

BECOMING A NEW VIRGINIA

A Vision of Virginia
WALTZ BALLAD

FEIST
"NU-STYLE"
MULTI-PART
EDITION
Including
Solos or Duets for
SAXOPHONES
(And Other F.P.C. Instruments)
TENOR BANJO
HAWAIIAN GUITAR
Accompaniments for
BANJO and GUITAR
in lettered chords
and
UKULELE
"ALL IN ONE"

Lyric by
HARRY DE COSTA
Music by
ANONY MOUS

PROPIETOR AND PUBLISHER
LEO FEIST, INC. NEW YORK
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Sheet music portrayed Virginia as a place of moonlight and magnolias in the early 1900s.



BECOMING A NEW VIRGINIA

In the first half of the 1900s, movies and popular music reflected the romantic imagery of Old Virginia that appeared first in literature. In the second half of the 1900s, however, Virginia changed dramatically. We are no longer primarily a rural or agricultural people and nearly half of Virginians come from somewhere else. As we become something new, we inevitably lose something old—some of our heritage and cultural traditions. The process of becoming, of defining what kind of society we want to be, is unending.

STANDARDS OF LEARNING

K.2, I.1, 2.3, 2.12, 3.12, VS.9,
USII.7, USII.8, VUS.14



KEY POINTS

- The suffrage movement and the Nineteenth Amendment in 1920 granting women the right to vote, led to active roles for women in politics, business, and other fields.
- In the twentieth century, some Virginians achieved national recognition as athletes and as entertainers. Many prominent Virginians were recognized on the cover of *TIME* magazine.
- The changing face of Virginia is documented by the contributions of new citizens from other lands—especially Latin America and Asia.

THE RISE OF WOMEN

Women's right to vote, achieved in 1920 with the Nineteenth Amendment, began a series of new opportunities in the nation and in Virginia. Sarah Lee Fain of Norfolk and Helen Timmons Henderson of Buchanan County were elected to the House of Delegates in 1923. A few women were elected to state offices in the 1920s and 1930s. By 1944, however, the legislature was again all male. In 1947, Eva Scott of Amelia became the first woman elected to the state senate. Mary Sue Terry of Patrick County was the first woman elected attorney general, in 1989. In 1992 Leslie Byrne of Fairfax County became the first Virginia woman elected to the U.S. Congress. In 1984 Florence Farley of Petersburg became Virginia's first female African American mayor.

Before World War II, many African American women worked outside the home as domestic servants. A smaller number of single white women worked outside the home in factories or retail businesses. By the 1970s, increasing numbers of married white women began to work outside the home. Today most women are employed, including half of all mothers with small children. Although some women still earn less than men in similar occupations, women are represented in all professions from lawyers and physicians to company presidents. The enhanced status of women in the twentieth century is a revolutionary aspect of Virginia and American society.

Ellen Anderson Gholson Glasgow (1873–1945)

Ellen Glasgow of Richmond, helped re-define the southern novel in the first half of the twentieth century. She believed that the romantic nostalgia for the Old South was destructive. Her novels concerned “the liberation of personality” by women who wanted to descend from the confining pedestal where Virginia men had placed them. Her writings constitute a realistic social history of Virginia during her lifetime.

Right: Portrait by Raymond Perry Rodgers Neilson, given by Arthur Graham Glasgow.



Nancy Witcher (Langhorne) Shaw Astor, Viscountess Astor (1879–1964)

Nancy Langhorne was born in Danville and later lived at Mirador in Albemarle County. In 1901 she married American expatriate millionaire Waldorf Astor and moved to England. In 1919, her husband moved to the House of Lords and she was elected to fill his seat in the House of Commons. Lady Astor became the first woman to have a seat in Parliament. For twenty-six years, she was a Conservative member for the Plymouth district. She fought for temperance, improved welfare for women and children, and was a vocal opponent to socialism. She reveled in the romantic nostalgia that Ellen Glasgow disdained. At her death in 1964, she was wrapped in a Confederate flag before burial at her English home, Cliveden.

Portrait by Edith Leeson Everett, given by the artist



In the Museum

Depictions of Virginians

Look at the wall of sheet music, posters, and quotations to see how Virginians have been depicted in the past. What has it meant to be a Virginian? Make a list of adjectives you would use to describe Virginians.



Old Dominion Barn Dance and Sunshine Sue

ARTHUR ASHE (1943–1993)

Arthur Ashe was born in Richmond on July 10, 1943. He learned to play tennis at the Richmond Racquet Club, a club established for area African Americans. At the time, Richmond's public facilities—schools, theaters, restaurants, and even tennis courts—were racially segregated.

Ashe practiced tennis constantly. In 1960 and 1961, he won the Junior Indoor Singles Championship and was ranked twenty-eighth in the country while he was still in high school. He attended UCLA on a tennis scholarship and went on to win both the U.S. Amateur Tennis Championship and the U.S. Open. In 1968, Ashe became the first African-American member of the Davis Cup Team and helped the United States win its first championship in five years. In 1975, Ashe upset heavily favored Jimmy Connors at Wimbledon and won the World Championship Tennis (WCT) singles title over Bjorn Borg.

Arthur Ashe suffered a heart attack in 1979, and his career turned in a different direction. He was named captain of the U.S. Davis Cup Team and he worked hard from the sidelines. He was named president of the Association of Tennis Professionals and co-founder of the National Junior Tennis League. After his retirement from tennis, Ashe appeared on television as a sports commentator and wrote a syndicated newspaper column. He wrote several books on tennis, including his autobiography, *Off the Court*.

Arthur Ashe was an outspoken advocate of racial justice in the United States and overseas. He raised money for many charitable causes and worked to end apartheid in South Africa. In 1988, he wrote *A Hard Road to Glory*, a three-volume history of the black athlete in America.

In April 1992, Arthur Ashe announced that he was infected with the HIV virus that causes AIDS. This virus had been transmitted by a blood transfusion when he was ill. He died of pneumonia on February 6, 1993, leaving behind his wife, Jeanne, and his daughter, Camera.

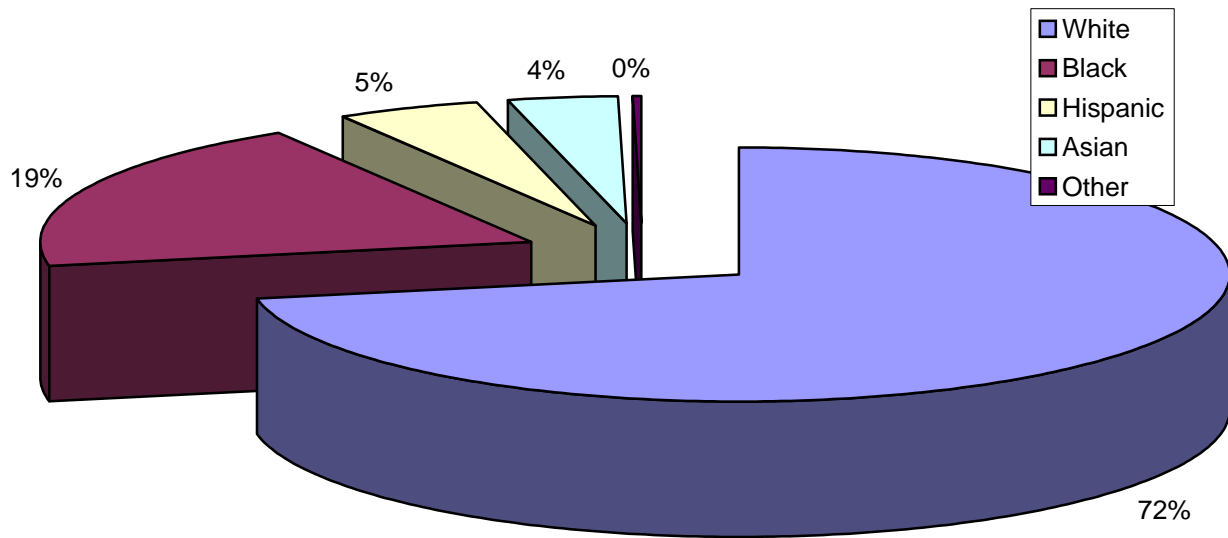


In the Museum

Arthur Ashe

Look at the statue of Arthur Ashe by Paul diPasquale. What is the sculptor trying to say about Ashe? Why does the figure hold books higher than the tennis racket?

THE CHANGING FACE OF VIRGINIA



Virginia Population, 2000

| | |
|---|--------|
| White persons | 72.3 % |
| Black or African American persons | 19.6 % |
| American Indian & Alaska Native persons | 0.3 % |
| Asian persons | 3.7 % |
| Asian Indian | 0.7 % |
| Chinese | 0.5 % |
| Filipino | 0.7 % |
| Japanese | 0.1 % |
| Korean | 0.6 % |
| Vietnamese | 0.5 % |
| Other Asian | 0.5 % |
| Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin | 4.7 % |
| Mexican | 1.0 % |
| Puerto Rican | 0.6 % |
| Cuban | 0.1 % |
| Other | 2.9 % |

Population of Virginia: **7,386,339**

Population of USA: **290,809,777** (estimate, 2003)