions and other environments, people might go and be restored to health.

On April 8, 1905, a charter was granted the Virginia Sanatorium for Consumptives, the object being the care and treatment of consumptives, and the protection of the community against the spread of tuberculosis, to be operated solely for the public benefit by means of charitable donations from its members and from others. Contributing members to the enterprise in amounts ranging from $10 to $150 were accorded the privilege of voting as to methods employed in the conduct of the institution.

A board of directors named in the charter to conduct the affairs of the Sanatorium for the first year was composed of Edward L. Stone, Frank A. Hill, Lucian H. Cocke, Thomas L. Engleby, Dr. Albert A. Cannaday, Louis A. Scholz and Dr. Joseph A. Gale, all of Roanoke, J. G. Osborne of Radford; J. Floyd Byars, of Bristol; J. Lawrence Campbell, of Bedford City; Archer A. Phlegar of Christiansburg; Dr. Charles R. Grandy, of Norfolk; Dr. George Ben Johnston of Richmond, and D. R. Read, of Ironville.

Mr. Read was made superintendent of the institution, and had his home and headquarters in the large two-story log building located on the right of the highway leading to Roanoke just a few feet west of the Villamont highway sign. The frame building just below the log residence and a few feet nearer the highway was erected and used for a time for patients. Two other small buildings and a dining room were also built. A few of the cottages erected in the vicinity were built about the same time and were probably occupied by patients.

It seems, after about four years of operation with indifferent success, the Virginia Sanatorium for Consumptives ended its operations and was succeded by another organization known as the Ironville Sanatorium which was granted a charter on May 9, 1909, the purpose being for the treatment and prevention of tuberculosis in sanatoria, schools, camps and otherwise. The institution was to be supported by charitable donations and subscriptions of its members who were empowered to issue four hundred bonds of incorporation at a face value of $50 each, making a total capitalization of $20,000.

The directors named to manage the affairs of the Ironville Sanatorium were: Louis A. Scholz, A. J. Kennard and Arthur L. Sibert of Roanoke, and D. W. R. Read and Dr. K. M. Ferguson, of Ironville. It will be noted that Messrs. Scholz and Read were the only directors of the former institution who remained active with the newer sanatorium.

Just how far the Ironville Sanatorium progressed in the establishment of the purposes for which it was organized is not known, but on December 28, 1909, some eight months later, a charter was granted the Ironville Open Air School Corporation, the object being to establish and maintain hygienic schools, camps and work rooms for tuition and medical treatment of normal and defective children—particularly children threatened or afflicted with tuberculosis.

This institution was chartered with a minimum capital stock of $10,000 with the privilege of increasing same to $50,000. The directorate was composed of Dr. L. L. Schwab, Harris Hart, Alexander M. Nelson, Louis A. Scholz and Arthur L. Sibert, all of Roanoke. Dr. L. L. Schwab was president, and D. W. R. Read of Ironville, secretary-treasurer.

Following the definite location of the State Sanatorium at Catawba in Roanoke county, no further efforts were made to make Ironville a place for the rehabilitation of consumptives. The original boundary embraced something like 2,000 acres of mountain lands. In the course of a few years some two or three hundred acres contiguous to the highway, including the sanatorium grounds were purchased by the Villamont Land Company, Inc., which was granted a charter on April 29, 1918, with a minimum capital of $20,000 and a maximum of $25,000. This boundary was subdivided into small plots and sold off for summer home sites.

It was through this development that the name was changed from Ironville to Villamont. Scores of cottages and bungalows have been built. Many people residing in Roanoke own a cottage in Villamont which they occupy with their families in the heat of summer. In 1928, just preceding the financial crash which brought on the depression there were fifty families living at Villamont during the hot weather period. Sixteen states were represented. For the benefit of the summer colonists a community church was built in which ministers of the various religious denominations hold services, and during the summer months, Sunday school facilities are provided for the benefit of the children as well as older people.

The officers of the Villamont Land Company, Inc., were: Dr. Walter J. Quick, president; James D. Johnston, vice-president; W. O. Roberts, secretary. The officers together with E. C. Helm, B. A. Williams, Mrs. Lydia H. LaBaume and W. L. Allen composed the directorate.

The company was dissolved on February 24, 1927. Dr. Walter J. Quick, the chief promotor accepted a position soon afterwards with the Federal government at Washington, where he died about a year ago. Wilbur Kinsey, associated with the Villamont Land Company was postmaster at Villamont for a number of years.

Large Dairy Interests In Bedford Co.

Clover Creamery Co., Roanoke Buy Large Quantities of Cream In The County and Operate 2 Cream Stations

The Clover Creamery Company, Inc., of Roanoke, one of the largest dairying concerns in the South, with branch plants at Radford, Va., and High Point, N. C., has been a great factor in the development of the dairying interests among the farmers and stock-raisers of Bedford county, furnishing a ready market for all the cream produced by hundreds of farmers for which ready cash is paid whenever the cream is received at either of the two cream stations established, one at Bedford, located at the Exchange, Inc., and the other at Moneta on the southside of the county.

In addition to operating the two stations, a truck service is maintained for the Southwestern section of Bedford county, serving the Stewartsville and the Chamblissburg districts. The highest market prices are always paid for cream with a high percentage of butter fat. Many farmers have greatly improved their dairy herds, realizing that the better breeds of milch cows always yield a higher profit on the investments, all of which has added materially to the importance of the county as a cream producing section.

Both cream stations in the county are thoroughly equipped for properly testing all cream delivered, which is paid for in accordance with the quality and the content as to butter fat. The cream gathered at the two stations is transported regularly to the Roanoke plant and converted into Clover Brand creamery butter, of which it may be said, there is no superior.

All products of the Clover Creamery Company are manufactured and packed under the firm's own trade mark, "Clover Brand" bearing the three-leaf clover in green, which is always a guarantee of both quality and purity. This firm is a pioneer in adopting the Pasteurizing process for all their dairy products, and the most modern equipment known to the trade has been installed in the Roanoke plant for the purpose of converting raw milk in to the best marketable dairy products it is possible to make.

Within the past year or so, in order to take care of the ever expanding trade of the Clover Creamery, something like $35,000 or $40,000 was spent for modern motor trucks, every one specially constructed for the use for which it was intended. In addition an immense garage of brick construction was built during 1936 for housing the large fleet of motor cars and trucks employed in the conduct of the buisness.

Clover Brand Ice Cream, a product "Delightfully Different" is sold generally throughout the county and almost exclusively in the Town of Bedford. The drug stores, restaurants, hotels and boarding houses generally serve this delicious pure food product.

Most places where food is served to the public, handle Clover Brand Patteurized milk and some dealers and grocers distribute it to regular customers. Due to its uniform quality, richness in vitamins and other healthful properties, such a demand was created in Bedford that the company decided some months ago to furnish a house to house delivery in town. This is done in the morning hours so that housekeepers can have their day's supply before noon. This service equals in every respect that given to other city housekeepers. Mr. Gordon Krantz is in charge of this service offered the people of the town by ths progressive enterprise.

The Clover Creamery Bedford station is located on Depot street in the Exchange, Inc., building, and is most efficiently operated by S. M. Krantz and Henry Turner. The Moneta cream station is in charge of W. H. Meador.

The Clover Creamery Company, Inc., of Roanoke has served the public with superior dairy products for nearly forty years, and each succeeding year has witnessed a steady growth of this concern. The officers of the company are men who have spent their lives in the dairying business. Howard M. Bush is president; W. C. Lukens, vice-president; T. T. Harris, secretary.

Bedfordites In The Spanish American War

Bedford and Bedford County furnished no military unit for the Spanish-American War, but a number of young men of this community volunteered with companies recruited elsewhere, particularly in Lynchburg, designated as Company E, Second Virginia Regiment, which was mustered into the service of the United States at Richmond, on April 10, 1898, the unit being commanded by Captain Robert E. Craighill, with Alfred B. Percy and Albert F. Bunham, 1st and 2nd lieutenants, respectively.

Among the Bedford members of this company were: Obediah S. Hogan, Samuel H. Quarles, Patrick Turpin, now dead, and John B. Jordan, Frank S. Layne, Chas. E. McFall, and James E. Witt, Jr., the last four being still alive. Edward W. Wingfield, who is now chief of police of Bedford, and for the past thirty years or more, a citizen of this community, was also a member of Company E, having enlisted from Amherst county, where he was born, and where he spent his early life.

There may be others from the western end of the county who served in one of the other units of Roanoke, but no available records could be found relating to the matter.

Frank J. Jack, a citizen of Bedford, in the employ of the Norfolk and Western Railway, was a private in Company F, Second Virginia Regiment, and served at Richmond and Jacksonville, Fla., before being discharged, due to illness, before his company was mustered out of the service of the United States.

A Negro soldier named William Warren from Bedford, was in the regular army, and served in Cuba during the Spanish-American War. He is now dead. He served in a Negro Regiment and is reputed to have been in the charge of San Juan Hill, when Col. Theodore Roosevelt and his rough riders were in close quarters and in danger of capture by the Spaniards.

Harry Warne, a brother-in-law of M. F. Gibbs, who spent some time in Bedford, is a Spanish war veteran, having been in a company from Illinois.

Robert J. Richards, a citizen of Bedford, a soldier in the regular army, saw service in the Phillippine Insurrection following the campaign in Cuba.

Bedford Building & Loan Association

A charter was granted the Bedford Building & Loan Association on April 16, 1924, for the purpose of promoting the general welfare of the town and to encourage building of homes by lending money to stockholders. The capital was $100,000 divided into shares of $100 each. There was an equal amount of common and preferred stock. R. L. Johnson was president; R. E. Spradlin, vice-president; W. R. Saunders, secretary-treasurer. The officers with L. D. Johnson and R. L. Harris compose the directors.

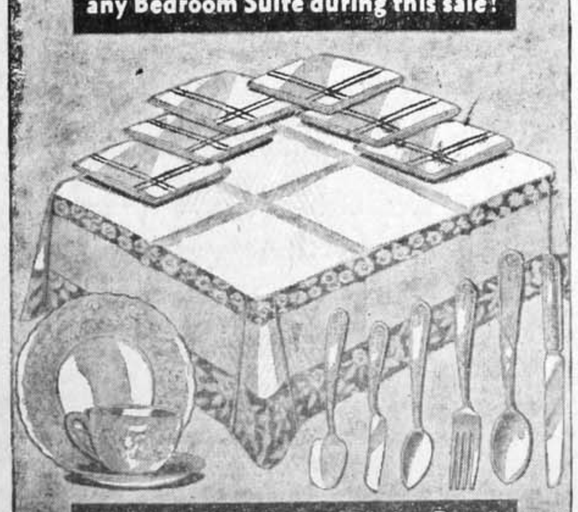
Phelps & Armistead, in Roanoke, welcomes Bedford County Trade during their 26th Anniversary Celebration.

A "FREE GROUP" WITH EVERY SUITE

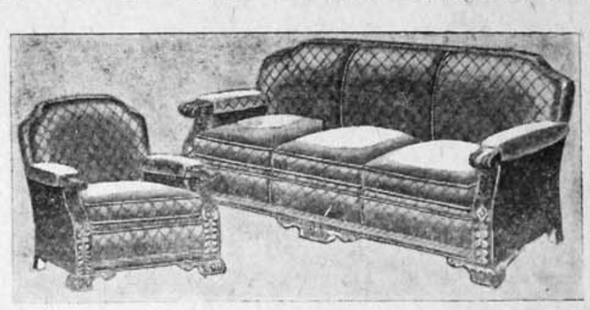
NO MONEY DOWN! UP TO 2 YEARS TO PAY!

This valuable seven-piece Living Room Group given FREE with purchase of any Living Room or Bed Davenport Suite during this sale!

This valuable six-piece Bedroom Group given FREE with purchase of any Bedroom Suite during this sale!



This valuable 58-piece Dining Room Group given FREE with purchase of any Dining Room Suite during this sale!



9-Piece Living Room Suite

Do not let this low price fool you; see this outfit—it's a "honey." Consists of beautiful "Charles of London" Sofa, and Club Chair. FREE items as pictured to left . . . End Table, Coffee Table, Metal Smoker, Bridge Lamp and Table Lamp with shades, Drum Table and Pull-up Chair. Buy now and save!

$69

10-Piece Bedroom Suite

We know this smart Bedroom Ensemble will please you. Consists of Dresser, Vanity, Chest of Drawers and Poster Bed. FREE items as pictured to left . . . . Chair and Bench, richly finished in walnut; two Pillows, guaranteed Coil Spring and a comfortable Mattress.

$69

58-Piece Dining Room Outfit

Selected hardwood and genuine walnut veneer construction in this smart 9-pc. Dining Room Suite. Consists of Buffet, China, Table and 6 Chairs. FREE merchandise as pictured to left . . . 32-piece Set of Dishes, 26-piece Set of Tableware, nice Tablecloth and 6 matching Napkins. A wonderful buy!

$79

11-Pc. Modern Studio Outfit

11 pieces assembled for style, comfort and convenience. Studio Couch that opens to a full size or Twin Beds, End Table, Magazine Rack, Occasional Table, Occasional Chair, Metal Smoker, Coffee Table, Bridge and Table Lamp with shades. Easy terms.

$39

Here's a Buy!

$29.95

A fully guaranteed and highly efficient electric washer at a low price. Large tub, silent motor and improved wringer.

3 Matching Lamps

$5.95

Bridge lamp, floor lamp, and table lamp with attractive shades. All three for this one low price.

For the Year 1937

we are selling the famous "Crosley Shelvador" electric refrigerators and the well-known and dependable "General Electric" refrigerators. These two refrigerators represent the best you can buy in electric refrigeration. In addition to the above, we are selling the marvelous "Servel Electrolux" gas refrigerator for those who prefer gas refrigeration in their homes. All of the above mentioned refrigerators carry a strict five-year service guarantee! Prices begin at $109.50.

FREE DELIVERY WITHIN A 100-MILE RADIUS

PHELPS and ARMISTEAD, Inc.

111-113 West Campbell Ave.

Up to 3 Years to Pay for the Refrigerator of your choice!

Section E

THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT

1857
1937

80th Anniversary Historical and Industrial Edition

Published 1857; New Series, Vol. 51. THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT, BEDFORD, VIRGINIA, MAY, 1937. $1.00 PER YEAR

Tobacco And Cream---Money Producers

Dairy Products Last Year Total $283,024

Steady Flow Cash All Year To Dairymen

Output More Than Trebled In Past Seven Year Period—Milk and Cream Production Bid Fair To Outrival Tobacco

Dairying in Bedford County dates back to about 1909 when C. T. Rice, who was raised in the northern part of the county, induced a few farmers in his section to buy separators and sell their cream. These farmers, who produced a small amount of cream, sold their butterfat to the Lynchburg Creamery Company which was organized in Lynchburg at about this time and, there, it was made into creamery butter. Prior to this time there had been no creamery butter at all manufactured in this section.

The amount of cream and milk produced in Bedford County during 1910 did not bring more than a few thousand dollars but, from that time on, dairying developed rapidly.

Mr. S. H. Saunders produced the first can of cream which was sold from the Bedford City neighborhood in the year of 1910. Mr. Saunders and Mr. L. Dillon were the only farmers who produced butterfat around Bedford for a while, but later, others began to sell cream and found it very profitable. Mr. Saunders set the example for others in this section and his leadership has been a great factor in the development of Bedford County into a dairying county.

The first year that Mr. Saunders sold cream was in 1910 when he received approximately $400. The following year he increased his receipts considerably. In 1912, the first year for which he has available records, his sales of cream amounted to $1,283. His receipts grew year by year until in 1928, he received $12,587. In 1929 he sold cream from his farm amounting to $12,040. These were the "boom" years prior to the financial crash which brought on the depression when cream prices were much higher than they had ever been before or since.

Mr. Saunders continued to separate his whole milk and only market his cream until 1931-32, after which he sold the production of his dairy herd as whole milk. His receipts on his whole milk sales last year without the trouble and cost of separating will compare most favorably with the figures given above when the boom was at its peak.

He, alone, received a great deal more for his whole milk in 1936 than was received for all dairy products sold to the creameries in the entire county in 1910.

In the Industrial Survey of Bedford county by the Engineering Extension Division of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg in 1929 it is stated that raw milk valued at $90,000 is shipped away annually. Since that time two local plants have been established in Bedford, one very recently, for the manufacture of butter by one, and the production of a general line of dairy products by the other with a complete wholesale and retail service to the town and community.

According to the Polytechnic Institute's survey, the receipts for milk and cream in the past seven or eight years have more than trebled in dollars and cents.

Coming down to 1933, the peak year of the depression, the outlook was anything but encouraging to milk producers of the county. It was in that year that an economic and social survey of Bedford County was puolisned in book form by the University of Virginia.

No figures are given as to the amount of milk and cream produced in the county or the prices prevailing at the time. The statement appearing in the University "Notes on Bedford County" relative to the subject follows:

"Probably no more gloomy picture in the entire county can be found than that of the dairy cattle and wholesale milk producing businesses. Milk codes now being worked out in Roanoke and Lynchburg, where the situation has been especially bad in recent years, are of no worth to producers throughout the county until they are put into effect. A small rise noted recently has been construed as a good omen and it is hoped the price will continue to rise after a more universal acceptance and complete operation of marketing agreements under the Agricultural Adjustment Administration."

The above conditions, according to the authority mentioned, had to be faced by the Bedford milk producers as late as November, 1933, but since then there has been a rapid development of the industry as will be shown by the amountof money now coming into the county.

Last year, the farmers of Bedford County sold 544,235 pounds of butterfat for which they received $166,116.00. In addition to the butterfat sold in cream, they sold 554,586 gallons of milk for which they received $116,908.00—making a total of $283,024.00 received by the farmers of Bedford County last year for milk and cream.

These dairy products have been sold in Virginia cities and also in larger markets including Philadelphia and New York. The farmer-producer has received the major portion of the money received from the consumer for these products. Think what this has meant to our farmers! This money is brought in to them from other cities, helps them to pay their taxes—has helped to pay off mortgages on many farms—and, at the same time, is helping to raise the standard of living on our farms.

In addition to the income available from the sale of dariy products, dairying does its part in helping to improve farm soil from year to year. If hay and grain is sold off the farm, the land naturally becomes poorer each year unless fertility is bought and put back on the land.

That no question may arise as to the accuracy of the figures printed herewith, showing the value of cream and milk produced and sold from Bedford county during 1936, it is proper to tell how the amount of milk and cream and the prices received therefor were arrived at.

Mr. C. L. Stahl, of Charlottesville, manager of the Monticello Dairy which operates the Bedford Creamery as a branch, made presonal calls on many of the outside buyers and sent Mr. J. K. Branson to others for the purpose of ascertaining first hand the amount of Bedford county milk and cream each had purchased and the amount of money each had paid to Bedford producers. When the complete information was obtained from the various buyers of Roanoke, Lynchburg and Bedford, where practically all of Bedford produced milk is sold, the figures given above were computed, and may be considered as absolutely authentic and reliable.

Board of Supervisors of Bedford County

Read from left to right, front row—V. O. Johnson, J. S. Douglas, P. A. Fellers, J. Moorman Johnson; second row—W. R. Saunders, commonwealth's attorney, G. M. Arrington, R. Q. Owen, C. H. White, and W. H. Walton.

The Board Of Supervisors Bedford Co.

Eight Able And Conservative Men In Prime Of Life Look Well To The Peoples' Interest

It would be hard to find a body of eight men who compose the County Board of Supervisors that are more careful and painstaking in the conduct of county affairs in the interest of the people as a whole and of the taxpayers in general.

The board is composed as follows: P. A. Fellers of Bellevue, District chairman; R. Q. Owen, Central District; G. M. Arrington, Lisbon District; V. O. Johnson, Chamblissburg District; J. Moorman Johnson, Staunton District; W. H. Walton, Otter District; C. H. White, Forest District; Jesse S. Douglas, Charlemont District.

Many intricate questions of county government have to be decided by this body of men. They are entrusted with the spending of the taxpayers money, and of providing improvements that are requested by the people of the various communities, and are often called upon to do things and spend county money that would not be to the best interests of all the people.

Two of the outstanding accomplishments of the board in the past few years, may be noted as the building of the best county court house in the State at a cost of $212,000 without issuing bonds or the borrowing of money, and the purchase of the Randolph-Macon Academy building with 22 acres offered at a cost of $33,000. Good judges of realty values declare that this buy is worth double the money paid, and will increase in value as the years go by, and at the same time afford Central District with school facilities that will be absolutely necessary in the near future.

The following personal sketches of the various board members will be read with interest.

P. A. FELLERS

One of the most popular, and most widely known members, of county board of supervisors is P. A. Fellers, chairman of the board, and a representative of Bellevue district. His post office address is Goode, Va.

Mr. Fellers is not a native of Bedford county, having been born at Blue Ridge Springs in Botetourt county, only a short distance across the Bedford county line. He attended the public schools where he obtained his education. He is a farmer, and it is generally conceded that he is a good one. For thirty-two years he has been a citizen of Bedford county. He is a member of the Methodist church and an Odd Fellow.

He is now serving his fourth term as a member of the county board of supervisors, and has been a citizen of Bedford county for thirty-two years. He served on the board of managers of New London Academy for seven years. He presides with dignity over all meetings of the board and possesses the confidence and esteem of all his fellow members.

W. H. WALTON

Otter district is represented by Mr. W. H. Walton, whose home address is Huddleston, Va. He was appointed a supervisor to fill an unexpired term nearly nine years ago. Since then he has been elected for the three successive terms. He has given to the county more than ten years of service as a member of the board.

Mr. Walton was born and reared in Bedford county and received his education in the country schools of the neighborhood in which he has spent most of his life.

His successive elections attest his popularity as a representative of Otter District.

Mr.Walton is one of the live business men of the southside of the county, being engaged in mercantile pursuits, canning of fruits and vegetables and farming. He is a consistent member of Bethesda Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

JESSE S. DOUGLAS

Now serving his third term as a member of the county board of Supervisors, Jesse S. Douglas hails from Charlemont district, his home and post office address being Big Island, Va., He was born in Bedford county near Big Island. As a boy he attended the neighborhood schools where he received his education. He is a farmer, and as such knows and feels the needs of the tillers of the soil. He has been a citizen of Bedford county for sixty-three years.

Mr. Douglas is a member of the Hunting Creek Baptist church and a member of the Sedalia Grange. He possesses the confidence and esteem of his neighbors and the people of his district as evidenced by his continuous re-election to the board. He has a wide acquaintance from various sections of Bedford county.

As a member of the board he endeavors to represent the whole county with fidelity and fairness, while at the same time looking out for the best interests of Charlemont district.

ROBERT Q. OWEN

Mr. Owen was born at Liberty, (now Bedford) October 23, 1889. Was educated at New London Academy, and other free schools in the county, had high school training at Rat's Academy, Keeton High School. A farmer and stockman for quite a few years, later associating himself with J. H. Marsteller, (now Marsteller Corporation) in the memorial line, having been with this company for the past eleven years.

In 1935, Mr. Owen announced himself for the office of supervisor in Central District, which is comprised of North and South Liberty districts, and received quite a substantial vote. Mr. Owen is especially interested in good schools and roads, and whenever opportunity affords, he always uses his untiring efforts along this line.

One of the outstanding accomplishments of the Board of Supervisors in 1936, was the purchase of the Randolph Macon Academy for county school purposes, when Mr. Owen took an active part in the purchase of this valuable property.

V. O. JOHNSON

Chamblissburg district is represented by V. O. Johnson who resides at Chamblissburg, but whose post office address is Vinton, R. F. D. He is now serving his second term as a member of the board of supervisors. Mr. Johnson was born in Goose Creek Valley, and as a boy attended the public schools of the neighborhood in which he lived.

He is a farmer and a canner and is regarded as one of the best business men in the section of the county he so ably represents as a member of the board.

He is a member of the Barnhardt Baptist Church and is chairman of the board of deacons. He gives to his church and his district and the county at large the same painstaking attention that characterizes him in the conduct of his own personal affairs and business.

Mr. Johnson is a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, president of the Community League which has for its object the betterment of civic conditions in the community in which he lives, and has long been active in everything that pertains to the advantage of his section, as well as the county at large.

J. MOORMAN JOHNSON

A member of the county board of supervisors now serving his fourth term, Mr. J. Moorman Johnson, representing Staunton District, whose post office address is Stone Mountain, was born at Davis' Mill, Bedford county, and has spent his life within the borders of his native county.

He received his education in the public schools of the county and at the National Business College in Roanoke. That he has been elected for four consecutive times to represent his district on the board is ample evidence of the confidence and esteem in which he is held by his constituents.

Mr. Johnson is a farmer, a member of the Methodist church and a Mason and Shriner. He is looked upon, and regarded by the people of Bedford as a whole, as being a safe, conservative supervisor, ever ready to act in the best interests of all the people, while at the same time serving his own district with fidelity and signal ability.

G. M. ARRINGTON

Mr. G. M. Arrington, Lisbon District, whose home address is Montvale, is serving his first term as a member of the board of supervisors, and while he has not had the experience in handling public affairs possessed by other members of the body, he is already proving to his constituents and the people of the county that they made no mistake when they elected him.

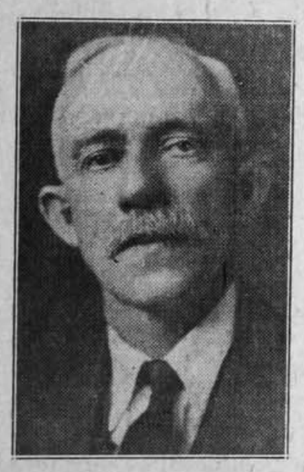
He is conservative and painstaking in his consideration of all matters coming before the board for action or adjustment, indicating a desire to spend the peoples money as he would spend his own. He was born in the neighborhood in which he lives, and was educated in such country schools as existed in his youth. He is a successful farmer and a member of the Methodist church. As a member of the board, the people of his district feel that they have a faithful representative.

CLARENCE H. WHITE

Elected first in 1928 as a member of the county board of supervisors from Forest District, Clarence H. White, is now serving his third term. His continuous re-election attests his popularity among the people and his faithfulness to the trust reposed in him by those who know him best. He is a farmer and has spent his life in agricultural pursuits.

Mr. White was one of the eight men who successfully put through the building of the new court house which was erected during his first term of office. He with one or two other members of the board was particularly active in putting through the deal by which the old Academy property was transferred to the county, and which is regarded by many as one of the outstanding accomplishments of the present county board of supervisors.

S. H. SAUNDERS



A native of Bedford county, he was reared on the southside, but removed to his present location nearly 40 years ago, where he managed the farm of Col. J. W. Watts of Lynchburg, which he purchased some ten years later.

Mr. Saunders is located on the Peaks road about two miles north of Bedford. Over a quarter-century ago he concluded that Bedford county afforded splendid opportunities as a dairying center. He produced the first can of cream ever sold from Bedford. Today he owns one of the finest dairy herds in this section of the State. A more complete account of his operations will be found in the dairying article published on this page.

Soon after locating in Central District, he was appointed by Judge Campbell to serve out an unexpired term on the Board of Supervisors. After that he was continuously elected as a member of the board, serving for twenty-five years or more. He was chairman of the board for sixteen years, and to his, and the efforts of two or three of his collegues, the county is indebted for the fine new county court house which is the pride of Bedford. Mr. Saunders consistently fought the proposition of remodeling the old building, with the result the present commodious court house came into existence in 1930. Mr. Saunders retired from public service soon afterwards.

J. K. BRANSON

In March of 1925, Mr. J. K. Branson and Dr. W. L. Lyle, both of Bedford, opened a small cream station in the basement of Lyle's Drug Store where they received cream from the farmers of this vicinity and sold it to the Lynchburg market for the purpose of buttermaking. They continued operation there until the spring of 1928 when they moved the station to the present location of the Bedford Creamery.

In 1929, the Monticello Dairy, Inc., of Charlottesville, Virginia, became interested in the little station and purchased it the latter part of December of that year. They began operation in January 1930 under the continued management of Mr. Branson and operated as a cream receiving station until May 17th, 1930, on which date they manufactured their first churning of "Monticello" Brand Creamery butter. This date marked the transformation of Mr. Branson's successful little cream station into a full fledged creamery—the local Bedford Creamery!

The Bedford Creamery, under the able management of Mr. J. K. Branson has succeeded in increasing its make of butter fifty percent during the past seven years and has paid out to the farmers of our vicinity over a quarter of a million dollars for butterfat.

"Monticello" brand, Bedford Creamery's first grade butter, enjoys a very wide distribution—being demanded in about ten of the eastern states—a fact which seems only natural when one considers —that it is made by expert butter-makers from the very finest of selected cream.

It seems fitting that the residents of Bedford patronize their own State and County by demanding, in-so-far as it is possible, products which are produced by their own farmer-neighbors—the purchase of which will help to keep their money where it will improve conditions in their own surroundings.

The Culture Of Tobacco In Bedford County Has Brought Good Revenues

Soil of Bedford Is Well Adapted To The Growth Of Dark Types—First Auction Warehouse Established In Liberty In 1866 — Good Prices Obtained For The 1936 Crop Of Tobacco

The culture, sale and even the manufacture of tobacco for many years, has been one of the outstanding industrial developments of Bedford county. At the present time the production of tobacco is of great importance financially to a large percentage of the county's population. In fact, it is the main money crop of hundreds of the most progressive farmers.

The soil of the county is particularly well adapted to the culture of dark tobacco, and millions of pounds are raised annually, most of it being sold on the auction floors of Bedford's two warehouses where buyers representing the leading leaf dealers of the country will be found during the sales season every year.

Most of the tobacco raised in Bedford county is sold on the Bedford market which sustains a splendid reputation for obtaining high prices for the planters. It is said that a few farmers have taken their crops to other markets, hoping to obtain better prices, but in a number of instances they have taken their tobacco off the floors of distant warehouses and brought it to Bedford where more satisfactory prices have been obtained.

Two large leaf concerns, Clark & Company and the Alberti Company operate warehouses and conditioning plants in Bedford capable of handling millions of pounds annually. Both of these concerns maintain a corps of expert buyers who are in constant attendance at the two local warehouses during the tobacco sales seasons. Much of the tobacco purchased by these companies is shipped to foreign markets.

For the benefit of readers of this issue of the DEMOCRAT, a little history of tobacco raising and the exporting of same has been gathered from various sources.

In colonial times, prior to the Revolutionary war, tobacco was the principal medium of exchange in certain parts of the country. This is particularly true as to Virginia where much tobacco has been raised almost from the time of the first settlement at Jamestown in 1607. Almost all kinds of indebtedness was settled by payments in tobacco.

The first record of shipments to England of which there is any trustworthy information occurred in 1618 when as much as 20,000 pounds was shipped. Sir Walter Ralleigh who attempted to form an English settlement on Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina is credited with having first introduced the "weed" in England where it grew in popularity.

By 1639 shipments from the colonies to England increased to one million pounds. From 1664 to 1674, a ten year period exports ranged from 20,000,000 to 107,000,000 pounds. From then until 1814 the quantity exported fluctuated widely, and it was not until 1851 that exports permanently exceeded 100,000,000 pounds. Since 1870 the exports have never fallen below 200,000,000 pounds, and since 1899, they have only twice fallen below 300,000,000 pounds.

In earlier times, the curing process was almost entirely done by air, while open fires were utilized for curing purposes in damp weather. The smoke from open wood fires curling up through the hanging leaves seemed to impart to the leaf a finish and aroma that quickly found favor among tobacco users, with the result, that fire-curing became the rule in most sections of Virginia adapted to the growth of the plants.

The early pioneers from Virginia who settled in Kentucky and Tennessee adopted this method, and even before the Revolution fire cured tobacco from the frontiers was shipped by water down the Mississippi River and its tributaries to New Orleans and thence to foreign ports. For many years fire-cured tobacco became the leading export type.

It is only in recent years that this type lost its leadership, being largely supplanted by flue-cured stock, a system which has generally come into practice among the growers. In growing tobacco quality is harder to get than quantity. The wise grower is always more interested in producing tobacco of fine quality. Tobacco specialists in the United States Department of Agriculture have discovered that some weeds, ragweed especially, often give exceptional quality to tobacco leaf. Ragweed as a preceding crop gives not only the highest value but the highest yield as well. It may not be good for hayfever but farmers have found it to be mighty effective in the production of tobacco.

A scientific test showed that tobacco planted in ragweed ground averaged 1873 pounds to the acre with a total value of $410.37. Tobacco grown after a mixed weed fallow averaged 1,365 pounds to the acre, with a total value of $275.37. Tobacco following a growth of horseweed yielded 1,650 pounds to the acre with a total value of $345.53. Leading tobacco growers of Bedford county have abandoned slipshod methods of culture to a large extent, realizing that quality always pays in the long run. The above mentioned growing tests following different weeds was made in South Carolina and were made under the supervision and in co-operation with the State experiment station, and are therefore regarded as thoroughly reliable.

It is understood that most of the Bedford county growers still stick to the fire-cured plan of conditioning their tobacco, while in some cases air-cured tobacco has been found to be just as productive of value.

In this particular section of Virginia, growers have found that planting in clover fallow has been mighty successful. On ground cultivated in wheat, followed by a stand of clover, with tobacco in rotation has proven to be generally satisfactory.

The first warehouse for the sale of tobacco at auction was established by James A. Dooley in 1866, the year after the ending of the War Between the States. Mr. Dooley was exceedingly active in the promotion of the sale of leaf tobacco and in its growth. It is said that he knew personally more tobacco growers than any other man in the county.

Almost from the very beginning of Bedford county in 1753, tobacco has been extensively raised. Old records show that the growing of tobacco followed closely the early settling of this section. The type of soil found in this county, doubtless had much to do with this, as Bedford and adjacent territory have always been known to produce tobaccos of very fine quality.

At the present time, the principal variety of tobacco grown in the county and sold on the Bedford market is the dark fired type. However, some fifty-odd years ago, the Goose Creek section raised a fine quality of bright flue cured tobacco, noted for the excellent quality of its bright wrappers. In more recent years this same section has produced very fine dark fired wrappers and spinners.

At one time the town of Bedford had from fifteen to twenty plug, twist and smoking tobacco factories, and for a few years, cigars were manufactured quite extensively.

Most of these factories were established during the period of from 1865 to 1890. There were a few factories in Bedford prior to and during the War Between the States. Such as were doing business in the summer of 1864 were burned by Hunter's army in his march on Lynchburg on June 16, of that year.

Among the manufacturers of smoking and chewing tobaccos from a little over a quarter to nearly three-quarters of a century were: Matthews & Wright, J. E. Nelms & Co., J. M. Peters & Co., Cauthorn, Jordan & Co., Gish & Smith, Taylor, Jordan & Co., Taylor Bros., Clark & Co., Berry Bros., J. F. Curtis & Co., Wm. Graves & Co., R. F. Robertson & Co., McGhee & Hurt, J. C. Hatcher & Co., Bolling, Wright & Co., and several others.

Prior to 1858, the tobacco growers of this section sold their tobacco in the barns, the buyers going out into the country to examine the tobacco after it had been cut and put into the barn to cure, and then making the grower an offer for all or part of his crop.

It was about the year 1866 that the first warehouses were built in the town of Liberty for the sale of tobacco at auction and this method of disposing of crops has prevailed ever since.

Only two of the manufacturing firms noted above are still in existence, Clark & Company under a slight change of name and Taylor Bros., which later, moved their plant to Winston-Salem, N. C., where they do a flourishing business in the manufacture of plug tobacco. A more extended notice of Clark Bros. will be found elsewhere in this issue of this newspaper.

The sales of dark fired tobacco on the Bedford market amounted to 1,416,830 pounds for the 1936 crop, out of a total of 17,927,483 pounds sold at the five dark fired markets in which Bedford is included. The average price obtained throughout the district was $13.23, compared to $10.30 for the 1935 crop. The total 1935 crop was 20,125,938 pounds. These figures include totals for Bedford, Blackstone, Farmville, Lynchburg and Drakes Branch.

According to the United Census report for 1929, the number of Bedford county farms producing tobacco were 1,134. The total acreage planted in tobacco that year was 2,953, with a total production of 2,151,886 pounds. In 1934, the latest census figures available, there were 1,216 farms raising tobacco on a total of 2,552 acres with a production of 2,102,540 pounds.

Bedford Light Artillery Gave Valiant Service In War Between States

Coming down to the war between the States, Bedford county and the town of Liberty furnished six artillery companies whose respective commanders were A. Jordan, L. A. Sale, W. V. Jordan, R. B. Claytor, T. M. Bowyer and T. C. Jordan.

Perhaps, the only record with a semble of completeness is that of the Bedford Light Artillery commanded by Captain Tyler C. Jordan of Liberty. A very complete resume of the company was published as late as 1903 by Rev. Joseph A. Graves, a member in which he gave in detail the movements of his company from the time of its organization in the County Court House, on the night of January 22, 1861, when the commissioned officers were elected as follows: Tyler C. Jordan, Captain; W. S. Myler, R. B. Claytor, R. T. Aunspagh and J. A. Stover, lieutenants, and numbered in the order in which they are named. At this meeting, a resolution was adopted naming the new organization the Bedford Light Artilery.

There were two classes of artillery, heavy and light, the difference being that heavy artillery called for the use of stationary guns while light artillery provided for guns mounted on wheels drawn by horses or mules, and susceptiable of a quick change of position.

When the organization meeting adjourned, an invitation to supper was accepted to the Liberty House which had been extended by Wilson C. Hewett, the proprietor. Shortly afterwards W. S. Myler resigned as First Lieutenant and was succeeded by James O. Hensley.

Following the organization in January, the months of February and March were given to drilling and the effort to provide the members with uniforms.

About April 1, without a dissenting voice, the company tendered its service to Governor Letcher, war time governor of Virginia. Two week's later on April 16, the Captain of the company was notified by wire to have his men ready to move at a moment's notice.

On April 17, Virginia seceded. The ordinance of Secession was ratified by the people of the State on the fourth Thursday in May. The service of the company had been accepted on May 8, by the governor and was enrolled for active service with pay from that date for a period of one year. No one dreamed at that time the conflict would last longer. On that same day orders were received to leave Liberty and proceed to Lynchburg.

Beginning on that day Liberty had an excited populace, which continued for a whole week, when on Wednesday, May 15, 1861, the Bedford Light Artillery left home to engage in the fortunes of war, a conflict that was to last for nearly four long years.

It was a beautiful May-day. A great crowd had assembled at the depot to see the company off. Another company of infantry, the Old Dominion Rifles, composed of Bedford troops were leaving on the same train. The Bedford Light Artillery made a fine appearance on that day. Togged out in their new uniforms of dark blue material with belt at waist and a short skirt below it, with coats and pants trimmed in red with cap to match, the company formed in front of R. D. Buford's office on Main street, and marched directly to the depot at the foot of the hill. They were followed by parents, brothers, sisters, and friends. The train moved at noon on that memorable day amid cheers, tears, goodbyes and the waving of handkerchiefs by the loving and approving citizenship of town and county. Friends and relatives were about equally divided as to numbers, wishing God speed and good luck for the two companies which were the first units from the county to be moved to the front. On arrival at Lynchburg, the Bedford soldiers were taken to Camp Lee, located on the site of the present Lynchburg fair grounds where on the same evening they were mustered into the service of Virginia, by Col. Langhorne, by taking an oath to serve with fidelity the government of their State.

On Sunday, prior to leaving Bedford for Lynchburg, the Bedford Light Artillery and The Old Dominion Rifles attended divine services at the Presbyterian church. The pastor, Rev. W. W. Berry, a member of the latter company, preached an eloquent sermon suitable for the occasion, taking his text from Joshua 1, parts of verses 5 and 6, "I will not fail thee, nor forsake thee. Be strong and of good courage."

When the Bedford Light Artillery was organized as such, and tendered its service to the State as such, the organization had no intention of entering any other branch of the army, although from the inception of their service, every effort was put forth by the army and State authorities to transfer the company to the infantry.

Considerable complaint prevailed among members that the authorities failed to furnish them with the proper arms, side arms or other equipment designed for light artillerymen. Following efforts to place the company in the infantry service, the officers finally compromised by accepting service in the Heavy Artillery until provision could be made for the proper light artillery equipment.

On May 21, the company left Lynchburg for Richmond and upon arrival at the State Capital, found orders awaiting to proceed immediately for Jamestown Island. State troops early in 1861 had erected three batteries of artillery on the Island, known as Pocahontas Battery, Sand Battery and Point of Island battery. The three batteries were manned by companies under Captains, Jordan, Barton, Allen, Wilkinson and Rambaut, designated as the 10th Batallion of Heavy Artillery, with General J. B. Magruder in command. The batteries had been supplied with 8 inch Columbias from the Norfolk navy yard. At times the forces located on the Island comprised as many as 26,500 men. Jamestown Island was a strategetic point of defense for Richmond, by preventing gunboats reaching and shelling the capital. The first artillery company to arrive at the Island was the Bedford Light Artillery.

It was not until the following December that Captain Jordan received his field battery of light guns. His immediate resignation was forthcoming from the heavy artillery service, in order that he might drill his company in the use of light artillery. The equipment consisted of four 24 pounder Howitzers, a powerful battery at short range, but unwierdly in the field.

The early part of 1862 saw the Bedford Light Artillery in splendid shape for the many engagements in which the unit served with distinction during the second year of the conflict. The company had enlisted for a period of only one year, but about this time the Confederate Congress passed a law requiring that all men between the ages of 18 and 35 should be conscripted to serve for a period of three years.

Much dissension was engendered among the men of the entire army on account of changes made in officers following the re-enlistment. Under the rules of reorganization lieutenants J. O. Hensley, R. B. Claytor and R. T. Aunspaugh withdrew from the company along with Sergeant Leslie C. Talbot, Chas. L. Anthony, David M. Claytor, Lafayette DeWitt and John B. Lee. These officers and men determined to organize a new company which was easy of accomplishment from recruits from the north of Bedford and from Campbell county.

On March 10, 1862, the roster was completed and the following officers chosen: James O. Hensley, captain; D. Reid Arnold, first lieutenant; Robert B. Claytor, second lieutenant; Robert T. Aunspaugh, third lieutenant. This new company succeeded the Tyler Jordan Battery at Jamestown Island, and when a move was made to Richmond, it became Company B, 10th Virginia Battalion, Heavy Artillery. For a long period of the war Co. B. was stationed at Chafin's Farm and composed a part of the defense of the Capital of the Confederacy. Captain James O. Hensley upon being promoted to Major, was succeeded by Lieut. R. B. Claytor who served so long and was so popular that his company came to be generally known as Claytor's Company. Lieut. Aunspaugh was detailed as quartermaster, and served with distinction.

W. V. Jordan, a lawyer and a private in the Bedford Light Artillery obtained permission and returned to Bedford where he recruited and took to the field another company of heavy artillery.

It was on January 22, 1862 that the Bedford Light Artillery, re-enlisted for a period of three years with the following commissioned officers: Tyler C. Jordan, captain; Chas. A. Bowyer, 1st Lieut.; James O. Boley, 2nd Lieut.; John R. Thurman, 3rd Lieut. Captain Jordan appointed the following non-commissioned officers:

R. S. Cunningham, Orderly Sergeant.
W. P. Hoffman, Quartermaster Sergeant.
J. C. Reed, First Sergeant.
R. S. Thompson, Second Sergeant.
J. P. Stetler, Third Sergeant.
J. H. Stone, Fourth Sergeant.
J. F. Bondurant, First Corporal.
J. E. Scott, Second Corporal.
J. L. Sullivan, Third Corporal.
C. E. Parker, Fourth Corporal.

The company left Jamestown Island on April 15, and went to the vicinity of Winn's Mill, where they were given "the place of honor" in defending Yorktown from an expected attack by McClellan's army then located at Fort Monroe. It was on April 17th, that the company received its first "Baptism of Fire." It was here that Dr. J. M. Y. Jordan, brother of Captain Tyler Jordan and Corporal J. I. Sullivan were killed. The company remained in "the place of honor" until early in May when the Confederates had retired to Richmond. "The Place of Honor" was designated as Dam No. 1 on the Warrick River. General Magruder had an army of less than 10,000 which had bluffed and held in check for weeks McCellan's grand army of more than 100,000.

It would be mighty interesting to follow the fortunes of the Bedford Light Artillery throughout the period of the war and relate the many acts of bravery and sacrifice displayed and endured by these Bedford boys, but space forbids. It is well to relate that they saw service in a number of major engagements and might well be remembered by the people of the present day as heroes of Yorktown, Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg and Sailor's Creek.

Following is the complete roster of the company as it stood the day it left Liberty to engage in the hardest fought war of the nineteenth century:

Tyler C. Jordan, Captain.
James O. Hensley, First Lieutenant.
Robert B. Claytor, Second Lieutenant.
Robert T. Aunspaugh, Third Lieutenant.

Non-Commissioned Officers:
Charles A. Bowyer, First Sergeant.
James O. Boley, Second Sergeant.
Jeremiah E. Satterwhite,
Leslie C. Talbot, Fourth Sergeant.
John F. Bondurant, First Corporal.
Joseph P. Stetler, Second Corporal.
Arthur C. Catlett, Third Corporal.
Chas. E. Parker, Fourth Corporal.

Privates in the Ranks:
Arthur, James L.; Arthur, Milton C.; Boley, Wm. H.; Bondurant, James D.; Bowles, James E.; Bradley, Charles; Brosius, Joseph F.; Campbell, James W., Carder, James M.; Claytor, David M.; Coleman, W. C.; Coleman, John W.; Coleman, S. L.; Crawford, George W.; Cunningham, R. S.; Elliott, James M.; Elliott, William E.; Fizer, Elliott; Frazier, William E.; Friedrich, Edward; Grounds, Oliver P.; Harris, William Y.; Hawkins, Benjamin F.; Hoffman, William P.; Hurt, Richard I.; Jarrett, Daniel W.; Jeter, James N.; Jones, Chas.P.; Jordan, William V.; Jordan, John Y. M.; Kirkpatrick, P. D.; Lee, John B.; Lockard, Rufus A.; Mansfield, William; Mansfield, James L.; Marsh, Thomas E.; Marsh, Samuel F.; McMillan, G. S.; Miller, John W.; Miller, Charles H.; Scott, John W.; Scott, James E.; Shartzer, William A.; Snead, James L.; Stone, John H.; Stover, John A.; Sullivan, John L.; Thompson, Richard S.; Thurman, William F.; Trent, Geo. W.; Turner, Samuel H.; Wade, Daniel G.; White, Robert T.; White, Thomas F.; Wilkerson, Chas. W.; Wilkerson, James P.

The following recruits with the date of enlistment joined the company:
John E. McDaniel, May 15, 1861.
Charles L. Anthony, June 4, 1861.
B. I. Austin, June 4, 1861.
William H. Layne, June 21, 1861.
This completed the muster roll up to June 30, 1861.

There were four young lawyers of Liberty on the muster roll of the Bedford Light Artillery. They were: T. C. Jordan, James O. Hensley, C. A. Bower and W. V. Jordan. R. B. Claytod and R. T. Aunspaugh were prosperous young merchants. David M. Claytor, John Y. M. Jordan and William P. Thurman, were young physicians.

The other members of the company represented almost every avocation of life, while quite a number were so youthful that they could not be classified to any vocation.

The company was engaged in the seven days fighting around Richmond, at Malvern Hill, and later became identified with the Army of Northern Virginia under command of General Robert E. Lee.

After Gettysburg, General Longstreet requested permission to take his corps to Tennessee to assist General Bragg The request was granted, and the Bedford Light Artillery moved westward where several engagements were fought by the opposing forces. The Tennessee campaign brings the company's activities under almost starvation conditions to the beginning of 1864. In the meantime, first lieutenant J. D. Smith had been made captain, and the company had been transferred back to Virginia, and took an active part in the engagements in the vicinity of Richmond and Petersburg early in that year. The company remained in that vicinity until April 9, 1865, when they were paroled following the surrender of General Lee. Among those who returned to Bedford were: J. F. Bondurant, J. W. Campbell, J. A. Graves, Henry Kay, H. S. Huddleston, J. L. Mansfield, and Lieutenant J. R. Thurman. The company at that time consisted of a captain, four lieutenants, four sergeants, four corporals and fifty-three privates.

WORK RULES FOR CLERKS YEARS AGO

Opened For Business 9:00 A. M. And Closed Store At 9:00 P. M.

When The Democrat was established in 1857, working conditions were quite different from present day operations.

Workers who quietly "sit-down" when things don't go to suit them now-a-days should read some of rules laid down by a large department store in this country during the year 1854, which follows:

"Store must be opened promptly at 6 a. m., and remain open until 9 p. m., the year 'round. Store must be swept, counter, base shelves and show cases dusted. Lamps trimmed, filled and chimneys cleaned, pens made, doors and windows opened, a pail of water and a scuttle of coal must be brought in by each clerk before breakfast if there is time to do so, and attend to customers who call.

"Any employee who is in the habit of smoking Spanish cigars, getting shaved at a barber shop, going to dances and other such places of amusement, will give his employer reason to be suspicious of his integrity and all around honesty.

Each employee must pay not less than $5.00 per year to the church and must attend Sunday school every Sunday.

"Men employees are given one evening a week for courting purposes, and two if they go to prayer meeting regularly.

"After fourteen hours of work in the store, the leisure time must be spent in reading good literature."

Buyers And Exporters Of Leaf Tobacco

Clark & Company, of Bedford Founded 1884 .... Trade Extends To All Parts Of World

The firm of Clark Bros. & Company, Incorporated, of Bedford, is one of the oldest firms in the county dealing in leaf tobacco, the enterprise having been established in 1884, and has been in active and continuous operation more than half a century.

The ownership has always been confined to the Clark family. It was fifty-three years ago that J. A. Clark and his brother Stephen W. Clark, the latter still in school, started the business. Later their father, I. N. Clark became identified with the business. Stephen Clark died March 18, 1905. I. N. Clark retired from the business in 1915, and died in Bedford in 1918, at the age of 84 years. For five years prior to his retirement, there was the usual and rather remarkable fact of three generations of the one family being represented in the firm. They were J. A. Clark, one of the founders, his father, I. N. Clark, and his son, J. T. Clark.

The present officers of the firm are: J. A. Clark, president; J. T. Clark, vice-president; F. J. Scott, secretary-treasurer.

When the firm first started operations, and for a number of years thereafter, its activities were confined to the manufacture of plug and twist tobaccos for chewing and cut tobaccos for smoking purposes. This business was successful over a long period of time. In its early stages the business was purely domestic, the products of the firm being distributed mainly throughout the Southern states. Later on, foreign fields were opened up, and quite a considerable export trade was developed. In the beginning leaf purchases were made only for their own factory.

Up until 1905 when the manufacture of tobacco was discontinued this department had been under the supervision of Stephen W. Clark who knew every detail of the business. It was during the years of manufacturing that J. A. Clark, the present senior member of the firm, decided to enter the leaf export trade. Very considerable additions were made to the plant and equipment and this branch of the firm continued to grow under the able management of Mr. Clark until the business has reached its present large proportions in the world of tobacco trade.

In 1925 the entire interests of the firm were concentrated in the buying and exporting of leaf. During twelve years the business has en until the firm has become one most important of its kind in t leaf district.

In the meantime other plants acquired and large additions m the Bedford plant, and the firm to deal extensively in burley, one-er, green river, dark fired Ken and Virginia brights as well as the fired Virginia type in which they always specialized, and for the pro tion of which Bedford county is adapted.

The firm has established splen connections abroad. Good mana ment, painstaking carefulness in b ing, picking and handling of all ders, together with their modern plan and long experience in the busine justify many large buyers throughot the world in placing with Clark Bro & Company their orders for America grown tobaccos. The firm has supplie a number of large European manufacturers regularly for a period of more than thirty years.

Mr. J. A. Clark, in addition to looking after his large tobacco trade, has been active in more ways than one in the development and progress of Bedford. He was a leading promotor of the Bedford Electric Light Company, which after its establishment was purchased by the town authorities, and which, while municipally owned, is the chief source of the town's revenues. He also served the municipality as a member of the town council.

W. D. DIUGUID, INC.

1016 Rivermont Avenue
LYNCHBURG, : VIRGINIA

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Years of Honest Service and Moderate Charges Have Made Possible Lynchburg's newest mortuary.

Modern Facilities and A Capable Staff

Established in 1817

TELEPHONE 111

AMBULANCE SERVICE - - - DAY OR NIGHT

Have you tried

"The Bread with the Better Taste"

BREAD is the great universal food, used every day in every home. It is literally the staff of life. In buying bread, therefore, why not buy the best?

It is our constant endeavor to produce the best bread and we have spent much time and money in developing a loaf for all the family.

Here's a bread you'll like

Awarded "Silver Cup Trophy," for scoring Highest Quality in Better Bread Contest.

99.5% Perfect

It is real good bread because genuine goodness has gone into it; because it is baked right; because it is carefully wrapped to protect the goodness from our ovens to your table. The bread you have been waiting for.

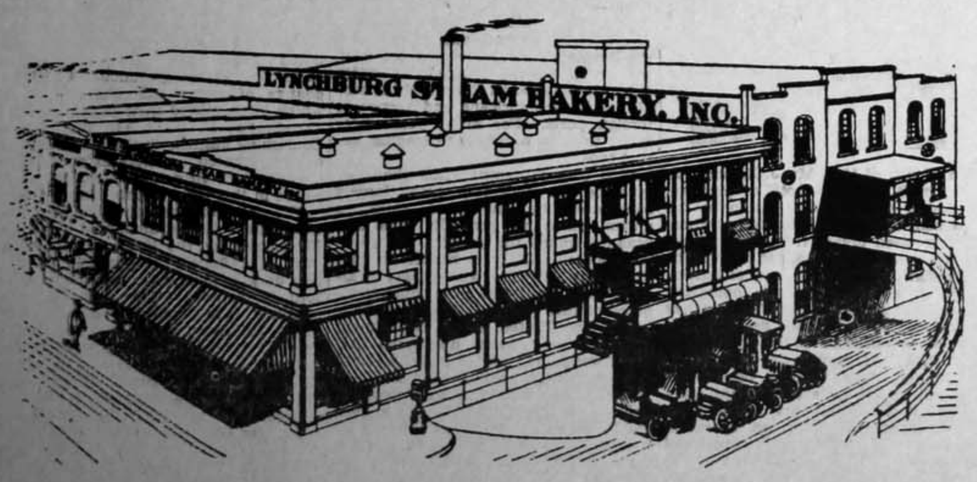
Don't Say BREAD—Say 220—Instead

DAILY DELIVERY TO BEDFORD FOR OVER THIRTY YEARS

Handled By All Leading Grocers

Lynchburg Steam Bakery, Inc.

LYNCHBURG STEAM BAKERY, INC., MAKES IMPROVEMENTS



Etablished in 1898, the Lynchburg Steam Bakery, Inc., began soon thereafter to supply Bedford with their fine bakery products—bread especially, first by making regular daily shipments by express, but since 1924 a motor truck delivery has been utilized in order to reach dealers with greater promptness. Bread baked by this firm has always been of the finest quality and has given the utmost in satisfaction to consumers. It is a long stride upward from the time the business was first established thirty-nine years ago and started operation in a small rock house to the building of the modern plant pictured above. In order to meet the ever growing demand for their "220" "Golden Toast" and "Honey Krushed" brands, recent equipment consisting of an air-conditioned dough room which insures more uniform fermentation, and the installation of a new gas-fired oven with automatic temperature control, which has double capacity of 50,000 daily output. This new oven insures a more uniform bake as well as that golden crust color so much desired by consumers generally.

The trade of the firm extends over every main road leading out from Lynchburg for a distance of from 50 to 60 miles, including the populous centers of Charlottesville, Clifton Forge, and Covington. The officers of the Lynchburg Steam Bakery, Inc., are: John B. Winfree, president; Robert N. Winfree, vice-president; A. B. Chewning, secretary.

Hunters' Raid Through Liberty And The Retreat Followed By General Early

People Of Bedford Suffered Horrors Over Three Day Period

YANKEES REPELLED BY CONFEDERATES

Many Depredations By Union Soldiers --- Skirmish On Piedmont Hill

During the four years of strife between the states, Bedford was only invaded once by the Union forces under General David Hunter, beginning on June 16, 1864, which partook more the character of raid which lasted for two or three days, the object of the Federal Forces being to capture Lynchburg, but before reaching that city, Hunter, with 18,000 men, fearful of capture, retreated before the advancing Confederates under command of General Jubal A. Early who had planned to attack the invaders at daylight on the morning of June 19, but during the night Hunter retreated and was followed by General Early. So great was Hunter's haste that his army was unable to erect their tents, but bivouaced for a short time during the night of the 18th at a point about two miles west of Bedford. A historic marker has been erected on the highway indicating the vicinity in which the Yankees stopped for a short rest.

The Confederates pursued Hunter for a distance of more than sixty miles, and overtaking his rear guard at Hanging Rock in Roanoke county, quite a skirmish ensued, in which prisoners, horses and artillery were captured. So close was the pursuit that Hunter ordered his artillery and wagon train destroyed. He did not cease his fight until his army had crossed the mountains into West Virginia. This brought Hunter's raid to an inglorious end.

Hunter, previous to his raid through Bedford, had command of the Valley district, and after a successful battle with Confederate forces under General William E. Jones in the vicinity of Piedmont in which General Jones was killed, together with the loss of 1,500 Confederate soldiers, Hunter was enabled to effect a junction with the cavalry of Crook and Averill at Staunton. Here by Hunter's orders, all public and some private property. At Lexington he burned the Virginia Military Institute and the home of Governor Letcher and other private property. But for the protests of his officers he would have set the torch to Washington College, now Washington & Lee University.

Hunter's ruthless destruction of property made him the most hated Union general of the war who operated on Virginia soil. He believed in applying the torch, and it has been said if possible, he would have burned the Natural Bridge. His army set fire to Buchanan after a frightful raid upon homes and frightening a few aged men and the women and children of the village, most of whom took refuge in cellars.

Hunter crossed the mountains from Buchanan and entered Bedford county via Peaks of Otter. Lynchburg was his objective, but he was evidently not aware of the fact that General Lee had previously dispatched General Breckenridge and shortly afterwards General Early with the Second corps to the defense of the Hill City. When he realized that a force of fighting Southerners, although less in numbers by several thousand men, were getting ready to attack, he turned and fled with the results as narrated above.

The Town of Liberty and the Virginia-Tennessee Railroad, suffered at the hands of the invaders. The depot was burned and the road destroyed for several miles. Rails were torn from the cross ties and great fires were built from the ties. The rails were then placed on burning ties and heated and twisted out of shape.

When the people of the Town of Liberty realized that Hunter's army was retreating and would again pass through the town, there was general fear expressed that the town would be shelled, and women and children on the south side of town fled to Woodford, the home of Judge Edward Callohill Burks, which was on the hill just south of the town.

The raiders being close pressed by the Confederates drew up a line of battle on Burks' Hill, while Early's men had lined up on Piedmont Hill, a short distance to the east. The women and children who took refuge at "Woodford" were driven from the house and placed in front of the enemy between two firing lines. When the Confederates realized that the women and children were being used as a shield, an order to stop firing was given.

With the women acting as a shield, the raiders took advantage of the situation and entered the Burks' home, taking everything they could carry in the way of meat, flour, meal and sugar. Things they could not carry they piled in the middle of the cellar floor and poured molases and kerosene oil over them.

Judge Burks was a member of the Legislature at the time, and fearing capture he left home, little dreaming that American soldiers would drive his wife and children from their home. The only protection afforded them was rendered by slaves, or former slaves who still lived with Judge Burks.

Mrs. Burks realizing that the Yankees were all about, did not attempt to go back to "Woodford" to spend the night, but took her children to a nearby farm house where she was refused entry. She spent the night with her little family on the front porch of the farm house. While resting with her children by her side in her flight to the neighboring farm, a minnie ball, fired by the enemy whizzed within a foot of her head. She returned to her home the next morning to find the Yankees gone, but they had left confusion in their wake.

On Hunter's retreat from Lynchburg there was a slight skirmish between the opposing forces between Piedmont and Lowry's Hills in the eastern section of Liberty. General Hunter determined to make a stand on Piedmont Hill, and Early's army in close pursuit, established field guns on Lowry's Hill. Early's artillery opened up on the invaders before they could get into action and being on the retreat, only fired a few shots which were ineffective when he continued his retreat westward.

Two Yankees were killed in this slight skirmish which lasted only a few minutes and were buried on the nearby hill. There are markers at the graves of these Union soldiers.

Mrs. James A. Lyle, mother of Walter L. Lyle of Bedford was in her home a short distance between the opposing forces and was approached by an officer of the Union army who asked where her husband could be found. Mrs. Lyle replied:

"My husband is in Lee's army fighting the Yankees," when the officer remarked:

"You are the first woman I have met who would admit that her husband was in the rebel army."

Hunter's soldiers were preparing to raid the Lyle home when Mrs. Lyle appealed to the same officer for protection, and he very gallantly placed a sentry at the door with instructions that no one should be allowed to pass.

Other Depredations

Before reaching Liberty as Hunter's army passed from the Peaks of Otter all sorts of depredations were committed. At Centerville at the forks of the road about three miles northwest of Bedford was the home of B. E. Owen, the grandfather of R. Q. Owen of Bedford. Mr. Owen was a tobacco manufacturer associated with Col. William Graves. He had quite a stock of manufactured tobacco in storage houses near the residence. With the approach of Hunter's legions, Mr. Owen, removed his horses and mules to the mountains where he was accompanied by the plantation negroes who the year preceding had been granted freedom but who preferred to remain with their late master.

The tobacco storage houses were broken into by the Yankee soldiers, and all manufactured tobacco that could not be appropriated to their own use, was burned, the rail fences being used to build the fires.

Mrs. Virginia A. Owen, wife of Mr. Owen, was a lady of culture, and even her home privacy was violated by the raiding soldiers. The officers of the raiding army who invaded the home charged her with conducting a post office in the interest of the "rebels," which was untrue. These men in the uniforms of the United States army used much profane and abusive language and one of them even went so far as to shake his fist in Mrs. Owen's face in a very threatening manner. The home was ransacked for valuables and a brooch was among the things stolen which was the property of Mrs. Sammie Owen Read.

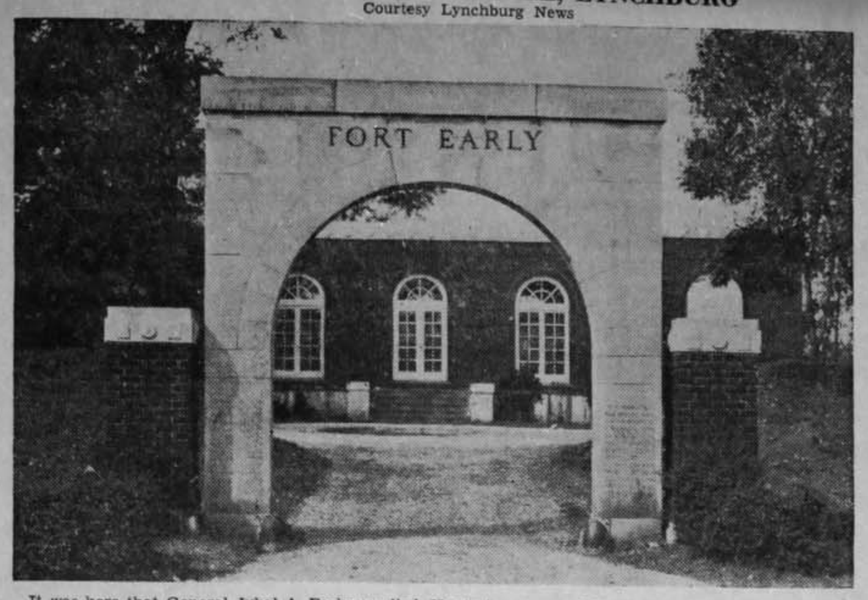
Mrs. Virginia Owen adopted a successful ruse ot save her silverware which she had stored in specially constructed pockets which were suspended under her outer garments from the waist. This is only another incident describing the ruthlessness of General Hunter and the officers and men serving under him when he made his advance and hasty retreat across Bedford county in the summer of 1864.

It might be well to record here that Robert B. Owen, a son of Mr. and Mrs. B. E. Owen, was a young soldier in the Confederate army, and within five minutes of the surrender of General Lee at Appomattox was shot through the breast by an Union sharpshooter. John Noell of Bufords, now Montvale, was by his side when a hole was torn through his body as big as the circumference of a guinear egg.

The wounded man remarked after being shot: "Noell, they have shot me, but I'm not going to die," and his prophetic words proved true. He recovered and after the war, removed to Missouri. He returned to Virginia many years later and died here about ten years ago. John Noell also died at his home at Montvale a few years ago.

FORT EARLY—FORT HILL, LYNCHBURG

Courtesy Lynchburg News



It was here that General Jubal A. Early repelled Hunter's army on July 17, 1864, and sent him with his 20,000 Union soldiers scurrying back across Bedford county and through the town of Liberty following the Union general's raid on the previous day leaving destruction and devastation in his wake from the Peaks of Otter to the Campbell county line. The Confederate breastworks at the site of the fort are still plainly discernible. Within the breastworks a modern club house has been erected to house numerous relics of the War Between the States. It was named for General Early.

The Peoples Nat'l. Bank Lynchburg

Established In 1868—Assets of Nearly Five Million Dollars — Officers And Directors

The Peoples National Bank of Lynchburg, Va., located at Eighth and Main Streets, was organized in 1868, and for nearly seventy years has been identified with the banking interests, not only of Lynchburg and Campbell county, but enjoys a large clientele from adjoining counties which includes a very large section of Bedford county.

The institution first started business as the Peoples Savings Bank, on June 25, 1868, and was chartered by the National government on July 26th, 1882, since which time it has operated under the direct supervision of the United States government. It is a member of the Federal Reserve System and of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation with deposits up to $5,000 being fully insured, thus affording the smaller depositors absolute safety on their savings.

A recent statement rendered the comptroller of the currency places the total assets of the Peoples National Bank at approximately $4,700,000. The capital stock is $500,000 with an earned surplus of $210,000 and undivided profits of nearly $130,000.

The officers of the Peoples National are: John Victor, president; Walker Pettyjohn, vice-president; W. D. Hodges, cashier; W. E. Payne and W. A. Henderson, assistant cashiers.

The directors are: H. E. Allen, Jr., W. W. Averett, Jr., J. R. Caskie, J. A. Faulkner, T. H. Fox, Jr., W. M. Heald, C. S. Hutter, C. R. Pettyjohn, G. Stalling, John Victor, L. W. Walsh and R. C. Watts.

The First Trust Compy. In The State

Assets Are Now More Than Four and a Quarter Million Dollars

In July, 1890, the Lynchburg Trust Company was chartered and before the opening of the institution the name was changed to the Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank, which it has retained for nearly forty-seven years. It was the first trust company to be organized in Virginia, and it has the distinction of being the oldest savings bank in Lynchburg.

The first president, the late James R. Gilliam, who served in that capacity from 1890 to 1917, was more responsible for the bank's guidance for more than a quarter-century than any other individual. The original capital was $100,000, which in 1920 was increased to $300,000. The bank's surplus now equals its capital stock. It paid its first dividend 16 months after its organization. Since then quarterly or semi-annual dividends have been paid regularly to stockholders.

From the very beginning the Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank was organized to serve as executor, guradian and trustee and in all other legal fiduciary capacities. The need of a corporate fiduciary to safeguard the estates of widows, minors, dependents and incompetents, as well as funds of charitable, educational and religious institutions was recognized by the founders of this bank.

From the very first it began to do business, but the handling of trust and fiduciary accounts by a bank had not become general. In fact, it was new in Virginia, and the people had to be educated to its necessity and desirability.

The actual development of the trust department did not begin until 1913, since which time the fiduciary business has grown, until at the present time funds, estates and property in excess of ten million dollars in value are handled, making this one of the largest trust institutions in the State.

Until 1927, ten years ago, the Lynchburg Trust & Savings Bank was the only financial institution in Lynchburg engaged in this department of banking endeavor. The bank is a member of the Federal Reserve System and also a member of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, both operated under the Federal banking laws.

The officers of the institution are: D. A. Payne, president; R. T. Watts, Jr., vice-president and trust officer; J. R. Gilliam, Jr., secretary-treasurer; W. P. Shelton, assistant secretary-treasurer; L. D. Horner, Jr., assistant trust officer.

Bedford-Armstrong Corp.

A charter was issued on April 25, 1929, to Bedford-Armstrong Corporation, granting almost unlimited privileges as to what the enterprise should engage in. The maximum capital was one million dollars, but operations could be started on a minimum of one thousand dollars. H. E. Armstrong was president; E. L. Johnson, vice-president; C. A. Bielke, secretary-treasurer.

An Asylum For Insane Wanted Here

Lynchburg Contested The Honor But Neither Community Was The Winner

That the people of Liberty were looking forward to the main chance as far back as sixty-five years ago is fully borne out by the fact that a well concerted movement was inaugurated to secure the location of one of the State Asylums for the insane at or near the town. It seems that Lynchburg was a warm contestant.

Just why the General Assembly decided against Liberty as the home of such an institution does not appear in any available records.

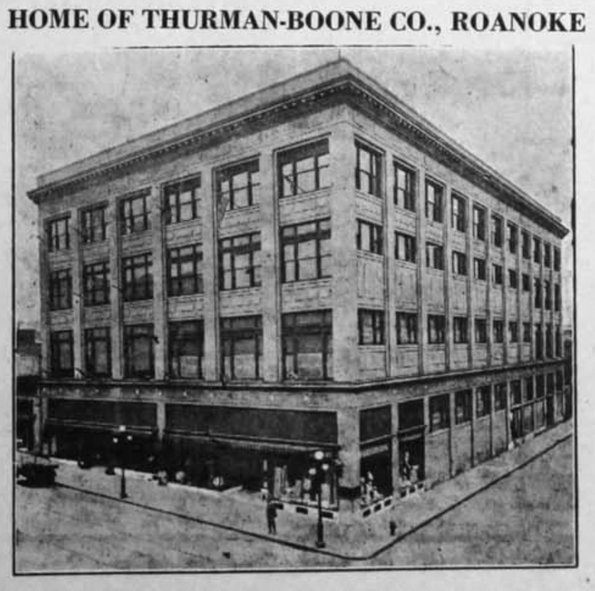
Concerning the matter the following appeared in an issue of the Bedford Sentinel published in 1872:

"The citizens of Liberty and our county must bestir themselves if they expect to be successful in getting the new Lunatic Asylum in our midst. As far back as last winter, a proposition was placed in the hands of one of our delegates to the Legislature tendering to the State for temporary use the large and commodious building near Liberty known as Piedmont Institute, but owing to the mass of business before the Legislature, the proposition was not made. The subject was probably first agitated here, and we do not think it improbable that our Lynchburg friends caught the cue from us and interceded with the governor and procured his recommendation. We do not think the Governor's suggestion entitled to much weight, simply because he knows very little about the region of country around Lynchburg, or west of it. We do not wish Lynchburg any harm, on the contrary we would rejoice at her prosperity, but we do not favor locating the new asylum there.

"We believe that the reasons for locating it at or near Liberty, are paramount to any that may be adduced for any other portion of the state. The village contains about 1600 inhabitants; it is preferable on that account to a city. The country is elevated, and the scenery and climate are unsurpassed in the state. There is an abundance of pure free stone water and there is limestone water also. There is plenty of land that can be purchased at low prices. There are three beautiful locations for such an Institution that adjoin the coroprate limits of the town—one immediately west of the town and the other immediately east of the town, both right on the line of the A. M. and O. railroad; and the third on the southeast side of the town. Our town can be reached in a day from nearly every point in the state. Our land is very productive, producing the finest veggetables, apples, peaches, etc. We raise a large quantity of beef cattle, sheep, hogs, etc., much more than we can consume, a large portion of which could and would be sold cheap to the asylum, if it were established here.

"Let the Legislature appoint a committee to select a site, and we have strong hope that if the committee will take time to look at the country and properly consider the subject in reference to the welfare of the state, and especially the welfare of the unfortunate people who are to be kept at it, they will recommend the location of the new asylum at or near Liberty."

HOME OF THURMAN-BOONE CO., ROANOKE



This is the home of Thurman-Boone Company, at Church avenue and Jefferson street, Roanoke, one of the oldest and largest firms in Virginia engaged in the home-furnishing business. E. A. Thurman, head of the firm is a native of Bedford county.

Patrons of Husbandry Here 60 Years Ago

The principles of co-operation as applied to various groups in trade and industry, which has been quite popular in recent years, especially among farmers and agriculturists—tobacco growers especially, was known and adhered to in Bedford county as far back as sixty years ago.

On September 3, 1877, the Bedford Co-Operative Association of the Patrons of Husbandry, was granted a charter by the Circuit Court of Bedford County. The object and purposes of the organization was to conduct a general merchandise business, trade in general merchandise, and conduct a business for the mutual benefit of shareholders. The initial capital stock was $5,000, which might be increased to $100,000. Shares were quoted at $10 each. The principal office was in the Town of Liberty.

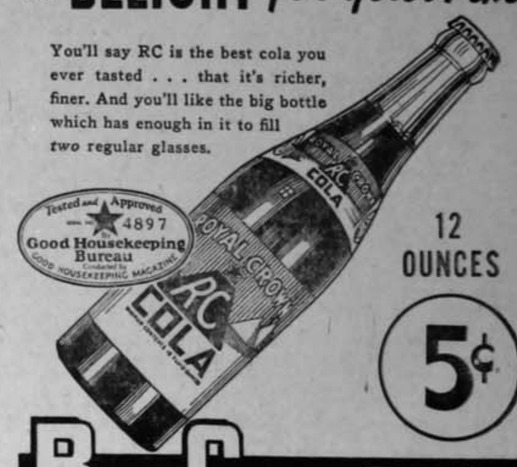
The officers and shareholders listed in the charter include many good old Bedford county names. The first officers were: C. C. Peters, president; Francis H. Bell, secertary; John W. Lowry, treasurer. The board of directors was composed of Benjamin H. Moulton, James G. Board, William F. Graves, James E. Nelms, James T. Noell, Samuel L. Hagerman. The names of shareholders included, C. C. Peters, J. W. Lowry, William F. Graves, George Johnson and Thomas W. Nance.

It could not be denfinitely ascertained as to how long the Patrons of Husbandry functioned, or just how much success attended the conduct of the enterprise. At the time of the organization, and for some years following, a number of the persons named as officers and promotors were actively engaged in business pursuits in the town.

TWICE AS MUCH – TWICE AS GOOD

a TREAT for your Taste
a DELIGHT for your Purse

You'll say RC is the best cola you ever tasted . . . that it's richer, finer. And you'll like the big bottle which has enough in it to fill *two* regular glasses.



12 OUNCES

5¢

ROYAL CROWN COLA

Nehi Bottling Company

Lynchburg, Va. Roanoke, Va.

Good Butter Improves the flavor and the food value of any food with which it is used.

That is why so many house wives demand "MONTICELLO" Brand Butter

FARMERS!

- DAIRYING IS VERY PROFITABLE, IN THESE TIMES, WITH PROPER MANAGEMENT!
- CROPS MAY BE UNCERTAIN . . . BUT THE DAIRY COW WILL NOT FAIL YOU IF YOU WILL CARE FOR HER AND FEED HER WELL!
- A STEADY INCOME FROM THE SALE OF *GOOD CREAM* WILL MEAN MUCH TO YOU!
- YOUR HOGS AND CHICKENS WILL THRIVE ON THE SKIM YOU HAVE LEFT.

WE WANT YOUR GOOD CREAM
AND WILL PAY YOU WELL
AND PROMPTLY----

Phone 365 For Information

BEDFORD CREAMERY

Many Bedford County Citizens Successful In West Virginia

Business And Social Leaders Of Mountain State Include Many Former Residents

(By Kyle McCormick)
Publisher of Princeton Observer

The purpose of this article is to recite the achievements of former residents of Bedford county who have moved to West Virginia, and what they mean in the life of this fast growing state.

Most Bedford people who have not been to West Virginia in recent years, remember it as of, say twenty years ago, when coal fields were opening up and life was full of crudities.

They perhaps fail to grasp the fact that Southern West Virginia has experienced rapid growth and progress—that such cities as Charleston, Huntington, Bluefield, Beckley, Welch, Hinton, and Clarksburg have all grown as rapidly as Roanoke, within the past thirty years, and with this growth has come wealth and prosperity to the pioneers who started early

Bedford people who came to West Virginia say a generation ago are now well established—they are leaders in the communities in which they live—they predominate in the social and business life.

They do not go in for political honors—politics is too precarious a profession—they for the most part are not professional men—but they are bankers, railway superintendents, utility officials, merchants, manufacturers, and men and women of more or less success in the business world. They are more often to be found at the country club than at the camp meetings—and perhaps more interested in stock dividends than election returns.

An article dealing with several hundred or several thousand persons in West Virginia who have some Bedford connection must necessarily be of a fragmentary nature—since it is impossible in a short time to get full information pertaining to them. Some omissions are made for the reason that this writer does not happen to have heard of them in connection with Bedford. They may have accomplished just as much or more than others chronicled in these columns. So hence the omission or amount of space dealing them with means nothing—since more information is available about some than others.

And in a number of instances, the bottom is on top—or boys and girls coming from some obscure hillside farm in Bedford county—now are men and women of prominence and wealth in West Virginia—and this is to their credit since they did it through merit and hard work. Very few have gotten anything they didn't deserve and others it seems to this writer deserve more than they have attained.

Sitting in the inner offices of the tallest building in West Virginia and presiding over a vast financial empire is a Bedford product in the person of John L. Dickinson—or at least his father came from the Goose Creek section of Bedford county. The building is the 22 story structure of the Kanawha Valley bank constructed on the former capitol site of West Virginia, in Charleston. John Quincy Dickinson was born in the Goose Creek locality in 1831. Shortly after the Civil War, he came to Charleston and engaged in the salt business, the then big business of that locality, but which now is obsolete because of more modern methods. But it was the forerunner of the gigantic chemical works of the Kanawha Valley.

A few years later, he organized the Kanawha Valley Bank, of which he became president, and later his son, John L. Dickenson and today is a twenty million dollar bank—the essence of conservatism and sound banking—solid as the rock of Gibraltar. The Dickensons have brought numbers of Bedford people to West Virginia and it is said that the late J. Q. Dickinson gave as his recipe for success: "Marry a girl from Goose Creek and come to West Virginia."

The Bedford firm of E. G. Abbott, wholesale and retail, started a number of Bedford people off to West Virginia and among this number is Mr. Robert Ledenby, the wholesale grocery king of Southern West Virginia, president and manager of the Bluefield Grocery Company, director of the Bailey Lumber Company, Bluefield; director of the Sterling Grocery Co., Princeton; director of the Peerless Grocery Company; director of the Iaeger Grocery Co., Iaeger, W. Va. He is a man of considerable ability and his judgment highly respected in business affairs.

Another Bedford product who built up a big business in West Virginia was the late James R. Thomas, of Charleston, the son of the late Rufus Thomas of Bedford and brother of F. O. Thomas and Miss Belle Thomas of Bedford. He came to West Virginia as a store clerk, and advanced step by step in the coal business until in 1902 he organized and became president of the Carbon Fuel Company, which developed into a coal operation employing several thousand men. He was president of the Kanawha Coal Operators Association and a man of high character whose word went a long way in and around Charleston. His family resides there now.

Bedford Man In Who's Who

There is a Bedford man listed in "Who's Who In America," Dr. A. J. Wilkinson, brother of W. H. Wilkinson, Bedford merchant. Dr. Wilkinson was born at Lynch, 1888, was telegraph operator with Southern Railroad, 1903 to 1906, with Wilkinson Bros. Mercantile Co., Bedford, 1906 to 1908. Graduated Medical College of Virginia, 1912, interne at Memorial Hospital. Appointed surgeon in charge of C. and O. Hospital, Huntington, 1915; with surgical department, Camp Lee, in World war. Opened the Wilkinson Surgical Clinic June 1933. Made assistant chief surgeon C. & O. Hospital Association April 1936. Fellow in the American College of Surgeons and fellow in the International College of Surgeons, 1922 to 1936. Is a 32nd degree Mason. He has reached the top in the medical world.

Jesse James Holds Up Bedford Man

The Dickinson's coming to West Virginia brought a number of other Bedford natives to the mountain state and among them was Robtrt T. Oney, young man of Bedford, who when the Kanawha Valley Bank was organized became head bookkeeper, which position he held until 1873.

He then became cashier of the bank of Huntington remaining in this post until 1883. It was during this time that the bank was entered by a band of robbers under the leadership of the notorious Jesse James, and was commanded to open the vault which he did. By some method or another he got the serial number of one of the guns carried by the bandits and when called west later to help identify the bandits one of the number carried the same weapon. In 1883, he returned to Charleston to hold the position of cashier and manager of the Kanawha Valley Bank which he held until 1896. Three of Mr. Oney's nephews were afterwards connected with these banks, James K. Oney, Leighton C. Oney and Charles R. Carder.

James K. Oney went to Huntington in 1875 from Bedford and entered bank of Huntington as runner and draft collector and subsequently held every position in the bank, teller, cashier and vice-president. He was for 53 years associated with the banking business of Huntington. He died in 1928. He was also at one time president of the West Virginia Bankers Association.

Leighton C. Oney went to Charleston in 1896 to take a position with the Kanawha Valley Bank and was associated with it for 33 years. He is now living in Charleston.

Mr. Charles R. Carder was born in Bedford, 1883, the son of Charles R. Carder and Sally Oney Carder, is another graduate of the E. G. Abbott Grocery, worked in Bedford also for W. H. Wilkinson, E. B. Bibb, J. D. Robertson, also clerk in N. and W. freight office under J. T. Davidson and the late Dan F. Aunspaugh. He worked with a construction company in Alabama and later with a car foundry company in Alabama and they closed in the depression of 1907.

He then accepted a position with his uncle James K. Oney in Huntington as bookkeeper for the bank of Huntington thence in the next 22 years held every position to the post of executive vice-president of Huntington banks, being with the bank of Huntington which merged with the First Huntington National Bank and thence was vice-president of the latter institution and again was cashier and vice-president of the Huntington Bank and Trust Company.

He held a great many positions of public honor in Huntington including president Huntington Association of Credit Men, president of the Huntington Chamber of Commerce, vice-president and director Equitable Finance Corporation, director of Nicholson-Kendall Furniture Co., president Baraca Bible Class Fifth Avenue Baptist church. He has held many high honors in Masonic circles, having been Master Mason, Past Venerable Mason, Past Wise Master of the Huntington lodge. He is a 32nd degree Scottish Rite Mason and was knighted in a Knight Commander court of honor.

Because of losing his eye sight in 1931, he is now conducting a magazine subscription agency and engaged in the sale of Christmas cards.

Mr. Carder's sister, Miss Gertrude R. Carder of Bedford, was graduated in nursing from the Lewis-Gale hospital, Roanoke, 1921, worked in the Baptist Hospital, Lynchburg, and has been assistant superintendent of the Chesapeake and Ohio Hospital in Huntington since 1926.

Another interesting character in Huntington is the Rev. W. J. Cocke of the famous Virginia family which has met with universal success. Mr. Cocke is a retired minister of the Baptist church, is 94 years of age but yet a young man in vigor and point of view. He was an attendant at the wedding of the late C. R. Carder and Sally Oney Carder in Bedford in 1883 and he served in the Confederate Army, being in charge of the detail that carried General Stonewall Jackson off the battle field at Chancellorsville in 1863, when the brilliant Confederate General was mortally wounded, by his own men.

Bedford People in Huntington

Mr. Elmo A. Hatcher, married Miss Ennis Bower of Bedford and lives in Huntington where he is interested in the Natural Gas business. He has two sons and one daughter. He came to West Virginia, went into the coal business, was mine superintendent of one of the Logan county mines, thence into the auto and gas business.

Walter Haberer, son of the former superintendent of the Woolen Mills, of Bedford, lives in Huntington, is married and is secretary of the well known contracting firm of Langhorne and Langhorn—the Langhornes being relations of Lady Astor of the British Parliament.

Edward Adams, son of the former postoffice inspector of Bedford, bearing the same name, lives in Huntington and successfully conducts an advertising agency known as the Letter Shop.

O. P. and Charlie Wheat live in Huntington and are engaged in the insurance business. They come from the Thaxton neighborhood. Charlie Wheat was quarterback on the Marshall College football team and Bedford teams used to run him in as a ringer at times.

Mr. George Slicer, son of Captain Slicer of Montvale, and who married Miss Louise Wharton, of Bedford, holds an executive position with the Watts Ritter Company, large department store of Huntington.

Mr. F. Marshall Vest, of Bedford, attended school at V. P. I., came to Welch ,W. Va., as a civil engineer, entered the Logan coal field when it was opened, became a successful operator, and was president of the Logan county Coal Operators Association. He is now sales manager for the Landstreet-Downey Coal Company in Huntington.

A Kemper Shelton, who some thirty years ago, was the fast-stepping left fielder for R.-M. A., is now steward for the Elk's Club in Huntington. He went from R. M. A. to big league baseball.

Bedford People in Princeton

The names of Bedford people residing in Princeton for example is Legion—so many that one can hardly count them. There is George W. Lazenby, another E. G. Abbott alumnus, who came to West Virginia in 1903, traveled for the Bluefield Grocery Company, organized and was president of the Princeton Wholesale Grocery Company; he was elected mayor of Princeton, has served in nearly all local organizations, and is now chairman of the West Virginia Relief Administration for Mercer county.

His brother, Edgar Lazenby, lives across the street and travels for the Flat Top Grocery Company of Bluefield. A cousin, Frank Lazenby, has for many years traveled for the Bluefield Furniture Company, wholesale furniture dealers. Mrs. Edgar Lazenby was recently reelected president of the Woman's Club of Princeton.

Mrs. J. W. White, of Princeton, wife of the superintendent of the Virginian Railway, was formerly Miss Sallie Wilkes of Goode, member of a prominent family of that locality.

C. W. Dowdy, Virginian Trainmaster, was the son of Wm. Dowdy of the Bunker Hill section and has worked in almost every capacity on a railroad. He will probably be the next superintendent of the Virginian. He began railway work with the N. & W. in Roanoke in 1905 as messenger.

Mrs. Louise J. Sheppard formerly of the Thaxton neighborhood is probably Princeton's most active club woman, has served in state offices with the garden clubs, music clubs, and auxiliary of the Episcopal church, was West Virginia's president of the auxiliary of the American Legion, and now heads the Red Cross roll call in Princeton. Her daughter, Mrs. E. W. (Doris) Cummins, lives with her, and one of the best bridge players in the state and last year with Mrs. H. C. Ellett of Princeton, won the cup in the state tournament at Clarksburg.

E. C. Penn, a quiet and dignified gentleman of Princeton, was reared in the vicinity of Big Island, learned telegraphy at Big Island and working for many years as operator, dispatcher, chief dispatcher, is now dispatcher for the Virginian at Princeton. He is elder in the Princeton Presbyterian church.

Across the street lives Mrs. W. E. Cunningham, whose husband is also a train dispatcher for the Virginian; she was formerly Miss Wilma Luck, the daughter of Rev. Mr. Luck of Montvale, where the family goes each summer for vacation.

G. D. Patterson who recently retired as roadmaster for the Virginian, entered the employ of the N. and W. Railway, as leader in 1896, and has worked as section foreman, extra foreman, trainman, conductor, and roadmaster, the highest post on the railway in his special line of work. He also came from Bedford.

Mrs. Stuart Garrett lives in Princeton. She being formerly Miss Kate Wells, of Bedford, and her grandfather Col. Leftwich, was mayor of the town in the eighties. For years she was roll call chairman of the Red Cross in Princeton and holds an official position with the West Virginia Relief Administration. Her daughter, formerly Miss Marjorie Garrett is now Mrs. Wm. Curtis and Mrs. Garrett is a grandmother. Mrs. Curtis is regent of the local chapter of the D. A. R.

Mrs. Garrett's sister, Mrs. E. O. (Claudine) Flaherty, is office manager for the Princeton Wholesale Grocery Company.

Then there are Mr. and Mrs. Aubon Saunders who with their pretty daughter, Gwendolyn, are frequent visitors in Bedford. Mrs. Saunders was before marriage, Miss Una Mitchell. Mr. Suanders operates an electrical shop in Princeton and also holds a position with the Virginian Railway. Mrs. Saunders is the daughter of Mrs. Elmur Mitchell, Bedford Avenue, Bedford.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Anderson, well known in Bedford, he being a foreman in the shops of the Virginian. Their son was valedictorian of his class, high school, 1935, and is now an honor student at Concord College. Mrs. Anderson is a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Saunders.

James W. Marshall, of Cifax, of this city . He being a mechanic for the Virginian Railway, and Mrs. Marshall Vest formerly Miss Mamie Saunders of Cifax. Their four children are married. A son, Tony Marshall, is a well known ball player in this section.

There was several members of the Lankford family, formerly of Bedford. Chris Lankford is a foreman for the Virginian; Edwin Lankford is clerk, both sons of Mrs. Emma Lankford, whose late husband was a Virginian official. She was a Miss Saunders before marriage.

Herbert M. Burks, raised in the Charlemont section of Bedford county, is railway accountant with the Virginian Railway.

Former R. M. A. students living in Princeton include George B. Halstead, football star and best all-round athlete at a field day in the late nineties, who now heads the car department as general car foreman of the Virginian, a most responsible position.

W. Denny Shuff, manager of the football team of about 1907, who is an official of the Tri-City Traction Company serving Princeton and Bluefield, an astute business man and banker.

Kenneth McMillan who was orchestra leader at R. M. A. about ten or so years ago, now operates the Princeton Motor Company.

Over at Matoka, ten miles from Princeton, lives W. M. Ferrell, of the Montvale banking family, who is cashier of the bank of Matoka, probably the most efficiently operated small bank in West Virginia. This bank never knew there was a depression.

Mrs. Charles Gilmer, of Matoka, wife of a Matoka business man and water works owner, was formerly a Miss Hatcher of the Reba section of Bedford.

Henry Early, member of the well-known college avenue family of Bedford, and former merchant of Matoka, now lives in Weston, W. Va. He married Miss Holt, music teacher in the Matoka high school, and sister of U. S. Senator Rush Holt.

J. E. T. Sentz was born in Bedford county in 1863, came to Princeton in 1879, was elected sheriff of Mercer county in 1901 serving for four years. He was also first mayor of the city and has been most active in lodge work.

Bedfordites in Bluefield

Bluefield is the stronghold of Bedford people in West Virginia. There is E. R. Burks, vice-president and manager of the Bluefield Hardware Company, wholesale and the largest hardware concern in West Virginia. He came from the Charlemont section, and is a first cousin of the late Martin P. Burks, supreme court judge of Virginia and distinguished lawyer. He came to Bluefield 33 years ago. His brother J. L. Burks is with the Bluefield Coca Cola Company.

W. O. Gray, general superintendent of the western division of the N. & W. Railway, was transit man and just out of the University of Kentucky, with the crew of engineers in Bedford about 1906 engaged in double tracikng the N. & W. Railway. He was quite a ball player at the time His rise in the railway has been most rapid.

Griffin R. Callahan, who was also with the same crew of civil engineers, is now safety engineer for the Appalachian Electric Power Company at Bluefield. He has made a special hobby of automobile safety and as secretary of the Mercer County Safety Council, conducts a relentless war on auto accidents—a most useful citizen. He married Miss Marion Claytor, daughter of the late Graham Claytor of Bedford, and her hobby is flowers, her garden being noted for rare specimens and exquisite colors.

Another Bedford product who holds a good position with the Appalachian at Bluefield, is L. H. Saunders, assistant to the manager, who has been in Bluefield for some 25 years.

Francis P. Claytor, of Bedford, holds a position with the Appalachian. His daughter, Miss Camille Claytor, recently won a four year scholarship at West Virginia University through excellence in a state-wide speaking contest. She represented Bluefield High School.

His brother, Mason Claytor, is a bachelor, and successful auto dealer and man-about-town, member of the Lions Club.

Among the old-timers in Bluefield is W. R. Crenshaw of the southside. He is generally to be seen in the lobby of the West Virginian Hotel, and is a real estate dealer, and has pulled some of the biggest deals in this section.

Munford Gills, of the more-than-prosperous Gills family, of Bedford, is in the real estate business in Bluefield. He married Miss Lilla Williamson, daughter of the late Calohill and Eliza Cofer Williamson, of the Penicks Community.

Among others in the real estate busi-

(Please Turn To Page Five)

Johnson's Cash Store, As Seen In 1929

Teis interior view, taken eight years ago, contrasted with the interior of the present store, and compared with the exterior view of the store of today as shown in the display advertisement appearing on this page, will give the reader some idea as to the growth of this popular Bedford store.

MY COMPLIMENTS AND APPRECIATION
TO MY BEDFORD PATRONS

DR EDGAR ABRAM
Optometrist
404 South Jefferson Street
Roanoke, Va.

EYES EXAMINED GLASSES FITTED

"Your Satisfaction Is My Greatest Pleasure"

1898 39 Years of 1937

Hardware Service
TO
Lynchburg and Surrounding Counties

DISTRIBUTORS OF
LYNCHBURG STEEL PLOWS
B. F. AVERY & SONS
LINE OF FARM MACHINERY

Perrow-Evans Hardware Corp.

1216 - 1218 - 1218½ Main Street
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

We Appreciate Our Bedford Trade *"If It's Hardware, We Have It"*

R. M. PERROW ..... President
A. W. PHILLIPS ..... Vice-President
O. L. MARTIN ..... Secretary-Treasurer

"Pay Cash and Pay Less"

Highest Prices Paid for Country Produce

Johnson's
CASH STORES

WASHINGTON STREET BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

Bedford County Citizens Successful In West Virginia

(Continued From Page Four)

ness was the late T. O. J. Wilson, of Bedford parentage. He was most public spirited and headed about every drive conducted for a worthwhile cause in Bluefield. He died last summer. His widow, who was a Miss Jennie Blanford, of Bedford, lives in Bluefield.

Elonzo Bond is another old-timer who has been successful in the insurance business in Bluefield, until several months ago, he was injured in an auto accident, but is now up and doing again.

At the meeting of officials of the Appalachian Electric Power Company may often be seen a Bedford product in the person of Graham Claytor, of New York, vice-president of the American Gas and Electric Company, the parent company of the Appalachian. He has a distinguished appearance and is classed as a "big shot" with the company. He entered the electric business with the street railway system of Roanoke.

Mrs. Clara Garrett has been living in Bluefield for some time, going there several years after the death of her husband, Mr. Bob Garrett, of Montvale. Mrs. Garrett was formerly Miss Clara Williamson, and was reared in the Montvale community. She has two sons, Stuart and Joe Garrett, and a daughter, Mrs. Cooper Mills, also living in Bluefield and other sons living in other parts of West Virginia.

Then there is Dr. and Mrs. Thurman E. Vass. Mrs. Vass was Miss Lucy Obenchain, of Montvale, before marriage, daughter of O. M. and the late Sarah Frances Cofer Obenchain. She is a graduate of Memorial Hospital, Lynchburg, and afterwards holding responsible positions in St. Luke's Hospital, Bluefield, and in Fredericksburg and Danville. Dr. Vass is a prominent physician of Bluefield.

Bluefield's mayor is a Bedford product in the person of P. T. Saunders. For many years he was air brake foreman for the N. and W. Railway, and now operates the Quality Grocery Company across the street from the passenger station at Bluefield. According to all reports, he is an efficient public officer. He was married to Miss Blanche Coffee, of Cifax.

Mr. Alva Luck, of the famous Montvale family, and whose mother died so recently, is well known in Bluefield, and represents a foods corporation in this section.

Earl Schenk, young man from the Goose Creek neighborhood, holds a position with the A. and P. Stores in Bluefield.

Mr. Frank Turpin, from the Big Island neighborhood, holds a position with the Sterling Hardware Company, wholesale hardware company, of Bluefield. He spends his vacation at Big Island.

Among the older residents of Bluefield, are Thomas Cofer and Wm. Cofer, both from the Montvale or Goose Creek section, who came to Bluefield forty years ago. William Cofer is Treasurer of the Bluefield Coal and Coke Company; and Thomas Cofer operates the Central News Service. For many years he operated the United Woolen Mills of Bluefield. It seems that everyone in Bluefield knows them. Thomas Cofer married Miss Viola Aunspaugh, of Fincastle, a cousin of the Bedford family. She attended Belmont Seminary in Bedford when the late James R. Guy was principal, graduating in the class of 1893. Her accent and verbal expression are distinctly Virginian.

The Bluefield Daily Telegraph published recently, this news story, about Mayor Saunders:

Mayor P. T. Saunders, who has never lost faith in the honesty of his fellowman, is using a recent example in support of an argument, in which he has always sponsored the affirmative side.

Upon leaving the Commercial bank last Monday en route to his store, Mayor Saunders lost a ten dollar bill. That evening he inserted a want ad in the Daily Telegraph and the following morning he was advised that his money would be given him if he would call the First National bank.

It appears that Mayor Saunders dropped the bill as he passed the First National Bank. It was picked up by A. W. Alden, of the Appalachian Electric Power company, who took it into the First National to be held there pending a claimant.

Mayor Saunders recovered his money and Mr. Alden kept the Golden Rule.

J. E. Hatcher, reared at Moneta, is car distributor for the Norfolk and Western Railway and located in Bluefield. He has been living in Bluefield for 33 years.

Other Bedfordites

Rambling here, there and yonder in West Virginia—one finds Bedford alumni in positions of trust and responsibility. Graham H. Summerson, who married Miss Pauline Hopkins, of Bedford, lives at Hamlin, W. Va., is president of the Guyan Motor Co., secretary of the Graham Gas Company, owner of the Gas Appliance Co., partner in the Vespa Drilling Company, gas well drilling contractors. He has two sons.

His brother, Robert B. Summerson, who was a considerable ball player in his heyday, now operates a farm and is engaged in the live stock business at Arborvale, Pocahontas county, W. Va.

Walter D. Phillips, son of W. J. Phillips, of Bedford Avenue, Bedford, was for ten years in the employ of the Red Jacket Coal Company at Matewan, and is now an engineer with the New River Coal Company at Mount Hope. This is one of the Mellon mines.

J. O. Freeman, who about thirty years ago was first baseman on the Bedford ball team, and again with the V. P. I. nine, is a building contractor in Beckley. He has been most successful and is popular, having twice been elected to the city council of Beckley. He has just as good a singing voice as he did in the Episcopal choir in Bedford 35 years ago. He is now engaged in the construction of a $300,000 courthouse for Raleigh county.

In Cedar Grove, lives Dr. J. A. Davis, practicing physician formerly of Bedford, and his daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Petty lives with him.

In Peterstown, lives V. B. Smith, geologist and engineer, who married Miss Virginia Overstreet, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Overstreet.

Bedford People in Charleston

There are quite a number of Bedford people in Charleston. Among this number is C. Platt Brightwell, banker. He was graduated from Randolph-Macon Academy and came to West Virginia. He was with the Charleston National Bank, was cashier of the Richwood (W. Va.) Bank and Trust Company, was secretary to former Governor Wm. E. Glasscock. He became the state and federal bank examiner and is now chief examiner for the State Department of Banking.

W. R. (Rollin) Carter, a Bedford boy, is now teller of the Dickinson's twenty million dollar bank, having many years of service with this bank. He is a son of the late J. Mac Carter of the southside of Bedford county.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Quinby Smith are residents of Charleston. Mr. Smith is a member of a printing and engraving firm—advertising writing and lay-outs is his specialty. He is sales manager for the firm, one of the largest in the state.

Mrs. Smith was co-chairman of the capitol exhibition of the Allied Artists of West Virginia and is an artist of note. Her painting, the Peaks of Otter in Virginia, was recently reproduced in the West Virginia Review, the state magazine. She was formerly Miss Estelle Quarles, of Bedford. The scene of the Peaks in her painting is taken from the reservoir hill.

Mrs. W. B. Hoy, of Charleston, was formerly Miss Virginia Quarles, of Bedford. Her husband is department manager of the Coyle and Richardson Department Store, one of the bigger businesses of the city.

Mrs. E. von Schlectendal, of Charleston, is city librarian of the city. The city library has grown from a tiny affair of a couple of thousand books to a large city library with a dozen or more assistants. She was formerly Miss Bessie Quarles, of Bedford.

(Romantic interlude: It was in this library that this writer met the lady who afterwards became Mrs. McCormick—she was assistant librarian.)

The family of the late Clarence Bush, who died in recent years, lives in Charleston. He was with the Standard Oil Company, and years ago lived on Washington Street, Bedford.

A family from Bedford which rose to a high degree of prominence in Charleston, and which is now most influential, is the Hubbard clan. John F. Hubbard, of Bedford, came to Charleston in 1847 and like the Dickenson's, engaged in the salt business, but later went into the wholesale grocery business. His son, the late Graves Hubbard, of Charleston, operated the Hubbard Grocery Company, which is now possibly the largest wholesale grocery business in the state.

Another tycoon of big business—the late H. O. Baker, came from the Southside of Bedford to build up a tremendous wholesale and retail furniture business in West Virginia's capital and metropolis.

The family of the late Curtis Quarles from Bedford lives in Charleston. He was with the Kanawha Valley Bank.

Most everyone knows that United States Senator Rush Holt, of Weston, taught in the Bedford High School a few years ago.

Another prominent man of national affairs is a Bedford product of the second generation in the person of Colonel Louis Arthur Johnson, of Clarksburg, prominent attorney and former state and national commander of the American Legion. He is well aligned with the present administration at Washington, and is frequently mentioned as a possible appointee to the post of secretary of war.

His father, Marcellus A. Johnson, Roanoke merchant, and his mother, was Miss Kate Arthur, of Bedford, the daughter of James Lewis and America Arthur. His grandparents were Martin and Sarah Leftwich, of Bedford county.

Another very prominent resident of Clarksburg is a former Bedfordite, Thomas E. Lee, son of the late Thomas N. Lee, formerly of the Big Otter section, and he is a brother of Mrs. Hugh Miller, of Bedford. He married Miss Estous Wells, of Bedford. He is president of the Clarksburg Coca Cola Bottling Works, and owner of a macaroni factory in Clarksburg. According to all reports he has been most successful in garnering the shekels.

Norris Perry, young man of Bedford, whose people live a mile or so from town, now lives at Alloy, W. Va., where he holds a position with the Union Carbide Company. He married Miss Overstreet, of Princeton.

Hugh (Lefty) Lowe, who was a wonder at pitching with his left hand at R. M. A., is mine foreman for the American Coal Company, at McComas, W. Va. He "pitched his arm away" at R. M. A.

Raymond Adams, son of the late Edward Adams, post office employee and post office inspector—is now with a coal company at Sharples, W. Va.

At Welch, Mrs. H. L. Butler, formerly Miss Katherine Hatcher, of Bedford, is a graduate of Bedford High School, and also of the State Normal School at Farmville. Mr. Butler is a graduate of Washington and Lee, a civil engineer and chief engineer for the W. P. A. for a number of counties of Southern West Virginia. Mrs. Butler is active in the work of the Episcopal church and the social life of Welch. They have five children. Her sister, Mrs. G. C. Sexton, formerly Miss Jeanne Hatcher, of Bedford, teaches in the Welch schools.

Sam D. Harris is a familiar figure in the drugstore business in Welch. He is the son of Mrs. C. E. Harris, of North Street, Bedford.

Among others who were pioneers in the building of West Virginia from Bedford were the late John and James Ballard, who were contractors and constructed many a mile of railroad when this state was in the railroad building era.

Getting down to the less important former Bedfordites in West Virginia, my mother, brothers and sisters are identified with this mountain state. My mother lives in Charleston with my sister, Mrs. Hallie Kendall, who is in the real estate and insurance business, and is quite successful.

My younger brother, Alvin McCormick, operates the Dunbar Insurance Agency, in Dunbar, a suburb of Charleston. He was formerly owner of the Dunbar Water Company, but sold out to a syndicate. He is director of the Bank of Dunbar, married, and has five children, including a young son who writes poetry.

My sister, Elsie, graduated from the Charleston General Hospital, in nursing, and was Red Cross nurse at Camp Lee during the war. She was public health nurse for the city of Dayton, O., and married Walter Wysong, a civil engineer.

My brother Robert, came to Bluefield West Virginia, as office boy, age 15, for the Castner, Curran and Bullitt Company, then largest coal mine agency at that time in West Virginia. At nineteen, he was their chief clerk. He is now manager, vice-president and part ownetr of the Kearns Coal Company, a sales agency, First National Bank Building, Cincinnati. Sells to the Ford Motor Company, International Harvester Company, and sells some of the Mellon coal. Married, and has two children. He has done pretty well for himself.

I came to West Virginia in 1915 as principal of the Point Pleasant High School, following graduation from the University of Virginia. I was subsequently state house reporter for the Charleston Gazette, army lieutenant, and Charleston correspondent for the Associated Press.

I worked as reporter for the Hudson Dispatch at Union City, N. J., and in and about New York for two years. I ring this in to pay tribute to John Mitchell, former Bedford youth, under whose supervision I worked, who is now city editor of that worthy sheet—He is the ablest newspaper man Bedford ever produced (editors of Bedford papers excepted.)

Following five years of managing a paper in Hazard, Kentucky, nine years ago I bought the Princeton Observer. My only claim to distinction is that I have the largest collection of useless information of anyone I know of.

One meets Bedford people most anywhere and everywhere. I remember back in 1907 I was working as laborer for the Virginian railway and walked from Hayden's Bridge, on the southside, to Bedford. A shower came up and I stopped in an old gentleman's home about two miles south of Bedford—I don't remember his name. He asked me what I intended to do with as much money as I was earning. I told him I intended to go to college with it.

Seven years later, I stood in the ticket office of the Big Four Railway, at Chicago, after spending some two years as a roustabout and railway worker for the Burlington railway. I was buying a ticket to Charlottesville, Va., to finish my last year at the University, having accumulated sufficient funds. Ahead of me was an elderly gentleman, who bought a ticket to Bedford. He was the same man at whose house I stopped seven years before.

So far as the writer can find out, there are no Peggy Garcia's from Bedford in West Virginia, and so far as I know, not a single former Bedford resident has committed a discreditable act while on the soil of West Virginia. They have their human frailties, but for the most part they typify civic virtue and solid conservative citizenship.

E. W. Burkholder, who comes from the Stewartsville section and who married Miss Mary Huddleston, of Thaxton, lives in Princeton, but is employed by the West Virginia Armitage Company at Bluefield. He commutes to Bluefield each day. He came to West Virginia at Keystone, in 1913, and moved to Princeton in 1920. He has three children. Mrs. Burkholder was a cousin of the late Sheriff Peter Huddleston, of Bedford.

The family of the late Bush Read, of Lowry, killed in a wreck on the Virginian Railway about two years ago, now live in Pennsylvania but are frequent visitors in Princeton. They still own their home in Princeton.

R.G. Williamson moved from Bedford to West Virginia some 45 years ago and now operates a farm near the outskirts of Princeton.

R. E Repass, of Keystone, salesman for the Elkhorn Valley Grocery Company, comes from Bedford, and his wife was Miss Katie Johnson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Hampton Johnson.

James McGruder Bell, formerly from Lowry, married Miss Maggie Lee Whorley, of the Lowry section, moved to Keystone in 1903, where he has been in business ever since, but his family live in Princeton. He has seven children.

R. Read Austin, formerly from the New London section of Bedford, is with the Eureka Hardware Company, of Bluefield.

Mr. and Mrs. T. W. Zink live in Keystone. Mrs. Zink was formerly Miss Zulie Huddleston, of Bedford.

Editor's Note) Kyle McCormick, who furnished the above account of the activity of Bedford people now residing in West Virginia, was an honor student at Bedford High School, always standing at the head of his class. He is the editor and owner of the Princeton Observer, one of the best weekly newspapers to reach the desk of the Bedford Democrat. Bedford is proud of its West Virginia contingent, and especially of Kyle McCormick.

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Our move into more commodious quarters with the largest and most complete stock of new and stylish apparel for women ever before shown in Bedford, is our contribution to the commercial life of the town and community, as one feature of celebrating our quarter-century of service.

That we have succeeded beyond our expectations is apparent from many kind words of appreciation from our customers from far and wide ---- even from the larger nearby cities.

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We take this opportunity of thanking our customers and friends for their liberal patronage and co-operation in making our shop the finest exclusive Ladies' Store in Bedford.

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Granges And Other Farm Aid Groups

Farmers' Alliance, Farmers' Union Marketing Associations and Finally Grange Again

(By O. A. Thomas)

Farm organizations in Bedford county date back to about 1872. Beginning that year and for the next ten years, there was a fairly strong Grange organization in the county, with local or subordinate granges at Bellevue, Montvale, Davis Mill and Pollard's Store. There were very probably others also but no record of them has come to the atteniton of the writer.

Only meager information of the early movement is available. The Bellevue Grange, which was organized in 1872, seems to have been the strongest community organization of the movement. This grange operated for years a small supply house near what we know as Norwood, on the site of the present Grange Cemetery. For many years this house was maintained as a sort of "relief agency." Food, garments, etc., were donated by members of the organization and kept at the storehouse. About once a week the officials met and gave out to the needy of the community such necessities as it could supply. So far as can be learned the supply house was never operated as a store for profit. Coming into existence so soon after the War Between hte States it's activiites and charitable work probably grew out of dire necessity. This grange, and probably others in the county, continued to operate until about 1887 when the Farmers' Alliance movement swept eastward from the middle west and took over the membership and activities of the grange. Records available indicate that in the Bellevue Grange, at least, the dues of members were 25 cents per week, and the organization did the work of such present day organizations as the Red Cross and the various New Deal set-ups.

Some of the prominent men connected with the Bellevue Grange during it's existence were Dr. Bowyer, A. S. Overstreet, Thos. S. West, "Crow" Harris, W. F. Moore, Dr. Speece, William White, Davey Kyle and Ned Horsley. Many others there were also but the writer has been unable to secure authentic records showing the names.

The Grange Cemetery located about a quarter of a mile east of Bethany church at Norwood was the site of this store house. The cemetery is still maintanied by a board of trustees and space is available without charge for those wishing a burial lot there.

The grange at Montvale, probably Bufordsville Grange, also operated some sort of a supply depot, either in a part of the building now used by Mrs Bromena as a store, or another building on that site. Practically no data regarding the work of the organization at that point has been secured, but it is probable that there, as well as at the other points where there was an organization, the activities were about the same as those at Norwood.

In 1887 practically the entire grange moevment in the state of Virginia was swallowed up by the Alliance. The latter was an agricultural-political movement that seemed to grip the interest of the farmers to the point of causing the abandonment of the grange organizations.

The Alliance flattened out into nothing after just a few years, and there seems to have been little in the way of farm organization work in this county for many years, or until about 1912, when the Farmers' Educational and Co-Operative Union came into existence. This organization was somewhat similar to the grange in its work and its purposes, except that it did not have any formal procedure or ritualistic programme, and unlike the grange, women were not in its membership.

The Farmer's Union came to be an organization of considerable political strength in the state and in this county. The Bedford county membership during and just after the World War over 600, while the membership in the state was around 10,000. The Farmers' Union had as its main objectives the promotion of co-operative buying enterprise and agricultural political and educational influence. During the years immediately after the close of the World War this organization was at the zenith of its power and had a large part in the adoption of the "Pay-As-You-Go" plan of highway financing, and was responsible for the leadership in putting through the Virginia legislature the bill that legalized the organization of the Tri-State Tobacco Marketing Association. The writer was Legislative Agent of the state organization at that time and witnessed the fight over the method of highway financing in the special session of 1931. Just as the grange helped to organize the Alliance in 1887 and was then swallowed up by it, so the Farmers' Union became the victim of the co-operative marketing association. Farmers felt that they could not well support two organizations and interest in the Union waned until at this date there is probably not a single active local in the state.

And then the grange was resurrected. S. L. Cole, of Floyd county, a former county agent, came to Bedford in 1932 and organized the first modern subordinate grange at Sedalia. J. H. Rogers was the first master, Mrs. Rogers the first lecturer, and Hezzie Logwood was secretary. Ephesus Grange was also organized in 1932 by Mr. Cole and later re-organized by Mr. Rogers, who is now lecturer of the Virginia State Grange, and prominent in the grange movement throughout the country. The first officers of the Ephesus Grange were W. A. Holland, Master; Mrs. Fern Claytor, lecturer, and Clayton Clayter, secretary.

Lcoust Grove, Bellevue, Poplar Forest and Calvary Granges were all organized in 1934 by Mr. Rogers. First officers in these were: In Locust Grove: R. G. Johnson, master; Miss Julia Nance, lecturer, and H. E. Nance, secretary. In Bellevue: W. A. Overstreet, Master, Miss Mary Buford Schenk lecturer ,and Eldridge Padgett, secretary. In Calvary: J. J. Saunders, master; Mrs. F. W. Leftwich, lecturer, and H. H. Latimer, secretary. In Poplar Forest: C. R. Cole, master; Mrs. F. C. Perkins, lecturer, and J. O. Power, secretary.

The County, or Pomona Grange was organized in 1934, also, with C. R. Cole, master; Miss Lela Calfee, lecturer, and Mrs. C. R. Cole, secretary.

A Juvenile Grange was organized at Sedalia in 1934 (which seems to have been a decided grange year in this county) by Mrs. Rogers. Mrs. J. T. Booker was elected matron; Emma Jane Rogers, master; Hazel Craighead, lecturer, and Virginia Sanderson, secretary.

All of the above granges are now functioning with more or less success, except those at Locust Grove and Poplar Forest, both of which seems to have lost interest in the movement.

The great work for which the National Grange, together with the State and Subordinate Granges, have been respnosible, are the Rural Free Delivery Act, the Parcels Post Act and a host of others of lesser importance which have improved rural conditions in one way or another. The greatest importance of the Grange, however, is the rural unity and the spreading of information among farmers.

The Good Old Days--- Jockey Alley Recalled

Old County Court Was The Meeting Time For Horse Traders In Liberty

Fifty years ago the late John D. Horsley, of Lynchburg was judge of the Circuit Court of the Fifth Judicial Circuit in which Bedford county and the town of Liberty was comprised and John M. Speece was clerk. Two terms of the court were held annually in Liberty, on May 25th and November 25th. Henry C. Lowry was Commonwealth's Attorney.

The county officials of that period were: John E. Fitzpatrick, sheriff; Louis C. Arthur, treasurer; Walker McDaniel, Robert L. Burks, Edward W. Luck and M. T. Mattox, commissioners of the revenue; N. D. Hawkins, superintendent of public schools; W. W. Berry, commissioner of accounts; J. J. Garvin, surveyor; Robert M. Beard, overseer of the poor.

At that time, the County Court of Bedford met on the fourth Monday in each month, the term sometimes extending over into the following month. Micajah Davis was judge of the County Court and Robert S. Quarles was clerk. Commonwealth's Attorney, Henry C. Lowry served in both the Circuit and County Courts.

The county court system was abolished about 1901, following the adoption of a new State constitution which provided for quarterly terms of the circuit court each year.

Most of the older people of Bedford will remember the old county court days, when the town took on the appearance of a holiday in some respects, while the merchants and saloons did a rousing business every fourth Monday in each month. It was always an occasion when people gathered from the four corners of the county and many came from adjoining counties, whether they had business to transact with the court or not. Many people came to see and be seen, and to exchange greetings with neighbors and with friends from various sections of the county.

They came in wagons and buggies, on horseback and on foot. Men living in close proximity to the railroad came by rail.

Hotels and boarding houses and eating places did a thriving business on court day every month. County court day was a busy event for local merchants. Many of the farmers of the county would bring their produce to town for sale or for exchange for the wares of the merchants to supply the needs of the farm or home.

Bedford, like all other court house towns in Virginia in those days had its "Jockey Alley," and one of the principal "sports" if it might be called a "sport" was the business of "horse-trading." Many a man came into town on the fourth Monday in the month astride a nag that was "swapped" during the day for another animal. As a usual thing "boot" went to one or the other of the "traders." It was not unusual for a farmer to decide before he reached his home that he had been "cheated." Usually he kept his loss and his chagrin to himself and hoped for better "luck" next "co'te day."

Back in those days there were professional horse traders, men who made a living by knowing the value of horseflesh on sight. These "traders" usually with a string of three or four horses would be on hand early awaiting the arrival of "suckers" from the country. Many of the "professionals" came from other counties and other sections of the State.

For quite a period after the abolition of the county court system, the old "court day" was still observed by many people throughout the county, and many continued to gather at the county seat on the fourth Monday. In more recent years the habit of going to town once a month has ceased. The advent of the automobile which ruined the business of horse trading is regarded as the chief cause for the passing of this once lucrative feature of barter and trade.

Compendium Sales Corporation Chartered 1924

A charter was issued on May 21, 1924, to the above named concern, the principal office being at Montvale, for the purpose of handling stationery and engaging in the printing, lithographing and engraving business. The initial stock was $3,000 with a maximum of $25,000. R. H. Newman was president; S. W. Huddleston, vice-president; C. B. Funck, secretary-treasurer.

Clark Bros., & Co., Inc.

A charter was granted Clark Bros. & Co., Inc., on September 25, 1925, to carry on a general tobacco business in all its forms. A capital of $150,000 was authorized, but the corporation had the privilege of starting business with $3000. J. A. Clark was president; J. T. Clark, vice-president; Frank J. Scott, secretary-treasurer.

Wills - Camp Company Began In 1893

Over Four Decades Square Dealing Have Netted A Wide Following

The clothing firm of Wills-Camp Company, 819 Main Street, Lynchburg, Va., was established in 1893, and started in business at 1011 Main Street through a co-partnership of W. G. Wills and J. M. Camp, operating as Wills & Camp. In March 1897, J. E. Ware was admitted to the partnership, and the firm name changed to Wills-Camp & Company. The firm soon outgrew its quarters, and in seeking a better and more commodious location, moved to 1009 Main Street.

On February 21, 1902, Mr. J. M. Camp, a member of the firm, died, and in May following, the firm was incorporated under the firm name of Wills-Camp Company, Inc. W. C. Wills was the first president and J. E. Ware was vice president of the newly organized corporation. The firm remained at 1009 Main Street until October 1909, when another move was made to the Lynch Building at 824-826 Main Street, corner of Ninth, where for nearly a quarter-century they operated one of the largest men's furnishing establishments in the State west of Richmond.

Mr. J .E. Ware a member of the firm and vice president died on May 27, 1917, and on July 12, of that year, Mr. C. A. Thompson was elected to succeed Mr. Ware. The firm remained in the Lynch building until May, 1936, when the last and final move was made to 819 Main on the opposite side of the street, where the store is now located, and where an unexcelled service for men and boys in the clothing, furnishings and haberdashery lines, is conducted.

For forty-four years the firm has had the exclusive agency for Schloss Bros. & Company's clothes for men. Among other nationally known lines handled are Stein-Block clothes, Manhattan shirts and furnishings, Wilson Bros. shirts, Knox and Dunlap hats, Interwoven socks, Cheney neckwear, and many other nationally advertised lines too numerous to mention.

The present officers of the Wills-Camp Company are: W. G. Wills, president; C. A. Thompson, vice president. The directors are: W. G. Wills, C. A. Thompson, Mrs. E. G. Camp, Mrs. Ella W. Ware, J. R. Caskie and W. G. Wills, Jr.

Bedford Burial Park Corp.

A charter was granted on August 5, 1930, to the Bedford Burial Park, Corporation with a minimum capital of $10,000 and a maximum of $50,000. W. G. Baldwin, of Roanoke, was president; C. B. Wilson, of Roanoke, vice-president and Chas. L. Mosby, of Bedford, secretary-treasurer.

FOR OVER A CENTURY

it has been our pleasure to have been linked with the traditions and the prosperity of Lynchburg, and the surrounding territory.

We Offer a Year-Round Cash Market To Farmers For Wheat and Corn

PIEDMONT MILLS, INC.

LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

—Manufacturers of—

PIEDMONT PLAIN AND SELF-RISING FLOUR

AND

OLD FASHIONED BURR GROUND MEAL

Operated by Water

Piedmont Patent Flour Has Been The Standard of the South for Fifty Years

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O. B. BARKER, *Vice-President*
J. D. OWEN, *Vice-President*
J. L. JONES, *Cashier*
J. L. NICHOLS, *Assistant Cashier*
L. W. HORTON, *Assistant Cashier*

DIRECTORS:
E. P. Miller
O. B. Barker
J. D. Owen
W. H. Bowles
E. H .Hancock
Richard A. Harris
James O. Watts
J. T. Noell, Jr.
J. Easley Edmunds, Jr.
Floyd L. Knight
J. E. Wood, Jr.
Chas. B. Beasley
J. C. Moss
N. B. Handy
G. M. Alexander
C. W. Gooch
C. G. Patterson

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

ESTABLISHED 1865 — *"The Old, Big, Strong Bank"* — *72 YEARS OF SERVICE*

THE GROWTH and progress of the cities of Lynchburg, Bedford, and surrounding communities is indelibly and intimately related to the growth and progress of the First National Bank of Lynchburg. This strong old institution has participated in every advance made by the community as municipalities, and centers of culture, banking, agriculture, transportation, and industry.

Throughout its seventy-two years of service to the prosperous sections of which Lynchburg is the hub, the First National Bank has been directed by men whose leadership is universally accepted. Their understanding and willingness to meet the needs of the people is in keeping with the fine traditions of their predecessors—Lynchburg's pioneers.

AS IN THE DAYS of Reconstruction following the War Between the States, this strong old institution offers its facilities—sound banking judgment and helpful co-operation to the communities which it serves in these days of Commercial and Industrial Recovery.

Bedford Red Cross Does Good Work

Summary of The Activities During Period Following World War Proves Very Interesting

(By Miss Blanche Tolley)

The Bedford County Chapter American Red Cross was organized in 1917 with Hunter Miller chapter chairman, Mrs. J. A. Clark, vice-chairman, Mrs. E. S. Smith, secretary, Mrs. R. E. White, treasurer and Miss Juliett Gish, executive secretary.

Mr. Miller was succeeded by Mr. W. R. Phelps as chairman, and he in turn was succeeded by Mrs. T. G. Rhett, who served as chairman about 11 years. Since Mrs. Rhett's resignation, Mrs. C. R. Whipple, Mr. G. E. Heller, Mrs. G. E. Schenk and Mr. J. W. Gillaspie have served short terms. Following Mrs. Smith's removal from Bedford, Mrs. W. H. Chase was elected secretary, and following her resignation Mrs. John E. Mitchell was elected to fill the office.

The present officers are: A. Boyd Claytor, Jr., chairman; Rev. W. C. Marshall, vice-president; Mrs. John E. Mitchell, secretary, and Mr. M. E. Patterson, treasurer.

The present executive secretary has served 17 years, and is just entering her 18th year. Previous to her election, Miss Mary Ballard served as acting executive secretary by appointment.

The chapter has one branch, the Big Island Branch, with Rev. J. M. Franklin, chairman; Mrs. William Brydges, vice chairman and secretary, and Mr. P. L. Mattox, treasurer. This branch has done, and is doing, splendid work.

During the World War, the chapter was very active in war work, sewing, knitting and surgical dressings, but that has, we believe, been previously reported.

The chapter has been most active in work for veterans of the World War, obtaining many victory medals, handleing successfully numberless claims for hospitalization, compensation, pension, death claims, and claims for Adjusted Service Certificates and claims of various kinds.

Up to the present time, the executive secretary has taken more than 1000 finger prints.

The following is a copy of the final report submitted to Red Cross headquarters Washington of the receiving and disbursing of the large quantity of flour and goods received from headquarters wishing to be dispensed during the years of depression.

Report of Bedford County Red Cross Chapter of Government Flour and Cotton Goods Received and Distributed During 1932-33

More than 200 barrels of flour in 24½ pound sacks were distributed during 1932-33. The flour was given according to the number of members in the family, by directions received from Red Cross headquarters at Washington. There was no expense attached to the distribution. Business firms of the town lent their trucks free of charge, to haul the flour from the station, and men whose families were being assisted by the Red Cross gave their services in unloading and packing flour in the storage room, a large room in the basement of the court house, offered for that purpose by the county board of supervisors. Beside the storage room at Bedford, there were three flour stations in the county. One at Big Island, one at Stewartsville and at Boonsboro. There were 23 pominent men of the county appointed a committee to give orders in the 8 Magisterial Districts in the county.

Trucks were sent by owners in the districts in which the flour stations were maintained and flour hauled to the storage rooms in those districts. Receipts were signed by beneficiaries and filed by the committee temporarily, and later sent to the Red Cross office where they are now on file, according to the districts.

Forms 200-B were used in both flour and cotton goods, all orders being signed in the town of Bedford, and in the districts having no flour station, in the Red Cross office. Approximately 850 families were served with flour and clothing.

In Bedford, two days each week, Mondays and Thursdays were designated as flour days, and on those days ladies of the town volnteered for service, and two were in the storage room in the morning, and two in the afternoon to receive the orders, and give out the flour. Those two days were very busy days both in the office and in the storage room. There were approximately 100 volunteers in this work, including the 23 members of the committee. Cotton goods and garments received were hauled and stored in the same way.

From the 19204 yards of goods of various kinds received, approximately 4550 garments were made. A number of these garments were made by volunteer workers in Bedford, a number by groups of women in the county, and also by individual mothers who preferred making the garments for their own families. This was found very satisfactory, and the work well done. Besides the garments made from the cloth, many ready made garments were received and distributed.

Twenty-nine dozen and a half garments were received and distributed for men and boys. (3546 garments. 151 dozen for women and children. (1812 garments) 95 dozen sweaters. (1140 sweaters.) 338 dozen hose for men, women and children. (4056 pair). During 1933-34 distributed 372 blankets and 46 comforts. Forms 200-B were used for all garments, ready made and otherwise, and for blankets and comforts, signed by beneficiaries, and now on file in the Red Cross office. Some blankets and comforts in storage for emergency calls.

Wish it were possible to give names of the volunteer workers, but they were so many would make the report too long. Suffice it to say the volunteer work was wonderful, groups of ladies from all the different churches in town, took days each week, cutting and wrapping bundles. One volunteer worker in particular should be named, and am quite sure every one will agree in giving her this special mention. Mrs. Frank Grazier worked in the office with the secretary every day with the exception of Saturdays, for three months, meeting people, taking orders, names and ages, giving out packages, taking receipts and filing them, and but for her, the executive secretary would probably have broken down, as the work and responsibility was very heavy. Mrs. Grazier's three months work was purely volunteer work.

The chapter went over the quota asked in the Mississippi Flood and in the recent floods gave $2175.60—much more than quota given.

The orthopedic work done through the chapter has been most successful. The work is made possible by an annual donation made by the county board of supervisors. Dr. Bernard H. Kyle, of Lynchburg, is the orthopedist in charge, and he gives his services free in these clinics, and also in follow-up work, has done some wonderful work. Many have been greatly benefitted, and a number entirely cured. This clinic is called "The Crippled Children's Clinic," but adults are also examined, and a number have been treated. Braces, crutchers, orthopedic jackets and special shoes have been furnished a number of patients.

The chapter, on a small scale, has conducted what might be termed an employment bureau. Those needing helpers register and also those wanting jobs and in that way, have been able to place several in jobs. The motto of the Red Cross is: "We Serve," and the chapter endeavors to live up to that motto, serving in many small ways too numerous to mention.

Two stories in connection with World War veterans which have never been written might be of interest. Fictious names will be used.

The following is a story of a bit of Sherlock Holmes work done by the chapter, of which we are inclined to be somewhat proud, though at the time, were more alarmed than proud. The story of a native of a foreign country, but a naturalized citizen of the U. S. and who served with the A. E. F. in France. This man received a very severe wound while in service, and at times, would have very severe spells which rendered him unconscious, but when those spells passed seemed all right.

Some years after war closed, in 1929 to be exact, he decided to go back to his native country to visit his mother, whom he had not seen for years. It did seem a little risky for him to go alone, but he was so anxious, his family were willing, so he was furnished with letters to be used in case he should be taken sick. He left very excited and happy, and with ample funds to finance the trip. Letters were received from him after reaching New York, saying he was well and getting along fine. A little later letters came from Liverpool, where he had stopped.

There was a little time in which no news came, and then came some very mystifying letters to the wife. The writer claimed to be a nurse, and said the man we will call John Smith, was ill in a hospital, and had asked her to write for him, but only signed her name as Nurse.

In a letter in reply to one written asking for name of hospital and physician, declined to give name of hospital, physician or nurses, giving as explanation he was so ill they would not let him have any mail.

At this juncture, the letters were submitted to the Red Cross and we immediately saw he was in the hands of crooks. We cabled the American Consul at Liverpool and also Scotland Yard. Of course but little information could be given in a cable, as cables are very expensive, but followed with letters with photo and other information enclosed. We have always heard Scotland Yard was very efficient, and we now are assured of that fact. Before our letter reached Liverpool, a cable came for the Chief Constable saying: "John Smith located, cable money for passage to America." This was done, and at once came cable saying he had been placed on board vessel for America, giving name of vessel and date of sailing.

We wrote the Red Cross in New York and also the Travelers Aid Society, and they promptly agreed to meet vessel, and see that the veteran got off for Bedford all right, and we felt our troubles were over, but not so.

In a short time came a wire saying the vessel had docked but this man had lost all his war papers, naturalization papers, and as he was a foreigner, was detained at Ellis Island and would be deported when vessel went back.

That was surely catastrophe, which called for quick work and for several hours wires were kept busy, wired Ellis Island, Travelers Aid Secretary, Red Cross Secretary, Veterans Administration Washington and all cooperated promptly, and sufficient proof of the mans being a naturalized citizen was furnished, he was relased, put on board train for home, reached here safely, and has no desire to leave American soil again.

One of the most interesting cases ever handled by the present executive secretary, was that of a young World War Veteran who from shell shock, lost his memory, was found wandering in a park and from his uniform, it was seen that he was a soldier. He was unable to give his name, or any information at all, and he had no papers, nothing to show who he was or from where he came. He was taken to a hospital and every effort possible made to locate his people, but of no avail.

He was in that hospital for several years, quiet, gentle, giving very little trouble, but with no memory at all. As time passed and he grow stronger he seemed brighter and could talk with some intelligence.

One day, some one in the room called to a friend in the corridor, "Morris" and this man looked up as if startled, and said: "that's my name."

Upon being asked what his last name was he shook his head. The next day after letting him rest, he was again asked and said "call some names and maybe I will know." The Red Cross worker called slowly several names, and when she said Brown, he said "that's it, I'm Morris Brown."

A few days later he said he remembered he had a mother living and a wife and baby.

As time passed, he remembered other things. Said he lived in a town in Virginia and called the name of the town. The Red Cross worker at once consulted the Red Cross directory, which is so much help to all chapters and as Bedford comes among first of Virginia chapters, she wrote to Bedford chapter, giving the facts in the case. On looking over towns in Virginia, found none of the name given, but did find one in West Virginia, which, while not exactly the same, sounded very much like the name given.

We wrote to the Red Cross chapter there and received a prompt reply that such a family as described had lived there, but had moved away. A number of letters were sent and received from different points in West Virginia, and at length a family of that name was located, mother, daughter-in-law and little girl, whose son and husband was reported missing at the close of the war. Letters passed which convinced all parties concerned that this was the family. They went on to the hospital to see the veteran and if possible to take him home. The Bedford chapter received a letter saying they were leaving for home with the son and husband with them, and were taking a longer route that they might pass through Bedford and asked if the executive secretary would come to the station to see them as they passed through.

We went to the station and found a most interesting and a most happy family. One of our most cherished memories is the memory of that happy family and of the little girl waving her hand through the car window and calling, "Thank you Red Cross for finding my daddy."

It is incidents like this that make the work seem really worthwhile. We still keep in touch with the family by occasional letters and the small girl is now a grown young lady.

For a future program we are planning several First Aid stations along the highway in the county.

Timber Lake Mill Nearly A Century Old

Entirely Rebuilt In 1925 And Is Now One Of The Largest Mills In Bedford County

The present Timber Lake Mills were built entirely new in 1925-26 on the same site of what was then known as the Read Mill, on Buffalo Creek, about half a mile east of New London. The new mill has a daily capacity of fifty barrels of flour, 250 bushels of old fashioned stone buhr meal, and various kinds of feed. The building is of metal-clad construction, three stories and concrete basement and houses a strictly modern "Barnard E. Leas" Roller Mill, all brand new in 1925. The corn mill is of the old fashioned stone buhr type for milling the famous southern, unbolted, water ground meal. These buhrs happen to be the only parts used from the old mill, and are known as the Brush Mountain Pebble Stone type. We estimate them to be 80 to 90 years old, and are now dressed and operated by water power, just as in the older days, though in an entirely new setting. The water power now consists of a new combination stone and concrete dam in Buffalo Creek and a 16 foot diameter steel over-shot water wheel. There is also a 40 horse power oil engine for driving the wheat mill.

The old mill was supposed to have been built and owned by Joseph Graham, perhaps 90 to 100 years ago, and was one of the land marks of the New London community, until it was torn down in 1925 to make way for the present new Timber Lake Mill. Corn was ground on the old stone buhr now in the new mill and wheat was ground on imported French buhr, making the then famous buhr ground flour, but later replaced by the more modern roller flour of today. These old French wheat buhrs are now idle, but are still preserved in a corner of the mill yard. The water power of the old mill was of the usual type overshot wooden wheel.

The new Timber Lake Mill is operated as a commercial and custom mill, it has a combined wheat and corn storage capacity of about 12000 bushels. Grain is bought for cash from the neighborhood farmer at full market prices, thus creating a market practically at their farms.

In more recent years old dirt road by the mill gave way to a modern hard surface highway, furnishing an outlet to Bedford, Lynchburg, Danville via Evington, and to all points of the country.

Back nearly a century ago when Joe Graham was the first owner, it was a small corn mill. When Jesse Read became the owner, it was developed into both a corn and wheat mill by the addition of the French buhr-stones designed especially for the manufacture of flour.

Later the mill was purchased by J. Harris Carter who operated it for several years, when he disposed of the property to D. A. Jasper R. Hicks. The present owner purchased the old mill about twelve years ago and completely rebuilt it, and installed modern rollers for the grinding of wheat. The present owner resides in Pittsburgh, Pa., while the establishment is operated by W. A. Miller, who is not only a Miller by name, but is an experienced miller by trade.

The famous Timberlake Family Flour and Buhr Ground Table Meal made under Mr. Miller's direction sustain splendid reputations for both quality and purity, both being sold over a wide territory.

GREETINGS TO YOU

BEDFORD DEMOCRAT

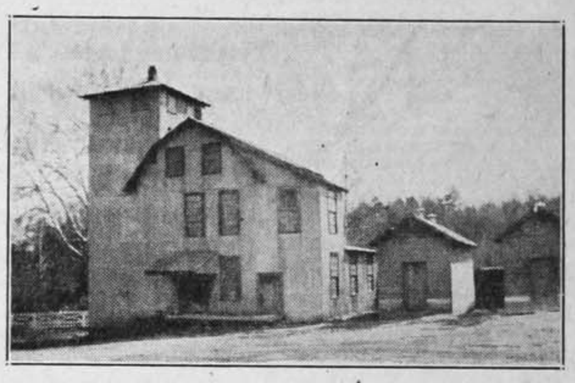
On Your 80th Anniversary and Congratulations To The

Progressive City of Bedford

Timber Lake Mills

Near New London

P. O. Evington, Virginia



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Owner

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Manufacturers of the well known brands of

Timber Lake Family Flour, & Buhr Ground Table Meal

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Modern Equipment. Modern Ideas

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Holding The Distinction of Being The Oldest Wholesale Grocer Establishment Without Change In Management. Our Appreciation To The Merchants of Bedford County For Their Trade In The Past. We Hope To Merit Your Future Patronage

View of The Farm Home Where Bedford County Cares For Its Indigent Citizens

The three buildings shown above comprise the Bedford county almshouse where a total of 43 indigent persons are cared for with public funds. On the left is the new $5,000 barn, built about a year ago, which is considered a "model" structure, modern in every detail. The building in the center of the group is the home of the superintendent, A. B. Parker, who has held the post for the last five years. On the right is the dormitory where 29 adults—17 wihte and 12 colored—live together with 14 children—12 white and two colored. The negro quarters are shown in the picture. White residents live on the other side of the building.

Most of the residents are suffering the infirmaties of age, but are able to do their share of the labor incident to the operation of the institution. A regular schedule of work, each person having his duties to perform, is in operation, making the work light and well distributed. Often the children residents, upon reaching a workable age, are given homes with citizens of the county. They are sent to the county schools as soon as their age and ability permits if homes are not found for them.

Some of the foodstuffs consumed are produced on the large farm which surrounds the institution. Medical assistance is furnished by the county and residents are confined upon the slightest development of any illness. Every precaution for the prevention of disease among them is taken. One of the residents, a negress, is reported to be over 100 years old, but enjoys the best of health most of the time, according to the superintendent.

The facilities of the dormitory are taxed to capacity at present, Superintendent Parker said, but he may be forced to make room for several new residents in the near future. The superintendent is shown in front of the new barn, conversing with Claude Harrison, Sr., co-publisher of The Bedford Democrat.

Cambria Canning Co. Chartered in 1924

The above named enterprise was chartered September 11, 1924, with a minimum capital of $10,000 and a maximum of $50,000, the purpose being to own and operate canning factories. The main office was to be in Bedford. C. W. Gills was president; J. T. Jones, of Cambria, v president; J. J. Scott, secretary-tr urer. Hunter Miller was a di tor. The company was dissolved the January term of the court in 1

Findlay, O.—Ed Neil recently ceived a violin through the m from an unknown person to repl the violin which had been smashed during a rural dance held forty-se years ago.

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Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing

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DISPENSING OPTICIAN

We Carry a Full Line of Optical Goods
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Opposite Postoffice Bedford, Va.

Bedford County Had One Cavalry Company, 2nd Virginia, In Civil War

William F. Graves Was Active In Its Organization And Served As Its Second Captain—Company Fought In Many Of The Great Battles In Conflict Between The States

Nearly seventy-six years have passed since Bedford county was called upon to furnish her share of fighting men for the cause of the Confederacy. The young men of that period responded eagerly to the call for defenders after the "Mother of States" seceded from the Union.

Almost every branch of the military service was represented by companies of volunteers, including both heavy and light artillery, infantry and cavalry. Records concerning the organization of all the companies of the county, after more than three-quarters of a century has passed, have not been preserved in available form, such as would be necessary, to compile a complete account of the military operations embraced in the great strife of '61 to '65.

The late Col. William F. Graves, a citizen of Liberty, a few years ago compiled for this newspaper, a roster of Company F. Second Virginia Cavalry of which he was the second captain. It was largely through his efforts that the company was organized. Old Company F served for the duration of the war and was engaged in many of the great battles of that memorable conflict between the States, including Second Manasses, Gettysburg, Cedar Creek, Spottsylvania Court House, Toms Brook, Todd's Tavern, Yellow Tavern, Brandy Station, Cold Harbor, Chancellorsville, and the fighting around Richmond.

Colonel Graves who entered the service as First Sergeant of Company F was first promoted to Second Lieutenant, then to Captain, and to Major, and before the war ended was Lieutenant Colonel. After the war he returned to his home in Bedford county and for many years was engaged in agricultural pursuits. Some 35 years ago he removed to Vinton, Va., where he lived to the ripe old age of 91 years. He died July 3, 1925. While a resident of Vinton he served as deputy sheriff of Roanoke county. His widow, Mrs. Mary Jane Graves died in Vinton, November 23, 1936, aged 97 years.

Col. Graves was twice wounded, first at Spottsylvania Court House on May 7, 1863, and again at Nance's Shop on June 24, 1864.

When Company F Second Virginia Cavalry was organized early in 1861, James Wilson was made captain; John W. Johnson, first lieutenant; Thorp H. Nance, second lieutenant; William F. Graves, first sergeant; James A. Wade, second sergeant; James M. Jones, third sergeant; Jesse W. Pollard, quartermaster sergeant; Robert W. Parker, first corporal; John M. Garrett, second corporal; M. P. Rucker, third corporal; John A. Wilson, fourth corporal.

Captain James Wilson resigned his command in July, 1861, and was succeeded by William F. Graves, who in turn was succeeded by Waddy Burton. During the four years of service many changes took place in the ranks of both commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

James E. Hughes who had been promoted to second lieutenant was wounded at Ashland and again at Cedar Creek on September 21, 1864.

Second sergeant, James Wade was wounded at Aldie, June 17, 1863, again at Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1864, and was killed at Amelia Court House during the retreat from Richmond.

Third sergeant James M. Jones was captured at Chancellorsville, May 4, 1863. Thomas H. Board who had been promoted to first sergeant was promoted to Captain of the 58th Virginia Infantry, 1862.

John T. Lipscomb who had been promoted to third sergeant was wounded at Cross Keys. Fourth sergeant, Samuel L. Murrell was wounded at Spottsylvania Court House on May 7, 1864.

First Corporal Robert W. Parker was killed in the last charge at Appomattox, on the morning of April 9, 1865, preceding the surrender of General Lee to General Grant. It is believed that his was the last bloodshed in the conflict that had been waged on Virginia soil for four years.

Second Corporal John M. Garrett was wounded at Second Manasses.

The privates of Company F, as given by Colonel Graves follow: R. E. Adams, John J. Ayres, Richard Ayres, captured at Gettysburg and died in prison; Creed T. Hubbard, killed May 7, 1864 at Spottsylvania Court House; W. W. Thaxton, Alex S. Walker, C. P. Walker, wounded May 7; William I. Wade, wounded at Toms Brook, October 9, 1964; A. C. Wells, W. J. Wilson, bugler, wounded at Second Manasses; Bethel Wilson J. K. Wright, wounded; Marshall Wright killed at Nance Shop, 1864; John Zimmerman, discharged; H. C. Ballard, wounded; T. W. Bernard wounded severely; Jesse L. Board, wounded May 8, 1864; H. C. Bond, killed at Five Forks; M. C. Bowl, minister; A. W. Burnett, Elisha C. Burnett, Joseph Burroughs, died in hospital; Wm. H. Carter, Clingenpeel discharged; Alfred L. Creasy, discharged; Robert L. Dearing, wounded at Leesburg, September 21, 1862, again on May 8, 1864, and a third time at Mount Jackson, November 21, 1864.

Leslie T. Dinwiddie, died in hospital; Samuel S. Dinwiddie, wounded on Pickett duty; R. B. Dinwiddie, Wm. M. Dinwiddie, P. H. Dowdy, wounded; Thomas A. Farris, William D. Fields, wounded at Spottsylvania Court House, May 7, 1864; James E. Franklin, died in hospital; Benjamin Fuqua, killed at Toms Brook, October 9, 1864; E. G. Garrett, R. M. Garrett, Asa Gills, captured October 22, 1864; Stephen Goggin, died in hospital; John P. Graves, Wm. E. Hancock, E. P. Harris, captured and died in prison; J. A. Harrison, Samuel Hogan, C. M. Holland, wounded; P. W. Hopkins, captured October 22, 1864.

John F. Hurt, wounded at Warrenton Springs; D. L. Hunt, wounded at Buckland and captured in Kilpatrick's raid; Stephen Hubbard, J. P. McCabe, sergeant, lost a leg at Raccoon Ford, October 11, 1864; John A. Jeter, wounded; Geo. W. Johnson, Geo. M. Johnson, wounded at Mount Jackson, November 21, 1864; Lilburn Johnson, killed at Todd's Tavern, May 7, 1864; Joseph M. Johnson, wounded at Bridgewater; John E. Jones, wounded at Raccoon Ford, October 11, 1863; William B. Jones, transferred to artillery, 1864; Charles Kidwell, joined company and was a good soldier; John W. Krantz, wounded May 7, 1863; Garnett Lee, wounded; E. A. Lee, James I. Lee, promoted to sergeant at reorganization of company; Granderson Leftwich, wounded at Front Royal, 1864; Benjamin Lewis murdered at Verdierville by James Hunter of company I, who deserted.

George D. Lipscomb, discharged in 1861; Joseph J. Lipscomb, Daniel T. Lynch, John T. Lynch, discharged in 1862; John R. Marshall, killed near Mechanicsville; Josiah Martin, died in Nelson county; Lewis Martin, died in hospital; T. T. Martin, severely wounded in arm; Robert P. Mattox, wounded; D. M. Morgan, James J. Morgan, J. K. P. Morgan, John T. Morgan, color bearer for two years, wounded; J. T. Morgan, J. W. Morgan, Thomas C. Morgan, Achibald Nance, discharged; W. D. Nance, wounded at Todd's Tavern, May 7, 1864; Thomas W. Nance, wounded in hand at Yellow Tavern, May 11, 1863; John F. Nance, captured at Kelley's Ford, and wounded at Yellow Tavern.

Nathaniel Newsom, A. C. Nichols, S. T. Nichols, killed at Mentow Bridge; Thomas T. Nichols, died at Fairfax Court House; William G. Nichols, Samuel Nichols, James Ore, D. M. Parker, John M. Parker, wounded and captured at Boonsboro, Md., July 8, 1863; Clarence H. Payne, transferred to the navy in 1864; Thomas Phelps, discharged; Joseph Phelps, discharged; Ammon Phelps, discharged; R. A. Pollard, wounded at Front Royal, May 21, 1862; James W. Poindexter, S. T. Poindexter, Joel Preston, severely wounded at Aldie; James M. P. Preston, killed at Brandy Station, June 9, 1863; Thomas Pullen, killed April 18, 1863; Lafayette Pullen, killed; Geo. B. Roberts, John W. Roberts, James E. Roberts, Josiah Roberts, Robert F. Robertson, Thomas J. Robertson, Thomas T. Saunders, wounded; T. D. Scott, captured at Lovettsville, Loudoun county; B. R. Turner, wounded at Brandy Station; James Turner, wounded at Cold Harbor.

Fifteen Club Now Nearly 50 Years Old

Two Young Ladies, a Maid And a Matron Start Organization Which Still Continues Here

Two young ladies, a maid and a matron, started something in Bedford nearly fifty years ago—a club composed of fifteen well known ladies of that period—known as the Fifteen Club, a civic organization that still survives, and its influence for good to the community has been reflected in the club's work since its organization in 1890. This club has the distinction of being the first woman's club organization in Virginia. Credit is given Miss Susie Campbell and Mrs. Alan Brown, during Bedford's boom year, but with the passing of the boom and the decades since, the club has continued to live and is still active. In addition to the fifteen members prescribed by the by-laws, five honorary from October to June, the Lent period excepted. Many books and all the leading current magazines of the period were subscribed for. Meetings occurred in rotation at the homes of the various members.

Mrs. J. F. Curtis was the first president, and the following well known ladies of nearly a half century ago were charter members: Mrs. O. C. Bell, Mrs. Alan Brown, Mrs. T. H. Bowyer, Mrs. S. M. Bowling, Miss Letty Burwell, Miss Susie Campbell, Mrs. R. Kenna Campbell, Mrs. J. Lawrence Campbell, Miss Sallie Cabell, Mrs. A. B. Claytor, Mrs. John Goode, Mrs. Samuel Griffin, Mrs. J. R. Guy, Mrs. James Nichols, Mrs. D. P. Parr, Mrs. E. B. Stone and Miss Florence Wade. Mrs. Nichols was the club secretary-treasurer. Dues exacted were $2.00 per annum.

The present membership consists of the following names: Mrs. A. B. Claytor, Sr., president; Mrs. F. O. Thomas, secretary; Mrs. W. W. Berry, Mrs. G. L. Burton, Mrs. J. A. Clark, Mrs. A. B. Claytor, Jr., Mrs. E. S. Gregory, Mrs. Landon Lowry, Mrs. J. E. Mitchell, Mrs. W. C. Marshall, Mrs. J. R. Nichols, Mrs. T. T. Oliver, Mrs. T. G. Rhett, Mrs. Harry Rhett, Mrs. G. W. Schenk, Mrs. E. B. Stone, Mrs. J. E. Wells, Mrs. Robert Wilcox, Mrs. F. H. Mills. The names of Mrs. E. B. Stone and Mrs. A. B. Claytor, Sr., are the only two charter members still identified with the club.

Bedford Co. Furnished A General

William R. Terry, Native Of Liberty, Rose From The Rank of Captain To Brigadier-General

Brigadier Genaral William Richard Terry was born in the Town of Liberty, March 12, 1817. He entered the Confederate service in the beginning of the War Between The States as a captain of a cavalry company composed of citizens of the county. His bravery and ability as a commander won him a promotion to a colonelcy at the battle of Manassas. He was severely wounded in the Battle of Williamsburg. After the war he served eight years in the General Assembly of Virginia, and was superintendent of the State penitentiary for two years. Later he was superintendent of the Confederate Soldiers Home in Richmond. He died in Chesterfield county on March 28, 1897 at the age of 82 years.

The Bedford Chapter of the Daughters of the Confederacy who were largely instrumental in the erection of the Confederate Monument on the court house green, designated their organization as the William R. Terry Chapter.

General Terry in his day was one of the leading citizens of the county, serving with distinction throughout the war, and later became a political leader, serving his constituents with signal ability for a number of years. In so far as can be determined he was the only Confederate soldier from this county who had the distinction of being promoted from a captain to a brigadier general.

While General Terry spent his declining years away from Bedford, he always had a warm spot in his heart for the people of his native town and county. A number of his descendants still live in Bedford county.

Has Eighty Transfusions

Indianapolis.—While preparing to undergo his eighty-first transfusion in three years, Roscoe Hardin 38, of Shelbyville, died. Following an infected finger, his system was unable to produce new blood and for three years he had been living on borrowed blood.

Red Coral Always Prized

It is red coral that is and always has been prized, not solely for jewelry and buttons, but as a charm to bring safety, health and secrets not revealed to the ordinary person. As ancient Gauls rushed headlong into battle, they trusted their safety to their swords, strength and the "magic" coral imbedded in their shields or helmets. Many Italians and Indians regard coral as protection against the "evil eye." The world's red coral comes from the reefs off the Mediterranean coast of Africa, says the Washington Post, and is obtained chiefly by Italians.

MONUMENT TO CONFEDERATE SOLDIERS

Erected in 1909 under the auspices of Joseph E. Johnston Camp, Confederate Veterans and William R. Terry Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, this monument stands on the court house green as an imperishable memorial to the brave men of Bedford county who served in the War Between the States.

In symmetrical beauty this tall granite shaft is not excelled by any like memorial in the state. The inscription appearing on the monument is as follows:

"To the Confederate Soldiers and Sailors of Bedford County 1861-1865. Bedford honors her heroes; proudly rejoicing with the living; sincerely mourning the dead. Their history is its brightest page, exhibiting the highest quality of patriotism, courage, fortitude and virtue. This stone is erected to keep fresh in memory the noble deeds of these devoted sons."

WHERE RAINBO BREAD IS MADE

It is just about two years since Rainbo Bread was first introduced in Bedford. Today it is one of the most popular breads sold in the town or the county. Rainbo comes to the consumer in the form of whtie bread, whole wheat bread and rye bread, and is delivered fresh every morning from the bakery in Roanoke to grocers and retail dealers and restaurants. That "Rainbo is Good Bread" is a well attested fact by hundreds of Bedford's leading housekeepers. The Rainbo Bread Company purchased the old Maddox and Jennings Bakery in Roanoke, on February 4, 1935. Mr. F. J. Welch is manager of the firm. He came to Roanoke from San Antonio, Texas,, where he was formerly engaged in the bakery business for a number of years. Upon taking over the old Maddox-Jennings plant, Rainbo completely remodeled the establishment and installed the most modern equipment known to the trade. The firm does an exclusive wholesale business. Their trade extends over a radius of sixty miles from the modern bakery in Roanoke. A fleet of seventeen motor trucks is maintained in the distribution of Rainbo Bread.

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Every afternoon right off our own leased Western Union Wire. Come on, Fans and Fannies, and enjoy the national sport fresh as it happens.

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Section F

THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT

1857 1937

80th Anniversary Historical and Industrial Edition

Established 1857; New Series, Vol. 51. THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT, BEDFORD, VIRGINIA, MAY, 1937. $1.00 PER YEAR

County School System Shows Progress

New Construction Program Totals $147,412

Brief History Of Progress Is Outlined

The Rude Structures Have Been Replaced By Modern and Commodious School Buildings

(By A. G. Cummings)

The progress of educational growth n Bedford County, though slow, has een sure. The school system before he War Between the States, was a eighborhood affair. Usually a few nterprising citizens, who were ambi- us for the education of their children, ould combine to build a school house, nd employ a teacher, who was ex- ected to remain there from dawn to unset. A sketch of its equipment may onvey some idea of the primitive con- tion of things. We see a big log ouse; an open fireplace, wide and eep (fed twice daily by wood sawed y the boys); andirons formed of ocks, three or four feet long; space left n one corner for coal ashes on which o roast potatoes, eggs, etc.; a long stick earer the hot coals, on which to warm read, pies, etc. To the right of the replace stands a chair for the teach- r's sole use; nearby is a window, cut ut of part of two logs in the wall, and illed with glass, three chestnut slabs onstitute long benches for the stu- ents, forming a semi-circle in front f the teacher; on the other side of he room is another window, and gainst the wall a long wooden slab, sed as a writing desk. The door

A. G. CUMMINGS

Division Superintendent of Schools Of Bedford County

stands open, to give additional light to the pupils; its hinges are of wood, and a few nails wrought by the black- smith. The flooring is of solid wood, impervious to heat or fire. Attached roof carries the gable ends to the top of the dwelling, giving a high-pitched, conical ceiling, well ventilated except where the cracks are securely daubed with red mud. A pole, axe, auger and saw, are the only tools employed in making this building.

These field schools were operated almost altogether by private means, the teachers' board being arranged as part of his salary. However, those families not able to pay tuition might apply to the county as indigent citizens and have tuition paid from county funds at the rate of $1.00 a month per pupil. This was said to have been much abused, overseers and others owning no prop- erty but having money, frequently tak- ing advantage of the privilege. Often- times these private schools were taught during the summertime so that the small children would not have to be exposed to the bad weather and roads of the winter season. It is interesting to note the community efforts used in establishing one of this type of schools, an interesting one being in the case of the neighborhood school established at High Knob in Chamblissburg district. The school was begun in a tobacco barn, with dirt floor and no windows and taught there until the new build- ing was completed at Christmas time. For the building, one man furnished logs from his farm, another furnished plank and hand wrought nails from his own blacksmith shop. Stones were gathered from the fields and daubed with clay to make the chimney, (while others furnished labor for the actual erection of the building.) This no doubt was the beginning of the practice of patrons donating land to be used as long as needed for a school building. Reminders of this practice are found in the difficulties encountered by the school board today in disposing of abandoned school buildings on land thus donated.

In addition to these old field schools, there arose as early as 1799 a system of excellent private schools in the coun- ty. These probably began with the one erected at Liberty in 1799. The first person to prominently appear as a teacher in Bedford was Jonas Irvine, who, in the last decade of the 18th century opened a school for boys and girls near the present home of Mrs. G. M. Wigington, on the "Race Tracks" north of the hamlet of Liberty. This school continued well into the 19th century. About 1805 or 1806 Mrs. Eliz- abeth Caffey Leftwich opened the first boarding school for girls in the county. This school was conducted later by the Rev. Vinal Smith and his wife. Several years after the retire- ment of the Rev. Smith, Edward John- ston, who was later a Confederate Gen- eral, carried on the school for a year. In 1836 he moved to Botetourt County and started a school which he called "Valley Seminary." This was the be- ginning of Hollins College of today.

Beginning in 1812, Miss Nancy Thomas opened a unique private school in her home on West Main Street, com- bining some of the features of the "Old Dames' School" of England with those of the modern kindergarten. Through her rare judgment and love of children, she was able to inculcate many of her present day trends of education in the curriculum of her school.

Among the larger and better known private institutions was New London Academy, chartered in 1795 by the Gen- eral Assembly, Piedmont Male Academy founded 1850 and conducted by a board of trustees and continuing several years until closed at the beginning of the "Interstate Wars." During this war it served as a Confederate hospital. At present this is the home of Dr. Walter L. Lyle. Sunnyside High School was organized in 1868 by the Rev. Alex- ander Eubank and Mt. Pleasant Acad- emy was in operation in 1860 the prin- cipal being Mahlon A. Hensley. About this time William G. Claytor had large schools at Ephesus, Piedmont and Liberty.

About 1849 Mrs. V. Smith opened Mountain View Seminary. In 1852, she sold it to Henry J. Foster and in 1854 he sold it to Sidney L. Dunton who changed the name to Bedford Female Institute. Mr. Dunton remained prin- cipal until 1871 when he became county superintendent of public schools. Ran- dolph-Macon Academy, with Professor A. M. Hughlett and E. Sumter Smith, joint principals, was begun in 1890, and was conducted successfully until 1933 when it was consolidated with Randolph-Macon Academy at Front Royal. Belmont Seminary was estab- lished in 1890 by the Presbyterians with J. R. Guy as the first principal. Liberty Female Institute which had been operated since 1885 by Dr. David C. Wade and his family merged with this school. Jeter Female Institute with Prof. A. Poindexter Taylor as principal was organized in 1892 by the Baptists. Between 1850 and 1860, Prof. James Holcomb established Belle- vue High School for boys and young men, which, under the management of this able educator, soon acquired a wide reputation. He was succeeded by his head master, Prof. W. R. Ab- bot, under whom the school continued to flourish.

With the rise and development of the public high school, these excellent private schools went out of existence, the only one in operation at the present time being New London Academy which, in 1884 was changed into a pub- lic school operated jointly by the coun- ties of Bedford and Campbell.

In 1870, the Legislature of Virginia passed an Act "to establish and main- tain a uniform system of Public Free Schools as required by the Constitu- tion." Bedford immediately chose an electoral board composed of Hon. John A. Wharton, Judge of the Bedford County Court, Hon. Lauriston A. Sale, Attorney for the Commonwealth of Bedford, and Hon. Sidney L. Dunton, Bedford County Superintendent of Schools. The county was originally divided into seven school districts: Liberty, Lisbon, Chamblissburg, Staun- ton, Otter, Charlemont and Forest, rep- resented on the county board by the following trustees: Liberty, Col. Wil- liam Graves, James S. Woolfolk, W. W. Joplin and Henry C. Lowry. Lisbon, Maj. Cornelius Pate, Albert W. Ewing, Capt. James H. Buford and Capt. N. C. Luck. Chamblissburg; Fielding H. Jeter, Chas. O. Graham, Dr. John W. Ferguson and Dr. Edmund Sale. Staun- ton; Capt. E. C. Cundiff, W. D. Ash- well, Maj. W. F. Graves, J. Whit John- son, Capt. C. C. Peters and M. P. Rucker. Otter; Ambrose C. Rucker, C. T. Andrews, Thomas Jefferson Phelps, A. G. Hillsman, Dr. Granville L. Brown and W. G. Claytor. Charle- mont; Paul Penn, H. D. Poindexter, Thomas N. Turpin, William P. Burks and John Milton White. Forest; Ed- ward Sextus Hutter, N. D. Hawkins, James W. Harris, F. H. Harris, Capt. E. N. Wise, Samuel McDaniel and Hen- ry Hubbard.

In 1872, the Municipal School Dis- trict was formed, including the cor- porate limits of Liberty and a certain belt of territory encircling the cor- porate limits. This district was rep- resented by Dr. C. A. Board, Dr. John W. Sale, Col. William G. Graves and Maj. John W. Johnston. A little later Bellevue magisterial and school district was formed from Charlemont, Forest and Otter Districts and C. M. Gibbs, E. R. Talbot and E. C. Burnett were elected to represent it on the School Board.

The first superintendent of schools, Sidney L. Dunton, was appointed by the State Board of Education and served from the beginning of the system until January 1, 1878. He was followed in turn as superintendent by Rev. J. A. Davis, Capt. James Board, Capt. N. D. Hawkins, John S. Riley, W. R. Abbott Jr., and S. S. Lambeth. At that time the superintendent's duties were part time and the office was not considered a profession. His chief duty seems to have been the examination and certi- fication of teachers with the names being approved by the various district boards. A minimum amount of super- vision of the actual teaching process was expected.

At first every school had only one room and one teacher, more teachers and rooms being added as needed. In 1871 the first public school in Bedford County was operated in Liberty and Mrs. Sidney L. Dunton was appointed teacher at a salary of $50 a month. The number of pupils was so great it was found necessary to have an asistant and Miss Geils Thomas was appointed at a salary of $25 a month. Although Mrs. Dunton was the principal, she al- ways taught the primary grades and the assistant taught the higher grades. The trustees would not permit any but the free school course to be taught. Many of the pupils and pa- trons begged for Latin, French and Algebra and Miss Thomas taught these subjects after school hours charg- ing each of the pupils seventy-five cents a month. This, of course, had to be done after her free school day's work was over which was in itself 7½ or 8 hours long. In this early desire for advanced learning may be read a prophecy of the free high school as it is today.

To the district boards belonged the duties of spending the district school monies appointing the teachers for each school, and fixing their salaries, the superintendent having no power whatever in the appointing of teach- ers. It must be borne in mind that at this time there was no uniformity in district finances. Each district was responsible for its own school revenue; consequently, different salaries were paid teachers for the same work in the various districts. This led to discontent among the teachers and patrons and certainly did nothing to strengthen the morale in the ranks of the teaching profession.

W. R. Abbot, Jr., succeeded Mr. Riley as superintendent in 1904. About this time there were 160 free schools in the country, with an enrollment of 4620 white pupils and 1705 colored. The only high schools in the county at this time were New London Academy and the one in the town of Bedford.

S. S. Lambeth, Jr., succeeded W. R. Abbot, Jr., in 1908. Growth and de- velopment of the high school system in the county was quite marked dur- ing his superintendency and one of the outstanding accomplishments was the erection in 1912 of the present Bedford elementary school building. This was used for elementary and high school work until 1828 when a new high school building was erected on the site of the old Belmont Seminary.

Mr. Lambeth was succeeded in 1913 by C. M. Abbot who served three terms. At this time there were approx- imately 190 school buildings with about 225 teachers. There were two four-year high schools, New London Academy and Bedford; two three-year high schools, Montvale and Moneta; two two-year high schools, Stewartsville and Hermi- tage and a few of the two-room schools taught some high school subjects. The salary of the high school principals was $75 a month; principals of three-room elementary schools $40 to $50; princi- pals of two-room schools, $40; teach- ers of one-room schools, $35 to $40; as- sistants in high schools $35 to $40 and asistants in elementary schools, $30 to $35. Length of the term depended chief- ly upon maintenance of an average at- tendance of 15 and the amount of rev- enue in the particular district in which the school was located. The average term was from five to six months with high schools extending two months longer The school funds were deriv- ed as follows: From the State tax, a fund distributed to the various divisions in proportion to the pupil enrollment, to be devoted exclusively to the pay of teachers; from the county, a fund dis- tributed on the same basis, to be devot- ed to the pay of teachers but which could be, by order of the county board, used for building; from the district funds, to each district the money deriv- ed from the district tax, allowed by the board of supervisors, which money was to be used for building and mainte- nance of school buildings and supplies but which might, by authority of the district board, be used for the pay of teachers if not needed for the first pur- pose. The district tax in those days averaged about 20c. The county tax was 20c and the state tax 10c, with a total yearly expenditure for schools of from $90,000 to $100,000. The county was divided into nine districts at that time, with a board of three members from each district, who were chosen by the school trustee electoral board, com- posed of the division superintendent, the attorney for the commonwealth, and a third citizen, a freeholder, ap- pointed by the judge of the Circuit Court. Superintendent C. M. Abbot, Thos. S. West, and Landon Lowry com- posed this board at this time. The coun- ty school board was composed of the members of the various district boards and met once each year, unless called in special session by the division super- intendent. This board chose one of its number as chairman and the superin- tendent acted as secretary. The major duty of the county school board was to fix the per centage of commission allowed the treasurer for disbursing the state funds, which percentage was always fixed at 1%, this rate being the lowest figure allowed by the state law; and to direct the superintendent to apportion the county school fund un- der the provisions of law. This board did use some discretion in that regard and appropriated, at times, a small amount to some purposes other than to the pay of teachers, under the hy- pothesis that it was not needed for that purpose. Some of the things for which funds were thus appropriated were: bulletins from the superintendent's of- fice, supplement to superintendent's salary, mimeograph for superintendent's office and other necessary items for the common convenience or needs of the whole county. In the case of the state fund twice a year, and of the county fund at convenient intervals, the sup- erintendent apportioned to each dis- trict its share of those funds and the district clerks checked on them at their discretion. Why they did not often overcheck is hard to understand be- cause few of them ever knew how much money they had, however, the treasur- er never refused to honor their war- rants because they usually came out at the end of the year with a small balance to their credit. All monies were paid upon warrant of the chair- men and clerks of the district boards, except the small sums allowed to the general use of the county which were disbursed upon warrant of the chair- man of the county school board and superintendent. Each district, there- fore, had three check books, state, coun- ty and district and the county school board had another. Once each year the superintendent "settled" with the treasurer, which meant that he went to the treasurer's office and checked the checks that had been cashed and then reported to each district its bal- ance or lack of balance.

For these duties of drawing checks, in- specting schools, providing brooms, buckets, fuel, etc., duties which, if properly performed, were onerous, the clerks of the district boards were allow- ed $3.00 per school. The trustees were allowed from $5 to $10 per year. To quote from a former superintendent, "The system was execrable." The only definite authority in the system was that invested in the district school board and that was limited by the right of appeal from its decisions to the school trustees electoral board, via the division superintendent who was himself a member of the school trustee electoral board.

The division superintendent, sup- posedly the head of the system, was paid $75 a month with an allowance of $25 a month for office expenses. Out of this he paid all expenses of the office of whatever kind they might be, rent of office, stationery, postage, traveling, and stenographer. He was expected to visit each school in his di- vision at least once a year. There was a maximum of 120 school days in the year, except for two or three of the high schools, which ran for seven or eight months; and there were about 200 schools, each teacher being called a school. The superintendent's time was, therefore, fully occupied with these outside duties, without counting the correspondence of the office. He was supposed to approve the selection of teachers made by the district boards, to make recommendations to the boards, to approve all plans for es- tablishing schools and sites; to super- vise the work of teachers; and to make recommendations to the boards of his observations and conclusions.

The facilities and conveniences for teaching were pitiably meagre, there being few libraries, no playgrounds or playground equipment, few maps, little blackboards, crayons, desks old and di- lapidated, sanitary arrangements de- plorable in most cases, and buildings kept in poor repair.

In 1925 C. M. Abbott was succeeded as superintendent by Dr. J. A. G. Shipley, during whose superintendency a full time clerk was employed by the county school board, whose duties were also to serve as secretary to the super- intendent.

The present county unit system was adopted in part in 1922. This system provided for only one representative from each school district, these to form the county school board. This change was brought about by an Act of the Legislature pursuant to recommenda- tion of Harris Hart, the State Super- intendent of Public Instruction. The finances for the different districts were still maintained and administered sep- arately until July 1, 1929, at which time the entire school revenue for the coun- ty began to be administered by the county school board as a unit with no regard to district items. The effect for good of this change in the system was incalculable. A uniform dispensing of

(Please Turn to Page Four)

The School Board of Bedford County

FRONT ROW (left to right)—J. H. Rusher, A. S. StClair, chairman; W. O. Arrington, Gardner W. Bond.
BACK ROW (left to right)—A. G. Cummings, superintendent; H. O. Meriwether, H. M. Pariss, J. F. Nance, W. E. Fizer, Miss Beatrice Marshall, clerk; J. S. McCauley.

Bedford High School Has Fine New Building And Is Completely Equipped

The Bedford High School had its be- ginning in the old Liberty Graded School, established in 1872. Private schools had existed in and around the town prior to this time, but there were many people too poor, due to the rav- ages of the War Between the States, to patronize "pay" schools.

When the free school system was inaugurated in Virginia there was con- siderable prejudice against it, but the majority of the citizens of Liberty favored trying the new plan and ac- cordingly established a graded school for the education of the youth of the community. Col. William Graves, Dr. C. A. Board and Dr. John W. Sale were selected as trustees, and they in turn chose the following teachers: James R. Guy, principal, and Mrs. S. L. Dunton and Misses Virginia Sale and Nannie Foster, assistant. (Miss Foster after- wards became the wife of Mr. Guy.)

The building secured for the school was immediately south of the railroad on Bridge Street. It had previously

J. L. BORDEN

Principal of Bedford High School

been occupied as a boarding school and operated by Prof. and Mrs. S. L. Dun- ton. Partitions were removed on the street floor to accommodate the upper grades, taught by Mr. Guy and Miss Sale, and the basement was used for the primary grades, of which Mrs. Dunton and Miss Foster were the teachers.

In 1875 the town erected a school building of frame construction on a lot running through the block from Longwood Avenue to Lee Street, a pic- ture of which is shown herewith. Many people in Bedford today received the rudiments of an education in this building. Some years later an annex was built adjacent to the main building in order to accommodate the increased enrollment.

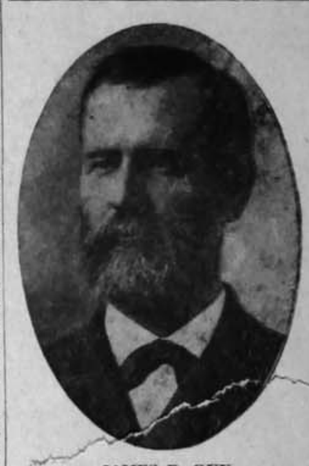
In 1890 Mr. Guy resigned to become principal of Belmont Seminary, a school for girls just completed by the local Presbyterian church. The semi- nary had an existence of only a few years, and when it was closed Mr. Guy returned to his old position in the public school.

In 1901 the high school course was included in the curricula and five years later the first graduating exer- cises were held. Miss Florence Saun- ders had completed the course the previous year, but being the only grad- uate at that time, her diploma was not presented until 1906, when five others were graduated also. They were Miss- es Bessie Coppedge, Ella Cauthorn, Mary Meade, Hallie McCormick, and Verna Knauss. Among the teachers in this building whose efficient work and wholesome influence are still cherished by their pupils were: Misses Charlotte Sale, Mary Freddie Stone, Alice Board, Annis Aunspaugh, Junia A. Graves, and Mrs. S. C. Graves.

In 1913, the building now utilized by the Graded School was erected and Mr. Guy continued to serve as principal for two more years, retiring in 1915, after forty-three years of continuous ser- vice as an educator of the youth of Bed- ford. Enrollment steadily increased and soon filled all the rooms of the new building. The city fathers, realizing that it would again be necessary to pro- vide additional accommodations for the school, purchased the adjacent Belmont property and fitted up rooms in the building for some of the grades. By 1928 this structure had deteriorated to such an extent that it was no longer considered safe for school purposes and it was razed and the present High School building erected upon its site.

In 1917 J. L. Borden was elected prin- cipal, and under his administration of twenty years the Graded School has grown from 349 pupils in 1917 to 460 in 1936. Since the establishment of Lib- erty Academy in 1936 the Bedford Grad- ed School has included only the chil- dren of the town, whereas before that time the territory adjacent to the town was included. Today the enrollment is 340. The High School has increased from 118 pupils in 1917 to 243 in 1937; it has been accredited since 1922 by the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools. A course in Home Economics with modern equipment has been included in the curricula, a library of 2000 books has been added, and a splendid athletic field has been made at the rear of the building. An up-to- date cafeteria serves both schools.

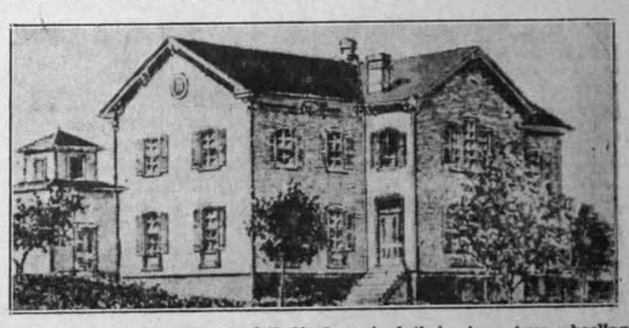
The High School faculty is composed of J. L. Borden, O. A. Thomas, B. F. Partlow, S. M. Painter, Misses Ida Pat- terson, Virginia Boan, Josephine Bibb, Georgette Parker, Mrs. Gladys Berry Elliott, and Mrs. Elon Gillaspie Hutche- son. That of the Graded School is composed of Mrs. Nelle Fitzpatrick Jor- dan, Misses Lucille Eubank, Bessie Cop- oedge, Jane Grey, Hannah Saunders, Ruby Ramsey, May Wilkinson, May Padgett, Sextile Tate, and Mrs. Eliza- beth Rhodes Steele.



JAMES R. GUY

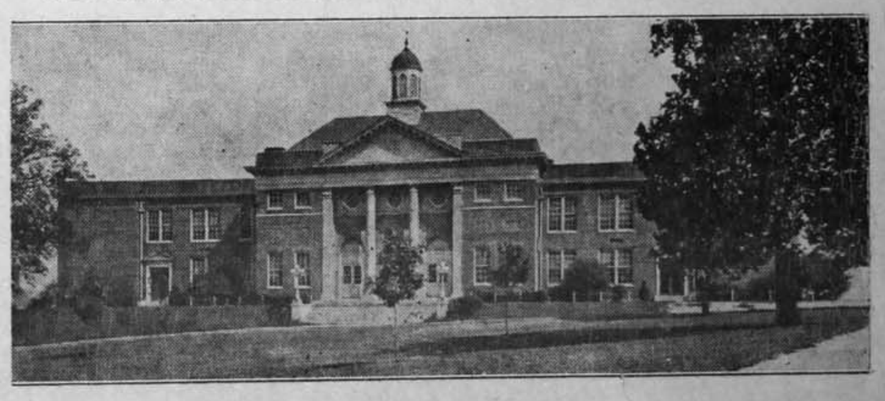
The First Principal Of The Bedford High School

THE OLD BEDFORD GRADED SCHOOL BUILDING



Where many leading citizens of Bedford received their elementary schooling

THE COMMODIOUS HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING OF BEDFORD



The Building Of Nicopolis M. E. Church

All Obstacles Including Absence Of Money Overcome By The Zealous Methodists

Christened Nicopolis, meaning "City or Victory" a little over a quarter-century ago, people residing in Bedford county about midway between Timber Ridge church and Ephesus who had espoused Methodism as the ruling guide of their conduct and faith, decided to build a house of worship of their own, the objective being accomplished in about a twelve-month period under conditions and obstacles that would at times appear insurmountable.

It was during the first half of 1910 that a little group of men and women met in the old Junction school house to discuss the advisability of building a house of worship to meet the religious needs of the residents of that community, which resulted in the building of the church and the dedication of same on June 8, 1911, at which time the corner stone was laid by the Masonic Lodge of Bedford, the late C. E. Harris officiating in the impressive Masonic ceremony. The corner stone laying after completion of the building was a reversal of the usual order. Space had been left for the stone by the building contractor. Following the ceremony a bountiful picnic dinner was served in the grove surrounding the church.

The dedicatory sermon was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Cooper of Lynchburg. The Rev. M. L. Williams, pastor, presided. Nicopolis is owned by the Methodists, but is to all intents and purposes a union church, used by other denominations of the neighborhood.

Upon completion, Nicopolis church was placed on the circuit comprising the Middle Bedford Charge. The church stands on a boundary of 2.3 acres of land purchased on August 29, 1910, from J. C. Truxell, Nettie E. Truxell and J. E. Truxell, which was conveyed by deed to H. M. Fariss, J. E. Mitchell and E. A. Gills, trustees. The church is located about three miles south of Lowry on Trigg Road.

The consideration for land was $22.50. It was a beginning with the difficult job of erecting a suitable building in the offing. The construction story proved a drama of hard work, unceasing work, days of laborious toil and nights of anxious thought. Money was scarce and ways and means limited.

The circumstances surrounding the biulding of Nicopolis church might well be compared with the conditions met and surmounted by the early pioneer fathers, who erected houses of worship in Bedford county a century or more ago. Men and boys felled the trees and hauled the logs to a saw mill, which converted same into lumber, and in the course of a few weeks the material was delivered to the site of the proposed new church. This work was done under the direction of a committee composed of Lee Whorley, Oscar Morris, E. A. Gills and H. M. Fariss.

The services of a contractor named Montri were obtained to erect the building but it appears there was no money in sight to pay him for his labor. Mr. Montri wanted a guarantee. Two citizens, E. A. Gills and H. M. Fariss, came forward and made satisfactory arrangements with the contractor and the work was started. These two members of the congregation who had already sacrificed much in making the building possible upon its completion, purchased benches, stoves and other equipment. The dream of these intrepid builders, some of whom sacrificed to the limit, had been realized. The building stood ready at last, a symbol of victory, faith over doubt, God over sin. When dedicated, the house was unpainted, but at this service, a collection was taken amounting to $100 which in a large measure served to complete the undertaking. The seating capacity of Nicopolis church is 300.

A few years later additional ground was purchased for cemetery purposes, and many of the people who aided in the building of Nicopolis church are now sleeping in this hallowed ground, awaiting the call of the resurrection. The Rev. Milton L. Williams, the first pastor, died on March 28, 1915, aged 58 years. Among the ministers who have served Nicopolis church following Mr. Williams are: Rev. Mr. Pelican, Jacob Askew, P. H. Clements, Clark H. Wood, R. H. Humphrey, J. D. Burford, R. W. Burnette, and the present pastor, Rev. W. Irvin Collins. The Presiding Elders: Rev. W. T. Green, Rev. T. McN. Simpson, Rev. H. B. Lipscomb, Rev. J. F. Carey, Rev. J. C. Robertson, Rev. J. D. Spitzer and Rev. Thomas R. Reeves.

When the church was first built, E. A. Gills was made superintendent of the Sunday School, a post which he has filled and is now filling during the entire life of the church with the exception of four years, during which, his son, Reed A. Gills, served in his father's stead. Mrs. E. A. Gills has taught the young people's class since the church was founded nearly 26 years ago. When the first service was held in the church the membership included only about 25 names. The roll has steadily grown until at present there are 150 members.

The present board of stewards is composed of E. A. Gills, H. M. Fariss, R. C. Davenport, Luther Mason. Assisting Mr. E. A. Gills in the conduct of the Sunday School are: R. C. Davenport, superintendent of adults; Lewis Davenport, superintendent of young peoples division; Mrs. Hilary Bowyer, superintendent of children's division; Wilton Fariss, secretary-treasurer.

Memorials Of Quality Are Sold Here

R. Q. Owen, Representing Marsteller, of Roanoke, Has Nice Display At His Office Here

What is now the Marsteller Corporation, was established in Roanoke, Va., in 1887 by the late J. H. Marsteller, a native of Pennsylvania, and for many years the business was operated under the firm name of J. H. Marsteller & Company. In addition to operating the largest memorial plant in Southwest Virginia, about 1910, Mr. Marsteller purchased the old Van Ness marble yard at Lynchburg, Va., and operated it for a number of years, which enabled the Marsteller Marble Works to give prompt service to that city and surrounding territory.

ROBERT Q. OWEN

After the death of Mr. Marsteller a number of years ago, there was a reorganization of the company which he had built up to be the largest institution of it's kind in the state west of Richmond, the firm name being changed to Marsteller Corporation. The new firm was taken over by Mr. D. L. Marsteller, son of the late J. H. Marsteller.

About one year ago, the plant was moved from the vicinity of Memorial Bridge in Roanoke, to the north bank of Roanoke river fronting on Franklin Road, where, one who takes the time to visit the establishment, will find the largest and most complete line of granite and marble memorials in this section of the state.

In 1926, the J. H. Marsteller Co., now Marsteller Corporation associated with them the services of R. Q. Owen, Bedford, Va., as their salesman in Bedford and Bedford County. In January 1927, the Marsteller Co., opened a showroom in the old McGhee building on Bridge, and old Depot Streets, with R. Q. Owen as manager and salesman.

After about five years of business at this stand, the company secured an outside show yard on West Main Street on the old Royer property, and where the old Royer home remains. The present location affords the company an ideal site for outside display for their memorials.

In 1933, Mr. Owen was given more territory, and the city of Lynchburg was added, and at present is manager and salesman of the Bedford branch office, and is exclusive representative for the Marsteller Corporation in Bedford, Bedford County, and the city of Lynchburg.

The Marsteller Corporation sustains a high reputation for artistic design and excellent quality of it's products. It's trade extends throughout Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and North Carolina.

Moneta Supply Company Granted Charter In 1914

A charter was granted the Moneta Supply Company, of Moneta, on March 6, 1914, the purpose being to conduct a general merchandise business. S. L. Rucker was president; E. O. Meador, vice-president; J. E. Bond, secretary-treasurer.

The Nicopolis Methodist Church

Picture Taken On The Occasion Of The Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Celebration, August, 1936

Our Congratulations - Bedford Democrat

On the Celebration of your Eightieth Anniversary

May Your Next Eighty Years Be Of Even Greater Service To Your Community Than Your Past Eighty Years

We Also Extend Congratulations---

To Bedford and Bedford County On Their Wonderful Progress As Shown By The Comprehensive Review Given In Your Columns

Lynchburg's Shopping District

Is Only THIRTY MINUTES From Bedford, And What Are Bedford's Interests Are Lynchburg's Interests. The Interests of the two Communities Are So Closely Identical And The Bond of Friendship Between The Two Has Been So Pronounced In The Past That We Desire To Assure The Good People of Bedford A Cordial Welcome To The Hill City At All Times.

IF YOU CAN'T GET IT IN BEDFORD, YOU CAN GET IT IN LYNCHBURG.

Retail Merchants Association

Lynchburg, Virginia

THROUGH THE COURTESY OF

BALDWIN'S

GUGGENHEIMER'S, Inc.

McGEHEE FURNITURE CO.

MILLNER'S

CHARLES STORES

D. MOSES & COMPANY

S. H. FRANKLIN, Inc.

WOOLWORTH'S

Bedford's Fine Military Unit, Company "A" 116th Infantry

Officers and Members of Company A, 116th Infantry, Va. National Guard, Bedford, Virginia

Kneeling, left to right: Pvt. Saml. K. Updike; Corp. Howard J. Faribault; Pvt. Lee M. Bowyer, Pvt. Lewis E. Robertson, Pvt. Harold E. Wilkes, Corp. John W. Pugh, Pvt. George E. McGillivray, Pvt. Earl L. Parker, Pvt. Charles L. Yowell, Pvt. Ross J. M. Rosazza, Pvt. Robt. L. Brown, Corp. James B. Miles, Pvt. Jake C. McGuire, Pvt. Robert L. Abbott, Pvt. Lewis E. Witt, Pvt. Bedford T. Hoback, Pvt. Jennings C. Stiff, Pvt. Robert S. Watson, Pvt. Lawton R. Saunders, Pvt. Joseph J. Saunders, Jr., Pvt. Samuel H. Reynolds, Pvt. William A. Otey, Pvt. Warren L. Perry, Pvt. Loyd F. Carter, Corp. William H. Smith, Pvt. Anthony M. Thurman, Sgt. George H. Buck.

Standing, left to right: Sgt. Fred L. Pollard, Pvt. Roy E. Coffey, Pvt. Robert Q. Lowry, Pvt. Woodrow T. Newman, Pvt. George E. Crouch, Pvt. William H. Wilkes, Pvt. William T. Mann, Pvt. Arthur B. Woodford, Corp. Frank H. Hogan, Pvt. Courtney D. Padgett, Pvt. William F. Woodford, Pvt. William W. Plunkett, Jr., Sgt. Harry B. Hargis, Sgt. Jack W. Mitchell, 1st. Sgt. Ben M. Faribault, 1st Lt. James L. Patterson, Capt. Frank K. Saunders, 2nd Lt. William E. Johnson, Corp. Harold E. Holland, Pvt. Charles E. McFall, Jr., Pvt. Charles H. Perry, Pvt. Isadore L. Rosazza, Pvt. Frank H. Miles, Pvt. William J. Leftwich, Pvt. Guy H. Hargis, Pvt. Basil T. Woods, Corp. Aubrey L. Inge, Pvt. Claytor W. Hall, Pvt. James B. Crouch, Pvt. Harry T. Newman, Sgt. Herbert E. Coffey, Sgt. Taylor N. Fellers.

Company Was Organized Here On September 10th Now Sixteen Years Ago

H. B. Jordan, First Captain, Promoted To Major—Succeeded by Frank K. Saunders, Present Captain; Company Has Won Many Trophies and Miiltary Honors—Saw Regular Service In The Danville Strike Seven Years Ago

Company "A" 116th Infantry, Virginia National Guard, is a military organization in which the whole community is justly proud, and one, which has the cordial support and good will of every citizen of the town and county.

The company was organized at Bedford on September 10, 1921, and was recognized by the War Department of the Federal Government on September 30, following. At that time the officers consisted of one captain and one first sergeant. Several other members of the company were promoted to official positions during the first pay-period. At that time H. B. Jordan was captain and Frank K. Saunders, first sergeant.

On November 5, of that year the following members of the company were promoted to the following ranks: Howard L. Miller and Orlando C. Rucker, sergeants; John W. Ponton, Coleman O. Updike, John W. Saunders and Charles C. Ballard, corporals. At that time the company was composed, in addition to the above named officers, of forty-eight privates. Eight others were accepted as privates after the initial organization.

During the first pay-period fifteen drills of an hour and a half each were held at which instructions were given in the School of the Squad Soldier, Equipment Instructions and Lecturers, Physical Exercises and Muster.

When the company was accepted as a unit of the National Guard it was designated as Headquarters Company Second Provisional Infantry Virginia National Guard. There are only three men of the original company, and only two with continuous service to their credit since its organization.

In March, 1922, the company was changed from a Headquarters Company to a Rifle Company, and was then designated as Company "A" 116th Infantry, Virginia National Guard, which designation it still holds in military parlance. At that time Frank K. Saunders was elected First Lieutenant and Robert F. Johnson, Second Lieutenant, which ranks they continued to hold until June, 1929.

From the time of the first organization, 370 men have enlisted and have served for varying periods. This, of course, includes the present officers and enlisted men. Since the company was organized there have been 752 paid drills. The total amount received from the war department amounts to $92,-051.79, averaging $248.80.

The company has attended fifteen field training camps, each of two weeks duration, and held during the summer months, first in 1922, at State Military Reservation at Virginia Beach and each successive year thereafter at the In 1936 the company was in training at Indiantown Gap, Pa.

same place up until and including 1935.

From November 26, 1930 to January 24, 1931, the company experienced military duty at Danville in the cotton mill strike. First Lieutenant Robert F. Johnson died from injuries received in the performance of his duties. In the death of Lieutenant Johnson, the company lost a valiant soldier and a most efficient officer.

There have been only five changes in the official personnel of the company since its organization. They are as follows: Captain H. B. Jordan, promoted to Major, June 6, 1929; First Lieutenant Frank K. Saunders, promoted to Captain, June 7, 1929; Second Lieutenant Robert F. Johnson, promoted to First Lieutenant, June 7, 1929; Sergeant James L. Patterson, promoted second lieutenant, June 19, 1929 and again promoted to first lieutenant, May 19, 1931; Sergeant William E. Johnson, promoted to Lieutenant, June 8, 1932.

There are thirteen members of the company who have over seven years of service to their credit and at least one of whom has seen fifteen years. The attendance record of at least five members of the company is worthy of noting. Captain Frank K. Saunders has twelve years of perfect attendance to his credit; Lieutenant Johnson, seven years of perfect attendance; First Sergeant, Ben M. Faribault, seven years of perfect attendance and never missing a drill in seven years; Corporal Frank L. Hogan, four years of perfect attendance; Sergeant Geo. H. Buck, three years of perfect attendance; Corporal James B. Miles, three years of perfect attendance and never missing a drill since he became a member.

Company "A" won the regimental honor trophy, a silver cup, awarded for being the best all round company in the Regiment, six out of the ten years it was awarded. This trophy was discontinued after 1934, the last year in which it went to the Bedford company. The company also won the indoor rifle match, using 22 caliber rifles in 1929-30. The company also won the kitchen banner for the years 1927, 1929, 1931, 1932 and 1936. Also the street banner in 1927. The company supplied men for the State Rifle Teams as follows: 1923, 2 men; 1926, 1 man; 1929, 4 men; 1930, 3 men; 1932, 1 man; 1933, 1 man; 1934, 1 man.

Among other trophies of national importance won by Company :"A" were for excellence in markmanship, 1934 and 1935, the two first years in which it was awarded. The winner for 1936 has not been announced. The William Randolph Hearst musketry trophy was won by the company in 1934, the first year it was awarded. The Hearst match for 1936 was fired by Company "A" sharpshooters a few weeks ago, and while the winner has not been announced, fine shots were scored, and there is strong hopes of Bedford again being honored by winning.

From point of membership, this splendid military organization can be about equally claimed by the Town of Bedford and the County of Bedford. The three officers reside in town, but the enlisted men are divided as follows: County, 36 members; town, 26 members. Some of the members live as far as 18 miles from Bedford. The average attendance at armory drill for the year 1936, was three officers and fifty-seven enlisted men.

Service medals have been bestowed upon the following members: Captain Saunders, 15 years; Lieutenant Patterson, 12 years; Sergeant Chas. Ballard, 12 ytars; Private Fred Sowerby 9 years; First Sergeant, Ben Faribault, 6 years; Sergeant George Buck, 6 years; Sergeant Fred Pollard, 6 years; Coroporal Frank Hogan, 6 years; Corporal John Pugh, 6 years.

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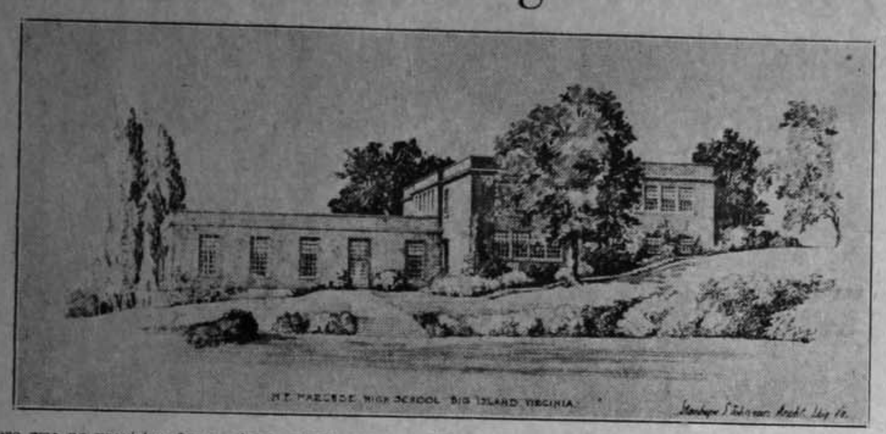


There was no provision for a school in Big Island until 1890. Prior to this time the children attended Oak Grove School. This crude structure was located two miles south of the village. It was built of logs and equipped as other one room schools of that time. The stove in the center of the room was surrounded by long benches made of split logs. Cracks in the wall were so large that often snow would blow in on the pupils. Wood for the stove was cut by the boys from a grove nearby. A box of sand served as a cuspidor. This first building is still standing and is the home of Edna Jenkins, a colored woman.

About 1889 John Burford left the land on which the Big Island Baptist Church now stands for church and school purposes. The deacons of this church requested the district school board to erect a school building on this property; but the board refused, declaring it impractical. The need was so great ve, however, that in 1890 three public spirited citizens, R. G. Turpin, W. B. Watts, and Dr. H. A. Jordan, contributed sufficient funds to erect a two-room building. This was used until an increase in enrollment necessitated a larger building.

In 1910 the school was moved to a three-room building on the hill, to which two more rooms were added. A two year high school course was introduced. This increased the enrollment to such an extent that it became necessary to use the Odd Fellows Hall for the high school.

Eight years ago, due to the consolidation of schools and the growth of the village, it was again necessary to have larger facilities, and a modern semi fire proof building was erected at a cost of $30,000. This building stands on a two and one-half acre lot facing the Lee-Jackson Highway. A recent addition has been made, and the plant now consists of eleven classrooms, an up-to-date laboratory, a well-equipped library, containing 2,500 volumes, and an auditorium, which can be used also as a gymnasium.

The present faculty consists of A. J. Camden, principal, Harry Hamlette, Ruth Fizer, Laura Jeter Parker, Margaret Adams, Gwendolyn Page, Annie Perrow, Helen Tankersley and Frances Turpin.

Moneta High School

The early settlers of Moneta during the 19th century remembered going to a one-room school near where the Methodist church stands. This school ran usually four months in the year. About 1883 three families decided to build a school and employ a private teacher in order that some of the children could get nine months of school work in the year. M. P. Rucker, W. M. Reese, and John Gardner built a one room school for this purpose on a lot across from the present building. This school ran only a short time because the public school gradually began to grow.

The first building on the site of the present school lot was built by the community and county, each paying an equal share of the cost. This building was completed about the year 1909 and consisted of two rooms and an auditorium. The first principal was the Rev. Horace Wilkinson with Mrs. W. P. Rucker as his assistant. The following year Luther Rodgers was made principal and Miss Verna Thaxton was added to the teaching staff, making a total of three teachers on the faculty. Mr. Rodgers taught several years and saw the first graduating class of Moneta High School finish in 1913. This class was made up of three members, Miss Pearl Bond, Miss Sally Holland, now Mrs. Wesley Hicks, and Miss Ethyl Johnston, now Mrs. Warren Hicks.

The first addition to the two room building was added by the county and consisted of two rooms and a hall. The school continued to grow and in 1916 the community added two more rooms on the condition that the school board would add another teacher. This extra teacher brought the teaching force to eight teachers and a private music teacher that used the hall for her classes.

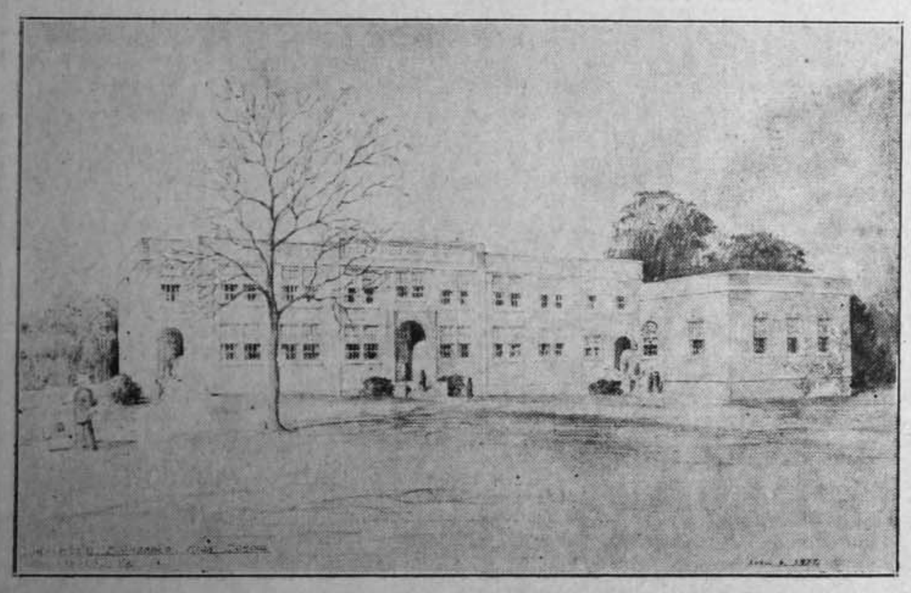
The school was first accredited in 1927. Harry Waldron was the principal of the school at the time it was accredited.

The present building was first occupied in 1935. It stands just behind the site of the old building in order that more room would be given in front of the building which faces the public highway. The new building is one of the most up-to-date rural buildings in the State. The new athletic field which will be completed in the next few months will be one of the best fields for high schools in the county. Because it is in the rear of the building it is away from the highway and gives the children a safer place to play. Gradually the grounds are being beautified. After this is completed it will be one of the most beautiful buildings of its kind in the surrounding territory.

The community is proud of the physical set-up of the school but even more so of its graduates. Many of the professions are represented by the graduates of Moneta school, there being several doctors, dentists, nurses, and teachers among them. The aim of the administration is to give the pupils of the school every advantage possible so that it may be easier for them to compete in any vocation in life. A greater variety of equipment is being added, the library and laboratory. Each year the graduates have had outstanding men to speak to them at their commencement exercises. This year will see one of Moneta's largest classes and the community is looking forward to the address to be given by Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State Superintendent of Public Institution.

The present faculty consists of O. T. Bonner, principal, Winston Padgett, C. A. Saunders, Misses Leola Brown, Florence Webb, Erna English, Frances Fannin, Wray Kinzer, Royall Law, Mary E. White and Louise Whitehurst.

Boonsboro High School



By S. R. Crockett, Jr.)

The history of the public educational facilities of the Boonsboro community began with the donation of a piece of land for a school building by Mrs. John C. Cobbs. A single room frame building was erected on the site which is now the location of a filling station. Students attended this school from as far away as Sedalia, boarding with Mrs. Cobbs.

Later the building was abandoned for a new one room building erected diagonally opposite Trinity Church. This building served the community as an educational center for nearly forty years. Two cloak rooms were added in 1915.

During the session of 1919-20 when an additional room was being added, classes were held in the Steptoe home. The second room built contained a stage, large cloak room and was connected with the old building by folding doors. After the first year in the enlarged building it was totally destroyed by fire.

Such a catastrophe spurred the community to greater educational efforts, and largely through private subscriptions a new three-room building was erected on the site of the present modern high school building.

The three-teacher school afforded pupils two years of high school work which continued until the fall of 1931 when the third year of high school work was added, necessitating the employment of an additional teacher, but again fire wrecked the building and the session was completed in a vacant building located behind the Virginia Baptist Hospital in Lynchburg, the pupils being conveyed to and from school by bus. The first bus was operated for the school in 1929.

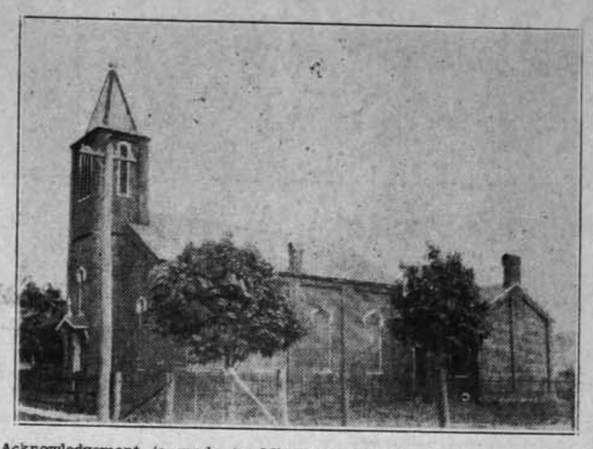
In the fall of 1932 a modern brick building of five rooms, library and principal's office was completed on the old site and a full fledged four year high school was organized. S. R. Crockett, Jr., was elected principal which position he still retains. In September, 1932, 106 students enrolled. During the 1936-37 session the enrollment exceeded 300. The school was given an accredited high school rating by the State Department of Education during the 1933-34 session. A frame building to house the primary grade and home economics department was erected about two years ago. Miss Helen Skofield of Hampton, Va., was the first home ecenomics teacher.

At the present time a large auditorium is under construction with a seating capacity of nearly 600, and heating and plumbing facilities for the entire building are being installed. Six school busses are operated for conveying the students to and from the school.

The present faculty consists of S. R. Crockett, Jr., principal, Strode Brockman, Misses Helen Skofield, Blanche Vaughan, Mildred Morgan, Emily Meriwether, Mary B. Schenk, Ruth Rucker, Mrs. Dorothy Parnell, and Mrs. Perry Chaffin.

St. Mary's Catholic Church Established In Bedford As Early As Year 1874

Services Were Held At The Home of Major William Leftwich By Father Edward Fox Before The War Between The States—Various Priests Have Served This Congregation



Acknowledgement is made to Miss Hannah Byrne, of Lowry, for the earlier history of St. Mary's congregation.

Miss Byrne says:

"The first visit a Catholic minister made to Bedford, then Liberty was long ago in the good old days before the civil war, when all was peaceful and happy, and each seemed to take a kindly interest in the welfart of his neighbor.

"A zealous and talented priest of Lynchburg, Father Edward Fox, would drive out every other Sunday afternoon along the old Lynchburg and Salem turnpike to the home of Major William Leftwich, where he would stand upon the veranda and address the people assembled on the lawn to hear him preach and explain the Catholic doctrine. As time passed and he came more often, the crowds grew larger and more interested.

"After a few years the visits of the zealous priest ceased and he was greatly missed from his accustomed place. Then the news came that he had passed from his earthly cares and there were many sad hearts among those who had enjoyed his fine sermons.

"For a time after the death of Father Fox, Catholic religious services ceased in this community. Other cares, including the strife of civil war, engrossed the attention of the people and the church suffered.

"It was along in the summer of 1874, before the few Catholics of Liberty met again for regular worship. Rev. Father J. L. McGurk of Lynchburg was present and offered the first mass, the occasion being celebrated in the basement of the old court house.

"After mass some one suggested that the Catholics should build a church or house of worship, and the idea seemed to meet with general approval. P. H. McCrossen donattd the land for the building site. Other devout Catholics who contributed to the building fund were Messrs. Byrne, O'Brien, Caddle, Kelly, Hawkins, and others whose names are not remembered after the passage of more than sixty years. These contributions together with donations from outside friends, representing other Christian denominations, amounted to a neat little sum to begin with, so the corner stone of St. Mary's was placed in August, 1874, the lot cleared and other preparations made for the actuad building.

"Progress was slow, however and the building was not completed until the following summer and dedicated to the service of God. Mass has been offered in the little church at regular inetrvals ever since and services conducted by many priests who came to Bedford from Lynchburg, Roanoke and other points."

It is understood that regular services are now held on each Sunday, and while the membership is small there is a Sunday school that is quite largely attended.

Sour Note

It is said the author of "Sweet Adeline" is not only still living but says he has no regrets.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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The Bedford County School System Shows Much Growth

(Continued From Page One)

funds and management of school matters for the whole county was now possible.

In the wake of the county unit system followed important movements in educational trends, chief among these were: consolidation of schools; transportation of pupils; county rural supervision and a uniform scale of salaries for teachers based on certification and training rather than on district lines.

It should be noted that consolidation and transportation were initiated on a small scale at Hermitage High School in Forest district in 1922 under the superintendency of C. M. Abbot. This movement has grown to sizeable proportions, of course, being facilitated by an improved county road system. Rural supervision has continued in the county since 1919, having been begun in Liberty and Lisbon districts and has now been extended to embrace the whole county system.

Through the years there has been a steady development of a professional attitude among teachers and a greater tendency toward scholastic improvement of the schools. This has been brought about, of course, along with other factors, by the changing requirements of the State Board of Education. At the beginning of the system, the certification of teachers lay almost entirely in the hands of the county superintendent of schools, he formulating the questions, giving the examinations, grading the papers, and certifying the teachers on a form furnished by the State Board of Education. These examinations were held in the county at a convenient place, and were given to teachers at a time set by the superintendent. At this time, the grades of certificates were: First, and Second, depending upon the average obtained on the examination. Upon affidavit of the division superintendent that no certificated teacher was available, an emergency certificate, for one year, might be issued by the State Department of Education. This practice was said to have been much abused. Later, there came into being a High School Certificate issued to high school graduates good for two years and renewable by work in summer school, thus converting this into an Elementary Professional certificate. Here we see a definite trend toward better preparation for the teacher and the beginning of an emphasis on professional teacher training taken in teachers' colleges. This, later, was destined to become an important factor in the professional development of teachers in the County and State. Prior to this time, uniform examination questions had begun to be made and sent out by the State Department of Education. These examinations continued for some years, being given by the superintendents, graded by them and then regarded by the State Department of Education when the proper certificate was issued by the State Board of Education. Next came the Special and Collegiate certificates; these being based on a longer period of preparation and higher standards of scholastic training than previous certificates. The requirements for teachers in the county have gradually been raised, much more being required in training and preparation. At present the Normal Professional, which requires two years of normal school training, is the lowest certificate which will be accepted for teachers entering the profession, with emphasis being placed upon employing those with higher certificates whenever possible. Teachers in the county ranks are urged and expected to improve their professional status and obtain the Collegiate Professional certificate which at present is the highest issued by the State Board of Education.

Upon the resignation of Dr. J. A. G. Shipley, A. G. Cummings, Principal of Blacksburg High School, Blacksburg, Va., was elected superintendent in 1932 and is now serving in that capacity with the following members composing the County School Board from the various districts: Bellevue, J. A. McCauley; Forest, H. O. Meriwether; Liberty, W. E. Pizer; Lisbon, J. H. Rusher; Chamblissburg, A. S. StClair; Charlemont, W. O. Arrington; Staunton, J. F. Nance; Otter, H. M. Fariss, and the Municipal School Board composed of Gardner W. Bond, Dr. G. L. Mackey and Dr. E. L. Johnson.

In 1936 the county school board purchased the Randolph Macon Academy property and opened a consolidated elementary school in September of that year. This school became known as Liberty Academy. Today Bedford county has a modern efficient school system. Increasing with the years, the people of the county have demanded more efficient school facilities for their children. Keeping abreast of the times, the school officials, aided by a progressive board of supervisors, have acceded generously and wisely. A farseeing State Department of Education has made possible for the county a system flexible enough to lend itself admirably to progress. The county unit system of school finance operates easily and may now be called a business administered on business principles. In contrast with the old, the present system of school finance functions in the following manner: the revenue derived from the county school levy together with an appropriation made from the state funds based on the average school attendance, is dispensed entirely upon the authority of the county school board by warrants signed by the chairman and clerk of this board. In the manner of handling the funds, there is no uncertainty about the balance on hand, etc., the clerk being able at all times to keep an accurate check with the treasurer of the county on school funds available. This allows unvarying uniformity in respect to salary and equipment expenditures. This board performs such duties as electing teachers, determining certain curriculum practice, considering consolidation and transportation problems and determining certain disciplinary procedure, thus making the entire division more uniform in all school activities. Advantageous consolidation of schools has been possible under this system, the number of smaller schools having been reduced to a minimum and left, for the most part in the more inaccessible parts of the county. Continued improvement of the county road system has aided greatly in the consolidation movement. Buildings and equipment are being improved gradually. The county now boasts of nine accredited consolidated high and elementary schools located at Moneta, Montvale, Stewartsville, Big Island, Huddleston, Boonsboro, New London, and Bedford. The Bedford High school and the Bedford Training School for Negroes are located in the town of Bedford. These nine schools employ approximately 111 teachers and enroll 3354 pupils. There is a total of eighty-nine school buildings in the county, two hundred nineteen teachers, and 6594 pupils. This includes both white and colored. New buildings on the consolidated school sites have rapidly replaced old inadequate ones. Modern auditoriums and heating plants are being added to the high schools at Stewartsville, New London Academy, Huddleston, Boonsboro and Big Island. The modern new buildings at Moneta, Bedford, and Montvale are a credit to any system. A program of county athletics and cooperative activities in other branches lends zest to county school life. Consolidated elementary schools of excellent character at Thaxton, Liberty Academy, Brookhill and Forest further enlarge the efficiency of the system. During the session of 1936-1937 the county school board made an effort to enforce the Compulsory Education Law more effectively by appointing an attendance officer in the person of Mrs. G. W. Schenk who was the first rural supervisor of the county.

No history of Bedford's educational system would be complete without a description of a unique effort initiated during the session 1935-36, under the superintendency of A. G. Cummings. Under the leadership of Miss Mae Kelly, director of curriculum, Bedford began intensive work in carrying forward the program of the Revised Curriculum, a State project for the improvement of instruction. This new idea in curriculum stresses pupil activity and democratic living and minimizes teacher donmination. It proceeds on the basis that education is a real part of the child's life and not simply a time of preparation for days to come. It further advances the principle that good child citizens become good adult citizens. Not only training, but wisely guided symmetrical development of the individual child is the aim. To further these aims and principles of curriculum, the teachers make more and more use of supplementary materials and the environment. This serves as a means of linking school education with everyday living. This work in the county is being carried on at all the larger schools and many of the smaller ones to a greater or less degree.

Supplementing this historical sketch of the county educational system there will be found elsewhere in this issue of the Democrat brief sketches showing detailed growth and progress of the larger schools in the county offering both elementary and high school work.

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Scotch Broom Grows Profusely In Bedford

It seems to be pretty well established fact that Thomas Jefferson was in a measure responsible for the ever-spreading Scotch Broom which has infested almost every section of the county, with little chance of its eradication. It might be classed as an evergreen shrub of May, and at times the roadways are producing yellow flowers in the month aflame with it.

Tourists passing through the county admirt it and often take time to inquire as to what it is. Many express a desire to take some of it away for transplanting, but the native citizen usually informs them that if it once gets started there is no stopping the growth. One story is to the effect that Thomas Jefferson received the Scotch Broom seed mixed with grass seed he had imported from England.

L. L. Brown, Bedford county's old surveyor, however, has a different version. He says that Jefferson brought the plant to Poplar oFrest, where he believed it would make good pasture for sheep, but avers that neither sheep nor any other animal will eat it. According to Mr. Brown's tradition, Jefferson gave some of the plants or seed to an old man named Jones at Otterville, and to a Mr. Leftwich, who planted it on the old Leftwich farm now owned by C. J. Watson.

Mr. Brown, who was a surveyor from fifty to sixty years ago, and who is intimately acquainted with every section of the county, says that the advent of Scotch Broom turned out to be one of the worst nuisances with which tht county has ever been afflicted, and one that it is almost impossible to eradicate, and adds that it is one good thing by which the people of Bedford can always remember Mr. Jefferson.

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"The Devil's Den" Is An Interesting Spot On Taylor's Mountain

Upon the side of Taylor's Mountain some seven or eight miles southwest of Bedford, near what is known as the old Higginbotham place is a natural phenominon known as "The Devil's Den." It is described by Mr. L. L. Brown, the old surveyor, as a submarine vent that even in the coldest winter weather, flowers and grass can be seen growing and blooming around this hole in the mountain side which when first discovered and until many years after the civil war, it resembled a round opening about the size of a flour barrel. Many years ago people would visit the "Devil's Den" and drop fence rails or wooden logs into it. They would disappear downward so great a distance that they could not be heard when the bottom was reached.

In later years the vent caved in and a big bowlder covered the main opening. Some half dozen smaller vents have opened up around the bowlder and through these the hot air escapes. Mr. Brown relates that the last time he visited the spot the ground was covereдby seven inches of snow, while immediately about the "Devil's Den" the grass was green and wild flowers were blooming.

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J. J. Boxley Son & Co.

The above named firm was chartered on August 28, 1914, with principal offices in Bedford, the purpose of which was to do general contracting such as railroad building, road building, etc. The capital stock ranged from $15,000 to $50,000. R. S. Boxley was president; S. D. Taliferro, vice-president and general manager; R. H. Waddell, secretary-treasurer. The officers with J. J. Boxley and H. M. Robinson, composed the directorate.

WALTER L. LYLE

Born in Liberty—a son of James A. and Lydia Elliott Lyle, the subject of this sketch attended the Liberty Graded School, afterwards attending the Medical College of Virginia where he graduated in Pharmacy and the following year established Lyle's Drug Store which he has successfully operated for the past thirty-nine years. When he opened his drug store he began advertising in the Bedford Democrat, and no issue of the paper has appeared since that time that did not contain his announcement.

Mr. Lyle has found time from his business to give attention to matters of civic and public interest. He served ten years or five terms in the Town Council; is a past president of the Chamber of Commerce; chairman of the democratic committee; been a member of the State Board of Pharmacy, serving under four different governors of Virginia, and served as president of the board for twelve years.

He lived in the house in which he was born in East Bedford, until his marriage in 1913 to Miss Essie Williamson, when he moved to "Piedmont" his present palatial home in the eastern edge of the town. His entire life has been spent in only the two homes mentioned. Mr. and Mrs. Lyle have one daughter, Mary Lydia, who resides with her parents at "Piedmont" which was first built in 1857 as a school and was used in the War Between the States as a Confederate Hospital. Shortly after the war the building was again used as a school. After Mr. Lyle became the owner, the property was remodeled and converted into the fine home which is one of the show places of Bedford.

Mr. Lyle is president of Peaks of Otter, Inc., an incorporated enterprise which purchased a large boundary on the top of the Peaks of Otter, which was recently sold to the United States government as a part of the National Park System, the deed of transfer of same having been recently admitted to record in the Clerk's Office of Bedford.

Mr. Lyle has the distinction of being the third oldest merchant in Bedford continuously in business since he established Lyle's Drug Store in 1898.

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Bedford Boys Make Good In The Automobile Business

Wright Motor Corporation Of Roanoke, Distributors Of DeSoto and Plymouth Automobiles

One of Bedford's sons who has made good in the automotive business is E. B. Wright, president and general manager of the Wright Motor Corporation of Roanoke, distributors for seventeen Southwest Virginia counties, including Bedford and Franklin, of DeSoto and Plymouth cars.

Mr. Wright's first experience in handling motor cars was with the Peoples Garage in Bedford in 1921-22. For several years he worked with other firms gaining much knowledge which fitted him well for the launching of a business of his own which he started in Roanoke in May, 1931, when he organized the Used Car Corporation, on Randolph street, with a single used car of which he was the owner. This car he sold to E. C. Baldwin of the N. & W. general officers for the sum of $350. Mr. Baldwin is still using it. He continued handling used cars exclusively for three or four years.

On March 12, 1934 the Used Car Corporation gave way to the Wright Motor Corporation which located at 309-11 Roanoke street, opposite the municipal building. When this change and move was made, the firm assumed the distribution of DeSoto and Plymouth cars for seventeen Virginia counties, and in six years the business has grown from the first sale mentioned above, to approximately a half million dollars a year, giving employment to twenty-seven people.

In 1935 additional room became imperative and the adjoining building was leased to house the used car department which is featured as the "home of good and bad used cars," with L. H. Wright, formerly of Bedford, as manager. The Wright Motor Corporation now occupies 20,000 square feet of floor space. Both the new and used car departments have service shops in charge of competent auto mechanics.

Mr. Wright attributes the success of the corporation largely to honest representations, either good or bad, of any car offered for sale. Two outstanding features in the conduct of the business is to satisfy the employees for work done, and the customers who buy either new or used cars. Inexperienced men are employed and trained to fill the jobs for which they are best fitted. They know, that in addition to their regular salaries, at the end of the year, they will participate in the division of profits in the way of a bonus. Last year the employees received a total of $1,945 in bonus money. A yearly banquet served by the corporation includes all employees and their wives.

The officers of the Wright Motor Corporation are: E. B. Wright, president and general manager; E. B. Pedigo, secretary; M. R. Robertson, treasurer; H. R. Preas, sales manager; L. H. Wright, used car manager. All the above named officials with the exception of Mr. Pedigo are natives of Bedford. Mr. Pedigo is from Vinton. Other Bedford employees of the corporation are Tom Gibbs, maintenance manager, and Willie Cox, mechanic.

The Wright Motor Corporation is licensed to do business in the Town of Bedford where the concern has many friends and customers.

Boonsboro Recreation In Past Years

Riding Tournaments, Dancing Pavilions and Country Picnics Were The Chief Amusements Of the Long Ago

Acknowledgment is made to Miss Grace Steptoe of Boonsboro for the information contained in this article.

In the days of long ago, Boonsboro, a few miles out of Lynchburg on the Natural Bridge highway, was the most noted recreation center of Bedford county. Its proximity to the city made possible a large attendance at the various functions, including tournaments, dancing and other forms of amusement during the summer and autumn months.

Riding tournaments were quite freely indulged in from sixty to seventy years ago, and many of the knights became quite skilful in the art. Tournament riders gathered from various parts of the State on these occasions. The winning knight's sweetheart was always designated as tournament queen, and the coronation ceremony was held in the open field near the old brick home of the Merriwethers which was abandoned soon after the civil war and was later razed. The bricks from which the home was built were hauled away, and no trace of this old antebellum manor remains. A frame building was erected later near the spot and in close proximity to the old Merriwether family burial ground.

About three miles east of Boonsboro was a recreational center known as Irvington, which flourished between the years 1870-1885. It was a miniature "Coney Island" of the present day. It was a beautiful place and much labor was given to making it more beautiful by the planting of shrubs and flowers and walkways were laid out in the grounds and wooden benches were placed at intervals on the lawn.

There was reputed to be a mineral spring of healing waters at this place. A large covered dancing pavillion was erected and visitors made merry in the forms of dancing prevalent at the time. It was here that the belles and beaux of a large section of the county, adjoining counties and more distant sections went for entertainment and amusement that often lasted untill the wee small hours of the morning.

Tallow candles and kerosene lanterns supplied the illuminattion for the resort for several years and on some occasions Japanese lanterns were utilized for both lighting and decorative purposes. The mode of travel for the visitors and those seeking enjoyment was by horseback and in buggies and carriages drawn by horses. It was not uncommon for a young man and his best girl to "ride double" on a single horse, the young lady occupying a seat on the horse behind her beau. She would wear a long black riding skirt and sat "sideways," a riding posture quite different from that assumed by ladies of this day and time.

After arrival, the ladies were shown a dressing room, where with the assistance of a maid they were made ready for the festivities and the various forms of recreation. A box of Mason's challenge blacking and a blacking brush composed a part of the toilet requisites provided for those who needed the service of the "shine."

The Burgess band of Lynchburg provided music for the dancer. The band was sometimes accompanied by piano music furnished by Miss Sarah Irving, pianist.

The so-called "mineral spring. or Iron and Alum mineral spring of which one, James Irving was the proprietor, became quite popular for awhile. People from Lynchburg and other places came to buy the water, hauling it home in jugs. The water was believed to have great curative powers for certain ailments by many of the users, but after a few years it lost its popularity, possibly due to an incident reputed to have happened, and which was circulated generally, being told and retold by people who have passed to their reward, and by others who are still living.

It seems that one patient who had been using water from the spring quite freely, and who was beginning to lose faith in its curative powers, remarked to the darkey who was aiding him to get his containers filled with the "mineral" water:

"The last water I got was not as strong of iron as the water I have been getting here. Why is that?"

The honest darkey is said to have replied. "Yes suh, Marse James forget to put his pieces of rusty iron in the spring last night."

Soon after that the demand for the "mineral" water decreased to such an extent, that the sale of it was discontinued. No trace of the dancing pavillion can be seen today, and if the spring is still in use, or the water from it is still being distributed over the country, the fact is not generally known.

The Grangers' Pavillion

Later on, across the road from the Boonsboro Masonic Hall, about the time the old Grange was flourishing throughout the country, the Grangers built a dance pavillion. There the people of various communities met and held their picnics, dances and other forms of amusement, a string band being secured from Lynchburg to furnish music for the dancers. Sometime on special occasions, especially political gatherings during hot campaigns a brass band would be provided, a feature always greatly enjoyed by music lovers.

The picnic dinners were spread on long tables provided for the occasion which were covered with spotless linen or white table cloths. Then the feast was laid out from great baskets which had been provided by the neighborhood ladies consisted of the choicest foods of the day such as old Virginia country-cured hams, fried chicken, roast beef, mutton, old fashioned home-made light bread and biscuits, pickles of all kinds, preserves, pies, cakes and other appetizing viands.

People from many miles around attended these picnics which were usually followed by speech-making, noted orators being secured for this feature of the program. No one was allowed to go away hungry. Following the addresses, various forms of amusements including athletic sports and dancing were engaged in by the merrymakers. In dancing the old time waltz, Old Virginia Reel, scottish and other square dances were engaged in. This old pavillion has long since decayed and fallen in, and today there is not a single trace of the place where the young people of a couple or three generations ago tripped the "light fantastic" to the rhythm of banjo, fiddle and accordeon.

In later years different forms of amusement have captured the imagination and desires of the younger generation. The nearest approach to the old time dance pavilions and picnic grounds was a log cabin of recent years called "The Mountain Dancing Hall," on the farm of Doug Merriwether, now owned by Otey Merriwether who is a member of the Bedford county school board.

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W. H. L. Wells, 96 Year Old Confederate Veteran Of Bedford

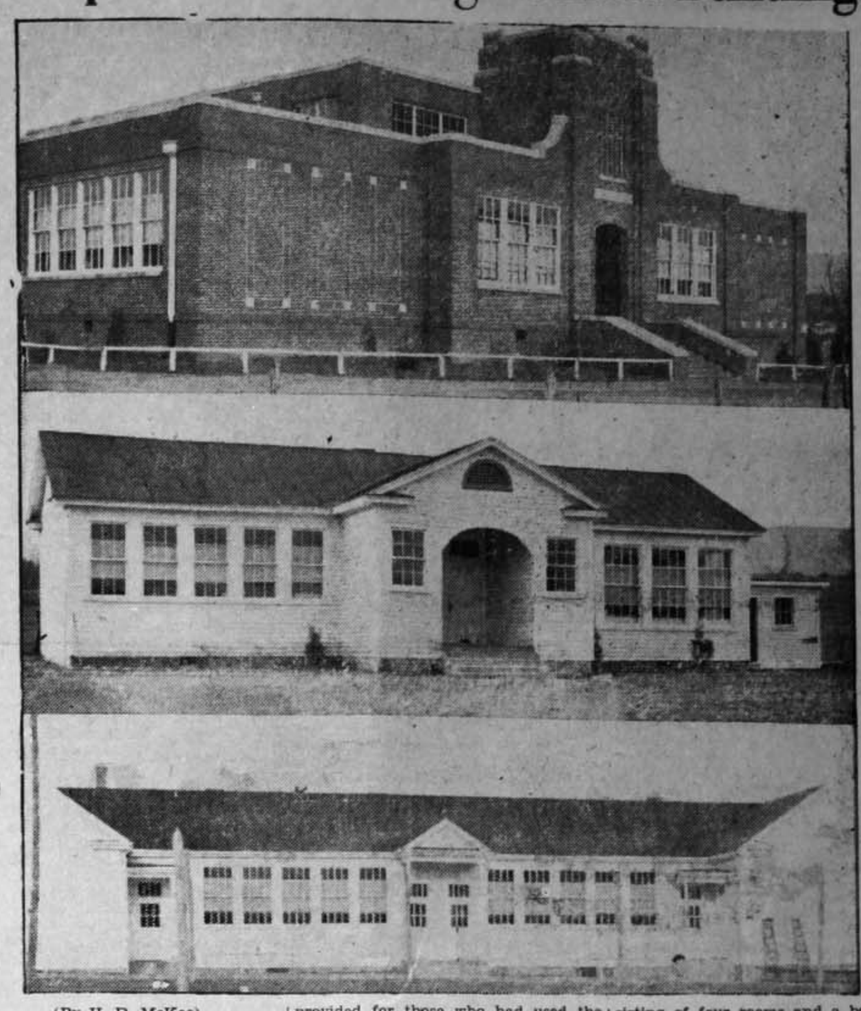
Under a recent date, John D. Wells, of Plano, Texas, sends the following contribution for this issue of The Bedford Democrat:

"My grandfather, W. H. L. Wells, who is 96 years of age, was born and reared near Bedford in the Bunker Hill community. He served four years in the War Between The States, enlisting in the company known as Old Dominion Rifles, under Col. Bob Preston.

"It seems that this company had a little different uniform, particularly in the headgear. They wore a high top hat with the initials 'O. D. R.' on the front. His company left Bedford for Manassas in 1861. I doubt if there are more than two or three Confederate soldiers living who went to war from Bedford county."

Many people in Bedford remember the old soldier referred to above. He visited Btdford since he attained the age of 90 years. This was three or four years ago, and at that time was remarkably active for a man of his great age.

Group of Montvale High School Buildings



(By H. D. McKee)

The first school of Montvale, a frame building of three rooms was owned and used by Mr. Huffman as a dwelling until it was burned in 1930. Since the date of the erection of this building is unknown one does not know how long it was used as a school.

The next school, a large two story gray frame building, which was used until the completion of the present brick one, was built about 1911 and stood on the north side of Montvale, a mile from the state highway. Some of the principals of this school were Misses Rosa Lewis, Clyde Parr and Mamie Patterson and Messrs. Blankenship, Copenhaven, Saunders, Scott Steele, J. F. Harrison and H. D. McKee, the latter being the present principal. This building was also destroyed by fire.

The modern red brick building in use today was completed in the spring of 1930, and put into use the following September. Not only did this building care for the children who had attended the older school but it also provided for those who had used the two Goose Creek schools, two Irving schools and the Villamont school.

Several years later, when the children from two other elementary schools Quarterwood and Goldberry, were brought in and bus lines lengthened to reach high school students living in the communities of Reba, Moseley Bridge, Wheatland, Johnson, Blue Ridge and Union, it was found that the nine rooms, stage and auditorium could not comfortably care for the increased enrollment. At that time the rooms were very crowded, some caring for as many as fifty pupils.

Since then the student body has continued to grow until there are now four hundred sixty-five boys and girls being taught by fifteen teachers. Additional rooms have been added until conditions are much more satisfactory and less crowded.

A two-room building constructed in the winter of 1933-34 by the PWA now takes care of the first and second grades.

At the beginning of the 1935-36 term the home economics cottage consisting of four rooms and a bath was completed. To this cottage were later added additional class rooms, which allowed the students to be taken from the stage then being used as a temporary class room and provided space for a teacher who took charge of the overflow from the two grades having the largest enrollment.

Not only have rooms been added as needed, but the equipment has also been kept up-to-date. During the first session a stage curtain and two sets of scenery were bought. Later many library books and encyclopedias, a radio, a modern speaker system with outlets for each room and auditorium, athletic equipment, additional laboratory supplies and new teachers' desks were purchased.

The following teachers make up the present faculty: H. D. McKee, principal; R. H. Ballagh, Mrs. O. T. Bonner, Mrs. Ruth Chaffin, Mrs. Guy Garrett, Mrs. Burnet Quick, Jeanette Anderson, Elizabeth Jordan, Helen Luck, Alice Campbell, Lelia Wood, Betsy Ross, Lois Rhodes, Jessie Dunkum and Virginia Ruff.

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We Extend Our Congratulations to The Democrat

The Episcopal Church Had An Organization Before The Revolution

The Rev. John Brandon Was First Recorded Rector--- Rev. Nicholas Cobbs And Others Were Active In The Years That Followed

Perhaps, the most authoritative, as well as the most succinct early history of the Episcopal Church in Bedford County was published by Bishop Meade in 1857, under the title: "Old Churches, Ministers and Families of Virginia."

Full credit is ascribed to Bishop Meade for the following account:

"The County of Bedford was separated from Lunenburg in 1753. The Parish of Russell was established in it at the same time. Both were enlarged in the year 1754 by the addition of a part of Albemarle, then of large extent. The present County of Campbell was included in the original bounds of the Parish of Russell and County of Bedford.

"On our list of clergy for 1754 and 1758, we find no minister from Bedford. In the years, 1773-74-76, we find the Rev. John Brandon. Doubtless there were ministers there during the twenty years of which there are no records. Our conventions under the independent system, after the Revolution, commenced in 1785 and continued until 1805; but there is no representation, either clerical or lay, during that period. The first representation from that region was in the year 1823, when the Rev. Amos Tredway, appears as a delegate from Lynchburg, then in Campbell county. But Mr. Tredway officiated also at New London, in Bedford, as had also the Rev. Mr. Dashiel, who had the Academy at New London, though he was never in regular connection with the diocese."

"In the year 1825, the Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs, appears as the first regular representative from Russell Parish. Its revival is to be ascribed, under God, to his zealous, and for a long time, almost gratuitous services, since his support was mainly derived from a school. Under his ministry, St. Stephens and Trinity churches were built, and other positions such as Liberty and Mr. Wharton's, occupied, where churches are now to be seen. Mr. Cobbs continued his indefatigable labors until the year 1835, when he removed to the University of Virginia, and, after two years of service as chaplain, returned to Bedford and continued until 1839, when he removed to Petersburg. Mr. Cobbs was succeeded for a short time by the Rev. Mr. Doughen, after which the Rev. Mr. Marbury took charge of the parish, and was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. Cofer. The Rev. Mr. Kinsolving followed, and after some years was succeeded by the Rev. R. H. Wilmer, the present minister."

"The Rev. Mr. Sale has been for many years occupying other parts of the County of Bedford, as at St. Thomas's Church, built under his auspices north of Liberty; at Trinity Church when separated from St. Stevens, and at Pedlar's Church in Amherst county. While laboring on a farm and raising a large family, he has performed the duties of minister for a very small pecuniary compensation."

"A new church was built at Liberty, in this county, during the ministry of the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, who spent some time at that place after the removal of Mr. Cobbs. After the removal of Mr. Caldwell, the Rev. Mr. Sale took charge of it and still is its canonical rector, although the duty of preaching is performed by the Rev. John Wharton, who has for some years been acting as sub-deacon. There are no less than four parishes in that part of old Russell parish which lay in Bedford County, as now reduced in its dimensions.

"No parish register is found to supply a list of the old vestrymen of this parish."

And so ends the early account of the Episcopal church in Bedford County as compiled by Bishop Meade, who announced that he had been told of two other old churches in Bedford, and of as many ministers, but he had failed to get names, as had been promised.

This brings the reader down to 1857, just eighty years ago. It was in that year that the BEDFORD DEMOCRAT issued its first publication.

The remainder of this article will be devoted to the Parishes located in various sections of the county other than the Town of Liberty and the St. John's congregation which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

Hawk's Eclesiastical History of the Church in Virginia records the fact that the Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs, afterwards Bishop of Alabama, began his ministry in Bedford County in 1825. He was born near Goode's station. He found considerable prejudice existed against the Episcopal Church, but the year following he reported the erection of two houses of worship. They were Trinity and St. Stephens in Forest township. Trinity was first called St. Paul's, but there being a parish by that name already established in Lynchburg, the name of Trinity was adopted. Rev. Mr. Cobbs preached in Liberty in 1828. There was no house of worship in the village, but a tender was voluntarily made by the Masonic Lodge for the use of the lower floor of the new hall the order had erected. The first meetings were held in the Court House.

Following the building of St. Stephens and Trinity churches St. Thomas was third in succession to be erected. It was situated some ten miles north of the Town of Liberty in Russell Parish. Previous to its erection, Episcopalians of that vicinity, worshiped at Locust Hill, the home of Captain John Wharton who donated the land on which St. Thomas church was built. The Rev. Nelson Sale was the principal promotor of the church and was its first pastor. He was ably assisted in his efforts by Martin P. Burks, Moses Penn, Capt. John Wharton, William A. Wharton, A. N. Thomson, John W. Sherman, Capt John Turpin and Dr. William Davis.

It was in 1842 or '43 that the question of building a church was first agitated, and culminated in a meeting held on July 14, 1843, when trustees were appointed to put it under contract and superintend the work of construction. Martin P. Burks, Moses Penn, William A. Wharton and Nelson Sale were named as trustees, and they let the contract to Henry Waldron, who completed the structure before the first of the following November. This is said to be one of the most substantial church structures ever executed in the county, and after nearly a century of service, its almost perfect state of preservation invokes the admiration of all who pass that way.

St. Thomas church was consecrated by the Rt. Rev. Nicholas H. Cobbs, Bishop of Alabama on November 1, 1844. It was located in the Parish of West Russell. Official records are missing from 1844 to 1849, but during that period the Rev. Nelson Sale was in charge the greater part of the time.

A vestry for St. Thomas was elected in November, 1849, composed of Martin P. Burks, A. N. Thomson, John W. Sherman, Capt. John Turin and Dr. William Davis.

On April 16, 1850, the Rev. Nelson Sale was extended a unanimous call to the rectorship for the period beginning on Easter Sunday, 1851. His clerical engagements prevented his rendering more than one service on Sunday in each month. Rev. John A. Wharton was requested to hold services at St. Thomas church one Sunday in each month. Both Mr. Sale and Mr. Wharton accepted, and for a time both served. Mr. Sale remained in charge of the church until his death which occurred in 1857. From 1857 to 1872, during which period the war between the states occurred there is no record in existence as to who was the rector in charge.

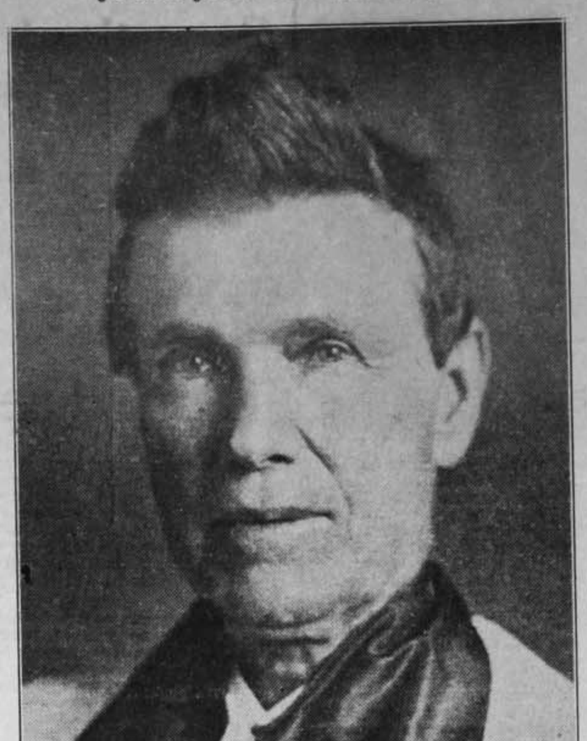
In 1872, there is a record of the resignation of Rev. A. S. Berkley. Mr. Berkley was succeeded by the Rev. John A. Wharton who served until his death in 1888. During his term of service the interior of the church was remodeled and greatly improved.

The Rev. T. W. Jones was pastor from 1888 to 1896 with the exception of one year, when the Rev. Frank Meade was in charge. The Rev. Dallas Tucker was pastor in 1897.

It was about 1875 that Christ Church in the vicinity of Timber Ridge was built, largely under the direction of the Rev. Henderson Suter, pastor of St. John's church at Liberty.

So far as available existing records, this sketch brings the history of the Episcopal Church in Bedford county down to within forty years of the present date, 1937.

JUDGE JOHN A. WHARTON



John A. Wharton, son of Captain John Wharton, of "Locust Hill," occupied a notable position in Bedford history. At one time he was employed by the Jeffersonian Republican in Lynchburg, being in reality the editor. In 1830 he married Isabelle Brown and returned to Liberty. He was an Episcopal clergyman, mayor of Liberty 1840-49, cashier and vice-president of Liberty Savings Bank, lawyer, commissioner in chancery, and Judge of Bedford County Court.

Judge Wharton died June 20, 1888, and the Bedford Bar said in resolutions . . . "As a judge, after years of eminent service he laid aside an ermine as stainless as the pure vestments of higher calling as a minister in Christ."

He was active in the development of St. John's Church. The following is copied from the sermon in memory of the Rev. Mr. Wharton, delivered by the Rev. T. W. Jones, to the Convocation. " . . . The beautiful tribute paid to his memory by the bar of Liberty shows the high esteem in which he was held by the profession. Said Mr. Goggin, who presented the memorial: "As a jurist, possessed of an honest mind, a pure purpose and a just judgment, he held with honor a well-nerved hand the scales of Themis, 'twixt whose endless jar justice resides; and such was his great sense of his high civic trust, and so by nature just was he, that it required not the promptings of holy writ to remind him that a false balance is an abomination unto the Lord, and a just weight was his delight."

" . . . His Sunday School (which he organized and conducted for many years) became the basis of a hopeful missionary work, and Mr. Wharton soon found himself drawn into the position of lay reader . . .ordained "lay" or "sub" deacon in 1847 . . . a moving spirit in church work and practically rector and pastor. " . . . . His life is a bunring and shining light to our laymen, and proves what can be effected by earnest, zealous lay effort . . . it is hard to see where the life of the layman passed into the life of the priest . . . being ordained to the priesthood in 1870.

" . . . The church at Pedlar Mills, Amherst county, owes him much. St. Thomas is indebted to him. St. Marks at Bufordville, was built by his efforts, his own purse often supplying in great part the needed funds in this outlying work.

"After his resignation of Heber Parish in 1871 he took charge of the last two named churches, and continued their rector until his death."

The Bedford Can Company

The Bedford Can Company, organized by local capitalists for the purpose of manufacturing tin cans, had its legal inception on March 22, 1909, when the company was granted a charter to do business. The capital stock ranged from $25,000 to $50,000, divided into shares of 100 each. W. A. Falconer was president; C. W. Gills, vice-president; G. W. Johnson, secretary-treasurer.

A new charter was granted the company on August 7, 1913, the capital stock remaining the same as in the first charter. The same officers were also named with the exception of J. T. Davidson and G. M. Wigington, who were designated as directors.

At some time following the granting of the new charter mentioned, the maximum capital stock had been increased to $100,000. In the meantime, J. T. Davidson had become president of the company, and R. L. James, secretary. This was evidenced by the fact that these officers petitioned the State Corporation for an amendment to the charter which was granted on February 4, 1927, increasing the maximum capital from $100,000 to $300,000.

The charter under which the company operated for fifteen years was dissolved on December 5, 1926, at which time the business is presumed to have been taken over by the Continental Can Company.

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Not a Bedford Institution but directed largely by Bedford Men

E. B. WRIGHT, President — M. R. ROBERTSON, Treasurer — E. B. PEDIGO, Secretary

History Of The Methodist Church In Bedford County Dates Back To Year 1784

Bishop Asbury Preached And Organized Societies Here Between 1784 and 1790 Bishop Early Was a Native Of Bedford County, And Was One Of The Founders Of Randolph-Macon College at Ashland

Episcopal Methodism was organized in America in December 1784, at a convention held in the city of Baltimore. Francis Ashbury and Thomas Coke were named as the two first Methodist bishops. The latter spent most of his time in Europe, therefore the work of organizing the church in America fell to the lot of Bishop Asbury.

Reference to the bishop's journal indicates that he visited Bedford county frequently. Under date of June 16, 1788, the following notation appeared: "Rode about fifty miles to brother Agee's in Buckingham county, thence to Bedford circuit. In our route we were compelled to ford James River, not without danger. We were hospitably entertained."

Another notation on July 7, 1790 reads: "I preached in the court house at New London, where I had a large, serious, and polite congregation. I dined with my old friend Joseph Perkins. In Bedford county there are thirteen societies of Methodists, three or four of which are large. There are about ten local preachers who labor for Christ and souls."

Other than the brief entrances in Bishop Asbury's journal, but little information is obtainable relative to Methodism in Bedford county prior to 1837. From that time on minutes of quarterly conferences have been more carefully kept.

In 1849 the complete list of Methodist societies in existence were: Liberty, Mt. Zion, Union, Jointee, Olive Branch, Emaus, Bethlehem, Antioch, Providence, Leftwich's, Wilson's, Calvary, Ebenezer, Nazareth, Bethel, Salem, Wilkerson's, Thomas Chapel, Smyrna, Kabler's and Cross Roads.

Bishop John Early

In the forefront of those who effected the division of the Methodist Church, and the founding of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, John Early, born in Bedford county, near Forest, on January 1, 1788, was named as president pro tem of the first general conference of the southern division of that denomination, and in 1854 became a bishop of the church.

He was one of the founders of Randolph-Macon College at Ashland which he served with distinction as one of the rectors for several years. He resided in Lynchburg most of his life, and died at his home at Seventh and Court streets in November, 1873.

Bishop Early began his ministry at the age of twenty, and preached his first sermon at Wilson's church in this county.

The following notes have been obtained regarding a number of the Methodist charges in the county, and while they are not complete, they will doubtless be of interest to many of the readers of this newspaper:

Thomas Chapel Church

The history of Thomas Chapel church dates back to 1844, when the Methodists got together and erected the first brick church of the denomination to be built in Bedford county. The bricks used in construction were burned on the site of the church. The church was named for the Rev. "Nat" Thomas, one of its early pastors and when the deed to the ground on which it stands was executed it transferred the said ground to "The Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States in America." The wording of the deed indicates that Thomas Chapel was built some years prior to the division of the Methodist church which occurred some years before the Southern states seceded from the Union.

Epworth Church

Epworth Church at Thaxton is the youngest of the West Bedford Circuit, having been established in 1909, being an offspring of Thomas Chapel and Union churches jointly, the membership being drawn from the two older congregations. Epworth Church, while the youngest on the circuit, is by no means the smallest. Its membership comes from the village of Thaxton and the immediate surrounding territory.

Shiloh Church

It is difficult to determine just when Shiloh Methodist Church was founded, but it is believed to have been during the reconstruction period directly after the end of the war between the states. There is a well authenticated story to the effect that about this period Dr. J. J. Terrell of Rock Castle, Campbell county was riding along the road one Sunday morning when he noticed a crowd of young boys and questioned them as to their reason for not being in Sunday school. He was informed that there was no Sunday School for them to attend. Dr. Ferrell got in touch with the men of the neighborhood, who at once became interested. General O. G. Clay offered to donate the land on which to build the church, and he with Dr. Terrell, Edward Dinwiddie, Granville Moorman and Henry Whitlow, got busy on the project with the result that a church was built. All the people of the neighborhood became interested and some furnished timber and material while others worked and otherwise aided in the erection of the building which soon housed a flourishing Sunday School composed of the boys and girls and many of the grown-ups of the community. This was the beginning of Shiloh Church which preceded the building of Methodist churches at New London, Lebanon, Forest and Early's Chapel.

Stewartsville Church

The Methodist Church at Stewartsville is one of the old-time churches of Bedford county. It had an auditorium and a gallery. For many years this church was on the Bedford Circuit but was later transferred to the West Bedford Circuit in 1923. Under the pastorate of the Rev. G. W. Somerville, the old building was razed and a new building erected. While the congregation of regular communicants is small, there is a live Sunday School operated. This church is free of debt.

Emaus Church

Emaus Methodist Church was built in 1881. It was originally included in the Bedford Circuit but was later transferred to the West Bedford Circuit. Emaus has a very creditable membership roll for a country church and a Sunday School that operates throughout the winter months.

Parrish Chapel

The congregation of Parrish Chapel first worshipped at New Hope church operated as a union house of worship by Methodists and Baptists. About 1886, or during the four years pastorate of Rev. J. W. Parrish, he with certain members of the congregation proposed that a new independent Methodist church was erected. This was not accomplished until the pastor's removal by limitation to another charge, but when completed, was named in his honor.

Montvale Church

Mt. Zion, a union church located about two miles east of Montvale, was where Montvale Methodists worshipped until 1891, when the Montvale church was erected. The deed for the land on which Mt. Zion church was built is dated May 24, 1851. It is presumed the church was built during that or the year following. The Montvale church was built in 1891, when the Methodist congregation withdrew from Mt. Zion.

Walnut Grove Church

Walnut Grove church is located in the Goose Creek Valley, and was built about 1869 as a union church by the Methodists and Baptists.

Union Church

Union Church is the oldest church of the Montvale charge. It is strictly Methodist in all its appointments. Old residents of the Union Church neighborhood do not know when the congregation was organized. Some of the older people recall that they had heard their parents or grandparents speak of Rev. John Lear and Rev. Lemuel S. Reed and Leonidas Rosser, who preached at Union Church before the war between the states.

The present building was erected in 1877, it being the third church house to be built. The only deed recorded being for the third building under date of May 12, 1877. This deed refers to the former church being burned. It seems that the first building erected was abandoned after many years of service. A second building was erected about sixty years ago and was utilized for school purposes. It was destroyed by fire during a session of the neighborhood school.

Old Bethlehem Church

Located at first in the South Bedford Circuit, but in later years transferred to the West Bedford Circuit, Old Bethlehem Church was built many, many years ago, and was probably one of the ante-bellum houses of worship in Bedford county. The original church had a high boxed pulpit and the rear was partitioned off providing seats for slaves.

This old building was torn down to make room for a more modern structure under the pastorate of the Rev. R. J. Brooks, and a much larger and more up-to-date auditorium was provided, along with a total of eight Sunday School class rooms. The newer Bethlehem church is now one of the largest and most modern houses of worship in Bedford county.

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Thurman & Boone Co., Complete 44 Years Of Active BusinessLife

Organized in 1893, what is now the Thurman and Boone Company, of Roanoke, largest dealers in fine furniture in Virginia west of Richmond, E. A. Thurman, a Bedford boy was the leader, and after 44 years of active service is still head of the firm which he founded. The firms first advertisement covered a space of six inches in the Roanoke Times. Many times since then, the firm has used full pages in the newspapers and on the celebration of their fortieth anniversary used six whole pages in daily papers to portray their achievements in the commercial world.

No more remarkable or successful history in the commercial life of Southwest Virginia can be attributed to any firm dealing in homefurnishings, and there are few, if any, other lines of commercial endeavor, that can boast of a more successful business life than this firm.

Mr. E. A. Thurman first started the business, when he was joined by J. T. Overstreet, another Bedford county citizen. For several years the business was conducted under the name of Overstreet and Thurman. When Mr. Overstreet retired from the business, he was succeeded by Mr. I. E. Boone, and since that time the business has been operated under the present name. Both Mr. Thurman and Mr. Boone have spent their manhood days in the furniture business.

The present large building occupied by the firm was completed in May, 1915. It is owned by the firm and contains 55,000 square feet of floor space. There are two entrances, one from Jefferson street and the other from Church Avenue. A total of about fifty people are employed in the conduct of the business.

The firm has always specialized in handling merchandise of the finest quality and their trade extends all over Southwest Virginia, and the homes of many people residing east of the Blue Ridge are numbered among their customers. In addition to furnishing homes complete, Thurman and Boone Company have supplied the furnishings, in whole or in part, to many hotels in Virginia and West Virginia.

Thurman & Boone Company handle many exclusive lines, fine furniture built by many of the largest manufacturers of the South and of the country at large. This establishment believes in a consistent use of printers' ink, and have been large users of newspaper space, not only in their home city, but throughout their trade territory, and it is due largely to this fact, that they have become so widely and favorably known throughout such a wide territory.

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BEDFORD ATHLETIC ASSOCIAT'N.

A charter was granted the Bedford Athletic Association on June 8, 1916, the capital sotck being from $100 to $5,000, the purpose being to promote athletics in Bedford and arrange athletic games.

The Men Who Ruled Here 50 Years Ago

Many Official Records Destroyed By Fire In 1926 —Data Missing Over A Thirty Year Period

Harking back to 1887—a half century ago, it is ascertained that the most prominent citizens of the community, then known as Liberty, were in command of the town's affairs as town officials. They were all men who had the community interest at heart, and served the public interests mostly without compensation. It is understood that the clerk of the council was the only paid official and the stipend he drew for his services was small indeed compared with present day salaries of town officials. The mayor and all members of the town council served without compensation.

Following are the town officials in 1887:

Town Council: Mayor Charles A. Board, President; Robert S. Quarles, clerk; Martin P. Burks, Thomas D. Berry, William T. Fitzpatrick, Oswald W. Kelsey, John M. Speece, E. B. Stone and John F. Bondurant.

In 1888 the town officials were:

Mayor, P. L. Saunders.

Recorder, S. H. Quarles.

Councilmen: Messrs. Gish, McKinney, Speece, Stone, Berry, Claytor and Fitzpatrick.

Five years later, in 1892, the following officers served the town of Bedford City, successor to the town of Liberty:

Mayor, Picton L. Saunders.

Recorder, A. B. Claytor.

Councilmen: T. D. Berry, R. B. Claytor, E. B. Stone, M. P. Carter, T. C. Jopling, W. S. Foster and W. T. Fitzpatrick. Mr. Stone and Mr. Foster are the only survivors of the city government of 50 years ago.

In 1897 the town officers were as follows:

Mayor, J. Lawrence Campbell.

Recorder, J. M. Daniel.

Councilmen: T. C. Dennis, J. T. Davidson, J. F. Bondurant, William Eubank, M. P. Burks and W. A. Falconer. In that year Henry Jordan was designated as sergeant and general town manager. Mr. Jordan continued in this capacity until 1910 when he was succeeded by J. F. Spencer. At the end of Mr. Spencer's term Mr. Jordan was again selected and served until his death. C. A. Moore succeeded Mr. Jordan and served until his death in 1936, when J. N. Parker was elected clerk and treasurer, and is now in office.

During the incumbency of Mr. Jordan as town sergeant and general town manager extending over a period of thirteen years it is reputed that he adopted a most simple plan of bookkeeping. He was entrusted with the collection of all town taxes, license fees, fines and other indebtedness due the town from various sources. He only kept two books, one being for the notation of all receipts and the other for expenditures.

In 1926 the mayor's office including many of the official records of the town council, was destroyed by fire, and due to that fact it seems to be impossible to write anything like a complete account covering the events of the past three or four decades.

Bedford had her first town manager in 1920, when T. C. Venable was chosen for that position. About the same time the late C. E. Harris was placed in charge of the electric department. At that time current was produced from a steam plant located on Depot street.

After some years of service, Mr. Venable resigned the position of city manager and was succeeded by Robert W. Catlin, who served until September 1930 when he was succeeded by W. C. Ballard, the present city manager.

T. W. NORTH

OPPOSITE BUS STATION, BEDFORD, VA.

PHONE 62

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We, in a peculiar sense, join in commemorating the eightieth anniversary of the founding of The Bedford Democrat, in view of the fact that for the past twenty-two years we have been interested in reproducing many pieces of the original furniture used in the pioneer homes of Bedford County and the original thirteen colonies. We have recently been awarded the contract to reproduce the original pieces of furniture owned by Thomas Jefferson at Monticello.

The founder and present owner started business twenty-two years ago in a small store building in the Rivermont section. His present building contains more than thirteen thousand square feet of floor space. At the beginning his business was limited mainly to Lynchburg. Today he serves customers in almost every state in the Union and in a few instances in foreign countries.

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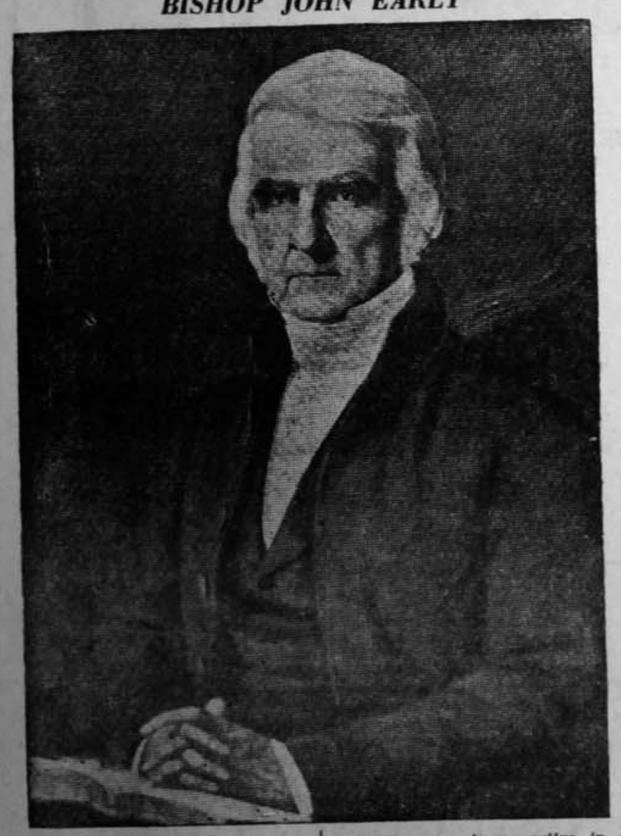
BISHOP JOHN EARLY



Bishop John Early was born in Bedford County, Virginia, on New Year's Day, 1786, and was the thirteenth child of Joshua and Mary Leftwich Early. Most of his life was spent in Lynchburg. He was always active in the promotion of religion in accordance with the doctrines of Southern Methodism. He took an active part in the split of the denomination before the civil war.

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Section G

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Bedford County Historic Manor Houses

Many Fine Old Homes Listed In This Article

Several Of These Houses Were Constructed Prior To The Revolution, Housing Many Patriots And Their Families—Others Built Later

In Bedford County are a surprising number of old manor homes built from around a hundred and a hundred and thirty-five years ago. Most of them are of a purely distinctive form of architecture erected by the landed aristocracy of the county in widely separated sections, indicating that Bedford in its earlier history had many well to do citizens.

These landed estates comprised acreage in various extents ranging from 500, and in some instances, to 5,000 acres. The landlords were usually large slave owners and by reference to deeds and other public documents were usually designated as "Gents" or "Gentlemen."

Today these scattered estates have greatly diminished in size and are minus many of the buildings contributory to the original mansions such as smokehouses, slave quarters and buildings considered necessary in the 19th and 19th centuries.

Most of the main buildings have been well preserved, and their importance historically is not lost on the county residents. Many of the present owners have collected facts about their manor homes where they, their parents or grandparents, were born.

Acknowledgement is made to Miss Susan A. Earley for the following old Manor house description and history: Locust Grove, Glen Ayre, Pebbleton, Shalto, Carlotta, Winthroy, Elk Hill, Three Otters, Otterview Farm.

"Locust Hill

Half way between Bedford and Big Island is the brick colonial house known as "Locust Hill" built by Major Thomas Logwood, one of the first settlers of the northside, where he owned a boundary of 5,000 acres. He owned 16,000 acres in Kentucky, a portion of which he acquired when he went with Daniel Boone. The remainder he received for services in the Revolution. He was a Captain of State militia; major in the Continental army, fighting with distinction at Guilford Court House; member of the House of Burgesses; high sheriff and surveyor. He laid out the road between Liberty and Big Island. He married first, Ann Aiken and secondly, Mrs. Callohill Minnis.

Major Logwood bequeathed part of Locust Hill to his son, Thomas, who married Catherine Kwatkin. Their descendent, Harry G. Burks is the present owner of "Locust Hill."

His daughter Sallie, wife of Captain John Wharton, inherited "Locust Hill" homestead, part of which is now owned by their descendent Mrs. William Steptoe Foster. Their son-in-law Captain Richard Davis, purchased part of this plantation and built the house now owned by Misses Annabelle and Leonardine Wright.

Captain Wharton's son, Thomas was a physician; Dabney and John were Episcopal clergymen. A portrait and sketch of Rev. John A. Wharton appears elsewhere in this issue. Dr. Layman Wharton, son of Rev. John A. Wharton was a chaplain in the Confederate Army, professor at William and Mary College. Judge Wharton built his home in 1847-48 in the town of Liberty, now owned by E. D. Gregory.

Nancy Wharton married Rev. Nelson Sale. Their three sons were Dr. Edmund, Dr. John and Lauriston Sale who was Commonwealth's Attorney of Bedford county. The four daughters were: Martha, married Dr. Richard Sale; Sallie, married Lee McClintock; Rhoda, married Jesse Thompson; Charlotte, married D. J. B. Jeter.

Major Logwood gave his land in Wheats Valley to his son, Burwell, whose descendants are the present owners.

"Glen Ayre"

The original home of the above name was burned, and the present home was built on the same foundation using the original chimneys. "Glen Ayre" was built by the Rev. Nicholas Hamner Cobbs, a son of John Lewis Cobbs. His wife was Susanna Hamner of Albemarle county. Rev. Mr. Cobbs built Trinity church at Boonsboro and St. Stephens church near Forest in 1824-25. They were the first two Episcopal churches built in Bedford county.

"Glen Ayre" was built soon after the erection of Trinity church and was used as a parish house—tho' it belonged to the minister. It later became the home of John M. Steptoe whose second wife was Lucy Landonia Cobbs of "Locust Grove," who still owns the home where she reared her family. It was in this home the Boonsboro post office was kept for many years.

Mr. Steptoe was one of the first postmasters of Boonsboro having been commissioned about 1880. Following his death, the office was continued in charge of Miss Nannie Cobbs and Miss Grace Steptoe until 1912, when it was closed and was succeeded by the College Park post office on Rivermont avenue, Lynchburg.

Boonsboro was named as a compliment to Col. Richard Callaway of North Bedford county, who with Daniel Boone built Fort Boonsborough, Ky. Both Boone and Callaway later moved their families to Kentucky about the year 1775.

Bishop Cobbs became bishop of Alabama and in 1839 moved to Montgomery, that state where he died and was buried. His parents were buried at St. Stephen's church.

"Pebbleton"

Built of native stone, "Pebbleton" was one of the oldest manor houses in Bedford county, but it was burned and was replaced by the present frame building which is located on Holcomb's rock road about ten miles from Lynchburg. The home plantation was enclosed by a rock wall of native stone, as was the cemetery.

The first house was built about 1754 by Nicholas Davies who is believed to come from Henrico county where he was listed as a merchant in 1730. He was a native of Wales, having come to America at the age of 15 years.

Davies' first wife was the widow of Thomas Randolph of "Tuckahoe." She was Judith Fleming, and for her Judith creek was named, a stream running through the plantation. The patents for his lands are dated first—February 16, 1771 for 31,303 acres and second—July 20, 1784, for 33,797 acres, including a part of No-Business Mountain in Bedford and lands along Holcomb's rock road, James river and Tobacco-Row Mountain in Amherst county.

Judith Fleming Davies died and Nicholas married Catherine Whiting, whose sister, Elizabeth married John Clayton, the botanist. A son Henry Lanson Davies, married first, Ann Clayton Mauson widow of Nathaniel Mauson of Halifax county. Four additional children were born to this union. In all there were a total of fourteen children reared at "Pebbleton" all of whom married into such prominent families as Meriwether, Cobbs, Clay, Cabell, Payne, Byrd, Alexander, Calloway, etc., and their descendents point with pride to their "F. F. V." lineage.

A classical school was once taught at "Pebbleton" by Misses Sarah and Ann Mauson. Wm. R. Perkins is the present owner.

"Shalto"

The original manor house on this part of the Meriwether plantation was situated on the old road from Boonsboro to Judith creek, near the family burying ground and was called "Bleak House" from Dickens novel. It was built by Francis Thornton Meriwether who was born in Albemarle county in 1768 and died in Bedford county in 1814.

He married Catherine E. Davies in 1793 his bride being a daughter of Henry Landon Davies of "Pebbleton." The land embraced in the plantation was the wife's dower to her husband.

The bricks and hardware for the original house were imported from England. Due to poor workmanship the house became unsafe for habitation after a period of about eighty years, was torn down and rebuilt by Ellen Douglas Meriwether, a granddaughter of the original Davies Meriwether who inherited this part of the original Meriwether estate.

Some of the material of the old house was used in the construction of the newer one about 1880. It was called "Shalto" after a Scottish castle by that name. "Shalto" is well built, the thick brick walls and other material entering into the structure were intended by the builder to serve many generations. Ellen Meriwether married her cousin, Charles Meriwether, from "Cloverfields" Albemarle county. They had six children, two of whom are still living, Francis Meriwether of Florida and Bernice who married William Rucker of Boonsboro. Mrs. John Rucker is a granddaughter of Charles and Ellen D. Meriwether, her parents being Elden G. Dawson and Margaret Meriwether.

"Shalto" is now the home of the Boonsboro Country Club.

"Hill Top

This is not a pretentious home nor manor house of colonial days, but just a frame farm house and home of a country physician, Thomas Walker Nelson on the thrn of the road from old Trinity Episcopal church near Boonsboro where he worshipped with his wife and two sons.

His first marriage was in 1869 to Miss Lelia McDaniel, of Boonsboro neighborhood. His wife died the following year. In 1884 he married Miss Kate Moorman (daughter of Granville Moorman, Esq.) who was the mother of Thomas W. Jr., and Peyton Granville Nelson. Both Dr. and Mrs. Nelson died in the early nineties. Thomas W. Jr., was drowned in James river a few years later. Peyton Granville is married and has a son and daughter.

Doctor Nelson came from a family of doctors. His father was Dr. Thomas Hugh Nelson of "Elk Hill." His two brothers, Dr. John Aleander Nelson, was killed in the War Between The States, and Dr. Francis Nelson, also of "Elk Hill" and a nephew, Dr. Francis Page Nelson of Albemarle county, were all physicians.

Doctor Nelson bore the reputation of being a physician of skill, charity and mercy, never being too sick or tired not to answer the call of the suffering. He and four brothers were in the Confederate army, carrying on the traditions of their ancestor, Brigadier General Thomas Nelson of Yorktown who was once governor of Virginia who "gave all for liberty" after signing the Declaration of Independence.

Few country doctors have been better loved and more highly esteemed than those of the Nelson name. "Hill Top" is now owned by Lawrence Howard.

"Locust Grove"

The old manor house, "Locust Grove" splendidly preserved and restored, is located eight miles from Lynchburg on the Boonsboro road, and one-half mile from the highway. It was once an estate of 1,000 acres, willed by Samuel Cobbs, son of John Cobbs of Goochland county, to his brothers, Edmund and John Cobbs in 1758. The home was erected about 1760—proof of that period being substantiated by recent analysis of the nails and other hardware, taken from the building which was added to at a later date.

The house is a colonial frame structure with two chimneys at each end, four rooms on the first floor and two on the second, every appearance, both exterior and interior of this house, bespeaks the colonial period. Located on a beautiful site with a commanding view of the mountains, this old manor seems to have grown there, as there is so much of beauty on all sides.

A GROUP OF THE OLD MANOR HOUSES

Above are shown a number of manor houses and old historic homes of Bedford county for which the Extension Service of the University of Virginia is entitled to credit.

(1)—"Ashwood"—built by Thomas Jefferson. 1790, present home of W. H. Adams.

(2)—Home of Martin P. Burks, father of Edward Callohill Burks and grandfather of the late M. P. Burks, dean of the Law School of the University of Virginia, 1903-1917, now owned by Harry G. Burks

(3)—Birthplace of Pamela Goggin, grandmother of Mark Twain, near Body Camp.

(4)—"Oak Hill"—built by Thomas Hugh Nelson, now the home of James Burnett Hodges.

(5)—"Fancy Farm"—built by Andrew Donald about 790, the birthplace of Bishop James Harvey Otey, now home of Fitzroy Sitwell.

(6)—"Otterburn"—built by Benjamin A. Donald about 1857, now the home of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett G. Ballard.

(7)—"Locust Level"—one of the really historical spots of Bedford county.

(8)—"Charlemont Lodge"—now occupied by the hunting clubs of C. S. Nelson and M. N. Moorman of Lynchburg. It was built in the early 1800's, and is the old manor of Captain Jacob White.

New Indexing System Speeds Court Work

Many Lawyers Say It Is Best System In The State

Landon Lowry, Local Attorney, Was Largely Responsible For This System Which Is Causing Much Favorable Comment On Completeness

As is stated elsewhere in this paper, the records in the Clerk's Office of Bedford County began with the year 1754 when Bedford County was formed from Lunenburg County. From that time to the present these records have become very voluminous. There are 178 Deed Books, 45 Will Books, 12 Judgment Lien Dockets and 15 books dealing with Delinquent Taxes. In addition thereto, there are 26 Chancery Order Books, 29 Common Law Books, Ended Chancery Causes, Ended Law Cases, Marriage License Records, 53 old County Court Order Books, 15 volumes of Order Books of the Board of Supervisors of Bedford County, and numerous other records kept in said Clerk's Office.

Many times a day someone has occasion to examine or refer to one or more of these records, and in the case of the examination of the title to real estate, it is essential that the examiner search the Deed Books, the Will Books, the Chancery Order Books, Ended Chancery Causes, the Judgment Lien Dockets, the Delinquent Tax Records, and frequently numerous other records kept in said Clerk's Office in order to determine what the records in said Office show pertaining or relating to the title to the property—the title to which is under investigation.

Whether or not a person is examining the title to real estate, it is frequently necessary many times a day to refer to some of the old or new records in the Clerk's Office

From the year 1754 to the year 1937, a period of 183 years, these records have been constantly accumulating and increasing in the Clerk's Office until, at present time, although the Clerk's Office occupies nearly twice the space as is contained in the Court Room, which is a very large room in the Courthouse building, a large part of this space is filled with these records.

Therefore, with this great mass or volume of records, it would be utterly impossible for a person to go to the Clerk's Office and find any old deed, will or other record in which he was interested, if he had to go through each volume one by one or through the files one at a time. To search the records in this manner, it would take a person possibly weeks, months or years to find what he was looking for and he probably would never find it at all. To avoid all of this confusion and loss of time in searching the records in the Clerk's Office, it became necessary to devise some method of indexing these records.

With the exception of the Deed Books and Will Books, until recently, there was no general index to any of the records in the Clerk's Office. There was an individual index to each book. This index was very vague and indefinite, and in many cases, unless the person making the search knew the names of a number of the persons connected with the transaction, or about the date the transaction was supposed to have occurred, the old indexes were not a very great help to him in trying to get the information desired. In making the examination, the searcher would have to go through the individual index to each volume in the Office until he found what he was looking for. This method of searching the records, to say the least, was cumbersome, tiresome and required a great deal of time, patience and exactness.

The system of indexing the Deed Books and Will Books was somewhat of an improvement over the indexes to the other records in the Clerk's Office. This system was known as the Campbell System. One volume of indexes to the Deed Books would generally cover about eight volumes of the Deed Books. There were twenty-one volumes of these old indexes to the Deed Books, and should it become necessary to trace title to real estate back to the year 1754, it would be necessary to examine twenty-one separate volumes of indexes. The use of the Campbell System, briefly described, is as follows:

Suppose a person was examining the title to a tract of land now in the name of John Smith. He would have to get volume 21 of the Campbell System, turn to the letter "S" on the margin of the index, and then opening the index at that point, he would refer to the letter "J." Under the letter "J" he would find a reference to a certain page in the index. He would then turn to that page and in that volume of the index he would find all of the surnames or family names beginning with the letter "S" and all of the given names or initials beginning with the letter "S." While the person would only be looking for the name "John Smith" he would find all surnames beginning with the letter "S" and all given names or initials beginning with the letter "J." For example, James Stone, Jud Saul, etc.

This same process would have to be repeated through all of the 21 volumes of indexes and while the name for which the searcher would be looking would probably not appear more than a dozen times in all of the twenty-one volumes of indexes, he would very likely, in order to find the name for which he was looking, and through the process of elimination, literally have to go through the names of hundreds of persons, sometimes five or six hundred or more, although none of these names might be pertinent to the inquiry. If the searcher was trying to locate the number of the Deed Book and page showing where John Smith had acquired title to a tract of, say, 85 acres of land on Taylor's Mountain, or the deed by which John Smith had conveyed a tract of 85 acres of land on Taylor's Mountain to an unknown grantee, and since John Smith may have acquired title to a great many other tracts of land or he may have executed a great many deeds conveying numerous tracts or parts of different tracts of land, and since under the Campbell System of indexing no reference is made on the indexes giving the location or description of the lands conveyed, it would become necessary for the searcher to read some times literally hundreds of deeds in the name of John Smith that would have no connection with or application whatever to the particular land the searcher is trying to locate.

This process would involve hours and some times days of work going through Deed Books and reading deeds that did not have any connection with the particular tract of land, the title to which was under investigation. In other words, the searcher would be searching the indexes and finding a volume or mass of immaterial matter not pertinent to the inquiry, though taking up a great deal of the time of the searcher and involving great patience and labor, since he would have to read all of the deeds under that name.

The keeping or filing of records of any kind, whether records in a Clerk's Office or the private records of an individual, are worthless unless access to the particular record desired can be easily and quickly had at any time in the future when it becomes necessary or desirable to refer to such records. Therefore, if all of the records in the Clerk's Office were simply stored away in bulk, the keeping of such records, without an adequate system of indexing, would be a waste of time and the records would be to all intents and purposes valueless, and no good purpose would be served by keeping them.

The New System of Indexing

Recognizing the insufficiency and the inadequacy of the indexes to the records in the Clerk's Office of Bedford County, Judge P. H. Dillard, the then Judge of the Circuit Court of Bedford County, on the 3rd day of May, 1926, entered an order, which is recorded in Common Law Order Book No. 26, at page 29, in said Court, appointing V. W. Nichols, the Clerk of the Court, E. C. Burks, the Commonwealth's Attorney for Bedford County, and Landon Lowry, to act as a committee to inquire into the necessity for such indexing and to make report to said Court.

The committee made their report to Court in pursuance of the aforesaid order on the 19th day of October, 1932, from which it appears that, in the opinion of the Committee, the Deed Books, Judgment Lien Dockets and Delinquent Tax Records should be re-indexed under a modern system of indexing.

Although the Committee was appointed by the Court in the year 1926, and although the committee made its report, nothing tangible was accomplished until the year 1932, when it was decided to make a new index to the Deed Books in the Clerk's Office, beginning with the year 1930, and continuing the same from that time on as a current index.

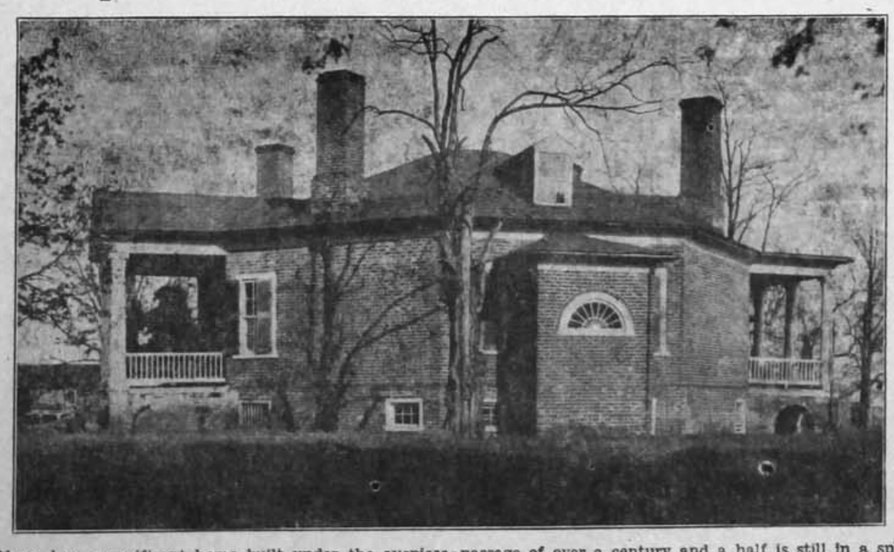
Judge John M. Hart, who was then sitting for Judge P. H. Dillard, on the 19th day of October, 1932, after receiving the report of the said committee, entered an order directing the said committee to forthwith proceed to enter into a contract with such person, firm or corporation as, in their judgment, might be expedient to index the Deed Books in said Clerk's Office, beginning with the year 1930. This committee did enter into a contract with J. P. Bell Company for the purpose of indexing the Deed Books, beginning with the year 1930.

Such an index only covered eight volumes of the Deed Books and left unindexed under the new system 157 volumes of the Deed Books, that is the Deed Books from the year 1754 to the year 1930. The committee, after investigating a number of different systems of indexing, finally decided to install the system known as the Hall-McChesney Permaflex System, or rather the main features of that system, with certain improvements recommended by the Committee.

The actions of the Committee and of the Court were then taken up before the Board of Supervisors, since the Board had to provide the funds for installing the index, including the expense of the clerical work and the expense of furnishing the books. The Board of Supervisors was convinced that a modern system of indexing was badly needed for the Deed Books in the Clerk's Office and readily made the necessary appropriations to cover the expense of installing the same. The work of making the new index beginning with the year 1930 was done by Miss Grace Nichols, the daughter of Mr. V. W. Nichols, the Clerk of the Court. This index was completed in the year 1933, and was found to be such

(Please Turn to Page Five)

Poplar Forest, The Home of Thomas Jefferson



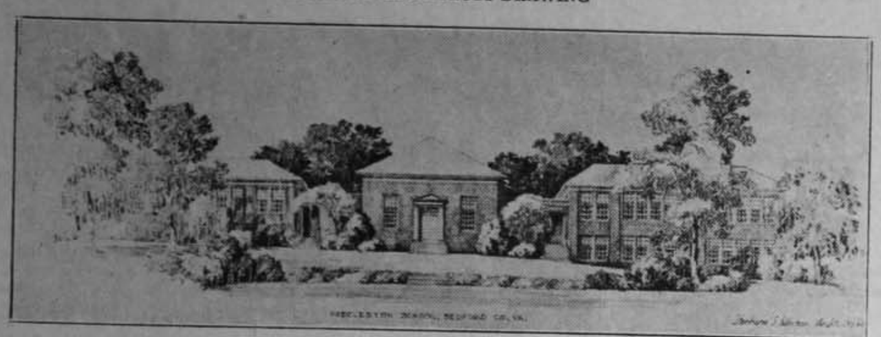
Above is a magnificent home built under the auspices of Thomas Jefferson, third President of the United States, and at times occupied by him. It is known as "Poplar Forest," a name given the place by its builder. It is an octagonal brick edifice built on the same plan as Monticello, except on a much smaller scale. Poplar Forest is located about three miles northeast of New London and but a short distance from Forest Depot. Its situation is commanding, within sight of the Blue Ridge, and after the passage of over a century and a half is still in a splendid state of preservation. During the Revolution when General Tarleton, in command of British forces made an incursion to Charlottesville, Jefferson barely escaped being made a prisoner. He, with his family, retired to "Poplar Forest," where he was seriously injured by being thrown from a horse. While confined due to injuries received, he wrote his "Notes on Virginia," which were first published in Paris in 1784. It is now the home of C. S. Hutter.

THE FACULTY OF LIBERTY ACADEMY

First row, left to right: Miss Mary Alice Glass, Miss Nell Boswell, S. J. Coffey, principal, Miss Wilma Dickenson, Miss Bernice Sloop; back row: Mrs. Lollie Harris, Miss Ethel Stevens, Miss Linda Walker and Miss Norma Franklin.

Huddleston High School

FROM THE ARCHITECTS DRAWING



(By S. P. Mays)

The Huddleston High School building was erected in 1925 and in the fall of that year the first term started with the following teachers: C. M. Abbott, principal; Preston Turner, assistant principal; Misses Pearl Noell, Nora Fields and Jeanette Anderson and Mrs. H. D. Updike. It appears that there were no graduates at the end of the first term. At the end of the second term Miss Pauline Turner now with the Baptist Hospital, Lynchburg was the lone graduate.

For the term of 1927-28 the school had an enrollment of 162 pupils of which number, 50 were high school students. During this session the school was made an eccredited high school. There were two graduates that year. Lewis Rucker Robertson is with a Roanoke bank and Edna Ottie Kenby, the other graduate married, and resides in Roanoke.

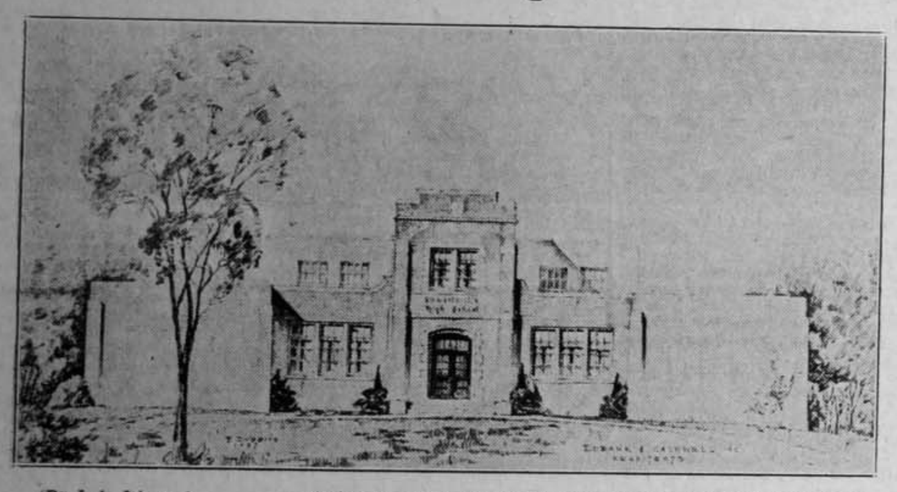
The next session of the Huddleston High School enrolled 59 high school students out of a total of 166. That year there were still six teachers and six graduates. The enrollment in 1929-30 increased to 187 pupils of which 70 were in the high school. During this session an additional teacher was employed, and at the end of the term there were ten graduates. The following session the enrollment increased to 195 with 65 high school students.

In 1931-32 there were 215 pupils on the roll with a total of 69 in high school. The following year the enrollment for the term was 223 pupils and the high school classes had increased to 81. For the session of 1933-34 the number of students had increased to 340, of which number 85, were pursuing high school studies, and the teaching force had been increased to ten. There were fourteen graduates for the term. For the term of 1934-35 the enrollment fell off to 317 pupils with a total of 88 in high school. The next session the high school enrollment increased to 119 pupils with sixteen graduates at the end of the term.

For the term just ended there was a total enrollment of 368 pupils with 138 pursuing high school studies. The school is so crowded that it is necessary to use the library as a class room.

Following are the teachers employed for the session: H. P. Mays, principal; Louis Turpin, assistant principal; Miss Elna McCullough, Miss Mae Downs, Miss Mildred Cralle, Miss Kathleen Taylor, Miss Marvin Cheek, Miss Thelma Padgett, Miss Reva Turner and Miss Moon.

Stewartsville High School



(By J. A. Johnson)

In 1900 the old school site of Stewartsville, was located one-half mile south of the village. This building was a two-room structure and at that time had a faculty of two teachers. There is no record of the faculty members at that time, but in 1903 James Feather and Miss Alice Reynolds taught in the building.

In 1904, a new site was secured and a frame structure of two rooms was built. This building was located on the present athletic field, and was completed for the 1904-05 session.

The faculty consisted of two teachers from 1904 to 1911.

In 1912 a new two-story building of four rooms and nice auditorium was constructed. This was the beginning of the Stewartsville High School, being operated until 1933 as the Stewartsville graded school. It was an adequate building in its day, but like the model "T" of a certain make of automobile, its day began to wane in 1930. School consolidation soon filled the building to overflowing. The year 1912 brought an additional teacher to the faculty making the total number of instructors to three.

From 1912 to 1930 the school continued to operate with a force of three teachers. The latter year brought an increase in the number of the faculty as well as a large increased attendance. At the same time an extra number of years of high school curricula was added, and a full time high school teacher employed. The seventh grade teacher also devoted half time to high school work. J. A. Johnson was elected principal of the school in 1930 and has continued as such ever since. There were five additional teachers in the school at the time. The following year one additional teacher was employed.

In 1933, the faculty was increased to ten teachers, in addition to the principal. This was due to the consolidation of several small rural schools and the establishment of a bus service for the transportation of pupils residing at a distance.

Four years ago the Stewartsville school was placed on the list of accredited high schools of the State. The enrollment has grown since 1930 from one hundred to two hundred and seventy in 1936.

In addition to the principal, the following teachers compose the faculty for the 1936-37 session: Orion Layman, Misses Sara Mae Updike, Bessie Bussey, Vivian Rucker, Bertha Wilson, Janet Bradley, Mildred Smith, Mrs. A. G. Falls, Mrs. Eula S. Morgan and Mrs. Lucille Thurman.

History of Court Street Methodist Church

(By Rubye P. Jordan)

The Court Street M. E. Church (colored) formerly Mt. Zion M. E. Church, was established in 1878, under the leadership of the Rev. Robert E. J. Warner. The church from the time it was organized has been affiliated with the Washington Annual Methodist Conference in the Alexandria District. Rev. Warner served for four years and was succeeded by Rev. James W. Elkins for the next two years. In the spring of 1884, Rev. Elkins was sent to another charge, and the Rev. Abraham Beck was named for the charge in which he served as pastor for three years. He received his theological training at Lincoln University.

The Rev. Winstead Calloway was sent to Bedford the conference year of 1887. In March 1888 Rev. John Westley Colbert assumed charge of the congregation for one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Sylvester H. Norwood, who served the congregation for two years. During his pastorate the Epworth League was organized.

From 1891 to 1894 Rev. Jackson, locally known as "Camp Meeting Jackson" was the pastor. He was a great revivalist and conducted meetings in many sections of the county. He was followed by the Rev. John W. Calloway, serving the charge for two years. In 1896 the Rev. Julius C. Love came to the charge. He served one year and was succeeded by Rev. John C. Cecil who remained for one year. From 1898 to 1902, Rev. Ernest S. Williams ministered to the congregation. It was during his pastorate that the church was moved from Church street to Court street, where the congregation has worshiped for nearly forty years.

In the spring of 1902 the conference sent the Rev. Walter S. Jackson to this charge. After four years he became superintendent of the Alexandria District, and is now serving a charge at Hagerstown, Md. The Rev. Bradley Johnson was sent to the Bedford charge in 1906 and during his pastorate the present church building was erected at a cost of $4,000. He served the congregation two years. Rev. Glennon G. Taylor was sent to the Bedford charge in 1909 and served one year. He was succeeded by the Rev. Albert J. Mitchell for three successive years. He is now superintendent of the North Baltimore District.

After a lapse of three years Rev. E. Adolphus Haynes was assigned to the Bedford charge. Rev. Preston R. Vauls became the pastor in 1914 and served four successive terms. During the third year of his pastorate the church debt was liquidated, and on February 24, 1918 the mortgage papers were burned in the presence of a large congregation.

In 1918 Rev. Matthew W. Claire, Jr., filled the pastorate until he enlisted in the world war. His unexpired term was filled by the Rev. William Walker, who was succeeded in 1919 by Rev. C. Eubank Tucker, a minister who received his education in England. The Rev. Christopher A. Brady was sent to the Bedford charge, remaining here two years, and was in turn succeeded by Rev. C. E. Smallwood who served the congregation for the years 1923-25.

The Rev. J. Calvin Scarborough became the pastor in 1925, serving one year. The following year the Rev. H. Alphonso Green, a graduate of the University of Boston was sent to Bedford. Rev. John H. Washington served the congregation two years beginning in 1927. Rev. J. L. Johnson took charge of the church in 1929 and served four years. He became a property owner in Bedford and resided here until his death, November 13, 1935. After his retirement in 1933, Rev. A. Reginald Fray served for a year. Rev. R. R. Robinson was the pastor in 1934. Last year, the Rev. Dewitt L. Washington was assigned to the Bedford charge and is now serving. This is his fiftieth charge in the Washington Conference.

The congregation while small, and the membership limited, the Court Street Methodist Church is without debt, except for current purposes, but the church building is badly in need of repairs and a movement is now on foot to raise the money for the necessary improvements.

The Bedford Citizen Published In 1866

The DEMOCRAT is indebted to Miss Mary B. Fizer for two pages of a copy of the Bedford Citizen, a paper published in Liberty, on December 7, 1866. It appears that this was the fifth copy of the first year this paper was published. The paper was published weekly at Liberty, and the name of George P. Evans was given as proprietor. It is not known in this office how long this paper continued its publication, and should any of the readers know any thing of its history, such information will be appreciated.

We did not have this information when the newspaper story was written for this issue.

The Virginia Plantation Company At Irving

The above was an incorporated enterprise at Irving, the purpose being to sell, hold, improve and develop real estate of all kinds and to build homes and plant orchards, and was chartered December 9, 1916. J. H. Gill, of Columbus, Ohio, was president; A. Leamy, of Columbus, vice-president, and Dr. Walter J. Quick, of Roanoke, secretary and treasurer.

The Leading Dry Cleaners of Bedford

OUR FORCE, Left to Right: R. J. Richards, Mrs. R. J. Richards, Miss Lillian Israel, James Otey (21 years with plant), Bernard Johnson, Paul Forbes, Henry Wilkes.

R. J. RICHARDS

(Established 1913)

SERVING PEOPLE OF BEDFORD AND BEDFORD COUNTY FOR NEARLY A QUARTER CENTURY

BUILDING BUILT AND EQUIPPED ESPECIALLY FOR

Dry Cleaning Business

Our Experience and Our Service At Your Command

TELEPHONE 311

The Store that Saves you Money

Piedmont Stores, Inc.

Bedford, - - - - Virginia

Ladies Ready-to-Wear
Piece Goods
Men's & Boy's Clothing
Complete Shoe Department
Men's Furnishings

Quality Merchandise - - - - - At Prices You Want To Pay

Change Wash Days To Holidays

SEND IT TO THE LAUNDRY

A SERVICE TO SUIT EVERY NEED
DRY CLEANING

Unexcelled Work and Low Prices

Bedford Laundry and Dry Cleaners

C. H. GARRETT, Proprietor — TELEPHONE 100

Mitchell's Cash Grocery

----Everything In----

Pure Fresh Staple and Fancy Groceries
Fresh and Cured Meats

QUALITY HIGH—PRICES LOW

Farmers in Bedford County Can Save Money At Our Store on West Depot Street

J. C. and D. F. MITCHELL, Proprietors

Centrally Located Near Clover Creamery. LET US SERVE YOU

Oakwood Service Station

Opposite Cemetery

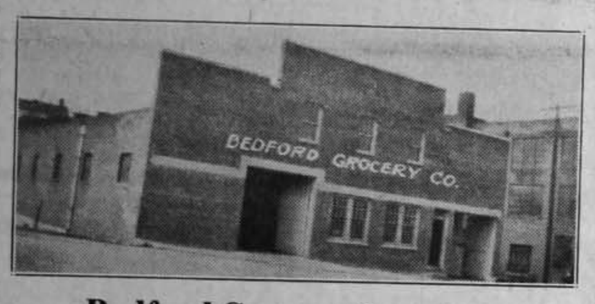
THE ONE-STOP STATION

Eat Good Food While Your Car Is Being Serviced
WITH THAT GOOD GULF

McGHEE & THOMPSON, Proprietors

Bedford, Virginia

Bedford's Only Wholesale House



Bedford Grocery Company

Wholesale Grocers

BEDFORD, VIRGINIA.

About 1907, J. W. Burnette built a one-story building on West Depot Street, and started a wholesale grocery business employing a colored boy to take care of deliveries, while he called upon his trade and did his office work, in addition to seeing that all orders were properly filled. After three years of operation he sold out to J. A. Hogan on January 1, 1910, who interested W. H. Wilkinson, G. A. Miller, Sr., and B. F. Boan, and formed a corporation known as the Bedford Grocery Company, Ltd. The business was operated under this name for four years, employing one salesman and a driver with Mr. Hogan as manager, when the last named gentlemen bought out the interests of his partners and continued the business under the name of the Bedford Grocery Company, J. A. Hogan, owner.

At that time it was necessary to employ a book keeper, bringing the total number of employees to three, under Mr. Hogan's direction. More room was needed for the conduct of the business, and a frame building just above the original store was rented from B. A. Rucker.

From 1914 to 1921, Mr. Hogan continued to operate the business, and in that latter year, it was incorporated under the name of The Bedford Grocery Company, Inc., with Mr. Hogan as manager, at which time extra help was employed. Business continued to increase, and in 1923 Mr. Hogan erected a three-story structure just east of the frame building which the firm had occupied. Up to this time only a single salesman was needed. In 1933 another salesman was added to the force, more territory added, and a second delivery truck was put into service In 1936 an additional salesman was employed and still more territory taken in.

The trade of the Bedford Grocery Company, Inc., now extends from Leesville on the South to Buena Vista on the north, and from Forest on the east to Fincastle on the west, with weekly deliveries by motor truck over the entire trade territory. At the present time the entire force required to take care of the business consists of nine people.

Close attention to trade and handling merchandise of quality are among the things to which the growth of the Bedford Grocery Company may be attributed.

Cotton By-Products And Chemical Company

For the purpose of manufacturing, selling ,and disposing of cotton and wool and all by-products thereof, a charter was granted the Cotton By-Products and Chemical Company of Bedford, on September 9, 1929, with an authorized capital of $50,000, and a minimum of $1,000. E. L. Johnson was president; W. R. Saunders, vice-president; Earl Johnson, secretary.

Bedford County Served By Three Railroads

Bedford county is served by three railroads. The Chesapeake & Ohio on the northern edge, the Norfolk & Western through the center, and the Virginian Railway along the southern boundary.

Chamber Of Commerce Has Been Strong Factor In Progress Of Bedford

Succeeded Old Bedford Board of Trade By Complete Re-Organization In 1925—Active In Securing Of New Enterprises, And Advertising The Many Advantages of The Town of Bedford

The records do not show when the predecessor of the Bedford Chamber of Commerce was first organized because if there were any records kept prior to 1925 they have been lost or destroyed. It is believed that the Bedford Board of Trade was first organized about 1909, and that the first and largest undertaking sponsored by this organization was the establishing of a Hydro-electric plant on the James River about two miles north of Big Island, Virginia, which from time to time was rebuilt and remodeled until we secured the Hydro electric plant now owned and operated by the Town of Bedford. A great deal of credit for the original securing of the Hydro-electric plant is due to the services of Mr. T. W. Richardson, former owner of the Bedford Bulletin.

The Bedford Board of Trade continued operation, from time to time, until 1925 when there was a reorganization and it was converted into the Bedford Chamber of Commerce. The first officers of the Bedford Chamber of Commerce were J. J. Scott, President, W. P. Hurt, Vice President, and J. Callaway Brown, Secretary-Treasurer. J. Callaway Brown has held the office of Secretary-Treasurer since 1925 with J. J. Scott, W. P. Hurt and W. R. Phelps as Presidents, the present officers being W. R. Phelps, President, W. P. Hurt, First Vice President, C. W. Callahan, Second Vice President, and J. Callaway Brown, Secretary-Treasurer.

The first advertising literature on the Town of Bedford was a very attractive view booklet entitled "Bedford Virginia, for Business, Health and Pleasure," which was published in 1925. Also in June, 1925, the Bedford Chamber of Commerce entertained the National Editorial Association in convention at the Elks National Home in Bedford, Virginia. It was also in this year that the Chamber of Commerce became members of the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, Virginia Historical Society and the United States Chamber of Commerce. Under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce $7078.00 was raised during 1925 towards helping secure the Shenandoah National Park. In May, 1926, the first clean-up week campaign was inaugurated, which has since been taken over and conducted by the Bedford Volunteer Fire Company.

In 1928 when the Bedford woolen mill was completely destroyed by fire and there was some possibility of the plant being removed from Bedford, a campaign was conducted by the Bedford Chamber of Commerce to assist in the rebuilding of this plant by subscribing to the capital stock and purchasing of bonds which resulted in local subscriptions amounting to more than $50,000.00 in stock and more than $130,000.00 in bonds.

In 1927 Bedford was receiving a great many inquiries from industrial prospects as a result of which land values

J. CALLAWAY BROWN
Trial Justice of Bedford County, Secretary of Chamber of Commerce.

greatly increased in price, and it was through the Chamber of Commerce that a group of men purchased over fifty acres adjoining the Town of Bedford, to be held and handled by the Chamber of Commerce for industrial purposes. Three or four acres of this land was purchased by Narden-Armstrong Corporation, upon which a building was erected but never occupied for industrial purposes until it was purchased by Cline Brothers, and now is the property known and operated as the Bedford Weaving Corporation, which manufactures silk goods. The Chamber of Commerce now own approximately forty acres, well located, and adjacent to the Town of Bedford on the Norfolk and Western railway, which the Town's electrical lines and water system serve, and upon which several streets have been opened.

In 1928 the Bedford Chamber of Commerce had an industrial survey made of the Town of Bedford by the Extension Division of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, which has been very beneficial in furnishing information to parties inquiring about Bedford.

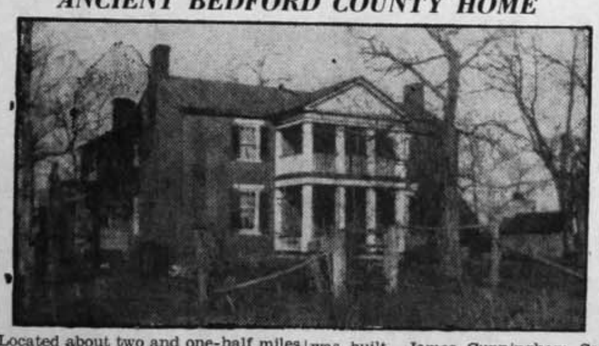
In 1929 the Chamber of Commerce inaugurated three day good will tours throughout the County of Bedford in which the business and professional interests of the Town participated in, with entertainment being furnished by the Bedford Volunteer Firemen's Band. These good will tours were continued for several years.

In 1934 a movement was started by the Chamber of Commerce to secure a national park for this section of Virginia, and since that time the Chamber of Commerce has been using its efforts to get the Federal Government to take over the "Peaks of Otter" along the Skyline Drive. The final results of which is that the Government has bought the "Peaks of Otter" for a small national park, or to be used in the Government's Parkway Drive. This should mean a great deal, not only to Bedford, but to this section of the State in developing and enlarging the tourist industry. The Government has formulated exceedingly elaborate plans for the development of the "Peaks of Otter" as a national park.

To list all of the accomplishments and activities of the Bedford Chamber of Commerce in connection with its work of advertising, developing and improving the Town of Bedford would make this article entirely too long. The Chamber of Commerce, among other things, has taken an active part in securing more and better roads for the town and county of Bedford; has contacted numerous industrial prospects; lent its assistance to the farmers of Bedford county in improving their conditions; encouraged the location of and retention of CCC camps in the county of Bedford; assisted the merchants of both the town and county of Bedford in the operation of the NRA program; and responded to every opportunity and call that would assist the development of the citizens of the town and county of Bedford.

The future of Bedford seems to be exceedingly bright, the Chamber of Commerce having received several inquiries from industries seeking a new location, and a survey is now being made of the labor conditions of the town and county of Bedford. In addition to this a new and up-to-date pictorial leaflet, setting forth briefly the advantages of Bedford has just been published. Write the secretary for a copy.

ANCIENT BEDFORD COUNTY HOME



Located about two and one-half miles south of Thaxton, Bedford county, this fine old home was erected by Littleberry Saunders in 1841, the brick being molded and burned on the farm by the Saunders slaves. This farm comprised a total of 607 acres. The home has been in the Saunders family since it was built. James Cunningham Saunders, oldest son of Littleberry, was the second owner. It is now the home of Alvin A. Saunders, youngest son of Jas. C. Saunders. Years ago forty tall aspen trees formed a square around the house—hence came the name, "The Aspens."

Johnson's Cash Stores Have Made Much Progress In Business

The growth and development of the Johnson Cash Stores is but a single example of the numerous opportunities which Bedford has to offer men of vision, faith, and the will to do. Beginning with a small stock of merchandise in an unpretentous one room location in the year 1929, this concern by reason of its splendid management and careful study of the needs of the buying public, has grown to considerable proportions, occupying at the present time two large modernly equipped and commodious store rooms, accommodating tremendous stocks of merchandise, and employing fifteen well trained, polite, courteous, and busy sales men and women.

The establishment is owned by Mr. R. L. Johnson and his sons Robert F. and Garland E. Johnson and is located on Washington street. The grocery department in which is to be found all the standard advertised brands of table delicacies is under the direct management of Mr. Robert F. Johnson. In this department is also to be found a modern electrically refrigerated meat market from which the choicest steaks, chops, and cutlets can be obtained at minimum "Cash and Carry" prices. Fruits and produce in season are also largely in evidence and are of the very finest varieties. Cigars, cigarettes, and confections indicate that the management has not overlooked any desires of his customers. The establishment also buys country produce in large quantities for which the market's top prices are paid. In this connection, the Johnson Cash Stores by establishing a market for home grown products, have become a valuable asset to the local producers of the community.

The dry goods and notion department is under the management of Mr. Garland E. Johnson, and is connected with the grocery department by an arch-way for the convenience of customers patronizing both departments. Here can be found many staple articles needed by the family, every member of whom can be outfitted with particularly good merchandise—men's and boy's clothing, ladies ready to wear, shoees for men, women and children, piece goods and novelties. Conspicuous in this department is an attractive line of "five and ten" cents articles, making strong appeal to the thrifty house wives of the town and county.

POPULATION OF THE COUNTY

The latest Federal Census, (1930) gives the population of Bedford county yas 29,091, which was twelfth among ty as 29,091, which was twelfth among the counties of the state

The Democrat Had Very Patriotic Force

An article in the scrap book kept by the late Mrs. Charles R. Carder, now in the possession of Miss Mary B. Fizer, states that the BEDFORD DEMOCRAT, established in 1857, suspended publication in 1860, when its editor, Colonel John (Flintlock) Perry and the entire force quit their office work to enlist in the Confederate Army.

Colonel Perry was born in Bedford county, December 1, 1832. After the War Between the States he was connected with a paper in Charleston, W. Va., and died in that city.

History of Bedford County, Virginia

Long before the BEDFORD DEMOCRAT announced this anniversary issue, the Peaks of Otter Charter, D. A. R., had begun collecting data for a history of Bedford County. As historian of the chapter I have compiled this material and the manuscript is now ready for the printer.

It contains chapters on the formation and early history of the county, the towns and villages, old homes, distinguished men, churches, schools, social life, legends and traditions, and soldiers of all the wars. It will have about 300 pages, will be well indexed and bound in cloth. The pre-publication price is $5.00.

LULA JETER PARKER.

—SUBSCRIPTION BLANK—

Please fill out and return to Mrs. George P. Parker, Bedford, Virginia.

When the HISTORY OF BEDFORD COUNTY, VIRGINIA, is ready for delivery, please send me _____ copies, for which I agree to pay $5.00 per copy.

Name _____

Address _____

Kyanize Paint Products

Super-Service House Paint
For Exterior Work

Flat Wall Paint
For Interior Walls and Wood Work

Floor Enamel
For Porch Floors and Interior Floors

Semi-Gloss Enamel
For Interior Trim and Walls

Lustaquick Enamel
For Furniture and Other Surfaces

Floor Varnish
For Floors and Other Interior Surfaces

Linoleum Varnish
For Linoleum Rugs

Floor Wax
In Paste and Also in Liquid Form

Kyanize

SELF SMOOTHING

FLOOR FINISH

For a beautiful, transparent, waterproof finish on richly grained wood floors, furniture and woodwork. A *self smoothing* varnish in eight wood shades or clear. No ridges—no brush marks. Dries in a few hours. Cannot scratch white.

A. B. Blankenship

Kyanize Agent

120 East Main Street *PAINT AND WALL PAPER* Bedford, Virginia

Roanoke's Newest Men's Apparel Shop

Featuring a Full Line of

Clothing—Furnishings

Made-To-Measure Suits

For Men and Young Men

Rich Quality Throughout

Among Our Nationally Known Lines are:

Eagle and Monroe Suits

Jayson Shirts and Pajamas

And The Famous

Allen-A Underwear

NEW MERCHANDISE—LATEST STYLES
—COMPARE PRICES—

JOE STERN

"Out of The High Rent District"

127 West Campbell Avenue *Roanoke, Virginia*

New Indexing System Is Great Aid To Court Work

Continued from Page One

a great improvement over the old Campbell System that there was an urgent demand that all of the Deed Books beginning with the year 1754, be indexed up to the year 1930, thus making a complete and modern index to all of the Deed Books in the Clerk's Office.

After the completion of the indexes to the Deed Books beginning with the year 1930, the question of further indexing the records in said Clerk's Office was again taken up before Judge A. H. Hopkins, who was then the Judge of said Court, and the Board of Supervisors for the purpose, not only of indexing the Deed Books, but also of indexing the Will Books, the Judgment Lien Dockets, the Delinquent Tax Records and the ended Chancery Causes, and the Committee theretofore appointed was enlarged from time to time to include S. S. Lambeth, Jr., S. H. Saunders, J. Callaway Brown, W. R. Saunders and Franklin Raflo.

It was brought to the attention of the Court and of the Board of Supervisors that the County would only have to bear the expense of the salary of a supervisor of the work and the costs of the books and supplies, and that the cost of the clerical work would be paid out of funds provided by the Federal Government.

The court and the board directed that this work be done and Miss Earle Dennis, a deputy clerk in the Clerk's office, who was thoroughly familiar with the records in the office, was chosen to supervise the work. This indexing was started by her in the year 1934 and has continued until the present time, with the result that a new and complete index to all of the deed books, beginning with the year 1754 and coming up to the year 1930, has been completed. All of the Will Books, the Delinquent Tax records and the Judgment Lien Dockets have likewise been completed.

When it was determined to index all of the Deed Books beginning with the year 1754 and bringing the same up to the year 1930, it was decided to add a new feature to the index, namely, a brief description of the property conveyed by the deed or other instrument. It was realized that the clerical work required to add to the index a description of the property conveyed would be enormous, and that it would probably take more than twice as much time to include in the index such a description as it would take if such a description were omitted. However, it was also realized that an index giving such a brief description of the property would very greatly add to the usefulness of the index. After the index to the Deed Books, beginning with the year 1754 and coming up to the year 1930, was completed, which index contained a brief description of the property, it was realized by all persons using this new index containing the description of the property that this feature added so much to the usefulness of the index that it was decided to discard entirely the new index beginning with the year 1930, and which did not contain a description of the property, and to re-index all of the Deed Books beginning with the year 1930, bringing the same up to date and keeping it up to date, incorporating as a part of this index a brief description of the property. The work of making this new index to the deed book beginning with the year 1930 is now in progress and no doubt will be completed within the next few months.

As a matter of interest, it might be stated that Bedford county was probably the first county in the state to take advantage of having its records in the Clerk's Office indexed and the clerical help paid for out of funds provided by the Federal Government. A number of other counties, learning that this was being done by Bedford county, and realizing the importance of having a modern system of indexing to the records in their respective clerk's offices, availed themselves of this opportunity and with the result that these counties also now have a modern system of indexes to their records.

It might also be stated as a matter of interest that after the work of indexing the records in the clerk's office of Bedford county had been partly completed, committees from elsewhere inspected the work being done in Bedford county and similar indexes are now being installed in these counties and cities.

By installing the new system of indexes to the records in the clerk's office, Bedford county now has an up-to-date modern system, probably not surpassed by any other county in the State or in any other State, and far superior to the indexes in most counties. It has also provided work for a number of people over a period of several years who were out of employment.

Brief Description of the Modern Work

The old style of indexes in use in the Clerk's Office in Bedford county has been described in a preceding part of this article. Under the new system there are two sets of indexes to the Deed Books in the Clerk's Office. The first set begins with the year 1754 and brings the indexing up to the year 1930. The second set begins with the year 1930 and brings the indexing up to date.

The system in each set is now identical. There is a set of books giving the names of all grantors in the deeds and there is another set of books giving the names of all of the grantees.

When ever the same family name appears in the records as many as five or more times, a set-out is given in the index for that particular surname. All family names are grouped together under the letter in which they fall and may be easily found by reference to a simple key table in front of each letter of the alphabet giving the page on which each set-out begins.

By turning to the page listed one can find all of the given names or initials, the date and nature of the instrument, the deed book and page where same is recorded, as well as a brief description of the property conveyed. These set-outs begin with the earliest transaction of each family and are brought down in chronological order to date.

Where the family name is an unusual one, and, for that reason, does not appear as many as five times throughout the index, no separate set-out is given in the index for that name, but all of these names are grouped together in their appropriate place in the index and by using the key table these names can be found as readily as names appearing in the family groups.

There is also given a separate set-out for all corporations, firms and partnerships, all churches, church trustees, schools and school trustees. Reference is also given showing the number and page of the deed books where all maps of real estate in the county are recorded, unless the map is recorded with a deed, and if this be the case, the map can be easily found by reference to the deed, using the appropriate method as above described to locate the number and page of the deed book showing where the deed is recorded.

In indexing the Will Books, the Judgment Lien Dockets, the Delinquent Tax records and the ended Chancery Causes, the same general scheme is followed as is used in indexing the deeds.

There is a vast improvement in the new indexes to the Will Books over the old method or Campbell System of indexing these books. Under the old system, in indexing a will, only the name of the devisor or testator is given, while under the new system, not only is the name of the devisor or testator given, but also each and all of the names of the devisees or beneficiaries under the will. There is also shown on this index the names of all fiduciaries, such as executors, administrators, guardians, trustees, committees, etc., and the kind of instrument indexed, such as wills, appraisement, lists of sale, settlements of accounts, etc.

This modern system of indexing now in use in the Clerk's Office of Bedford county is not complicated, but, on the contrary, is very simple and almost any one, after a little experience in using the same, can find very quickly the record for which he is searching.

Our State Senator

G. E. (FRITZ) HELLER

G. E. Heller, State Senator from the Thirteenth Senatorial district comprised of the counties of Bedford, Rockbridge and the city of Buena Vista, was elected in 1935 to serve for a period of four years. He is one of the most popular citizens of the town of Bedford. Senator Heller was born in Salem, Va., but has been a resident of Bedford for the past 35 years. He has been engaged in the drug business in Bedford since 1905, and at one time served as president of the State Pharmaceutical Association. He also served one term in the town council. He received his education in the schools of Bedford and began his career as a drug clerk where he obtained sufficient knowledge of the business to enable him to pass the State Board of Pharmacy in 1913.

Delegate Frank W. Burks

FRANK WELLINGTON BURKS

Son of George Wellington Burks, and Hallie Hopkins Burks, born at Sedalia, Bedford County, Virginia, March 17, 1877. Educated in the public schools of that section, and at Indianapolis, Indiana.

Married to Miss Sallie Ethel Wheat, of Wheat's Valley, September 15, 1909. Born to this union, are four girls and two boys. Moved to the Town of Bedford, December 10, 1924, and entered into the general insurance business. Appointed Justice of the Peace and Judge of The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court in 1927. Was elected to the State Legislature from Bedford County in 1931, and elected again in 1935, which term will expire December 31, 1937.

Has announced his candidacy to succeed himself for the 1938, session, in the primary election to be held Tuesday, August 3, 1937. He is Clerk of the Trial Justice Court for Bedford County at the present time.

PEAKS OF OTTER LUMBER CO.

A charter was granted the above named concern on April 1, 1921, with a minimum capitalization of $20,000 and a maximum of $100,000. J. Mott Lindsay was president; L. D. Johnson, vice-president; W. R. Saunders, secretary-treasurer. F. K. Saunders was a director. The incorporation was dissolved on Februryy 6, 1928.

BEDFORD BROOM COMPANY

On December 30, 1921, a charter was granted the Bedford Broom Company to manufacture brooms and floor mops. The capital ranged from $3,000 minimum to $24,000 maximum. M. B. Luck, of Bluefield, was president; G. L. Fizer, vice-president; J. R. Wooldridge, secretary-treasurer.

The Bedford County Fair Since 1912

Has Been Active In Promotion Of The Agricultural, Stock Raising, And Other Features Of Development of County

Chartered on February 21, 1912, the Bedford County Fair Association has been active in the promotion of the agricultural and stock raising interests for the past twenty-five years. The association began with a minimum capital of $5,000, with the privilege of increasing same to $25,000. The organization officers were: J. P. Luck, president ;W. P. Moore, vice-president; Don E. Parker, secretary; J. J. Scott, treasurer. There were twenty-one directors widely scattered over Bedford county and the town of Bedford.

Exhibits have been held successfully ever since with the exception of the depression years from 1932 to 1935 inclusive. Last year's fair was a decided success, and plans have matured for the regular exhibits again this year. Heller's Acme Shows, Inc., of Newark, N. J., have been booked in addition to seven outstanding free acts, known as the original Holiday Circus Acts.

The Fair Catalog will be issued as usual and will be distributed several weeks in advance. Much interest on the part of exhibitors and concessionaires is already being manifested.

At present there is approximately $3,500 of stock outstanding scured by valuable property and buildings known as "The Fair Grounds" at the northeastern edge of the town. The association has a surplus fund of $2,500. Since its organization three men have served as president in the following order: Rev. J. P. Luck, Dr. W. O. McCabe, and J. K. Phelps, the latter now serving. The Fair has had four secretary-treasurers since its organization: A. J. Cauthorn, H. B. Jordan, J. Callaway Brown and Claude J. Overstreet.

F. O. Thomas, W. L. Lyle and W. P. Hurt have served on the executive committee almost from the time of the first organization, and all have been very active in the promotion of the fair. The association has done a business of $175,000 since it was organized which has been paid out in premiums, improvements and expenses rather than in dividends to stockholders.

Following are the present officials:

President, J. K. Phelps; Vice-president, J. B. Walker; Secretary-treasurer, Claude J. Overstreet.

Executive Committee—F. O. Thomas, W. L. Lyle, W. P. Hurt, A. J. Cauthorn, M. E. Padgett, Jr.

Directors—James McIntyre, M. E. Padgett, Jr., J. B. Walker, John Bower, G. W. Bond, A. J. Cauthorn, J. Key Phelps, F. O. Thomas, Landon Lowry, G. P. Parker, W. B. Gray, R. Q. Owen, J. C. Brown, A. T. Holland, S. H. Saunders, W. T. Walker, F. H. Mills, B. A. Rucker, W. L. Lyle, W. P. Hurt, F. K. Saunders.

The dates for the Bedford County Fair, this year, are October 5, 6, 7 and 8.

Piedmont Stores, Inc.

Popular

Established in Bedford Several Years Ago To Supply Buyers With Merchandise at Money-saving Prices

Pretty generally regarded as "The Store That Brought Down Prices in Bedford," the Piedmont Stores, Inc., was established on South Bridge street some six or seven years ago for the distribution of standard merchandise to the people of the community at reasonable prices.

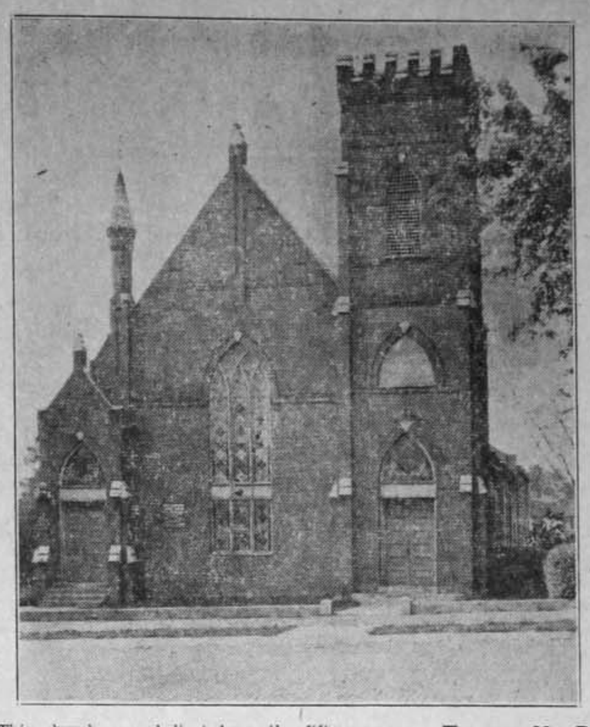
This store carries just about everything in wearing apparel for men, women and children, including suits, shoes and furnishings for men, dresses and coats and shoes for women, and a complete assortment of dresses and footwear for children of all ages. This store from its inception has been strong on ladies' dresses and shoes.

The organization behind Piedmont Stores, Inc., with its strong buying power, enables the firm to go into the open market and oftentimes to dictate prices, which in the long run enables them to make lower prices to the consumer on every class of merchandise handled.

Piedmont Stores, Inc., while handling a complete line of dress suits for men, specialize in work clothes, carrying at all times the largest and most complete stock to be found in Bedford county.

Mr. H. F. Phillips, with twenty-five years of merchandising experience, has been the local manager for this firm for the past three years. Mr. Phillips is alert, active and popular, and by close attention to business and a desire to please his customers the volume of business has been greatly increased from year to year under his able management.

MAIN STREET METHODIST CHURCH



This church was dedicated on the first Sunday in May, 1887. Rev. Adam Bledsoe preaching the sermon. On the first Sunday in May, 1937, there were eight persons present who were present when the church was dedicated fifty years ago. They were Mrs. F. C. Breazeal, Mrs. G. P. Parker, Mrs. H. P. Walker, Tyree Davidson, W. W. Berry ,E. B. Stone, W. N. Stone, and M. T. Harrison.

W. H WILKINSON DEPARTMENT STORE ENLARGES SPACE

Now In Larger and More Commodious Quarters Than Ever Before—W. H. Wilkinson, Proprietor, In Mercantile Business Forty-nine Years

Born in Lynchburg, and spending his early life in Campbell county, W. H. Wilkinson, one of Bedford's oldest and best known merchants, has been a citizen of the town for forty-nine years. He came to Bedford in 1888 and accepted a position in the general store of W. D. Abbott Company. In 1891 he formed a co-partnership with J. S. Parker and operated as Parker & Wilkinson, handling general merchandise.

This firm continued for two years when he went into the mercantile business with N. G. Thaxton under the firm name of Thaxton & Wilkinson and was located on South Bridge street. At the end of a year Mr. Thaxton died and for ten years Mr. Wilkinson conducted the business alone. At the expiration of that period he entered into a partnership with R. W. Owen, operating as Wilkinson & Owen. This partnership continued for two years. All three of Mr. Wilkinson's former partners are dead.

Since then Mr. Wilkinson has operated his business under the name of W. H. Wilkinson's department store. For several years he occupied the store now occupied by Bridge Street Pharmacy, when he moved to the quarters he has recently vacated, for a more central location. For twenty-five years Wilkinson's Department Store was conducted on Bridge and Depot street.

In the meantime he entered into a partnership with W. E. Bush, operating under the firm name of Bush-Wilkinson Grocery Company, in the building adjoining and connected with the department store. This partnership continued for a period of ten years when the grocery business was taken over by Mr. Bush.

About May 1, Wilkinson's Department Store, moved into more centrally located quarters on the west side of Bridge street, the building having been remodeled and equipped with new and modern fixtures, with greatly increased room for the display of merchandise as well as the establishment of a bargain basement.

Wilkinson's carries a complete assortment of dry goods, shoes, floor coverings, notions and such other merchandise as will be found in general department stores.

Mr. Wilkinson gives his business his personal attention, and with the assistance of reliable, competent help, feels that in his new location he is in better position than ever before to render the buying public a most pleasing service.

Miss Katherine S. Padgett is in charge of the dry goods department with a number of capable young ladies as her assistants.

The newly established bargain basement is operated under the direction of Mr. W. Vernon Hicks who would like for all DEMOCRAT readers to visit his department and note the extra values he offers.

John R. Mott, Y. M. C. A. executive: "Everyone is predicting war and preparing for it, and that is the very thing that will prevent it."

Raflo's 25th Anniversary Celebrated

Bedford's Leading Exclusive Woman's Shop Credit To Town and Community

Twenty-five years ago, L. Raflo came to Bedford and cast his lot among the people of this community by opening up on Bridge street a store, featuring ladie's wearing apparel and furnishings. Both he and his store at once attained a popularity seldom enjoyed by strangers in any community.

Today, Mr. Raflo is no stranger to the people of Bedford and the surrounding country. He has conducted his business on a high plane from the day he first arrvied in Bedford and decided to make this his permanent home. By his fair dealing with the public and his desire to make his mark in commercial pursuits he has established a fine business, reared and educated his family, consisting of his son and two daughters, sending his son, Franklin Raflo, to college where he graduated in law and is now a successful young practitioner in the courts of Bedford, and other counties and cities of the State. In addition to doing so much for members of his family he has provided them with a comfortable home that compares favorably with many of the better homes of the town.

Beginning with the early part of this year he celebrated the 25th anniversary of his coming to Bedford by moving from his old stand to a new location a few doors south which had been remodeled and modernly equipped for the display of the high quality of merchandise he handles. The new modern store front of Raflo's Woman's Shop, the only one of its kind in Bedford, gives Raflo's every appearance from the outside of a modern big city store. The outside appearance is a silent invitation to persons seeking quality merchandise for women to enter. Once inside, the visitor to Raflo's is given an opportunity to inspect merchandise of the best quality from leading manufacturers built in the very latest styles.

Raflo's has always carried the largest and most exclusive of merchandise for ladies to be found between Lynchburg and Roanoke. In fact, his stock in his new quarters will compare most favorably with that of any large fashionable city store. Mr. Raflo makes special trips to the leading northern markets between seasons, and his long experience as a careful buyer, and a complete knowledge of the needs and desires of his customers, enables him to supply the people of Bedford and vicinity with merchandise of the highest quality at money-saving prices, a fact fully attested by the large number of patrons who come to buy in Bedford from Roanoke and Lynchburg.

Low overhead expense together with Mr. Raflo's personal attention to the conduct of his store, with efficient and polite help from members of his own family, enables him to make prices that always appeal to the buying public.

RAFLO'S MODERN NEW STORE

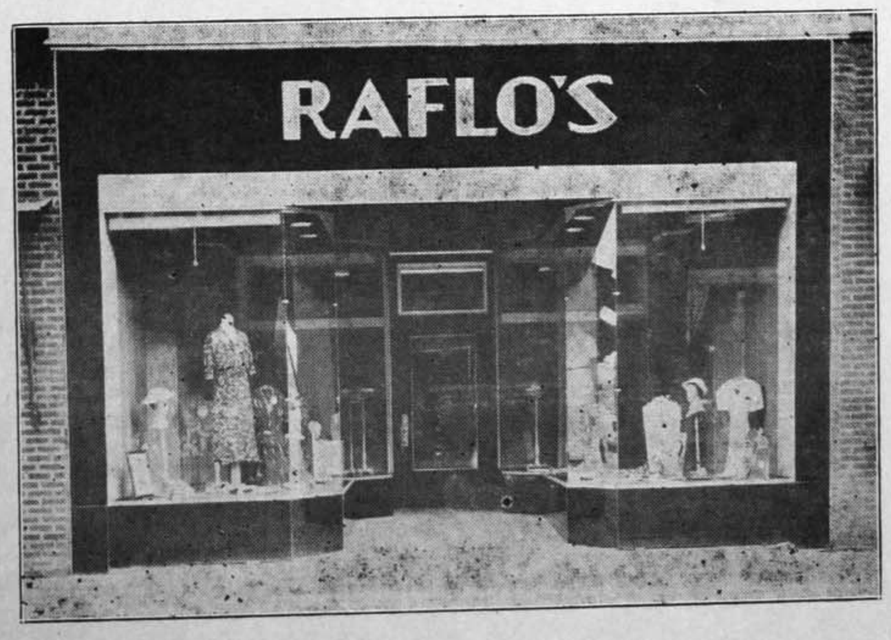


Exhibit at the Bedford County Fair

Compliments

Bedford County Fair Association, Inc.

Oct. 5-6-7-8

Heller's Acme Show, Inc. Midway

7 Sensational Free Acts

Get Your Exhibits Up Early

Secretary.

Congratulations Democrat

PARKER-AYRES CO., Inc.

Established 1899

General Hardware

Loth's Stoves and Ranges,
DeVoe Paints and Finishes,
Screens and Screen Wire,
Builders, Hardware, Tools.

Full Line of Harness

Western Auto Associate Store

Home Owned and Operated

By B. H. HARRIS

117 So. Bridge St., Bedford, Va.

Mr. B. H. Harris of this city is the owner and operator of the Western Auto Associate store at Bedford, Va.

Mr. Harris signed the franchise with the Western Auto Supply for Bedford after a lengthy survey of the communities around this part of the country.

The Western Auto Associate Store of Bedford is the sole distributor in this city of the merchandise from the Western Auto Supply which is a national institution.

The Western Auto Supply is not only the largest but the oldest organization of it's kind in the United States, having begun business in 1909, the year that Henry Ford brought out his first model T.

The Western Auto Supply Company started with one small store in 1909 in Kansas City, Mo., running a mail order house and also a retail store.

Their growth has steadily increased until last year they enoyed the largest year in business since their foundation.

The Western Auto Supply Company and Associate stores served over 25,000,000 customers during 1936 which represented over $25,000,000 worth of auto supplies sold in these United States.

The Western Auto Associate Store of Bedford carries a very complete line of merchandise supplied them by the Western Auto Supply which includes such lines as radios, both for the home and the automobile, bicycles, velocipedes and high grade oils, also a complete line of auto supplies, polishes, paints, tires, etc.

Mr. Harris is very proud to be able to supply the people of Bedford with high grade materials and at such money saving prices as he is able to do through the arangement he has made with the Western Auto Supply Company.

Virginia Rubatex

Liberty Academy Building

Old Manor Houses Are Numerous In Bedford Co.

(Continued From Page One)

Nelson, Jr., also Governor of Virginia, at the seige of Yorktown and it was at his home in this town that Lord Cornwallis had his headquarters during the final seige.

General Nelson was also a signer of the famous Declaration of Independence. "Elk Hill" was the home of doctors, soldiers and writers. Dr. Nelson, three sons and a grandson were physicians of outstanding prominence; five sons were Confederate veterans. Thomas Nelson Page and Mrs. C. J. M. Jordan wrote poems and short southern stories while visiting at "Elk Hill."

"Winthrop"

"Winthrop" on College Street, Bedford, the home of the Early family, is very significant of its name, "Windy Point."

The pure fresh mountain air from the Blue Ridge Range is unobstructed in its path from the Peaks of Otter to this point on the suburbs of the town.

The original tract of seven and one-half acres extended on the street front from the residence of F. C. Ford to Peaks Street, then down this street to the property of the late H. M. Stowe, running westward to a point parallel to the front and joining the line between F. C. Ford and this property.

It was bought in 1843 from John F. Sale and his wife, Charlotte Alexander Sale, by William C. Campbell and his wife, Ann Henry Terry Campbell.

Mr. Campbell began at once the erection of the house, the bricks being made from original clay on the front lot, adjoining the yard on the east.

The house is built in colonial style, and "T" shape design, without either garrett or basement, which was ultra-modern at that time.

The building is most substantial—with outside walls sixteen inches and all partitions of solid brick thirteen and one-half inches.

The door and window sills are of solid stone with fire-place facing and hearths of same.

The interior is strikingly roomy, with wide paneled halls, handsome stairway, moulding, mantels and open fire-places.

The rooms are large with high ceilings—the second story ceiling being six inches higher than the lower walls, this pattern having been copies from "Staunton Hill," the home of the Bruce family in Charlotte County.

The doors are four paneled with brass knobs and large brass keys which are still in use.

The kitchen and laundry were originally in the back yard, and all food was carried in covered dishes on huge trays—then called waiters. Many of these are still in possession of the Early family. Also old furniture, china and bric-a-brac of the period in which the house was built.

In 1862, Mr. Campbell sold "Winthrop" to the original landowners, John F. Sale, the blind Commonwealth's Attorney of Bedford County, and his wife, the former Charlotte Alexander, daughter of John and Sarah Lewis Cobbs Alexander of "Rock Castle," Campbell County.

They obtained immediate possession, and with Mrs. Sale's niece, Helen Lewis Nelson, who married J. N. Early, spent the remainder of their lives in this home.

At the death of Mrs. Sale in 1880, the estate was willed to Helen Nelson Early and heirs. So, this has been the birth-place and home of the Early family, who continue to possess "Winthrop."

The original garden was truly an old fashioned one with grape arbor, all kinds of berries, small fruits, asparagus, mint, horse radish and parsley beds, with all other kinds of herbs for seasoning. The orchard, pastures and slave quarters completed the estate.

The front on College street, both east and west of the house which faces due south by compass, has been developed into city lots, and here homes were built by E. Sumpter Smith, T. Gordon Smith, John H. Wright, Mrs. P. W. Capehart, and John H. Watts.

From the porches and windows at the rear of the house is a most magnificent view of the Peaks of Otter, forming the center of a panoramic view of the Blue Ridge from Montvale to Lynchburg.

"Winthrop" shows war scars from Hunter's Raid, during The War Between the States, and for many years, bullets could be found imbedded in the east wall.

"Ashwood"

This lovely country manor was built on the Lynchburg highway about one mile east of Elk Creek by Thomas Jefferson who presented it to Martha, his daughter, describing it as the westernmost one thousand acres of the Poplar Forest area. Martha Jefferson married Thomas Mann Randolph and she and her husband deeded away 840 acres to Ann Moseley. She and her husband died inter state and the boundary was inherited by their daughter Elizabeth, who married William Radford. In 1850 they conveyed a part of the land containing the mansion house to Munford W. Radford. Several different people afterward became the owners of Ashwood, which was finally acquired by William H. Adams on April 15, 1929. The original mansion house was built soon after 1790. Two additions were made by later owners. It is one of the prettiest estates in Virginia, extending along the highway for a distance of one mile.

"Raven Rock"

David Crenshaw and his wife, Elizabeth (Hobson) came to Bedford county in 1782 from Amelia county. From his will David Crenshaw owned about 2,800 acres of land in South Bedford, situated on Goose Creek near Rocky Ford. On this land he erected a three-story frame dwelling. It was a perfectly plain structure such as adherents to the Quaker faith would be expected to build. The building was constructed of virgin timber, sawed, hewn and dressed on the spot. During its construction the Crenshaws lived in a log cabin nearby.

About a half mile from the dwelling was Raven Rock, a high rugged cliff overlooking the beautiful Goose Creek valley. Upon the death of David Crenshaw, the property was divided among his nine children, and the old home descended to his daughter Lucy Crenshaw Davis. She left it to her great nieces, Lucy and Eliza Pate. It is now owned by their half-sister, Lettie Pate Evans. The family graveyard is nearby where rest the remains of Davis and Elizabeth Crenshaw, their children, grandchildren and other descendents.

"Three Others"

Situated on a hill, high above the surrounding country and in view of the three streams which form Little Otter, stands one of the show places of Bedford County.

The 32 acres which formed the original tract was purchased for $5,000 by Abel Beach Nichols from James Webb and wife Elizabeth, June 2, 1836. (Deed book 25, page 303, Bedford County records).

Preparations for building the manor house was at once begun though it was not finished until the following year.

The brick were made in a nearby field, timbers were cut from the virgin forest, a village blacksmith made the nails and bolts, while the additional hardware was imported from England.

Henry McGhee, who boasted that he had built all the best brick houses of that period in and around Liberty was in charge of the brick work.

The high ceilings and thick walls are both attractive and durable with well ventilated cornice for comfort.

Large drawing rooms, with fire places, and high mantels, broad halls connecting the large rooms on either side belong to the period "before the war," when hospitality, parties and dancing among friends and neighbors were enjoyed for weeks at a time.

Mr. Nichols, the builder was a man of remarkable business ability and built this substantial and commodious home for posterity.

He added much land to his estate, leaving vast acres to improved farm lands to each of his sons, also an inheritance of money to these sons and a daughter.

A memorial to Abel Beach Nichols has been placed in St. John's Episcopal Church, Bedford, by his descendants.

Abel Beach Nichols born in Connecticut State, November 23, 1796, died in Bedford County, at his home "Three Otters" February 19, 1868, married June 8, 1824, Clarissa Baldwin Linns, also of Connecticut, born February 1, 1794, died April 7, 1850.

Mr. Nichols parents made their home with their son and daughter-in-law at "Three Otters" and are buried in the family grave yard, just outside the flower garden, with the following inscriptions on their tomb stones.

"Sacred to the memory of James Nichols who departed this life July 10, 1846 in the 75th year of his age."

"In memory of Mrs. Sally Nichols relict of the late James Nichols. She was born October 26th, 1777, in the town of Trumbull, Connecticut, and died of general dropsy and organic disease of the heart at the residence of her son, A. B. Nichols, April 3rd, 1855, in the 78th year of her age."

"Otter View Farm"

This lovely, old fashioned farm home, not pretentious, though comfortable and well built to withstand weather and time for more than a century and a half, is still well preserved and faces the beautiful twin peaks from which it derived its name.

In 1757 Joshua Early, the builder, purchased 450 acres of land in Bedford County and in 1758 came to this country to live, adding 212 acres in Russell parish, same county, in 1764.

The exact date of the building of the home on "Otter View Farm" is not known, except it was ready to receive Joshua Early's bride Mary, daughter of Augustine Leftwich (a prominent landowner of this county) in 1763.

The original house contained six rooms, with kitchen, smoke house and ice house in yard.

The house was built by "T" pattern, with a stairway leading from front hall to a balcony, thence to the second floor, also an additional short stairway from the balcony to a door at entrance to the rear room on second floor.

There are three chimneys, one at each end of the main part of the house, and one at the rear.

The fire places were exceedingly large, furnishing abundant heat. The doors are of six panel design fastened to the casings by H. L. hinges. A tradition, prevalent at that time, was that this type of hinge helped to keep witches away.

The lower walls have mouldings the height and style of houses of this date, with the traditional chair moulding on the bed rooms upstairs.

The original front porch was small with four white columns supporting the flat roof above, which had railing on outer sides.

The cornice is unusual with ventilators, such as found in few houses of this date. These were not only ornamental but provided comfort in a house without an attic.

On this plantation then known as "Otter View Farm," Joshua Early kept his plantation well stocked with fine cattle and thoroughbred horses. He was always fond of the turf and kept fine race horses. During the Revolution, a great many beeves went to the armies for food, from this plantation.

Even with name changed to "Creswell Farm" the land is principally used for the raising of fine stock by the present owner, F. H. T. Walton.

Joshua Early bought lot No. 20 in the town of New London on which he built a store for general merchandise, which was kept by his nephew, Rev. Abner Early and Joshua's son Buford, who at the age of 28 years was robbed and murdered when returning home at night from the store only about three miles away.

There was no regular family burying ground on this farm, though Joshua Early and his wife Mary Leftwich Early were buried near the house. A stone wall surrounded their graves, but in late years, an owner, had the walls around the graves removed and built garages over this sacred spot, thus desecrating the final resting place of these prominent citizens of the new county of Bedford.

Joshua Early died in December, 1812, though on account of bad roads his funeral service was postponed until the following June, giving his children and grandchildren time to come from Kentucky. This service was conducted at his home by his nephew Rev. Abner Early, one of the pioneer Methodist preachers of Campbell and Bedford counties.

The family were devout Methodists, though Joshua Early had been reared an Episcopalian, but his wife was a Methodist, and they reared three ministers for this Church, one of whom was Bishop John Early, an outstanding minister who made his home in Lynchburg, Virginia. He too had a son in the Methodist ministry.

Bishop John Early was an outstanding religious leader in his community and state, was also a sagacious business man, identified with nearly every worthwhile civic movement during his active life.

Joshua Early, born June 13, 1738, was the son of Jeremiah and Elizabeth Buford Early of Culpeper County, Virginia.

He married April 26, 1763, Mary Leftwich, born 1746 in Lunenberg County, later Bedford, died at her home Otter View Farm March 21, 1818.

They had a large family of fourteen children, many living to maturity and married into prominent families of Virginia and some moved to Kentucky in the early pioneer days of that state.

"Otterburn"

One of the most attractive old manors of Bedford county is "Otterburn" the present home of G. G. Ballard, situated about 400 yards from the Big Island Highway, two miles north of Bedford.

It was erected in 1837, by Benjamin A. Donald, whose father, Andrew Donald was a scotch merchant doing business in New London during the Revolutionary War. Benj. Donald was a presiding justice of the county. When he died he left his entire estate to his widow who was a Miss Cann of Amherst county. They had no children. His widow bequeathed the estate to her sister, Elizabeth, who married Dr. Patterson of Buckingham county. After her death in 1885, it was sold to Major Joseph B. Sladen, an Englishman, for the sum of $12,500.

Major Sladen and his son occupied Otterburn until 1899 when the Major died. The place was heavily mortgaged and was later sold to J. Parker Lambeth of Richmond and J. D. Ballard of Bedford. Later Mr. Ballard purchased Mr. Lambeth's interest in the place, and after the marriage of his son, Garrett, turned it over to him. Mrs. Ballard's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Wright reside with them, and Mr. Wright operates the farm and does a large dairying business. Mr. and Mrs. Ballard have done much to enhance the beauty of the grounds at "Otterburn."

"Terrace View"

This plantation is located about three miles south of Bellevue, between the Norfolk &Western and the old Lynchburg-Salem turnpike, "Terrace View" was built by John Calloway in 1841. It is of brick construction and is remarkably well preserved. The building is located on the highest point of the plantation and faces south. The original plantation consisted of 416 acres of land belonging to William Calloway, who willed it to his grandsons, William and John Calloway in September 1821. William conveyed his half interest to his brother John, who continued to increase the acreage until he had about 1,200 acres.

At the death of John Calloway, 800 acres of this tract, including "Terrace View" passed to his daughter, Rose, who afterwards married Albert M. Doyle. In recent years the home has been occupied by William A. Parker and family.

"Cedar Glen"

Situated at the foothills of the Peaks of Otter, affording a most expansive view of a large portion of Bedford county is "Cedar Glen," the present home of E. C. Hatcher. It was purchased by his father, Luther Hatcher over forty years ago. For many years it was known as the old Mitchell Irving place and was owned by the Irving family for three generations. It is surrounded by a high wall built of native stone by slave labor.

The house has been largely remodeled without loss of the general attractiveness of the place. The old kitchen formerly separated from the main building has been joined to it by the erection of several rooms. Three huge millstones form the front steps.

"Red Lands"

Situated on the Peaks Road about two miles north of Bedford, is "Red Lands," the present home of Samuel H. Saunders, who served on the board of supervisors more than a quarter-century, and was chairman of that body for sixteen years. It is a brick colonial building, but Mr. Saunders has made some additions which changed its original appearance. It was built by James Watts who came to Bedford from Madison county about 1801.

Mr. Watts married Elizabeth Durrett after coming to Bedford. His son, James, Jr., inherited the part of the estate on which the manor stands. After the death of James Watts, Jr., "Redlands" became the property of his nephew, Colonel James Watts, a wealthy and influential citizen of Lynchburg. Colonel Watts sold the place to Mr. Saunders about thirty years ago. The early members of the Watts family are buried at "Redlands."

"Carlotta"

On a high hill 8 miles east of Bedford is "Carlotta" later called "Holly Hall" and now "Locksley Lodge." This house named for the wife of Maximilian of Mexico was built by Benjamin Wilkes, formerly of Ohio, in 1857, for his bride, Matilda Duffel of Lynchburg. Like many houses of the time it was of brick construction, the bricks being made on the plantation by slaves. The outbuildings were also of brick.

Miss Ann Warwick Gregory (of Lynchburg) now deceased, gave a vivid picture of this old manor home in which she spent a part of her childhood during the War Between the States, and later attended school there for several sessions, being taught by Miss Mollie Wilkinson, a governess in the Wilkes' family.

Miss Gregory recalled in her narrative the beauty and comfort of the big open fireplace with a blazing log fire around which the family and guests gathered after tea when a servant would bring in a basket of big red apples, and another, a pitcher of cider.

This beautiful home has passed from the control of the descendents of the original owners, and is now the property of Mrs. Charles Wise Byrd.

Hibernia

Major Thomas Sale, born in Amherst Co., was one of the first settlers in Charlermont district, Bedford county. He owned a vast estate and built "Hibernia" at Sedalia. The large house burned many years ago, but the beautiful grove of massive trees and lovely garden remained for a long time.

Major Sale married Sallie Hardwicke. Their son, John, was a lawyer in Liberty, where he built the house afterwards owned by Mrs. Nathaniel Early, niece of her wife, who was Miss Alexander.

Another son, the Rev. Nelson Sale, rector of St. Thomas' married Nancy Wharton. He owned "Mountain View," (now the property of Edward Burks), where he conducted a private school. Two of his sons were physicians Dr. John Sale, who married Rebekah Campbell, practiced in Bedford owning the house which is now the property of Mrs. Connell; Dr. Edmund Sale married Betty Stewart and practiced at Stewartsville. Their brother Lauriston Sale, Commonwealth's Attorney, married Edmonia Bell, and erected the present residence of J. A. Clark.

Dr. Richard Sale, a third son of Major Sale married Martha Whorton. He lived at "Hibernia," and practiced there many years.

Bedford County Treasurer

R. L. ELLIOTT

Robert Lee Elliott, the subject of this sketch, was born on the Northside of Bedford county in 1866. His early life was spent in the neighborhood of Peaksville and Otterville. He came to Bedford in 1891, as a young man of twenty-five and engaged in mercantile pursuits and in banking, being associated with the late L. R. Gills and W. A. Fitzpatrick in The Peoples Bank.

In 1916 he accepted a position under the late W. R. Dooley as deputy treasurer of Bedford County, which place he filled with entire satisfaction until he was elected County Treasurer in 1935 for a period of four years. Following the death of Mr. Dooley, his widow was appointed by the court to complete the unexpired term of her husband, Mr. Elliott remaining with her as deputy.

In 1898, Mr. Elliott was elected secretary-treasurer of the Bedford County Association Mutual Farmers Fire Insurance Company, and as such has handled the affairs of that concern with fidelity and great satisfaction to the policy-holders. Nearly forty years in this position and sixteen years of service as deputy treasurer of the county fitted him particularly well for the important office he now fills, and for which by long experience he is so eminently qualified.

Mr. Elliott is a Democrat of the old school, and personally, is popular with all classes of the county's citizenship. Religiously he is affiliated with the Episcopal church, while fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective order of Elks.

Commissioner of Revenue

GARRETT G. BALLARD

Garrett G. Ballard, the efficient Commissioner of the Revenue for Bedford county was born in Bedford, February, 1, 1896, being a son of the late John D. and Jennie L. Ballard.

He received his early education in the schools of Bedford, and later attended Blackstone Military Academy at Blackstone, Va. He resides at Otterburn one of the old manor houses of the county, situauted about two miles north of the Town of Bedford.

In 1931, he was elected to the office of Commissioner of the Revenue. In the election of 1935 he was re-elected for another four year term without opposition.

His father was a well known railroad contractor and handled successfully a number of jobs on the Norfolk & Western, Chesapeake & Ohio and the Virginian Railways.

Garrett Ballard has always taken an active interest in athletics and other manly sports, and has played on both baseball and football teams. He is a Democrat, politically, and has always supported measures which had for their object the development and welfare, not only of the county of Bedford, but of the town as well. As commissioner of the revenue, he represents both county and town alike. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic Order, the Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. Religiously he is affiliated with the Methodist church.

In addition to conducting his office on a high plane, he is also engaged in farming. As a county official, he possesses the esteem and confidence of the public in general and his friends are legion throughout the county.

BEDFORD STOCK FARM

The Bedford Stock Farm of Virginia, an incorporated enterprise, was granted a charter on August 20, 1907, for the purpose of establishing and operating a stock farm and for breeding pure bred strains of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs at Bellevue. Prominent stock raisers and breeders not only of Virginia, but men from other states were identified with the organization. The minimum capital stock was placed at $20,000 with the privilege of increasing same to $100,000. The organization officers were: Col. James P. Woods, Roanoke, president; Chas. P. Shaner, Lynchburg, vice-president; Harry G. Burks, Bedford, secretary; John Victor, Lynchburg, treasurer; J. Lawrence Campbell, Bedford, counsel; J. Elliott Hall, Bellevue, manager.

The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Established in 1896 by Farmers and Business Men of Bedfor dCounty—Nearly Two and One-half Million Insurance in Force

The Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Virginia was organized in Bedford county in 1896, and for more than forty years has supplied policy holders with protection against fire, lightning and wind at a minimum cost. In fact the almost two and one-half million dollars of insurance in force has cost policy holders only 43 cents per hundred of valuation as embraced in the policies held by more than sixteen hundred members.

Forty years ago the total insurance in force was approximately $500,000. The first of January, this year the total had reached $2,329,454.

The company has been managed most conservatively and at all times in the interests of the men who have had the good judgment to place their fire risk money in the hands of their neighbors and friends. The officers and directors are men of the highest integrity, and to them, in a large measure, may be ascribed the success of the institution.

The officers are: John L. Bell, a prominent farmer, president; Robert L. Elliott, county treasurer, secretary-treasurer, which position he has held since 1898, having succeeded George L. Ewart at the latter's death two years after the organization of the company.

The directors are chosen, a representative being from each of the eight magisterial districts of the county. They are men of unquestioned character and reliability and are as follows:

Central District—We E. Fizer, Bedford, Va.

Bellevue District—W. E. Padgett, Goode, Va.

Charlemont District—W. O. Arrington, Big Island, Va.

Forest District—C. H. White, member board of supervisors, Forest, Va.

Otter District—J. R. Skinnell, Bedford, Va.

Staunton District—J. Moorman Johnson, member board of supervisors, Stone Mountain, Va.

Chamblissburg District—E. T. Ferguson, Vinton, Va.

Lisbon District—C. V. Hatcher, Bedford, Va.

BUY GROCERIES FROM

McGhee's Cash Grocery

South St. Just Off Washington and Save Money

We Buy For Cash, Sell for Cash, Keep No Books, and Divide Profits With Our Customers.

Low Overhead, Low Rent and Few Employees Enable Us To Do It.

Clover Brand and Carlyle Dairy Products

Buy Your Supplies Co-operatively

Feeds, Seeds, Fertilizer, Binder Twine, Roll Roofing, Metal Roofing, Fencing, Spray Materials, Paints, Motor Oil, Farming Tools, Plow Points and Parts.

Southern States Bedford Service

Farmer Owned and Farmer Controlled

J. D. COCKE, Manager.

Phone 147

THE COLONIAL - AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

OFFICERS:

G. C. HOLCOMB, *Chairman of the Board*

M. W. TURNER, *Chairman of the Executive Committee*

L. R. TUCKER, *Cashier*

W. W. BOXLEY, *Chairman of the Advisory Committee*

GEO. N. DICKINSON, *President*

E. W. POINDEXTER, *Vice President*

D. P. HYLTON *Trust Officer*

ASSISTANT CASHIERS:

W. D. HALL J. S. MOOMAW

D. D. ALLEY HOMER S. PECK

DIRECTORS:

G. C. Armistead, J. F. Barbour, B. F. Barrow, W. W. Boxley, J. V. Boxley, L. J. Boxley, Paul C. Buford, Geo. N. Dickinson, W. O. Giles, G. R. Hash, G. C. Holcomb, B. R. Ikenberry, H. L. Lawson, Jr., E. W. Poindexter, E. A. Thurman, M. W. Turner, C. K. Lemon

SUMMER FOOTWEAR

Our Exclusive Lines:

For Men—

Stacy-Adams Shoes

Thompson Shoes

E. E. Taylor Shoes

Wright Arch Preserver Shoes

For Women—

Selby Arch Preservers

Wilbur Coon Shoes

Rice O'Neill Shoes

Vitality Health Shoes

Other Shoes For All Purposes

For Over Thirty Years We Have Supplied Shoes of Quality to Customers Within a Radius of 100 Miles of Roanoke.

When You Invest In Our Shoes You Invest in Foot Comfort and Satisfaction.

Bush-Flora Shoe Co. Inc.

130 W. Campbell Ave., Roanoke, Va.

The Presbyterians Were Early Pioneers In Church Work In Bedford County

The Three Callaway Brothers Were Active In Founding This Denomination In Bedford, Working In The Vicinity Of New London Academy

The Presbyterian church in Bedford County had its beginning in the vicinity of New London, the pioneers being the three Callaway Brothers, William, Richard and Francis, claimed to be the first white men to raise corn on Otter River. William Callaway's advent into the county dates back to 1747. He patented from the English Crown a large tract of land, a part of which he gave for the purpose of building the town of New London in 1761.

Prior to this time, William Callaway's son, John, gave an acre of ground on which was built an Episcopal church in the seventeen fifties. It was a brick structure. The Episcopal church of that period being unable to finance the structure entered into an agreement with the Presbyterians to use the building jointly, if the latter would pay off the debt. This was done with the understanding that if the existing partnership should be dissolved at any future time, the church in fee simple should revert to the Presbyterians. A few years later the walls cracked and it was deemed unsafe to use the building for purposes of worship. A question arose between the two denominations as to ownership, but Bishop Nicholas H. Cobbs of the Episcopal church decided in favor of the Presbyterians.

The New London Masonic Lodge purchased the old building, which was razed and the brick utilized in the erection of the New London Masonic Hall, and the Presbyterians built a new frame church on the opposite side of the road from New London Academy which was built in 1795 on the former site of the old church and two additional acres of ground. Dr. John G. Shepperson was the pastor of the New London church from 1754-1758. During the life of the Academy, a classical school for boys, the principal frequently served as pastor of the church.

Along about this time the Presbyterians established preaching points at Spring Hill and Ivy Creek, the latter known as White Church, and quite frequently alluded to as "Miss Betty Reed's Church."

Being a mile distant from the town of New London, it seems that by common consent, the membership preferred to designate the church as Academy Presbyterian Church, and such it has remained ever since.

In 1888, the Presbytery set apart Academy and Spring Hill to be a separate church. Ministers who have served Academy Church from that date follow:

Rev. H. B. Zernow, 1888-91.
Rev. Wm. W. Wilson, 1891-93.
Rev. G. G. Sydnor, 1898-98.
Rev. L. F. Harper, 1899-1903.
Rev. Geo. G. Grilbortzer, 1904-1905.
Rev. D. P. Rodgers, 1907-1912.
Rev. S. S. Oliver, 1912-1916.
Rev. C. B. Ratchford, 1917-1920.
Rev. H. D. Brown, 1922-

Pisgah Church

Pisgah Presbyterian church, located about seven miles east of Bedford, is another of the older churches of the county. The early records of the congregation are missing, and there seems to be some question as to whether Pisgah or Academy at New London is the older. It has been definitely determined that there was a congregation of Presbyterians organized some time prior to the building of Academy Church, and is therefore credited with being the oldest congregation of the church in the county.

About 1815, Mrs. Robert C. Penn, daughter of James Steptoe, the first county clerk of Bedford moved to the Pisgah neighborhood, and Pisgah church was then in existence. A complete record of the names of the pastors serving Pisgah church have not been kept.

Among the early pastors were a minister named Brown, "Parson" Mitchell and Dr. J. G. Shepperson, the latter having served the congregation between the years 1840 and 1870. Rev. Jacob D. Mitchell and Rev. Bennett Moseley, were among the early pastors. The records of 1843 indicate that Rev. Mr. Mitchell was pastor.

The congregation built a new church in 1896 on a site located a few miles farther east. This building was destroyed by fire in 1929, but was rebuilt on the same site about two years later. Dr. Shepperson, one of the Pisgah pastors spent over forty years, of his life in the promulgation of Presbyterianism in Bedford county. The Presbyterians at one time were joint owners of Mt. Olivet church on the south side of the county and Salem church on the north side.

Presbyterian churches of the county—five in number, including Pisgah, Liberty, Peaks, Mt. Olivet and Salem covering a period between 1840 and 1853 were operated under one session, the same pastor and Elders serving all.

In 1853, Pisgah church withdrew from the group and called her own pastor, the Rev. William H. Matthers. Later it was grouped with Academy church, the same pastors serving in the latter, have since served Pisgah.

Peaks Presbyterian Church

The next church of the denomination in point of age is Peaks, now called "Old Peaks Church" to distinguish it from the present Peaks church. It was located on the Patterson's Mill road about a mile northwest of Moseley's Bridge.

In D. L. Beard's "Origin and Early History of Presbyterianism in Virginia," is found the following:

"We first find this church in the records of Hanover Presbytery, April 3, 1761, when Brown is appointed to preach for them one Sabbath. The church was organized in 1764."

"The Rev. David Rice was the pastor in connection with Bedford and Concord from 1766 to 1777. After Rice's departure the church depended upon Presbyterial supplies until March, 1785, when they presented a call to James Mitchell. He was pastor from 1785 to 1841—a term of fifty-four years. In 1792 James Turner was called as Collegiate pastor. He remained until after 1800, serving with Mitchell during those years."

Peaks was regarded as one of the most important churches in the county over a long period of time. In 1877 there was a division in the church and some of the members built a new house of worship farther to the northwest and called it New Bethel which continued to exist for four years with the Rev. R. K. Moseley, the first and only pastor.

In 1881 Old Peaks church was destroyed by fire and was never rebuilt. Some of the members went to Liberty and others went to New Bethel when the name was changed to Peaks as the church was originally known when first founded.

As nearly as can be determined at this late date, the following pastors with their time of ministry have served Peaks church:

Rev.——Brown, 1761-
Rev. David Rice, 1766-1777.
Rev. James Mitchell, 1785-1841.
Rev. James Turner, (Collegiate) 1792-1800.
Rev. Jacob D. Mitchell, 1838-1839.
Rev. J. G. Shepperson, 1843-1856.
Rev. P. T. Penick, 1860-1871.
Rev. Roger Martin, 1872-1876.
Rev. John Ruff, 1878-1898.
Rev. A. S. Rachal, 1899-1900.
Rev. T. M. McCorkle, 1913-1915.
Rev. J. G. Reveley, 1915-1918.
Rev. J. H. Grey, 1918-1924.
Rev. Stafford M. Query, 1924-

For the period between 1903 and 1913, the Rev. T. M. McCorkle served the church as supply pastor.

About 1840 and in 1857, it is recorded that Rev. Jesse S. Armistead and Rev. Peyton C. Harrison served respectively for the years given as supply pastors.

Montvale Church

It was largely through the efforts of the Rev. John Ruff that the Presbyterian Church at Montvale, then known as Buford's, was established in 1883, as well as at Otterville the year before, and another at Charlemont. His group at one time included Montvale, Peaks, Laurel Grove, Otterville and Charlemont. He was sometimes affectionately referred to as "the Shepherd of the Northside." The present pastor, the Rev. S. M. Query, also serves Peaks, Villamont and Taylor's Mountain.

Laurel Grove Church

Laurel Grove Church is located at the foot of the Peaks of Otter and was established in 1861. The same ministers who served Peaks church since the organization of Laurel Grove have been the pastors, with the exception of the present minister, the Rev. J. H. Grey, of Bedford.

Cool Spring Church

Many years ago a log church was erected on Taylor's Mountain on the western border of the county, owned and used by four denominations—Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodists and Baptists. H. P. Brown, a Presbyterian missionary worked there for some years. Preachers from the other denominations officiated in the old log church at frequent intervals, but in the course of time the old "meeting house" was abandoned.

In 1913, a mission cottage was built near the site of the former union church. Workers were secured from the Home Mission Board of the church, and soon sufficient interest was manifested in the community, and steps were taken to build a new frame church on the site of the former log building—the interests of the other denominations in the property having been purchased by the Presbyterians. This church was dedicated in 1915. Rev. J. H. Grey first served this church, followed by Rev. S. M. Query.

Villamont Union Church

There is a union church at Villamont, established in 1925. It is really known as a community church where the people of Villamont gather for worship irrespective of denomination or sect. Rev. S. M. Query serves Villamont.

Carlyle's Dairy Is Open For Business With New Plant

Modernly Equipped---Every Facility To Supply The People of Bedford----With Full Dairy Service

Being a citizen of Bedford for the past 8 years, Mr. E. L. Carlyle announced that he would establish a complete dairy service for the people of Bedford and at the same time establish an additional market for Bedford county milk and cream producers.

That Mr. Carlyle has made good his promise is apparent to every one who traverses Depot street where his new dairy is located. Everything is new—new building, erected especially for the conduct of a sanitary dairying business, the latest new dairying equipment, fully installed and now in operation, and both a wholesale and retail business established in the town for the distribution of Pasteurized dairy products of all kinds.

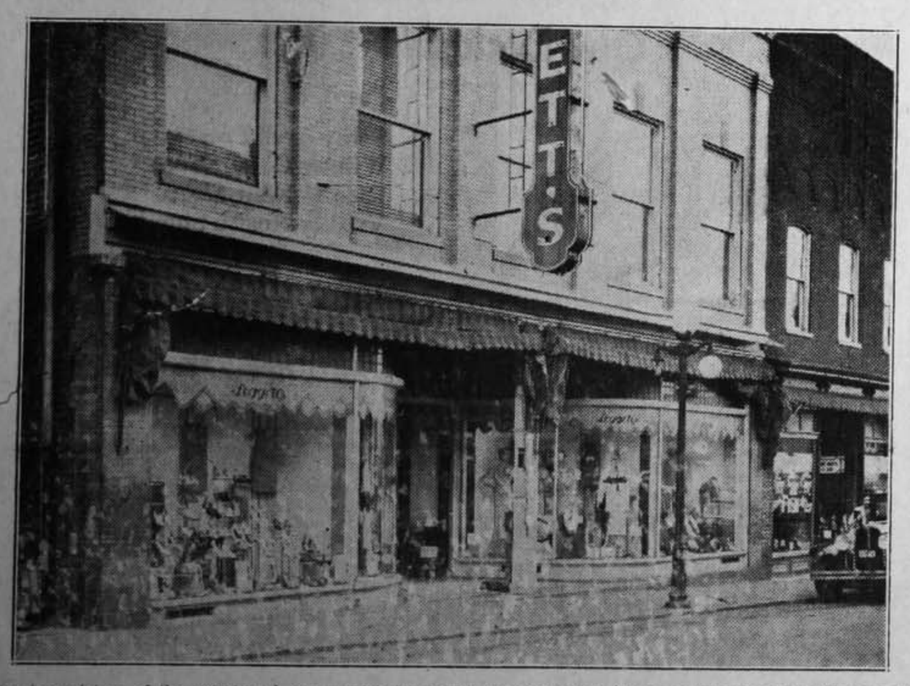
Every possible sanitary precaution was observed in the construction of the building which was erected strictly for the purposes for which it is used. The floors of cement make daily cleaning an easy matter. A modern cold storage department provides ample refrigeration. All the machinery and equipment is propelled by electric power. The latest Cherry-Burrell spray pasteurizer, church of the same make, and a late model DeLavel cream separator, and a new bottling and capping machine are included in the equipment. A specially designed washer and sterilizer has been installed for the perfect cleansing of all bottles. The name "Carlyle Dairy" is blown in the bottles. The front of the building is utilized for office and sales room. laboratory is equipped with the latest Torsion Balance Company instruments for testing milk and cream.

Carlyle's Dairy has chosen the name "Peaks of Otter" for the quality brand of butter which is being manufactured. This new enterprise will specialize in butter, milk, cream, buttermilk and chocolate milk, for both the wholesale and retail trade.

Mr. Carlyle has had about twelve years experience in the dairy and creamery business, starting with the Darter Butter Company of Bristol where he spent three years. He then went with the State Dairy and Food Division where he spent eight and one-half years as a State Dairy Inspector, travtling over the State and visiting and inspecting dairies, from which he gained a most complete knowledge of the business. He visited large plants and small plants, antiquated and modern plants, and acquainted himself with every phase of the work, including equipment of all kinds. With this knowledge in hand he had no trouble in determining the kind of equipment he would buy when he decided to enter into business for himself.

A most cordial invitation is extended to housekeepers and consumers of dairy products of all kinds to visit Carlyle's Dariy and see for themselves just how the finest pasteurized milk, cream and butter are prepared ready for delivery in their homes.

LEGGETT'S DEPARTMENT STORE



Above is a picture of the exterior of Leggett's Department Store on Bridge Street, which was established three years ago in Bedford in the Gills' building, carrying the largest and most comprehensive stock of department store merchandise in the town or county. Leggett's has every appearance, both as to varied stock and display of same as a large city store. From the time Leggett's opened in Bedford, the store has been a distinct leader in the commercial life of this immediate section of the state.

Leggett's has 12,000 square feet of display space, occupying three floors including the bargain basement. The stock includes everything in wearing apparel for man, women and children, dry goods, notions, and shoes for the whole family. The second or top floor is devoted mainly to the handling of ladies' dresses and millinery. A competent sales force is employed at all times, numbering from fifteen to thirty people, the maximum employment, is of course, during special trade seasons.

Mr. T. D. Wright has been the general manager of Leggett's since the opening of the store. Mr. T. L. Carwile is assistant manager. Both have had many years' experience of department store merchandising, and both extend a cordial invitation to the public to visit Leggett's when in need of quality merchandise at reasonable prices.

VIRGINIA RUBATEX CORPORATION
TRADE MARK
BEDFORD, VA.

AIRPLANES circle the earth insulated and cushioned with.....
STEAMSHIPS sail the seven seas carrying Life Preservers of...
RAILWAY TRAINS are quieter when they use.....
AUTOMOBILES ride easier when they use.....
TRAILERS are lighter when they are made of.....
HORSES pull better when their necks are cushioned with.....
MINERS protect their knees by padding them with.....
HOSPITALS equip their operating tables with.....
CHURCHES invite you to kneel in prayer on.....
SCHOOL CHILDREN in their study and play use.....
Y. M. C. A'S. equip their gymnasiums with many items of.....
HOMES more comfortable winter and summer if insulated with
CARPETS and RUGS wear a life time when cushioned with....
REFRIGERATORS are sealed and insulated with.....
GARDENS are more enjoyable on waterproof cushions of.....
FOOTBALL Players are protected with featherweight.....
BASEBALL Catchers and Umpires are usually behind.....
FANNYETTES that soften and waterproof bleacher seats are.

RUBATEX

Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Virginia
Bedford, Virginia

Carried Insurance Among Farmers of Bedford Co.
On January 1, This Year Totaling
$2,329,454.00
The Cost To Policy Holders Was
43 cents per Hundred
Dollars Of Insurance Carried

Insurance In Force Has Grown From a Half Million Nearly Forty Years Ago To Nearly Five Times as Much.

Policies Are Issued Against Loss By Fire, Lightning and Wind. Interested Persons, Especially Farmers, Are Invited To Investigate Fully the FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE CO.

R. L. BELL, President
R. L. ELLIOTT, Sec'y- Treas.

Morgan's Baptist Church Is One Of Oldest In County

Morgans Baptist Church is probably the oldest Baptist organization in this section of Virginia. Its history goes back as far as 1771.

The first name of the organization was Turner's Meeting House. Soon thereafter it was called Goose Creek Baptist Church. In 1884 the name was changed to Morgans Baptist Church.

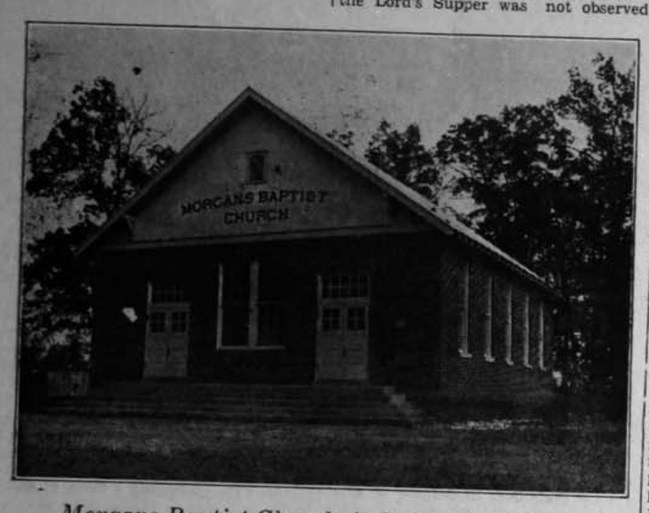
The church was first located on the farm now owned by Mr. D. M. Lipscomb, one mile from Davis Mills. The building was a small log house without chinking or daubing and the only window in it was a single eight by ten glass back of the pulpit.

Some years later a church was built on a new location about one mile west of Stone Mountain. This building was burned and another church of hewn logs was built on the same site and is still standing.

In 1882, the Missionary Baptists sold their interest to the Anti-Mission or Primitive Baptists and erected a church on the present site. On the fourth Sunday night in December, 1923 this building was destroyed by fire.

The present steam heated, brick building was built in 1924 by the Morgan Brothers of Altavista. The church was dedicated May 31, 1925. It was really a Home Coming Day with 3000 people present. Dinner was served on a table 200 feet long.

In those days when there was very little missionary spirit among churches there was a strong missionary element in the membership of Morgans church. The records show that in 1787 a collection amounting to six shillings was given to Brother Davis for his work. In 1831, an appeal was made to help the Lynchburg Baptist Church, then weak and struggling for existence, and the sum of $19.50 was contributed for that purpose. In 1831 the church voted a definite salary of $24.00 for the pastor for the year. This act of providing a salary being so unusual in those days created a division in the church which lasted seven years, during which time the Lord's Supper was not observed.



Morgans Baptist Church As It Stands Today

The progressive and reactionary spirit in the membership became more pronounced until Morgans Church joined many other Baptist churches in the great division that came one hundred years ago.

Another evidence of the missionary spirit in the church is seen in her efforts to extend the Lord's Kingdom. From 1790 to 1800 the church was fortunate in having a number of efficient ministers in her membership. Among them were Nathaniel Shrewsbury, Samuel Shrewsbury, William Moorman, William Johnson and Joel Preston. They went everywhere in the surrounding country preaching the word and establishing arms, as they were then called. Morgans church had at that time a number of missions or arms. Among them were Lynville, Pig River, Blue Ridge, and Beaver Dam, better known as King's Meeting House.

We do not know how many of her members Morgans church gave to the ministry. We are sure of the following eight: William Leftwich, John W. Kelley, James Leftwich, Thomas C. Goggin, Wilson Turner, Joshua Burnett, C. W. Wood and J. P. McCabe.

We do not have a record of the pastors prior to 1805. Since that time the church has had fourteen pastors: William Leftwich, William Harris, T. C. Goggin, T. N. Sanderson, Gabriel Wheeler, J. A. Davis, R. B. Boatwright, J. P. Luck, J. A. Barnhardt, J. T. Kincannon, Horace Wilkinson, M. B. Major, S. B. Moses and A. W. Connelly. Rev. T. C. Goggin was a member of this church from the age of sixteen until his death sixty-four years later. During his membership he was pastor twenty years. Rev. Horace Wilkinson served the church in his two pastorates a total of twenty-seven years, which probably constituted more years than served by any other pastor.

J. P. McCABE.

A Baptizing At Morgans Church Thirty Years Ago

GOOD GULF GASOLINE

New Station, Modern Rest Rooms
Complete Washing and Lubrication Systems

FREE PARKING

BUY GOOD GULF GASOLINE AND TRAVEL IN SAFETY

BENNIE R. HUBBARD, Proprietor

Opposite Bedford Laundry BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

1848 ESTABLISHED 1848

M. P. CARDER, Inc.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

An Established Experience of 86 years enables us, when called, to render satisfactory service.

Modern Ambulance Service Day or Night

Phones 71, 93 and 227-W Bedford, Virginia

Virginia Rubatex Corporation Grows With New Product

Bedford's Newest Industry Has Within Few Months Become An Important Asset, With Fine Prospects

The Virginia Rubatex Corporation with factory in Bedford and executive offices at Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., is Bedford's latest acquisition in the field of industry, and one that has great possibilities for expansion. In fact, this enterprise is already bringing Bedford into prominence, not only in America, but in many foreign countries, as the place of manufacture of a product with many uses that seems designed in a large measure to revolutionize the manufacture of rubber products for general use.

Readers of this newspaper will be interested to learn just what Rubatex is and to what uses it can be applied. Rubatex was first manufactured in England under the original patent issued in 1922 by Expanded Rubber Company. The American rights were sold to Rubatex Products, 277 Park avenue N. Y., Rubatex products were sold in England under the trade name, Onazote. Rubatex Products disposed of the American rights to Rubatex Corporation, while the rights for the British Empire, Canada excepted, was sold to an Egnlish group of industrialists.

In October of last year, the Virginia Rubatex Corporation was organized and purchased the old rubber plant in East Bedford and immediately began the manufacture and distribution of their products under the direction of Wesley L. Smith as general manager. Shipments have already been made from Bedford to Japan, South Africa, Norway and Sweden, Germany, Canada and several South America countries, indicating that a world-wide demand is being created for Rubatex.

What will interest readers most is telling what Rubatex is and some of the uses to which it can be applied. It is the trade name of an entirely new rubber product, and has many physical properties never before possible to impart to rubber. It is really a composition of rubber and nitrogen made in densities of 7½ pounds to 25 pounds to the cubic foot.

The local manufacturers have obtained exclusive rights to manufacture and distribute their products in athletic, aviation and household fields, and sheet stock as well as finished products for household and general use are now being turned out at the Bedford plant. The aviation industry is using large quantities in sheet form to insulate airplanes against vibration, noise, heat of the tropics and cold encountered in winter and high altitudes. Pan-American Airways is now equipping all their planes with Rubatex insulation. When the new foot ball uniforms come on the market next fall they will be padded with Rubatex.

Many new auto trailers will have sheets of Rubatex between the roof and in the side walls to shut out heat and cold and reduce rumbling noises. Refrigerated railroad cars and truck bodies requiring a low temperature insulate with Rubatex and use a special gasket of the same material around the doors.

Rubatex is absolutely waterproof and much lighter than cork and will not absorb moisture and is the ideal material for the manufacture of life preservers to be used on ships, and parachute cushions for aviators which also act as life preservers.

Gaskets are being supplied the manufacturers of Kelvinator and other leading refrigerator makers. It is the ideal product for lining refrigerators and Rubatex can be utilized for moulding refrigerator boxes.

It is expected that within the near future two houses will be built of Rubatex, one on Long Island, N. Y., and the other in the Imperial Valley on the western side of the continent, to prove its feasibility and cheapness as a construction material for homes under widely separate climatic conditions.

It is being extensively manufactured into such articles as seat pads, kneeling mats, lawn or play pen mats, bath room rugs, table top mats, dish drain board mats, and many other articles of general household uses.

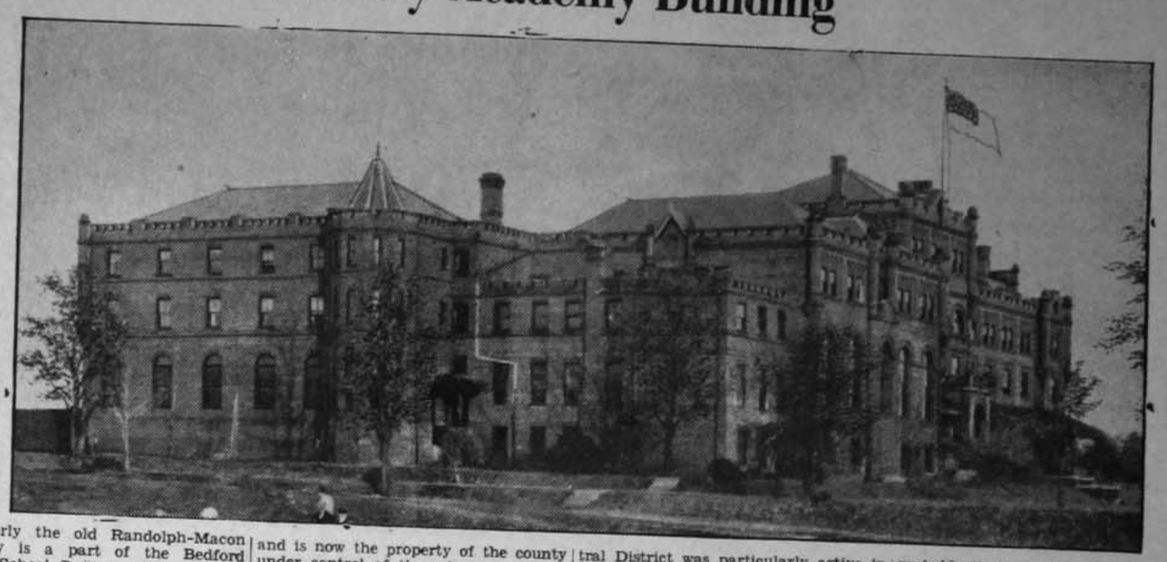
The Virginia Rubatex Corporation is adding new equipment constantly, and scientists and chemists are experimenting with a view to greatly widening the scope to which the use of Rubatex may be applied. It is expected the Bedford plant will get into full production in a very short time in order to fill the ever increasing orders being received as the product, comparatively new, becomes more generally known.

"The Devil's Pot," And "The Maiden's Shoe"

Mr. L. L. Brown has supplied information relative to other natural curiosities in Bedford county, one being known as "The Devil's Pot," a rock formation found on the farm of Henry Carnefix, located in the vicinity of a branch known as Suck Run. There are three round holes in a solid rock reaching a depth of several feet. The larger of the three holes is about 12 inches in diameter and is situated between the two smaller holes. They are all almost circular in shape. They have every appearance of having been cut or drilled out of the solid rock, but by whom and when, is not known. Tradition says it was done by the Indians prior to the coming of the white man to Bedford county, and an old time legend indicates that these deep stone pots were used by the Indian medicine men for the mixing of their concoctions used in healing the sick.

About a mile west of "The Devil's Pot" there is a large rock on the old John Tom's farm which shows the complete imprint of an Indian moccasin in solid granite. It has been designated by oldtimers as "The Maiden's Shoe." There are no other signs or depressions about the rock. Mr. Brown in describing it declares, "it looks as though this single track was made hundreds of years ago when the rock was still soft, by an Indian or some one wearing a moccasin shoe. An old legend that has been handed down since the first discovery of the mysterious track while Indians still roamed the mountains of Bedford indicates that an Indian maiden was fleeing from her irate father to meet her Indian lover when she stepped on this soft rock and was held firmly by the foot until she could be extricated.

Liberty Academy Building



Formerly the old Randolph-Macon Academy is a part of the Bedford County School System. This building with 22 acres of ground was purchased some months ago by the County Board of Supervisors for the sum of $33,000 and is now the property of the county under control of the school board. A portion of the building is now being used by the Bedford schools. Mr. R. Q. Owen, member of the board from Central District was particularly active in the purchase of this property. Several other members of the board were also equally impressed with the value of building and grounds. It now seems probable that within a short time this building may be utilized as a preparatory school that will fit county high school graduates for entry into the best colleges of the country.

Natural Cross Blessed By A Catholic Priest

According to Mr. L. L. Brown one of the oldest citizens of Bedford county, and who for many years was a surveyor, there is a rock on the South side of Flat Top, one of the twin Peaks of Otter, or it might be said two rocks, one standing vertically, and the other in a horizontal position, the two forming a natural cross. Over a half century ago this natural phenominon was visited by Father McGuirk, who was then the priest in charge of St. Mary's Catholic church in Bedford, and in accordance with the Catholic ritual pronounced a blessing upon the cross. Mr. Brown says the "cross rock" can be seen by travelers going up Stony Creek over the old Wilkinson road.

HUDDLESTON MILLING CO.

The Huddleston Milling Company was chartered on July 9, 1919, with a capital ranging from $10,000 to $25,000. L. F. Hubbard was president; J. W. Daniel, vice-president; A. C. Goad, secretary-treasurer. The officers with H. E. Stevens and J. M. Duncan were directors.

$432.26

More Money for Advertisers in This City of Super Sales.

The big hand of newspaper advertising again puts more money into the stores of Bedford merchants. In Bedford, annual retail sales have increased to $432.26 per person. This sum is $237.65 larger than the Virginia average of $194.61. Authentic figures recently released establish these facts.

Everywhere in the Bedford market, people possess their highest incomes in many years. This means insistent desires for new comforts, conveniences and necessities. Now as never before, sound merchandising turns these moneyed desires into ready sales.

There's bigger Buying-Power in Bedford! It's a noteworthy tribute to merchants following modern methods of service and selling. And what a great testimonial to the business-building ability of good newspaper advertising!

Total retail sales in Bedford show the substantial increase of $395,000.00 in two years.

Make every family in Bedford and the entire trading territory familiar with your stocks, service and prices. Do this at lowest cost through complete-coverage newspaper advertising in the Bedford Democrat.

Infrequent advertising results in once-in-awhile trade. Frequent newspaper advertisements build firm business friendships, steady customers calls.

Put a wave in your business-volume instead of a ripple. Use big newspaper advertising to do a big selling job. Remember, there's more money for advertisers in this city of super-sales!

The Bedford Democrat

Daughters Of Confederacy Very Active

Succeeded Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association and Changed Name To The Wm. R. Terry Chapter

To give a history of the William R. Terry Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, it is necessary to sketch briefly the history of the Bedford Ladies' Confederate Memorial Association, from which it sprang. The first meeting of this association was held July 21, 1866, after the fall of the Confederacy, when the South-land was enveloped in a pall of gloom and bitter disappointment, and when in many instances the question of mere subsistence was a problem fraught with the greatest uncertainty and difficulty, the devastating march of the war having left the people sorely impoverished and with all old conditions changed.

Nowhere was this status of affairs more markedly felt than in Bedford, that staunch old county that had withheld neither its best men nor material resources for the furtherance of the war. But amid the pressure of such conditions, the women of Bedford were keenly mindful of the treasurers of heroism and valor of the soldiers of the south who had ventured all in a cause held holy and imperative.

The Bedford Memorial Association had the distinction of being the second association of its kind in Virginia, the one in Richmond being the first. The contributions to the support of the Bedford association represented much personal sacrifice on the part of the members. Mrs. J. R. Steptoe was its first president, Mrs. R. D. Buford its first secretary and R. D. Buford the first treasurer.

Through the efforts of this organization a monument was erected on the plot of ground on Piedmont Hill, where 400 or more soldiers who had died in the Bedford hospitals were buried. This modest little monument was unveiled on Bedford's first Memorial Day, Hon John Goode making the address of the occasion.

The Memorial Association was merged into a chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy in the spring of 1903. The chapter was named in honor of General William R. Terry, a son of Bedford, whose gallantry and efficiency in the service won for him distinction and promotion from a captaincy of cavalry to the rank of brigadier general.

The monument erected on the court house square to the memory of the soldiers and sailors of Bedford county who served in the War Between The States, was the result of the combined efforts of the Daughters of the Confederacy and the Joseph E. Johnston Camp of United Confederate Veterans. The committee for the purchase of the monument was composed of Mrs. Samuel Griffin, Mrs. Nelson Sale, Mrs. E. D. Gregory, Mrs. R. B. Claytor, Mrs. Myrtle D. Phillips, Captain Thomas West, Major Samuel Griffin, W. H. Mosby, Captain R. B. Claytor and Captain E. W. Luck. This monument erected at a cost of $4,000 was unveiled, June 16, 1909.

Assisting Veterans and needy Confederate women who have not been included in the aid given by the state, or whose pensions are inadequate to meet the necessities of life, is probably the outstanding work of the chapter of the present time.

The present officers are: Mrs. T. O. Magann, president; Mrs. E. L. Johnson, first vice-president; Mrs. P. L. Saunders, second vice-president; Mrs. M. B. Luck, third vice-president; Mrs. D. D. Lester, secretary; Mrs. W. A. Fitzpatrick, treasurer; Mrs. N. W. Jarvis, corresponding secretary.

Clerk Of The Court

VICTOR W. NICHOLS

Victor Walter Nichols was born in Bedford county June 5, 1876, in the Mentow church neighborhood, being a son of Harvey Walter Nichols and Jennie Davis Wilson Nichols. His early life was spent on his father's farm, but he taught school in his early manhood, and for three years he was engaged in the insurance business in Lynchburg.

He located in Bedford in 1910 and shortly afterwards was elected to the city council. After being elected for the third consecutive term he resigned from the council to become a candidate for the Clerk of the Court to which position he was chosen by the people of Bedford county in 1920, and has been continuously re-elected since. In 1936 he was elected for a third term of 8 years.

He has always been active in church affairs. He was a member of the board of deacons of Mentow Baptist church before coming to Bedford. Almost from the time he first located in Bedford he has been clerk of the Bedford Baptist church and has served as superintendent of the Sunday school for the past ten years. Fraternally he is both a Mason and Odd Fellow. In addition to his official duties he owns and operates a farm and is engaged in dairying pursuits.

Daughters Of The American Revolution

Active In Preserving Revolutionary History And In Marking The Graves Of Bedford Heroes

The Peaks of Otter Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, was organized May 29, 1930, and for the past seven years has been active in compiling and preserving much of the early history of Bedford county, both prior to and during the Revolutionary period.

The first officers of the chapter were: Mrs. Andrew H. Gemmell of Villamont, regent; Mrs. F. O. Thomas, 1st vice-regent; Mrs. George P. Parker, 2nd vice-regent; Mrs. Gwendolyn Johnston Estes, corresponding secretary; Mrs. S. S. Lynn of Villamont, recording secretary; Mrs. Hugh Miller, treasurer; Mrs. J. K. Walker, historian; Miss Mattie Wright, registrar; Miss Earle Dennis, librarian; and Mrs. B. A. Williams, chaplain.

The first object accomplished by the chapter was the placing on the court-house green of a tablet to the memory of the Bedford contingent in the Battle of Point Pleasant, a more detailed account of which will be found elsewhere in this issue of this paper. This memorial, bearing the names of Captain Thomas Buford and the fifty one men who served under him, was unveiled on October 10, 1931—the 157th anniversary of the battle—by Patricia and Thomas Sperry Field, assisted by Roberta Campbell Hopkins, all descendants of Captain Buford.

Mark Heroes' Graves

Graves of the following Revolutionary soldiers of the County have been marked by the Peaks of Otter Chapter:

Captain Thomas Logwood, at Locust Hill near Sedalia.
Lieutenant Henry Jeter, in family graveyard near Blount.
Joseph Hardy, near Forbes' Mill.
Michael Graham, in Logwood Cemetery, Bedford.
John McConihey, near Body Camp.
Jonathan Groom, near Shady Grove Church.

Graves of other Revolutionary soldiers in the county which have been located and at which markers have been placed by their families:

Nicholas Mead, near Lowry.
Captain Jacob White, near Charlemont.
Captain Henry Buford, at Locust Level near Montvale.
Captain John Otey, in Otey Cemetery, Bedford.
Abram Slack, near Union Church.

Gather County History

Much of the interest of the chapter has been centered in gathering authentic county history, and pilgrimages have been made to many ancestral homes, old cemeteries, burial grounds and other historic spots, in search of information relating to the "period of long ago."

Pictures and sketches of many of the old homes of Bedford County, along with other valuable historic information were supplied to the Univeristy of Virginia and published by the university under the title of "Economic and Social Survey of Bedford County."

In May, 1932, Mrs. George P. Parker, of Bedford was elected regent and the first meeting under her administration was held at "Federal Hill," in the old office of "Jemmy" Steptoe, Bedford's County Clerk for 54 years.

A Flag Day celebration on June 14, 1933, was sponsored by the chapter at New London, Bedford's first county seat, meeting jointly with the Blue Ridge Chapter, the Lynchburg Chapter, the Poplar Forest Chapter, the James River Chapter—all of Lynchburg—and the Col. Charles Lynch Chapter of Altavista. Interesting papers were read concerning the history of New London and vicinity, after which a picnic lunch was enjoyed on the campus of New London Academy. In the afternoon pilgrimages were made to nearby points of historic interest including the site on which the first courthouse of Bedford County stood. Tentative plans were discussed for the erection of a suitable memorial at this place.

One of the most interesting historical events celebrated by the Peaks of Otter Chapter occurred in November, 1932, the sesqui-centennial of the founding of the Town of Liberty. This tree, a sugar maple, was planted the same year in the southeast corner of the high school grounds.

Bedford County Museum

In 1933 the Bedford County Museum was opened in the new courthouse by the Peaks of Otter Chapter and the Daughters of the Confederacy. Many interesting relics of by-gone days have been collected and placed in handsome show cases donated by the town. Among them a Revolutionary musket and other ancient fire-arms, old candle molds, candle sticks, Indian pipe and arrow heads, old cooking utensils, a Confederate flag, silver spurs presented to Gen. Terry by ladies of the county, Confederate money and pictures, an interesting collection of souvenirs of the Spanish-American War, and a few articles of interest of the World War.

In 1935 Mrs. Parker was succeeded as regent by Mrs. B. A. Williams, of Villamont, who has led the chapter into wider fields of history. Notable men and places of early Virginia have been studied and contributions made to State and National projects.

In 1937 Mrs. Williams declined re-election and Mrs. J. K. Walker was made regent. Other officers elected at this time are: Mrs. E. M. Delaney, 1st vice-regent; Mrs. M. P. Rucker, 2nd vice-regent; Mrs. C. M. Buck, corresponding secretary; Mrs. A. H. Gemmell, recording secretary; Mrs. M. L. Overstreet, treasurer; Miss Bessie Coppedge, registrar; Mrs. George P. Parker, historian; Miss Susan A. Early, genealogist; Mrs. S. D. Gills, librarian; and Mrs. H. M. Wright, chaplain.

There are now 35 members of the chapter.

The first chapter of Daughters of the American Revolution in Bedford was organized about 1901 by Mrs. R. B. Claytor, who was its regent during most of its fourteen years of existence. This chapter which was also called the Peaks of Otter, had the distinction of reporting to the National Society the grave of the first "Real Daughter" (of a Revolutionary Soldier)—that of Miss Arena Redmond, which is in the family burying ground of her brother-in-law, Stewart J. Parker, near Blount. This chapter was never large, and when some of the members moved away its charter was recalled.

Bedford County Sheriff

J. P. MARSHALL

The gentleman whose name captions this article was born in Bedford county near Fancy Grove in 1878 and has spent his entire life in his native section. In politics Mr. Marshall has always been a Democrat has always labored for the best interest of his party. About 15 years ago he was appointed sheriff of Bedford county to fill out the unexpired term of the late P. L. Huddleston.

In the next general election he was the choice of the electorate of the county for sheriff and has been three times reelected.

As a public official he has won the esteem and confidence of the general public to a marked degree and his friends are legion among all classes.

Mr. Marshall is both a Mason and an Elk and has served as Master of local Masonic lodge. Religiously he is a Baptist.

Sheriff Marshall is a loyal friend and an efficient public servant and is richly entitled to the esteem in which he is held.

An Appeal To The Public

Love and devotion to their patriotic dead seems to have been always inherent in the hearts of Bedford women. The following item is taken from "The Bedford Citizen," published seven months after the close of the War Between the States: "The ladies of the memorial association of Bedford have undertaken the grateful but pleasing task of enclosing the graves of the Confederate soldiers in this county. In order to provide the means for effecting their object they have determined to have a Feast at Liberty, on the 12th day of December, 1866 and to continue several days. They appeal with confidence to a generous public for their aid and co-operation in so sacred a cause. Let us meet together on that occasion, and each contribute his mite. It is not desired that this shall be the work of a few, but that all shall have the privilege and opportunity of lending a helping hand. Surely none shall be laggards in such a cause. The memories of the valor, fortitude and patriotic devotion of the heroic dead who gave up their lives in defense of what we conceived to be our dearest rights and privileges should induce us to leave no effort untried to protect their bodies in their last resting place from intrusion.

Our friends in the country are respectfully and earnestly requested to send in contributions of bacon, beef, mutton, shoat, fowls, butter, eggs, vegetables, pickle etc, etc.

MRS. SARAH S. STEPTOE,
President of the Bedford
Memorial Association."

Husband's Assistant

"Are you a back seat driver?"

"Indeed I'm not I sit right here where I can grab the wheel if he doesn't do what I tell him."

Commonwealth's Attorney

W. R. SAUNDERS

W. R. Saunders was appointed in 1934 to fill the unexpired term of the late E. C. Burks as Commonwealth's Attorney for Bedford County and was elected for a period of four years in 1935. He was born in Franklin county but removed to Bedford with his parents, the late W. R. and Kasiah English Saunders when a boy. He graduated at the Bedford High School and entered the University of Virginia in his young manhood where he graduated with B. A. and L. L. B. degrees, after which he began the practice of law in his home town.

When a vacancy occurred in the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, he was appointed by Judge A. H. Hopkins, an office he has filled most acceptably for the past three years. He is a member of the Bedford Christian church, and is a vice-president of the Virginia Bar Association. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, the B. P. O. E. and the Woodmen of the World.

R. J. Richards Cash Dry Cleaning Plant Finely Equipped

Was Established In Bedford Twenty-four Years Ago, And Has Built Up A Fine Patronage

Nearly a quarter-centrury ago, Robert J. Richards located in Bedford and opened up a small dry cleaning establishment on Bridge street. After a few years of successful operation, he moved to larger quarters on Main street where he remained until 1925, when he erected his own building on market street where he installed modern equipment and added a select line of tailoring to his activities.

In order that he might give to Bedford a complete service he added a hat rebuilding and hat cleaning department which has grown in importance as the years passed by. When he became established in his Market street plant he adopted the cash system to which he has strictly adhered in recent years.

Richards Cash Dry Cleaners have endeavored at all times to turn out honest work at the lowest possible cash prices. A motor call and delivery service is maintained and calls from customers are promptly answered, placing the establishment in easy reach of all who want work done satisfactorily and promptly and returned with the least possible delay..

The Richards' plant is of brick construction which materially lessens the danger of loss by fire. The equipment is modern, and the best possible dry cleaning methods have been adopted. A specialty is made of handling ladies' fine garments, and the most delicate fabrics are cleaned of every particle of dirt, dust and grease without the slightest injury. These are some of the things that has made Richards' Cash Dry Cleaners, the distinct leaders in their line of endeavor in Bedford and the surrounding country districts. Huge glass cases are used for the storage of fine, delicate garments until they are called for or delivered.

Mr. Richards gives the business his own personal attention. In addition to a competent experienced tailor who makes alterations and repairs for customers. He maintains a force of competent dry cleaners consisting of six people. He gives regular employment to more people than the average Bedford merchant.

Asked as to what, more than other things, he attributes his success, Mr. Richards readily answered: "To honest work, faithful employees and to my many loyal friends and customers."

MONTVALE ORCHARD COMPANY

The above named incorporation was chartered on September 3, 1920, with a minimum capital of $10,000 and a maximum of $50,000. J. E. Hoffman was president; R. H. Newman, vice-president; H. P. Ferrell, secretary-treasurer. The officers with R. A. Gilliam and Charles McIntosh, composed the directorate.

The First National Exchange Bank
of Roanoke, Virginia

ESTABLISHED 1882

OFFICERS:
J. TYLER MEADOWS, President
J. B. FISHBURN
Chairman of the Board
CHAS. I. LUNSFORD,
Chairman of Finance Committee
C. FRANCIS COCKE,
Executive Vice President
J. H. MATTHEWS,
Vice President and Cashier
J. P. FISHBURN, Vice President
T. L. ENGLEBY, Assistant Cashier
W. E. AIRHEART, Assistant Cashier
C. H. SHIELDS, Assistant Cashier
A. F. RAWSON, Assistant Cashier
C. W. BEERBOWER, Assistant Cashier
S. M. HUDSON, Assistant Cashier
E. E. WEST, JR., Assistant Cashier
PAUL S. STONESIFER,
Trust Officer
H. G. NICHOLSON,
Auditor

This Bank is adequately equipped to fill your every financial need in a prompt, efficient, and courteous manner. We invite you to make full use of our complete banking and trust facilities.

DIRECTORS:
C. FRANCIS COCKE
J. B. FISHBURN
B. J. FISHBURN
J. P. FISHBURN
P. C. HUFF
D. D. HULL
E. R. JOHNSON
W. J. JENKS
A. J. KENNARD
CHAS. I. LUNSFORD
J. H. MATTHEWS
J. TYLER MEADOWS
JOHN R. PARKER
B. F. PARROTT
W. C. STEPHENSON,
GEO. S. SHACKELFORD, JR.
F. B. THOMAS

Capital $1,000,000

Surplus $1,000,000

Resources Over Twenty Nine Million Dollars

Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation

INV NO 2297

Section A

THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT

1857 1937

80th Anniversary Historical and Industrial Edition

Estailbshed 185 ew Series, Vol. 51, No. 7. THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT, BEDFORD, VA., THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1937. $1.00 PER YEAR

Samuel A Johnston Sep 35

BEDFORD City/County MUSEUM

Schools ...e Closing ... The County

New London Will Have 24 Graduates — Omar Carmichael Will Make The Address

Dr. William R. Smiley, professor of secondary education, of the University of Virginia, will deliver the annual address to the graduates of Bedford high school, Wednesday night, June 2. Owen Keeler will deliver the valedictory and Reva Meador will be salutatorian.

The following compose the class roll: Billy Anderson, Walter Arrington, Jack Carter, Lloyd Carter, Jack Coleman, Gordon Deacon, Thomas Dooley, G. D. Hopkins, Edward Karnes, Owen Keeler, Garland Kidd, Alex Listoe, James May, Archer Noell, Billy Parker, Lewis Robertson, Ralph Saunders, Jennings Stiff, Fred Turner, Ira Watson, Florence Abbott, Eileen Brent, Esther Chappelle, Beth Dooley, Geraldine Forbes, Geraldine Gillaspie, Jane Hardy, Eleanor Hicks, Janie Holdren, Virginia Key, Frances Lazenby, Louise Lockard, Mary Elizabeth Logwood, June Mackey, Reva Meador, Mildred Padgett, Louise Parks, Kathleen Powers, Earlie Stanley, Margaret Thomas, Mary Truxell and Ruth Wright.

The class night exercises will be held on Friday night of this week, May 29, at 8:15. Ira Watson, president of the class will preside and the exercises will be conducted by members of the class, entirely. Mildred Parker, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. G. W. Parker, will be class mascot.

The closing exercises of the elementary school will take place, Tuesday night, June 1, when the honor pupils of first, second and third grades will present the operetta, "Children of Old Mother Goose."

Following a custom of many years the commencement exercises at New London will be held during the morning, this year it being held on Wednesday morning, June 2, at 10:30. This is one of the oldest secondary schools in the state.

Omar Carmichael, of Lynchburg, will deliver the address to the graduates. Anna Langhorne will deliver the salutatory address and Harry Porter will be valedictorian. Dinner will be served by the patrons in picnic style on the lawn and a baseball game between students and alumni will be played in the afternoon.

The class roll is as follows: Harry Porter president; Malcolm Wallace, vice-president; Marjorie Stinnett, secretary-treasurer; Luther Callahan, Billy Cridlin, Langhorne Dowdy, Joe Droke, Leroy Glass, Richard Judd, Lewis Kirkpatrick, Pete Laughlin, Brown Murray, Raymond Rosenberger, Eustice Scott, Wayne Sexton, Stephen Watson, Maurice Williams, Macon Witt, Virginia Brown, Virginia Coffey, Nell Collins, Beatrice Goodman, Anna Langhorne, Ruth Leftwich, Hazel May, Elizabeth Markham, Naomi Newman, Louise Nance, Beulah Parker, Reva Price, Nellie Porter, Lois Tankersley, Gladys White and Mattie Winfrey.

The Rev. R. P. Riddick will deliver the sermon to the graduates Sunday morning at 11:00 o'clock and the senior class exercises will take place, Tuesday night, June 1. A play in three acts will be presented by the senior class, Monday night, in the school auditorium.

E. L. Carter

Edward L. Carter died at his home of his son, C. W. Carter, on Peak Street, about noon, Friday. Mr. Carter was 82 years of age and his death followed a short illness. He was a son of Madison and Sarah Stone Carter, and was born and reared on the south side of the county. He was a member of Mount Olivet Baptist church. In addition to his son, he is survived by a daughter, Mrs. R. L. Morris, of Bedford, and several grand children.

Funeral services were conducted from the residence of his son, Sunday afternoon ,by Dr. J. H. Grey, assisted by the Rev. E. G. Hill. Burial was in Oakwood cemetery, and active pall bearers were the following grandsons: Cecil and Robert Curtis, Harold, Lewis, Richard and James W. Carter. Honorary pall bearers were Leonard Fariss, S. E. Updike, A. S. Wright, W. E. Bush, and George Woodford. Flower bearers were Dr. R. A. Bennett, H. F. Terry, N. W. Donald, R. J. Richards, Hugh Williamson, W. A. Fitzpatrick, W. L. Lyle and M. E. Horn.

Union Garden Club

Mrs. Bettie Surratt and Mrs. Callie Truslow were joint hostesses to the Union Garden Club, Thursday.

Mrs. Ora Hamilton, president, presided over the meeting. Two new members were added to the roll, Mrs. B. A. Painter and Mrs. Roy Grant, of Irving. Visitors were Mrs. Ed Gray and Mrs. J. G. Payne, Jr., of Roanoke and little Miss Eloise Grant of Irving.

The flower exhibits were judged and ribbons awarded as follows: Collection, 1st, Mrs. Surratt, 2nd, Mrs. Bowyer; specimen, peony, Mrs. Creasy; specimen, Iris, Mrs. Hamilton.

Members present were Mesdames Ora Hamilton, Mattie Leftwich, Callie Truslow, Bettie Surratt, Effie Bowyer, Callie Stiff, Phoebe Creasy, Fannie McManaway, Eugenia Aldridge, Misses Maggie McManaway and Elsie Bowyer.

The June meeting will be hled on June 24 with Mrs. Howard Aldridge.

During the social hour a candle salad was served by Mrs. Payne and Mrs. Gray.

Salem Missionary Meeting

The Salem Missionary meeting was held at the D. P. Hardy home Tuesday. This May meeting has been held at the Hardy home for several years upon Mrs. Hardy's return from Florida. She is a charter member of this society.

The Zoning Committee For Bedford Has Been Appointed By Court

A zoning commission composed of Phillip P. Burks, John Bower, G. W. Bond, J. Thurman Clark and W. P. Hurt has been appointed by the court to layout the town in business, residential and industrial districts for a proposed zoning ordinance.

A mass meeting of citizens interested in such an ordinance was held in the count house, on May 3, and a resolution was adopted asking the town council to adopt a zoning ordinance. The appointment of the zoning commission is the first step toward the adoption of the zoning ordinance.

Road Meeting Will Be Held Friday Night

William B. Smith, editor of the Roanoke World News, will speak at a meeting of automobile owners interested in better roads, at the court house, Friday night, May 28, at 8:00 o'clock.

A movement is on foot to organize in every county of the state a unit of the Citizens Road League and the meeting Friday night, is called to consider the matter of joining the other counties of the state in an effort to get the greatest benefit from the road funds.

Quarterly Conference

The third quarterly conference of the Middle Bedford Methodist Charge will be held at Mt. Olivet church Tuesday, June 1, beginning at 11 a. m. At this hour Rev. T. R. Reeves, D. D., presiding elder of the Lynchburg district, will preach. The sermon will be followed by lunch to be served by the ladies of the church, after which the conference will be held.

County Field Day Held Friday At Liberty Academy

Boonsboro high school, S. R. Crockett, principal, won the cup with 51 points scored in the annual field day events at Liberty Academy, here Saturday. Moneta won second place with 44.1 points, Big Island being third and New London fourth. The 24 events were closely contested.

The cup going to the boys' team making the highest score was won by the Boonsboro team with a score of a little more than 43 points. The girls' cup won by the New London team with a score of 24.5. These cups rotate, going from year to year, to the winning school.

Richard Hawkins, Boonsboro student, won the individual cup, scoring 18.5 points. This is the second time in succession that Hawkins has won this cup. Gertrude Ashwell, of Huddleston was the runner-up fo rthis honor with 15 points.

It is estimated that more than 2,000 people were in Bedford for the day. A large number of pupils took part in the events. The day was ideal and the grounds at Liberty Academy are excellent for such an occasion.

Albert S. Wright

Albert Sidney Wright was found dead in his garden, on Otey Street, about noon, Monday, apparently the victim of a heart attack. Mr. Wright had been working in his garden and was found by the maid when she went to call him to lunch. The physician who was summoned at once, said he thought he had been dead but a short time, but all efforts to revive him were futile.

He was 60 years of age and a son of the late Peter Wright. He had lived almost his entire life in Bedford, and at the time of his death was employed in the local mill of the Hampton Looms of Virginia.

Three brothers and a sister survive as follows: Miss Mary Wright and Mrs. James Leftwich, of Roanoke, Mrs. Huxley, Johnson, of Canada, and Charlie Wright, of Denver, Colorado.

Funeral services were conducted from the residence, yesterday afternoon, by Dr. H. P. Clause and Dr. J. H. Grey. Burial was made in Oakwood cemetery and active pall bearers were: G. L. Synan, Willie Scott, Leonard Fariss, R. J. Richards, Charlie Fizer, and Steve Holland. Honorary pall bearers were: Dr. J. A. Rucker, O. C. Kennedy, W. E. Bush, W. L. Lyle, S T. English, V. W. Nichols, O. A. Nichols, C. W. Callahan, William Drumheller, Jerry Smith, Bennie Key, I. B. Watson, Warren Dooley, Paschal Meador, Ashby Elliott, Bernard Cundiff, Hugh Miles and W. H. Wilkinson.

Delinquent Taxes Must Be Collected

Personal Property May Be Sold By County Treasurer To Satisfy Taxes In Arrears

The county treasurer was directed by the board of supervisors, in regular meeting, Monday, to take all legal steps necessary, to collect the delinquent personal tax in the county. Real estate on which taxes are delinquent are advertised and sold, but the supervisors said very little had been done to collect taxes on personal property. Owners are as liable for tax on personal property as on real estate they said, and any taxable article may be advertised and sold, as is the real estate.

Expressing the hearty approval and endorsement of the co-operative marketing of tobacco, the board adopted a resolution recommending the Virginia Dark Fired Tobacco Growers Co-Operative Association to growers for the marketing of their tobacco.

Piano Pupils Hold Recital

The piano pupils of Mrs. J. P. Williams gave a recital at her studio, 722 College Street, Friday afternoon, when Anne Padgett was awarded a medal for attendance and improvement. Others playing were Elizabeth Markham, Jean Carneal, Delia Belle Coffee, Isabelle Key, Lucy Holland, Lelia Terry Walker, and Mary Walker Williams.

Parents of the pupils were guests and after the program, refreshments were served.

Mrs. Ora Griffin Brown

Mrs. Ora Griffin Brown, 52, widow of Cleveland K. Brown, of Big Island, died Monday night at Virginia Baptist hospital after an illness of a week. She was a native of this county, and was a member of the Methodist church in Big Island.

Surviving are the following children Mrs. F. J. Meadows, Mrs. Ryland Hensley, Mrs. Ruth Ploot, Mrs. Margaret Wheeler, Frank Brown, Robert K. Brown, D. M. Brown and Sam C. Brown all of Big Island, and Mrs. Hazel Walder, of Richmond. She also leaves the following brothers and sisters: Mrs. Fannie Haldren, Mrs. Helen Drewry, Miss Laura Waldron, Mrs. Hattie Drewry, Mrs. Arlene Jentry, all of Big Island; Mrs. Ida Low, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Charles Routen of Richmond; Mrs. C. W. Pendleton of oRanoke and Robert Waldron of Richmond.

Volley Ball Tournament To Be Held Saturday

On Saturday of this week beginning at two o'clock in the afternoon teams representing the Epworth Leagues or Young Peoples Divisions, of the Methodist church of the county will engage in a volley ball tournament, the winner of the county games to meet the other county winners within the Lynchburg district to determine the district championship. The local games will be played on the volley ball court of the Liberty Academy through the courtesy of superintendent Cummings.

These local teams will represent Epworth leagues from the following charges: Main Street M. E. Church, Bedford Circuit, Bellevue, Forest, Montvale, Moneta and Middle Bedford. Although only three teams have signified their intention of playing, the committee hopes that each church will place a team on the court Saturday afternoon. These games are sponsored by the Bedford county Epworth League Union of which Robert Walker, of Hickory Grove church, is president.

Traveling In The West

Rev. I. N. H. Beahm writes: "I have come this far on my little 8000 mile trip. Southern California is the paradise of America. I am well treated all the way, yet my mind reverts to dear old Bedford. I long for the Goggin pines of Otter. Oranges are here galore and flowers in profusion."

Many Large Orchards Make Fruit Growing In Bedford Big Source of Revenue

Next to tobacco, which in turn, ranks next to dairying, comes the culture of fruit, especially apples and peaches in providing cash incomes to the people of Bedford county. Milk and cream comes first, and tobacco second, while the production of fruit in the past two or three decades has grown to considerable proportions, and seems destined to take high rank as a money producer.

A number of large commercial apple orchards were planted from 25 to 30 years ago and the many thousands of trees are now yielding handsome returns. In more recent years the culture of peaches has been receiving considerable attention, and quite a number of orchards have been planted and are beginning to bear fruit.

An orchard survey is now being made by the Virginia Department of Agriculture and the V. P. I. Extension Service under a joint Federal and State Conservation reporting service. While this survey is only about half complete, it indicates that many new orchards, especially of peaches are being planted.

So far between 75 and 100 fruit growers in the county have been listed. Among the larger orchards which have been inspected are those of Dr. S. J. Gill on the north side of the county, the Roanoke Orchard Company at Montvale, Flat Top Orchard in the foothills of Peaks of Otter, H. R. Overstreet and R. R. Logwood in Wheats Valley, the orchards of H. T. and H. L. Patterson, J. B. Hodges, near Forest, the Virginia Elk Valley orchard in the same vicinity and the Walnut Hollow Orchard near Boonsboro, owned by B. W. Mosby, of Lynchburg.

In 1930 Bedford had 187,169 bearing apple trees, at that time holding tenth rank in number of trees and thirteenth in rank in comparison with other counties producing apples. The red varieties predominate. Of late years the trend from staple crops to orchard growths has been particularly strong in Bedford. Splendid shipping facilities have been a strong factor. Bedford ranks seventh among the counties in the State in the production of pears. The county held twelfth place according ot the last census in the production of cherries. Strawberries, raspberries, plums and prunes also enjoy considerable horticultural popularity in this county.

FOREWORD

It was with considerable misgiving that THE DEMOCRAT decided some time in January to celebrate its founding as a newspaper on May 23, 1857, by giving to its readers a comprehensive Anniversary Edition such as we have the pleasure of offering for public approval in our 56 page issue of this week.

It was an undertaking that few country publishers would have the hardihood to tackle. Just how well we have succeeded will be left to our readers to judge. In the compilation of the vast amount of matter pertaining to the various phases of county history, we lay no claim to perfection of detail, but we have spared neither pains nor expense in our endeavor to stick strictly to facts without embellishment or undue comment as they were unfolded after the most careful research.

As the work progressed, we found that our earlier apprehensions as to the success of the venture were entirely unfounded. We have had the most pleasing cooperation on the part of the public, including county and town officials, the churches, the schools and the public in general, as well as the business life of the county and the cities of Lynchburg and Roanoke, and Big Island, for all of which, we are sincerely thankful.

Special acknowledgment is made to Superintendent A. G. Cummings and to the principals of the various high schools, to Mr. Landon Lowry, Miss Earl Dennis, Mrs. Geo. P. Parker, Mrs. F. O. Thomas, Mrs. J. B. Bernard, Miss Blanche Tolley, Miss Margaret Byrne, Miss Susan Early, Miss Grace Steptoe, D. H. Selvage, Dr. J. P. McCabe, and others for contributions and information, and The Roanoke Times, Lynchburg News and University of Virginia Extension Service, for many of the cuts and illustrations used.

In such an undertaking there are probable errors, and there will in all probability, be a few people who will question the accuracy of some of the things recorded. Legendary and traditional information is not always dependable. Proper research has been instituted throughout in the compilation of this edition, and we trust our readers will accept it as being as nearly authentic as it was possible to make it.

The Bedford Tobacco Growers Held Meeting Here On Saturday

A number of the lead tobacco growers of the county who are members of the Tobacco Coopertive Marketing Association held their regular monthly meeting at the Court House last Saturday morning. Mr. M. K. Green, Field Agent, Mr. Mack Johnson, Director, were present for this meeting.

Arrangements have been made for a meeting of tobacco growers at Ephesus on Friday, June 4, at 8:00 P. M., at which time Mr. Green and probably Mr. Hall. manager of the Association will be present. Arrangements are being made for a tobacco growers' meeting at Wades School or Mr. Adams' Store at Orrix, for Thursday, June 3, at 8:00 P. M. The meeting will probably be at Mr. Adams' Store.

The Board of Supervisors, at their regular meetingf Monday, adopted a resolution commending the tobacco association to Bedford County tobacco growers.

Graduates From V. P. I.

Among the 268 candidates for the bachelor of science degrees to be conferred at Virginia Tech's sixty-fifth commencement exercise to be held Monday morning, June 7, are Horace Travis Ayres, Bedford.

Grand Exalted Ruler Awards Golf Trophy

The Elks Home Golf Club have just completed their annual Mt. Vernon, New York, Lodge trophy cup tournament, with John J. Corish, of Orange, N. J., the winner. The cup was presented to Mr. Corish by Grand Exalted Ruler, David Sholtz, before a large and appreciative gathering of the club members of the Elks National Home last Saturday afternoon.

Other prize winners in the tournament were William S. Campbell, of Latrobe, Penn., low score handicap, with S. H. DeHoff, of Towson, Maryland and P. J. Malott, of Columbus, Ohio, second and third, respectively. Runner-up in the cup contest was Thomas Murray, of Hartford, Conn. The game was played on the links of the Elks National Home. Officials of the club this year are: President, P. J. Malott, Columbus, Ohio; vice-president, J. W. Allen, Honolulu, Hawaii; secretary, George Wolfe, Bluefield, W. Va.; treasurer, G. W. Hoglan, Columbus, Ohio.

ABC Agents Active Here

A number of alleged nip joint operators here have been arrested by ABC agents and released on bail, pending trial in trial justice court. No date has been set for their trials. The following were arrested: Clarence Guthrie, colored; Clements Seldon, colored; Glen Holdren, of Blue Ridge; Scott Curtis and Linwood Reeves, of Montvale. Each one is charged with selling a pint of illegal whiskey.

THIS EDITION
Carries
56 PAGES
Circulation
5,000

Retires After Forty Years As Secretary

R. L. Elliott Declines Re-Election And Claude J. Overstreet Is Selected To Fill His Place

After serving forty years as secretary-treasurer of the Bedford County Farmers Mutual Insurance Company, R. L. Elliott declined re-election at the annual meeting of the company, Monday, and Claude J. Overstreet was elected to fill the place. Mr. Elliott said he was not able to give time to this office on account of his duties as county treasurer.

John L. Bell was elected president, and the following district direotors were named: W. E. Fizer, Central District; G. W. Padgett, Bellevue; W. O. Arrington, Charlemont; C. H. White, Forest; J. R. Skinnell, Otter; J. Moorman Johnson, Staunton; T. M. Ferguson, Chamblissburg; C. V. Hatcher, Lisbon.

Spring Festival at Liberty Academy

The pupils and teachers of Liberty Academy will present a Spring Festival on the Academy grounds, Friday, May 28th, at 3:15 o'clock. The festival is given as an acknowledgment of the beauty in youth and health.

There is no admission charge and all friends of the school are invited.

Leading Characters:

Spirit of Spring—Nancy Schenk.
Sun—Betty Ann Schenk.
Heralds—R. P. Overstreet, Nancy Turpin, Dorothy Turpin.
Ladies of Court—Dorothy Watson, Catherine Padgett, Jean Latimer, Delia Coffey, Mildred Witt, Hannah Rusher, Elizabeth Markham, Doris Hooper.
Gentlemen of Court—Jimmy Hopkins, Quincy Heck, Malcolm Vaughn, Claude Karnes, William J ennings, Edward Arrington, Thomas Carnell, Junior Leftwich .
Court Jester—Archie Smith.
Maid of Honor—Helen Padgett.
Crown Bearer—Jack Arthur.
Queen of Youth—Norris Wilson.
King of Youth—Charles Overstreet.
Pages—Joe DeCicco and Edwin Turpin.
Wendy—Jacqueline Sharp.
John—Wharton David.
Michael—Carl Overstreet.
Tinker Bell—Nancy Hopkins.
Peter Pan—Tom Field.
Indian Chief—Billy Rowlett.
Tiger Lily—Marie DeCicco.
Captain Hook—Carlton Thomas .
Firefly—Selma Scott.

Business Women Hold Meeting At Boxwood Inn

The first regular meeting of the business and Professional Womens Club of Bedford, was held at the Boxwood Inn, Friday night. Miss Adelaide Barker,, of the Lynchburg Club, gave a brief report of the recent state meeting in Staunton, and read a list of activities in which other clubs of the state have taken part during the past year.

Miss Katherine Claytor spoke briefly on club ideals and Miss Junia E. Graves, president, named standing committees with the following chairmen: Program, Miss Beatrice Marshall; Membership, Mrs. Claude Harrison; Finance, Miss May Wilkinson; Health, Miss Katherine Claytor; Education, Miss Lucille Eubank. Other guests from the Lynchburg Club were Miss Alice Krebs and Miss Iola Fowler.

Poppy Day

Saturday, May 29th will be Poppy Day.

The American Legion each Memorial Day sells poppies made by the blind and crippled soldiers.

It should be a privilege for the people of Bedford to buy and wear these poppies in honor of the soldiers who gave their lives for their country.

The poppies should be worn Saturday and Sunday.

AMERICAN LEGION

Sedalia Grange Will Have Weiner Roast On Friday Night, May 28

All members of Sedalia Grange are invited to attend a weiner roast, hamburger fry at Snowden camping grounds on Friday evening, May 28, beginning around 7 o'clock.

All men will be taxed 25c to defray expenses. All ladies free, except they are requested to bring some bread.

This is planned especially for the young people of the grange, but all members are not only invited, but urged to attend. Men, bring your 25c and your lady and come prepared to tell a tall story.

Sentenced On Swindling Charge

Edward Petty, Negro, claiming to be from Washington, D. C., was tried before Trial Justice J. Callaway Brown, Thursday, on a charge of swindling, and sentenced to 12 months on the convict force.

Petty claiming to be a government representative contacted several colored women, urging them to pay him a fee for which he would secure an old age pension for them. Petty claimed that he had a white man named Diggs working with him, but so far Diggs has not been found.

Announce Engagement

Mr. and Mrs. Clifford Wilson Hubbard of Heathsville, formerly of Forest, have announced the engagement of their sister, Nathalie, to John Ellis Harwood, of Richmond.

Grand Trustees Hold Meeting At The Elks Home

The board of grand trustees of the order of Elks held its spring meeting at the national home, here, during the week-end. Nothing in addition to routine matters was taken up, at this meeting, according to Robert A. Scott, superintendent of the national home.

Among those who were here for the meeting were Grand Exalted Ruler, David F. Scholtz, of Tallahassee, Fla.; Henry A. Guenther, home member of the board, and Mrs. Guenther, of Newark, N. J.; Lloyd Maxwell, chairman, of Chicago, Illinois; John McClelland, vice-chairman, Atlanta, Ga.; William T. Phillips, secretary, of New York City; Henry Warner, approving member of the board, and Mrs. Warner, of Dixon, Ill.; J. E. Masters, grand secretary and Mrs. Masters, of Chicago, Ill.; Judge Rush L. Holland, past grand exalted ruler, and Mrs. Holland, of Washington, D. C.; Colonel Henry G. Foote, of Chicago, Ill.; Fred Cunningham, of Indianapolis, Ind.; and David P. Scott, of Linton, Ind.

Letter Carriers To Meet Here Monday

The annual meeting of the Bedford County Letter Carriers Association will be held in the court house, Monday afternoon, May 31, at 2:00 o'clock. The ladie auxiliary will meet with the carriers at this meeting.

Win Prizes in Music

Thelma Saunders and Grace Dooley won prizes for the best rendition of solos, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Meador, at Moneta, Saturday afternoon, when Mrs. Edith Turpin presented her piano pupils of that community at a musical tea. Judges were Mrs. Hubert Nance and Mrs. Johnson, of Roanoke, and Mrs. S. D. Gills, of Bedford.

Others playing were Clark Graves, Virginia Franklin, Lucille Meador, Florence Webb, Wray Kinzer, Ruby Wright, Lorene Nichols and Margaret Nance.

Jumps From Moving Car

Miss Dorothy Falls, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Falls of Clifax, suffered a slight brain concussion when she jumped from a moving automobile driven by Julian Seaman, of Nelson county, last Thursday night.

Miss Falls jumped from the car, the officer said, after Seaman had struck two automobiles parked on Main Street. Miss Bernice Wilson and Tommie Ramsey were said to have been in the car also. A charge of hit and run driving was placed against Seaman, and he was released on bail.

The Development of The Road System In Bedford County Shows Progress

By D. H. Selvage, County Engineer

Bedford County roads, because of bad soil conditions, lack of good road materials, and the mountainous nature of a large part of the county, have never been developed as highly as those in some of the adjoining counties. Road officials, from the time when the roads were handled by the county court down to today, when the upkeep is in the hands of the State Highway Department, have been confronted with the problems of isingless dirt on the south side, rock in the mountains, lack of surfacing material all over, with the added spice of bridge washouts at irregular intervaals. To compile an accurate history of the development of the present road system would require long research of the county records, so this sketch is written from information secured from men who in various capacities have long been connected with county road work.

The first systematic road work undertaken in the county was done by S. F. Patterson, appointed by Judge Callaway Brown, in the early nineties. At that time the only surfaced road in the county was the old Lynchburg-Salem Turnpike, the rest of the roads being dirt roads in various stages of unimprovement. Under Mr. Patterson the first convict road force was secured; this force working for many years with limited equipment, most of the time having only one or two teams with wagons and a road scraper.

From 1907 to 1912 Mr. J. D. Keeler, Sr., was employed by Mr. Patterson and the Board of Supervisors as county superintendent of roads, and located many of the roads now in use. During this time, Mr. Keeler, realizing the necessity of drainage, installed many drainage structures in the county.

About 1910 the first State-aid was made available for road work, and short sections of road were built from Bedford toward Bunker Hill and toward Kelso, and another short section near Boonsboro. Private funds were subscribed to supplement public funds on some of these roads; $1,500 being subscribed on the Kelso Road in order to induce the board to build the road. From this time on there was a gradual increase in road work throughout the county; the various districts purchas-

(Please Turn To Page Four)

Daughters Of Confederacy Hear Report

Mrs. M. L. Overstreet Was Delegate To The District Meeting Held In Charlottesville

Report from the district meeting of the United Daughters of the Confederacy held in Charlottesville, was made by Mrs. M. L. Overstreet, at the meeting of the local chapter, Monday afternoon. Mrs. Overstreet also reviewed a chapter of the book, "Christ In The Camp," the subject being "Bibles and Colportage." "Lest we forget" and "In The Gloaming" were sung by Edward L. Smither Jr.

The names of two new members, Mrs. W. E. Bush and Mrs. S. B. Hagerman, were added to the roll, at this meeting. Members of the chapter were urged to attend the Memorial Day exercises which will be held at the court house, Saturday, May 29, beginning at 11:00 o'clock. The meeting was held at the home of Miss Riva Lyle with Mrs. T. O. Magann, presiding. Mrs. W. E. Bush and Mrs. G. W. Parker assisted the hostess in serving refreshments.

Mountain Gate Garden Club Has Regular Meeting

The Mountain Gate Garden Club held its meeting for the month of May at the home of Mrs. S. G. Kulp.

The club voted to join the Virginia Federation of Garden Clubs.

The names of Mesdames W. M. Geering and Paul Gilmore were added to the roll.

Mrs. J. T. Davidson and Mrs. R. E. White of Bedford, were guests of the club and served as judges.

The hostess, assisted by Mrs. Gilmore, served punch.

Before departing, the ladies strolled through the beautiful gardens of Mrs. Kulp, each expressing her delight at the gorgeous flowers.

Ribbons were awarded as follows:

Miniature arrangement, 1st, Mrs. Kulp, 2nd, Mrs. Noell. Small arrangement, 1st, Iva Forgie, 2nd, Mrs. Kulp. Medium arrangement, Mrs. Caldwell. Large arrangement, 1st, Mrs. Query, 2nd, Mrs. Kulp. Display columbine, 1st, Mrs. Noell. Display pyrethrum, 1st, Mrs. Noell. Display iris, 1st, Mrs. Caldwell. Specimen, iris, 1st, Mrs. Kulp, 2nd, Mrs. Query. Specimen peony, 1st, Iva Forgie. Specimen poppy, 1st, Mrs. Obenchain. Specimen shrub, 1st, Mrs. Kulp. Club container, 1st, Mrs. Kulp.

All Day Meeting At Ebenezer Church

On this next Sunday, May 30th, there is being planned for the five Methodist churches of Bedford Circuit a program of unusual merit. There will be a combined Sunday school, several visiting ministers to preach, and it is hoped a day of spiritual benefit to all who come.

The Sunday school is being lead by Mr. J. L. Borden, principal of the Bedford high school. He has with him as part of the teaching staff, Col. W. R. Phelps, Mrs. Garrett Ballard, Mr. S. J. Coffey and Mrs. J. W. Myers. This Sunday school will serve as a combined Sunday school for all five of the churches.

Two preaching services are planned. Dr. Thomas R. Reeves, presiding elder of the Lynchburg district, will preach at 11 o'clock and Dr. John W. Pearson, pastor of Centenary Methodist church, Lynchburg, will preach at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

The public is cordially invited to attend these services.

G. E. Parker

George Edward Parker died in a local hospital, about 8:00 o'clock, Monday morning. He had been in failing health for several years, but pneumonia was the immediate cause of his death. The second son of Mrs. Elizabeth Teass Parker and the late A. C. Parker, he was born and reared on the farm in the Nininger community on which several generations of his family have lived.

In addition to his mother he is survived by the following brothers and sisters: Howard D. Parker, of Roanoke; Mrs. H. F. Flowers, of Wilson, N. C.; A. Boyce Parker, M. Grady Parker, Miss Amanda Parker and Mrs. G. I. Ford, of this county.

Funeral services were conducted from the residence, Tuesday afternoon at 2:30, by Rev. A. W. Connelly, Rev. W. I. Collins and Dr. J. H. Grey. Interment was made in the family cemetery and members of the order of Masons of which he was a member, had charge of the committal service.

Active pall bearers were George P. Parker, Ben Reese, Parker Rorer, Frank, John and Warren Teass. Flowers were carried by members of the order of Masons.

David J. Whipple

Funeral services for David J. Whipple, 67, were conducted from the home in Rockbridge county, Saturday evening by Rev. C. M. Hanna, with burial at New Providence Church cemetery. Mr. Whipple died suddenly after a heart attack. He was a well known farmer and former merchant of the Brownsburg community.

He is survived by his wife, formerly Miss Eleanor Irwin; three sons, David W., Douglas, and Fred Whipple; two daughters, Miss Eleanor Whipple and Miss Dorothy Whipple of Baltimore; three sisters, Mrs. Floy Bratton, of Columbia, S. C., and Misses Mary and Jean Whipple, of near Brownsburg; two brothers, Charles Whipple, of Newcastle, and W. T. Whipple, of Brownsburg.

THE BEDFORD DEMOCRAT

Established 1857

Published Every Thursday by
M. T. HARRISON.....Editor and Owner
CLAUDE HARRISON.....Business Manager

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Member of The National Editorial Association

IMPORTANT NOTICE

Notices of entertainments, where an admission charge is made, or where food or articles of merchandise are sold, or offered for sale, must be paid for at regular advertising rates.

Charges for "Card of Thanks," 25c. Obituaries, Resolutions of Respect, Resolutions of Endorsement, In Memorium, Etc., charged for at regular advertising rate of 5c per line.

OUR NATAL DAY

With this issue of the Bedford Democrat we greet our subscribers with the largest newspaper ever printed in Bedford county. It is in celebration of the Eightieth Anniversary of the paper. The first issue of the Bedford Democrat came from the press on the 23rd day of May, 1857, just eighty years ago this week. Forty-five of these years the paper has been under its present management. We believe we have been at the steering wheel of the Democrat for a longer period of time than has the publisher of any other county newspaper in Virginia, not excepting our good friend, W. Y. Morgan of the Northern Neck News. Mr. Morgan has been connected with his paper for more than fifty years, but not all the time at the wheel.

On this occasion it is right and proper that we should make a short review of the work we have been engaged in for nearly a half century, and the progress we have made and the methods adopted in doing this work.

When we purchased the Bedford Democrat forty-five years ago we had a very crude equipment and we published a very poor paper in a small town. With long hours of hard work and the liberal patronage of the people of the town and county we have been able to keep pace with the progress of the town, which has been very rapid. Today we believe we are printing a modern up-to-date county newspaper in a modern up-to-date town. In fact it is the only town in Virginia that does not levy a real or personal property tax.

As we look over our plant today equipped with modern machinery, driven by nine individual electric motors, and compare it with the plant in its infancy, we wonder how we did it. Two small presses were operated by hand and foot power, and all composition was done by hand. It has always been our policy to keep our plant in the advancing field and quickly to adopt the advances in improved machinery in order to meet the demands made by an increasing business. The Democrat has grown with the town and we look with pleasure upon the results achieved.

After almost a life-time of earnest endeavor, always striving to progress and please, we believe that we have succeeded in a small way, and find it one of the pleasures in the journey of life.

Here again we want to express our appreciation for the confidence and trust placed in us during our forty-five years with the Democrat. We are glad that in our youth we cast our lot among the best people of the best town, in the best county in the best state in the union. We would like to spend another forty-five years in serving the people of Bedford both town and county.

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Most people fail to do the good that lies before them because they are hunting some magical formula for reforming the world.

A SURPRISING REVELATION

We cannot refrain from referring to the revelations shown on the first page of Section E of this special edition of The Democrat carrying the streamer "Tobacco and Cream—Money Products." For many years tobacco has been looked upon as the chief money-crop of the county. In fact, until within the past year or two, the "weed" took lead over all other products that brought outside money into the county, but according to reports of more recent years—especially for the year 1936, dairying interests are in the ascendency, and the fact that milk and cream produced in this county bring in ready cash day after day, make it all the more interesting for the farmers and dairymen who are producing these commodities.

According to information gathered that is reliable in every particular, the amount of money paid out to Bedford producers of milk and cream last year amounted to $283,024.00. From the best figures obtainable, a total of 1,416,830 pounds of tobacco was sold on the Bedford market. These figures were taken from the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and while the report does not give the average price obtained here, it gives the average for the dark-fired district as being $13.23 per hundred pounds.

Giving the Bedford market the advantage of the entire district prices the total received for tobacco sold here amounted to $187,446.61, falling short of the amount received for milk and cream by $95,577.39. Of course, some Bedford county tobacco was sold on other markets of which no account is taken on account of lack of reliable statistics, but there seems to be no question that a sufficient amount of tobacco went to other markets to anything like make up he difference as shown above. Bedford's lower average price would reduce somewhat the total amount given above. The loss of Bedford county tobacco from the Bedford market would in all probability balance the amount of money received as stated above. Another outstanding difference between the dairymen and tobacco growers is the regular cash receipts from day to day for milk and cream while the tobacco grower must wait a whole year for the returns on his labor.

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TO OUR GRADUATES

In Bedford County the schools will soon celebrate the graduation of another class by the staging of commencement exercises during which the students will receive diplomas attesting to their proficiency and intelligence. For many boys and girls this will mark the end of their opportunity to attend school, but they should realize that it does not end their opportunity to learn.

The graduates of our schools and colleges today go into a world that is much improved when compared to conditions several years ago, but nevertheless they face problems which some older citizens escaped. Many of them face the obvious search for employment and the opportunity to make their way in life and, unfortunately, there is little certainty that all those who deserve the opportunity to work will be lucky enough to find it.

In the life of the average boy or girl few occasions stand out in memory to compare with the thrill of graduation from high school.

The Bedford Democrat hopes that the boys and girls who graduate in this county will continue their studies if it is possible for them to do so. They will find their time well spent and reap an appropriate reward later in life. At the same time, we trust that those who must immediately seek their economic fortune will not forget the days of study or come to the conclusion that they have learned all that they need.

We take this opportunity of congratulating all students in this County who have completed their school courses and therefore receive diplomas at this time. It is really an epoch in life and the occasion marks the end of an era that will live long in memory but will never return.

PWA School Program Aids In Buildings

Five Sections Of County Are Benefitting By The P. W. A. Grant To Help With Building Program

The results of the nation wide policy of the Public Works Administration in aiding by way of loan and grant in financing the cost of educational facilities are strikingly illustrated in Bedford County, Virginia.

Bedford County was one of the first counties in Virginia and throughout the nation to undertake the construction of a much needed school building under the PWA. The Bedford County School Board, acting through the Board of this Federal agency. The application was examined in the State Office of the PWA in Richmond and was promptly forwarded to the Central Office of the PWA in Washington for final action.

A few days after Christmas 1933 word was received by the Bedford County School Board that the PWA had agreed to make a grant of $22,800 to aid in financing the construction of a modern high school at Moneta. This project, which was known as Docket 2644, was somewhat slow in getting started and it was not until the 25th of June 1934 that final plans and specifications had been drawn and approved, bids advertised, and contracts let for the construction of the building. Once construction began, however, it was not long before the project was completed. On June 13, 1935 the PWA delivered the building to the Bedford County authorities.

The Moneta School involved the construction of a modern high school building to replace an obsolete frame building. The new building erected under PWA enabled the consolidation of a number of small obsolete rural schools in this section. This building consists of 12 class rooms, accommodating 480 pupils, and, in addition, a well equipped and arranged laboratory along with a modern, up-to-date library. It also contains a combined gymnasium-auditorium and is provided with modern indoor toilets and central heating plant. The seating capacity of the auditorium is 700. Office facilities likewise have been provided for the faculty. The building is known as Type "C" construction, that is, with brick exterior walls and wood interior, approxamately 140x58 feet for the building and 48x87 for the auditorium. Construction work on the Moneta High School provided 47,074 man-hours of employment, averaging 37 men a month over a period of 12 months. The effect of this employment was felt throughout the southern section of Bedford County, but the benefits arising from the construction of this project were not limited entirely to those who found employment on it or to the many generations of students which, for years to come, will enjoy the educational facilities provided at Moneta. United States Department of Labor statisticians estimate that 117,685 man-hours of work were provided indirectly as a result of the construction of the Moneta High school. This indirect employment, added to the employment arising directly at the site of the project, means that Bedford County, in undertaking the construction of the Moneta school, not only acquired a modern, up-to-date high school at depression prices but also obtained a 30% Federal grant, and, at the same time, provided 167,759 total manhours of work for people, who, perhaps, would otherwise have been unemployed.

The construction of schools now going on in five different sections of Bedford County at a total estimated cost of $147,412 is made possible by a $55,800 PWA grant. Additions to existing buildings, are now being constructed at New London Academy, Big Island, Boonsboro, Huddleston, and Stewartsville.

At Boonsboro an auditorium will be added to the present high school building. A modern heating system will be installed to provide heat for the existing building, and the auditorium. The existing building contains class rooms only with no facilities for assembly, no heatng plant, and no inside toilets. The addition being provided by PWA will raise the Boonsboro school to a complete up-to-date educational unit. Work at Boonsboro is to cost $30,024.

At Huddleston an auditorium will be added to the present high school at a cost of $30,722. The existing building provides for a small assembly, but the space is inadequate for gymnasium purposes. The PWA addition provides for a combined auditorium-gymnasium with a seating capacity of 500 people and a stage. It also provides for modern water flush inside toilets and central heating system.

An addition to the present 4-room county high school at Stewartsville is being constructed to provide an auditorium and gymnasium, offices, a library at a cost of $38,441. The Stewartsville school at the present time consists of an old two-story frame building and four modern classrooms erected two years ago. At the time the four classrooms were built funds would not permit the extension of the building to cover all of the needs. The PWA grant has made it possible to extend the Stewartsville school.

Similarly, the M. E. Marcuse High School at Big Island is having two classrooms and an auditorium added to the present structure at a cost of $19,556. The existing building lacks auditorium facilities and is overcrowded. The addition under PWA consists of an auditorium with a seating capacity of 520 people, a stage, and two classrooms with a seating capacity of 30 to each classroom, along with the extension of the heating plant. The new auditorium will have a level floor and may be used as combination auditorium and gymnasium.

The New London Academy High School building is acquiring an auditorium at a cost of $17,749. The existing building contains no adequate assembly space. The PWA addition consists of a combined auditorium-gymnasium with a seating capacity of 530 and a stage, along with a connecting corridor to the present building.

The PWA has agreed to aid Bedford County in asquiring these needed and highly desirable educational facilities by contributing outright grant of $55,800. The balance of the cost, is being provided by Bedford County through the proceeds of a Literary Fund loan granted to it by the State Board of Education and funds provided by Bedford County Board of Supervisors.

Most of the cost of the school buildings now under construction throughout the county will go for employment away from the sites of the projects. Some of the industries which will be benefited are steel and iron, mining, brick, lumber, cotton and other textiles, slate, paint, cement, stone, dye, sports euipment, glass, electrical, furnace, ventilating, makers of telephone and radio equipment, clocks, bells, various kinds of floor and roof coverings, rope, sheet and other metal equipment, desks, seats and other furniture, refrigerating and heating equipment producers, makers of nails, screws, varnish, ink, flags, paper, blackboards and erasers, and other things.

Mr. Raymond V. Long, Director of School Buildings of the State Board of Education, states that PWA participation in the construction of school improvements has had a very beneficial influence in developing sentiment in Virginia counties for a better class of construction and has done much, particularly in the rural communities, to eliminate incompetent contractors, when they were totally unqualified to do the character of work involved.

The six school buildings constructed or under construction in Bedford County under PWA will stand as monuments at Big Island, Booneboro, New London Academy, Huddleston, Moneta, and Stewartsville to the patriotism and courage of the people of Bedford County. These projects will memorialize the spirit of cooperation with which Bedford County people joined hands with "Uncle Sam" in the war against depression. Full credit should be given to the people of the county, whose taxes make these improvements possible. Recognition is due the far-sighted and courageous superintendent and other citizens who had the initative and the determination to project these improvements and to appeal to the Federal Government, through the PWA, for aid. PWA takes pride in the work it has done in Bedford County and realizes fully that its success in these accomplishments would not have been possible without the splendid cooperation afforded by Bedford County.

—0—

Bedford Federal Savings and Loan Association Of Great Benefit

The Bedford Federal Savings and Loan Association established in 1935 under the supervision of the Federal government, has already established a reputation for supplying funds for prospective builders of homes in Bedford as well as providing a splendid outlet for surplus cash of people who desire an interest return that is adequate and safe for stock purchased as an investment.

Interest on the money invested pays at the rate of 4% semi-annually, and is almost double what any bank will pay on savings. This money is used to build homes for individuals and every dollar of stockholders money is safeguarded by first mortgage on the home that is built, or on the home in which a loan is made.

Purchasers of shares or depositors of shares or depositors in the savings department can withdraw their deposits or paid-up stock at any time upon giving reasonable notice to the secretary.

The officers of the Bedford Savings & Loan Association are: J. W. Gillaspie, president; W. G. Ramsey, vice president; G. W. Bond, secretary. These officers with J. Callaway Brown, S. S. Hylton and E. H. Baker, constitute the board of directors.

The Answer is in the BOOK!

Are you getting ahead? . . . Will you succeed? . . . Will you get the things you desire? Look at your passbook and read the answer in its pages.

If it reveals regular, systematic deposits, you possess the essential quality of success.

If you haven't a bank account, we invite you to come in and start one. We welcome small accounts as well as large ones.

Member of F. D. I. C.

Citizens National Bank
"The Bank That Appreciates Your Business"
BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

W. R. SOUTHALL
Funeral Director and Embalmer

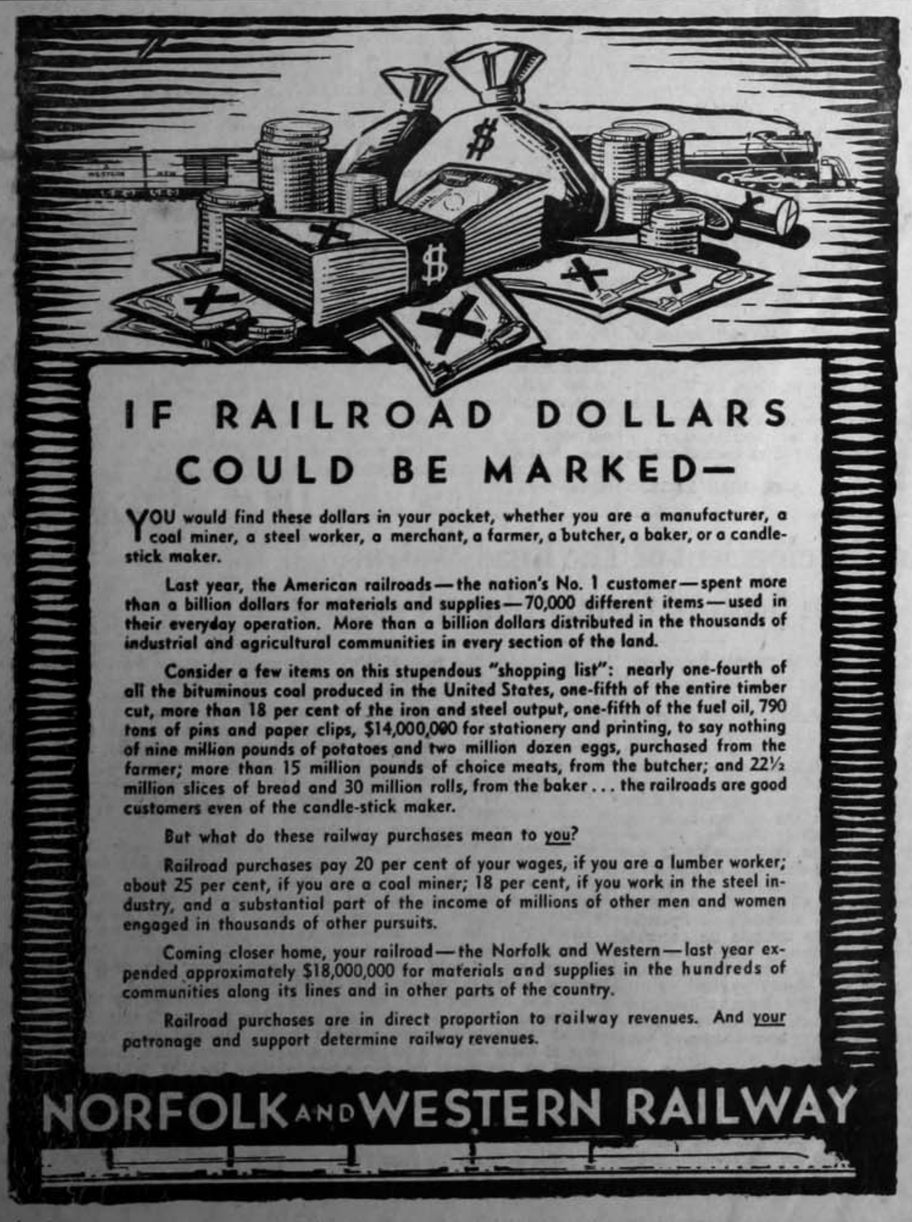
A service that satisfies by one with years of experience and a desire to please when bereavement comes to those who are left behind.

Every detail of Funeral Arrangements Given The Most Painstaking Attention.

CALLS ANSWERED AT ALL HOURS DAY OR NIGHT

Phones: Day, 236-J. Night, 236-W
West Main Street Bedford, Virginia

---Use---
Pasteurized Milk!
ASK YOUR DOCTOR!
Clover Creamery
Of Roanoke, has started a Milk Route in Bedford.
You can now get city milk service at your door every morning.
----FOR----
Pasteurized, Vitamin D, Chocolate Milk, Whipping and Coffee Cream, Cottage Cheese, Butter,
Call Phone 114.
GORDON KRANTZ, Route Salesman.



IF RAILROAD DOLLARS COULD BE MARKED—

YOU would find these dollars in your pocket, whether you are a manufacturer, a coal miner, a steel worker, a merchant, a farmer, a butcher, a baker, or a candle-stick maker.

Last year, the American railroads—the nation's No. 1 customer—spent more than a billion dollars for materials and supplies—70,000 different items—used in their everyday operation. More than a billion dollars distributed in the thousands of industrial and agricultural communities in every section of the land.

Consider a few items on this stupendous "shopping list": nearly one-fourth of all the bituminous coal produced in the United States, one-fifth of the entire timber cut, more than 18 per cent of the iron and steel output, one-fifth of the fuel oil, 790 tons of pins and paper clips, $14,000,000 for stationery and printing, to say nothing of nine million pounds of potatoes and two million dozen eggs, purchased from the farmer; more than 15 million pounds of choice meats, from the butcher; and 22½ million slices of bread and 30 million rolls, from the baker . . . the railroads are good customers even of the candle-stick maker.

But what do these railway purchases mean to you?

Railroad purchases pay 20 per cent of your wages, if you are a lumber worker; about 25 per cent, if you are a coal miner; 18 per cent, if you work in the steel industry, and a substantial part of the income of millions of other men and women engaged in thousands of other pursuits.

Coming closer home, your railroad—the Norfolk and Western—last year expended approximately $18,000,000 for materials and supplies in the hundreds of communities along its lines and in other parts of the country.

Railroad purchases are in direct proportion to railway revenues. And your patronage and support determine railway revenues.

NORFOLK AND WESTERN RAILWAY

"Private Detectives"

We undertake all classes of legitimate detective work, furnish true to facts reports, made by competent reliable operatives. Prompt service in Bedford and adjoining counties. Separate collection Department. References and bank or city official in Lynchburg.

Cundiff's Detectives
915 Main Street Lynchburg, Va.

5 STAR PLAN

★ $15.00 TRADE IN ALLOWANCE for your old flaming fuel range.
★ $15.00 FREE CREDIT TO NEW HOMES to be applied on the purchase of an Electric Range.
★ LOWEST FINANCE CHARGE IN HISTORY Compare our 3 percent charge with other finance rates.
★ MODELS COSTING AS LITTLE AS 50c A WEEK Extended deferred payments make this possible.
★ LOW 2½ CENT RATE AVAILABLE With our fast breaking rate this cheap electricity is available above 70 kilowatt-hours a month.

The Five Star Economy Plan makes it possible for every home maker to cook the modern way—with fast, clean, pure electric heat.

The plan provides for a liberal trade-in allowance on your old range or if you are building a new home to receive a credit certificate to be applied on the purchase of a new Electric Range.

Monthly payments, made with your electric bill, may be spread over 48 months, if you wish. This feature, combined with our low finance charge, makes it possible to buy an Electric Range for as little as 50 cents a week.

Ask at our office or at your dealer's about our Five Star Plan.

CHANGE *Now* TO MODERN ELECTRIC COOKERY on our 5 STAR PLAN

MODERN women are changing to fast, clean, safe Electric Cookery. Throughout the country one and one half million users of Electric Ranges have replaced old fashioned methods of cooking and it is estimated that 500,000 women will change to Electric Ranges this year.

Study our 5-Star Plan and take advantage of this offer today. There are "Ten Keys to Happiness" in a modern Electric Range and every one of them spells more freedom from drudgery for the home maker.

See your Electrical Dealer or
APPALACHIAN ELECTRIC POWER CO.

Wave Welcome to summer in . . .

MILLNER'S
THE SHOPPING CENTRE

SPRING FASHIONS

Lynchburg, Va.

Come In For An Inspection!

We Have Installed

The BEAN Modern Wheel Alignment System. It eliminates steering troubles and worn tires. It takes very little time to check your car.

I am also equipped to do Frame Straightening, Wrecked Body and Fender Repairing, Tops and Inside Trim Replaced, Woodwork, Commercial Body Building, and Duco Painting.

Ballard's
Auto Aligning & Body Service

328 Salem Avenue, S. W., Dial 2-5233
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Drink
POP-KOLA

"The Greatest Thirst Value Under The Sun"
--And--
Rice's Extra Quality Beverages
A Trial Is All We Ask

Big Boy Bottling Co.
700 CENTER AVENUE ROANOKE, VA.

"There is no Substitute for quality. The best of everything Men and Boys Wear. Suits, Hats, Shoes and Furnishings."

The New
Glenn-Minnich's
Clothes for Young Men and Men Who Stay Young
108 WEST CAMPBELL AVENUE
ROANOKE, : : : : : VIRGINIA

PURE BRED STALLION

"High Boy," Registered Percheron No. 207686, 6 years old, will make the season at Holiday Farm on Otter Hill Road, commencing May 1st.

On May 4th, 13th, 22nd, 31st; June 9th, 18th, 28th; July 7th, 16th and 26th, "High Boy" will stand at the farm of Mr. J. C. Krantz, Krantz's Corner, Bedford. Terms, $10.00 when colt is 3 days old. All precautions will be taken with mares, but in case of accident, I will not be responsible.

W. F. Kropff,
Route 4, Bedford, Va.

CLEAN and WHITEN TEETH with Calox, the Oxygen tooth powder which penetrates to the hidden crevices between the teeth. Pleasant, Refreshing, Protects the gums and is economical to use.

TRY CALOX AT OUR EXPENSE
What Calox will do for your teeth is easily demonstrated by you in your own home at our expense. Simply fill in the coupon with your name and address and mail it to us. You will receive *absolutely free* a test can of CALOX TOOTH POWDER, the powder more and more people are using every day.

FREE TRIAL COUPON

McKesson & Robbins, Inc., Fairfield, Conn.
Send me a 10 day trial of CALOX TOOTH POWDER at no expense to me. I will try it.
Name _____
Address _____

Easy Payment Plan Offered To Customers

Phelps & Armstead Offers Many Bargains In Line Of Furniture at Their Roanoke Store

Long designated as 'Roanoke's Most Beautiful Furniture Store" the firm of Phelps & Armstead, Inc, 113 West Campbell avenue, has attained a popularity with the general public attained by but few commercial houses of "The Magic City." This fine store carries one of the largest stocks of fine home furnishings of every description to be found in the State west of Richmond. The firm's stock consists of many exclusive lines, including the distribution of the famous General Electric and Crosley electric refrigerators.

The main show room off Campbell avenue has always contained the choicest products of the manufacturer's art. It is here prospective buyers always find something to suit every room in the home as well as the choicest articles for a corner here and there. The display on the second floor is equally enticing to buyers of fine furniture. The display of fine floor coverings is unexcelled.

Messrs. Phelps and Armstead, Inc., have from their inception been pioneers of the easy-payment plan They like for their thousands of customers to enjoy their purchase while liquidating their cost on easy installment payments.

The firm enjoys a most pleasing patronage, not only from the city and surrounding country, but from a wide section of Southwest Virginia. Customers from far and wide are always given a cordial welcome. Every salesman is thoroughly conversant with the immense stock of fine home furnishings carried by the firm, and customers will find each and every employee to be courteous and oblinging in the conduct of the business.

Phelps & Armstead has enjoyed the patronage of Roanoke and vicinity buyers for more than 26 years. By a strange coincident, they are celebrating their 26th Anniversary at the same time as the Bedford Democrat is commemorating its 80th Anniversary. They include among their thousands of customers some of the finest people in this part of the country—state and city officials, bankers, doctors, lawyers, etc—people of good taste and discrimination.

L. E. Lichford, For Many Years In The Wholesale Business

Personally Well Known In Bedford Where he works his wholesale grocery trade among merchants.

One of the outstanding wholesale merchants of Lynchburg is found in the person of Mr. L. E. Lichford who established his wholesale grocery business in 1900, and has the distinction of being the oldest concern of its kind in his home city continuously in business for so long a period of time, operating under the same name and management.

Mr. Lichford first started in business in a small way on Jefferson street, but in a few years his trade had so expanded that more commodious quarters became imperative. He built the present four-story building now occupied in 1912, at Orange street and Chesapeace & Ohio Railway. In a short time the construction of an annex became necessary which gave him a total of 32,000 square feet of floor space including commodious offices.

When Mr. Lichford first started in business and for a period of several years he personally worked the trade in Bedford where he soon built up a large patronage among the Bedford merchants which he has since held. He had a deep interest in Bedford for the reason that he had married one of Bedford's fair daughters, Miss Edmonia Abbott, who is a daughter of E. G. Abbott, one of the pioneer merchants of Liberty.

It is not uncommon for one of Lichford's big transport trucks to be seen on the streets of Bedford from which prompt deliveries of staple and fancy groceries, fruits and produce, are made to a majority of retail dealers in these commodities. His trade not only extends to all parts of Bedford county, but he has built up a large patronage from other counties surrounding Lynchburg within a radious of 75 or 100 miles, serving his customers in all nearby territory by his own large motor trucks. His wholesale house is conveniently situated to all three railroads entering Lynchburg, with ample siding for loading and unloading.

Mr. Lichford carries a most comprehensive line of staple and fancy groceries, including such special lines as "Fairfax Hall" pure food products, Hirsch Bros. pickles and Peters ammunition, for which he has the exclusive distribution in his trade territory.

In 1934, Mr. Linchford was elected Mayor of Lynchburg, and was re-elected in 1936, and is now esrving his second term as the chief executive of his home city. He is active in every movement which has for its object the civic and material development of Lynchburg and the city's immediate trade territory.

Special Values In USED CARS

Chevrolets, Plymouths And Fords

All Light Cars Checked And Ready For The Road

Fogus Motor Co.
315 Randolph Street
Roanoke, Va. Dial 20857

"I COVER the Philadelphia WATERFRONT"

The TRUE Story of Bill Wilson, a Philadelphia reporter, who found "scoops" can be made in more ways than one.

WRITTEN testimony of thousands of motorists is your assurance of extra mileage with Essolene. This regular priced motor fuel gives more miles per gallon than even most premium priced gasolines and no gasoline *at any price* gives more.

Essolene is different . . . so different it's actually been granted a U. S. Patent. Different, patented, loaded with extra miles. Try one tankful and see why Happy Motoring starts at the Esso Sign.

For Extra Mileage
Essolene MOTOR FUEL

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STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

"STANDARD" ESSO DEALER

Killing Friendly Insects. By destroying pests which eat our food supply, many of man's most useful and necessary helpers are also killed. An instructive article in the American Weekly with Sunday's WASHINGTON HERALD.

AVOID EMBARRASSMENT OF FALSE TEETH DROPPING OR SLIPPING

Don't be embarrassed again by having your false teeth slip or drop when you eat, talk, laugh or sneeze. Just sprinkle a little FASTEETH on your plates. This new, extremely fine powder gives a wonderful sense of comfort and security. No gummy, gooey taste or feeling. Get FASTEETH today at any good drug store.

FALSE TEETH "STAY PUT"

BUY THE BEST!

All-Steel Drag Harrows
Spring Steel Bull Tongues
Coulters and Cultivator Points

These are made in my shop. None better at any price.

FLETCHER GIBBS
W. Depot St., Bedford, Va.

Kent Funeral Home
MONETA, VA.

It isn't far to our place. Give us a call and be convinced. Services first class. Prices low.

W. P. KENT, Director.

Calotabs
TRADE MARK REG.
for

biliousness, sour stomach, bilious indigestion, flatulence and headache, due to constipation.

10c and 25c at dealers

MOTOR IN REAR
ELIMINATES NOISE, VIBRATION, OR FUMES
•
BAGGAGE BELOW DECKS
IN DUST-PROOF LOCKED COMPARTMENTS

THE LAST WORD in their travel fields—the trim Greyhound Super-Coach and the giant Pan American Clipper Ship! America's millions find the same luxurious comfort, dependability and courtesy on Super-Coach trips that wealthy globe trotters enjoy on the Clipper Ships. A great fleet of these superior coaches is now in service on principal through schedules, and hundreds more will be added this summer.

For Full Trip Information
GREYHOUND TERMINAL
Broad Street, Phone 444

GREYHOUND LINES

TURNER'S

FRIDAY - SPECIALS - SATURDAY

Phone 314 "Call Orders In Early" We Deliver

SNAPS! SNAPS! fresh & tender gal. 23c

NEW POTATOES Red Bliss 6-lbs. 25c

GRAPE JUICE Welch's or Premier Pt. 19c

VINEGAR Apple. Bring your jug Gal. 21c

FISH ROE Gortons can 17c

BAKING POWDER Rumford 12-ozs. 21c

FAT MEAT Thick, White, Lb. 15c

LARD! LARD! Special 4-lbs. 55c

MATCHES, Large Boxes, 3-for 10c

VEAL ROAST, Best Cuts, Lb. 20c

ICE CREAM SALT White 5-lb. box 15c

TUNA FISH Premier, can 15c

Fresh Fruits and Vegetables of all Kinds.
Highest Prices Paid for Ham and Eggs

THIS POLICY COSTS YOU NOTHING

Every woolen garment we clean is insured against Moths

PROTECTION against moth damage for 6 months or until your garment is recleaned. That's the guarantee — backed by an insurance policy — you receive when you have your woolen garments cleaned and moth-proofed in our plant.

This insured moth-proofing is absolutely free. It is part of our regular cleaning service.

Guard against moth damage. Have your clothes cleaned and moth-proofed by us—now!

R. J. RICHARDS

Dry Cleaners and Tailors

Phone 311 Bedford, Virginia

Wm. P. HURT,

Real Estate & Insurance of Every Kind

Masonic Building, Phone 54,

Bedford. Va.

OUR CONGRATULATIONS

CONGRATULATIONS DEMOCRAT

SMITH'S MARKET

Quality Meats and Groceries

So Bridge St., Phone 43

The Real Service Store of Bedford

Democrat Want Ads Always Bring Results

KENT FUNERAL HOME

Moneta, Virginia

DEPENDABLE SERVICE

THE MOST MODERN FUNERAL HOME IN THE COUNTY

CALLS ANSWERED EITHER DAY OR NIGHT

Modern Facilities----Reasonable Prices

"TRY THE KENT WAY"

WILLIAM P KENT Director

Bedford's Postmaster

MAJOR H. B. JORDAN
Commander of The First Battalion, 116th Regiment, Va. N. G. and Postmaster of Bedford

Co. Agents Column

Why Albert Joined the Association

First, because he got the best prices for his tobacco last season that he had gotten since the war.

Second, he said "I am not willing to live in the house with another man, leaving him to do all the cooking, making up the bed, and the other necessary work about the house, and then for me to come in and eat and jump in the bed. He said that he wanted to do his part, therefore, he signed an Association contract.

Growers are joining the Association from all over the Belt because they feel as Albert does; they want to come in and do their part. They want to have a part in the building up of this Association. Are you going to let Albert do your share of the work?

I heard a recent signer tell his neighbor the other day that he didnt sign an Association contract because he had not gotten a good price for his tobacco, but he joined because the Association had growers, and that he didn't want to ever again see the time when he would have to sell his lugs for 50 cents per hundred pounds. Therefore, he felt that he wanted to do his part. On the strength of what he said, his neighbor also signed an Association contract.

Just this kind of work is where every loyal member can help to strengthen his Association by telling your neighbor the benefit the Association has been to you.

Celebrates Birthday

A number of friends and relatives of Mrs. Hattie Karnes gathered at the home of her son, Mondis Karnes, near Peaksville, Sunday, May 23, for the celebration of her 75th birthday.

At noon a bountiful lunch was served picnic style, in the shade of a large walnut tree in the yard.

Mrs. Karnes who was critically ill a short time, is very much improved and able to enjoy the occasion. Five of her seven living children and her only living brother and sister were present.

Those present besides Mrs. Karnes were Mr. and Mrs. Mondis Karnes and children, Mrs. Guy Toms and children, Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Toms and son, Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Welch, Mr and Mrs. John Welch and children, James Phillips and son, all of this county; Charlie and Elmo Karnes, Mrs. Mintie Arrington, Miss Lena Cannady, Ray Martin and Donald Johnson, of Roanoke, Mrs. Eva Lacy and son, Miss Veronica Karnes, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Fizer, of Vinton and Junior McDaniel of near Harrisonburg.

Improvements Ahead In Telephone Service

Dial System To Be Installed and Officers Removed To Citizens Bank Building

The installation of a new telephone switchboard and new dial central office equipment to replace the present switchboard and manual central office equipment was recently authorized by officials of the Chesepeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia.

The new switchboard and associated equipment will be installed in offices on the second floor of the Citizens National Bank Building. It is contemplated that the new offices and equipment will be ready for service before the end of 1937. The business office will be moved to the new central office in the Citizens National Bank Building when the change is made to the new type of operation. Local Bedford operators will continue to handle toll calls, information calls, and change or disconnection of telephone number calls in addition to furnishing assistance to customers in connection with other telephone service when required. The local operators will also continue to assist in the receiving of customer's orders for service, the receipt of payments for service and other business office matters.

The present switchboard was installed in 1902 and now serves 739 Bedford telephones which originated approximately 1,668,000 local calls during 1936. There has been a steady growth in the number of telephones in service in recent years with 55 telephones added to the system in 1936 and 60 added in 1935. During the first three months of 1937 there has been an increase of 14 in the number of telephones in service.

PEOPLES GARAGE IS LOCAL DODGE AND PLYMOUTH MART

Popular Firm Has Been In Business In Bedford For Twenty Years—With Satisfactory Service

The Peoples Garage, Inc, of Bedford was established in 1917 at which time the local agency of Dodge cars and trucks was established. After the World War two young men, Frank Saunders and Frank Johnson, had returned from participation in that conflict, they formed a partnership and took over the business which had been in operation about two years.

This partnership continued until the death of Mr. Johnson in 1930, since which time Mr. Saunders and Mrs. Johnson have continued to operate what is now the oldest motor firm in Bedford county. For over twenty years this establishment has maintained the agency for the Dodge line which also includes the agency for Plymouth cars.

Dodge Bros. pioneered in the building of all-steel bodies, and soon all other car manufacturers followed suit. The builders of Dodge and Plymouth cars have kept fully abreast of engineering improvements and in many instances have set the pace for other builders of motor cars

The Peoples Garage supplies a complete motor car service to the people of Bedford and surrounding country. Their repair department is operated by dependable mechanics and service is rendered on all makes of cars. Both a day and night service is supplied.

A most complete line of standard parts and accessories for all makes of automobiles is represented in the stock carried. The handling of standard goods has always been featured by the establishment. Willard and Exide batteries and Goodyear tires are sold.

The officers of the Peoples Garage, Inc. are: Mrs. Frank Johnson, president; John H. Wright, vice-president; Frank Saunders, secretary-treasurer; Russell Burnette, assistant secretary-treasurer. A corps of six mechanics under the direction of Raymond Fariss, supply a most excellent service to motorists.

In addition to the officers who are active in the conduct of the business, a sales force of four "live wires" under the direction of John H. Wright as sales manager, are in the sales' promotion department.

Odd Fellows Active Over 30 Year Period

Liberty Lodge No. 288 Established In 1905—M. T. Harrison Was The First Noble Grand

Liberty Lodge No. 288, Independent Order of Odd Fellows was granted a charter by the Grand Lodge of Virginia April 27, 1905, and the exponents of the principles of "Friendship, Love and Truth" with three links as their emblem have been active in Bedford for more than thirty years.

The first officers of Liberty Lodge were: M. T. Harrison, Noble Grand; C. R. Carder, Vice Grand; Geo. W. Johnson, Secretary; W. H. Powers, Treasurer.

Among the charter members of the lodge in addition to the above named officers appear the names of J. W. Giles, R. T. Harris, H. B. Satterwhite, Charley Teass, W. H. Witt, J. W. Forbes, J. W. Welch, G. E. Parker, H. D. Parker, Frank W. Teass, Fred W. Potter and C. D. Vaughan, the present secretary whose membership dates from June 2, 1905. There are now eighty members, seventy-two by initiation and ten transferred from other lodges.

The following officers were elected for 1937 and are now serving: J. G. Watson, N. G.; A. F. Bowles, V. G.; C. D. Vaughan, secretary; Serman Watson, financial secretary; Frank Brown, treasurer; A. W. Creasy, warden; Clyde Johnson, conductor; Paul Stanley, I. G.; W. L. Navy, O. G.; R. G. Perry, R. S. N. G.; M. T. Harrison, L. S. N. G.; John Parrish, R. S. V. G.; Luther McKinney, L. S. V. G.; Jack Stanley, chaplain; W. T. Miller R. S. S.; Frank Bell, L. S. S.

Martha Washington Candies Are Popular

With Headquarters in Roanoke Opens Fine Retail Establishment in Lynchburg—6% Interest So Far This Yera

The Martha Washington Candy Company was established in Roanoke about thirty years ago, for the purpose of manufacturing the famous Elie Sheetz Martha Washington Candies. The business continued under the same management until 1933, when the concern was purchased by other interests and the firm name was changed to Martha Washington Candies, Incorporated. J. D. Logan, Jr., became president of the new organization and John L. Logan, secretary.

In the past five years, under the new control, the business has increased by leaps and bounds and the fine candies are now being distributed in ten retail outlets and a thousand drug and confectionery stores in the nine Southern States embraced in the firm's distribution territory.

On May 11, the firm opened a store in Lynchburg, located in the Krise building at Main and Ninth Streets, where the full line of Martha Washington Candies are sold. In addition, a modern soda fountain was installed and a luncheon service established. The corner store room in the Krise building was completely remodeled, air conditioned, and equipped especially for the purpose for which it is being used.

This new store will be convenient for Bedford visitors to the Hill City, and the fine Roanoke store at 314 S. Jefferson Street will afford Bedford visitors to the Magic City a most delightful place to rest and enjoy the ecellent fountain and lunch services provided. Heller's Drug Store in Bedford features the complete line.

Under the new organization, two other brands, "MOUNT VERNON" and "WILLIAMSBURG" have been added to the famous "Martha Washington" brand. During the first four months of 1937 the business showed a 61% increase over the like period of last year.

SERVICES AT PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

A series of evangelistic services will begin at the Bedford Presbyterian church, Sunday June 6. Dr. R. G. McLees, pastor of the Chatham Presbyterian church, will arrive on Monday, June 7, to assist in the services for the remainder of the week.

The meeting is expected to continue for ten days or two weeks.

BEDFORD'S OLD TIME PLUMBING CONCERN

Above is a picture of the plumbing establishment of W. P. Chase & Company which was established in 1891 by the late W. P. Chase. This picture was made twenty-five years ago. The people shown in the foreground are from left to right: Chas. (Cap) Wright; W. H. Chase, son of the founder and successor to his father in the plumbing and heating business; W. P. Chase who died in 1930 after 41 years in the plumbing business in Bedford; "Bill" Smith, town policeman a quarter century ago. W. P. Chase entered the employ of D. Blanford in 1889, and two years later established his own business. This is one of Bedford's oldest business concerns continuously in business since its establishment forty-six years ago.

Mrs. John Marshall

Mrs. Emma Gowen Marshall, 28, wife of John L. Marshall, of Lynchburg, died in a hospital, in Lynchburg, last Thursday morning, after a five weeks illness of pneumonia. Mrs. Marshall, a native of Amherst, graduated from St. Luke's Hospital, Richmond, where she practiced nursing. She and Mr. Marshall were married in January of this year. In addition to her husband she is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Gowen, of Madison Heights, four sisters and two brothers.

Funeral services were conducted from Madison Heights Methodist church, Friday afternoon, by Rev. A. L. Carson, assisted by Rev. Roland Riddick, Rev. C. M. Roberson and Rev. T. L. Richardson. Miss Virgnia and Miriam Marshall of Thaxton, sang a duet accompanied by Miss Vivian Miller at the organ. Burial was in Fort Hill Burial park.

For INTERIOR WOODWORK That NEEDS FREQUENT WASHING

You Need the Enamel-Like Finish of My Fres-Co-Glos or Sem-I-Glo

SOAP and water won't dull the pleasing satin finish on walls and woodwork painted with my Fres-Co-Glos or Sem-I-Glo. Nor will dirt, pencil and finger marks, or even ink, sink into its hard-as-tile surface. You just wipe them right off with a damp cloth and the surface looks new again.

That's mighty important to most folks—especially in homes where there are children, for somehow the youngsters can't seem to get away from dirt—yet mothers can't be around to watch them all the time and make them keep "hands off."

My Fres-Co-Glos and Sem-I-Glo are both quality products—they differ only in the finish. Fres-Co-Glos is the bright, high-gloss finish so many people seem to like, whileSem-I-Glo gives you a happy medium between flat and high-gloss finishes. For inside woodwork, kitchens and bathrooms, there's nothing finer—and they last and keep their gloss so long, they're mighty economical.

Get a free color card from my authorized dealer today and take advantage of the special price he is offering on my Fres-Co-Glos and Sem-I-Glo Paints this week.

Harry B. Davis
President
THE H. B. DAVIS CO.
Baltimore, Md.

THOMAS HARDWARE COMPANY
107 Bridge St., Bedford, Va.
Phone 120

DRESS SMARTLY BE COMFORTABLE!

....In a New Airheart-Kirk Spring or Summer SUIT

The Airheart-Kirk label is your guide to a cool, correct style and your guarantee of trustworthy quality.

We have a smart selection of business shades as well as the traditional summer light colors and weights . . . all skillfully tailored and correctly styled . . . . priced very reasonably.

$25 to $40

AIRHEART-KIRK

25 West Campbell Avenue Roanoke, Virginia

BISMA-REX, MI-31 SOLUTION
TWO BIG ITEMS
LYLE'S DRUG STORE
BEAUTY SHOP UPSTAIRS

LOCALS

Mrs. T. W. North left Thursday for a visit wtih relatives in Salisbury, N. C.

L. R. Hollman spent the week-end at his home in Pearisburg.

Henry Early Turner has returned to Huntington, W. Va., after spending the week-end at his home on College Street.

Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Catlin and daughter, of Farmville, spent the week-end with relatives here.

George Buck, who has accepted a position with Thurman and Bodne Company, left Monday for Roanoke.

Mrs. S. M. Query and children, of Montvale, are visiting at the Luck home a short distance from town.

Miss Elizabeth Mullins has returned to her home in Philadelphia, Pa., after a visit at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. F. McKeever.

Edward Cooper has returned to Waynesboro, after spending the week-end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Cooper.

Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Schenk and daughters, Misses Mary Buford, Betty Ann and Nancy Lewis, spent the week-end on a motor tour of the skyline drive and the Valley of Virginia.

Miss Mary Frances Boal, of Huntington, W. Va., was a week-end guest of Mrs. Helen Early Turner, on College Street.

R FRITZ HELLERS R
COLYUM
'O Sense and Nonsense
'He Who Hath Not Learned To Smyle Should Never Keep A Shoppe"
CONGRATULATIONS
I came to Bedford about 37 years ago and lived across the street from the Harrisons, so I know them well. There are no better folks in Bedford. They are to be praised for their long, honest endeavor to make Bedford a better place to live. Claude and I grew up together. (He is older than I) and he has contributed much to the upbuilding of their paper and Bedford county. I could say a lot about the women folks of the Harrison family, but being a man, I do not want to make the men folks think that they are not the whole paper, so I will just say that women folks have helped too.
G. E. HELLER
P. S.—I forgot to say, I am in the Drug Business.
R HELLERS DRUG STORE R
"ON THE CORNER"

Mrs. Ralph Rawls, who has been the guest of Mrs. S. K. Wallace, on Bedford Avenue, left Friday for her home in Norfolk.

Mrs. N. W. Jarvis, Mrs. M. F. Gibbs, Mrs. C. H. Garrett and Mrs. C. W. Callahan attended the flower show at Glasgow, Thursday.

Mrs. R. O. Wood and children, of Johnson City, Tennessee, spent the week-end with Mrs. O. P. Hamilton and other relatives in the county.

Ambrose Rucker, student at the law school, at Washington and Lee University, spent the week-end at his home here.

H. L. Rucker, local tobacconist, will be associated with M. D. Turner, at Martin's Warehouse, Lynchburg, during the next tobacco sales season.

John Callahan, who was in a hospital for several weeks, has recovered sufficiently to return to his home at Wheatland.

Byron Cundiff of Thaxton, has recovered after being seriously ill of pneumonia. He is now working at Thomas Hardware Store, and invites his friends to drop in.

Thomas Stark, Jr., assistant county agent, G. G. Ballard, C. R. Overstreet and S. S. Hylton, county agent, made a tour of Appomattox county, Friday, to inspect the soil conservation work on the farms in that county.

1848 Established 1848
M. P. CARDER, Inc.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
An Established Experience of 86 years enables us, when called, to render satisfactory service. Modern Ambulance Service, Day or Night.
Phones 71, 93, and 227-W.
BEDFORD, : : : VIRGINIA

Misses Betsy Jean Hurt and Shirley Hurt, of Lebanon, have been guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Borden.

Mrs. Maude Creasy Mahone, of Union, underwent an operation at the John Russell Hospital, Monday morning.

Mrs. J. K. Dudley, of Danville, was the guest of her sisters, Mrs. Mary P. Stone and Mrs. Sallie P. Stone, last week.

Mrs. J. D. S. Morgan and daughter have returned home after a visit with relatives in York county.

Miss Frances Brent who has accepted a position in Richmond, for the summer, left Wednesday, for that city.

—Dahlia roots and tomato plants for sale. Miss Lelia Early, phone 140-J. 7-3t

A daughter, Patricia Jane, was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. W. North, Jr., at their home in Buena Vista, Friday last. Mr. and Mrs. North formerly made their home in Bedford.

—Miss Lelia Early has dahlia tubers of several varieties for sale. Phone 140-J. 7-3t

A small frame dwelling occupied by Mary Jackson, colored, was destroyed by fire, about 7:00 o'clock, Saturday night.

While motoring through the Shenandoah Valley, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Hudson, of Bedford, visited the famous Endless Caverns, at New Market.

Miss Louise Meriwether, of Holcomb Rock, and Miss Susan Early, of Lynchburg, spent Sunday at the Early home on College Street.

Rev. and Mrs. Stafford M. Query and two children, left Wednesday for Banner Elk, Concord and Charlotte, N. C., where they will be guests of relatives. They expect to be away about ten days.

Miss Lois Hardy and Miss Edwards were guests of Mr. and Mrs. Chrisman Hardy, Sunday. They were accompanied by Mrs. D. P. Hardy, who remained for a visit.

Mrs. J. P. Williams who has been living in an apartment in the Early residence on College Street, during the school session will return to Holcomb Rock for the summer. Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Gibbs will occupy the apartment which Mrs. Williams will vacate, until their new residence is completed.

Mrs. O. C. Cundiff of Thaxton, had as guests, last week, her sister, Mrs. C. Newton Bush and Mrs. Georges, Mrs. Sheets and Mrs. Shupe, all of Bristol. They were en route home after attending the grand chapter meeting of Eastern Star at Richmond. Mrs. Bush is past worthy grand matron of Eastern Star of Virginia.

Forest Community Club

The regular monthly meeting of the Forest Community Club was held on May 21st at the home of Mrs. G. J. Cooper with a good attendance.

The president, Mrs. H. L. Coffee, opened the meeting with the club creed. A song was rendered by the group, the roll called and minutes of the last meeting were read. A financial report was given by the treasurer.

Magazines were exchanged and a list was made of the members who wished to enter the Ball and Kerr Canning Contest. Much interest is being taken in the contest this year and the number of contestants is expected to exceed that of past years.

The club voted to give a donation towards the curtain which is being purchased for the stage of the Forest school.

The annual camp for members of the home demonstration clubs of Bedford and Campbell counties was held during week of May 17-21. Many of the club members attended and reported having enjoyed the program.

Mrs. C. H. White, club leader, gave some helpful information on the cutting and fitting of dresses. The club plans to have an all-day meeting soon at which time there will be a demonstration on the construction of a dress.

After several readings by Miss Lily Perkins, refreshments were served by the hostess. The meeting adjourned to meet on June 18th with Mrs. J. S. Keys at which time the club style revue will be held.

—0—

MAIN STREET M. E. CHURCH
Edgar G. Hill, Pastor.

9:45 a. m., church school, J. L. Borden, general superintendent.

11:00 a. m., memorial service in honor of those who have died during the past year. Subject, "Shall the Dead Live Again?" Anthem by the choir.

7:15 p. m., young people's service.

Due to the commencement exercises of the high school there will not be any evening service in this church, but the congregation will worship with other congregations in the high school auditorium.

Regular prayer service on Wednesday evening conducted by the pastor.

—0—

NOTICE!

Notice to Tax Payers:

By resolution of the Board of Supervisors, deputies are instructed to use all legal means for collecting delinquent personal property tax, also all other taxes in their hands for collection.

R. L. ELLIOTT,
Treasurer.

—0—

Attention World War Vets

Any World War Veteran who served in Co. F. 315th Infantry, and who remembers Fred Palmer who served in that Company, please get in touch with the Bedford Red Cross Chapter. Mr. Palmer, who is now in a Government Hospital, would like to confer with some of his old comrades.

BLANCHE TOLLEY,
Red Cross Chapter.

Social Activities

Only club members were present at the weekly game of the contract club of Bedford, played at the home of Mrs. H. L. Rucker, on Avenel Avenue, Monday night.

Mrs. J. Callaway Brown was hostess at her home on Peak Street, Thursday afternoon when her guests were members of the Thursday bridge club. Mrs. S. D. Gills and Mrs. John Bower won score prizes. The hostess served light refreshments.

Mrs. Robert Claytor, of Baltimore, was the only substitute playing at the home of Mrs. C. H. Rucker, in the Griffin apartments, Wednesday afternoon of last week, when she entertained the Wednesday afternoon bridge club. Score trophies were awarded Mrs. J. M. Davidson and Mrs. J. Thurman Clark.

Roses and iris in shades of yellow and blue were used by Mrs. Cecil Wright in decorating her home, on Park Street, when she was hostess to the Wednesday night bridge club, last week. The same colors were noted in the refreshments, served after the game. Mrs. Ruth Leininger was the only substitute playing and score trophies were won by Mrs. Lloyd Watson and Mrs. Roy Hogan.

Mrs. Dan Weinberg won the high score prize at the weekly game of the Wednesday night mridge club played at the home of Mrs. omn B. Oliver, on North Street, last week. Mrs. S. K. Wallace and her house guest, Mrs. Ralph Rawls, of Norfolk, played as substitutes. Mrs. Oliver used masses of spring flowers in attractive arrangement in the rooms where the guests played.

Purple iris and lemon lilies decorated Mrs. C. A. Moore's studio, Friday afternoon, when her piano pupils gave their final recital. Those playing included Edith Whorley, Lucille Fizer, Edith and Doris Blankenship, Lois Gordon, Page Marshall, Frank and Anne Johnson, Jean and Sarah Cary Delaney, Muriel Rowlett, Billy Merriken and Mary Lydia Lyle. Mothers of the pupils were guests. After the program refreshments were served and there were favors for each one.

Mrs. R. C. Hogan and Mrs. Hugh Overstreet were joint hostesses, Monday night, when they entertained at Mrs. Hogan's home, in compliment to Mrs. Robert Pollard. Spring flowers in attractive arrangement, were used in decorations, and a salad plate was served after the game of bridge. Score trophies were won by Mrs. Cecil Wright and Mrs. Glen Ramsey. Others playing were Mrs. Lloyd Watson, Miss Lois Johnson, Miss Julia Gray, Miss Eunice Fisher, Mis Ruth Biggs, Miss Abbie Mae Mitchell, Mr. Ruth Leininger, Mrs. C. O. Updike, Mrs. G. E. Murray, Mrs. Edwin Overstreet and Mrs. Marvin Marsh.

Misses Frances Fannin, Wray Kinzer and Florence Webb entertained Miss Louise Whitehurst, whose engagement has been announced to Donald T. Martin, of Richmond, at a linen shower, Thursday night. Favors were old-fashioned nosegays. Refreshments were served in two courses after playing bridge. The high score prize, a piece of the bride-elects silver, was presented to her.

Members of the Moneta high school faculty and immediate friends attended.

The honoree is a member of the Moneta school faculty.

—0—

Mrs. G. E. Witt who underwent an operation at the Hartwell Hospital, returned to her home near Huddleston, Wednesday.

The apartment house on Avenel Avenue of Mrs. S. M. Bowling has been painted white with French green blinds and lattice. The paint was applied by S. T. Barger, painting contractor. Frazer house paints were used throughout. Frazer Paint and Varnish products are handled by the Bedford Lumber Co. 7-1t

Miss Virginia Thomson, of Cifax, declined to accept the position of welfare director of Nelson county, according to a report received from Lovingston. Miss Thomson will complete her course of study in Richmond, next week.

Greyhound Leads the Field

One of the Modern 118,000 Coaches In Use

Rising to number one position in the two decades of its history, the progress of bus motor transportation is a colorful and amazing record in American history. The bus lines of the country represent an investment of $435,000,000 in rolling stock with an additional $170,000,000 for terminals and garages.

The Greyhound system serving nearly 50,000 miles of highway is the largest single motor bus transportation system in the world, and carries an average annual total of 30,000,000 passengers. The various companies which make up the Greyhound system maintain their corporate identities, but have been welded together into one vast transportation concern by means of the Greyhound Corporation, a holding, manageria land directing organization.

In 1929, The Old Dominion Stages, parent company of the present "Central Division" of Atlantic Greyhound, and still familiar to travelers in Bedford, Lynchburg and Roanoke, was organized, operating two daily trips between Knoxville and Washington. To permit local service between Roanoke, Bedford and Lynchburg and other points in Southern Virginia, in February 1932, the Old Dominion Stages purchased the franchises of the Eastern Public Service Corporation. At this time Old Dominion Stages was serving practicalaly all of Virginia.

Headquarters for Old Dominion Stages was first established in Roanoke, and following its merger into the Atlantic Greyhound system, its officials accepted positions with the new company.

Through the vision of the present management motor bus travel throughout the United States has been attained. Persons may travel between virtually any points of the United States on a single ticket under the care of a reasonable management. The Greyhound serves 45,000 towns and villages throughout the country that have no other public means of transportation.

The town of Bedford is connected with Roanoke and Lynchburg with three trips daily and a through bus operates between Roanoke and Richmond. Direct connections are afforded in both Roanoke and Lynchburg with modern bus transportation in all directions.

BEDFORD CIRCUIT
John W. Myers, Pastor.

Sunday, May 30th.

All day Fifth Sunday Institute at Ebenezer church with all five of the circuit churches participating. The following program is planned:

9:45, opening worship, lead by J. L. Borden.

10:00, Sunday school with the following visiting teachers:

Officers and teachers' class, Mr. J. L. Borden; Men's Bible Class, Col. W. R. Phelps; Ladies' Bible Class, Mrs. Garrett Ballard; Young Peoples' Class, Mr. Samuel J. Coffey; Boys and Girls Class, Mrs. J. W. Myers.

11:00, preaching service, sermon by Dr. Thomas R. Reeves, presiding elder.

12:15, basket lunch served on the church grounds.

1:30, a brief session of the third quarterly conference, the presiding elder, persiding.

2:30, the Fifth Sunday Institute program with Miss Katie Overstreet, presiding.

Afternoon sermon by Dr. John W. Pearson, pastor of Centenary Methodist Church, Lynchburg.

The public is cordially invited to attend this great day of preaching, worship and fellowship.

—0—

Miss Florence Johnson, who underwent an operation at the Hartwell hospital, returned to her home yesterday.

Mrs. N. J. Forbes, of Moneta, who was at the John Russell Hospital, for treatment, returned home, yesterday.

Where Happiness Costs So Little
LIBERTY
Bedford, Va., Telephone 226
Matinees Daily at 3:15. Nites at 7:15 and 9:00. Saturday: Continuous Performance 1:00 to 11:00
TO DAY (Thursday) ONLY

FRIDAY, MAY 28

—ADDED—
Ted Florita Musical And Pictorial Reel
EARLY SHOW AT 12:30
$$ COME EARLY $$
SATURDAY, MAY 29
A NEW WESTERN SINGING STAR WHO WILL GIVE YOU THE THRILL OF A LIFETIME!

Comedy Cartoon and Episode 11
"ROBINSON CRUSOE"
MON.-TUE., MAY 31 and JUNE 1

ALSO LATEST NEWS FLASHES
WED.-THUR., JUNE 2-3

COMING JUNE 14-15
Taylor and Stanwyck
"This Is My Affair"

James Armistead Dooley

Born January 1, 1829, died May 17, 1914. He was born and reared three miles southwest of Liberty, now Bedford, where he lived until the outbreak of the War Between The States when he entered the Confederate service as a private in the Ninth Battery, heavy artillery, under Captain A. G. Williams. He went through the war without wounds, and though sometimes sick, he was never absent from his post except when confined to the army hospital by illness.

Mr. Dooley was taken prisoner at the evacuation of Richmond and was confined at Point Lookout until June 1865. After the war he engaged in carpentering and built the first warehouse in Bedford for the sale of tobacco on the site where Parker-Ayers building now stands. In addition to operating the warehouse, he had a fertilizer store in the basement and a general merchandise store nearby.

As a contractor more than fifty years ago he built many substantial Bedford homes and the St. Mary's Catholic Church. No man of his day was better nor more favorably known among the farmers and tobacco growers of the county. He was actively identified with the business life of the community until his health failed about 1906 when he retired. In 1861 he married Miss Saluda Elliott Jeter, to which union eight children were born, as follows: Albert Harrison, Waverly Henderson, William Ryland, Frederick James, Edna Lula (Mrs. A. T. Walker), Addison Maupin, Lillian Mattie (Mrs. W. E. Arrington) Lelia Virginia (Mrs. W. G. Ramsey). All except William Ryland, for sixteen years county treasurer, with his widow who is 96 years of age, survive.

—0—

The following went from Bedford for the baseball game in Washington, D. C., during the week-end: Cedric Bowling, Dell and James Dooley, Bernard Cundiff, Earl Zimmerman, Jesse Gillaspie, Jasper Stanley, Woodrow Wilkes, Harry Smith, Frank Woodford, Lloyd Goode and Ben Faribault.

—FOR RENT—Four room apartment and bath over Murray's Electric Store. Apply at Auto Service and Electric Corportation.

—0—

Error In Name

In the quarter-page announcement of the Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Virginia, through a typographical error, the name of the president of the company appears as "R. L. Bell" when it should read "J. L. Bell." The error was not discovered until after the section bearing the advertisement had been printed, and this correction is made voluntarily on the part of the publishers.

WANTED TO BUY
20
Good Used Pianos
(Upright or Grands)

Will pay cash. Small ones given preferences. Must stand tuning to key of A 440 pitch.
LIBERAL ALLOWANCE
On your old piano if traded in NOW
ON
A New Piano or Radio
Open Evenings
Name _____
Address _____
Please send particulars on pianos
Grand Piano Co.
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

MONTVALE CIRCUIT
Earl I. LEWIS, Pastor.

Sunday, May 30th.

Union—Church school at 10:00 a. m. Morning worship at 11:00 a. m. Reception of members and sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

Montvale—Special Evangelistic services to begin on Wednesday, June 2, at 8:00 p. m., Rev. Edwin S. Sheppe, Jr., pastor of Raleigh Court M. E. Church, So., in Roanoke, will preach. A cordial invitation to attend these services is extended to all.

—0—

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
J. H. Grey, Pastor.

Sunday school, 9:45.
Morning worship, 11:00.
Christian endeavor, 5:00.
Services at Laurel Grove, 3:00.

C. B. Fisher

The funeral of Charlie B. Fisher was held at 10 o'clock Sunday afternoon from his home near Otterville, Rev. J. W. Myers officiated, burial was in the family lot.

Mr. Fisher was 84 years old and is survived by his only sister, Mrs. T. R. Hawkins of Goode, and a number of nieces and nephews. His only brother died a few months ago.

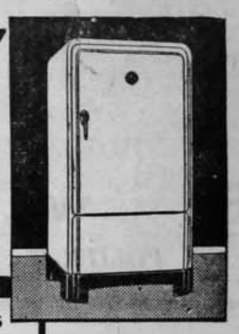
The active pall bearers were: Edward Fullen, Tommie, Major, Nathan, Roy and Edward Hawkins.

Honorary pall bearers who carried the flowers were: Dell Hawkins, Malcolm Craig, W. H. Dickerson, Roy Ellis, J. F. Leftwich, Ned Hawkins, Clifford Owen, Harold Brooks, Clifton Hawkins, Raymond Hawkins, Russell Franklin David Ross and Jesse Burford.

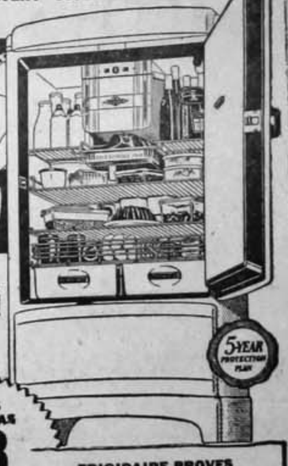
OPENING
Friday and Saturday, May 28 and 29
Murrays Electric Store
Adults who register Friday and Saturday will get a chance to win one of the following prizes to be given away:

Easy Electric Washing Machine	$54.95
General Electric Cabinet Radio	59.50
Fada Table Radio	22.50
Universal Electric Percolator	6.00
Electric Waffle and Sandwich Maker	7.25
Electric Table Stove	1.25
Electric Iron	1.50
Electric Food Mixer	12.00
Special Discount on DRS-5 Frigidaire	45.00
8-Inch Electric Fan	7.95
Electric Toaster	1.25
Electric Razor Sharpener	4.00

The Exclusive Electric Refrigerator, Appliance And Gift Store in Bedford
MURRAY'S ELECTRIC STORE
Phone 258
Owned By Auto-Service & Electric Corp.
Telephone 254 Bedford, Virginia

NOW ON DISPLAY!
New 1937
SERVEL ELECTROLUX
The Kerosene Refrigerator
FOR HOMES BEYOND THE GAS MAINS AND POWER LINES

MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FULL DETAILS
DEALER'S NAME AND ADDRESS
Gentlemen: Please send me, without obligation, complete information about Servel Electrolux, the Kerosene Refrigerator.
Name _____
Street or R.F.D. _____
Town _____ State _____
● Keeps food fresh for days
● Freezes ice cubes—desserts
● Saves steps, work, money
● Needs no daily attention
● No water or electricity
● Has no machinery to wear
Auto-Service & Electric Corp.
Phone 254. Bedford, Virginia

Ends "Ice-Cube Struggle"—and Proves it!
ONLY FRIGIDAIRE HAS THE NEW INSTANT CUBE-RELEASE
IT'S IN EVERY ICE TRAY, IN EVERY "SUPER-DUTY" MODEL



No Melting Under Faucet! Big, Solid Cubes Instantly Released
Come in. See the Proof!
● No more "Ice-Cube Struggle"! Lift a lever and this marvelous invention instantly releases cubes from tray—two or a dozen, as you need them! And yields 20% more ice by ending waste of melting cubes loose! All metal for fast freezing. Gives you big, solid cubes every time—in record time.
Come in. See proof, too, of Frigidaire's ability to freeze more ice, faster . . . store 100% more cubes in reserve . . . and free all ice trays at the touch of a finger! It gives the most complete ICE SERVICE ever known, and proves it!
PRICES AS LOW AS $118 NO MONEY DOWN Easy Terms
FRIGIDAIRE PROVES ALL 5 BASIC SERVICES
1. GREATER ICE-ABILITY
2. GREATER STORAGE-ABILITY
3. GREATER PROTECT-ABILITY
4. GREATER DEPEND-ABILITY
5. GREATER SAVE-ABILITY
WITH THE Meter-Miser
Cuts Current Cost to the Bone!
SEE an accurate electric meter prove it! Meter-Miser does Super-Duty at amazing saving because it's the simplest refrigerating mechanism ever built.
LOOK FOR THIS NAME-PLATE
NEW "SUPER-DUTY" FRIGIDAIRE WITH THE METER-MISER MADE ONLY BY GENERAL MOTORS
Auto-Service & Electric Corp.
Phone 254, BEDFORD, VA.

The Democrat Classified Ads Will Bring You Good Results

WANT-ADS

Those things you no longer need can be turned into ready cash by using THE DEMOCRAT CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING COLUMN. Every week many things are sold to cash buyers who are watching these little ads. Lost articles are found, and wants are satisfied by people searching in this column on things they need, articles lost or found, things they want to sell.

The rate for this advertisign is 1c. per word, averaging six words to a line.

FOR SALE

—FOR SALE—New honey, white and dark, 15c per pound. Mrs. Fal Hubbard. 2-tf

—FOR SALE—Laundry Stove. as good as new. Phone 415-W.

—FOR SALE—T-Model Ford. Light trailer. Franks Service Station on Lynchburg highway.

FOR SALE—Lot on Crenshaw street; will sell as a whole or in sections. 738 Grove street.

—FOR SALE—A second hand John Deer Grain Binder, in good running order. J. K. Phelps, Bedford, Va., Route 3. 6-2t

—FOR SALE—Chrysanthemums, Mums, Daisies, Cluster, and Baby Button. Mrs. L. F. Taylor, 524 Jackson St. 5-3t

—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Crochet Bedspread, at a reasonable price or will trade for a sewing machine, Singer preferred, and must be in good condition. If interested see or write Mrs. Olander Witt, Route 4, Bedford, Va. 4-3t

POULTRY

—WANTED TO BUY—Live poultry, eggs and farm produce. Highest cash prices. Beasley Produce Exchange, 214 Nelson St., Roanoke, Va. 31-tf

—Baby Chicks reduced for rest of the season, 25 chicks, $1.90; 50, $3.75; 100 for $7.50. Just three more hatches, last one ready June 7th. Come and get a supply for late fryers. Mrs. E. C. Kirby, phone 328-W, Bedford, Va., R. 1. 6-2t

WANTED

—WANTED—We will buy a limited amount of poplar wood for Columbian Paper Company this season. For prices, etc., write J. M. Stephens, agent, 647 Northumberland Ave., Roanoke, Va. 46-10t

—WANTED—Salesmen to sell a nationally known product, made by a company worth millions, needed in every farm home, factory been in business over 45 years. Apply Box 206, Rocky Mount, Va. 6-2t

SPECIAL NOTICES

—LOST—Certificate of Deposit No. 57439 for $1500.00 on THE PEOPLES NATIONAL BANK of BEDFORD, Va., dated January 14th, 1935. Duplicate has been applied for. All persons are warned against trading or cashing said certificate. 4-3t

LOST—Two Irish Setters, males, red, one large and one medium sized. Reward will be paid for information leading to recovery. W. F. Tate, Bedford, Va.

POLITICAL

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES

TO THE VOTERS OF BEDFORD COUNTY:

I hereby announce myself a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates for the Floater District, comprised of Bedford, Floyd and Franklin Counties, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held in August.

During my tenure of office as your representative I have faithfully endeavored to serve you, the District and the State at large efficiently and effectively.

For your support and kindness in the past I am deeply grateful, and will greatly appreciate your continuance of the same in the coming election.

Very respectfully yours,
Apr. 1-Aug 1 S. M. CHITWOOD

To the voters of Bedford County:

I hereby announce myself a candidate to succeed myself to the House of Delegates for Bedford County, subject to the Democratic Primary to be held August 3rd, 1937. If elected to this office, I shall endeavor to represent all of the citizens of my county and State, fairly and impartially to the very best of my ability. Your vote and influence will be appreciated and represented to that end.

Yours very respectfully,
51-18t FRANK W. BURKS.

DR. J. HARRY MARTIN
Registered Optometrist
Roanoke, Va.
Eyes Examined, Glasses Furnished
A DOUBLE SERVICE FOR A SINGLE FEE
PALACE HOTEL
Bedford, Va.
Fourth Mondays 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.

TEETHING AGAIN

Warden Sikes Sanders, who celebrates his birthday tomorrow, is cutting a new set of false teeth.—Monroe (N. C.) Journal.

NOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Another sign that conditions are easing up is this national and international discussion of stripteasers.—Miami Herald.

WANTED!
HIDES, WOOL, RAW FURS, DRIED FRUITS, GINSENG AND BEESWAX
WRITE FOR OUR PRICES
Frank E. Brown,
225 East Campbell Avenue
ROANOKE, VA.

FOR RENT

—FOR RENT—Rooms for housekeeping; telephone Mrs. Willie Layne, 238-J. 4-tf

—FOR RENT OR SALE—A good farm of about 60 acres 3½ miles north of Bedford, with good dwelling. Call 441, or 24-F-06, or write R. Q. Owen, Bedford, Va. 51-3t

REAL ESTATE

SALE OF A FARM

212 acre farm near Body Camp. Good land with one dwelling house and other buildings. Ample cleared land; also some good timber. Reasonable terms.

Any one interested write Mrs. E. H. Patterson, Victoria, Va. 5-3t

Farm for Sale
Near Goodview

I will offer for sale privately the farm of the late Chas. H. Bush, located near Meade's store in Bedford county about 18 miles east of Roanoke. The farm contains fifty acres, thirty-five acres in cultivation and fifteen acres in timber—white oak, poplar and pine.

Terms can be arranged by applying to MRS. G. C. STALEY, 1113 Marshall Ave., S. E. Roanoke, Va.
7-2t

Commissioner's Notice

In the Circuit Court of Bedford County, Virginia:
W. T. Hogan, et als.....Complainants
V.
Mrs. W. J. Woodford, et als., Defendants

(Extracts from a decree entered —at the May term, 1937.)

The Court doth adjudge, order and decree that this cause be referred to A. J. Cauthorn, one of the Commissioners in Chancery of this court, who shall take, state, settle and report the following accounts:

1. An account showing the real estate, if any, of which John H. Hogan died seised and possessed.

2. An account showing who are the heirs at law of John H. Hogan, deceased, and the interest to which they are respectively entitled in the real estate of the said John H. Hogan, deceased.

3. An account showing the debts and liens against the real property of John H. Hogan, deceased, together with their relative priorities, if any.

4. An account showing any liens against the interest of any of the heirs at law of John H. Hogan, deceased, and the real estate of the said John H. Hogan, together with their relative priorities.

5. An account showing whether or not the land of which John H. Hogan died siesed and possessed, is susceptible to convenient partition in kind amongst the parties in interest, and if not, whether or not the share of one or more parties in interest may be laid off in kind and the balance sold for partition, or whether or not one or more parties in interest are willing and able to take the whole subject and pay over the other parties such sums as their respective interests may entitle them to, or whether or not it will be to the best interests of all parties to have the land sold as a whole for partition, in one or more parcels and the proceeds of said sale, after the payment of the costs of this suit and the debts and liens against the estate of John H. Hogan, divided amongst the parties to this suit in accordance with their respective interests therein.

6. An account of the transactions of W. P. Hicks, Administrator of the estate of John H. Hogan, deceased, showing collections and disbursements made by him as such Administrator.

7. Any other account which may be requested by any of the parties to this suit, or which to the Commissioner taking the same may seem pertinent.

But before taking said accounts, the said Commissioner in Chancery shall give due notice of the date, time and place of taking the same by publishing said notice for two successive weeks in the Bedford Democrat, a newspaper published weekly in the county of Bedford, Virginia, and by posting a copy of said notice for at least ten days before taking said accounts, at the front door of the Courthouse in Bedford, Virginia.

Law office of A. J. Cauthorn, Commissioner in Chancery. Bedford Virginia, May 17, 1937.

To the parties to the above suit:

I have fixed on the 4th day of June, 1937, at 10 o'clock a. m., as the time, and my office aforesaid as the place for executing the decree of which the foregoing is an extract.

Given under my hand as Commissioner in Chancery of the Circuit Court of Bedford County the day and year aforesaid.

A. J. Cauthorn, Commissioner.

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It would be hard to find a better assortment of Used Cars than those we are listing today. Some of them are extra nice, most of them are just average and a few of them are in poor condition, but everyone is the usual WRIGHT Used Car Value and is priced as nearly as we know to represent its true value. We have:

10 PLYMOUTHS—
Models 1932 to 1937—Sedans, Coaches, Coupes and a Roadster. Some of these cars have very little mileage and look like new. Several have radio and other De Luxe equipment.

8 CHEVROLETS—
Models 1928 to 1936—Sedans, Coaches and a Coupe. One of these is an extra nice 36 Model Sport 4-Door Sedan with radio.

4 FORDS—
Models 1930 to 1936—All in average condition.

5 DeSOTOS—
Models 1933 to 1937—One 1937 Touring Sedan, like new; one extra nice 1936 Model Airstream Sedan, and a 1936 Custom Airstream Coupe.

4 MISCELLANEOUS—
These include a Dodge, Hupmobile, Essex and a Buick. Not much cars and priced accordingly. Would make some cheap transportation for hunting, fishing and knock about work.

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1935 Chevrolet 1½-Ton Duel Wheel Panel—Appearance and mechanical condition perfect in every detail, tires like new, smooth, powerful motor. An outstanding value $485.00

1932 Chevrolet ½-ton Panel—New tires, new duco finish, motor in excellent condition. A value unsurpassed for any light delivery use. Price only $245.00

1930 Chevrolet ½-ton Light Delivery—Tires show little wear, motor mechanically O. K., body in sound condition and new paint. Price only $115.00

1928 Ford ½-ton Panel—Good in appearance and condition, new paint, good tires. Price $75.00

1934 Chevrolet 1½-Ton—131-in. dual wheel chassis and cab, mechanically O. K., tires good as new, new paint and upholstery. eRady to go $350.00

1935 Chevrolet—157-in. W. B., dual wheels, stake body, new duco finish, cab and body in excellent condition, tires show little wear, mechanically perfect $435.00

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USED CARS

Used Cars

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1929 Packard, Sport Cabrolet, A-1 condition. A sacrifice.

1933 Studebaker Sedan—This car is in good mechanical condition, body and upholstery like new.

1937 Plymouth Business Coupe—This car has only been driven a few hundred miles, just like new and carries a new car guarantee.

1935 Ford ½-ton Pick-up.—Good tires, new paint, motor fair.

1936 Chevrolet ½-Ton Pick-up, driven 7,000 miles.

1936 Dodge ½-ton Pickup, driven only 11,000 miles.

1937 Dodge 1½-ton H. D. cab and body, 159" W. B. Driven only 6,000 miles. Owner discontinued business. This truck will be sold at a big reduction. See it today.

A NUMBER OF OTHER CARS AND TRUCKS ON HAND. ALL MAKES, MODELS, AND PRICES. SEE US BEFORE YOU BUY.

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DEPENDABLE USED CARS FOR OVER 23 YEARS

See These While They Last. Get Your State Tags Free.

1935 Plymouth Coach With Trunk.
1935 Plymouth Sedan.
1934 Chevrolet Sedan.
1934 Chevrolet Standard Coach.
1934 Dodge DeLuxe Sedan.
1933 Chevrolet Coupe, Rumble Seat.
1930 Chevrolet Sedan, new tires and paint.
1931 Ford Coach, new paint, new engine.
1930 Chevrolet Coach, like new.
Dodge Sedan, 1930 ..... $145
DeSoto Sedan, 1930 145
Whippet Sedan, 1929 95

SPECIAL

1936 Chevrolet 1½ ton long wheelbase truck, dual rear tires, helper springs. This truck has been driven 20,000 miles and has brand new tires on dual rear wheels.

1933 Chevrolet short wheelbase truck with dual tires. This truck will be ideal for dump work as it is in splendid condition.

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Lynchburg, Va.
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USED CARS

FORD

We INVITE YOU

to inspect the many new trade-ins we have taken this week on the new Ford V-8 Cars and Trucks. We think they are the cream of 1937, though you are the judge. Remember you get your money's worth at Fulton's.

'35 Ford V-8 Touring Tudor—Radio, heater, trunk, 17,000 miles, just like new, one owner $475
'37 Chrysler 8 Imperial Coupe—New Nice discount.
'34 Ford V-8 Coupe—Radio, like new 395
'28 Studebaker Sedan—None better 125
'33 Ford V-8 Coupe—Radio, new motor exchange 325
'33 Ford V-8 Tudor—Nice 275
'37 Pontiac 6 Coach—Trunk, radio, like new 795
36 Ford V-8 Coupe—10,000 miles 475
'36 Ford V-8 De Luxe Tudor—Trunk 495
'33 Chevrolet Coupe 295
'35 Dodge Coach 495
'29 Nash Coupe 50
'29 Ford Tudor—Extra good 145
'31 Chevrolet Fordor Sedan 225
'35 Ford V-8 Tudor Sedan—Bargain 350
'36 Ford V-8 Tudor—Special 450
'34 Ford V-8 Coupe—None better 350
28 Chevrolet Coach 50
'29 Crevrolet Coach 75
'29 Chevrolet Fordor Sedan 125
'32 Plymouth 4 Coupe—Rough 135
'35 Chevrolet Master Fordor Sedan 500
'35 Ford V-8 Coupe—Only 375
'35 Ford V-8 Fordor Sedan—Trunk 450
'36 Ford V-8 Fordor Sedan—Radio, only 500
'36 Ford V-8 De Luxe Fordor Sedan Radio, trunk 650
'31 Ford Fordor Sedan 225
'29 Ford Tudor 100
'30 Pontiac Coupe—New paint 135

REAL TRUCK VALUES

'36 Chevrolet Dump—Brand new Woods heavy duty bodies, 4 each $650
'34 Ford V-8 Pick-up—New motor 325
'35 Dodge 1½-Ton—Stake, dual, cab, good 475
'35 Chevrolet Hydraulic Dump, 2 yd. H. D. body, rough, 2, each 300
'35 Dodge, 157" W. B., cab, duals Rough, 2, each 275
'34 Chevrolet Pick-up, 2 each 325
'34 Ford V-8 Pick-up 325
'33 Dodge Pickup 295
'34 Chevrolet Pickup 300
'36 Ford V-8 Pickup 425
'31 Chevrolet 1½-Ton Truck 175
'34 Chevrolet—157-in. W. B., cab, dual 200
'35 Chevrolet—157-in. W. B., cab, dula 450
'36 Chevrolet—157-in. W. B., cab, dual 500
'34 Ford V-8—157-in. W. B., cab, dual 275
'34 Chevrolet Hydraulic Dump—2 yd. body 475
'32 Ford 4-Cyl. Hydraulic Dump 250
'35 Chevrolet Hydraulic Dump—2-yd. body, rough 325
'34 Ford V-8 Pickup 295
'35 Ford V-8 Pickup 375
'34 Ford V-8 Sedan Delivery 350
'36 Ford V-8 Panel—9,000 miles 525
'33 International Pickup 225

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DIAL 8863
ROANOKE, VA.

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MAY SALES BOUNDING

On new Dodges which are bringing the nicest line of BLUE SEAL used cars into our stock we have ever had.

'36 Dodge Touring Sedan
This 4-door trunk job is just like new, only been driven 6,850 miles.

'35 CHEVROLET COUPE
Master De Luxe, rumble seat, radio and driven only 20,246 miles.

'34 PLYMOUTH COACH
Nice light blue, goo dtires, motor A-1 condition, will sell $50 less than market price.

TRUCKS
One-half ton panel and sedan deliveries and 1½-ton cab and chassis. Best in town and ready for hard service.

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Our cars are better because "WE PAY CASH" and buy from Individuals, who in most cases are the original owners.

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1936 Ford V-8 De Luxe Sedan—Low mileage, real nice, radio and heater.
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1936 Chevrolet Standard Sport Sedan—Only 7,750 miles, like new.
1935 Plymouth Coach—A clean job.
1934 Chevrolet Touring Sedan—Real nice, radio and heater.
1933 Chevrolet Sedan—The best one yet.
1933 Chevrolet Coach—Mechanically O. K.
1934 Chevrolet Sedans (2)—Both good.
MODEL A FORDS
Coupes, Tudors, Town Sedans and Roadsters.
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Remember that it is our business to: BUY, SELL AND DEXCHANGE

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SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THE DEPT. OF HWYS., RICHMOND, VA., UNTIL 10 A. M., TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1937, FOR:

221 620—Floyd-1.43 Mi. Tr. Bound Brkn. Stone-Br.

11 721—Botetourt-W. B. Mac.-M. P. Bit. Surf.-Br. James River.

250 722—Albemarle-Pedestrian O. H. Br. C&O-Ivy.

122 762—Bedford-Traffic Bound Gravel & Br.

306 1154—Warwick-Overpass C & O-Newport News.

260 1932—Warren-W. B. Mac. Bit. Surf.

The contract shall not be signed by others than the bidder or bidders submitting the proposal. Withdrawal of bids after 10 a. m., on the date set for the opening of bids will not be permitted. The contractor will be required to comply with all the U. S. Federal rules, regulations and laws on all projects which are financed in whode or in part by the U. S. Government. The bidder's particular attention is directed to the special requirements and supplements in the proposal, and Section 35 of the Criminal Code of the United States. Minimum wage skilled labor 60c per hour, intermediate grade 35c per hour, and unskilled labor 25c per hour. The attention of bidders is directed to the special provisions covering sub-letting or assigning the contract and to use of domestic materials. Proposal guaranty to be certified check in amount of $1,000.00. Plans and specifications are one file a tthe Richmond office and the local District office. Plans for bidders may be obtained at the Richmond office, upon recipt of $5.00, made payable to the Dept. of Highways. If plans are returned in good condition to the Richmond office within two weeks after bids are received, $2.50 will be refunded. Bridge plans $2.00; no refund. The commission reserves the right to reject any o rall bids. 7-2t

IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE OF THE CIRCUIT COURT, of the County of Bedford, Virginia, on the 11th day of May, 1937.

C. G. Moore.....Plaintiff
against
Thomas E. Fisher and others,
....., Defendants
IN CHANCERY

The object of this suit is to have a sale of two certain lots or parcels of land, of which one Ethel L. Fisher died seized and possessed, situate in the Town of Bedford, on Greenwood Avenue, in Bedford County, Virginia, and more particularly described in the bill and proceedings, for partition among the parties entitled thereto; to have a reasonable fee allowed the Complainant's attorney for instituting and conducting this suit; and to have the proceeds from said sale, after the payment of such debts overdue, and the costs and expenses of this suit and sale, divided among the parties entitled thereto; and to have such other and further relief, both general and special, as the nature of Complainant's case may require.

And an affidavit having been made and filed that Thomas E. Fisher, William Garrett Fisher, Warren Fisher and Cordelia Ethel Fisher, the last two being infants under the age of twenty-one, the defendants in said suit, are not residence of the State of Virginia, and that their last known post office address is 542 West Main Street, Tippecanoe City, Miami County, Ohio, it is ordered that they do appear within ten days after due publication hereof, and do what is necessary to protect their interests.

A Copy—Teste:
V. W. NICHOLS, Clerk.
W. R. Saunders, Gent., p. q. 5-6-7-8

IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE of the Circuit Court of the County of Bedford, Virginia, on the 10th day of May, 1937.

Charles W. Street.....Plaintiff,
against
Beulah Leftwich Hoskins and Ethel Leftwich Casey.....Defendants.
In Chancery

The objtct of this suit is to have a certain tract of land lying on the south side of Bedford County, Virginia, near Halesford Bridge, on Staunton River, and on the waters of Hughes Mill Creek, and adjoining the lands of T. W. Widdie, William G. Mitchell, and others, and containing 80½ acres, more or less, sold under proper orders and decree of said Court and the proceeds of such sale distributed among the parties entitled thereto, according to their respective rights, after paying all the costs of this suit, to have a reasonable and proper attorney's fee granted the complainant's attorney, out of the proceeds of said sale, for instituting and conducting this suit, to have all proper and necessary accounts taken, and for general and special relief.

And an affidavit having been made and filed that Beulah Leftwich Hoskins and Ethel Leftwich Casey, defendants in said suit, are not residents of the State of Virginia, and that their last known post office addresses are as follows; that of Beulah Leftwich Hoskins is Raleigh, Rawleigh County, West Virginia, and that of Ethel Leftwich Casey is Jenkins Jones, McDowell County, West Virginia, it is ordered that they do appear within ten days after due publication hereof, and do what is necessary to protect their interests.

A Copy-Teste:
V W. NICHOLS, Clerk.
Lowry & Burks, Gent.,
William W. Berry, Jr., p. q. 5-4t

—HELP WANTED—A leading tire manufacturer offers an exceptional opportunity in sales work to a local man 21-35 years of age with experience in retail tire selling and a knowledge of collections. He will receive a 6 weeks' training in retailing passenger, truck tires and batteries. His assignment after training period will probably be in this vicinity at a fair starting salary. Box 257. 7-1t

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Furniture, Window Shades Rugs and Stoves

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Largest Stock of Automobile Parts in So. West Va.

New and Used Parts For All Makes of Cars

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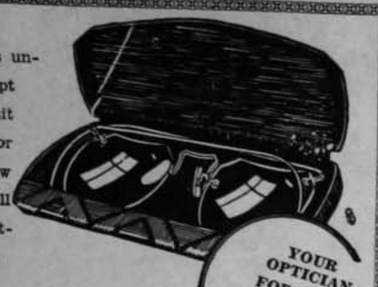
YOUR nervous system is under a strain when you attempt to see with faulty eyes. Visit our Optical department for scientific examination, the low cost and convenient terms will enable you to get properly fitted glasses at very low cost.



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Imagine such adorable Cottons at this price! Buy two or three . . . wear them for business . . . for sports . . . . for week-ends! Styles are young . . . . trims are smart . . . washability first rate. Misses' sizes.

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The First National Bank Lynchburg

Has Served Piedmont Section For Seventy-Two Years—"The Old, Big Strong Bank"

The history of the First National Bank of Lynchburg is intimately and indelibly associated with the development and growth of that city and the surrounding communities which it has served for the past seventy-two years. Born of an emergency during the most turbulent times of our history up to that date, it became a fundamental principle with this institution to extend to the business public of Lynchburg and surrounding communities every facility of sound, progressive, helpful banking aid and advice. Its preeminence today in the financial circles of the State, and the busy, thriving, prosperous city and community which it has helped to build, stands conspicuously out as mute evidence of a mission well fulfilled.

The First National Bank of Lynchburg was organized August 21, 1865, soon after the fall of Appomattox when tht blood-shed, suffering, waste and devastation of the War Between the States was fresh in the memory of everyone. It was at that time a group of loyal, patrotic citizens of Campbell County, interested in the rehabilitation of a distressed Southland, foresaw the necessity of stronger, more liberal and progressive banking facilities for the city of "Seven Hills" and her neighbor communities. Thus it was, under this sincere and patriotic urge that the First National Bank of Lynchburg was organized, and launched upon its mission of aid to a distracted and impoverished people. The bank has prospered, even as the communities which it has served have prospered; and today, as for several generations past, the institution is known as "The Old Big Strong Bank."

Among the pioneer builders and makers of its history who signed and severally acknowledged the certificate of organization were: John Oyler, Samuel Miller, George M. Rucker, David B. Phelps, Ambrose B. Rucker, William A. Strother, John Clark, John M. Meem, John F. Slaughter, Max Seisfield, William T. Anderson, Alex B. Stratton, Clinton DeWitt, James Franklin, Thadeus C. S. Ferguson, Don P. Halsey, Morris H. Alberzer, William R. Mosby, Thomas E. Murrell, Hamilton G. Fasit, John M. Miller, and Samuel McCorkle. At a meeting of the stockholders held on the same date (August 1, 1865) Don P. Halsey acted as chairman, and John M. Miller, father of the present president, acted as secretary. At this meeting officers were elected as follows: Ambrose P. Rucker, president; James J. Irby, vice-president; John M. Miller, cashier; Camillus Christian, teller; and Samuel G. Norvell, bookkeeper, completing the organization.

During its seventy-two years of service, there is scarcely a chapter in the history of commercial and industrial Lynchburg in which this fine old institution has not had a prominent part in the making. The present officers are: E. P. Miller, president; O. B. Barker, vice-president; J. D. Owen, vice-president; J. L. Jones, cashier; J. L. Nicholas, assistant cashier; and L. W. Horton, assistant cashier, and official family trained from early youth in commercial and financial circles, and well qualified to carry on the fine traditions of the pioneers of 1865—the founders of "The Old Big Strong Bank."

Church Membership In Bedford County

Going back to 1926 there was a total church membership of 16,706 in Bedford county including both white and colored. In that year 53% of the total population were church members, Bedford ranking 43rd among the counties of the State in this respect.

The four predominating sects in the county are Baptists, Methodists, Presbyterians and Episcopalians in the order named. In the year above mentioned, official reports indicated the following number of members for each denomination represented in the county:

Southern Baptists	5,199
Negro Baptists	5,298
Methodist Episcopal South	4,480
Primitive Baptists	41
Church of the Brethren	202
Disciples of Christ	102
African M. E. Church	65
Methodist Episcopal Church	278
Presbyterian Church	589
Protestant Episcopal Church	361
Roman Catholic	50
All others	41

Readers of the DEMOCRAT affiliated with the various sects or denominations will probably be interested in comparing the membership of ten or eleven years ago with the present membership.

Back in 1916 the total church membership of the county was 12,171. In the ten year period from 1916 to 1926 the increase of membership of all denominations was 4,535,, or more than 37 per cent.

If the same ratio of increase should hold good from 1926 to 1937, the increase should be something over 6,000, but this does not take into consideration deaths occurring in the meantime or removal to other places. The total population of the county for the year 1930 was only 29,091.

A new kind of Deodorant

YODORA

"as gentle as your face cream"

It only takes 2 dabs of Yodora after which it vanishes instantly.

Soothing as a cold cream and does not stain delicate clothing.

You get positive protection with Yodora. Quick to disappear—there's no waiting, no "drying". You can use it right after shaving. Yodora protects from the moment you apply it. It brings you security!

Yodora is ideal for sanitary napkins—soothing and safe. In Tubes and Jars—each 25¢.

At Your Favorite Drug Store

A Southern Confederate

The above is a picture of the late Eugene Bush taken the last year of the War Between The States. He was a native of Bedford county and volunteered at the age of sixteen in Company C, Major Blount's Battalion of Artillery in 1864. From the picture he seems to have thrived on the starvation diet experienced by most Confederate soldiers as he had outgrown the soldier's uniform he wore, as the picture shows.

He was wounded and was in Richmond with a leg broken in two places when the war ended. He walked on crutches from Richmond back to Bedford after the Capitulation of General Lee at Appomattox.

After the war he moved to Roanoke county and lived near Vinton where he was engaged in farming, and where he reared a large family. One son, E. L. Bush is president of the Bush-Flora Shoe Company in Roanoke. Mr. Bush died in Roanoke several years ago.

Woodmen Have Strong Organization In Bedford

Chartered in July 1912—After Quarter Century Are Still Active in Fraternal Activities and Insurance Field

A charter was granted Peaks Camp, 175, Woodmen of the world, July 17, 1912, with the following charter officers: B. L. Lazenby, consul commander; C. S. Hubbard, adviser lieutenant; G. A. Miller, Jr., banker; R. L. Robertson, clerk; C. W. Carter, escort; J. H. Meacham, watchman; C. E. McFall, sentry; A. B. Wilkes, J. T. Wood and W. C. Nichols, auditors; Drs. E. L. Johnson and J. A. Rucker, physicians.

Through a period of a quarter century this fraternity has spread its influence for good in the community, and with charity and benevolence has been the means of distributing assistance to many families. It has weathered the storms of depression and on the eve of its silver anniversary, Peaks Camp has the largest membership in its history. The members take pride in the part they have played in making Bedford a better place in which to live and pledge their efforts and influence in a cooperative movement to make Bedford the best town on earth.

The W. O. W., have total assets in excess of $124,000,000, and operate its own war memorial hospital, and in many ways render relief to hundreds of members and their families annually.

The present officers of Peaks Camp follow: C. W. McGhee, camp poet; T. E. (Mike) Reynolds, consul commander; E. A. (Buster) Overstreet, adviser lieutenant; L. C. Arthur, banker; C. E. McGhee, escort; L. D. Johnson, past consul; C. Russell, Burnette, clerk; J. N. Martin, sentry; William E. Walters, watchman; M. E. Patterson, C. S. Hubbard and O. L. Gray, auditors; Dr. William V. Rucker, physician; E. L. Smither, Jr., financial secretary.

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ROANOKE, VA.

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This area is sometimes struck by winds of hurricane velocity. One might destroy YOUR property. For security, for peace of mind, for wisdom's sake insure with us Today!

Rates Extremely Low

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Phone 345

The Real Estate Firm Of Scott & Bond Has A Successful Business

Desirable Properties In The Town and County Are Handled In Addition To Insurance Agency

The real estate and insurance firm of Scott and Bond was organized about twenty-five years ago. About seven or eight years ago G. W. Bond took over the interests of the original firm and has conducted the same since. He now represents as many as fifteen old line insurance companies, among them being the largest and strongest in the world.

The firm, located over Heller's Drug Store, features underwriting fire insurance, automobile insurance, crop insurance, storm insurance, plate glass and burglary insurance, steam boiler and everything of a casualty nature.

Scott & Bond also supply surety bonds and supply the necessary bonding for county and state officials, administrators, executors, and all other persons who are required by nature of their employment to execute surety bonds.

In the real estate line the firm acts as agents for property owners and feature both town and rural properties including homes, business houses and farms. The firm has a long list of desirable properties in both town and country for sale for cash or on easy terms.

The firm has also been active in recent years in securing federal loans for the purpose of refinancing mortgages, making improvements and building new homes. Mr. G. W. Bond, head of the firm, has spent his business career in Bedford, and has a wide acquaintance. He possesses the confidence and respect of all with whom he comes in contact.

Lynchburg Clothiers Are Successful In Their Business

J. E. Wood & Bro., "The Live Wires," Carry $30,000 Stock Of Nationally Advertised Lines

Back in the days of the horse-and-buggy when sweeping skirts brushed the plank sidewalks of Main Street, when Teddy Roosevelt was bustin' the trusts—to be exact on October 2, 1902, a young fellow named J. E. Wood, Jr., entered upon a life of merchandising on Main Street in Lynchburg, operating as "Wood's Bargain House."

J. E. Wood Jr., soon developed into a hustler and a few years later was joined by his brother, W. B. Wood, the name of the firm being changed from "Wood's Bargain House" to "J. E. Wood & Bro." who adopted the slogan "The Live Wires." This was back in 1912, a quarter of a century ago, when the firm was incorporated, and three of the employees were taken into the firm.

"Wood's Bargain House" was located at 1115 Main Street, and according to the present head of the firm "it wasn't much of a store." It carried mostly shoes for men, women and children, odd trousers and work clothes. The value of the stock was about $3,000.

Owing to the growth of the firm, seven years later, in 1909 "Wood's Bargain House" moved to larger quarters, eliminating women's and children's shoes and adding clothing and furnishings, catering to men and young men, adding such high grade lines as Kuppenheimer clothes and other nationally advertised lines that have proven their ability to please.

"From little Acorns large Oaks grow." The firm continued to grow becoming widely known throughout the state as leaders in their line, and in 1928 moved to still larger quarters, 1003 Main Street, their present location.

1000 New SUMMER HATS

$1.95

Felts, Straws, Linens, Crepes, Leghorns

----Largest Selection Popular Priced Millinery In The City

----Courteous Sales Ladies to serve you.

Jewel Hat Shop
1 West Campbell Ave.
ROANOKE, VA.

Says Varicose Veins Can Be Reduced At Home

Prove It At Small Cost

If you or any relative or friend is worried because of varicose veins, or bunches, as good advice for home treatment as any friend can give, is to get a prescription known as Moone's Emerald Oil.

Simply ask Lyle's Bridge Street Pharmacy, or any druggist for an original bottle of Moone's Emerald Oil and apply night and morning to the swollen, enlarged veins. Soon you should notice that they are growing smaller and the treatment should be continued until the veins are no longer burdensome. So penetrating and powerful is Emerald Oil that it helps simple swellings due to strain to disappear.

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YOU WILL FIND QUALITY AND PRICES ATTRACTIVE

Easter Supply Company
141 W. Campbell Avenue,
ROANOKE, VA.

Now Is The Time To Paint Use Sherwin-Williams Paint

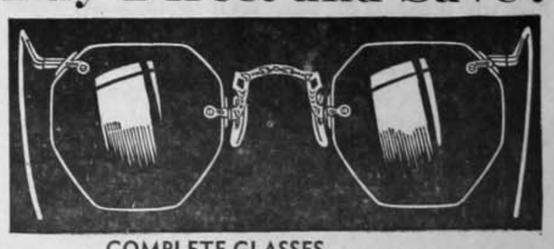
There is no better paint made than Sherwin-Williams. Try it on your paint job and you will get service and satisfaction.

We also have in stock creosote to protect your property against termites.

Burks-Ramsey Supply Co.
BEDFORD, VIRGINIA

The Commonwealth Optical Co.
Takes Pleasure in Announcing the Opening of One of Their Stores in Roanoke

Buy Direct and Save!



COMPLETE GLASSES
Thousands of economy seeking Americans are enthusiastic in their praise of Commonwealth glasses. You too, will join in this appreciation when you see the quality and smartness of both our lenses and mountings we offer you. **$3.90**

From Factory Direct to You

Save Middleman's Profit
It is a well known fact that the retail price of glasses is determined by the manufacturing costs. Our single ownership of both stores and factory gives us the lowest cost in selling glasses of any optical stores in America. Our buying power and manufacturing with scientific devices on a large scale saves you money and at the same time assures you of every feature, quality, or style, that you desire.

Free Eye Examination
For Eye Health consult Commonwealth. If you have the slightest inclination that you need glasses call at our store where you will receive free with no obligation to yourself a careful scientific examination and consultation from Doctors of many years experience.

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
When you deal with Commonwealth Optical Stores you may rest assured that our licensed registered Doctors will inform you of the true condition of your eyes, and if glasses are necessary, you will be fitted with highest quality lenses in either Rhodium finish or guaranteed gold filled mountings.

Thousands of Satisfied Customers
Stores in Principal Cities of U. S.—Glasses Direct from Factory to You

COMMONWEALTH OPTICAL STORES
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29 W. KIRK AVE., ROANOKE, VA.
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Monuments
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Visit our marble yard on West Main Street, where you will find an attractive line of monuments at reasonable prices. We will appreciate your patronage.

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The Towns In Bedford County

There are seven towns in Bedford county with a population in excess of 100. The figures given are from the 1930 census. Of these there is one incoprorated town, Bedford, the county seat, with an estimated population of 4,000. In 1930 Huddleston was designated as the second largest town in the county, with Big Island next. While there is no definite information, the latter has taken second place with an increase of several hundred in the past six or seven years.

According to the 1930 census report the population by towns follows:

Bedford, (Incorporated), 3,713.
Huddleston, 275
Big Island, 256
Montvale, 214.
Moneta, 200.
Forest, 120.
Lowry, 101.
Villamont, 37.

The village of Thaxton was not included in the census report. More complete details concerning both Bedford and Big Island will be found elsewhere in this issue.

MONETA

Moneta had its beginning in 1858 when James, John and George Lipscomb of Pittsylvania county purchased a tract of land from a man named Harris. Jordan Lipscomb, father of the Lipscomb boys, started a tan yard which was known for many years as Lipscomb's tan yard. On the opposite side of the road, J. A. and Bruce Thaxton built a two-story log house.

John Bond in 1859 donated land for the building of a one-room school house with a fireplace. In 1880 J. A. Thaxton built the first store house with the aid of his neighbors. An old fashioned quilting held on the completion of the house which was followed by a dance at night.

The postoffice was established at Moneta in 1882 with J. A. Thaxton as first postmaster. In 1903 a rural route was established followed by another in a short time. The first church was erected of logs in 1860, and was later replaced by a frame structure, and designated as the "Bethlehem Methodist Church."

The Virginian Railway began construction in 1905 from Norfolk to Deepwater, W. Va., and had trains running through Moneta in 1908. It is located on the Lynchburg-Rocky Mount highway sixteen miles south of Bedford. The town has a four year accredited high school, several canning factories, undertaker and several stores.

THE VILLAGE OF FOREST

Forest on the Norfolk & Western located ten miles west of Lynchburg has a population of approximately 150 persons, and is but a short distance from Poplar Forest, one of the homes of Thomas Jefferson, and occupied by him when forced to flee from Monticello in 1781 to prevent capture by the British General Tarleton. Forest is primarily an agricultural community. It is the home of several locally owned canneries, a store or two, and is quite a shipping point for wood destined for the manufacture of pulp.

THE VILLAGE OF LOWRY

Lowry, a station on the Norfolk & Western Railway, is situated five miles east of Bedford. The name was given the railway station when the railroad was first built in 1853-55. It is estimated that at one time one-third of the land in Bedford county was owned by the Lowry family. The right of way through the land was given by Nelson Lowry, with the provision that a station should be established there and named "Lowry."

The first Lowry came to Bedford from Middlesex county and settled at New London. When the railroad was first built there were five Lowry's living in the north side of the road and six on the south side. All were large landholders. At that time there was a store, a large tobacco warehouse, a blacksmith shop and a shoemaker's shop on the land of Nelson Lowry.

Agricultural pursuits, canning of fruits and vegetables, cultivation of tobacco and stock raising and dairying are generally engaged in by the people of the Lowry community.

VILLAMONT FORMERLY PEEL BROOK

Villamont in the gap of the Blue Ridge, long known as Buford's Gap, was first designated as Peel Brook and was afterwards known as Ironville.

In the year 1801 John Ripley petitioned the Virginia Legislature for the right to sell part of his land for the establishment of a new town which had already been laid off into lots, the proposed town to be called Peel Brook.

It is understood that Dr. Peel, for whom the proposed town was named had come to this country from England, and finding his way westward in Virginia, settled here, and built the log house that still stands beside the highway on the north side.

After Ironville, the name was changed to Villamont and promoted as an ideal spot for summer homes. The present population is of a cosmopolitan nature, and largely seasonal. A community church has been built and is used by several different denominations.

TOWN OF HUDDLESTON

The town of Huddleston is located on the southside, directly on the Virginian Railway. In 1930 the federal census gave the population as 275. It is the center of a rich argicultural region, and the canning of fruits and vegetables an important pursuit. For years the lumbering interests of the section have brought much money into the vicinity.

THE TOWN OF MONTVALE

Located twelve miles west of Bedford on the Norfolk & Western and the main highway known as "The Colonial Trail," is the town of Montvale, with an estimated population of about 300. At one time it was known as Bufordsvillt, taking its name from the Buford family, who were large landholders in the vicinity.

About 1889-90 the boom fever struck the town and promotors came and proposed to build a city. The name was then changed to Montvale. The town has a hotel, three churches, several stores, and the largest graded school, consisting of three buildings, in the county outside the Town of Bedford.

An interesting story is related as to how the bell was obtained that graces the cupola on the Episcopal church. There was a very devout Episcopalian lady, a Mrs. Cobbs who resided in Bufordsville and when the railroad was first built through the community a cow belonging to her was killed on the railroad track. When the claim agent went to see her to obtain a settlement for the damage incurred, Mrs. Cobbs informed him that she did not want money, but proposed if the railroad would give her the bell from the engine that killed her cow, she would be satisfied. Her proposal was accepted, and accordingly she became the owner of the bell, which she donated to the Episcopal church, and for three-quarters of a century this bell has called the people of the vicinity to worship.

THE VILLAGE OF THAXTON

The village of Thaxton located on the Norfolk & Western and through the center of which the highway passes from east to west came into prominence on July 2, 1889 due to the terrible train wreck that occurred a few hundred yards west of the railway station, a more complete account of which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

The old Thaxton residence, a large brick building stands just opposite the depot on the north side of the railroad. About 1893, Negro youth attempted to burn the residence, and was later captured in Roanoke by Baldwin detectives where he made a full confession and was afterwards tried in the court house at Bedford and sentenced to the penitentiary for several years.

Thaxton has three or four stores, two churches, a large primary school, a large garage, and is the center of a populous community. It is a large shipping point for umber and pulp timber.

Development Of The Road System

(Continued From First Page)

ing equipment which seemed best suited to their needs; some of the districts buying gasoline tractors, and some of them buying steam traction engines.

In March 1924 J. G. Tabler was employed as county engineer and organized the county road force. Mr. Tabler lived only until Christmas of that year, and was succeeded by W. W. Nichols, who remained here as county engineer until the Legislature placed the responsibility of the county roads in the hands of the State Highway Department, and Mr. Nichols remained on in Bedford county as resident engineer for the highway department until 1934. During this time many miles of road were graded and straightened, and after the disastrous flood of 1928 many of the bridges in the county had to be rebuilt. Mr. Nichols was succeeded by D. H. Selvage, who has carried on the work along about the same lines that Mr. Nichols had since 1932.

During the past year and a half the use of local surfacing material, like top soil, has gradually decreased, and at this time there are three rock crushers working on the secondary roads of the county, each producing seventy-five to one hundred yards of crushed stone per working day.

At this time Bedford county has 836 miles in the secondary system, and 151 miles in the primary system. As of July 1, 1936 the secondary road mileage was made up of approximately 30 miles hard surface; 250 miles of soil and gravel surface; 211 miles of graded roads, and 337 miles of unimproved. The primary system is made up of 62 miles of dirt-type road and 89 miles of hard surface, with new construction underway on about 8 miles; part on the Stewartsville Road and part on the Big Island Road. Allocations have been made by the highway department for bridges over Goose Creek and Stony Fork at Davis Mill and for the bridge over Big Otter at Forbes Mill for this fiscal year. The allocations for the secondary roads for the next fiscal year have not been made, but on the assumption that the allocation will be approximately the same as in the past, the board of supervisors has recommended improvement, mostly rock surfacing, on about 50 miles of the secondary system for the fiscal year 1937-38.

Paul Whiteman And His Orchestra

Will Appear at Academy of Music, Roanoke, Next Sunday Evening

Arrangements have just been completed for the personal appearance of Paul Whiteman, King of Jazz, and his entire orchestra including his troupe of talented entertainers for one performance only at the Academy of Music, Roanoke, Sunday evening, May 30th at 9:30, sharp.

Along with Whiteman will be Edward Davis, baritone star of the Broadway production of "Thumbs Up" and "Jumba," who has been featured in all Whiteman radio broadcasts, Roy Bargy, talented pianist and composer and Whiteman's assistant conductor; lazy singing Jack Teagarden, who, with his brother, Charles, makes up the best known "SWING" duo in the orchestra world—Jack, with his trombone, and Charlie, with the trumpet; Al Galladora, wizard of the clarinet and saxaphone; Mike Pingitore, banjoist, and "Goldie," trumpet and comedian of the organization. Also with the maestro will be his newest star, Jimmy Brierly, whose tenor voice is unexcelled in the field of entertainment.

While filling his schedule of engagements from the north to southwest and south, the Dean of modern American music will be looking for new artists with possibilities, whom he can give an extra boost and advance one more step on the road of their careers. After years of fame and riches, Paul Whiteman still feels poignant sympathy for the struggling young artist that he used to be.

Seats are now on sale at Henebry's Jewelry Store, Roanoke, Virginia, prices 50c, $1.10 and $1.50, tax included. Please enclose stamped self-addressed envelope with your mail orders.

Kit Carson Lane

Died at the Elks National Home, May 24, 1937, Kit Carson Lane, aged 79 years. Mr. Lane arrived at the Home June 22, 1931, and was a member of Meadville, Pa., lodge B. P. O. Elks No. 219. The remains were shipped to Meadville, Pa., for burial.

Engagement Announced

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Carter Whitehurst, of Roanoke, have announced the engagement and approaching marriage of their daughter, Louise, to Donald Thomas Martin, of Richmond and Lynchburg. The wedding will take place in June.

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BUY WHERE MILLIONS ARE BUYING

1934 — 1,160,231 people bought used cars from Chevrolet dealers in the United States
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USED CARS WITH THE OK THAT COUNTS

1934 CHEVROLET STANDARD COUPE—Its famous six-cylinder engine has been tuned to deliver new ca performance. Its roomy Fisher body provides big car riding, ease and comfort. Only ____ $350

1931 CHEVROLET COUPE—Its tires, upholstery and finish show no wear. The motor has been carefully tuned and runs like new ____ $240

1929 FORD COUPE—Practically new motor, good tires, paint and upholstery. Bargain ____ $ 99

1933 CHEVROLET 1½ TON TRUCK—Dual tires on rear. It is a real bargainain at ____ $300

1934 CHEVROLET PICK-UP — Paint, upholstery and motor like new. Has low mileage and uses no oil. A bargain at ____ $375

1928 CHEVROLET COUPE —Not very much of a car, but it is well worth the price asked ____ $ 60

1932 PONTIAC SEDAN— This car has perfect paint, a good motor, brakes and upholstery. Try this car and you'll like it. Only____ $285

1934 CHEVROLET MASTER COUPE—Grasp this opportunity to enjoy Chevrolet's famous beauty, performance and its economy at this unprecedented low price ____ $395

Act today if you want to buy a 1933 CHEVROLET COACH—Act today if you want to buy a slightly used, six-cylinder Chevrolet Coach at so low a price. Many extras, such as seat covers____ $375

1935 FORD PICK-UP—Runs and looks like new. We will guarantee this pick-up to be O. K. Bargain at____ $385

1931 CHEVROLET SPORT SEDAN—Motor, upholstery, tires and paint are in excellent condition. This car has been checked and tuned to give new car performance. Price is only ____ $240

1934 CHEVROLET 1½ TON TRUCK—, cab and dual wheels, This truck has been checked carefully, and the motor tuned, and it is now ready to give new car performonce. Only ____ $325

1935 FORD TUDOR SEDANN — This car has low mileage and it looks like new. Was traded in onnew 1937 Chevrolet. Special at____ $365

1929 CHEVROLET COACH — This car is in splendid condition. It is a repossession and we offer it for the balance due. Only ____ $127

1935 CHEVROLET COUPE—Motor, upholstery and paint is like new. Was traded in on a larger Chevrolet, and it is a bargain at____ $395

1931 DeSOTO SEDANN — Good motor, paint and upholstery. This car is a repossession, and all we want is the balance due on it____ $225

1932 PONTIAC SEDAN — This car has perfect paint, good motor, brakes and upholstery. Try this car and you'll like it____ $285

1934 CHEVROLET MASTER COUPE— Grasp this opportunity to enjoy Chevrolet's famous beauty, performance, and its economy at this unprecedented low price____ $385

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Telephone 254, Bedford, Virginia

We Congratulate the Bedford Democrat

On the occasion of this, their 80th Anniversary edition, and extend our best wishes to the editor and his staff in appreciation of the splendid service rendered the people of Bedford and Bedford county. The Democrat has become an institution of which our people are justly proud. It is also our ambition to serve the people of this community when they are in need of furniture. And to prove this we know that we must have the right merchandise at the lowest price.

We ask for a chance to prove it. We handle a full line of furniture.

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the distinctive line of old-fashioned Martha Washington Candies Party Confections Special Ice Cream and delightfully different Fountain and Luncheonette Service.

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make the beautiful new store at 9th and Main your headquarters. Open on Sundays.

In Roanoke
enjoy the continued hospitality offered you at 314 South Jefferson Street.