

SHENANDOAH COUNTY VIRGINIA

AN ECONOMIC STUDY



Charge of VMI Cadets at New Market



ECONOMIC STUDY OF
SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page Nos.</u>
Preface	
I. PHYSICAL ASSETS	
A. Location and History	1
B. Physiography	4
C. Climate	5
D. Natural Resources	7
II. MANPOWER	
A. Population	17
B. Employment	21
C. Wage Data	24
D. Estimated Labor Supply	26
E. Labor Legislation	30
III. MARKET RESOURCES	
A. Agriculture	32
B. Commerce and Industry	36
C. Transportation	43
D. Utilities	45
E. Local News and Advertising Media	49
IV. GOVERNMENT	
A. State Government	50
B. Local Government	54
C. State Taxes	57
D. Local Taxes	60
V. COMMUNITY FACILITIES	
A. School Facilities	65
B. Medical Facilities	71
C. Fire and Police Protection	73
D. Civic and Church Facilities	75
E. Recreation	76
VI. INDUSTRIAL SITES	
A. Land Resources	79
Location Map and Site Sketches	

DECEMBER 1963



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

Preface

This Economic Study of the Shenandoah County area was prepared by the Area Development Department of the Virginia Electric and Power Company. The study was made at the request of, and with the co-operation of, the Shenandoah County Board of Supervisors. It covers the entire county and its six incorporated towns--Edinburg, Mount Jackson, New Market, Strasburg, Toms Brook, and Woodstock--and is a complete revision of the study made of the area in February 1956.

This study is to be used as a reference by local development interests, as well as by industry, to assist the representatives of industry in their consideration of a new plant location and expansions by existing industries. It has been our primary objective in the preparation of this study to present in an orderly fashion all of the factors contributing to the economic structure of the area. An attempt has been made to be concise and accurate, and much detail has been eliminated in order to present the pertinent facts in a brief manner. The sources of data employed in compiling information used include the latest available records, articles, maps, and reports prepared by Federal and State agencies, private groups, individuals, and VEPCO's Area Development Department. Of invaluable assistance were the estimates and information supplied by local officials and civic-minded citizens.

The sites selected are considered to be potential locations for various types of industry and were selected with emphasis on availability of transportation and utilities, and land that is fairly level and five acres or larger in size. Each site was field checked by personnel of the Area Development



Department accompanied by local citizens. Most of the sites selected could be either increased or decreased in size for individual industrial requirements.

Copies of this study will be made available upon request to all parties interested in the industrial and economic development and expansion of the Shenandoah County area. Copies have been placed on file with the Shenandoah County Board of Supervisors, the Edinburg Industrial Development Corporation, the New Market Area Development Corporation, the New Market Development Corporation, Mt. Jackson Industrial Development Corporation, the Strasburg Industrial Development Corporation, the Shenandoah Industrial Development Corporation, the Virginia Division of Industrial Development and Planning, local chambers of commerce and the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia, the Virginia State Library, the Carol M. Newman Library of the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the Southern Railway.

If more detailed information is desired, inquiries may be directed to one of the Industrial Development Corporations named above or to the Area Development Department of VEPCO, Richmond, Virginia.

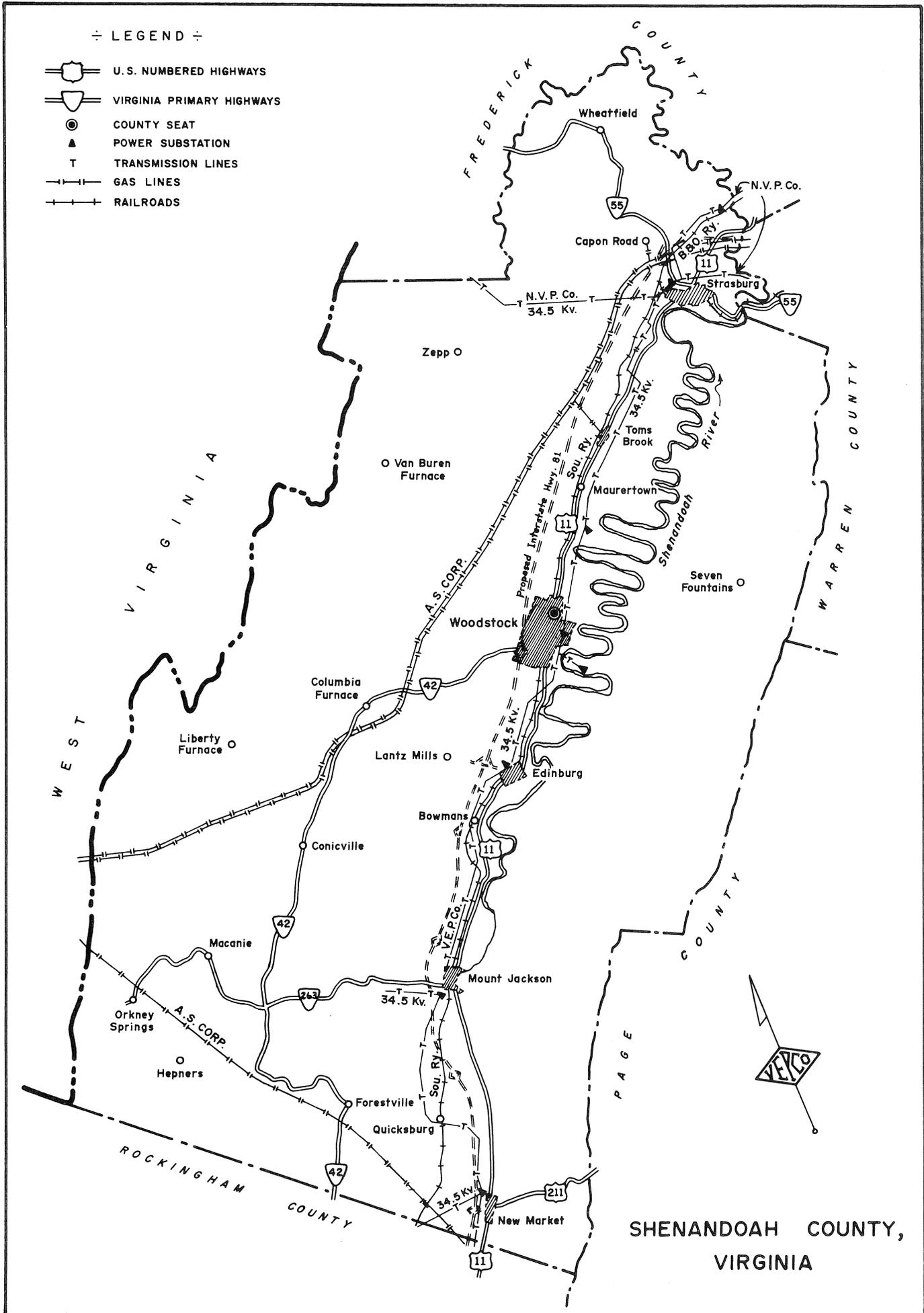
VIRGINIA



INDEX TO COUNTY LOCATION

÷ LEGEND ÷

-  U.S. NUMBERED HIGHWAYS
-  VIRGINIA PRIMARY HIGHWAYS
-  COUNTY SEAT
-  POWER SUBSTATION
-  TRANSMISSION LINES
-  GAS LINES
-  RAILROADS



SHENANDOAH COUNTY,
VIRGINIA



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

I. PHYSICAL ASSETS

A. Location and History

Shenandoah County is located in the extreme northwestern section of Virginia's Shenandoah Valley. Its 507 square-mile land area is bound on the north by Frederick County, on the south by Rockingham and Page Counties, and on the east and west by Massanutten Mountain and North Mountain, respectively.

Woodstock, the county seat, is 136 miles northwest of Richmond, the State Capital; 108 miles southwest of Washington, D. C.; and 236 miles northwest of Norfolk and the Ports of Hampton Roads.

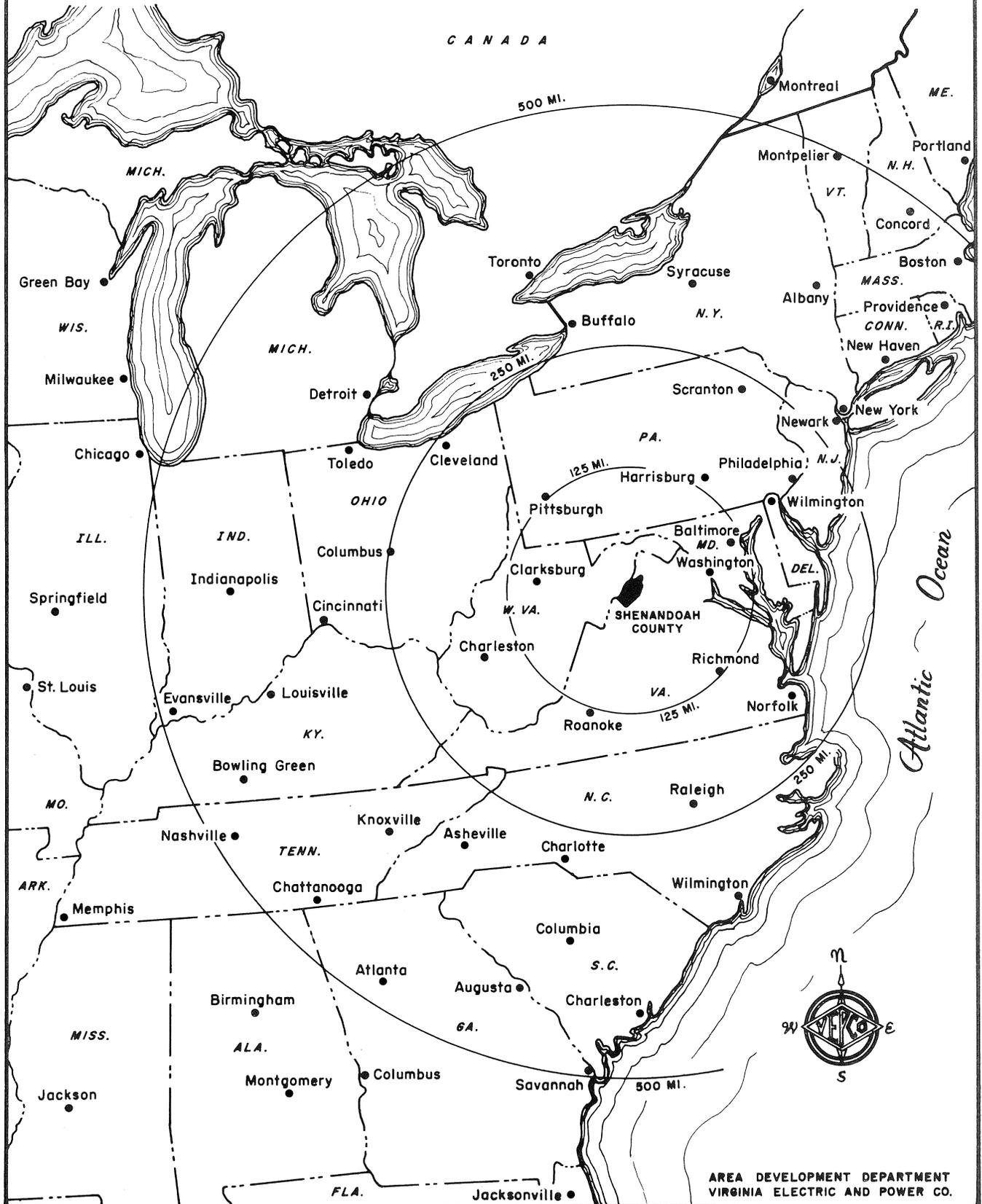
The location of Shenandoah County with respect to the major market areas within a 500-mile radius is illustrated on the following page. These market areas include the major ports of the Eastern Seaboard, the eastern section of the Great Lakes area, the Nation's Capital, and numerous other commercial, industrial, and cultural centers.

The incorporated towns located within the county are: Edinburg, Mount Jackson, New Market, Strasburg, Toms Brook, and Woodstock.

Shenandoah County was formed from Frederick County in 1772 and originally was named Dunmore in honor of the last Colonial Governor of Virginia. However, Dunmore's traitorous attitude toward the colony caused him to lose the compliment, and in 1778, the county was renamed for the Shenandoah River, an Indian word claimed to mean "Beautiful Daughter of the Stars." The first white settlers of the area were Scotch-Irish and Germans who moved down the valley from Pennsylvania in about 1730.

Shenandoah County was the scene of many battles and engagements

MARKETS WITHIN A 500-MILE RADIUS OF SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA



AREA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER CO.



during the War Between the States. The Shenandoah Valley was the source of much of the Confederate Army's food supplies (it was often called the granary of the Confederacy), and its proximity to Washington, D. C., caused the Federal forces great concern. As a result, General Sheridan, in 1864, was sent with an army of 40,000 men to rid the Valley of Confederate troops and lay waste the farm lands. Strasburg, being at the northern end of Shenandoah County, saw much of the action that took place during this War. It was near here, at the Battle of Fishers Hill, that Sheridan defeated the forces under the command of General Early. The climax of the fighting of this War in the vicinity of Strasburg was a repeat encounter of these two forces on October 19, 1864, at the Battle of Cedar Creek. General Early's forces, employing the element of surprise, routed Sheridan's troops in the early stages of this battle. However, the Federal forces rallied under Sheridan's lead and drove the Confederates back through the town of Strasburg.

The Battle of New Market was, perhaps, the most famous of the battles and engagements of the War Between the States that took place in the Shenandoah Valley. Here, on Sunday, May 15, 1864, some 257 cadets from Virginia Military Institute joined the Confederate forces in attacking the Union troops and drove them north of Mount Jackson. A ceremony commemorating the valor displayed by these cadets is today an annual affair at VMI.

The town of Edinburg first gained prominence for the part its rifle factory played in supplying guns for the War of 1812.



B. Physiography

Shenandoah County lies entirely within the physical division of Virginia known as the Valley and Ridge province. Its east and west boundaries are formed by the crests of North Mountain and Massanutten Mountain respectively. Approximately one-half of the county's 324,480 acres lies within these mountainous sections which are broken by narrow valleys extending in a northeast-southwest direction. The central portion of the county is the valley proper and extends in a general north-south direction. The North Fork of the Shenandoah River winds its twisting course through this valley.

Elevations in the county range from 1,200 feet above sea level in the valley to 3,500 feet above sea level along Massanutten Mountain. Elevations in the valley vary from 1,200 to 1,500 feet above sea level.

The soils of the mountainous sections are derived from acid sandstones and shales and, for the most part, are unsuitable for farming. This mountainous section is also marked by its steep topography and frequent occurrences of rock outcroppings.

The soils of the county's central valley are residual from weathered limestone and calcareous shales. These valley soils are of high agricultural productivity and have been extensively cleared of forest growth and well developed for farming for over a century.

Topography maps of the area are available and may be obtained from the U. S. Department of the Interior, Map Information Office, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington 25, D. C. The quadrangles designated as Edinburg, Mt. Jackson, and Strasburg cover nearly all of Shenandoah County, Virginia.



C. Climate

The Shenandoah County area enjoys a temperate climate with cold, but not severe, winters and moderate summers. The frost-free growing season ranges from about 160 days in the mountains to 180 days in the valley. Precipitation is fairly evenly distributed throughout the year, with the important crop months of June, July, and August having average monthly amounts varying from 3.2 to 4.4 inches. Snowfall averages 26.5 inches annually, with the heaviest snows generally coming during the months of February and March.

Temperature and precipitation data as recorded by the U. S. Weather Station at Woodstock follows:

	1962		1952-1962		1931-1955	
	Avg. Temp.	Precipitation (inches)	Avg. Temp.	Precipitation (inches)	Avg. Temp.	Precipitation (inches)
January	33.4	1.27	34.2	2.12	36.4	2.34
February	35.0	2.64	37.7	2.19	37.1	1.64
March	40.5	5.12	42.3	3.16	44.4	2.96
April	52.9	3.15	54.7	3.55	54.4	2.75
May	65.7	3.68	63.2	3.47	64.1	3.91
June	69.9	4.35	70.4	3.76	71.8	3.86
July	71.1	2.68	74.7	3.17	75.6	3.70
August	71.7	4.00	73.5	4.43	73.7	4.51
September	63.6	2.75	67.1	2.99	67.2	2.83
October	58.0	2.12	56.3	2.73	56.9	2.89
November	42.2	3.92	45.6	2.01	45.8	2.35
December	30.8	2.54	36.1	2.07	36.6	2.30
Annual	52.9	38.22	54.7	35.65	55.3	36.04

It should be noted that these are average temperatures; however, below-freezing temperatures, as well as hot spells exceeding 100 degrees, occur infrequently and for periods of short duration.

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce.



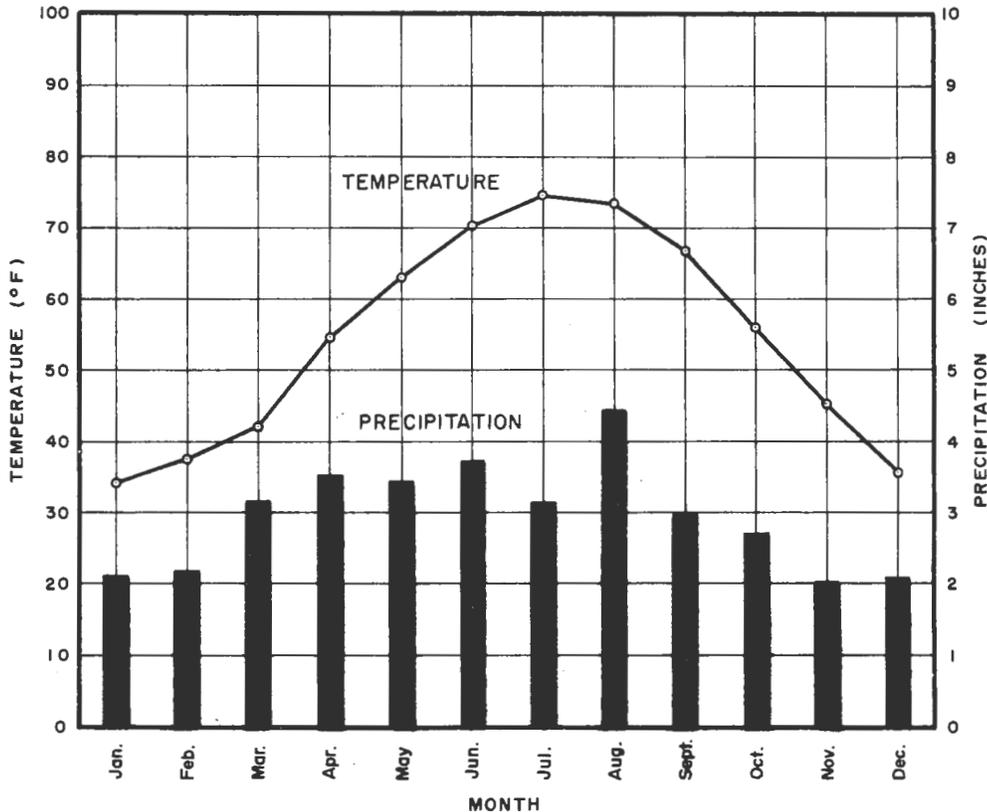
Woodstock, Virginia

Average Annual Temperature and Precipitation
1952-1962

<u>Year</u>	<u>Average Temperature</u>	<u>Precipitation</u>
1952	56.0°	44.32
1953	57.2°	31.95
1954	56.3°	35.40
1955	55.9°	37.95
1956	55.7°	27.20
1957	55.4°	31.26
1958	52.2°	38.35
1959	54.1°	32.85
1960	51.1°	33.00
1961	54.2°	39.04
1962	52.9°	38.22

SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA
TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION DATA

AVERAGES FOR 1952 - 1962



Source: U. S. Weather Bureau, Department of Commerce.



D. Natural Resources

Forest

Shenandoah County's total land area of 324,480 acres includes 167,560 acres of commercial forest land and 18,300 acres of noncommercial forest land. Much of the noncommercial area is so classed by reason of inaccessibility.

Private land holdings account for 110,000 acres of the commercial forest land. The remaining 57,560 acres lie within the George Washington National Forest which encompasses large areas of both North Mountain and Massanutten Mountain.

Hardwoods dominate the forests in this area, and the major forest type within Shenandoah County is oak-hickory-scrub oak. Hardwood-pine areas are found in the extreme northwest and southwest portions of the county, and Virginia pine forests are located along the county's eastern boundary and in the southwest portion of the county.

A breakdown of Shenandoah County's 167,560 acres of commercial forest lands by major forest type follows:

<u>Major Forest Type</u>	<u>Acres</u>
Shortleaf Pine	15,110
Virginia Pine	13,755
Oak-Pine	28,186
Oak-Hickory-Scrub Oak	107,070
Oak-Gum	<u>3,439</u>
Total	167,560

The major portion of the county's forests are in the small saw-timber and pole size timber classes. The sawtimber drain has been confined to



the softwoods (pine) and soft hardwoods (yellow poplar) primarily, together with a small amount of oak. A net reduction of 3.8 million board feet of softwoods noted during the period 1957-1961 indicates a need for improved forestry practices and increased reforestation measures. A total of 33,000 seedlings were planted in the county during the 1961-1962 tree planting season, and 48,800 trees were planted during the 1962-1963 season.

The extent of Shenandoah's lumbering operations is reflected in the number of lumber related industries located within the county. Shenandoah County has 16 sawmill operators, 7 pulpwood operators, and 1 mill producing barrel staves.

A summary of the forest resources in the county is shown in the chart on the following page.

Source: Virginia Division of Forestry.
U. S. Forest Service, Survey Release No. 54.



SHENANDOAH COUNTY FOREST RESOURCES

COUNTY AREA BY BROAD USE CLASS

TOTAL AREA (THOUSAND ACRES)	NONFOREST AREA		FOREST LAND		
	LAND (THOUSAND ACRES)	WATER (THOUSAND ACRES)	NONCOMMERCIAL (THOUSAND ACRES)	COMMERCIAL (THOUSAND ACRES) (PERCENT)	
324.5	138.2	0.5	18.3	167.5	51.7

OWNERSHIP OF COMMERCIAL FOREST LAND

PRIVATE		PUBLIC			
		FEDERAL	CITY, COUNTY, TOWN	TOTAL PUBLIC	
(THOUSAND ACRES)	(PERCENT)	(THOUSAND ACRES)	(THOUSAND ACRES)	(THOUSAND ACRES)	(PERCENT)
110.0	65.7	57.5	-	57.5	34.3

NET VOLUME OF SAWTIMBER BY SPECIES GROUP
(IN MILLIONS OF BOARD FEET)

SOFTWOODS	HARDWOODS			ALL SPECIES
	SOFT	HARD	TOTAL	
44.1	25.8	217.1	242.9	284.0

ROUND PULPWOOD PRODUCTION 1961
(IN STANDARD CORDS)

PINE	HARDWOOD	TOTAL
7,170	1,469	8,639

NET VOLUME OF ALL TIMBER FOR COUNTY
(IN THOUSANDS OF CORDS)

FOREST TYPES	GROWING STOCK		OTHER MATERIALS	
	(5 - 12 INCHES)	(13 ⁺ INCHES)	(5 - 12 INCHES)	(13 ⁺ INCHES)
YELLOW PINE	296	20	69	13
OTHER SOFTWOODS	3	13	-	-
SOFT HARDWOODS	42	50	15	13
HARD HARDWOODS	<u>988</u>	<u>439</u>	<u>196</u>	<u>147</u>
TOTAL ALL SPECIES	1,329	522	280	173
TOTAL	1,851		453	

SOURCE OF DATA: U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE, 1959



Mineral

Shenandoah County is underlain by sedimentary rocks, limestone, sandstone, and shale formations. These rocks are generally inclined to the northwest or southeast, and crop out in relatively narrow belts in a north-easterly direction.

Mineral production in Shenandoah County during 1962 was confined to quarrying operations along the county's limestone and dolomite formations by the firms given in the following tabulation. During 1962, mineral production in the county totaled 569,555 tons and was valued at \$2,050,602. These firms employed a total of 169 persons and had an aggregate pay roll amounting to \$586,520.

Shenandoah County Mineral Production 1962

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location (Near)</u>	<u>Product</u>	<u>Use</u>
Shenandoah Valley Lime and Stone Corp.	Strasburg	Crushed Limestone	Metallurgical Flux, Cement
C. S. Mundy Quarries, Inc.	Forestville	Limestone	Highway Construction
Toms Brook Lime and Stone Co., Inc.	Toms Brook	Limestone, Dolomite	Highway Construction
Dominion Division, Chemstone Corp.	Strasburg	Lime, Limestone	Metallurgical Flux
Kipps Magnesium Limestone Quarry	Forestville	Crushed Limestone	Agricultural, Roadstone

Rock and mineral resources that have been produced in the past include manganese ore, iron ore, shale, and clay. Manganese ore has been mined in the Capola Mountain-Cedar Creek Valley district and on Massanutten Mountain. The ore has been produced intermittently in the county since before the War Between the States, and as recently as 1957. Iron smelting furnaces, now



inactive, operated within the county on local ores for over a hundred years. Shale and clay have been produced near Woodstock and Strasburg for use in the manufacture of brick. An analysis made in 1961 by the Virginia Division of Mineral Resources of samples of shale, clay, and related materials taken from twelve locations within the county revealed the following potential uses: two--common brick; three--common brick and lightweight aggregate; two--brick and lightweight aggregate; one--common brick, tile, and lightweight aggregate; one--lightweight aggregate; and three showed no apparent value for ceramic products.

A great potential wealth in mineral resources exists in the county since it is quite probable that new research and extraction techniques will lend value to minerals in the future which today appear to be of little commercial importance.

Source: Virginia Division of Mineral Resources.

Ground Water

The water needs of the domestic and farm users within the county are supplied mainly from springs, cisterns, and dug wells. The yield from these sources often varies with the seasons since they are dependent upon precipitation and a shallow water table. The water is generally softer and less mineralized than that from deeper drilled wells, except for spring water, which is usually moderately hard to hard. Along the base of several of the mountains, alluvium overlies the bedrock. Water from this material is sufficient only for domestic needs, and the difficulty of well construction often makes it necessary to case off the alluvium.

The majority (nearly 75 per cent) of the drilled wells in the county are less than 200 feet deep, with only 5 per cent exceeding 400 feet in



depth. In the valley of the North Fork Shenandoah River, between U. S. Highway 11 and the Massanutten Mountains, most wells penetrate shale and average 100 feet in depth; between U. S. Highway 11 and Little North Mountain, most wells penetrate limestone and average 110 feet in depth. Wells in the mountainous region west of the Little North Mountain penetrate sandstone and limestone and average 120 feet in depth.

The largest yield from wells is obtained from those located in the central portion of the county and obtaining water from solution channels and caverns in limestone. Only 5 per cent of the drilled wells yield more than 50 gallons per minute, and the majority of wells (85 per cent) yield less than 20 gallons per minute. The two most productive wells (each yields more than 200 gallons per minute) are near New Market and penetrate limestone. They are less than 225 feet deep.

The ground water from wells between U. S. Highway 11 and the Massanutten Mountains contains more dissolved solids than the water produced elsewhere in the county. The moderately hard water is usually corrosive to some degree, and iron and sulfur are often present in objectionable amounts. Limey and ochereous material frequently discolor the water produced from a new well, but this condition is often cleared by pumping. In the central portion of the county, the calcium and magnesium carbonates make the water moderately hard to hard, but the total dissolved solids is low. Iron and sulfur are sometimes present, but seldom in objectionable amounts. Mud conditions are common in new wells located in this section of the county, but this condition can often be eliminated by several hours of continuous pumping. In the western portion of the county, the water is generally soft to moderately hard, and frequently is high in iron and silica. Sulfurous and acidic conditions have been reported in only a few of the wells.



Industrial supplies of water are available at selected well sites in many of the valleys throughout the western two-thirds of the county. The success of these wells is usually dependent upon the penetration of fracture or solution openings, the locations of which are unpredictable, but most have been encountered in the first 250 feet of bedrock. In the eastern third of the county, any large supplies will come from bedding planes, fractures, and joints in the rock, or from contact between two types of bedrock in areas with adequate recharge.

Source: Virginia Division of Mineral Resources.

Surface Water

The main stream in Shenandoah County is the North Fork of the Shenandoah River. Smaller streams in the county are Cedar Creek, Passage Creek, and Stony Creek. There are also a number of good springs in the county and measurements of flow are available for some of them.

Four stream gaging stations in this area, two of them on the North Fork of the Shenandoah and one each on Cedar Creek and Passage Creek, provide good information concerning the available water resources. In August 1960, a gaging station was installed on Smith Creek near New Market. Flow data for these streams and a chemical analysis of the North Fork of the Shenandoah River are shown on pages 15 and 16 respectively.

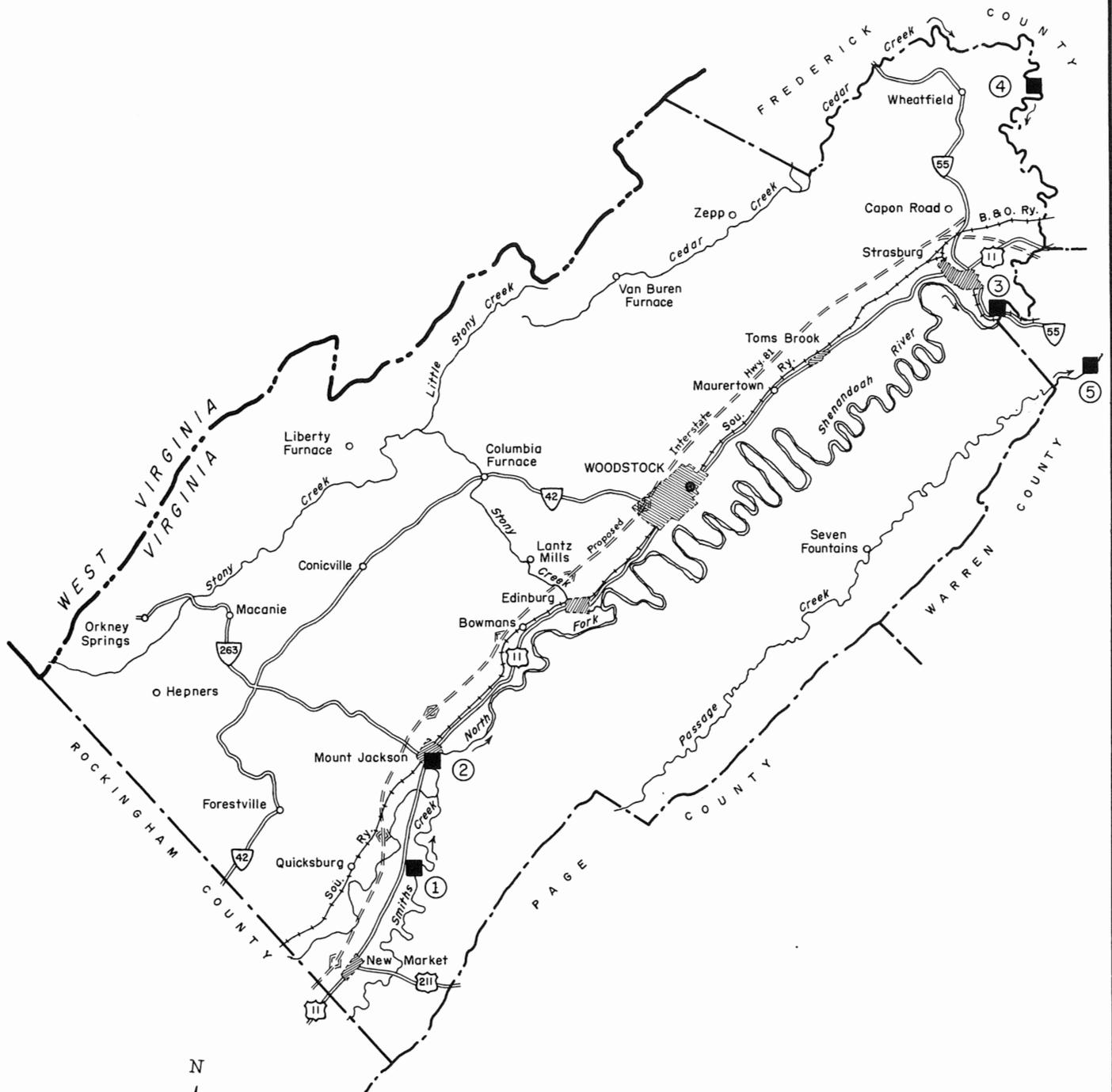
During periods of normal rainfall, there is a large volume of water in the streams. During droughts, the smaller streams become quite low, but there is still a good flow in the North Fork of the Shenandoah. Some of the springs offer very good possibilities. The water in these springs is hard, but its cool temperature is an advantage for some industrial uses.

The quality of water varies considerably. In the small streams



originating in the mountain ridges, water is soft. In the main streams in the valleys and springs, water is quite hard. The small mountain streams have slightly acidic water whereas the valley streams are alkaline.

Source: Virginia Division of Water Resources.



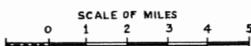
RECORD OF STREAM FLOW IN SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

*EXPRESSED IN SECOND FEET

STATION	RECORDS AVAILABLE	MAXIMUM*		MINIMUM*		DRAINAGE AREA (SQ. MI.)*
		YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	YEAR	
① SMITH CREEK NEAR NEW MARKET	1960 - 61	376	1960	22	1960	92.1
② NORTH FORK SHENANDOAH RIVER AT MOUNT JACKSON	1943 - 61	30,000	1955	13	1957	509
③ NORTH FORK SHENANDOAH RIVER NEAR STRASBURG	1925 - 61	100,000	1942	6	1934	772
④ CEDAR CREEK NEAR WINCHESTER	1937 - 61	22,000	1942	1.8	1941	101
⑤ PASSAGE CREEK AT BUCKTON	1932 - 61	21,000	1942	0.1	1932	87

ONE SECOND FOOT EQUALS 449 GALLONS PER MINUTE OR 646,317 GALLONS PER DAY.

Source: U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey.



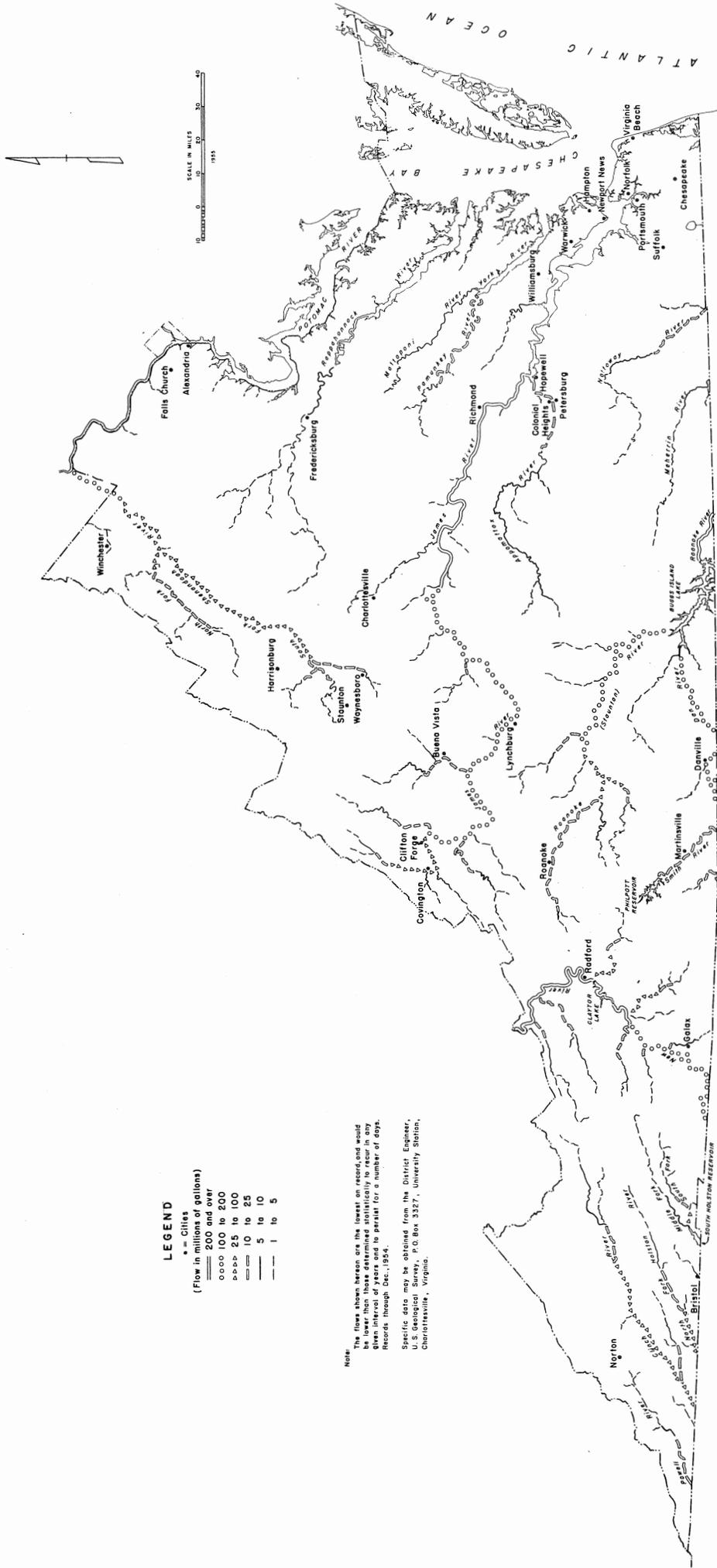


North Fork Shenandoah River Near Strasburg

Date Sampled	Chemical Analysis (in parts per million)			
	10/26/55	12/10/55	7/5/56	9/12/56
Silica (SiO ₂)	3.4	2.5	8.7	2.6
Iron (Fe)	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00
Calcium (Ca)	52.0	56.0	33.0	31.0
Magnesium (Mg)	18.0	19.0	14.0	19.0
Sodium (Na)	3.2	1.1	3.0	3.5
Potassium (K)	1.6	0.6	2.0	2.0
Bicarbonate (HCO ₃)	217.0	224.0	154.0	179.0
Sulfate (SO ₄)	13.0	16.0	12.0	12.0
Chloride (Cl)	6.1	7.0	4.7	5.6
Fluoride (F1)	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Nitrate (NO ₃)	3.0	4.0	1.0	0.4
Dissolved Solids (residue on evaporation at 180° C.)	225.0	212.0	155.0	164.0
Hardness as CaCO ₃ Calcium, Magnesium Noncarbonate	204.0 3.0	218.0 34.0	140.0 14.0	160.0 13.0
Specific Conductance (micromhos at 25° C.)	386.0	374.0	264.0	297.0
pH	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.4
Color	3.0	0.0	10.0	8.0
Mean Discharge (cfs)	166.0	136.0	145.0	115.0

Source: Virginia Division of Mineral Resources.

MINIMUM STREAM FLOWS OF ONE OR MORE DAY'S DURATION IN VIRGINIA



LEGEND

- = Cities
- ===== 200 and over
- o o o o 100 to 200
- o o o o 25 to 100
- o o o o 10 to 25
- o o o o 5 to 10
- o o o o 1 to 5

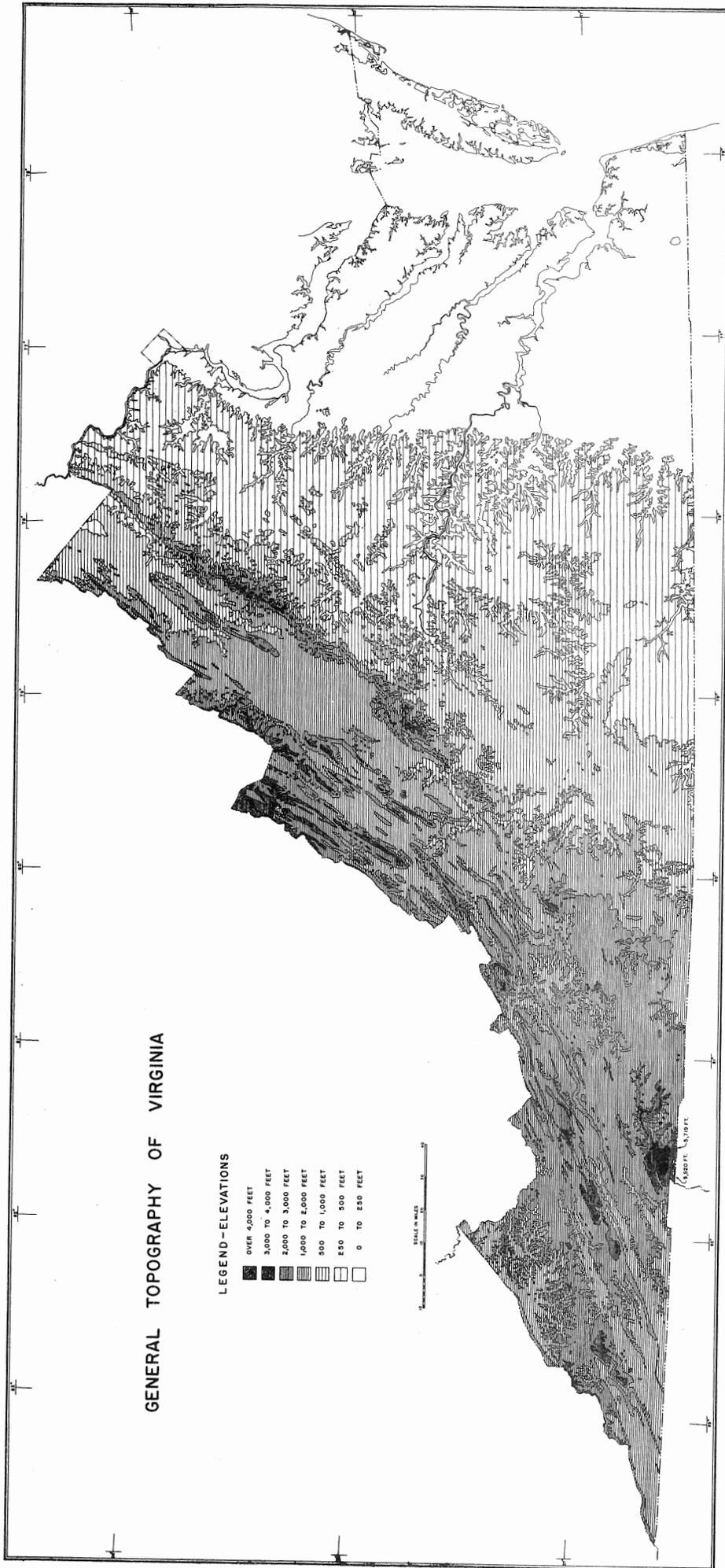
Note
The flows shown hereon are the lowest on record and would not be exceeded in any 24-hour period in any given interval of years and is based on a number of years' records through Dec. 1954.
Specific data may be obtained from the District Engineer, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, P.O. Box 3217, University Station, Charlottesville, Virginia.

GENERAL TOPOGRAPHY OF VIRGINIA

LEGEND - ELEVATIONS

- OVER 4,000 FEET
- 3,000 TO 4,000 FEET
- 2,000 TO 3,000 FEET
- 1,000 TO 2,000 FEET
- 500 TO 1,000 FEET
- 250 TO 500 FEET
- 0 TO 250 FEET

SCALE IN MILES





SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

II. MANPOWER

A. Population

The population of Shenandoah County has shown a slow but steady increase since 1930 when the total population was 20,655 persons. The population as reported by the U. S. Census of 1960 was 21,825 persons, a 5.7 per cent increase over 1930, and a 4.4 per cent increase over the county's 1940 population of 20,898 persons. A detailed breakdown of the population for the county and its incorporated places for ten-year periods beginning 1940 follows:

<u>Location</u>	<u>Population</u>		
	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>	<u>1940</u>
Shenandoah County*	21,825	21,169	20,898
Edinburg	517	533	565
Mount Jackson	722	732	562
New Market	783	701	629
Strasburg	2,428	2,022	1,968
Toms Brook	244	256	219
Woodstock	2,083	1,816	1,546

* Includes population of incorporated places.

The town of Woodstock has, since 1960, annexed portions of the county amounting to 488 acres, and thus increased its population by 251 persons to 2,334.

The county's population on July 1, 1962, was estimated to be 21,932 persons (21,574 white and 358 nonwhite), a 0.5 per cent increase over 1960.

Although there has been a steady increase in the population, the



county's expected natural increase (births over deaths) has been partially offset by an outmigration of the populace, particularly in the 20-39 year age group. The outmigration of this age group, which may be considered the prime source of labor, indicates the need for new industries and expansion of existing industries in order to give these young people incentive to remain in their home county. The population within this age group was 11.7 per cent less in 1960 than in 1950 (5,074 persons as against 5,670 persons).

Of the county's 12,694 persons 25 years and older, 3,634 persons (28.6 per cent) have completed at least four years of high school, and 1,318 of these have some college training.

The county's population is fairly evenly divided between males and females (10,694 males or 49 per cent, and 11,131 females). The nonwhite population numbers only 357 persons and represents but 1.6 per cent of the county's total population. A detailed breakdown of the county's population by age group, race, and sex is shown in the charts on the following pages.



Shenandoah County, Virginia

1960 Population Distribution by Age Group, Race, and Sex

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total By Age Group</u>	
	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>White</u>	<u>Nonwhite</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1950</u>
14 years and under	3,139	68	2,982	62	6,251	6,037
15 - 19 years	872	16	843	16	1,747	1,733
20 - 24 years	526	14	636	14	1,190	1,446
25 - 29 years	609	4	613	5	1,231	1,457
30 - 34 years	622	12	646	10	1,290	1,356
35 - 39 years	667	7	680	9	1,363	1,411
40 - 44 years	637	6	661	11	1,315	1,337
45 - 49 years	676	8	660	8	1,352	1,231
50 - 54 years	613	6	657	9	1,285	1,155
55 - 59 years	584	10	599	10	1,203	994
60 - 64 years	467	5	541	9	1,022	898
65 years and over	1,106	20	1,432	18	2,576	2,114
Total by Race	10,518	176	10,950	181		
Total by Sex	10,694		11,131			
Total	21,825					21,169

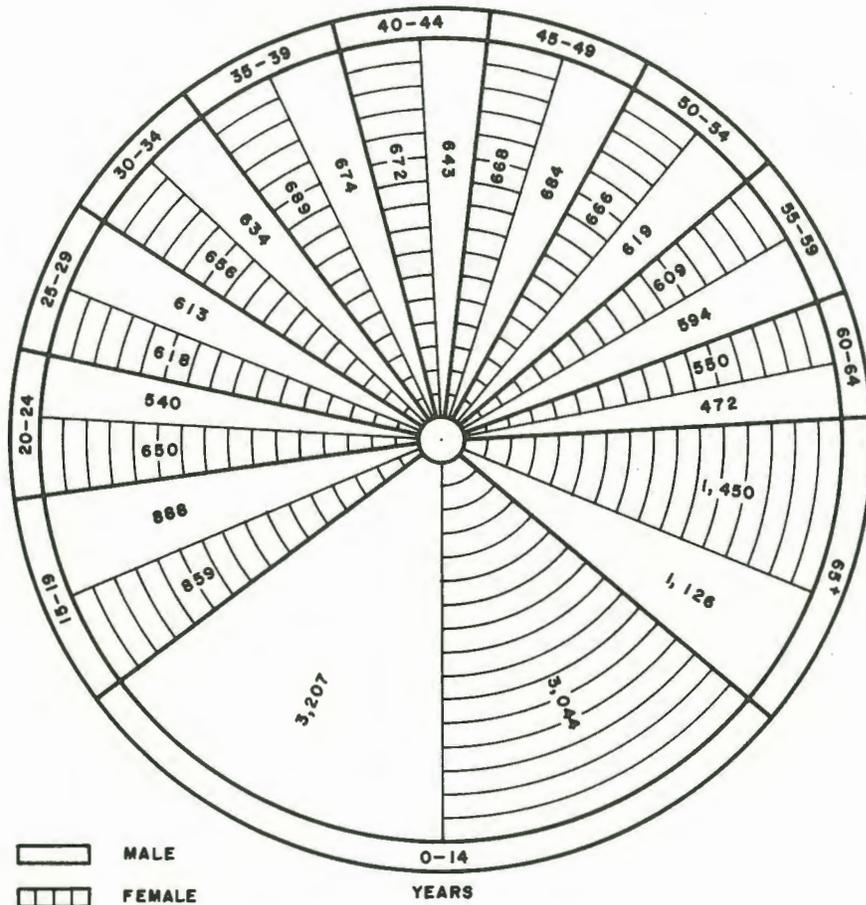
Population and Percentage Distribution
By Age Group - 1960, 1950, and 1940

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>1960 Population</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>1950 Population</u>	<u>% of Total</u>	<u>1940 Population</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
19 years and under	7,998	36.6	7,770	36.7	8,017	38.4
20 - 39 years	5,074	23.3	5,670	26.8	5,759	27.5
40 - 59 years	5,155	23.6	4,717	22.3	4,390	21.0
60 years and over	<u>3,598</u>	16.5	<u>3,012</u>	14.2	<u>2,732</u>	13.1
Total	21,825		21,169		20,898	

Source: U. S. Census of Population - 1960, 1950, and 1940.



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA
 1960 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
 BY AGE GROUP
 MALE AND FEMALE



The make-up of Shenandoah's population by sex is shown in the above pie chart. The female population is only slightly more than the male and represents 51 per cent of the total population. The female population is outnumbered only in the 0-19, and 45-49 year age groups. The outmigration of the younger aged groups is reflected in the relative size of the slices occupied by the 0-19 year and the 20-39 year age groups (7,998 persons as against (5,074).



B. Employment

Shenandoah County's total work force increased 22.9 per cent during the period beginning March 1950 and ending September 1962 (from 6,550 persons to 8,050 persons). During the same period, the county's agricultural work force has decreased from 2,490 persons to 1,250 persons, or from 38 per cent of the total work force to only 15.5 per cent of the total.

Nonagricultural employment, which represented 48.9 per cent of the county's total work force in March 1950, has increased 85.7 per cent during the twelve-year period (from 2,940 persons to 5,460 persons). During September 1962, nonagricultural employment within the county accounted for 67.8 per cent of the total work force.

The increase in the county's manufacturing employment (127.2 per cent) has largely resulted from the apparel industries which have located within the county since 1950. Employment within the apparel industry increased from 170 persons to 1,500 persons in the twelve years 1950 to 1962, while total manufacturing employment during the same period increased from 770 persons to 2,520 persons.

More modest gains have been made in employment by the nonmanufacturing industries, although they are the largest employment group within the county. The largest increase within this group was made by the service industries whose September 1962 employment totaled 610 persons and represented a 52.5 per cent increase over March 1950 employment. The trade industry, with 910 employees on September 1962, is the largest employer within the nonmanufacturing group in the county.

Average employment in the Shenandoah County area during the fourth quarter of 1962, as recorded by the Virginia Employment Commission and based on unemployment insurance covered wages, totaled 4,456 persons. Unemployment



insurance coverage includes nonagricultural employers having four or more workers for some portion of a day in each of twenty different weeks within a calendar year. Excluded from this group are government and railroad employees, the self-employed, domestic service workers, unpaid family workers, and employees of some nonprofit organizations.

Shenandoah County

Number of Establishments and Average Employment Based on
Covered Employment - Fourth Quarter, 1961 and 1962

	<u>No. of Establishments</u>		<u>Average Employment for Quarter</u>	
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
TOTAL	174	180	3,809	4,456
Construction	22	23	200	197
Manufacturing*	30	31	2,188	2,757
Trade	73	76	665	716
Services	22	20	213	209

* A listing of the major manufacturers in the area, together with their process or product and employment, is given on page 42.

The chart on the following page gives an estimate of the work force components by industry group for the Shenandoah County area.

Shenandoah County, Virginia
Estimated Work Force Components

	1960		1961		1962	
	March	Sept.	March	Sept.	March	Sept.
Total Work Force	7,530	7,930	7,740	7,600	7,740	8,050
Total Employment	7,010	7,540	7,180	7,260	7,410	7,840
Total Nonagricultural	4,520	5,010	4,650	4,800	4,980	5,460
Manufacturing	1,850	2,140	1,890	1,860	2,180	2,520
Apparel	980	980	1,110	1,120	1,430	1,500
Textile	---	70	70	80	80	80
Food & Kindred Products	340	690	280	290	280	560
Paper and Printing	60	60	60	70	60	70
Stone, Clay and Glass	170	160	130	130	110	110
"All Other" Manufacturing <u>1/</u>	300	180	240	170	220	200
Nonmanufacturing	2,670	2,870	2,760	2,940	2,800	2,940
Construction	180	220	190	240	180	220
Public Utilities	410	450	420	440	420	460
Trade	830	890	860	880	850	910
Fin., Ins., and Real Estate	120	120	130	140	130	140
Service	540	590	550	620	580	610
Government	550	550	570	570	590	530
"All Other" Nonmanufacturing <u>2/</u>	40	50	40	50	50	70
All Other Nonagricultural <u>3/</u>	1,120	1,160	1,220	1,150	1,180	1,130
Agricultural	1,370	1,370	1,310	1,310	1,250	1,250
Total Unemployment	520	390	560	340	330	210
Per Cent of Work Force	6.9	4.9	7.2	4.5	4.3	2.6

1/ Includes lumber and furniture, chemicals, primary and fabricated metals, machinery, and transportation equipment.

2/ Includes mining, unclassified, and other.

3/ Includes self-employed, unpaid family, and domestic workers.

Source: Research, Statistics, and Information Division, Virginia Employment Commission.





C. Wage Data

The following information on unemployment insurance covered wages within Shenandoah County is for the fourth quarter of 1962. All figures are based on firms covered by unemployment insurance, and establishments not covered were omitted from this study. Total wages under unemployment insurance coverage and a breakdown by major industrial classification are as follows:

	<u>Shenandoah County Area</u>		
	<u>Unemployment Insurance Covered Wages</u>		
	<u>(Fourth Quarter - 1962)</u>		
	<u>Quarterly</u> <u>Gross Wages</u>	<u>Average Quarterly Wages</u> <u>Per Worker</u>	
	<u>Shenandoah County</u>	<u>Shenandoah County</u>	<u>State Avg.</u>
TOTAL	\$3,557,545	\$798.37	\$1,104.84
Construction	\$153,653	\$779.96	\$1,225.41
Manufacturing	\$2,028,731	\$735.85	\$1,170.17
Trade	\$511,454	\$714.32	\$959.85
Services	\$129,854	\$621.31	\$900.24

The wage data shown in the following tabulations is for firms covered by unemployment insurance, effective October 1963.

	<u>Shenandoah County Area</u>			
	<u>Weekly Wage Ranges of Selected Occupations</u>			
	<u>October 1963</u>			
	<u>General Office</u> <u>Clerks</u>	<u>Typists</u> <u>Clerk-Typists</u>	<u>Stenographers</u>	<u>Bookkeepers</u>
Manufacturing	\$50-\$65	\$60-\$70	\$65-\$75	\$55-\$80
Nonmanufacturing	\$30-\$45	\$35-\$40	\$40-\$65	\$50-\$75

Hourly wage ranges for production workers by industry as supplied by the Virginia Employment Commission are shown on the following page. Shenandoah County is included in the Commission's Front Royal Local Office Area.



Hourly Wage Ranges for Production Workers in Manufacturing
By Industry and Local Office Area
October 1963

Local Office Area and Industry	Total Manufacturing Firms in Area*		Wage Range (\$)			
	Number	Employment	Male		Female	
			Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.
<u>Front Royal</u>						
Total Firms	74	5,199	--	--	--	--
Food and Kindred Products	11	372	--	--	--	--
Meat Products	3	176	1.00	1.35	.70	1.35
Canning & Preserving	4	144	1.25	2.03	1.25	1.55
Grain Mill & Bakery Prods.	4	52	1.25	1.30	--	--
Textile Mill Products	4	253	1.25	1.68	1.25	1.45
Apparel	8	1,674	1.25	1.60	1.25	1.60
Lumber and Wood Products	22	238	--	--	--	--
Logging Camps & Sawmills	17	196	1.25	2.00	--	--
Millwork & Wooden Containers	5	42	1.25	1.35	--	--
Printing & Publishing	5	90	1.25	3.10	1.25	1.45
Chemicals	3	46	1.00	1.30	--	--
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	6	121	1.25	1.75	--	--
Other Manufacturing	15	2,405	--	--	--	--
Food & Kindred Products	2					
Lumber & Wood Products	3					
Furniture & Fixtures	2					
Printing & Publishing	2					
Chemicals	2					
Cement, Hydraulic	1					
Fabricated Metal Products	1					
Machinery, Except Electrical	1					
Transportation Equipment	1					

* Based on covered employment March 1962.

NOTE: Data is not shown for industries having a combined total of less than three firms.

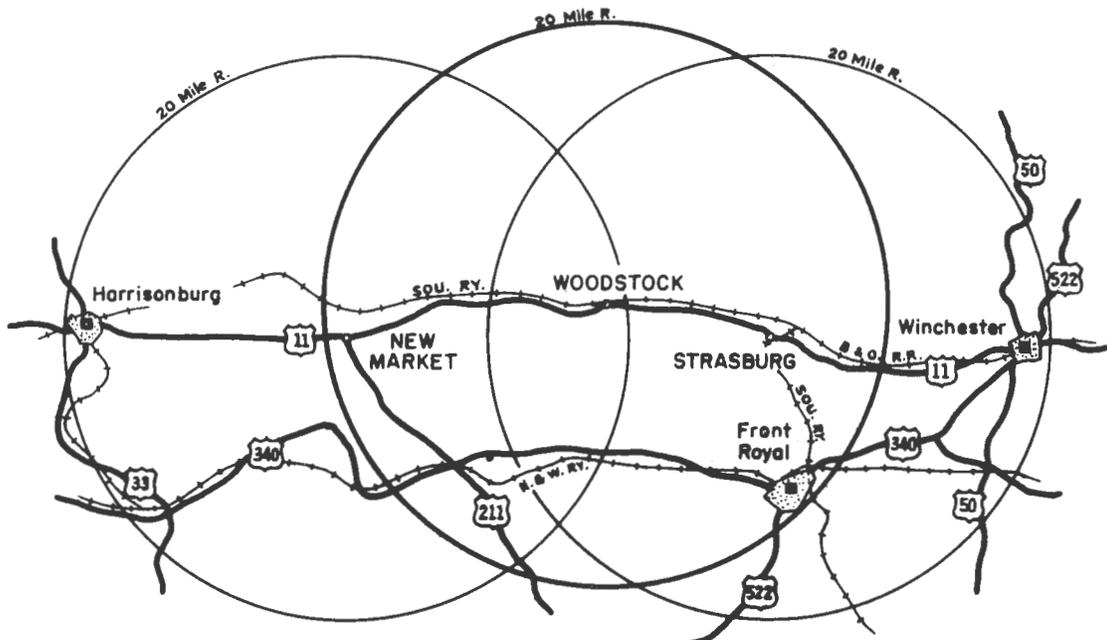
Source: Research, Statistics, and Information Division, Virginia Employment Commission.

D. Estimated Labor Supply

Estimates of the number of persons that might be available for employment by an industry locating within Shenandoah County have been prepared by the Virginia Employment Commission from three focal points within the county. This data consists of estimates of the potential labor supply for a twenty-mile radius of New Market, Strasburg, and Woodstock. The drain of workers for new plants and expansions by existing plants has been taken into consideration in preparing the estimate for each area.

Due to overlapping of the twenty-mile radii, each area must be considered independently of the others as any combination of the three would result in a gross distortion of the true labor supply. This fact is reflected in the following map of the Shenandoah County area showing twenty-mile radius circles from New Market, Strasburg, and Woodstock. Estimates of the potential labor supply within a twenty-mile radius of each of these towns are given on the following pages.

Shenandoah County Area
Showing Focal Points Used in Preparing
Estimated Potential Labor Supply





Estimated Potential Labor Supply
 New Market and 20-Mile Radius
 October 21, 1963

Source of Supply*	Total	Male		Female	
		White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
TOTAL	2,210	980	20	1,180	30
Outside Labor Force	840	-	--	820	20
From Agriculture	520	510	10	---	--
Unemployed	320	130	--	190	--
Annual New Entrants	530	340	10	170	10

* Definitions of Sources of Supply on opposite page.

20-Mile Radius Map
New Market, Virginia



NOTE: The area covered includes: Johnston, Madison, Ashby, and Lee Districts of Shenandoah Co.; Linville and Plains Districts of Rockingham Co.; and all of Page Co. The area had a population of 41,835 persons in 1960.



Estimated Potential Labor Supply
 Strasburg and 20-Mile Radius
 October 21, 1963

Source of Supply*	Total	Male		Female	
		White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
TOTAL	3,060	1,150	60	1,770	80
Outside Labor Force	1,330	---	--	1,270	60
From Agriculture	520	490	30	---	--
Unemployed	470	180	10	270	10
Annual New Entrants	740	480	20	230	10

* Definitions of Sources of Supply on opposite page.

20-Mile Radius Map
Strasburg, Virginia



NOTE: The area covered includes: Warren Co.; Stonewall, Johnston, and Davis Districts of Shenandoah Co.; Springfield District of Page Co.; Greenway and Chapel Districts of Clarke Co.; Stonewall, Black Creek, Shawnee, and Opequon Districts of Frederick Co.; Wakefield District of Rappahannock Co.; and the Capon Districts of both Hardy and Hampshire Co., West Virginia. The area had a population of 58,207 persons in 1960.

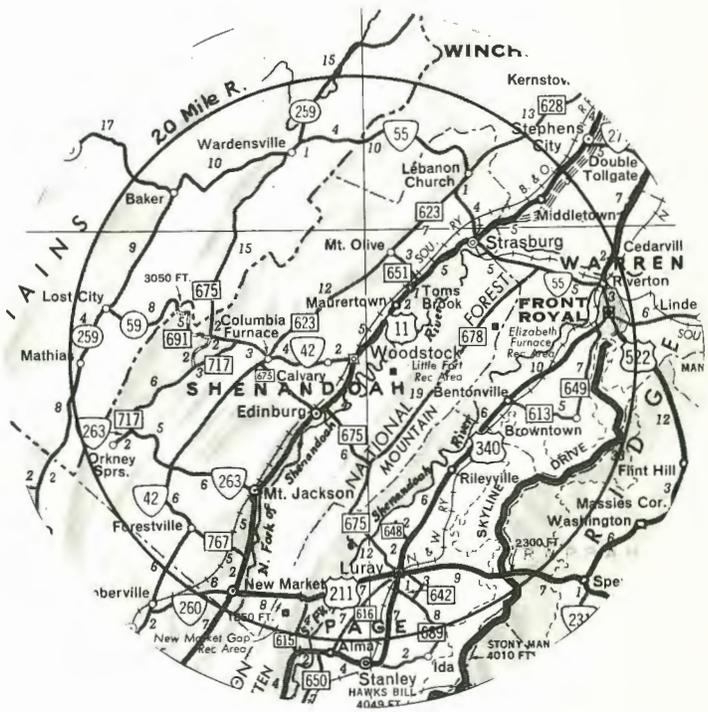


Estimated Potential Labor Supply
Woodstock and 20-Mile Radius
October 21, 1963

Source of Supply*	Total	Male		Female	
		White	Nonwhite	White	Nonwhite
TOTAL	2,490	1,030	50	1,360	50
Outside Labor Force	970	---	--	940	30
From Agriculture	500	480	20	---	--
Unemployed	390	150	10	220	10
Annual New Entrants	630	400	20	200	10

* Definitions of Sources of Supply on opposite page.

20-Mile Radius Map
Woodstock, Virginia



NOTE: The area covered includes: Lost River and Capon Districts of Hardy Co., W. Va.; Opequon District of Frederick Co.; Springfield and Luray Districts of Page Co.; Stonewall, Johnston, Madison, Ashby, and Davis Districts of Shenandoah Co.; and all of Warren Co. The area had a population of 48,815 persons in 1960.



E. Labor Legislation

There are certain limitations imposed on both labor and management in Virginia that usually achieve peaceful settlements of labor disputes.

Virginia has no minimum wage law; no fair employment practice law; and no "Little Wagner Act," or so-called "nuisance laws" that harass the businessman.

But Virginia does have a "Right-to-Work Law" which preserves the rights of minorities and protects individuals against all forms of coercion. This law prohibits the use of force, violence, or intimidation that attempts to induce any employee to quit employment, nor can any person engage in picketing by force or violence, singly or with others in such a way as to obstruct free passage to or from an employer's premises. Furthermore, picketing is limited to employees of the concern on strike.

When an injunction is appropriate, it is granted. If a strike were to get out of hand or prevent employees from going to work if they so desired, police protection would be furnished. Violence is almost unheard of in Virginia. Jurisdictional disputes are at a minimum.

Virginia has excellent laws and most important of all....Virginia's laws are enforced.

One of the best indicators of employee attitudes is the record of work stoppages due to employee discontent or poor leadership. Over the past five years (1957-1962), the average per cent of estimated working time lost in Virginia has been .06 per cent compared with a U. S. average of .24 per cent. Only seven other states can boast of a slightly better record.

Workmen's Compensation Act

Compensation is provided for personal injury, death by accident, or occupational disease arising out of and in the course of employment.



Compensation insurance must be carried where seven or more persons are employed. The weekly benefit rate is equal to 60 per cent of average weekly wages but not more than \$37 nor less than \$12. The period covered shall not exceed five hundred weeks, nor the compensation award exceed \$14,800 when the incapacity for work is total. In an injury case, the period covered shall not exceed three hundred weeks.

Unemployment Compensation Insurance

All employers with four or more employees for some portion of a day in each of twenty different weeks within the calendar year must be covered by Unemployment Compensation Insurance. The contribution rate by the employer ranges from 0.1 per cent to 2.7 per cent of taxable wages, depending on the employer's past experience. The maximum weekly benefit is \$34 for twenty-four weeks.

Virginia's average employer contribution rate for unemployment compensation as a percentage of taxable wages was 1.1 per cent during 1962. This was one of the lowest rates in the Nation. Rates for near-by states were as follows: Pennsylvania - 3.3%; Delaware - 2.4%; Maryland - 3.2%; West Virginia - 2.7%; Kentucky - 2.1%; Tennessee - 1.8%; and North Carolina - 1.5%.

Certain regulations are enforced in connection with the employment of persons under eighteen years of age, and there is a maximum work week of forty-eight hours for women. Safety devices are compulsory in manufacturing establishments.



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

III. MARKET RESOURCES

A. Agriculture

In Shenandoah County, agriculture is a principal source of income, and in 1959, income to farmers from the sale of farm commodities amounted to \$9,008,150. This relatively high farm income placed the county tenth among all Virginia counties. The primary source of income was from the sale of poultry and poultry products, and this source accounted for 50.4 per cent of total farm income in 1959. The county was ranked second among Virginia's counties during 1959 in value received from the sale of poultry and poultry products when 2,486,300 dozen chicken eggs were sold, 2,332,948 chickens were sold, and 884,669 turkeys were raised. Shenandoah County ranked eighth among the Nation's counties in the number of turkeys raised during 1959.

Many of the county's manufacturing activities are geared to the area's agricultural economy and either manufacture products to be used on the farm (poultry and livestock feeds, fertilizer) or process farm products for the general market.

In 1959, farm land accounted for 57.3 per cent (185,996 acres) of the county's total land area of 324,480 acres. However, this represents a decrease of 7,334 acres since 1954 when farm land totaled 193,330 acres and accounted for 59.6 per cent of the county's total land area. Accompanying this decrease in farm land has been a decrease in the number of farms. In 1959, there were 1,618 farms as against 2,056 in 1954. During the same period, the average size of the farms has increased from 94 acres to 115 acres. The chart on the following page shows changes in the size of Shenandoah's farms by number and



percentage for the years 1959, 1954, and 1949.

Farms in Shenandoah County

<u>Size of Farm</u>	<u>Number</u>			<u>Per Cent of All Farms</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1949</u>
Under 50 acres	653	1,013	946	40.4	49.3	45.3
50 - 99 acres	367	422	465	22.7	20.5	22.3
100 - 179 acres	289	315	366	17.9	15.3	17.5
180 - 259 acres	143	138	160	8.8	6.7	7.7
260 - 499 acres	116	134	120	7.1	6.5	5.7
500 - 999 acres	45	30	27	2.8	1.5	1.3
1,000 acres and over	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>4</u>	0.3	0.2	0.2
Total	1,618	2,056	2,088			

Source: U. S. Census of Agriculture 1959-1954.

The average value of land and buildings per farm increased from \$10,734 in 1954 to \$13,714 in 1959 primarily as a result of the decrease in the number of small farms. The average dollar value per acre increased from \$114.37 to \$125.70 during the same period.

The county ranked sixth in the State in the value received from the sale of fruits and nuts during 1959. However, this source of income (which decreased from \$1,360,285 in 1954 to \$789,905 in 1959), is diminishing in importance to the area's farmers as the opportunities for industrial employment increase and raise the cost of labor.

The value received from the sales of livestock and livestock products accounted for 25.6 per cent of the total value of all farm products sold in Shenandoah County during 1959 and gave the county a ranking of eleventh among all Virginia counties in this grouping. The increasing importance of livestock



and livestock products to the area's agricultural economy is reflected in the following tabulations:

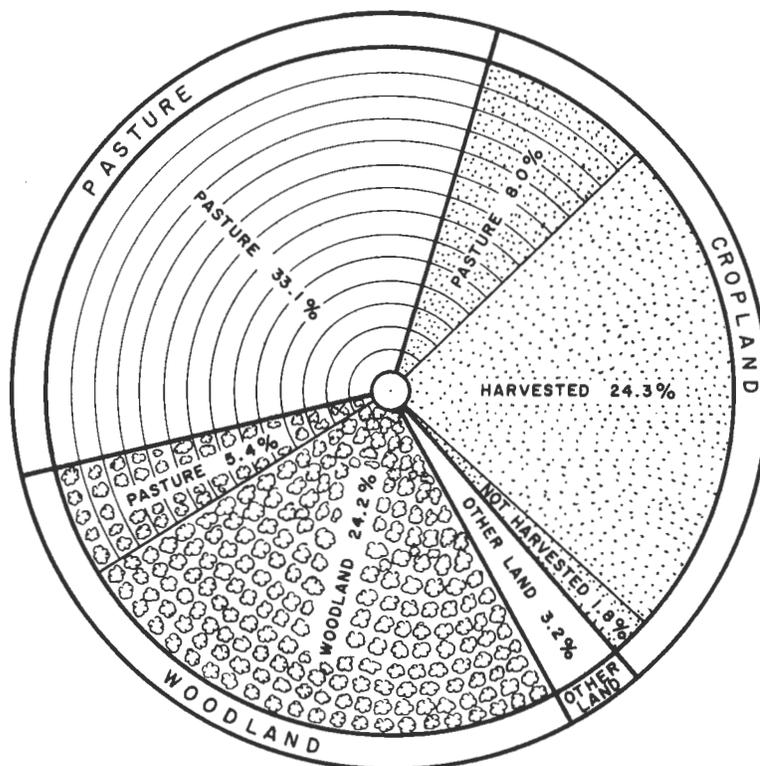
<u>Value of All Farm Products Sold in Shenandoah County</u>		
<u>Product</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1954</u>
Poultry and poultry products	\$4,542,606	\$4,345,505
Other livestock and livestock products	2,310,137	1,838,593
Dairy products	868,460	628,410
Fruits and nuts	789,905	1,360,285
Field crops	434,257	460,073
Forest and horticultural products	60,545	50,807
Vegetables	<u>2,240</u>	<u>3,653</u>
Total value all farm products sold	\$9,008,150	\$8,687,326

Livestock and poultry on Shenandoah's farms have, since 1954, increased in number in every classification with the exception of horses and mules. Estimates of the livestock on Shenandoah's farms on January 1, 1962, show a total of 37,500 head of cattle, a substantial increase over the 1959 estimate.

<u>Number of Livestock and Poultry on Farms in Shenandoah County</u>		
	<u>1959</u>	<u>1954</u>
Cows and heifers	25,013	21,904
Steers and bulls	7,433	6,975
Horses and mules	836	1,411
Hogs and pigs	16,154	13,741
Sheep and lambs	12,418	8,754
Chickens	223,859	188,168
Turkeys	16,653	14,443



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA
 DISTRIBUTION OF FARM LAND BY USE
 1959



SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS OF AGRICULTURE, 1959

The distribution of Shenandoah's 185,996 acres of farm land in 1959 is shown in the above chart. Evidence of the importance of livestock and livestock products to the county's farmers is demonstrated in the pie chart by the relative size of the slices given to pasture. Nearly 47 per cent (86,540 acres) of the county's farm acreage was pastured during 1959.



B. Commerce and Industry

Shenandoah County's six incorporated towns offer the area's residents a wide variety of retail outlets. Although there exists a good deal of overlapping in the retail trade areas of each town, each serves as the marketing center for their immediate area. Practically every type of commercial establishment may be found within the county. However, these establishments are generally relatively small operations due to the local nature of the establishment's trade area and the geographical location of Shenandoah County. The county lies midway between two major incorporated trade areas, Winchester to the north, and Harrisonburg to the south.

The volume of retail sales in Shenandoah County totaled \$21,014,000 during 1958, an increase of \$8,573,000, or 70 per cent, since 1948. Food stores represented the largest retail group in volume of sales, accounting for 22.8 per cent of total retail sales in 1958. Automobile dealers were the second largest group in sales and accounted for 19.0 per cent of total retail sales. The number of establishments engaged in retail trade in Shenandoah County increased from 289 to 339 between 1948 and 1958.

Wholesale activity in Shenandoah County has also increased greatly during the period between 1948 and 1958. The county's 21 wholesale establishments had sales amounting to \$8,513,000 during 1958, an increase of 98 per cent in the decade. Future growth of the county's wholesale trade activity should be enhanced by the completion of Interstate Highway 81.

The service trade is one of the most promising areas for local development in Shenandoah County. The county is in a position to benefit from the traveling public because of its history, its natural attractions, and the major north-south highways passing through the county. A phenomenal growth in the service trades group has taken place in the county between the years 1948 and



1958. The dollar amount of receipts attributed to this group has increased from \$399,000 in 1948 to \$2,122,000 in 1958, and the number of establishments has increased from 65 to 140.

A summary of the volume of business conducted in Shenandoah County's retail, wholesale, and services trades during 1948 and 1958 follows:

<u>Shenandoah County</u>			
Volume of Business			
<u>Retail, Wholesale, and Services Trades</u>			
	<u>1948</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>Per Cent Change</u>
Retail	\$12,441,000	\$21,014,000	68.9
Wholesale	4,307,000	8,513,000	97.7
Services	<u>399,000</u>	<u>2,122,000</u>	<u>431.8</u>
Total	\$17,147,000	\$31,649,000	84.6

The area is given excellent postal service through the 17 U. S. Post Offices located in the county. These Post Offices, together with their classification as based on postal receipts for 1962, are listed below:

Post Offices in Shenandoah County, Virginia

<u>Name</u>	<u>Post Office Class</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Post Office Class</u>
Strasburg	1	Basye	4
Woodstock	1	Columbia Furnace	4
Edinburg	2	Conicville	4
Mt. Jackson	2	Fishers Hill	4
New Market	2	Lebanon Church	4
Maurertown	3	Orkney Springs	4
Quicksburg	3	Saint Davids Church	4
Toms Brook	3	Seven Fountains	4
		Zepp	4

Legal consultation may be had from any of the law firms and/or individual practicing attorneys located in Edinburg, Mt. Jackson, Strasburg, and Woodstock.



Taxi service is available in the towns of Edinburg, Mt. Jackson, New Market, Strasburg, and Woodstock.

Banking facilities are available in five of the county's six incorporated towns. These banks are members of the Federal Reserve System and have their deposits insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. The location and total assets of these banks are listed below:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Location</u>	Total Assets as of <u>Dec. 1, 1963</u>
Farmers Bank of Edinburg	Edinburg	\$2,542,000.00
Peoples Bank	Mt. Jackson	\$4,041,118.00
The Citizens National Bank	New Market	\$3,600,000.00
The First National Bank	Strasburg	\$5,193,776.94
Massanutten Bank of Strasburg	Strasburg	\$6,234,637.29
Shenandoah County Bank & Trust Co.	Woodstock	\$4,572,750.54
National Bank of Woodstock	Woodstock	\$3,983,695.74

Tourist and traveler accommodations are available within the county from 17 motor courts, motels, and hotels offering a total of 279 rooms. Rates range generally from \$5 to \$8 per night for single occupancy. A listing of these establishments together with some of the pertinent facts concerning each is given in the tabulation on the following page.

Facilities for dinner meetings and banquets are available in each of the county's six towns. These facilities, which include school cafeterias, church social halls, restaurants, and fire halls have capacities to accommodate up to 300 persons at a dinner meeting. The auxiliaries of the local social and civic clubs, as well as the caterers located in New Market, Strasburg, and Woodstock, provide the meals for the noncommercial facilities previously named.



Shenandoah County, Virginia

Accommodations

	<u>No. of Rooms</u>	<u>Conveniences</u>				<u>Restaurant or Dining Room</u>
		<u>TV</u>	<u>Phone</u>	<u>Air Cond.</u>	<u>Swim. Pool</u>	
<u>EDINBURG</u>						
Mt. View Court	8	x	-	-	-	-
Cherilee Motel	8	-	-	x	x	x
Grand View Motel	8	-	-	-	-	-
<u>STRASBURG</u>						
Hotel Strasburg	15	-	-	-	-	x
Mazer Motel	11	x	-	x	-	-
Newcomer Motel	15	x	-	x	-	-
Silver Arrow Motor Court	10	-	-	-	-	-
<u>WOODSTOCK</u>						
Shawnee Motel	8	-	-	x	-	-
Hamilton Motel, Inc.	23	x	-	x	x	x
Woodstock Motel	11	x	-	x	-	-
<u>NEW MARKET</u>						
Knoll Motel	10	x	-	x	-	x
MD's Motel	15	x	-	x	-	x
Blue Ridge Motor Lodge	17	x	-	-	-	x
Battlefield Motel	14	x	-	x	-	-
Shenvalee Lodge & Motel	40	x	x	x	x	x
Don-Dee Court	38	x	-	x	-	x
Return Court	28	x	-	x	x	x

In addition to the hotels and motels listed above, there are six seasonally operated resorts and lodges located within the county. They are Bryce's Resort, Cave Springs Resort, Dorothy's Inn, Orkney Springs Hotel, Shrine Mont, and Sky Chalet.

The Sigma Sigma Sigma social sorority has recently purchased a building in Woodstock to house its national memorial headquarters. Its present headquarters are located in Denison, Texas.



Approximately 25 houses in the area are currently available for purchase. Selling prices range from \$8,500 to \$25,000. Additional living facilities are offered through the approximately 120 apartments and duplex units in the area. Rental rates in the apartments and duplex units range from \$30 to \$100 per month.

More than a dozen general contractors are available in the county to satisfy the desires of those preferring custom-built homes.

The pace of residential housing construction in the county has been on the increase during each of the past three years. During 1961 there were 87 residential housing permits issued by the county, and 116 permits were issued during 1962. For the first nine months of 1963, the county has issued 93 permits. Local contractors and building speculators foresee a continued rise in residential housing construction.

Although Shenandoah County has an agricultural economy, more people are employed in manufacturing than in farming. This may be explained in part by the relatively large number of part-time farms in the county, as nearly 40 per cent of the county's 1,640 farms in 1959 were classified as part-time. However, much of the local manufacturing is geared to the farm economy. Among these are industries engaged in poultry dressing and packing, preparing apple products, manufacture of agricultural limestone, preparing poultry and livestock feeds, fertilizer, and equipment for fruit and poultry grading and processing.

Manufacturing employment in the county is heavily concentrated in those industries engaged in the manufacture of clothing. A total of 1,397 persons were employed by the eight apparel industries within Shenandoah County on December 1, 1963.

Bowman Apple Products, located just north of Mount Jackson, is the



largest single employer in the county during its peak employment period. On October 1, 1963, this company had 465 employees.

Additional industries are being sought by such local groups as the Industrial Development Corporations in Edinburg, Mount Jackson, New Market, Strasburg, and Woodstock, and the Chambers of Commerce in Edinburg, Mount Jackson, New Market, Strasburg, and Woodstock in an attempt to bring a better balance to the area's economy through diversification.

The principal industries within the county are given in the following listing together with their process or product and employment.



Industries Located in the
Shenandoah County, Virginia, Area

<u>Name and Location</u>	<u>Process or Product</u>	<u>Employment as of December 1, 1963</u>	
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
<u>EDINBURG</u>			
Blue Ridge Poultry and Egg Co., Inc.	Poultry dressing & packing	128	66
Shenandoah County Manufacturing Co., Inc.	Women's & children's sportswear	144	68
Windsor Knit Company, Inc.	Infants' & children's clothing	36	159
<u>MOUNT JACKSON</u>			
Blue Bell, Inc.	Wrangler-Jeans	5	85
Bowman Apple Products	Applesauce, applebutter	115	350
Hepner Brothers, Inc.	Solite & concrete block	16	2
Valley Fertilizer & Chemical Co., Inc.	Fertilizer	28	1
<u>NEW MARKET</u>			
Henkel Press, Inc.	Printing & publishing	8	3
New Market Manufacturing Co.	Ladies' sportswear	7	236
Caroline Farms, Inc. Division of Textron Corporation	Poultry dressing & packing	110	65
<u>STRASBURG</u>			
Chemstone Corporation	Lime & limestone products	82	2
Crestliner Div.-Bigelow-Sanford, Inc.	Fiberglass boats	87	11
Frye Furniture Industries, Inc.	Oak furniture	20	1
National Fruit Product Company, Inc.	Baked apples	23	23
Shenandoah Publishing House, Inc.	Newspaper & commercial printing	39	16
Shenandoah Valley Lime & Stone Corp.	Limestone	16	---
Strasburg Manufacturing Co., Inc.	Ladies' & children's clothing	12	258
Strasburg Textile Mills, Inc.	Synthetic textiles	40	29
Valley Milk Products Corp.	Creamery butter, milk products	15	1
Wright Supply & Construction Co.	Concrete brick & block	13	---
<u>TOMS BROOK</u>			
Brook Dressing Plant	Poultry dressing	3	7
Toms Brook Lime & Stone Co., Inc.	Crushed stone, agricultural lime	23	1
<u>WOODSTOCK</u>			
Aileen Knitwear, Inc.	Women's & children's sportswear	90	54
Blue Bell, Inc.	Men's & boys', misses' & girls' clothing	8	180
Food Machinery & Chemical Corp.	Graders, brushes, conveyors	40	1
Remy Corporation	Lingerie	4	51



C. Transportation

Air

A public airport with a 2700' sod runway is now under construction on a site between New Market and Mount Jackson. This airport will be known as the Shenandoah County Airport. Several small private airstrips are available in Shenandoah County for use by small planes for business and pleasure flying, as is the Winchester Municipal Airport, just one-half an hour's drive north from Woodstock in Frederick County. The Winchester Municipal Airport has among its facilities a paved runway 60' wide and 3600' long, hangar, tiedowns, fuel, repair service, runway lighting, and unicom.

The nearest commercial airports are the new Dulles International Airport (located just an hour and a half's drive east of Woodstock in the Fairfax-Loudoun County area), the Martinsburg Airport (at Martinsburg, West Virginia, just an hour's drive north from Woodstock), and the Shenandoah Valley Airport (located one hour's drive south from Woodstock near Weyers Cave in Augusta County). The Dulles International Airport is served by all major airlines. The Martinsburg Airport is served by Lake Central Airlines. The Shenandoah Valley Airport is served by Piedmont Airlines with daily flights scheduled for major cities of six states and the District of Columbia.

Highway

U. S. Highway 11 runs in a general northeast-southwest direction through Shenandoah County's central valley and passes through each of the county's six incorporated places. New Interstate Highway 81 will roughly parallel this highway and provide the area with even more direct highway transportation to all points in the nation. U. S. Highway 211 cuts across the county's southern tip and passes through the town of New Market. The county is further served by several State primary and secondary highways.



All of Shenandoah County's 91 miles of primary highways are paved. Of the county's 621.92 miles of secondary roads, 240.05 miles are paved, 380.01 miles are of all-weather or light surface, and only 1.86 miles is unsurfaced.

The Resident Engineer's office of the Virginia Department of Highways is located in Edinburg. This office supervises the operations of the Highway Department in Shenandoah and Frederick Counties, and employs a total of 209 persons, 77 of whom are located in Shenandoah County.

The Greyhound Bus Lines provides the county with excellent passenger bus service on its run between Washington, D. C., Roanoke, Virginia, and Knoxville, Tennessee. There are five daily runs in each direction on this route. Two locally owned charter bus companies--Gochenour and Click--provide bus service on an interstate basis.

Fast and efficient motor freight is available in Shenandoah County by the nineteen motor carriers offering regular interstate service to the county and many others offering irregular service. One of the carriers, Wilson Trucking Corporation, also operates regular intrastate service.

Motor Carriers Serving Shenandoah County Area

Accelerated Transport-Pony Express
Associated Transport, Inc.
Battletown Transfer, Inc.

Burlington Truckers, Inc.
Charlton Bros. Transportation Co., Inc.
Elliott Delivery Service, Inc.

Elliott Motor Lines
Harper Motor Lines, Inc.
The Mason & Dixon Lines, Inc.*

Mundy Motor Lines
New Dixie Lines
Novick Transfer

Red Line, Inc.
Riss & Company, Inc.
Smith's Transfer Corp.

Snyder Brothers Motor Freight, Inc.
Superior Trucking Company
Wilson Trucking Corporation

* Has terminal facilities in New Market.

NOTE: Local drayage service is available from a number of firms.



Railroad

A branch line of the Southern Railway passes through Shenandoah County connecting Washington, D. C., and Harrisonburg, Virginia. This line roughly parallels U. S. Highway 11 as it passes through or near each of the county's towns. The Southern has a junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Strasburg in the northern portion of the county. Daily freight service is available from all points on these lines.

Maps showing the routes of each of these two railroads are included at the end of this section.

D. Utilities

Electricity

Electricity is furnished in Shenandoah County by two privately owned companies and one REA Co-operative. The Virginia Electric and Power Company serves approximately 35 per cent of the county's land area and five of the county's six incorporated places. The Northern Virginia Power Company and the Shenandoah Valley Electric Co-operative serve the remaining portion of the county. The Northern Virginia Power Company is an operating unit of the Potomac Edison System and has its main office in Hagerstown, Maryland, district offices in Luray and Winchester, Virginia, and a sub-district office in Strasburg, Virginia. The Shenandoah Valley Electric Co-operative has its main office in Dayton, Virginia, and is supplied electricity by Virginia Electric and Power Company over VEPCO's transmission system.

VEPCO maintains a local office at Woodstock, district and division offices at Charlottesville, and general offices at Richmond. The Company serves in excess of 835,000 electric customers in its 32,000 square-mile service area, including portions of Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. The Company's present system capability is in excess of 2,710,000 kilowatts and is



due to reach 4,060,000 kilowatts by 1966.

Electricity is available at 60-cycle alternating current, single and three phase at various voltages, depending upon characteristics, requirements, and site location. Inquiries regarding the availability of electricity at a specific industrial site may be directed to the appropriate power supplier. All inquiries will be processed in strict confidence.

Gas

Bottled gas is available in the area for industrial as well as domestic uses from a variety of sources. This gas generally has a rating of 2,500 BTU per cubic foot.

Two 26-inch natural gas transmission lines and one 24-inch line of the Atlantic Seaboard Corporation pass through Shenandoah County. Although there are no natural gas distribution systems within the county at the present time, the county is within the franchise area of the Shenandoah Gas Company and this company will provide natural gas distribution to industries within the county when economically feasible.

Telephone

Telephone service is provided in Shenandoah County by the Shenandoah Telephone Company. This company serves all of Shenandoah and parts of Frederick and Rockingham counties. Its main office is located in Edinburg, and dial offices are located in each of Shenandoah County's other towns. This is a non-Bell commercial company with an all dial system and direct-distance-dialing facilities. The company employs approximately 50 persons within the county and has 7,900 phones on its system. The system offers toll-free service on any calls made within the system, and it has 40 inter-toll circuits to Washington, Winchester, and Harrisonburg.



Water and Sewerage Systems

With the exception of Toms Brook, each of the county's incorporated towns has municipally owned and operated water and sewerage systems. The towns use various sources for their supplies of water, i.e., wells, springs, and streams. Reasonable extensions of services may be made beyond the towns' corporate limits for both water and sewerage. The pertinent facts pertaining to these systems are given in the tabulation on the following page.

Shenandoah County, Virginia

Water Systems of Incorporated Places
December 31, 1963

<u>Incorporated Place</u>	<u>Source</u>	<u>Max. Capacity of System (GPD)</u>	<u>Avg. Use (GPD)</u>	<u>Excess Capacity Over Avg. Use (GPD)</u>	<u>Storage Capacity of Finished Water (Gallons)</u>	<u>Hardness (Grains per Gallons)</u>
Edinburg	Mountain springs	150,000	75,000	75,000	500,000	1.5
Mount Jackson	Two wells	90,000	86,000	4,000	2,000,000	1.5
New Market	Mountain springs	468,000	300,000	168,000	10,000,000	5.5
	Mountain springs					1.5
	Smith Creek Well					4.5
Strasburg	Mountain springs	300,000	285,000	15,000	228,000	6.5
Woodstock	N. Fork Shenandoah	600,000	500,000	100,000	17,700,000	2.0
	Little Stony Creek					1.5

Sewerage Systems of Incorporated Places

<u>Incorporated Place</u>	<u>Population</u>		<u>Treatment Plant</u>			
	<u>1960 Census</u>	<u>Served By System</u>	<u>Design Capacity (GPD)</u>	<u>Avg. Flow (GPD)</u>	<u>Treatment</u>	<u>Receiving Stream</u>
Edinburg	517	500	100,000	50,000	Primary	Stony Creek
Mount Jackson	722	750	150,000	125,000	Primary	N. Fork Shenandoah
New Market	783	1,500	300,000	200,000	Primary and secondary	N. Fork Shenandoah
Strasburg	2,428	2,500	300,000	250,000	Primary and secondary	N. Fork Shenandoah
Woodstock	2,083	1,780	700,000*	450,000	Primary and secondary	N. Fork Shenandoah

* Licensed capacity, 300,000 GPD.





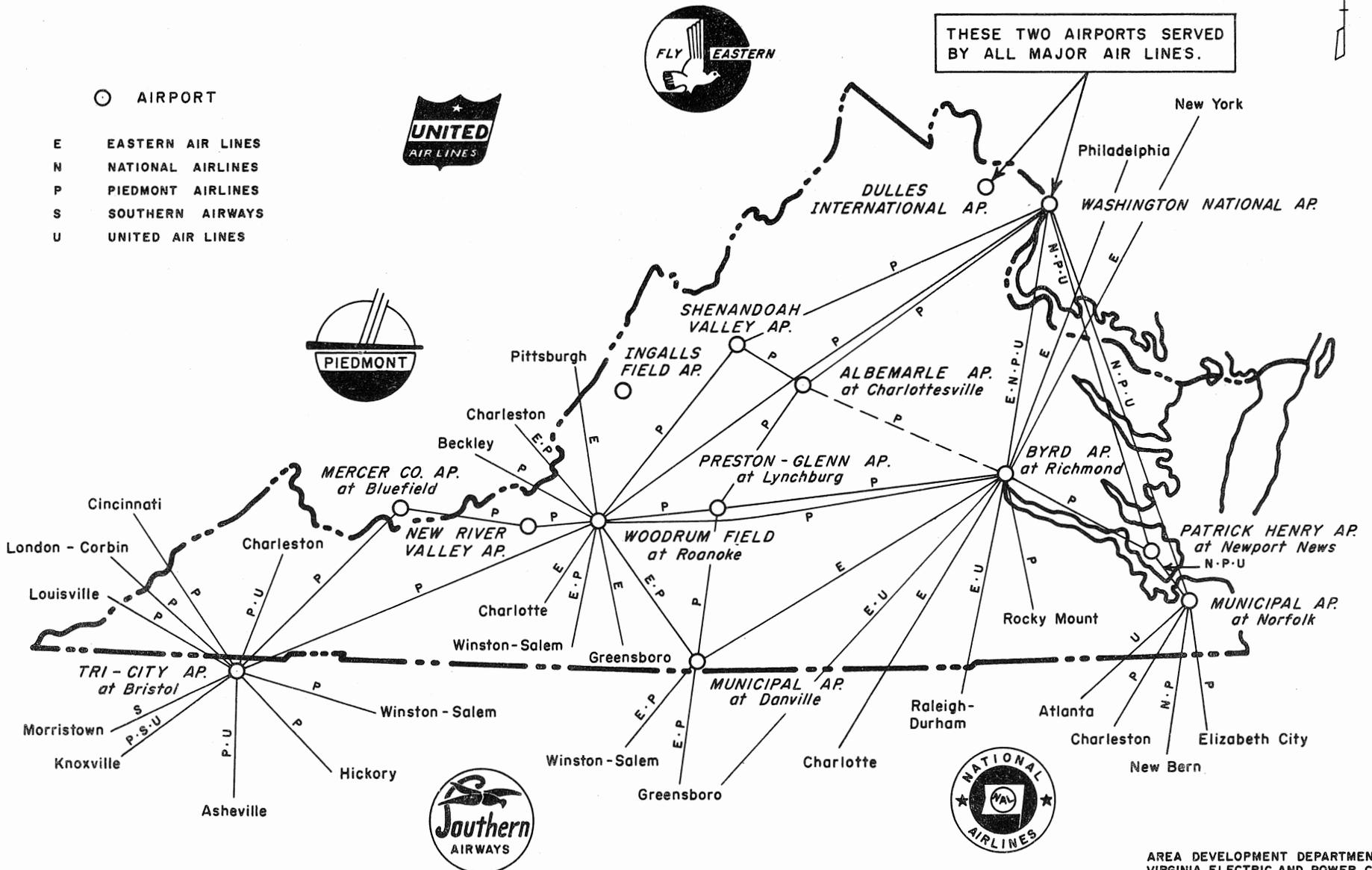
E. Local News and Advertising Media

Shenandoah County's residents are provided with news and advertising of a local, as well as national, nature through one local daily newspaper, two weekly newspapers, and a radio station. The daily newspaper, Northern Virginia Daily, is published in Strasburg each day except Sunday and has a circulation of 9,396. It is affiliated with the Associated Press. The two weekly newspapers, New Market's Shenandoah Valley and Woodstock's The Shenandoah Herald, have circulations of 2,395 and 2,761 respectively. They are published on Thursday of each week. Radio station WSIG in Mt. Jackson provides the county with an additional local news media. This is an unaffiliated station broadcasting during daylight hours.

Out-of-town newspapers circulated daily in the area include the Washington Post and The Evening Star, Harrisonburg's Daily News Record, Richmond's Times Dispatch, and Winchester's Evening Star.

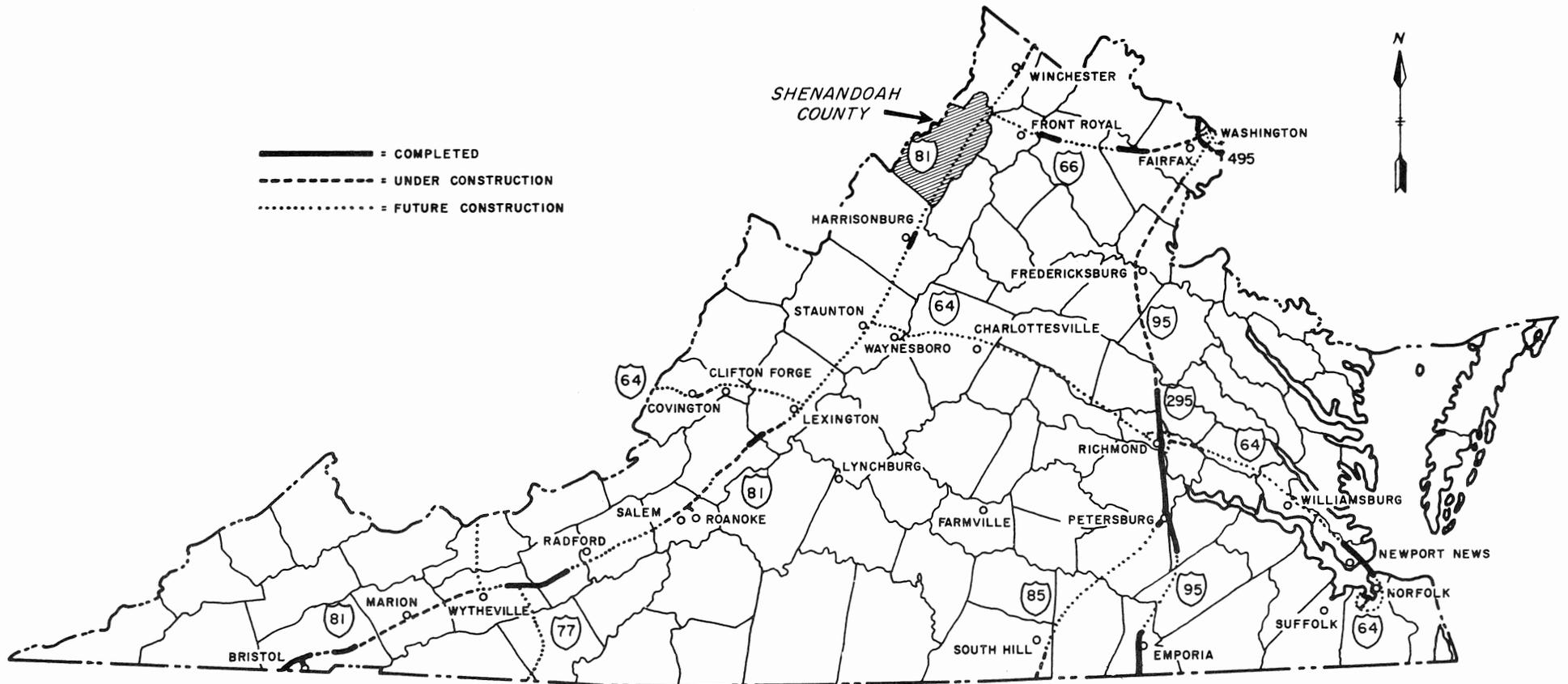
Washington, Richmond, and Harrisonburg television stations are received in many parts of the county.

NONSTOP FLIGHTS OF AIR LINES IN VIRGINIA

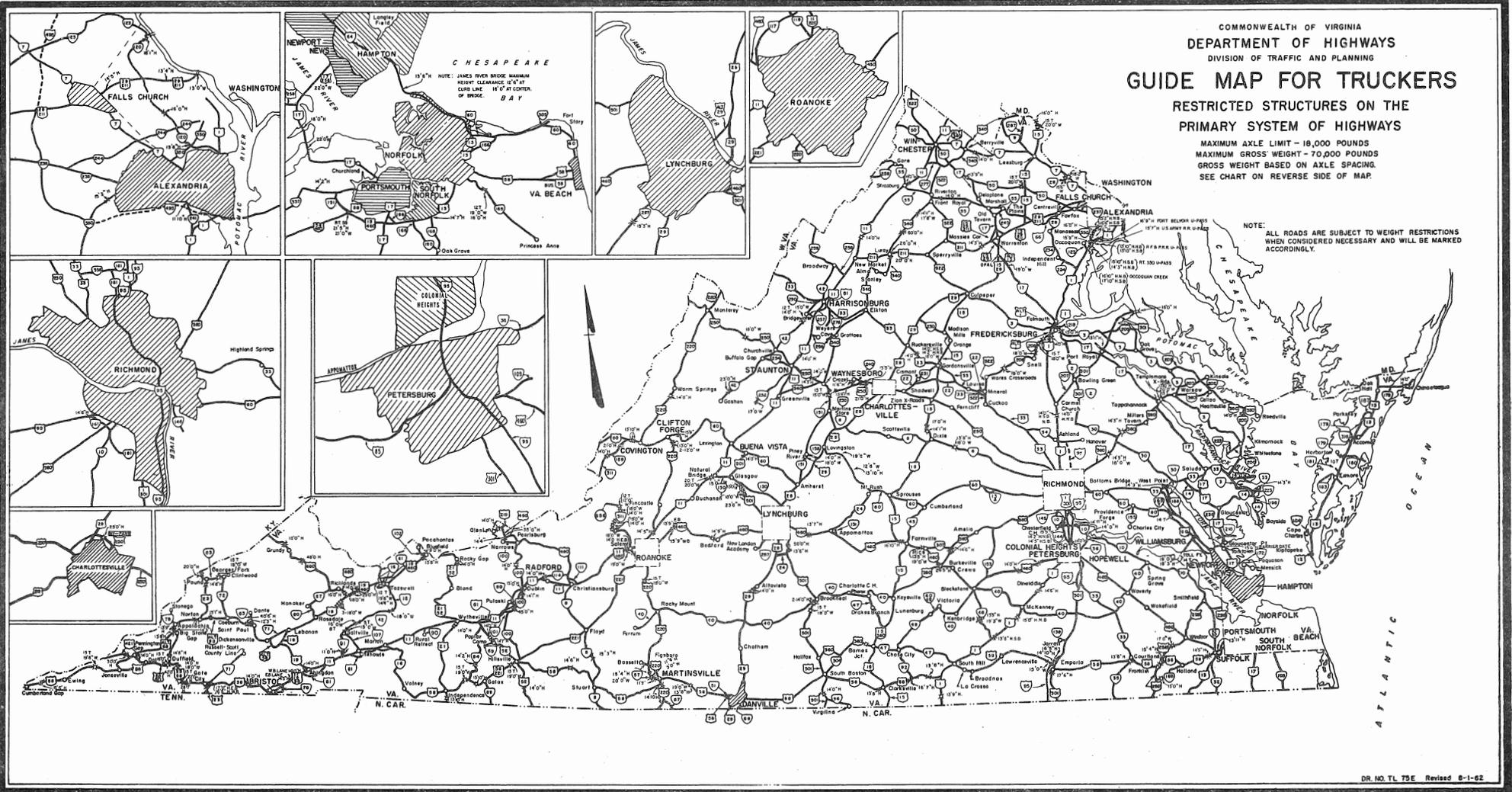


AREA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER CO.

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM IN VIRGINIA



COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
 DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS
 DIVISION OF TRAFFIC AND PLANNING
GUIDE MAP FOR TRUCKERS
 RESTRICTED STRUCTURES ON THE
 PRIMARY SYSTEM OF HIGHWAYS
 MAXIMUM AXLE LIMIT - 18,000 POUNDS
 MAXIMUM GROSS WEIGHT - 70,000 POUNDS
 GROSS WEIGHT BASED ON AXLE SPACING.
 SEE CHART ON REVERSE SIDE OF MAP



WEIGHT ALLOWED BASED ON AXLE SPACING

THE GROSS WEIGHT MUST NOT EXCEED THAT SHOWN FOR THE RESPECTIVE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE FIRST AND LAST AXLE OF THE VEHICLE OR VEHICLE COMBINATION AND NO GROUP OF AXLES SHALL WEIGH IN EXCESS OF THE VALUE GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE, MEASURED LONGITUDINALLY TO THE NEAREST FOOT.

<u>DISTANCE IN FEET BETWEEN THE EXTREMES OF ANY GROUP OF AXLES</u>	<u>MAXIMUM WEIGHT IN POUNDS ON ANY GROUP OF AXLES</u>
4	32,000
5	32,000
6	32,000
7	32,000
8	33,500
9	35,000
10	36,500
11	38,000
12	39,500
13	41,000
14	42,000
15	43,000
16	44,000
17	45,000
18	46,000
19	47,000
20	48,000
21	49,000
22	50,000
23	51,000
24	52,000
25	53,000
26	54,000
27	55,000
28	56,000
29	57,000
30	58,000
31	59,000
32	60,000
33	61,400
34	62,800
35	64,000
36	65,000
37	65,800
38	66,600
39	67,400
40	68,200
41	69,000
42	70,000

EFFECTIVE JUNE 29, 1962

REVISED 3-19-62
DR. NO. TS-31-E

ROUTES OF RAILROADS IN VIRGINIA

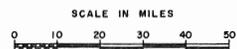
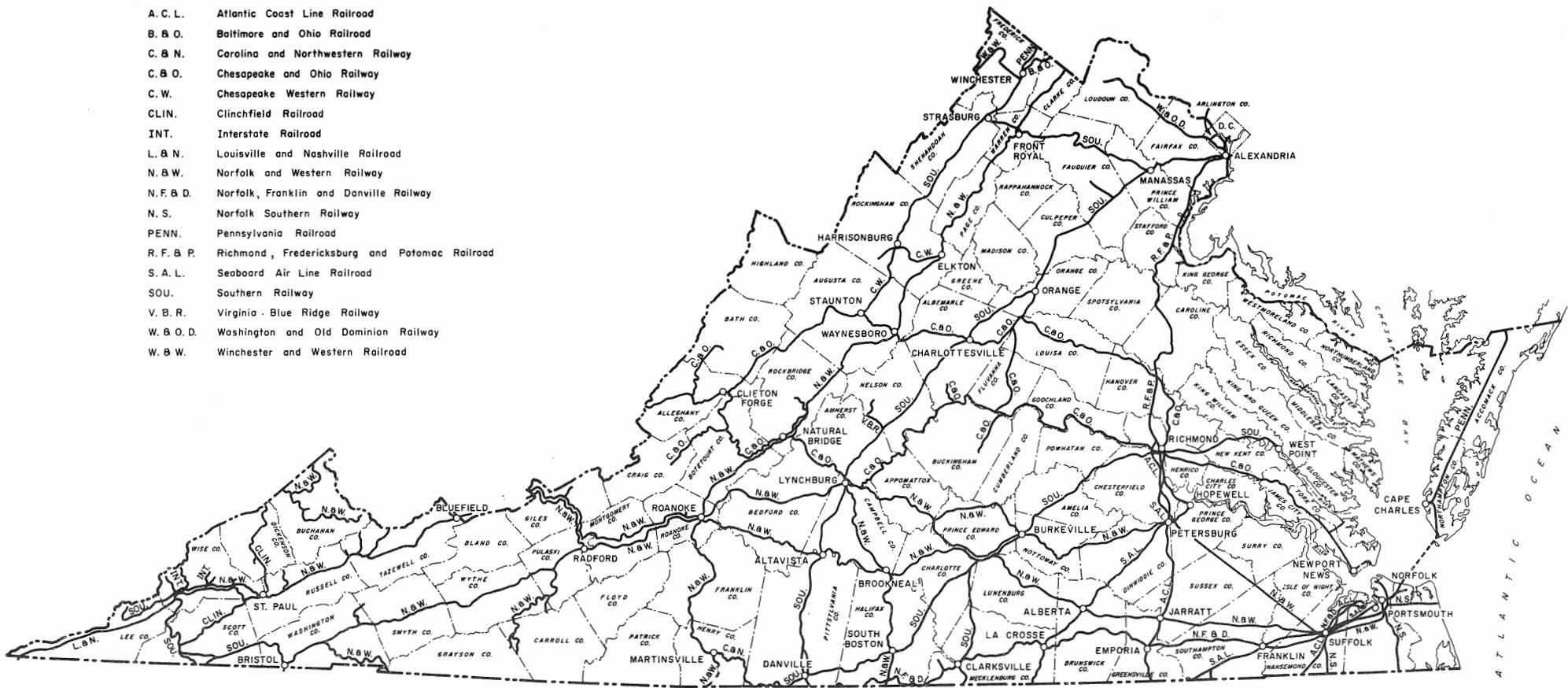
WITH PRINCIPAL JUNCTION POINTS

1963

○ JUNCTION POINTS

RAILROADS

- A. C. L. Atlantic Coast Line Railroad
- B. & O. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad
- C. & N. Carolina and Northwestern Railway
- C. & O. Chesapeake and Ohio Railway
- C. W. Chesapeake Western Railway
- CLIN. Clinchfield Railroad
- INT. Interstate Railroad
- L. & N. Louisville and Nashville Railroad
- N. & W. Norfolk and Western Railway
- N. F. & D. Norfolk, Franklin and Danville Railway
- N. S. Norfolk Southern Railway
- PENN. Pennsylvania Railroad
- R. F. & P. Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad
- S. A. L. Seaboard Air Line Railroad
- SOU. Southern Railway
- V. B. R. Virginia-Blue Ridge Railway
- W. & O. D. Washington and Old Dominion Railway
- W. & W. Winchester and Western Railroad





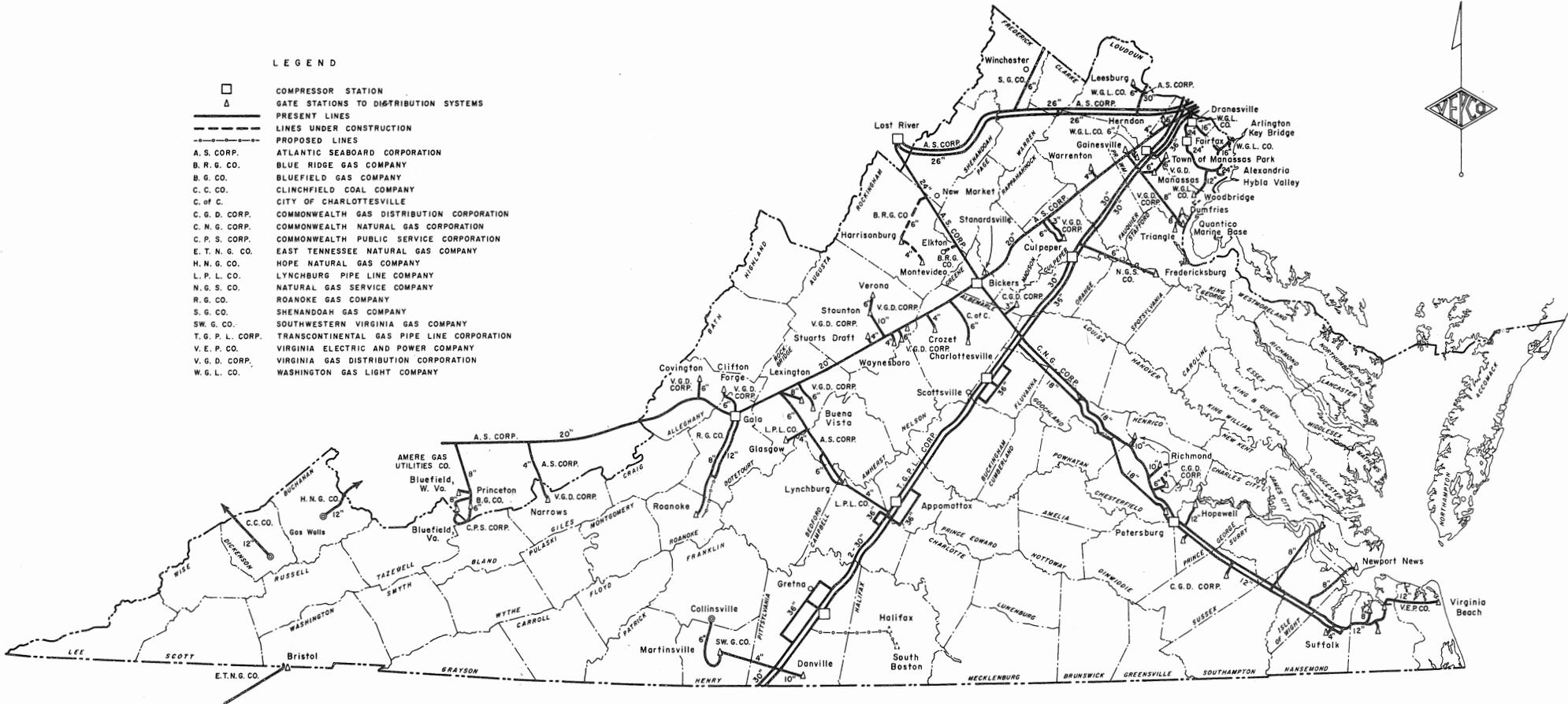
Southern Railway System

AREA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
 VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER CO.

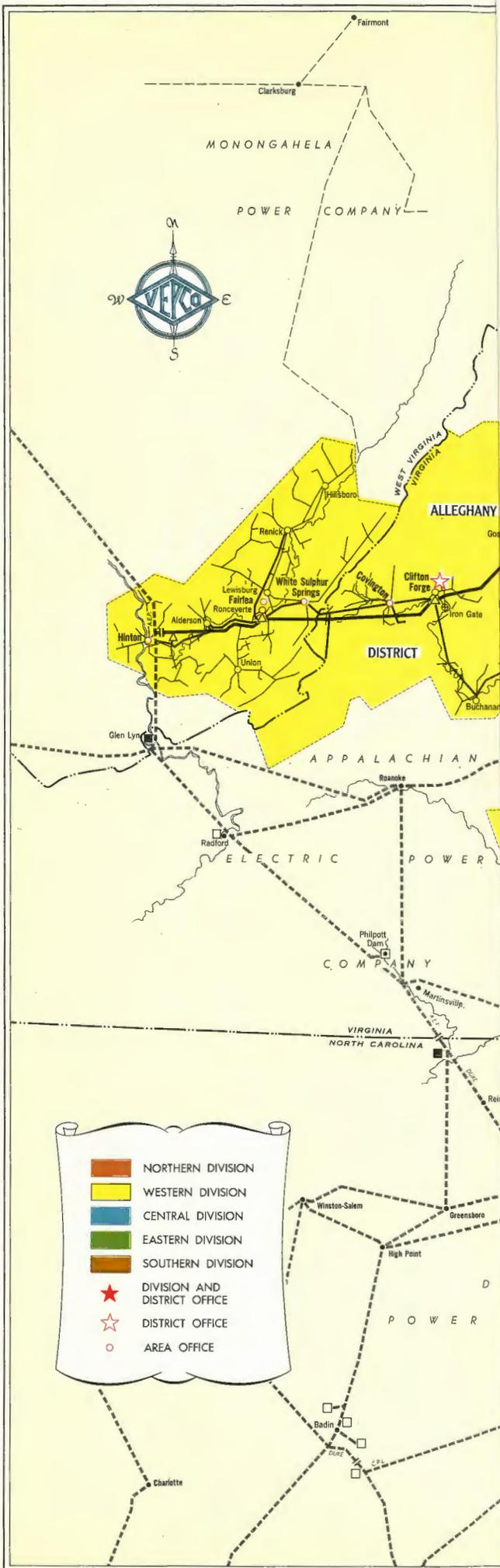
NATURAL GAS PIPE LINES IN VIRGINIA

LEGEND

- COMPRESSOR STATION
- △ GATE STATIONS TO DISTRIBUTION SYSTEMS
- PRESENT LINES
- - - LINES UNDER CONSTRUCTION
- PROPOSED LINES
- A. S. CORP. ATLANTIC SEABOARD CORPORATION
- B. R. G. CO. BLUE RIDGE GAS COMPANY
- B. G. CO. BLUEFIELD GAS COMPANY
- C. C. CO. CLINCHFIELD COAL COMPANY
- C. of C. CITY OF CHARLOTTESVILLE
- C. G. D. CORP. COMMONWEALTH GAS DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION
- C. N. G. CORP. COMMONWEALTH NATURAL GAS CORPORATION
- C. P. S. CORP. COMMONWEALTH PUBLIC SERVICE CORPORATION
- E. T. N. G. CO. EAST TENNESSEE NATURAL GAS COMPANY
- H. N. G. CO. HOPE NATURAL GAS COMPANY
- L. P. L. CO. LYNCHBURG PIPE LINE COMPANY
- N. G. S. CO. NATURAL GAS SERVICE COMPANY
- R. G. CO. ROANOKE GAS COMPANY
- S. G. CO. SHENANDOAH GAS COMPANY
- SW. G. CO. SOUTHWESTERN VIRGINIA GAS COMPANY
- T. G. P. L. CORP. TRANSCONTINENTAL GAS PIPE LINE CORPORATION
- V. E. P. CO. VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER COMPANY
- V. G. D. CORP. VIRGINIA GAS DISTRIBUTION CORPORATION
- W. G. L. CO. WASHINGTON GAS LIGHT COMPANY



FEBRUARY 1963
 AREA DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT
 VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND POWER CO.



AT THE TOP OF THE SOUTH

- Here, at the Top of the South, is the area of more than 32,000 square miles served by Virginia Electric and Power Company in Virginia, North Carolina and West Virginia.
- This is an area rich in agriculture, in industry and in scenic attractions — the home of 2,500,000 people and the Mecca for tourists from all the world. It is the place where history does not need to be taught from books — where Colonial Jamestown, Yorktown and Williamsburg and the shrines of the Confederacy draw young and old, month in and month out, throughout the year, to study and relive a period of our American history so basic to the continued happiness and welfare of our people and of our economic system.
- Here industry has found the ideal spot for serving both northern and southern markets and, also, those of the world, through the unequalled Ports of Hampton Roads. In this area are unexcelled workers, loyal and productive; ample supplies of electricity from many large steam generating stations and hydro developments, linked by a network of high voltage transmission lines; plenty of water; ample fuel supply; a year-round climate favorable to industrial operations; and a friendliness to industry born of an ingrained belief in free American enterprise.
- The 5,000 employees of Vepco are proud of their Nation, their communities and their company, and are, like all good citizens, doing their best to advance the prosperity and happiness of their friends and neighbors.

*HISTORY AND PROGRESS GO HAND-IN-HAND
AT THE TOP OF THE SOUTH*

**VIRGINIA ELECTRIC AND
POWER COMPANY**



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

IV. GOVERNMENT

A. State Government

The Government of Virginia holds to the concept that "the best of all governments is that which teaches us to govern ourselves." The people of Virginia believe that their government can be only as good and effective as they make it. The Commonwealth of Virginia is recognized for a traditionally conservative, economical approach to government. Under a pay-as-you-go fiscal policy, Virginia--during the past twenty-five years--has without material changes or increases in taxation retired its State debt and increased its budget tenfold to meet the modern, expanding demands of both State and local governments. This record of efficient, economical, and stable government has created a favorable climate for industry.

A governmental climate stimulating free enterprise has long been a tradition in Virginia. A national reputation for fiscal soundness in governmental affairs at the State and local level came with the governorship of Harry Flood Byrd in the late twenties. For three decades, as social and economic conditions have changed, successive governors and legislatures have actively reaffirmed their support of this doctrine. Many of the managers of new industries in Virginia have stated that, though they were aware of Virginia's favorable governmental climate, they did not fully comprehend the sympathetic treatment they were to receive until they had actual operating experience in the State. They regard this governmental climate as one of Virginia's most positive assets.



Here are some of the salient points in this favorable governmental climate:

1. The almost complete absence of State debt assures Virginians that their taxes will be used to provide current services instead of paying for "dead horses." The tradition of spending funds efficiently, the high caliber of State personnel, and strict accounting measures assure continuing sound fiscal policies in Virginia.
2. There is no double taxation. In general, whatever is taxed at the local level is exempt from taxation at the State level. Virginia has fewer local governmental units than most states. Counties and cities are separate and distinct administrative units, with cities being completely independent of their surrounding counties. This system, which exists on a state-wide basis only in Virginia, all but eliminates overlapping.
3. The combined State and local tax bill for industry is moderate. Recently, action was taken to reduce three State taxes on business. The State tax per \$100 of purchases by wholesalers was reduced from \$.20 to \$.13, effective in tax year 1959. The tax on inventory and other capital items taxed at the State level was reduced from \$.75 to \$.65 per \$100 of actual value, effective January 1, 1963. The three-factor formula for allocating corporate income for tax purposes for those companies which are doing



business in other states as well as in Virginia became effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 1961. The estimated net effect from this provision will be to reduce Virginia's revenue from the corporate income tax by an estimated \$2 million. These reductions in taxes on business have come at a time when taxes are being rather sharply increased in many other states.

4. Virginia offers no special tax concessions to new plants. The "new" company of today locating in Virginia will be the "old" company of tomorrow; and whether old or new, in all fairness it should receive the same treatment.
5. Effective labor laws that are strictly enforced include a Right-to-Work Law.

The Governor acts as the head of the executive branch of government in the State of Virginia. He is vested with both Constitutional and statutory powers and has a position in the State government comparable to that of the President in the Federal Government. The Governor is elected to office by popular vote of the entire electorate for a term of four years, and is ineligible to succeed himself.

The General Assembly constitutes the legislative branch of Virginia's government. This is the oldest representative law making body in America. The General Assembly consists of a forty-member Senate and a one-hundred member House of Delegates, the maximum numbers permitted by the Constitution. These members are elected by popular vote from each of the State's thirty-six Senatorial districts and seventy-four House districts. The General Assembly



convenes in regular session on the second Wednesday in January of even years.

The judicial branch of the State government is composed of the Supreme Court of Appeals and other courts created by the Constitution and statutes. The primary function of the Supreme Court of Appeals is to review the decisions of the lower courts in which appeals have been allowed. This court, the highest court in the State, consists of seven judges elected by joint vote of the General Assembly for terms of twelve years. In order to better dispose of its business, the court may sit in divisions of at least three judges each.

The court system in Shenandoah County is made up of the Circuit Court, the County Court, and the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court, all located in Woodstock, the county seat. The jurisdictions of these courts have been defined and granted by the General Assembly. The town of Strasburg has its own town court.

The Circuit Court has exclusive jurisdiction on all civil matters in which more than two thousand dollars is involved. Trial by jury may be had in this court. The majority of the cases heard by the County Court consists of traffic violations, misdemeanors, civil claims, and the enforcement of judgments rendered. The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court hears cases involving the crimes of minors, and also to dispose of domestic relations problems.



B. Local Government - Shenandoah County and Incorporated Towns

Virginia's counties function under powers delegated by the State and defined by provisions of the Constitution and laws enacted by the General Assembly. The State, by applying a wide or narrow definition to these provisions, can add to or assume the performance of county functions.

The counties perform a twofold function. They serve as agents of the State in that they administer justice and collect for the State personal income taxes and State license taxes. The counties also function as units of local legislative and administrative bodies, performing such acts as passing and enforcing local ordinances, adopting a county budget, levying taxes, and incurring debt through the sale of bonds.

In Shenandoah County, the Board of Supervisors is the controlling body of the county's government. The Board is composed of six members (one from each of the county's six magisterial districts) elected by popular vote for a term of four years. This gives a representation of approximately one supervisor per 3,600 population. The Board meets at the Courthouse on the first Tuesday of each month. The county has subdivision regulations and a welfare department.

A Virginia town is a part of that county in which it is located, and is, therefore, affected by that county's ordinances, regulations, and taxes. Consequently, town residents are affected by two local governments, both town and county, and vote in the elections of officials for these two governments. County residents, however, do not take part in town governments.

The incorporated towns in Shenandoah County each use the Mayor-Council form of government. The Mayor acts as the chief administrative officer of the town. He is elected by popular vote and presides over the meetings of the town's council. The members of the town's council are also elected by



popular vote. The council has full control of fiscal affairs, adopts a budget, and is empowered to levy taxes and pass ordinances. Regular town elections are held by law on the second Tuesday of June in even years.

Shown in the following tabulation are the pertinent facts pertaining to the governments of Shenandoah County and its incorporated places. The mayors serve as ex-officio members of council and preside over the council meetings.

Shenandoah County, Virginia
and Incorporated Places

Local Governments

<u>Area</u>	<u>Type of Government</u>	<u>Number of Supervisors or Councilmen</u>	<u>Term of Office (years)</u>
Shenandoah County	Board of Supervisors	6	4
Town of Edinburg	Mayor - Council	6	4*
Town of Mt. Jackson	Mayor - Council	6	2
Town of New Market	Mayor - Council	6	2
Town of Strasburg	Mayor - Council	8	2
Town of Toms Brook	Mayor - Council	6	2
Town of Woodstock	Mayor - Council**	6	4

* Mayor serves two-year term of office.

** The town of Woodstock also has a town manager.

The town of Woodstock has a building inspector, engineer, electrical inspector, zoning ordinance, subdivision regulation, planning commission, and a comprehensive development plan. The town of Edinburg also has an effectively enforced zoning ordinance, and the towns of Mt. Jackson and New Market have planning commissions.

The streets in each town are swept regularly and are well lighted.



The major traffic artery through the towns of New Market, Strasburg, and Woodstock has traffic lights at strategic points. Traffic is controlled on Mt. Jackson's main traffic artery by the town's police officer during periods of heavy traffic flow.

Each of the towns operates a municipal dump and makes trash collections on a weekly basis.



C. State Taxes

Virginians are recognized for their prudence in money matters. This is reflected in the fiscal policy of the counties, towns, and cities, as well as the State. This Virginia characteristic is exemplified in the caliber of senators and congressmen that Virginians have consistently sent to Washington. And this fiscal philosophy in Virginia is not likely to change.

The almost complete absence of State debt means that Virginia industries can be assured their taxes will be used to provide current services. Virginia's full-faith-and-credit debt for 1962 was \$.56 per capita. Even this debt would not exist except for some noncallable bonds from Civil War days. Virginia's total per capita debt for 1962 was \$48.47, considerably below the national average of \$100.48.

The State's aggregate outstanding bonded debt is restricted generally by the Constitution to one per cent of the assessed value of all the taxable real estate in the State, as shown by the last preceding assessment. Assessed value of real estate in the year 1962 was \$5,188,585,194, exclusive of public service corporation properties. No issues of debt may be made by the State unless they are approved by both houses of the General Assembly and submitted for approval by the State's citizens at the next general election. Exceptions to this provision are debts incurred to meet casual deficits, to redeem previous liabilities of the State, to suppress insurrection, to repel invasion, or to defend the State in time of war.

Virginia's State and local per capita long-term debt for 1962 was \$276.70 as compared with \$383.91 for the national average. The local tax rate per \$100 true value of real estate in 1962 was \$.92. Based on a recent census study, Virginia is approximately 59 per cent of the national average. The total per capita tax in 1962 for the State of Virginia and its local governments



was \$147 or 65.9 per cent of the national average of \$223.

The tax information that follows outlines the State tax structure for firms carrying on business in the Commonwealth of Virginia. These tax levies are for business corporations engaged in manufacturing and do not include insurance companies, banks and trust companies, public service corporations, and religious, educational, or nonprofit corporations.

State Taxes on Corporations

Corporation Organization and Qualification Fees	Based on maximum authorized capital stock. Domestic: \$.20 per \$1,000. Minimum \$10. Maximum \$600. Foreign: From \$30 for \$50,000 capital stock or less to \$5,000 in excess of \$90,000,000.
Domestic Corporations Franchise Tax	Based on maximum authorized capital stock. \$10 on \$25,000 or less to \$15,100 on \$300,000,000 of capital stock plus \$10 per \$1,000,000 in excess.
Annual Registration	Based on maximum authorized capital stock. \$5 on \$15,000 or less to \$25 on over \$300,000.
Direct Corporate Income Tax	Based on net income derived from sales, pay rolls, and property located, or sources in the State. Rate 5%.
General Property Taxes	At the rates of the locality. No State taxes.
Unemployment Compensation Tax	Assessed against employers of four or more persons. The basic rate is 2.7% of pay rolls but may be as low as 0.1% under experience ratings.

Other State Taxes for Manufacturing Activities

Business Capital Tax	Items taxed as capital by the State are not subject to local taxation. The rate is \$.65 on each \$100 of the actual value of such capital in the State. Capital defined as (1) inventories (2) excess of accounts receivable over accounts payable (3) money on hand and on deposit (4) all other taxable personal property except real estate and machinery and tools used in manufacturing. No local taxes.
----------------------	--



Manufacturers' License None.

Other State Taxes for Distribution Activities

Wholesale Merchants' License Tax: (includes distribution warehouses)	Gross purchases to \$10,000 - \$50; over \$10,000 - \$50 plus \$.13 for each additional \$100 on purchases.
Retail Merchants' License Tax	Sales over \$2,000 - \$20 plus \$.20 for each additional \$100 of sales.

Business, Professional, and Occupational License Taxes

State and local license requirements exist for specific privileges other than manufacturing.

Principal State Taxes Applying to Individuals

Personal Income Taxes (State Withholding Plan put into effect January 1, 1963)	Net income after exemptions and deductions is taxed as follows: Up to \$3,000 2% Next \$2,000 3% Income in excess of \$5,000 5%
---	---

A taxpayer filing a joint return is allowed \$1,000 exemption for himself, \$1,000 for his spouse, and \$200 for each dependent. The tax form and deductions permitted have similarities with the Federal return.

Sales Tax	None.
-----------	-------



D. Local Taxes - Shenandoah County and Incorporated Towns

In general, whatever is taxed at the local level is exempt from taxation at the State level. Under the Virginia Constitution, only the local governments can levy taxes on real estate, tangible personal property, machinery and tools, merchants' capital, and the physical property of public service corporations. The rates applicable to the several classes of property and the level of assessments on real estate vary in the different localities, but the true tax rates of Virginia cities, towns, and counties are usually well below the average for the country as a whole.

The local tax rates for Shenandoah County and its incorporated towns for the tax year 1963 are as follows:

Shenandoah County, Virginia

Tax Rates Per \$100 Assessed Value
Tax Year 1963

	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Tangible Personal Property</u>	<u>Machinery and Tools</u>	<u>Merchants' Capital</u>
Shenandoah County	\$2.40	\$2.60	\$1.55	\$.60
Edinburg	\$1.10	\$1.10	---	*
Mount Jackson	\$1.50	\$1.50	---	\$.20*
New Market	\$1.50	\$2.00	---	*
Strasburg	\$.80	\$.80	\$.80	*
Toms Brook	\$.50	\$.50	---	*
Woodstock	\$1.00	\$2.00	\$2.00	*

* Indicates that a merchants' license tax is imposed.

NOTE: Taxes levied by the towns are in addition to the county levy.

Statistics pertaining to the taxes of Shenandoah County and its incorporated towns for the tax year 1962 are given in the following tabulations.



Tax Rates Per \$100 Assessed Value,
Assessed Values and State Taxes and
Local Levies Assessed on all Taxable Property - 1962

<u>Local</u>	<u>Shenandoah County</u>		
	<u>1962 - Rate</u>	<u>Assessed Values</u>	<u>Taxes and Levies</u>
Real Estate	\$2.60	\$11,778,850	\$306,250.10
Tangible Personal Property	\$2.60	8,795,435	228,681.31
Machinery and Tools	\$1.55	1,392,411	21,582.43
Merchants' Capital	\$.60	4,237,284	25,423.66
Public Service Corporations	\$2.60	<u>4,169,359</u>	<u>108,250.24</u>
Total Local		\$30,373,339	\$690,187.74
 <u>State</u>			
Intangible Personal Property*	\$.75	6,934,491	52,034.08
Bank and Trust Company Stock	\$1.00	<u>1,991,812</u>	<u>19,918.12</u>
Total State		\$ 8,926,303	\$ 71,952.20
Total Local and State		\$39,299,642	\$762,139.94

* Rate reduced to \$.65 per \$100 assessed value effective January 1, 1963.

Source: Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Taxation.

Incorporated Towns* in Shenandoah County

Tax Rates Per \$100 Assessed Value,
Assessed Values and Local Levies Assessed on All Taxable Property
Tax Year 1962

<u>Town</u>	<u>Real Estate</u>	<u>Tangible Personal Property</u>	<u>Machinery and Tools</u>	<u>Merchants' Capital</u>	<u>Public Service Corporations</u>	<u>Total</u>
Edinburg - Rate	\$1.10	\$1.10	---	**	\$1.10	---
Assessed Value	\$249,205.00	\$157,010.00	\$63,181.00	\$374,627.00	\$128,964.00	\$972,987.00
Taxes	\$2,741.25	\$1,727.11	---	---	\$1,418.60	\$5,886.96
Mt. Jackson - Rate	\$1.00	\$1.00	---	\$.20**	\$1.00	---
Assessed Value	\$333,235.00	\$214,815.00	\$9,395.00	\$417,508.00	\$66,787.00	\$1,041,740.00
Taxes	\$3,332.35	\$2,148.15	---	\$835.02	\$667.87	\$6,983.39
New Market - Rate	\$2.00	\$2.00	---	**	\$2.00	---
Assessed Value	\$369,575.00	\$257,835.00	\$19,461.00	\$395,039.00	\$46,843.00	\$1,088,752.00
Taxes	\$7,391.50	\$5,156.70	---	---	\$936.86	\$13,485.06
Strasburg - Rate	\$.80	\$.80	\$.80	**	\$.80	---
Assessed Value	\$1,182,680.00	\$714,150.00	\$102,176.00	\$653,939.00	\$138,492.00	\$2,791,437.00
Taxes	\$9,461.44	\$5,713.20	\$817.41	---	\$1,107.94	\$17,099.99
Toms Brook - Rate	\$.50	\$.50	---	**	\$.50	---
Assessed Value	\$86,100.00	\$76,755.00	\$32,324.00	\$22,787.00	\$28,869.00	\$246,835.00
Taxes	\$430.50	\$383.78	---	---	\$144.34	\$958.62
Woodstock - Rate	\$1.30	\$1.30	\$1.30	**	\$1.30	---
Assessed Value	\$1,483,380.00	\$813,295.00	\$49,051.00	\$1,099,531.00	\$229,058.00	\$3,674,315.00
Taxes	\$19,283.94	\$10,572.84	\$637.66	---	\$2,977.75	\$33,472.19

* Town taxes are imposed in addition to county levies.

** Merchants' license tax is imposed by each of the towns.

Source: Commonwealth of Virginia, Department of Taxation.





The true tax rate on real estate is less than these nominal rates of the county and towns since the assessed value is considerably below the actual sale value. The average ratio of the assessed value of real estate to its actual sale value in 1962 was 14.8 per cent in Shenandoah County and its incorporated towns.

All machinery and tools that are used in manufacturing or mining operations are taxed only by the localities in which they are situated, and the tax rate will vary according to the locality.

Personal property taxes are levied and collected only by local authorities. Rates vary according to local tax laws.

The bonded debt of a Virginia county is not restricted by any constitutional provisions as to its amount. However, the State's Constitution does provide that before any issue of debt is incurred by a county, it must be approved by a referendum of the voters. Exceptions to the provision are: State Literary Fund Loans for school construction, temporary loans to cover operating expenses and which must not exceed one-fourth of the county's annual levy and which must be retired on or before December 15 of the year incurred, and debts incurred to redeem a previous liability.

The bonded debt of a Virginia city or town is generally restricted by the State Constitution to 18 per cent of the assessed value of its real estate. This provision does not apply to the cities and towns whose charters antedate the State's Constitution and authorize a larger percentage of indebtedness. Exceptions to this provision are: debts incurred through certificates of indebtedness in anticipation of the current year's revenues and that mature one year from date of issue and do not exceed the current year's revenues, and bonds authorized by an ordinance enacted by the governing body of the city or town, and approved by the voters, for a specific undertaking from which the



city or town may derive a revenue.

The statistics given in the following tabulation show the pertinent facts pertaining to the indebtedness of Shenandoah County and its incorporated towns.

Shenandoah County, Virginia
and Incorporated Places

Outstanding Debt - October 1, 1963

	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>Source of Funds</u>	<u>Expiration Date</u>
Shenandoah Co.	School construction and improvements	\$685,000	General Purpose Bonds	1973
		\$112,000)	State Literary Fund Loan	1976
		\$486,000)		1989
Edinburg	Improvements to sewerage system	\$75,000	Revenue Bonds	1975
Mt. Jackson	Improvements to water and sewerage systems	\$144,000	Revenue Bonds	1985
New Market	Improvements to water and sewerage systems	\$23,000)	General Purpose Bonds	1969
		\$90,000)		1981
Strasburg	Improvements to water and sewerage systems	\$3,000)	Revenue Bonds	1965
		\$86,000)		1974
		\$160,000)		1980
Woodstock	Improvements to water and sewerage systems	\$12,000)	Refunding Bonds	1965
		\$9,000)		1966
		\$70,000)	General Purpose Bonds	1977
		\$120,000)		1987



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

V. COMMUNITY FACILITIES

A. School Facilities

Great strides have been made in recent years in improving Virginia's program of public education. Particularly noteworthy are advances that have been made in three basic areas--high school curriculum, teacher certification, and school building construction.

Virginia's requirements for its high school graduates compare favorably with those of the most advanced states. Qualified eighth graders are encouraged to take subjects such as foreign languages, algebra, and science as preparation for more intensive work in later years of high school. More units in English, mathematics, laboratory science, world history, and/or geography are required for high school graduates as a result of new standards which became effective in September 1959.

Virginia now ranks among the top states in requirements for a broad basic education for its teachers. New standards for certification of both elementary and high school teachers require a greatly increased number of semester hours in such basic subjects as English, mathematics, science, history, social science, and foreign languages.

The average annual salary of the teachers in Virginia public schools (excluding principals, supervisors, and head-teachers) increased 75.3 per cent during the period 1953-1963. Further evidence of the strides made in improving the State's public education program is reflected in the increased number of teachers holding college degrees. Approximately 83 per cent of Virginia's public school teachers held college degrees during the 1962-1963 school year,



while only 69 per cent held degrees during the 1952-1953 school year.

Virginia's political leadership is on record in stating that the "number one" objective for the years ahead will be to continue to improve the quality of public education and to provide the teachers and facilities for the expected steadily increasing enrollments.

Four-room additions are now being made to each of Shenandoah County's three high schools. The county's current outstanding debt was incurred entirely for school construction and improvements. Shenandoah's three high schools are modern plants in all respects, and were constructed during 1959. No incidents have marred the integration program in the county's public schools, and today each of the high schools and three of the elementary schools are integrated. Only two elementary schools, Creekside and Sunset Hill, have all nonwhite enrollment.

During the 1962-1963 school year, an average of 4,236 white and 38 nonwhite pupils were transported daily in the county's 47 school buses. These buses traveled a total of 401,040 miles during the school year at an average annual cost per pupil of \$20.87. The total cost of operation per pupil in average daily attendance was \$272.34 for the county's school system during the 1962-1963 school year.

The average annual salaries of Shenandoah County's teachers (excludes principals, supervisors, and head-teachers) during the 1962-1963 school year was \$4,189, an increase of \$133 over the previous school year. The average annual salary of the elementary teachers was \$3,977, high school teachers \$4,328, and vocational teachers \$5,441.

The public school facilities of Shenandoah County include eleven elementary schools with a total enrollment of 3,110 pupils, and three high schools with a total enrollment of 1,814 pupils for September 1963.



Detailed statistics pertaining to the area's public school facilities in September of 1963 are shown in the following tabulations:

Shenandoah County Public Schools
September 1963

	<u>Capacity</u>	<u>Enroll- ment</u>	<u>Number of Classroom Teachers</u>	<u>Pupil/ Teacher Ratio</u>	<u>Year Erected</u>	<u>Grades Taught</u>
<u>High Schools</u>						
Central	700	709	33	21/1	1959-63	8-12
Stonewall Jackson	600	576	29	20/1	1959-63	8-12
Strasburg	<u>600</u>	<u>529</u>	<u>28</u>	19/1	1959-63	8-12
Total High School*	1,900	1,814	90	20/1		
<u>Elementary Schools</u>						
Columbia Furnace	120	57	2	29/1	1934	1-6
Creekside	30	17	1	17/1	1914	1-7
Edinburg	400	389	15	26/1	1931-58	1-7
Fort Valley	90	64	2	32/1	1958	1-6
New Market	435	400	15	27/1	1932-58	1-7
St. Luke	50	40	2	20/1	1932	1-6
Strasburg	725	714	24	30/1	1928-50	1-7
Sunset Hill	50	43	2	22/1	1930	1-7
Toms Brook	330	182	7	26/1	1935	1-7
Triplett	650	634	23	28/1	1925-38	1-7
Woodstock	<u>510</u>	<u>570</u>	<u>21</u>	27/1	1934-58	1-7
Total Elementary	3,390	3,110	114	27/1		
Total School System	5,290	4,924	204	24/1		

* Seven Negro high school students, residents of Shenandoah County, are attending the Douglas High School in Winchester.

The location of each of these schools is shown on the map on the opposite page.

Adult education is offered in Shenandoah County through the public high school facilities. The courses offered include English, French,



mechanical drawing, typing, bookkeeping, music appreciation, and woodworking. Before a course is taught, there must be at least 10 persons enrolled.

Massanutten Military Academy is an accredited five-year college preparatory high school, and an ROTC honor school. It was established in 1899 by the Virginia Classis of the Reformed Church in the United States. It is now, according to its revised charter, owned and directed by a self-perpetuating board of trustees. Its 1963 enrollment of 352 students represents 20 states and 5 foreign countries. The Academy's 8 school buildings and 10 dwellings are situated on 40 acres of land within the corporate limits of Woodstock. It has a modern gymnasium, pool, riding stables, athletic field, and an infirmary staffed by one registered nurse and one practical nurse. Approximately 30 persons are employed by the Academy on its faculty and staff.

The Shenandoah Valley Academy, located near New Market, is a private coeducational accredited high school operated by the Potomac Conference of the Seventh Day Adventist Church. This school has an enrollment of 332 students in its four grades (9 through 12). A total of 46 persons is employed by the Academy on its faculty and staff. This institution has recently announced plans to construct a 100-room boys' dormitory at an expected cost of \$500,000. At present, dormitory facilities are available to house 300 students. Additional facilities include 46 motel-like units which are used during the church's camp meetings. Students may work in the Academy's book-bindery, or broom factory, while attending school to help defray costs of their tuition.

Privately operated kindergartens are available in New Market, Edinburg, Mt. Jackson, Woodstock, and Strasburg.

Institutions of higher learning within daily commuting distance of Shenandoah County are Madison College at Harrisonburg and Shenandoah College at Winchester. Both are coeducational four-year colleges.



The Government of the Commonwealth of Virginia is dedicated to the task of providing its labor force with those training opportunities necessary to meet the demands of the rising number of industries requiring technically trained personnel. From the natural maturing of the Commonwealth's population, the decline in agricultural employment as a result of continued mechanization of farming, and a rise in labor force participation rates, it is estimated that the net expansion of Virginia's labor force will exceed 30,000 per year during the coming decade. The educational institutions within Virginia are being equipped and staffed to properly train these large numbers of young people in those fields offering the greatest opportunities for employment today and in the future.

Opportunities for technical education in those rapidly expanding fields demanding higher skills for the advancing technology are offered in Virginia from several sources. The University of Virginia's million-watt swimming pool research reactor and the associated laboratories and hot cell provide extremely valuable facilities for nuclear radiation research and tests ranging from relatively simple irradiations to full scale in-pile loop investigations. A new pulsed Van de Graaff accelerator will be installed by 1964.

The Virginia Polytechnic Institute's nuclear laboratories include a 10,000-watt water-moderated and graphite-moderated exponential nuclear reactor, a sigma pile, reactor simulator, two nuclear accelerators, and extensive counting facilities. Extensive radiochemical facilities, a liquid metal heat loop, and a nuclear metallurgy facility are provided in the associated engineering and chemistry laboratories.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration's proposed \$12.3 million cyclotron for advanced studies in the field of space radiation effects will be operated by a graduate research center being established in Virginia.



Three of the State's leading institutes of higher learning will participate in the research work of this center. These institutions are the University of Virginia, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and the College of William and Mary.

Electronic computer centers equipped with the IBM 1620 computer are located at Medical College of Virginia, Old Dominion College, Randolph-Macon College, University of Richmond, Virginia Military Institute, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Washington and Lee University, and the College of William and Mary. The University of Virginia's computer center is equipped with a Burrough's 220 computer. The University also has a Burrough's E-100 desk-type computer.

The youth of Shenandoah County have virtually unlimited opportunities for higher education within Virginia. Excellent graduate and undergraduate instruction in engineering, law, medicine, music, business administration, journalism, psychology, and other fields is available in the colleges and universities in the State. The locations of these educational facilities are shown on the map on the next page.



B. Medical Facilities

The Shenandoah County Health Department, with its offices located at Woodstock, is staffed by a director, a physician, public health nurse, sanitarian, and clerk. TB X-ray clinics, immunization clinics, maternal and child health clinics, and other health services are dispensed throughout the county by this department.

The Shenandoah County Memorial Hospital, also located in Woodstock, offers the residents of the area excellent medical care. This 80-bed nonprofit institution has well-equipped medical, surgical, and obstetrical departments, as well as a pediatric ward.

The hospital medical staff consists of eleven physicians, including two surgeons, and a large consulting staff of specialists is always available. Special services provided in the hospital include those available through the diagnostic laboratory, under the direction of a pathologist, and an X-ray department headed by a radiologist. Emergency room service is maintained at all hours.

The hospital's board of directors is comprised of six members with one director elected from each of the county's six magisterial districts by the contributing membership of the corporation.

The Susan B. Miller Nursing Home, located in Woodstock, is an accredited 68-bed facility offering complete nursing care for the chronically ill and for the aged.

The sixteen physicians practicing within Shenandoah County are so located as to give each community easy access to a family doctor. The fourteen dentists and five optometrists located within the county offer additional medical services to the area's residents.

With the exception of Toms Brook, each of the town's within the county



has a pharmacy to fill the patent medicine and prescription medicine needs of their area's residents. Ambulance service is offered by private sources in each of the six incorporated towns.

Emergency and rescue services are available from the Edinburg Volunteer Rescue Squad. Rescue squads are being formed in Mount Jackson and Strasburg.

Other excellent medical facilities which are within a 40-mile radius of Woodstock, the county seat, are located in Winchester to the north, Harrisonburg to the south, and Front Royal and Luray to the east.

Three qualified veterinary hospitals are located within Shenandoah County.



C. Fire and Police Protection

The residents of Shenandoah County are afforded excellent fire protection through the volunteer fire departments in each of the county's six incorporated towns, plus a volunteer department at Orkney Springs. With the exception of Orkney Springs, each of the fire departments' pumper trucks is equipped with two-way radios. The Sheriff's office serves as the control station for dispatching fire fighting equipment to the scenes of fires. The Woodstock Volunteer Fire Department has an ambulance among its equipment.

Police protection for the county and its towns is made available from several sources. Each of the towns within the county, with the exception of Toms Brook, has an operating police department, and the county Sheriff's Department with offices in Woodstock offers additional protection. The Virginia State Police have six Troopers assigned to Shenandoah County who lend assistance to the local police agencies in the investigation of all criminal activities.

The town police departments make use of the county's jail facilities located at Woodstock. The Sheriff's Department has teletype and two-way radio equipment. A radio-dispatcher and a jailor are on duty 24 hours daily in the Sheriff's office. The jail consists of one trustee cell and four large cells.

Pertinent statistics pertaining to the fire and police agencies of Shenandoah County and its incorporated towns are given in the tabulations on the following page.



Shenandoah County, Virginia

Fire Protection

<u>Location of Equipment</u>	<u>Number of Volunteers</u>	<u>Equipment</u>		<u>NBFU Insurance Rating</u>
		<u>Pumpers</u>	<u>Water Trucks</u>	
Edinburg	32	2	-	8
Mt. Jackson	30	4	*	8
New Market	33	3	-	8
Orkney Springs	15	1	1	10
Toms Brook	35	1	**	10
Strasburg	67	3	1	8
Woodstock	65	2	**	8

* Has portable electric generator for lights.

** Has a truck used in carrying personnel.

Shenandoah County, Virginia

Police Protection

<u>Police Departments</u>	<u>Number of Uniformed Officers</u>	<u>No. of Patrol Cars</u>	<u>Patrol Cars Radio- equipped</u>	<u>Night Patrols</u>	<u>Persons Per Police Officer*</u>
Shenandoah County	7	4	Yes	Yes	3,117
Edinburg	1	1	Yes	No	517
Mt. Jackson	1	1	Yes	Yes	722
New Market	1	1	Yes	Yes	783
Strasburg	3	1	Yes	Yes	809
Woodstock	4	1	Yes	Yes	521
State Police Officers assigned to the Shenandoah County area	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	Yes	Yes	3,638
Area Total	23	15			949

* Based on U. S. Census 1960.



D. Civic and Church Facilities

The residents of Shenandoah County are essentially a church-going people. Spiritual fellowship and guidance is offered within the county from representatives of most of the major denominations and faiths. The churches maintain Sunday Schools, adult and youth programs, and other activities which enhance the social as well as the spiritual activities of the area. Included among the churches and faiths represented in the county area are: Baptists, Brethren, Catholic, United Church of Christ, Church of God, Christian (Disciples of Christ), Congregational, Episcopal, Jehovah's Witnesses, Lutheran, Mennonite, Methodist, Pentecostal, Presbyterian, and Seventh Day Adventists.

The numerous civic, fraternal, cultural, and social organizations in the area contribute heavily to many phases of community life. In addition to the recreational and social activities such as dances and dinners, these groups sponsor many projects designed to benefit the community as a whole. A listing of these organizations located in Shenandoah County includes the following: American Legion, Business and Professional Women's Club, Daughters of America, Daughters of Rebekah, Eastern Star, Junior Order O.U.A.M., Knights of Pythias, Pythian Sisters, Hobby Club, Art Club, Masons, Moose, Odd Fellows, V.F.W., Woman's Club, Ruritan, United Daughters of the Confederacy, American Association of Retired Persons, Arts and Crafts Club, Rotary, Music Club, Garden Club, Archery Club, Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Lions, Library Club, and Junior Chamber of Commerce.



E. Recreation

Shenandoah County's natural assets make possible many types of recreation. In the George Washington National Forest are scenic drives, hiking trails, picnic and camp areas, and hunting and fishing in season. One of the State's most beautiful drives runs along Powell Fort Valley in the Massanutten Mountains. A road from Woodstock into this valley passes over Powells Mountain near a viewing tower from which one can see the seven horseshoe bends of the Shenandoah River. There are National Forest Service maintained picnic and camping grounds at Elizabeth Furnace on Passage Creek and in Little Fort, the valley between Three Top Mountain and Green Mountain. There is a camp operated by religious and civic groups in Little Fort which accommodates about 200 persons and has a swimming pool and several playfields.

Several summer camps for boys and girls are located within Shenandoah County. Camp Lupton, operated by the Massanutten Military Academy on its 400 acre farm near Woodstock for boys ages 8 through 14, has facilities to accommodate 90 boys. Camp Strawderman, located at Columbia Furnace, has accommodations for 150 girls and 40 counselors. Camp Bear Wallow is operated by the Orkney Springs Hotel Corporation at Orkney Springs and can accommodate 100 boys. Camp St. George at Shrine Mont, a recreation unit of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia, is open to all denominations and has facilities to accommodate 80 boys. Happy Gap Camp, 8 miles west of Woodstock, can accommodate 40 boys.

Two of the famous limestone caverns of Virginia--Battlefield Crystal Caverns near Strasburg and Shenandoah Caverns north of New Market--visited by thousands each year, lie within Shenandoah County. Picnic grounds and camp sites are available for the tourists at each of these caverns.

The Shenandoah County Fair at Woodstock, one of the largest county fairs in Virginia, is an annual summer event. There are small fairs in the



county's other communities where recreational events are often sponsored by church, school, and civic organizations.

At Shrine Mont near Orkney Springs is a collection of paintings open to the public; and near New Market, there is a permanent exhibit of china, pottery, earthenware, and crystal. There is a museum of Indian relics and handcrafts between Edinburg and Mount Jackson. A Snake and Monkey Farm is located on U. S. Highway 11 between New Market and Mount Jackson.

The Shenvalee Lodge & Motor Court, located adjacent to New Market's southern corporate limit and on U. S. Highway 11, has an 18-hole golf course in addition to its swimming pool. Green fees are \$2.50 during weekdays, and \$3.00 on Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays.

Golf courses near Shenandoah County and which are often used by the citizens of Shenandoah County are: Front Royal Golf and Country Club (9 holes - private); Spotswood Country Club at Harrisonburg (9 holes - private); Winchester Golf Club (18 holes - private); and Carpers Valley Golf Course at Winchester (9 holes - semiprivate).

Lighted athletic fields which are available to the public are located in New Market, Strasburg, and Woodstock. New Market has a lighted athletic field operated by the high school and another operated jointly by the New Market Rebels and the town. A lighted athletic field in Strasburg is operated by the Lions Club at the Lions Club Park, and another is operated by Strasburg High School. At Woodstock, the lighted athletic field is a part of the county's school facilities. Unlighted athletic fields are available in each of the towns within the county.

Little Leagues are active in each of the towns of Edinburg (56 participants), New Market (55 participants), Strasburg (90 participants), and Woodstock (130 participants).



The 15-acre Woodstock Recreation Park is open to the public and has a swimming pool, wading pool, dressing rooms, tennis courts, basketball court, Little League diamond, children's play equipment, and picnic shelters. Summer recreation programs are conducted at this park and supervised by a staff of six persons.

Private facilities are available in both Mount Jackson and Strasburg for the bowling and billiard enthusiasts.

Dances are held in the county at a variety of places--American Legion Halls, fire halls, high schools, and other community facilities.

For the moviegoers, indoor theaters are located in Woodstock and Strasburg, and drive-in movies are located at New Market and Woodstock.

At Strasburg, the Lions Club's six-acre playground has picnic grounds and tennis courts in addition to its lighted softball field, and a private swimming pool is operated by Recreation Incorporated.

Horseback riding, hiking, and swimming are among the recreational facilities offered by two of Shenandoah County's privately operated vacation resorts--Sky Chalet near Mount Jackson, and Bryce's Mountain Resort at Basye.

Additional recreational facilities are available in the county at Uncle Tom's Park at Jerome and Cave Springs Resort near Edinburg. Each offers swimming and picnic facilities.

The numerous streams in the county, the private ponds, lakes, and reservoirs offer additional sources of recreation to the area's fishermen, swimmers, and boating enthusiasts. The hunter will find ample wild game in Shenandoah County's fields and forests, among which are bear, deer, and quail.



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

VI. INDUSTRIAL SITES

A. Land Resources

Twenty-four potential industrial sites have been selected as being representative of the area. The sites were field checked by personnel of VEPCO's Area Development Department, who were accompanied and assisted by local residents. The factors considered in the site selections include: the availability of the property; site of five acres or more of flood-free, relatively clear and level land; the accessibility of major routes of transportation; and the availability of utilities. An attempt has been made to confine the selection of sites to those parts of the county having the greatest industrial potential.

The twenty-four sites range in size from 6.7 to 190 acres, and in most cases, the size of the particular site could be either increased or decreased to meet specific requirements. Ten of the sites are adjacent to railway facilities, and all are served by good highways.

Each site is illustrated by a sketch and a brief description of the property. A map of the county pinpointing the location of individual sites selected is shown on the page opposite each site sketch.



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 1

LOCATION: Site is located northwest of Strasburg, north of and adjacent to State Route 638, and west of and adjacent to State Route 637.

AREA: 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres.

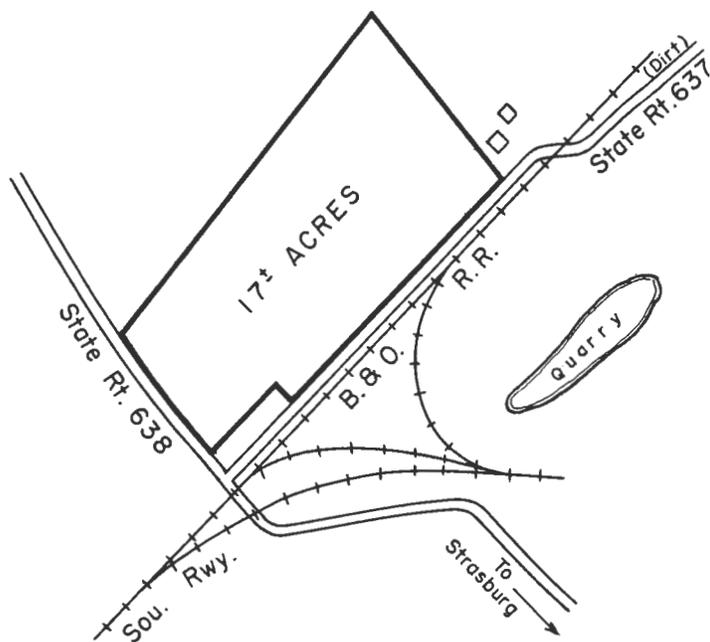
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level; well drained.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular; rail (Baltimore and Ohio Railroad).

UTILITIES: Electricity; telephone.

OWNER: John Frey (W. S. Frey Co.).

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 600'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 2

LOCATION: Site is located west of Strasburg within the north fork formed by the crossing of State Route 639 with the Southern Railway.

AREA: 6.7 ± Acres.

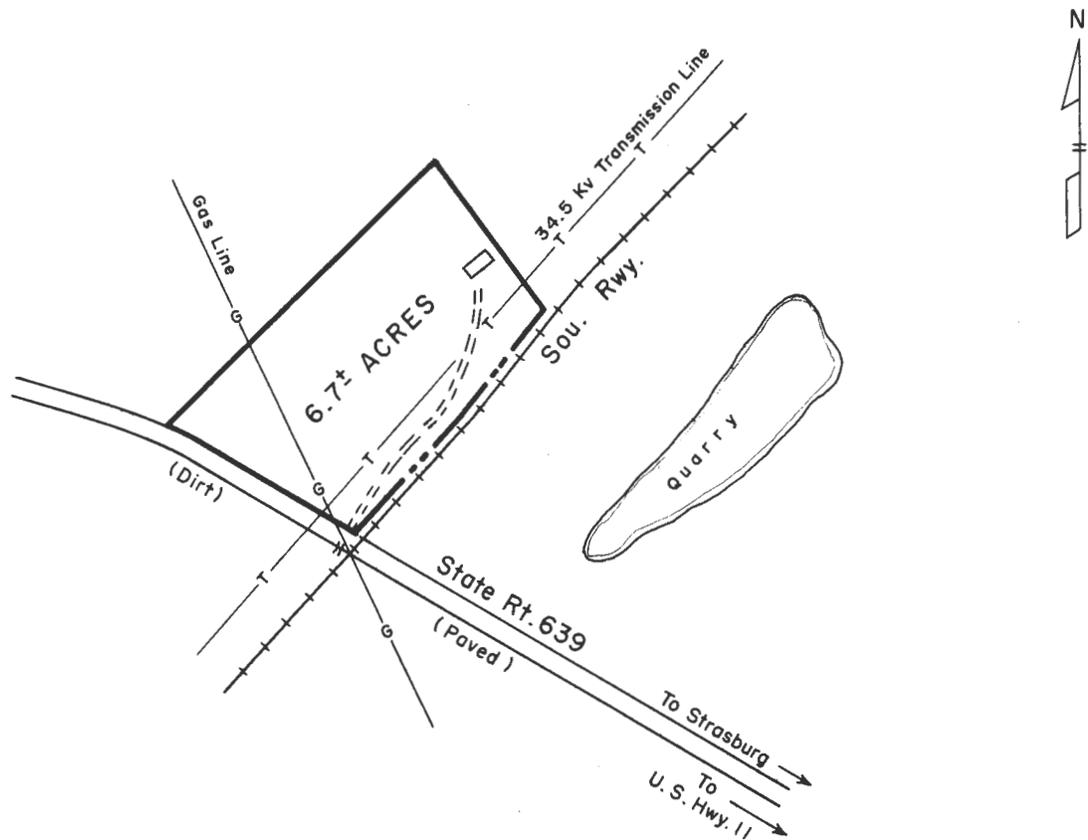
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level; well drained.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular; rail (Sou. Rwy.).

UTILITIES: Electricity; natural gas (6" line on property); telephone.

OWNER: W. Rhodes.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 400'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 3

LOCATION: Site is located southeast of Strasburg, west of and adjacent to County Route 1201 at its crossing of the Southern Railway.

AREA: 20 ± Acres.

ZONING: None.

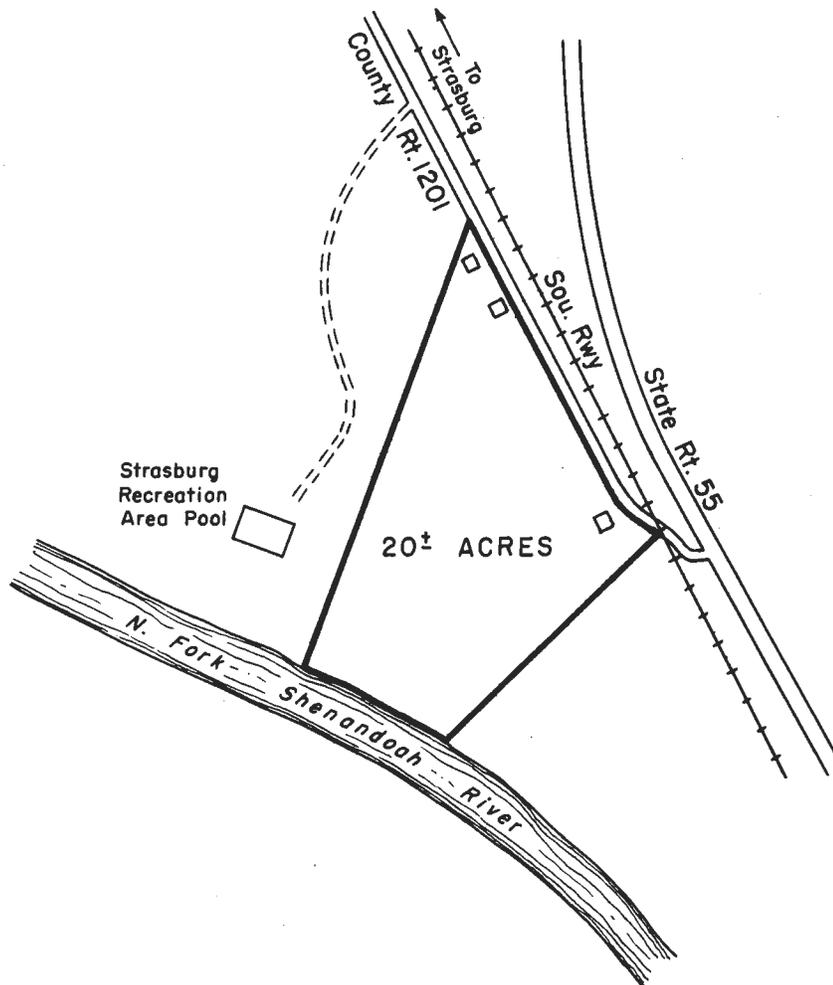
TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular; rail (Sou. Rwy.).

UTILITIES: Electricity; telephone.

OWNER: Ben Beeler.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY



SCALE:
1" = 600'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 4

LOCATION: Site is located within the corporate limits of Woodstock near its northwestern boundary; southwest of and adjacent to W. North Street.

AREA: 21 ± Acres.

ZONING: Residential.

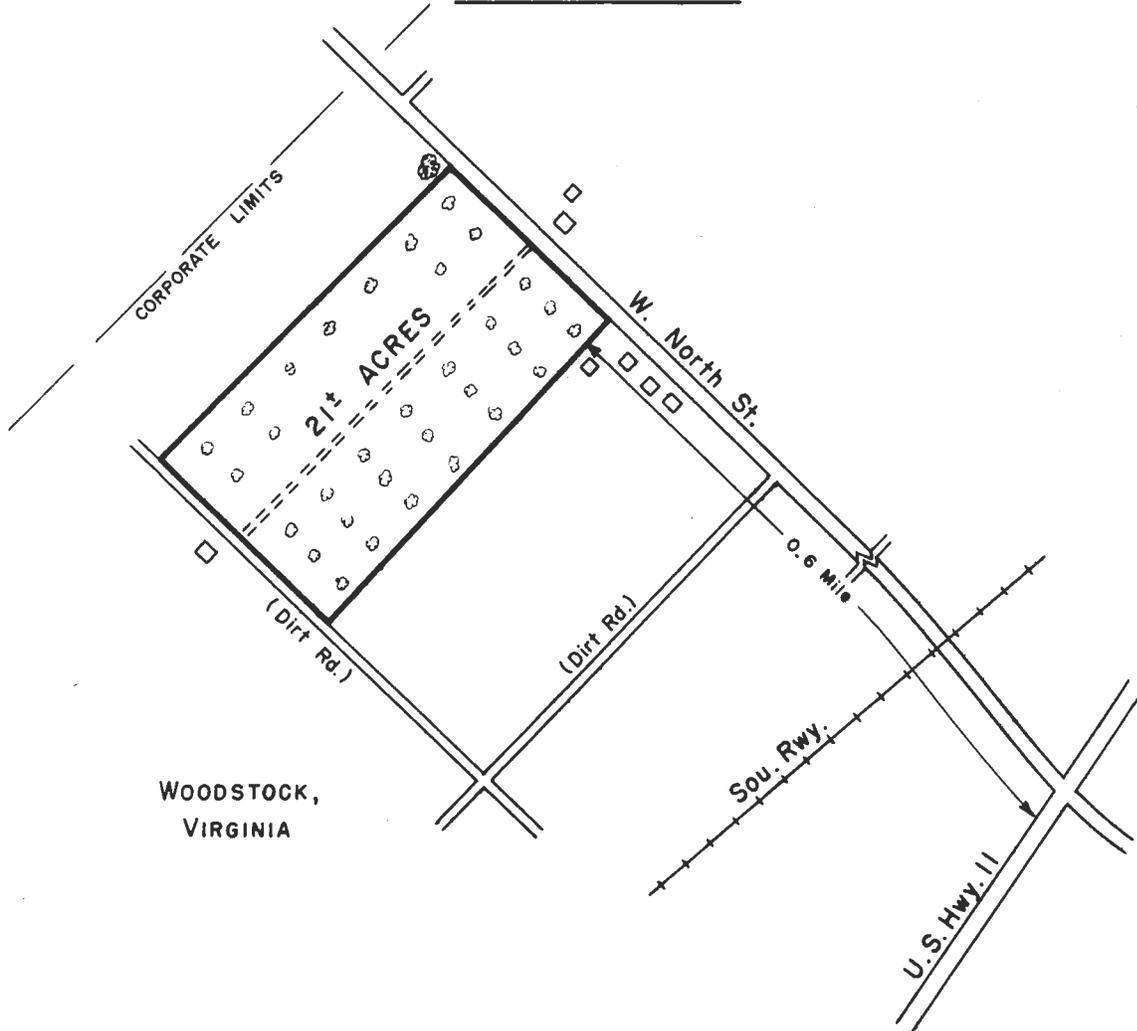
TOPOGRAPHY: Gently rolling; well drained; now an apple orchard.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; municipal water (4" line); municipal sewerage can be made available; telephone.

OWNER: J. Ray Miller.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY



WOODSTOCK,
VIRGINIA

SCALE:
1" = 600'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 5

LOCATION: Site is located northwest of Woodstock; southwest of and adjacent to State Route 604.

AREA: 16 \pm Acres.

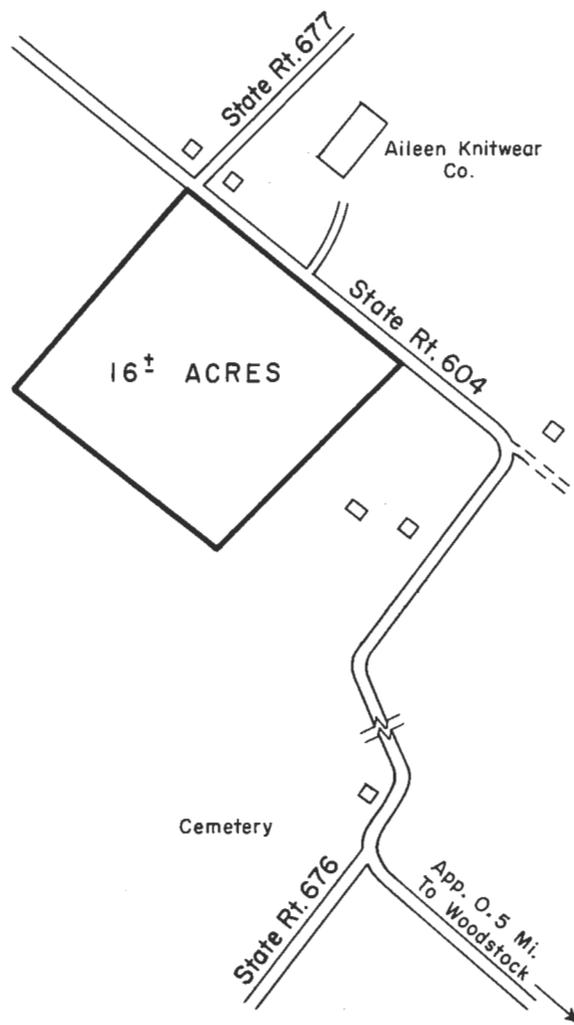
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; gently rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; telephone.

OWNER: B. S. Walker.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 600'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 6

LOCATION: Site is located 2.3 miles southwest of Woodstock; south of State Highway 42 near its intersection with State Route 679.

AREA: 65 ± Acres.

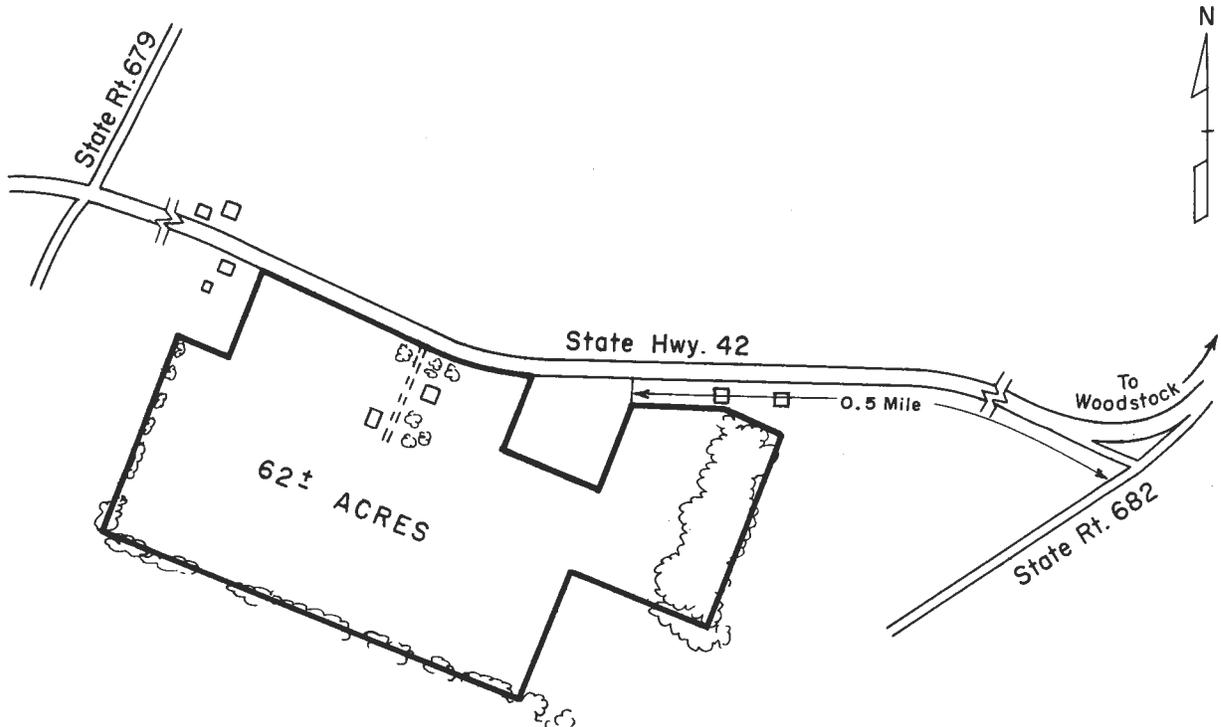
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level; well drained.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; 8" municipal water main on property; telephone.

OWNERS: Lester and Oden Sheetz.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 800'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 7

LOCATION: Site is located north of Woodstock, west of and adjacent to the Southern Railway, approximately 0.1 mile north of the intersection of State Route 664 with U. S. Highway 11.

AREA: 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres.

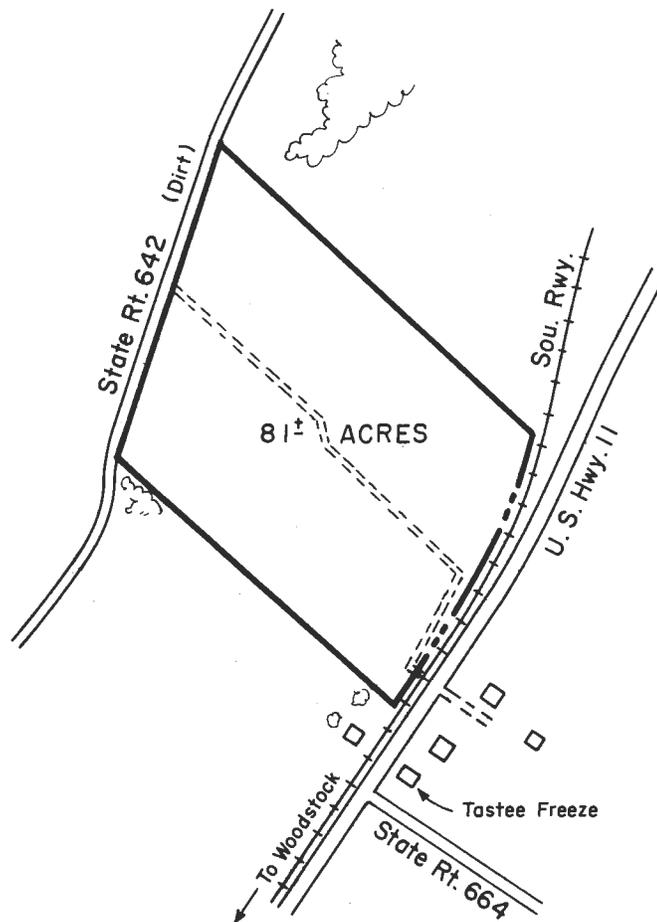
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level; well drained.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular; rail (Sou. Rwy.).

UTILITIES: Electricity; telephone.

OWNER: Wilbur Gochenour.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 1000'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 8

LOCATION: Site is located partly within the corporate limits of Woodstock and at its northern boundary; east of and adjacent to U. S. Highway 11.

AREA: 50 ± Acres.

ZONING: None.

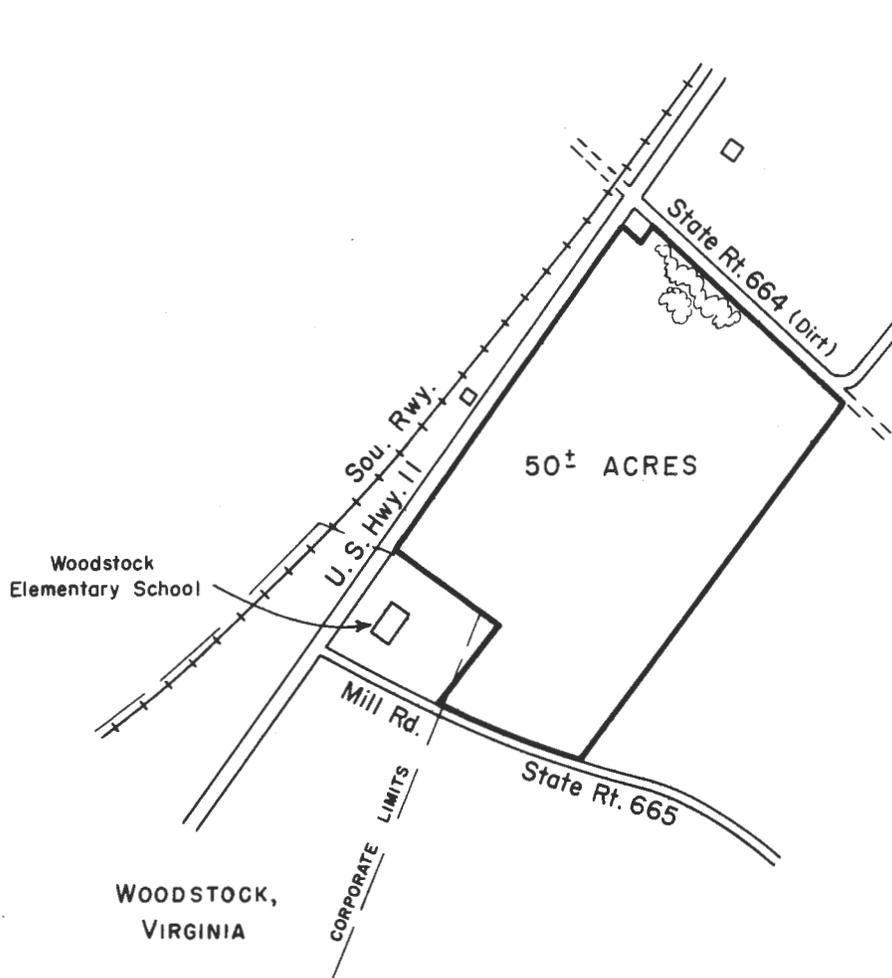
TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; gently rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; municipal water and sewerage can be made available; telephone.

OWNER: Magruder Estate (Philip Grabill, administrator).

SKETCH OF PROPERTY



SCALE:
1" = 800'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 9

LOCATION: Site is located within the corporate limits of Woodstock, and in the southwest fork formed by the crossing of State Route 42 by Interstate Highway 81.

AREA: 75 \pm Acres.

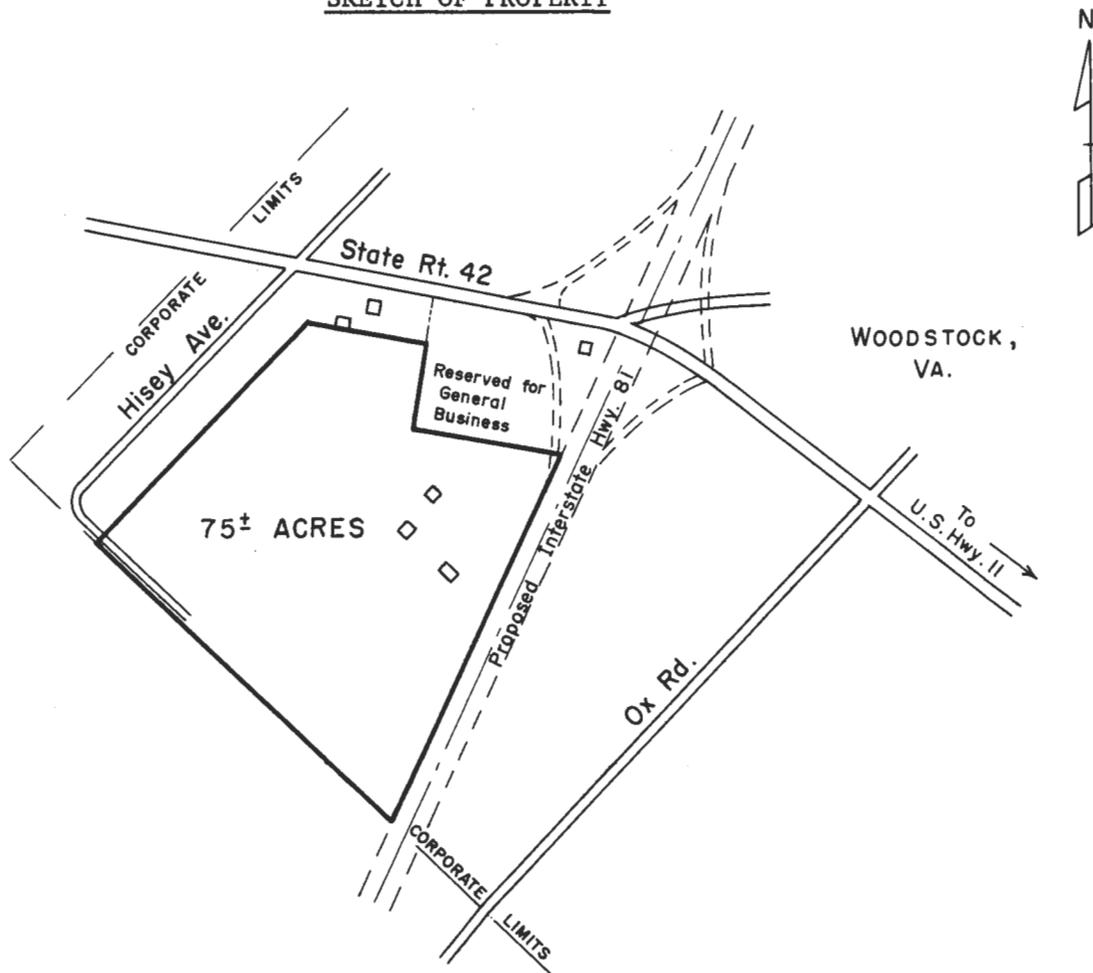
ZONING: Industrial.

TOPOGRAPHY: Partly cleared; part in orchard; level to gently rolling; high and well drained.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; municipal water (8" line); telephone.

OWNERS: E. A. Helsley.
Mervin Helsley.
Sunnyside Orchards, Inc.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 1000'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 10

LOCATION: Site is located partly within the corporate limits of Woodstock, at its southeastern boundary, within the southeast fork formed by the junction of State Route 670 with U. S. Highway 11.

AREA: 137 \pm Acres.

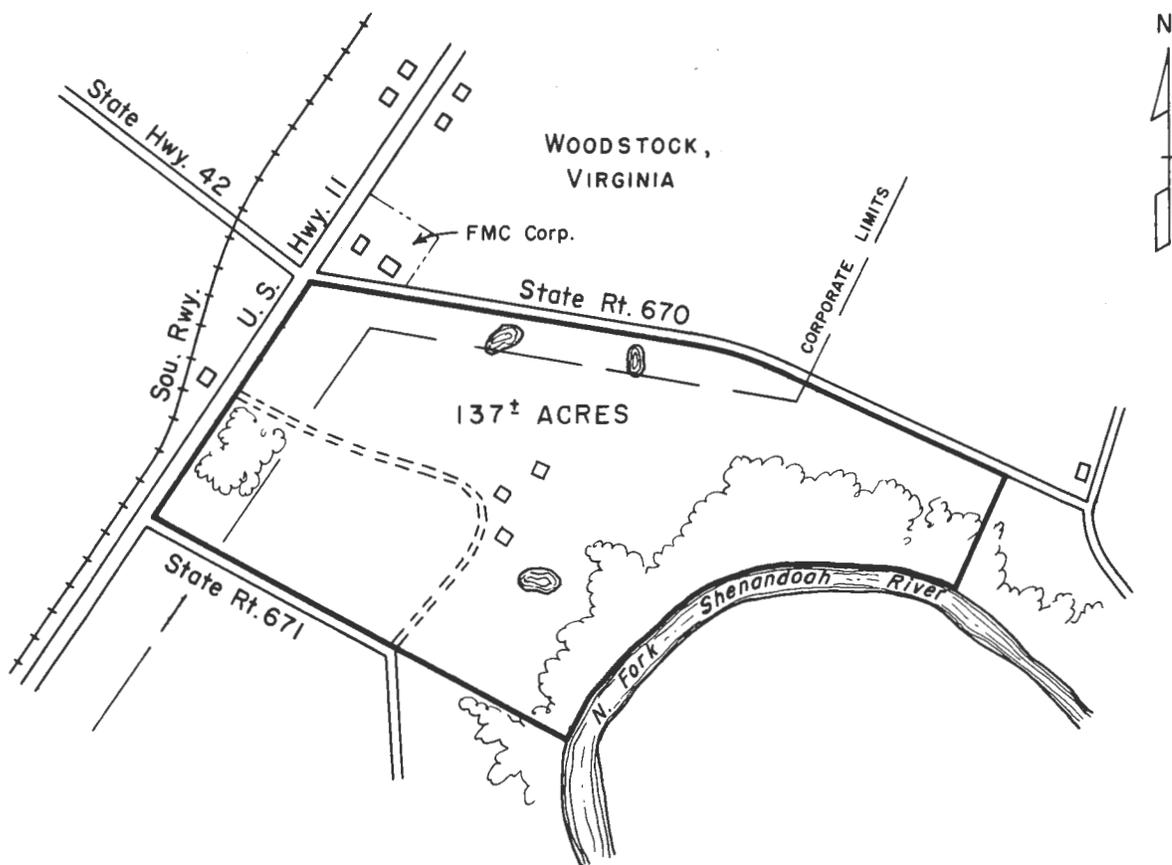
ZONING: Residential.

TOPOGRAPHY: Partly cleared; gently rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; municipal water (6" line); municipal sewerage can be made available; telephone.

OWNER: Paul L. Swecker.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 1000'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 11

LOCATION: Site is located south of Woodstock, and within the southwest fork formed by the crossing of State Route 605 with the Southern Railway.

AREA: 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres.

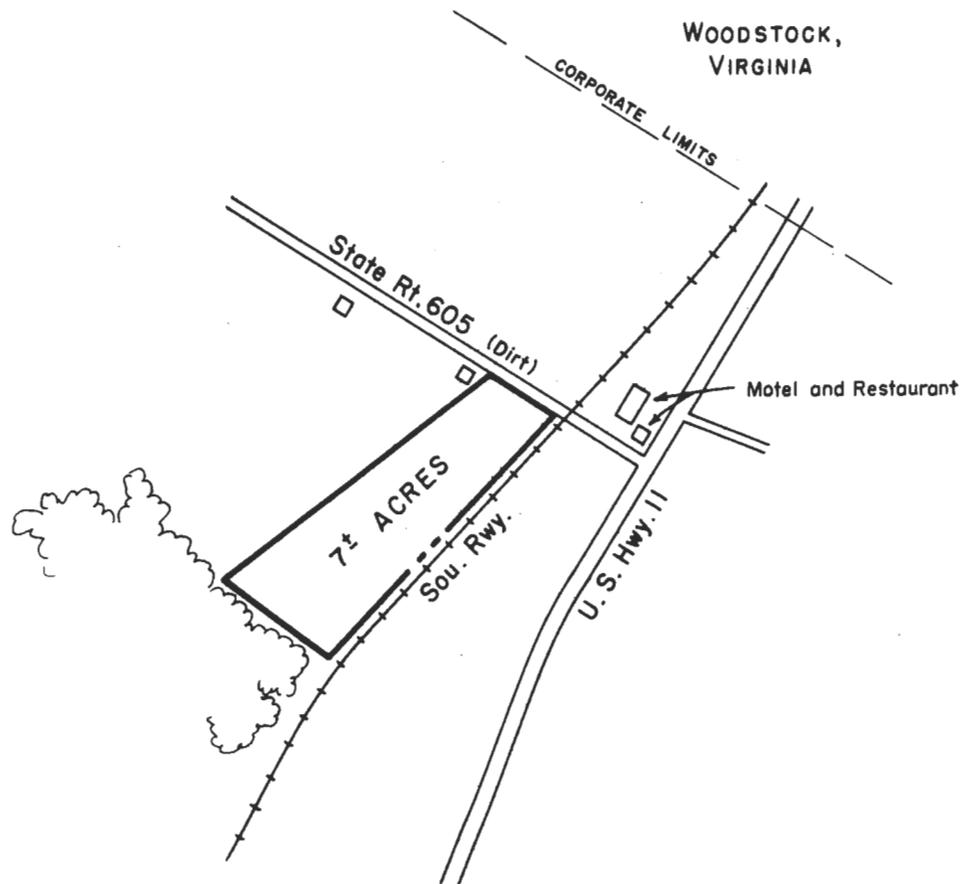
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; gently rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular; rail (Sou. Rwy.).

UTILITIES: Electricity; municipal water can be made available; telephone.

OWNER: Lloyd Hepner.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 600'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 12

LOCATION: Site is located northeast of Edinburg, extending north and west from the Southern Railway at its crossing with County Route 1404.

AREA: 100 ± Acres.

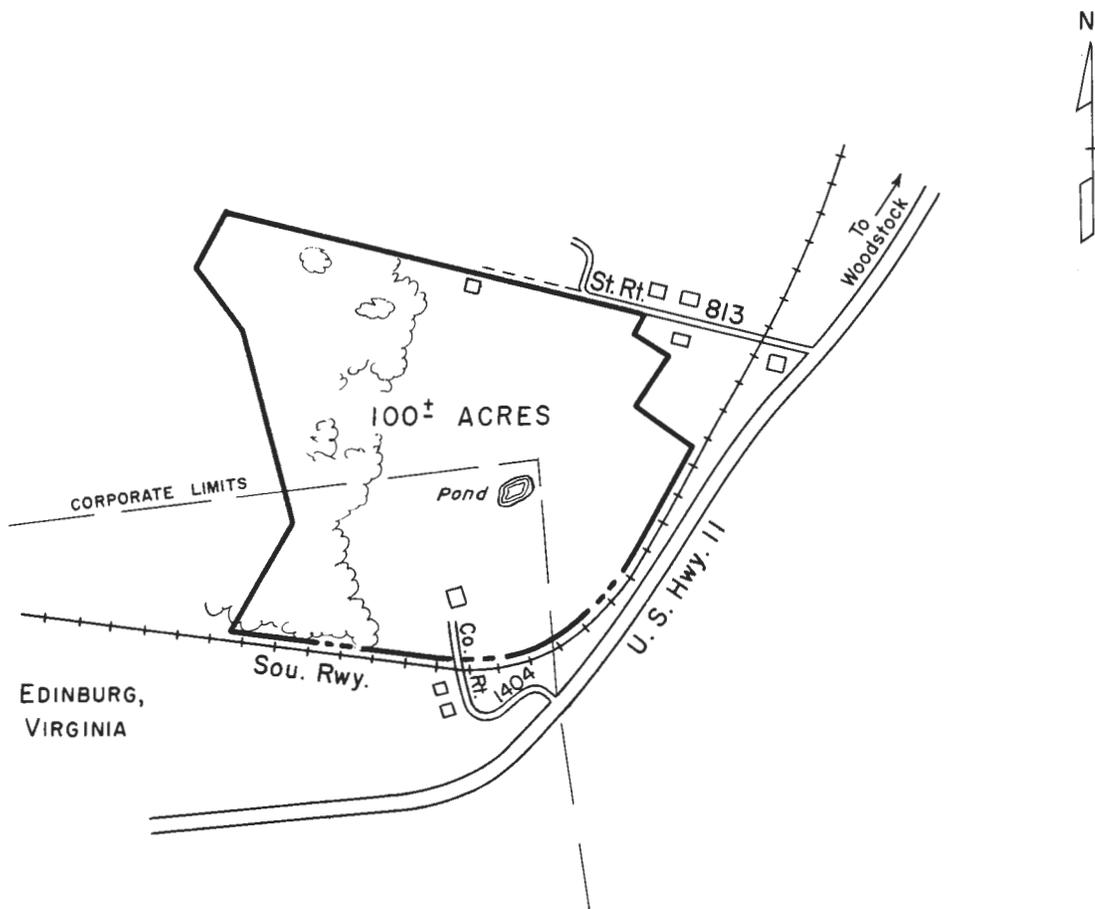
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Partly cleared; high and well drained; rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular; rail (Sou. Rwy.).

UTILITIES: Electricity; telephone.

OWNER: Mrs. Parke Smith.

SKETCH OF PROPERTYSCALE:
1" = 1000'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 13

LOCATION: Site is located south of Edinburg, extending north from the junction of State Routes 695 and 698.

AREA: 35 ± Acres.

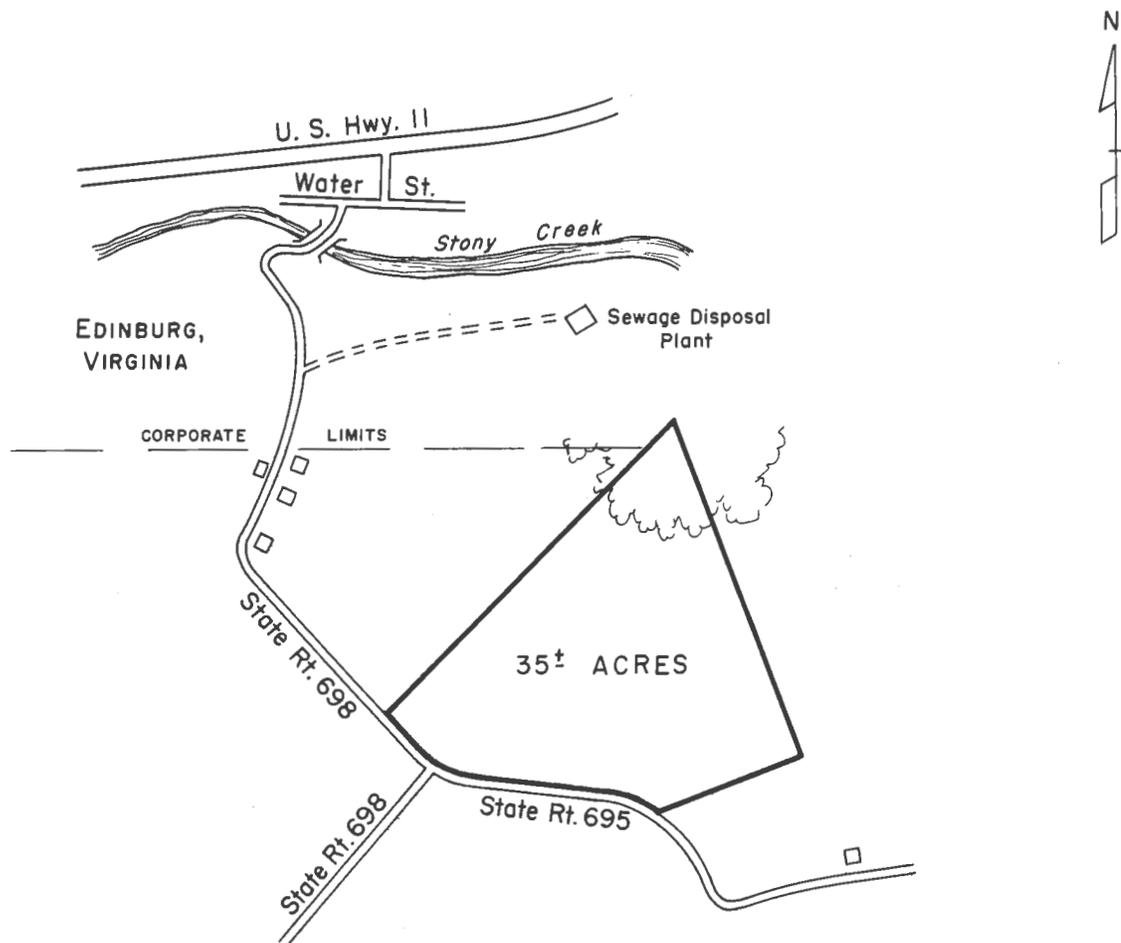
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level to gently rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; municipal water (6" line); and sewerage (12" line); telephone.

OWNER: Fred T. Grove Estate.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 800'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 14

LOCATION: Site is located immediately north of Edinburg; and south of and adjacent to State Route 684 near its junction with Piccadilly Street (State Route 675).

AREA: 36 ± Acres.

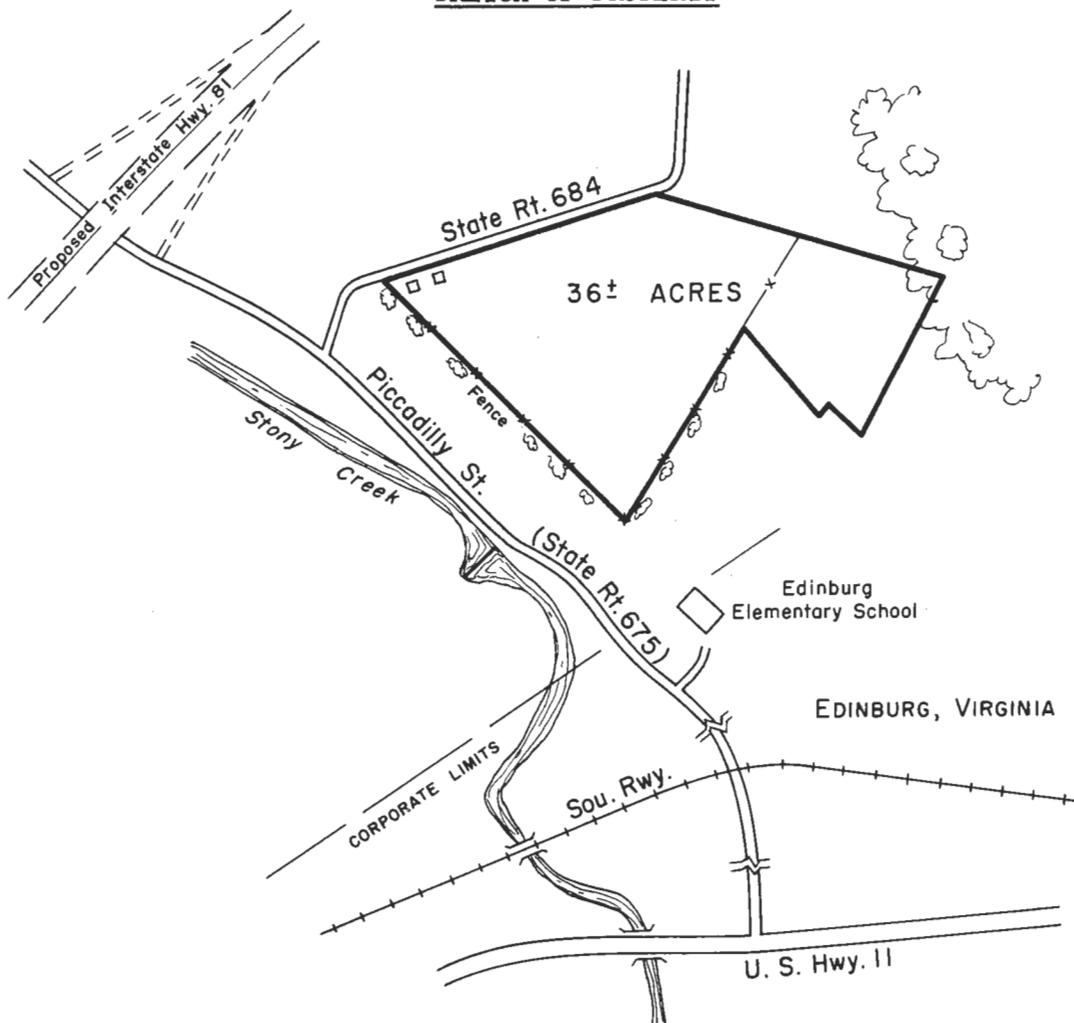
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level to gently rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; municipal water and sewerage can be made available; telephone.

OWNER: K. W. Stoneburner.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 800'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 15

LOCATION: Site is located adjacent to the northwest corporate line of the town of Edinburg, approximately 0.2 mile northwest of U. S. Highway 11.

AREA: 20 \pm Acres.

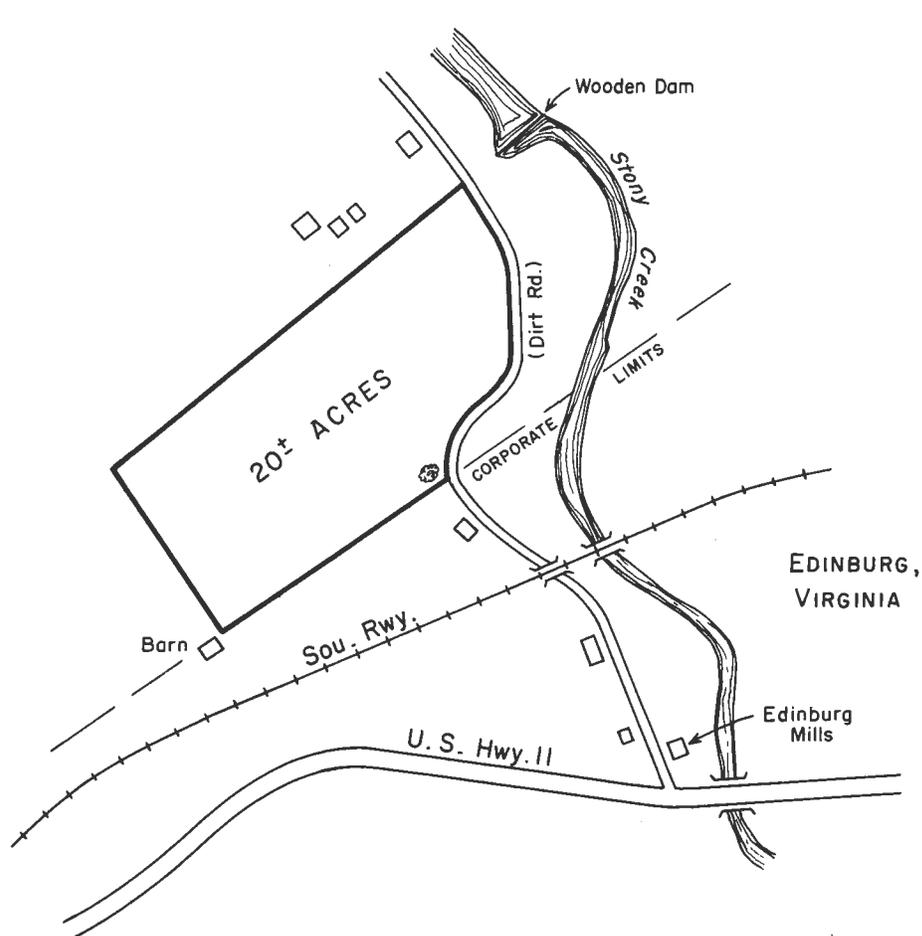
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; gently rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular; rail (Southern Railway).

UTILITIES: Electricity; municipal water (6" line); and sewerage (8" line); telephone.

OWNER: J. H. Massie.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 600'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 16

LOCATION: Site is located one mile south of Edinburg; and west of and adjacent to U. S. Highway 11 near its intersection with State Route 614.

AREA: 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres.

ZONING: None.

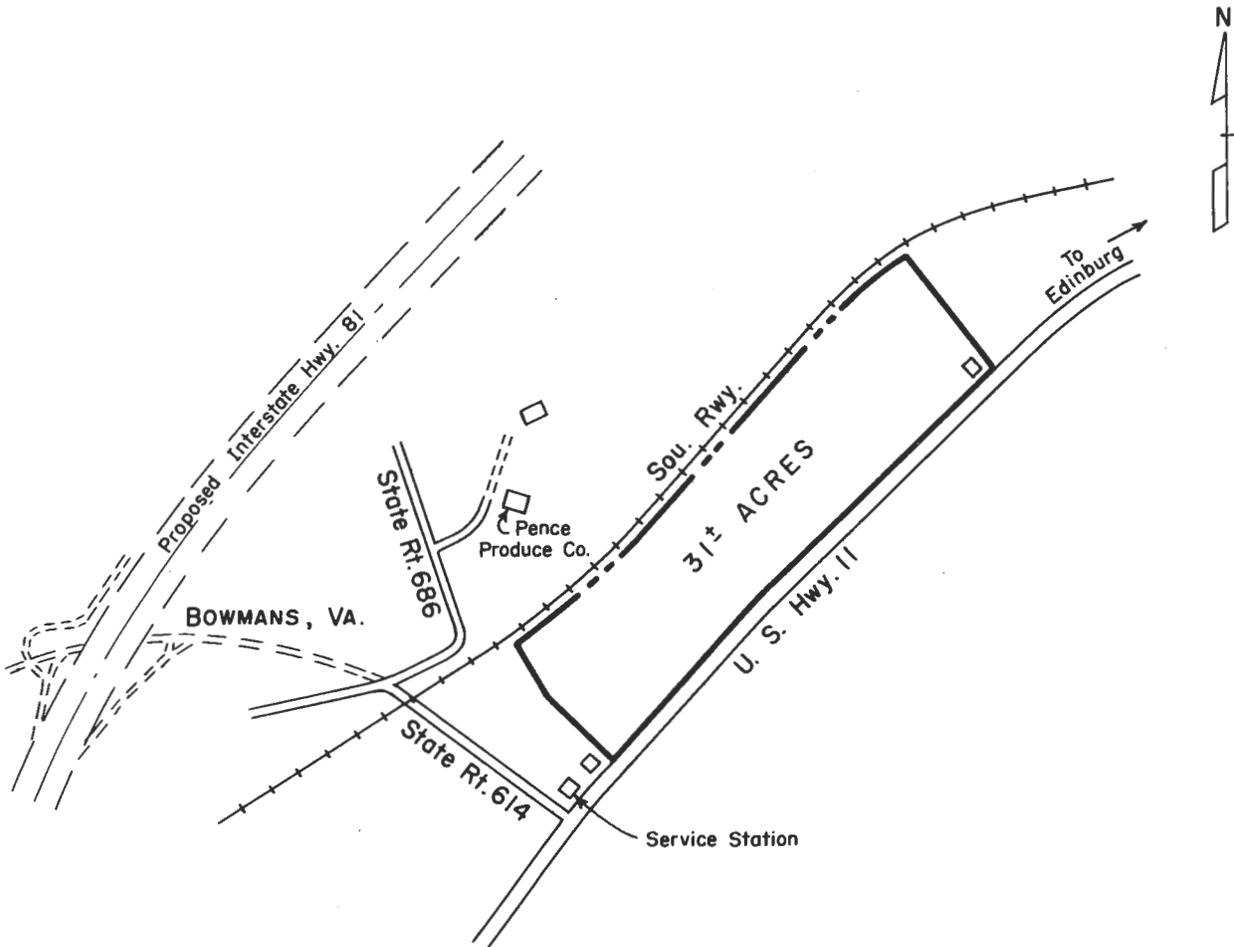
TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; gently rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; telephone.

OWNERS: George Holtzman.
Robert Rea.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY



SCALE:
1" = 800'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 17

LOCATION: Site is located north of Mount Jackson; and east of and adjacent to U. S. Highway 11.

AREA: 33 ± Acres.

ZONING: None.

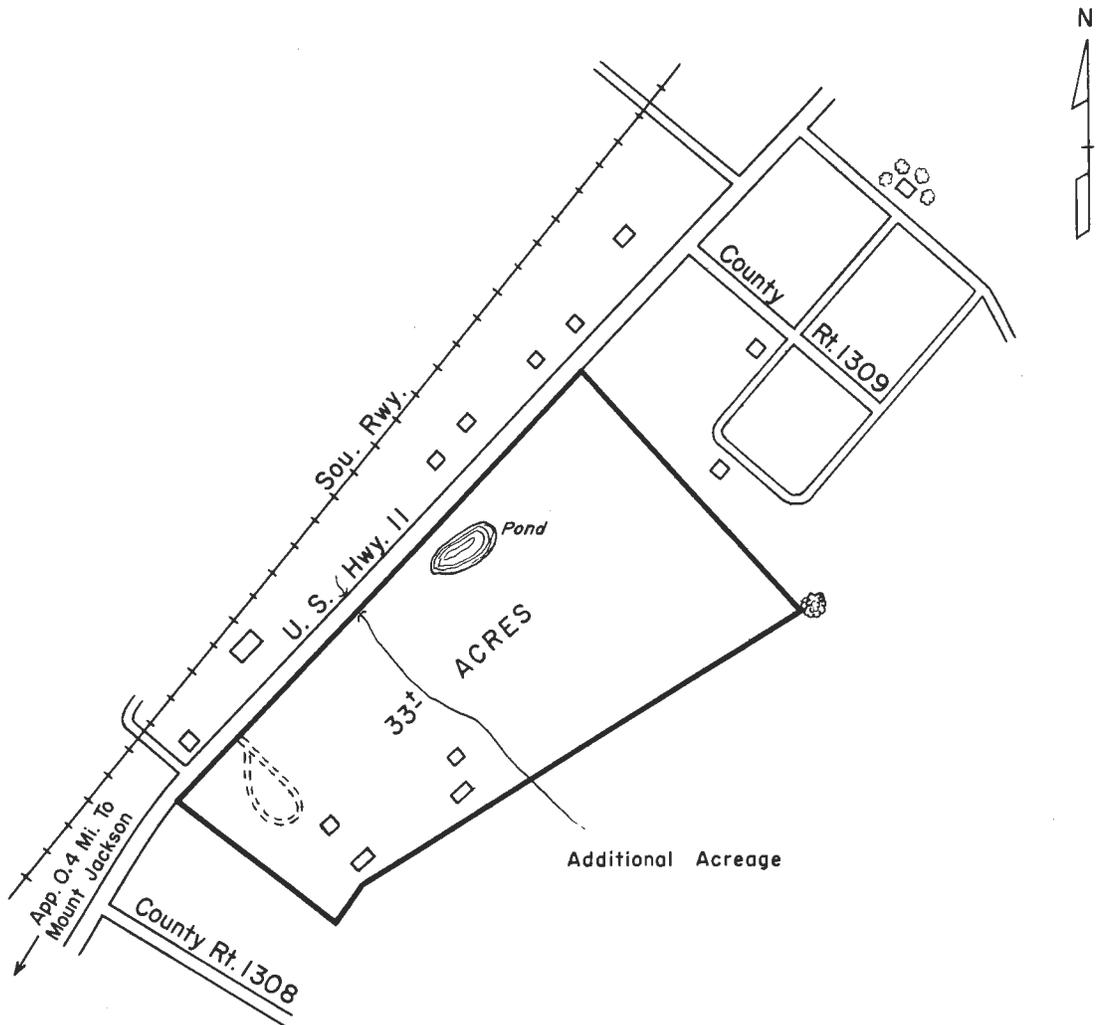
TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level to rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; telephone.

OWNER: W. L. Vahrencamp.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY



SCALE:
1" = 600'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 18

LOCATION: Site is located within the corporate limits of Mount Jackson, southwest of and adjacent to Dutch Lane (County Route 1301) near its junction with Gospel Street.

AREA: 24 $\frac{1}{2}$ Acres.

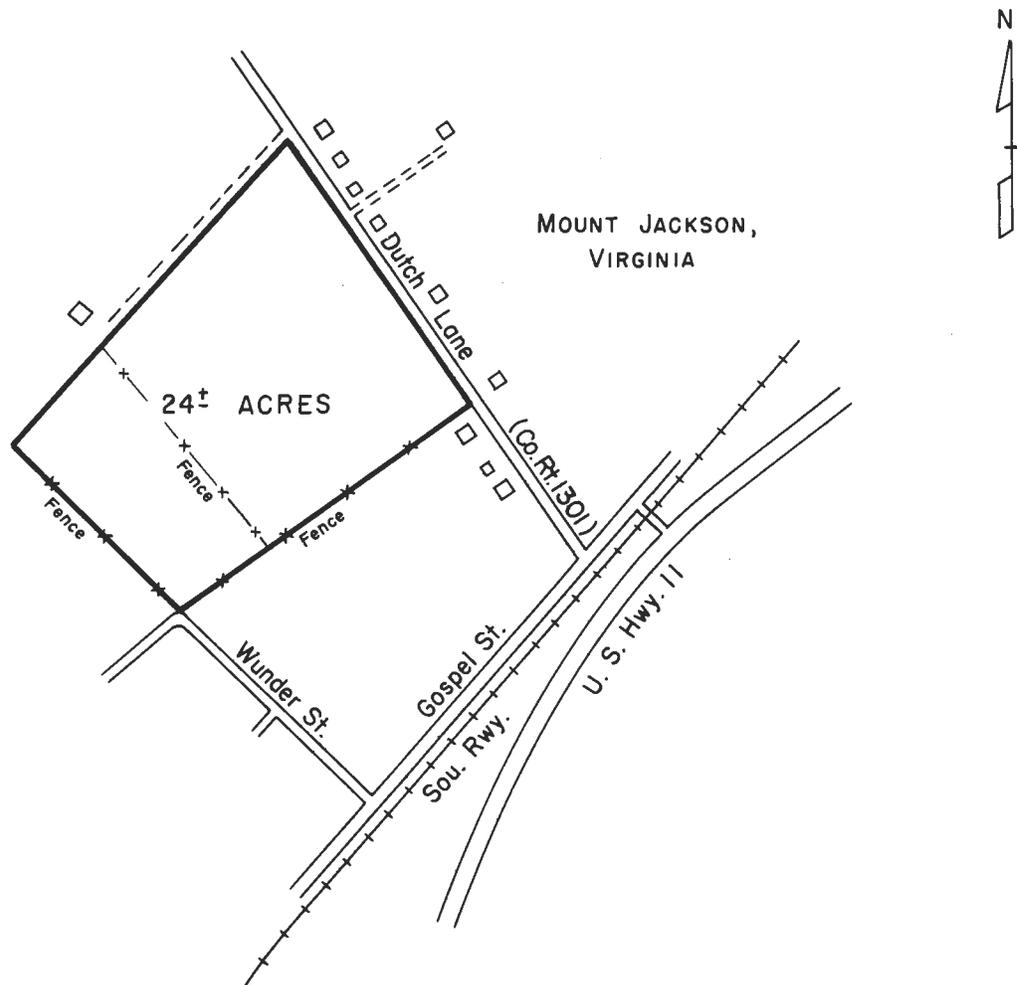
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level to gently rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular; rail (Southern Railway).

UTILITIES: Electricity; municipal water (2" line); and sewerage (6" line); telephone.

OWNER: Mrs. E. T. Hackley.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 600'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 19

LOCATION: Site is located north of Mount Jackson; and east of U. S. Highway 11 at its junction with County Route 1309.

AREA: 20.5 ± Acres.

ZONING: None.

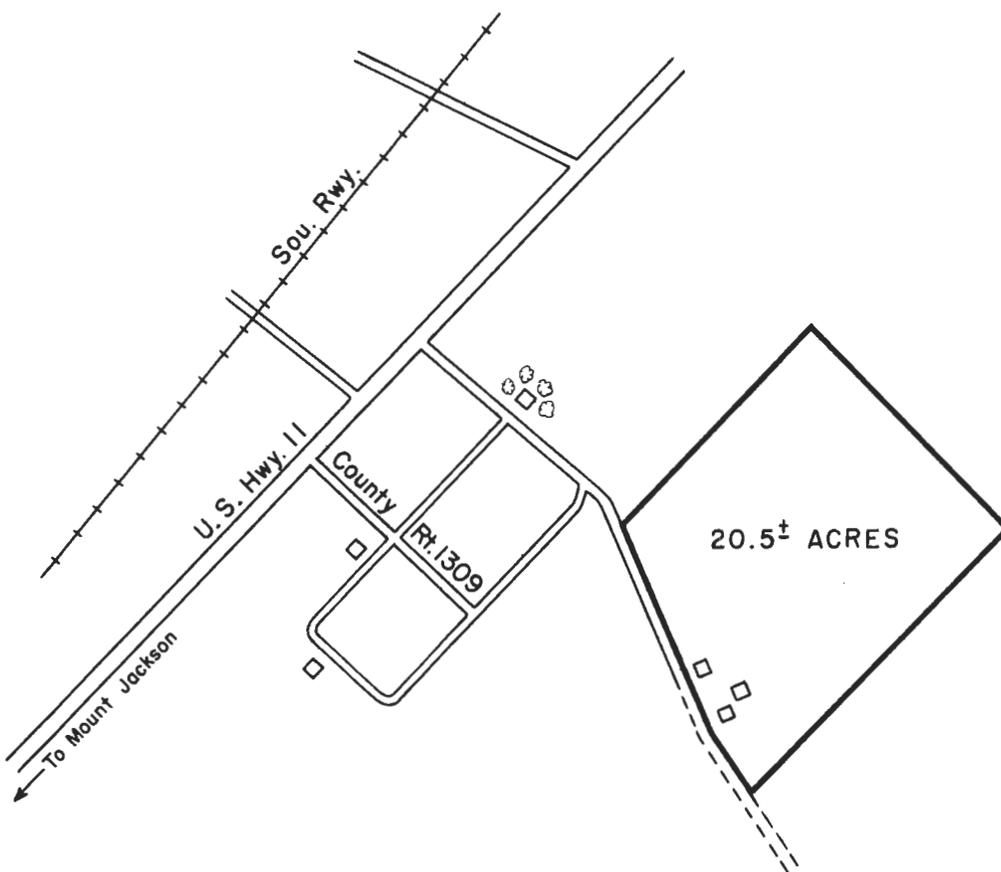
TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; telephone.

OWNER: Willis M. Bowman.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY



SCALE:
1" = 600'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 20

LOCATION: Site is located east of Mount Jackson; and east of and adjacent to State Route 698.

AREA: 46 ± Acres.

ZONING: None.

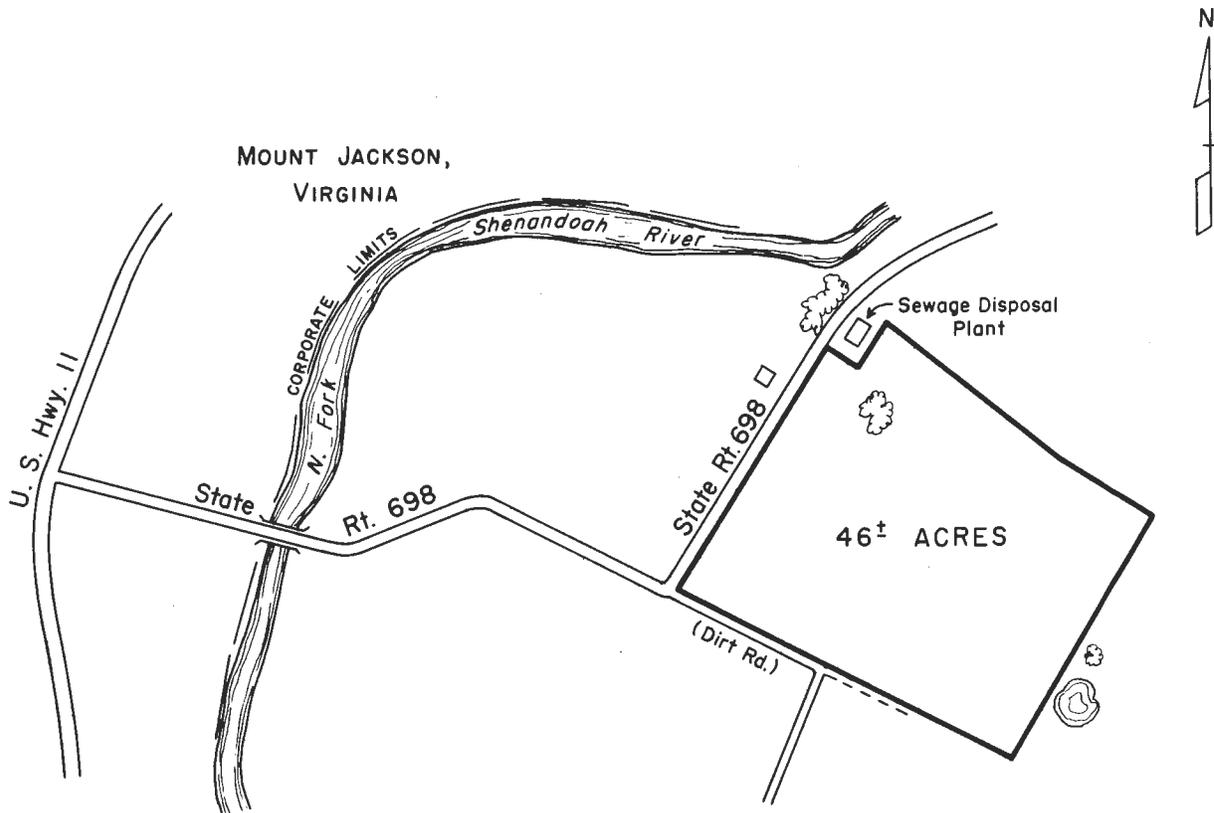
TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; high; gently rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; municipal water and sewerage can be made available; telephone.

OWNER: Mrs. E. T. Hackley.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY



SCALE:
1" = 800'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 21

LOCATION: Site is located north of New Market, and east of and adjacent to U. S. Highway 11.

AREA: 32 \pm Acres.

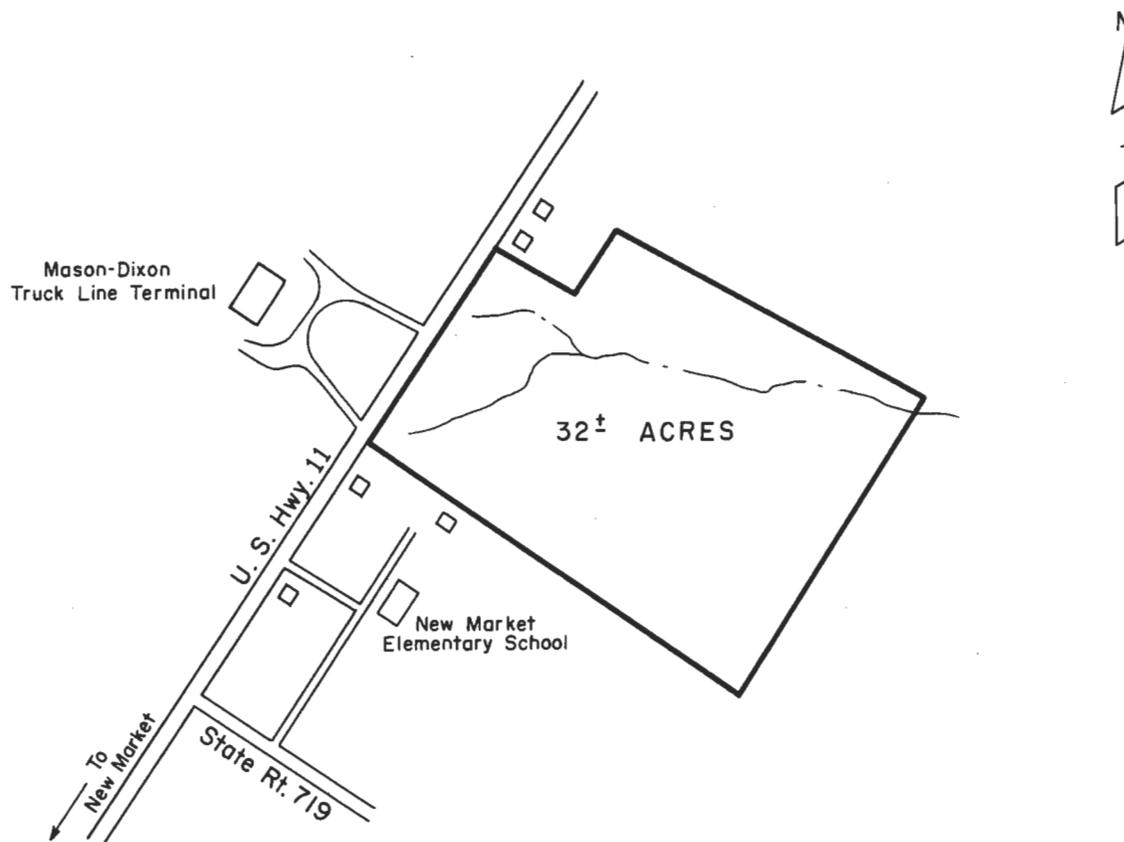
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; high; well drained; gently rolling.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; municipal water; telephone.

OWNER: W. J. Stirewalt.

SKETCH OF PROPERTYSCALE:
1" = 600'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 22

LOCATION: Site is located south of New Market, west of and adjacent to U. S. Highway 11.

AREA: 25 ± Acres.

ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular.

UTILITIES: Electricity; municipal water; telephone.

OWNER: John G. Miller.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY



SCALE:
1" = 600'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 23

LOCATION: Site is located west of New Market, bound on the northwest, southwest, and southeast by the Southern Railway, State Route 728, and State Route 617 respectively.

AREA: 105 ± Acres.

ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular; rail (Sou. Rwy.).

UTILITIES: Electricity; telephone.

OWNERS: John D. Gochenour.
 Bob Dove.
 A. P. Zircle.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY



SCALE:
 1" = 1000'



SHENANDOAH COUNTY, VIRGINIA

INDUSTRIAL SITE NUMBER 24

LOCATION: Site is located west of New Market; bound on the northwest, northeast, and south by the Southern Railway, State Route 728, and State Route 617 respectively.

AREA: 190 \pm Acres.

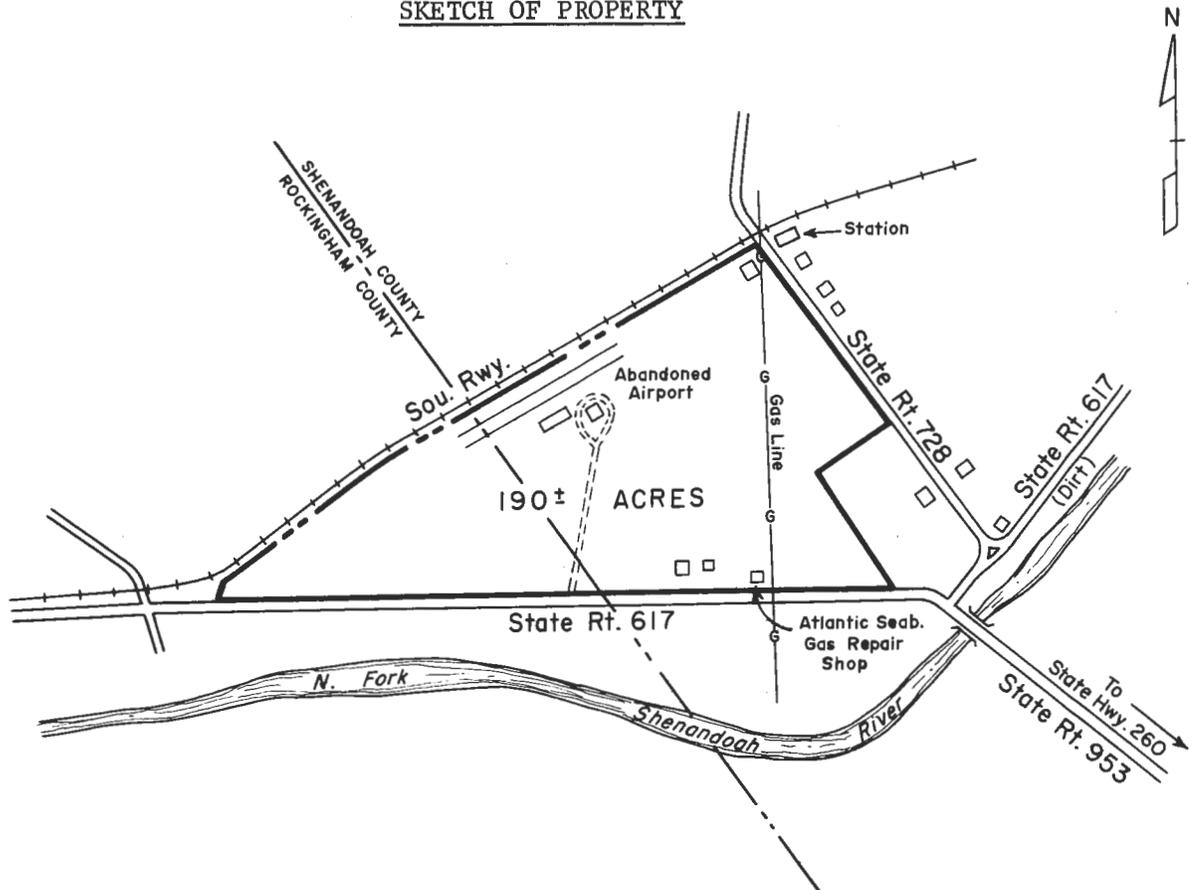
ZONING: None.

TOPOGRAPHY: Cleared; level; well drained; former airport site.

TRANSPORTATION: Vehicular; rail (Sou. Rwy.).

UTILITIES: Electricity; telephone.

OWNERS: E. R. Emswiler.
Mrs. Harry Kagey.
Howard Showalter.
O. E. Baker.

SKETCH OF PROPERTY

SCALE:
1" = 1500'