



VIRGINIA

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Business Leadership for Virginia's Future

STUDENT PACKET



Dear Student:

The Virginia Chamber of Commerce promotes the interest of Virginia businesses to improve the quality of life in the Commonwealth. The purpose of the Chamber is to:

- Serve as the voice of business in Virginia, advocating the business point of view in both public and private forums
- Provide information to businesses on issues and trends that improve their ability to make a profit
- Provide leadership to Virginia that bears a business perspective
- Devise programs and strategies which contribute to Virginia's economic development
- Foster a strong and stable membership base that provides the resources to carry out these objectives.

We appreciate your interest in Virginia, and we are happy to send you the enclosed information with the hope that it will be helpful in your project. If you have Internet access, please visit our "Kids' Corner" in the "Travel & Relocation" section of our web site: www.vachamber.com. We also encourage you to visit your school and public libraries to continue your research.

Thank you for writing to the Virginia Chamber of Commerce and best wishes on a successful project.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Hugh D. Keogh". The signature is written in a cursive style with a large, sweeping "H" and "K".

Hugh D. Keogh
President & CEO

WEBSITES

The Virginia Chamber of Commerce STUDENT PACKET

VA state Website	http://www.state.va.us
VA Tourism	http://www.virginia.org
Agriculture & Consumer Services	http://www.state.va.us/~vdacs/vdacs.htm
VA Dept. of Conservation & Recreation	http://www.state.va.us/~dcr/vaher.html
VA Dept. of Labor and Industry	http://www.dli.state.va.us
VA Dept. of Business Assistance	http://www.dba.state.va.us
VA Dept. of Forestry	http://www.state.va.us/~dof/dof.htm
VA Economic Partnership	http://www.yesvirginia.org/tf.html
General Assembly	http://legis.state.va.us/vaonline/v.htm
VA Small Business Administration	http://www.sba.gov/va
State Council of Higher Education	http://www.schev.edu
Taxation	http://www.tax.state.va.us
Virginia Employment Commission	http://www.vec.state.va.us
Virginia Facts	http://www.vipnet.org/vipnet/aboutva/index.html
Center for Public Service, UVA	http://www.virginia.edu/~cpserv/
VA Historical Society	http://www.vahistorical.org
Census Bureau	http://www.census.gov
Virginia Council on Indians	http://indians.vipnet.org/

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

The Virginia Chamber of Commerce STUDENT PACKET

1. Who is Virginia's Governor?

The Honorable Timothy J. Kaine, 2006 (D)

2. How did Virginia get its name?

Virginia was named for Queen Elizabeth I, the "Virgin Queen." England first attempted to colonize North America during her reign.

3. When was Virginia settled?

Jamestown was founded in 1607.

4. What is the population of Virginia?

According to the 2000 census: 7,078,515.

5. What is the capital of Virginia?

Richmond became the capital of Virginia in 1780. The first capital was Jamestown and then Williamsburg. Richmond was one of the first English settlements in Virginia.

6. What is Virginia's nickname?

Virginia has many nicknames, but "The Old Dominion" is used most often. Virginia was referred to as the "most Ancient Colony and Dominion" in English state documents as early as 1699.

7. When did Virginia become a state?

Virginia became the 10th state on June 25, 1788. It was readmitted to the union in 1870 after the Civil War.

8. When was the capitol built?

Thomas Jefferson influenced the design of the capitol, which was built in 1788. It is the second oldest working capitol building in the U.S.

9. What are the emblems of the Commonwealth?

- The Great Seal – established in 1779 (In 1930 the ornamental border was designated as Virginia Creeper.) On the obverse (front) Virtus (the genius of the Commonwealth) stands with her left foot on the form of Tyranny (prostrate body of man, his fallen crown nearby). The motto, “Sic Semper Tyrannis” (Thus always to tyrants) appears at the bottom of the seal and the word Virginia appears at the top. On the reverse (back) a group consisting of Libertas, Aeternitas, and Ceres appear with the word “Perseverando” (By Persevering).
- Flag – obverse side of the Great Seal on a field of blue.
- State Flower – American Dogwood (1918)
- State Song – currently no state song
- State Bird – Northern Cardinal (1950)
- State Tree – American Dogwood (1956)
- State Dog – American Foxhound (1966)
- State Shell – Oyster (1974)
- State Beverage – Milk (1982)
- Official Boat – Chesapeake Bay deadrise (1988)
- State Insect – Tiger Swallowtail Butterfly (1991)
- State Folk Dance – square dancing (1991)
- State Fish – Brook Trout (1993)
- State Fossil – Chesapeecten Jeffersonius (4.5 million year old scallop)
-

10. What presidents were born in Virginia?

George Washington (1st, 1789-1797)

Thomas Jefferson (3rd, 1801-1809)

James Madison (4th, 1809-1817)

James Monroe (5th, 1817-1825)

William Henry Harrison (9th, 1841)

John Tyler (10th, 1841-1845)

Zachary Taylor (12th, 1849-1850)

Woodrow Wilson (28th, 1913-1921)

11. What is the smallest county in land area?

Arlington County, 25.8 square miles

12. What is the largest county in land area?
Pittsylvania, 982.89 square miles
13. What is the smallest county in population?
Highland County
14. What is the largest county in population?
Fairfax County
15. What is the most popular tourist attraction?
Williamsburg
16. What is the highest mountain?
Mount Rogers in Smyth and Grayson Counties (5,729')
17. What time zone is Virginia in?
Eastern Time Zone
18. What are Virginia's national parks?
Appalachian National Scenic Trail
Appomattox Court House National Historical Park
Arlington House, The Robert E. Lee Memorial
Assateague Island National Seashore
Booker T. Washington National Monument
Cape Henry National Memorial
Colonial National Historical Park
Fredericksburg National Cemetery
Fredericksburg & Spotsylvania National Military Park
George Washington Birthplace National Monument
Great Falls Park
Green Springs
Jamestown National Historic Site
Manassas National Battlefield Park
Overmountain Victory National Historic Trail
Petersburg National Battlefield
Poplar Grove National Cemetery
Potomac Heritage National Scenic Trail
Prince William Forest Park
Richmond National Battlefield Park
Shenandoah National Park
Theodore Roosevelt Island Park

Wolf Trap Farm Park for the Performing Arts
Yorktown National Cemetery
Yorktown National Battlefield

19. What contributes to Virginia's economy?

Manufacturing, mining, forestry, government, agriculture, tourism, and fisheries.

- Manufacturing – transportation and electronic equipment, textiles, tobacco, and lumber. One of the greatest concentrations of high tech industries exists in the Northern Virginia area. Virginia has the largest privately owned shipyard in the world (Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock).
- Mining – Coal is the most important mineral that is mined in Virginia.
- Agricultural Products- broiler chickens, cattle, turkeys, tobacco, nursery and greenhouse plants, soybeans, peanuts, hogs, and eggs

20. What educational facilities are in Virginia?

There are over 100 institutions of higher learning in Virginia. This includes 15 public 4-year colleges and universities, 23 public community colleges, 1 2-year institution, and more than 40 private institutions.

21. What are the land forms in Virginia?

- Appalachian Plateau – rugged mountains in Southwest Virginia, forests and coal fields, streams and deep gorges, an average elevation of 2000'.
- Appalachian Ridge and Valley Region – parallel mountain ranges extend northeast and southwest along most of the western border of the state. The Valley of Virginia is in the eastern part of this region.
- The Blue Ridge – borders the Appalachian Ridge and Valley Region on the east. This is the main eastern range of the Appalachian Mountain system.
- The Piedmont – the largest region, an elevated, gently rolling plain in central Virginia with many rivers and streams flowing to the southeast.

- The Atlantic Coastal Plain – a lowland region about 100 miles wide which extends north and south along the Atlantic Ocean. It is divided by the Chesapeake Bay into the Tidewater Region and the Eastern Shore. It has many salt marshes and swamps.
- Virginia has many rivers and lakes. The four main rivers in the Tidewater area are the Potomac, the Rappahannock, the York, and the James.

22. What kind of climate does Virginia have?

Virginia has a temperate or mild climate.

Temperatures and precipitation vary from east to west as the elevation and the distance from the ocean change.

- Average temperatures in January
Tidewater, 41° F, mountains 32° F
Average temperatures in July
Tidewater, 78° F, mountains 68° F
- Precipitation is lightest in the Shenandoah Valley with 36 "; the southern portion of the state has about 44". The Tidewater may receive between 5" and 10" of snow, while there may be as much as 25" to 30" of snow in the western mountains.

23. What animals are in Virginia?

Deer, elk, black bears, wildcats, foxes, muskrats, opossums, rabbits, raccoons, groundhogs, and skunks.

24. What kinds of jobs do people in Virginia have?

Virginians have many of the same types of jobs that people in the rest of the country have: doctors, nurses, lawyers, teachers, secretaries, policemen, firemen, business men and women, military personnel, government employees, farmers, miners, fishermen, and factory workers.

25. What places should you visit in Virginia?

There are many sites of interest in Virginia. If you are interested in history, you should visit;

Jamestown (the site of the first permanent English settlement in America)
Williamsburg (the restored eighteenth century capital of the colony),
Richmond (the current capital of Virginia),
many restored buildings and houses dating from the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries (including **Mt. Vernon**, **Monticello**, **Montpelier**, and the **James River Plantations**),
Yorktown (the scene of the turning point battle of the American Revolution), and many Civil War sites. These are just a few of the historical places in Virginia. There are far too many important historical sites in Virginia to name them all here.

You may also want to visit the many areas of great natural beauty in Virginia including the Blue Ridge Parkway, the Appalachian Trail, Natural Bridge, Luray Caverns, Virginia Beach, the Eastern Shore, and many other places throughout the countryside and along the rivers and streams of Virginia.

There are also places that are just for fun, such as Busch Gardens, King's Dominion, and Virginia Beach.

We strongly urge you to consult your school's encyclopedias while working on your project. For other research questions, you might consult the following organizations:

The Virginia Historical Society
P. O. Box 7311
Richmond, VA 23221
804-358-4901
www.vahistorical.org

The Library of Virginia
800 East Broad Street
Richmond, VA 23219-8000
804-692-3500
www.infopowering.lib.va.us

Presidents Born in Virginia

George Washington (1st, 1789-1796)
Thomas Jefferson (3rd, 1801-1809)
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Zachary Taylor (12th, 1849-1850)
Woodrow Wilson (28th, 1913-1921)

Colonial Leaders and Revolutionary War Leaders (1607-1789)

John Smith, leader of first settlement at Jamestown
Pocahontas, daughter of Indian Chief Powhatan, married John Rolfe
Nathaniel Bacon, led “Bacon’s Rebellion” against British authority in 1676
George Wythe, first professor of law in an American College, the College of William & Mary
Patrick Henry, orator, patriot, famous for “liberty or death” speech
George Mason, author of Virginia Declaration of Rights
Peyton Randolph, President of First Continental Congress
Richard Henry Lee, presented the proposal for independence to the Continental Congress in 1776
George Rogers Clark, Revolutionary soldier, captured Northwest Territories from British
Henry “Lighthorse Harry” Lee, Revolutionary War hero, father of Robert E. Lee
Daniel Morgan, Revolutionary soldier, leader of “Morgan’s Rifles”
John Paul Jones, Revolutionary Naval hero, called “Father of American Navy”

Early America (1789-1860)

Edmund Randolph, 1st US Attorney General (1789-1794), Secretary of State (1794-1795)
Charles Lee, Attorney General (1795-1801)
John Marshall, Chief Justice of Supreme Court (1801-1835)
John Randolph, Congressman, political writer
William H. Crawford, Secretary of War (1815-1816), Secretary of the Treasury (1816-1824)
William Wirt, Attorney General (1817-1829)
Henry Clay, orator and statesman (1777-1852), Secretary of State (1825-29)
James Barbour, Secretary of War (1825-1828)
Philip P. Barbour, Speaker of the House (1821-1823), Supreme Court Justice (1836-1841)
Stephen F. Austin, (1793-1836), founder of first settlement in Texas (1822)
Sam Houston, Governor of Tennessee (1827-1829), 1st President of Republic of Texas (1836-1838, 1st US Senator from Texas (1859-1861)
Abel P. Upshur, Secretary of the Navy (1841-1843)
Thomas W. Gilmer, Secretary of the Navy (1844)
John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy (1844-1845 & 1846-1849), Attorney General (1845-1846)
Winfield Scott, 1786-1866) General, hero of Mexican-American War
Alexander H.H. Stuart, Secretary of the Interior (1850-1853)

John B. Floyd, Secretary of War (1857-1861)

Nat Turner, black leader (1800-1831)

Civil War (1860-1865)

Robert E. Lee, Commanding General, Confederate Army

Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson, Confederate General

J.E.B. Stuart, Confederate Cavalry General

Joseph E. Johnson, Confederate General, 1st Confederate Army Commander

A.P. Hill, Confederate General

Jubal Early, Confederate General

George Pickett, Confederate General, led fateful charge at Battle of Gettysburg

George Thomas, Union General

Fitzhugh Lee, Confederate General, Governor of Virginia, commanded US forces in Cuba during Spanish-American War (1898)

20th Century

Maggie L. Walker, first woman bank president in America, advocate of black women’s rights

Nancy Langhorne, Lady Astor, first woman in British Parliament

Carter Glass, Secretary of Treasury (1918-1920); US Senator (1920-1946)

William Doak, Secretary of Labor (1930-1933)

Claude A. Swanson, US Senator (1910-1933), Secretary of Navy (1933-1939)

Harry F. Byrd, Sr., Virginia Governor (1926-1930), US Senator (1933-1965)

E.R. Stettinius, Jr. Secretary of State (1944-1945)

Henry H. Fowler, Secretary of the Treasury (1965-1968)

Harry Byrd Jr., US Senator (1965-1983)

Lewis F. Powell Jr., Supreme Court Justice (1972-1988)

James R. Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense (1973-1975); Secretary of Energy (1977-1979)

John A. Knebel, Secretary of Agriculture (1976-1977)

John O. Marsh Jr., Secretary of the Army (1980-1989)

John W. Warner, Secretary of the Navy (1972-1974), US Senator (1979-)

L. Douglas Wilder, first elected black governor in the US (1990-1994)

2 Educators, Inventors, Scientists, Explorers

John Rolfe, introduced tobacco to America in 1612

Alexander Spotswood, Royal Governor, led early expeditions into western Virginia

Meriwether Lewis, explored Louisiana Purchase for President Thomas Jefferson

William Clark, explored Louisiana Purchase for President Thomas Jefferson

James Rumsey, pioneer of steamboat development

Cyrus H. McCormick, inventor of the grain reaper

Matthew Fontaine Maury, mapped ocean currents, “Pathfinder of the Seas”

Booker T. Washington, educator, founder-Tuskegee Institute

Walter Reed, Army doctor, discovered cause of yellow fever

Richard E. Byrd, aviator, North and South Pole explorer

3 Writers, Journalists, Artists

Russell Baker, political writer, Pulitzer Prize (1979, 1983)
Robert Beverley, colonial historian
George Caleb Bingham, 19th century artist
William Cabell Bruce, historian, Pulitzer Prize (1918)
William Byrd II, chronicler of early colonial life
James Branch Cabel, (1879-1958), writer and historian
Willa Cather, novelist – *One of Ours*, Pulitzer Prize (1922)
John Esten Cooke, popular novelist of the early 1800s
Virginius Dabney, historian; new editor; Pulitzer Prize (1948)
John A. Elder, painter of many famous Civil War scenes
Sir Moses Ezekiel, sculptor of Civil War subjects, knighted by the Emperor of Germany and King of Italy
Douglas Southall Freeman, historian, newspaper editor, one of America's greatest biographers, Pulitzer Prize (1935, 1958)
Ellen Glasgow, novelist, *In This Our Life*, Pulitzer Prize (1941)
Earl Hamner, novelist; creator of *The Waltons*
James J. Kilpatrick, political writer, newspaper editor
Dumas Malone, historian; famous for works on Thomas Jefferson; Pulitzer Prize (1975)
David J. Mays, historian; Pulitzer Prize (1953)
Charles McDowell, newspaper columnist
William H. McGuffey, University of Virginia professor, wrote "McGuffey readers" used in US schools in the 19th century
Geri Melchers, painter, sculptor
Edgar Allan Poe, writer of poetry and short stories
Tom Robbins, novelist, *Another Roadside Attraction*
William Stith, colonial historian
William Styron, novelist-*Confessions of Nat Turner*; Pulitzer Prize (1968)
Peter Taylor, novelist-*Summons to Memphis*; Pulitzer Prize (1987)
Edward V. Valentine, sculptor, famous for statues honoring prominent Virginians
Tom Wolfe, novelist-*Bonfire of the Vanities*; *The Right Stuff*

Entertainment (Music, Movies, Television)

Pearl Bailey, singer
Warren Beatty, actor, director, Academy Awards-*Reds*
Maybelle Carter, country singer
June Carter Cash, country singer
Roy Clark, country singer, star of *Hee Haw*
Joseph Cotton, actor, *Citizen Kane*
Dana Delaney, actress, *China Beach*
Ella Fitzgerald, singer
Steven Furst, actor, *Animal House*, *St. Elsewhere*
Bruce Hornsby, rock singer
Shirley MacLaine, actress, Academy Award-*Terms of Endearment*
Aimee Mann, rock singer
Frank McCarthy, movie producer, Academy Award-*Patton*
Wayne Newton, singer and Las Vegas entertainer
MacKenzie Phillips, TV actress, *One Day at A Time*

Tim Reid, TV actor, *WKRP in Cincinnati*, *Simon & Simon*

Judge Reinhold, actor, *Beverly Hills Cop*

Bill "Bojangles" Robinson, dancer, actor in early 1900s

George C. Scott, actor Academy Awards-*Patton*

Randolph Scott, actor

Willard Scott, TV weatherman, *NBC Today Show*

Kate Smith, singer

The Statler Brothers, country-western singers

Blair Underwood, actor, *LA Law*

Marsha Warfield, actress, *Night Court*

4 Athletes

Arthur Ashe, former #1 ranked tennis player, Wimbledon champ

Ralph Sampson, basketball, Sacramento Kings

Moses Malone, basketball, Atlanta Hawks

Dell Curry, basketball, Utah Jazz

Bob Dandridge, basketball, Washington Bullets

Bill Dudley, football, pro football Hall of Fame

Fran Tarkenton, football, pro football Hall of Fame

Willie Lanier, football, pro football Hall of Fame

Lawrence Taylor, football, New York Giants

Gary Clark, football, Washington Redskins

Ken Easley, football, Seattle Seahawks

Weegie Thompson, football, Pittsburgh Steelers

Bruce Smith, football, Buffalo Bills

Sam Snead, golf, 3 Masters, 3 PGA, 1 British Open

Curtis Strange, golf, US Open (1988, 1989); 1985 Canadian Open

Lanny Wadkins, golf, PGA title

Bobby Wadkins, golf, a leading money winner on the PGA tour

Al Bumbry, baseball, Baltimore Orioles; 1973 American League Rookie of the Year

Ken Dixon, baseball, Baltimore Orioles

Johnny Grubb, baseball, Detroit Tigers

RICHMOND VIRGINIA'S CAPITAL CITY

The first permanent English colony in America was established at Jamestown on May 13, 1607. Within ten days of that landing, Christopher Newport and John Smith, with a small company of men, sailed to the falls of the James River. There, they found Powhatan Village, settled by the Native Americans. The Englishmen were impressed with the beauty of the site and with the possibility of generating waterpower from the rapids at this location in the river.

Forte Charles was built here in 1645, but it was not until 1733 that Colonel William Byrd proposed a town at this site believing that it could become a trading center. The town was laid out and lots were offered for sale in 1737. It was incorporated in 1742. Richmond was named for Richmond-on-the-Thames in Surry County, England. French Huguenots had settled in the area and in the 1730's German immigrants came to this part of Virginia. Jacob Ege from Wurttemberg built a stone house, which is the oldest building still standing in Richmond, on Main Street between 19th and 20th Streets. Richmond's early economy was founded on tobacco, iron, coal, and timber.

St. John's Church was the scene of Patrick Henry's famous "Give Me Liberty or Give Me Death" speech given thirty days prior to the beginning of the Revolutionary War. During the war, records were moved from Williamsburg to Richmond for safekeeping and, in 1780, the capital was permanently moved to Richmond. It was believed that Richmond was far enough up-river to be safe from British attack. It was also felt that it would be more convenient to have the capital further west closer to the developing territories. Richmond industry was engaged in supplying the revolutionary forces with cannon, guns, powder, and rope for ships' rigging.

The belief that Richmond would be safe from the British was unfounded. Forces under Benedict Arnold occupied Richmond in January of 1781 and forces under General Cornwallis occupied Richmond in June of the same year. Thomas Jefferson, the Governor at this time, had fled with the General Assembly to Charlottesville where they narrowly avoided capture at the hands of a company of dragoons under the command of Colonel Banastre Tarleton.

The British occupations had led to some destruction in Richmond, but at the close of the war, Virginians turned their attention to expansion. George Washington appeared before the Virginia General Assembly on November 15, 1784 to urge them to form a company to extend navigation on the James as far west as practical. The first sections of the canal were completed in 1789 and 1794. The Richmond basin was opened in 1800. The Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad was chartered in 1834 and the city was well on its way to becoming a major railroad center. Richmond College was chartered in 1840 and the Medical College of Virginia was incorporated in 1854. The economy centered on tobacco, coal, iron works, flour milling, and the manufacture of furniture, glass, books, textiles, and refined sugar.

Sectional differences mounted during the 19th century. When President Lincoln called for soldiers from Virginia to help put down the southern rebellion, Virginia finally voted to secede. Richmond became the capital of the Confederacy, and taking Richmond became a primary objective of the Federal Army. Richmond was a major manufacturing, supply and hospital center for the South. After four grim years of war, President

Jefferson Davis received the news in the spring of 1865 that Petersburg had fallen and that Richmond could no longer be defended. Warehouses were burned to prevent their contents from falling into the hands of the Union Army, but the fire spread and many businesses and residences were lost.

After the war, Richmond rebuilt. Virginia was readmitted to the Union in 1870, and by the 1890's Richmond's economy was booming. In 1914 Richmond was chosen as the headquarters for the Fifth Federal Reserve District ensuring its financial prominence. Its economy at this time was based on the manufacture of iron products, tobacco, flour, paper, brick, woolens, locomotives, ships, fertilizers, carriages, soaps, and spices. Richmond's economy remained strong through the First World War and it survived the Depression in fairly good form because of the tobacco industry, which suffered very little at that time.

During World War II and for the next 20 years, Richmond changed very little. However, Richmond entered upon another growth phase during the last third of the 20th Century. Richmond has continued to attract new residents and businesses, giving the city the energy for continued development. It has north/south and east/west interstates and rail lines; it has a deep-water port, and fast-growing air cargo facilities. With its established reputation as a financial center and its continuing growth, Richmond is a good place for new and expanding businesses. With its medical facilities, museums, libraries, performing arts, restaurants, and other amenities, Richmond offers an attractive, metropolitan life-style while retaining the charm of an old, southern town.

Richmond remains the center for Virginia government. Thomas Jefferson had a great influence on the design of the capitol building, which was modeled after the Maison Caree, a Roman temple in Nimes, France. It is the home of Virginia's most treasured work of art, the statue of George Washington by Jean Antoine Houdon. You can see the old House of Delegates Hall where Aaron Burr was tried for treason in 1807. The capitol was built in 1788 and is the second oldest working capitol in the country.

Richmond is a wonderful city to visit, especially for the person interested in American history. It is also a wonderful place to live.

Virginia, The New Dominion, Virginius Dabney, University Press of Virginia, Charlottesville, 1971.

The Insiders Guide to Richmond, Paula Kripaitis Neely and Michael Ryan Croxton, Falcon Publishing, Inc., Helena, Montana, 1999.

Virginia Recipes

We are frequently asked for Virginia recipes. These are favorites from my hometown. With some exceptions, I have chosen those that feature products closely associated with Virginia, such as: country ham, seafood, peanuts and apples. I have also included Sally Lunn bread. This is a recipe from England, but it is now included in most Williamsburg collections. I begin with two recipes for beverages, as we have been asked for them recently.

Spiced Punch

1 cup firmly packed brown sugar
1 cup water
¼ teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon ground cinnamon
½ teaspoon ground cloves
¼ teaspoon ground nutmeg
¼ teaspoon ground allspice
2 16-ounce cans jellied cranberry sauce
3½ cups water
6 cups apple juice
Butter pats
Cinnamon sticks

Combine first 7 ingredients in large Dutch oven. Heat to boiling; reduce heat to simmer. Combine cranberry sauce and water. Mix well. Add to sugar mixture. Add apple juice. Heat punch slightly below simmering. Pour punch in mugs; dot with butter. Garnish with cinnamon sticks. Makes approximately 1 gallon.

Southern Spiced Tea

8 cups boiling water
1 cups sugar
1 teaspoon wholes cloves
5 tablespoons tea
Juice of two lemons
Juice of 6 oranges

Boil water sugar and cloves. Strain and add to tea and juices. Makes about 20 cups.

Sweet Potato Biscuits

Updated from old recipe. Especially good with country ham.

- 2 cups self-rising flour
- $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon salt
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup shortening
- 1 cup cooked sweet potatoes, mashed
- 4-5 tablespoons milk

Combine flour and salt. Cut in shortening and sweet potatoes until mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Stir in enough milk until dough clings together. Knead lightly on a floured surface. Roll dough to $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch thickness. Cut with a 2-inch biscuit cutter. Place on a lightly greased baking sheet. Bake at 450° for 12 minutes or until golden brown. Makes 18 biscuits.

Seafood Gumbo

- 1 stick butter
- 2 tablespoons flour
- 1 cup onion, chopped
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup celery, chopped
- 1 green pepper, chopped
- 1 quart chicken stock
- 1 package frozen sliced okra
- 2 cups canned tomatoes
- 1 small can tomato paste
- 1 tablespoon Worcestershire sauce
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon Tabasco sauce
- 3 bay leaves
- $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon thyme
- 2 teaspoons salt
- Pinch of cayenne pepper
- 1 pound raw shrimp, peeled
- 1 pound scallops
- 1 pint oysters

In Dutch oven melt butter, add flour and stir until golden. Add onions, celery and green pepper. Cook until onion is transparent. Slowly, add chicken stock stirring to dissolve flour. Add okra, tomatoes, tomato paste and seasonings. Bring to boil. Reduce heat. Simmer 30 minutes. Add shrimp and scallops; simmer 5 minutes. Add oysters and liquor; simmer until oyster edges curl. Serve over mounds of hot and fluffy rice.

Brunswick Stew

Many states claim to have originated this dish. My grandfather, who was from Georgia, believed that it came from the town of Brunswick in Georgia, but Virginians also feel that this is their recipe from Brunswick County. Originally it was made with squirrel, but chicken is now generally substituted.

- 1 stewing hen (6 pound) or 2 broiler-fryers (3 pounds each)
- 2 large onions, sliced
- 2 cups okra, cut (optional)
- 4 cups fresh or 2 cans (1 pound each) tomatoes
- 2 cups lima beans
- 3 medium potatoes, diced
- 4 cups corn cut from cob or 2 cans (1 pound each) corn
- 3 teaspoons salt
- 1 teaspoon pepper
- 1 tablespoon sugar

Cut chicken in pieces and simmer in 3 quarts water for a thin stew, or 2 quarts for a thick stew, until meat can easily be removed from bones, about 2¼ hours. Add raw vegetables to broth and simmer, uncovered, until beans and potatoes are tender. Stir occasionally to prevent scorching. Add chicken, boned and diced if desired, and the seasonings.

Note: If canned vegetables are used, include juices and reduce water to 2 quarts for a thin stew, 1 quart for a thick stew.

Also note: Brunswick Stew is one of those delectable things that benefit from long, slow cooking. It is the rule in some tidewater homes never to eat Brunswick Stew the same day it is made as its flavor improves if it is left to stand overnight and reheated.

Country Ham

1. Soak ham overnight in cold water.
2. Wash and scrub with brush.
3. Cover with boiling water; bring to hard boil and cut back to simmer—approximately 15 minutes per pound. Let cool in broth.
4. Pull off skin. Place fat side up in broiling pan.
5. Score fat with sharp knife in 1- to 2- inch squares.
6. Stick 1 or 2 whole, long stem cloves in each square.
7. Coat with moist brown sugar.
8. Bake at 375° for 15 to 20 minutes to form brown glaze.

Fresh Apple Cake

- 1¼ sticks butter or margarine
- 2 cups sugar
- 2 eggs
- 2 cups flour
- ¼ teaspoon cinnamon
- 1 teaspoon soda
- ¼ teaspoon salt
- 1 teaspoon baking powder
- 2 cups raw apples, chopped
- 1 cup golden raisins
- 1 cup nuts, chopped

Cream butter and sugar. Add eggs one at a time. Add flour which has been sifted with dry ingredients. Add apples, raisins and nuts. Batter will be very stiff. Bake in greased 9x13-inch pan at 350° for 40 or 45 minutes.

Note: Can be served with Cool Whip with apple pie spice.

Peanut Butter Pie

This recipe came from my husband's grandmother. It's good and not hard to make. However, with all the peanut allergies, it's not the best choice to take to school!

- 4 ounces cream cheese
- 1 cup confectioners sugar
- ⅓ cup peanut butter (smooth)
- ½ cup milk
- 1 8-ounce Cool Whip

Cream cheese until light and fluffy, add sugar, peanut butter and mix well. Add milk slowly. Fold in cool whip. Pour into graham cracker crust or baked pie shell. Top with crushed peanuts if desired. Freeze.

Sally Lunn Bread

Sally Lunn sold this crumbly bread in the streets of Bath, England during the eighteenth century. The recipe was well known in the American colonies. This recipe is from *The Williamsburg Cookbook*, by Letha Booth and the Colonial Williamsburg staff.

- 1 cup milk
- ½ cup shortening
- 4 cups sifted all-purpose flour, divided
- ⅓ cup sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 packages active dry yeast
- 3 eggs

Preheat oven to 350° F. 10 minutes before Sally Lunn is ready to be baked.

Grease a 10-inch tube cake pan or a bundt pan.

Heat the milk, shortening, and ¼ cup water until very warm—about 120° F. Shortening does not need to melt.

Blend 1⅓ cups flour, the sugar, salt, and dry yeast in a large mixing bowl.

Blend warm liquids into flour mixture. Beat with an electric mixer at medium speed about 2 minutes, scraping the sides of the bowl occasionally.

Gradually add ⅔ cup of the remaining flour and the eggs and beat at high speed for 2 minutes.

Add the remaining flour and mix well. Batter will be thick, but not stiff.

Cover and let rise in a warm, draft-free place (about 85° F.) until double in bulk—about 1 hour and 15 minutes.

Beat dough down with a spatula or at lowest speed on an electric mixer and turn into prepared pan.

Cover and let rise in a warm, draft-free place until increased in bulk one-third to one-half—about 30 minutes.

Bake 40 to 50 minutes at 350° F.

Run knife around the center and outer edges of the bread and turn onto a plate to cool.