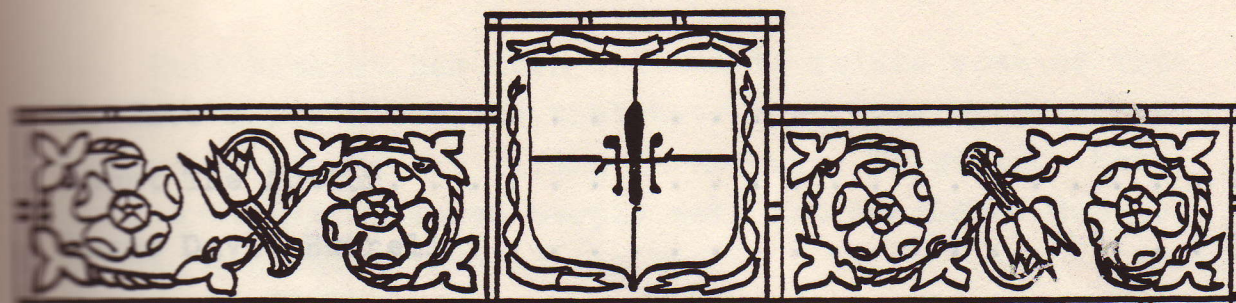


Outstanding Blacks  
In Roanoke  
Past and Present

By  
Ms. Hale  
and Class





# Outstanding Blacks In Roanoke Past and Present

1. . . . .

By  
Ms. Hale and Class  
of  
1982-1983

Roanoke City Public Schools  
Roanoke, Virginia



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## ABOUT PREFACE THOR

This booklet has been written to relate some of the worthwhile contributions that have been made by black people who lived and are living in Roanoke, Virginia. However, some accomplished people were not mentioned due to lack of available information.

In addition to recording some of the accomplishments of blacks in Roanoke, this booklet provides biographical sketches of black men and women who proved that success can result from personal drive and honest efforts.

The intentions are to give a factual account of the lives of these seventeen Black Americans, showing that in Roanoke the achievements of these individuals have been recognized. Through their actions these men and women have earned the respect and have been honored by the community.

The author is grateful to the librarians of the Gainesboro Branch of The Roanoke City Public Library and those of the Downtown Library for their help in gathering the information used in this booklet. The author also appreciates the services rendered by the staff of the library department of the Roanoke Times & World News. Mr. Rodney Ferguson deserves thanks for his advice and encouragement as this booklet developed.

Especial thanks and appreciation are offered to Scott Adkins, who was in the author's class of Wasena School in the 1979-1980 term, for the beautifully done title page and cover of this booklet.

Gail Lambert  
Parent  
Wasena Elementary School



## ABOUT THE AUTHOR

V. Mignon Chubb-Hale is a sixth grade teacher at Wasena Elementary School in Roanoke, Virginia. She received her Bachelor of Science Degree from Bluefield State College in 1966. She received the degree of Master of Education from the University of Virginia in 1972. Well known for her religious, educational, and civic work, she was the first black to serve on the Roanoke Catholic School Board, and is president of the Bluefield State College Alumni Association. She taught in the city's first gifted program, and holds membership in a number of state and national civic, educational, and religious organizations.

Ms. Chubb-Hale has had an article published in the Virginia Education Association Journal, April 1977. Formal recognition includes "Top Teacher" by Senior Weekly Reader, May 1976, and Social Studies Teacher of the Year Award, October 31, 1980. This award was presented by the Executive Board of the Virginia Council for the Social Studies. She was featured in an educational article on discipline and motivation in the Roanoke Times and World News on October 3, 1980 which was picked up by AP and appeared in numerous newspapers across the country. On several occasions, the Roanoke Times and World News has featured her two annual school projects "The World's Fair" and the Black History Program.

Dr. Burrell was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. Among the secret orders he was identified with were, the Masons, Pythians and Odd Fellows, and, in addition to

Gail Lambert  
Parent  
Wasena Elementary School



ISSAC DAVID BURRELL  
PHYSICIAN

The late Issac David Burrell, of Roanoke, was one of the most accomplished and successful physicians in Roanoke.

Dr. Burrell was a native of Chula, in Amelia County, where he was born just a few days before the close of the Civil War. His father, Robert Burrell, was a farmer.

Young Burrell grew up in Amelia County and attended the local public schools after the war. He was an ambitious youth and was the most successful member of his family.

Issac Burrell went to Lincoln University, where he worked his way through college because of financial conditions at home. He completed his work at Lincoln in 1888, after which he matriculated at Leonard Medical College, of Shaw University in Raleigh. He received his M.D. degree from that institution in 1893 and the same year located in Roanoke, where he soon built up a large general practice which continued to grow to the day of his death.

After he was well established in the practice of medicine, Dr. Burrell founded and conducted the Burrell Drug Store which was the first black owned drug store in southwest Virginia. This important business was conducted for several years after his death by Mrs. Burrell.

The Burrell Memorial Hospital of Roanoke has been named in honor of Dr. Burrell, whose life and work was a blessing to people of Roanoke.

Dr. Burrell was an active member of the Presbyterian Church, of which he was an elder. Among the secret orders he was identified with were, the Masons, Pythians and Odd Fellows, and, in addition to his membership in the Virginia medical associations, he was President of the Magic City Medical Society.



LUCY ADDISON  
ANDREW JACKSON OLIVER  
LAWYER

Miss Addison earned the distinction of being called "a woman and a natural leader" by the members of the  
Andrew Jackson Oliver was the first black to practice law in West Virginia and Virginia.

He was born September 1, 1862, in Blacksburg, Virginia. His parents were Mr. and Mrs. Andy Oliver.

Andrew Oliver started his education at the Schafer Institute in Christiansburg, Virginia. Later he moved to Ohio, where he pursued his studies at Ironton City High School, and from there attended the People's University College of Law in Cincinnati, Ohio. He received his degree in 1886.

In 1889, Mr. Oliver moved to Roanoke. He was admitted to the Virginia Bar in 1890, and became one of the most successful lawyers of his race in the south.

Mr. Jackson was frequently associated with the leading lawyers in Roanoke and had many white clients. He represented capital cases but never lost a client by execution.

Andrew Jackson belonged to numerous civic organizations, and was a preacher at St. Paul Methodist Church in Roanoke. He was also a lay delegate to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1912.

Andrew Oliver possessed a splendid library, the contents of which he mastered in a large degree and was well informed on many subjects.

Lawyer Oliver was a leader in the Roanoke community was married and had one child.

The Honorable A.J. Oliver died in 1947. She organized citizens to provide food and clothing for the poor. She taught night school and held the position of superintendent of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Sunday School. She was Vice President of the Burrell Memorial Hospital Association and a member of the Board of Trustees.



LUCY ADDISON  
EDUCATOR

Because of her achievements in education and other areas, Miss Addison earned the distinction of being called "dynamic and a natural leader" by the members of the Roanoke community. She exhibited the characteristics of a beloved, devoted, and dedicated teacher to the black boys and girls in the City.

Miss Addison was born in Fauquier County during the Civil War on December 8, 1861. Her parents were Charles and Elizabeth Addison. Her education began in the local rural schools of her native county and was supplemented by study under private teachers. Poor health and lack of funds did not deter her desire for a higher education. After graduating from the Institute for black youth in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1878, she attended Virginia Normal School in Petersburg, Virginia, Book County Normal in Chicago, Illinois, and Howard University.

Miss Addison's teaching career began in the City of Roanoke at Gainsboro Elementary School, where she taught for thirty-one years. In 1917, Miss Addison was named principal of the new Harrison School which offered one year of high school. In 1924, the high school was accredited by the state and enjoyed the distinction of being the largest black school in the state with a female principal. Miss Addison has the distinction of having taught in the Roanoke School System longer than any other teacher, and, as principal of Harrison, organized and developed the high school.

Miss Addison was also called a "social worker" because of her concern and efforts to help the needy. She organized citizens to provide food and clothing for the poor. She taught night school and held the position of superintendent of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Sunday School. She was Vice President of the Burrell Memorial Hospital Association and a member of the Board of Trustees.



DR. LYLURN C. DOWNING

Because of her achievements in education and other areas, the new high school, completed in 1928, was named in honor of Miss Addison.

Miss Addison influenced the lives of most people in favorable manner during her lifetime. She died in Washington, D.C., on November 13, 1937.

He was the son of Dr. Lil Downing, a minister who founded the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in Roanoke and served it for 42 years. Dr. Downing moved to Roanoke when he was a youth and attended Roanoke Public Schools (Gainsboro School).

He attended the Johnson C. Smith University and received his medical degree from Howard University. He did postgraduate study at Harvard University, Marquette University and numerous other universities.

Dr. Downing was one of five black doctors who organized Burrell Hospital because they could not treat their patients at other Roanoke Hospitals. The institution opened its doors for the first time March 10, 1915, on First Street, N.W. Having no access to white hospitals, Dr. Downing and two other physicians performed their first operation in a private home.

He was a member of the City School Board from 1954 to 1961, a period when the school went through the difficulties of racial segregation and a multi-million dollar expansion.

In mid-1958, he was named to the seven-member Virginia Advisory Committee of the President's Civil Rights Commission, the only black named.

Dr. Downing received many honors in the medical field. He was a former president of both the Magic City and Old Dominion Medical Societies and of the Association of Former Interns and Residents at Freedman's Hospital in Washington. He had served his internship there and in 1962



DR. LYLURN C. DOWNING

PHYSICIAN

Dr. Downing was a leader of the medical community, one of the founders of Burrell Memorial Hospital, and its first superintendent from 1915-1947.

Dr. Downing, a native of Danville, was born in March, 1889. He was the son of Dr. Lil Downing, a minister who founded the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church in Roanoke and served it for 42 years. Dr. Downing moved to Roanoke when he was a youth and attended Roanoke Public Schools (Gainsboro School).

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FRED LAWSON  
EDUCATOR

received its Warfield Award.

Dr. Downing was the first black physician to be named a member of the American College of Hospital Administrators. The first official football team in Roanoke.

Dr. Downing belonged to many professional and civic organizations and died in May, 1965. seven children of Mr. and Mrs. Belford V. Lawson.

Fred Lawson attended the Gregory and Gainsboro Elementary Schools in Roanoke. There was no black high school in Roanoke at that time; therefore, he went to Hampton High School, Hampton, Virginia, in 1911. He received his diploma from Hampton High School and his college degree from Hampton Institute. While at Hampton, Lawson excelled in both football and basketball. He played half back for the Hampton Institute team for four years. He earned all C.I.A., honors for three consecutive years. He was a member of the Hampton Institute team that won the National Basketball Championship.

Lawson came back to his home in the fall of 1917 to teach Manual Training and Physical Education at the old Harrison High School. His coaching career began at Harrison High School.

In 1920, the first scholastic basketball game to be played in Roanoke was between Harrison High and Danville, Virginia. People came from all over the city, both white and black, to see this game.

Fred Lawson started the first official football team in 1923, at the old Harrison High School. Also when he started coaching football in Roanoke, football equipment was a problem. He traveled to V.M.I., Duke University, Hampton Institute, and many other schools, where he knew coaches who gave him old football equipment for the teams to use.

From 1930 until 1947, when Lawson retired from active



FRED LAWSON  
EDUCATOR

Fred Lawson started the first scholastic basketball and the first official football teams in Roanoke.

Fred D. Lawson, a native of Roanoke, was born in 1895 in Roanoke County. He was one of eleven children of Mr. and Mrs. Belford V. Lawson.

Fred Lawson attended the Gregory and Gainsboro Elementary Schools in Roanoke. There was no black high school in Roanoke at that time; therefore, he went to Hampton High School, Hampton, Virginia, in 1911. He received his diploma from Hampton High School and his college degree from Hampton Institute. While at Hampton, Lawson excelled in both football and basketball. He played half back for the Hampton Institute team for four years. He earned all C.I.A., honors for three consecutive years. He was a member of the Hampton Institute team that won the National Basketball Championship.

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CHRISTOPHER CHAMBERLIN WILLIAMS

coaching, he had won many football championships, both State and National. He also had championship track and field teams.

Fred Douglas Lawson served the Roanoke City School System from 1917-1960 and died on November 3, 1966.

Mr. Williams was born June 3, 1882, in Hampton, Virginia, to Dabney and Lucy Chamberlin Williams. He attended the public schools and was graduated from Hampton Institute.

Mr. Williams moved with his family to Roanoke in 1911, and joined the First Baptist Church. He served for many years as a member of the Trustee Board.

In 1912, he opened the C.C. Williams Funeral Home at 126 Gilmer Avenue, N.W., and remained in business until his death. This funeral home is still in its present location, and C.C. Williams Memorial Park is named for him.

Christopher Williams was one who lived and worked for the benefit of his fellowmen and sought always to help any one of them to climb the ladder of success. Mr. Williams, a businessman, was of the highest caliber, straightforward, honest, and practical. The qualities were exemplified throughout his dealings with the public. He was particularly understanding in cases involving individuals whose income did not enable them to meet the costly demands of providing adequate burial care for their loved ones.

Christopher Williams for thirty years was president of the Magic City Building and Loan Association; for twenty-five years he served the William Hunton Branch Y.W.C.A., as its president; and from its very organization in 1941 until his passing he was president of the Williams Hunton Life Saving Crew.

Christopher Williams died on December 9, 1962.



CHRISTOPHER CHAMBERLIN WILLIAMS  
MORTICIAN

Christopher Williams supported every community project directed toward the betterment of his race, his town, and his state.

Mr. Williams was born June 3, 1882, in Hampton, Virginia, to Dabney and Lucy Chamberlin Williams. He attended the public schools and was graduated from Hampton Institute.

Mr. Williams moved with his family to Roanoke in 1911, and joined the First Baptist Church. He served for many years as a member of the Trustee Board.

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Christopher Williams died on December 9, 1962.



Miss Lawson has been a leader of education, civic, and religious activities. She is president of Virginia Teachers Association and of the Roanoke Teachers Association.

**SADIE LAWSON**  
**EDUCATOR**

Miss Lawson was a strict, hard working, dedicated teacher, an assistant principal, and principal in the Roanoke City Schools for 41 years.

Miss Lawson, a native of Roanoke, was born in the latter part of the eighteen hundreds in Roanoke County. She was one of eleven children of Mr. and Mrs. Belford V. Lawson.

She received her grammar school education in the Roanoke City Schools but received her teaching certificate at the Virginia Normal and Industrial Institute in Petersburg, Virginia. This school later became Virginia State College. At that time, the city offered no high school training for black students.

After receiving her certificate, Miss Lawson returned to Roanoke to begin her teaching career but soon began working for a Bachelor's Degree. She studied at the University of Pittsburgh, the University of Chicago, and Columbia University to receive credits and then returned to the Teachers College for her degree from Western Reserve University in Cleveland, Ohio.

Miss Lawson taught for three years in the Roanoke Extension Department of Virginia State Teachers College and served as acting principal of Addison during 1945-1946 School term. She was also Dean of Women at Cheney State Teachers College and served as director of special projects at Hampton Institute.

One of the first Girl Scout troup leaders in Roanoke, she served later as a trainer. Miss Lawson has studied problems of youth as a member of the city-wide youth commission and as chairman of the Public Affairs Committee of the Y.W.C.A. Board of Directors.

Miss Lawson never made more than \$500.00 a month teaching.



FLAMING R. ALEXANDER

Miss Lawson has been a leader of education, civic, and religious activities. She is a past president of Virginia Teachers Association and of the Roanoke Teachers Association. Fleming Alexander founded The Roanoke Tribune in 1939.

In 1978, at William Fleming High School, a vocational building was named for Sadie and Fred Lawson for their contributions in education.

Miss Lawson is retired and spends most of her time in a big white, frame family home on Hollins Road, Northeast.

Alexander Fleming's faith led him to become a Baptist minister. His ambition led him to be the founder of The Roanoke Tribune, which for years was the only black newspaper in West Virginia.

He first engaged in printing when he was a student at Virginia Seminary College in Lynchburg. He worked for The Atlanta World and The Louisville Reporter before he returned to teach printing in Lynchburg. Ordained into the ministry, he would go on to hold pastorates in Rustburg, Christiansburg, and Buchanan.

The Roanoke Tribune has always considered itself a community newspaper. The majority of its subscribers and employees were and are black. The Tribune has traditionally addressed issues of concern to all Roanoke citizens. Publisher and founder Alexander wrote the editorials, and he frequently found himself criticized for his conservative views. The Tribune spoke up for black representation on City Council, and although Alexander never won his own campaigns, he lived to see a black man elected mayor of Roanoke.

He was active in the Boy Scouts, the Roanoke Merchants Association, the Masons, and the Roanoke Civic League.

Mr. Alexander served in the U. S. Army during World War I and died on December 13, 1980.



FLEMING E. ALEXANDER  
PUBLISHER/MINISTER

Fleming Alexander founded The Roanoke Tribune in 1939, and was the founder of other newspapers in Martinsville, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, and West Virginia.

He was a native of Christiansburg and was born on April 14, 1888. Mr. Alexander never knew his parents. Later he was adopted by the Alexander family, who gave him a home.

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MRS. VIRGINIA Y. LEE  
LIBRARIAN

Mrs. Lee, a librarian, served at the Gainsboro Branch of the Roanoke City Public Library for 43½ years. She devoted her life to helping others.

Mrs. Lee was born in McComas, Virginia, November 22, 1906, to Robert and Lula B. Young. She was educated in the public schools of Roanoke and graduated from the Roanoke Public School System as Valedictorian of her class. Mrs. Lee continued her education at Hampton Institute and was in the first class that graduated from the school of Library Science.

Mrs. Lee returned to Roanoke in 1927 and taught at the old Gilmer School. In 1928, she became librarian of the Gainsboro Branch Library, where she served until 1971.

One of her main concerns and hobbies was to build and assemble a collection of "Black History" books during her tenure of service at this library. She knew the day would come when there would be a great interest in her "Black History Collection."

On September 26, 1982, a room in the Gainsboro Branch Library was named in her honor for her Afro-American Collection.



ALEXANDER ARTHUR TERRELL  
HUMANITARIAN

On December 7, 1941, Alexander Terrell founded the Hunton Life Saving and First Aid Crew.

Alexander Terrell was born in Roanoke on August 20, 1906, To Mr. and Mrs. Glen Terrell.

Terrell was an ambulance driver for the Norfolk and Western Railway when he organized the crew as his wartime contribution.

Terrell's wife, Bessye, helped organize the women's auxiliary for the crew.

The crew at first had a trailer that different members would hook to the back of their personal cars when they went out on emergency calls.

Terrell was on the road, transporting a polio victim to Richmond, when his only child was born.

Between his job with the Norfolk and Western and his work with the crew, Terrell said he assisted in many rescues, never worrying about whether the victim was black or white.

Terrell spent nearly twenty-five years with the crew before stepping down, saying that he felt he had done all he could to help the crew. He resigned from the crew as captain in 1959 but returned in 1962.

He remained with the crew until the late 1960's, during which period a new crew hall was built.

Alexander Arthur Terrell died in Lewis-Gale Hospital on July 19, 1982..



DR. HARRY T. PENN  
DENTIST/POLITICIAN

In June, 1948, Dr. Penn was the first black appointed to a school board in the south and the first black to run for city council in 1942 and 1944.

Harry Penn, a native of Lynchburg, graduated from Virginia Seminary. Later he continued his education and received his dental degree from Howard University.

Dr. Penn was a former president and board chairman of Burrell Memorial Hospital. He had been president of the Western District Dental Society, the Old Dominion Dental Society, and the National Dental Association. He was a former president of the Roanoke Civic League, the United Citizens Council, and was active in city and district Democratic politics. He was also a leader in the Boy Scout movement.

Long a critic of segregation, Dr. Penn was active in race relations and was a member of an interracial committee which functioned in 1960 to improve race relations. Dr. Penn always disliked and despised segregation.

In 1959-60, he organized Lemar Manufacturing Company, a dress manufacturing plant, to give employment to blacks. It was closed because other prominent blacks did not help to support this business venture.

In 1975, Penn Hall, at Patrick Henry High School was named in memory of this great and outspoken leader for his work in education and civic organizations.

Dr. Harry T. Penn did many things to help blacks in the Roanoke Valley, and died in May, 1963.



MRS. AUDREY LONG WHITLOCK.  
MUSICIAN/ARTIST

Audrey Whitlock is a woman of many faces: musician, artist, playwright, mother, housewife, and grandmother.

From early childhood to the present, she has shared her talents extensively. She expressed that her next endeavor is to explore the art of sculpturing because one's artistic ability can be reflected in many ways.

Mrs. Whitlock is a native of Christianburg and was born in January, 1905, to Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Long.

Both art and music reveal reality and they both are seen in shadows. All People have some beauty in them that an artist can find, some features being more noticable than others.

Mrs. Whitlock spends much of her time teaching music in her home. She studied music in Philadelphia under the late Carl Dighton, attended Knoxville College and Howard University, and received her certificate in music from Oxford Conservatory of Music in Chicago. She wrote an operetta called "The Devil is a Busy Man," which she has copyrighted.

Mrs. Whitlock is married and has accomplished many things to make the community proud.

Dr. Butler belongs to numerous organizations and is continually described as a "soft spoken" individual who has had an impact on the history of Roanoke.

A Democrat, he became the second black in history to be elected to Roanoke's City Council. Noel Taylor's election to mayor paired two black men in the top two positions in a predominantly white city government for the first time in Virginia's history.

Dr. Butler belongs to numerous organizations and is continually described as a "soft spoken" individual who has had an impact on the history of Roanoke.



WENDELL H. BUTLER  
DENTIST/POLITICIAN

Wendell Butler, a dentist, was the first black ever to serve as Chairman of the Roanoke City School Board.

Dr. Butler was born in Carthage, Texas, in 1924. He majored in biology at Prairie View College in Texas. In 1944, he applied to the dental school of the University of Texas, where blacks were not allowed to attend. The state of Texas instead paid Butler's transportation and tuition to Howard University in Washington, D.C., where he earned his doctorate in dentistry.

He moved to Roanoke in 1953 with his wife.

In the sixties, Butler consented to serve in the Roanoke Redevelopment and Housing Authority. That step into public life led to a political career on the school board and city council.

Butler's goal on the school board was clear. He wanted the Roanoke Schools to be free of racial imbalance. That is, he wanted to assure that no school fought a reputation for being "white or black". Seven years later he was chairman, and the first black ever to hold this position.

In his 1980 campaign for city council, Butler struck directly at the Roanoke Forward businessmen's ticket that swept all seven council seats in 1976. He criticized "lavish spending" on downtown malls and parking garages and advocated instead higher budgets for police and fire protection and a strong alternative education program for juveniles.

A Democrat, he became the second black in history to be elected to Roanoke's City Council. Noel Taylor's election to mayor paired two black men in the top two positions in a predominantly white city government for the first time in Virginia's history.

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NOEL C. TAYLOR  
MINISTER/POLITICIAN

In 1970, Noel Taylor was elected as the first black member of the Roanoke City Council. In 1974, he was elected as the first black vice mayor of the City of Roanoke and became the first black mayor in October, 1975.

Noel Taylor is a native of Bedford County, Virginia and was born July 15, 1924. Mayor Taylor graduated Cum Laude from Bluefield State College in 1949, receiving the Bachelor of Science Degree, and from Virginia Seminary and College, in June 1955, with the Degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He earned the Master of Arts Degree in Religious Education at the New York University Graduate School in 1963. In May of 1959, Virginia Seminary and College conferred upon him the Degree of Divinity. In May 1983, Bluefield State College conferred an honorary degree of Doctor of Law.

Since becoming pastor of High Street Baptist Church in May, 1961, Dr. Taylor balanced his pastoral responsibilities with many civic activities, serving as moderator of the Valley Baptist State Convention. He organized the Brotherhood Youth Retreat and Women's Leadership Conference during his tenure as president of the Virginia Baptist State Convention.

Dr. Taylor is now serving his third term as mayor of the City of Roanoke. During his tenure as mayor, he has recommended and the city has adopted a Fair Housing Plan which has been successfully implemented. He also recommended an Affirmative Action Program. The City of Roanoke, under Mayor Taylor's guidance and leadership, won the All-America City Award in 1979 and in 1982.

Noel C. Taylor has won numerous awards and citations and has served on many important Boards of Directors in Virginia.

Mayor Taylor is married and has two daughters.



WILLIAM B. ROBERTSON  
EDUCATOR/POLITICIAN

William B. Robertson was the first black to serve on the personal staff of a Virginia governor. Governor Linwood Holton appointed him as Director of Minority and Consumer Affairs.

William Robertson was born on January 3, 1933, and is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Irving Robertson. He was educated in the Roanoke City Schools. He graduated from Bluefield State College in Bluefield, West Virginia, and received a master's degree from Radford University.

When he lived in Roanoke, Robertson was named outstanding young man by the Roanoke Jaycees. He was a teacher at Lee Junior High School and later became Supervisor of Elementary Education for the city schools.

Robertson became the first black to seek public office in Roanoke in 1969, when he ran for the General Assembly.

Robertson headed the first statewide sale of apple jelly for the Virginia Jaycees, which resulted in purchase of a summer camp in Bedford County for retarded children.

In 1973-75, Robertson served as Director of Consumer Affairs for the District of Columbia.

William B. Robertson was a Peace Corps director in Kenya from 1976-79. He said the Roanoke-Kisumu sister city program is considered the best among exchange programs between cities in the United States and those in Third World Nations.

William Robertson's present position is the Assistant Director of the Office of Installations and Economic Adjustment for the Department of Defense in Washington, D.C.

Mr. Robertson is married and has two children.



RICHARD L. CHUBB  
EDUCATOR

Mr. Chubb has been principal at Hurt Park Elementary School since 1971. He came to this position after a long fight to keep his principalship when the all-black Harrison Elementary School was closed as a result of desegregation of the schools.

Mr. Chubb is a native of Roanoke and was born on May 28, 1936. He is one of three children of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Chubb.

Mr. Chubb was educated in the Roanoke City School System and graduated from Bluefield State College in 1960. He earned his master's degree at Western Kentucky University in Bowling Green, Kentucky.

Mr. Chubb taught at Jefferson High School in Clifton Forge, Virginia, for two years. He returned to Roanoke and taught Science and English at Booker T. Washington Jr. High School and was a guidance counselor at Monroe Junior High School.

Since he has been at Hurt Park, formerly a predominantly black school in a neighborhood noted for vandalism, Chubb has been applauded by the school administration, the School Board, and white and black parents for the job he has done.

One of Mr. Chubb's accomplishments has been the establishment of a community center at the school, which is used day and evening by residents of the neighborhood.

In appreciation of his efforts, on February 17, 1977, Hurt Park Elementary School declared a Richard Chubb Day.

Mr. Chubb has received numerous awards and citations, the most coveted being the "Human Relation's Award" received on March 30, 1979. This award was given for his work with parents and students at Hurt Park Elementary School, also for his interest in implementing the federal breakfast pro-



gram, his work with community education, and his open door policy toward the community.

Mr. Chubb has a strong concern and desire to help people to become aware of their individual potential, and he continuously seeks to make life better for all the people.

Mr. Chubb is married and has one daughter.

He played baseball for Salem High School and later was a relief pitcher with Salem's Carolina League entry.

Holland was 10-10 as a starter in class AAA in 1979. He came to the Giants' organization that year in the trade which sent Bill Madlock to the Pittsburgh Pirates.

In 1980, Holland was in 34 Giants' games, with a 5-4 record and 1.76 earned run average. He finished 7-5 and had a 2.41 ERA.

In 1982, Holland finished his second season with the Giants, as a fill-in for injured Vido-Blue. In his first big league start, Holland allowed just five hits in eight innings and combined with reliever Greg Minton for a 3-0 shutout on the San Diego Padres.

In two more starts, Holland had no decision but allowed only 12 hits and five earned runs in 13 2/3 innings, striking out 14 and walking four.

Alfred Holland enjoys playing baseball, and his present position is with the Philadelphia Phillies as a relief pitcher.



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ALFRED HOLLAND  
BASEBALL PITCHER

Alfred Holland was born in Roanoke, Virginia, and educated in the Roanoke City School System.

He played baseball for Lucy Addison High School and later was a relief pitcher with Salem's Carolina League entry.

Holland was 10-10 as a starter in class AAA in 1979. He came to the Giants' organization that year in the trade which sent Bill Madlock to the Pittsburgh Pirates.

In 1980, Holland was in 54 Giants' games, with a 5-4 record and 1.76 earned run average. He finished 7-5 and had a 2.41 ERA.

In 1982, Holland finished his second season with the Giants, as a fill-in for injured Vido-Blue. In his first gib league start, Holland allowed just five hits in eight innings and combined with reliever Greg Minton for a 3-0 shutout ou the SanDiego Padres.

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