The Highland Cavalier

The Christmas vacation for Clinch Valley College students began on Saturday, December 16, 1966, with the celebration of the Christmas holiday. Students and staff extended their best wishes for the season.

TO DR. RUSSELL

Dr. Chester Russell was Dean of Students at Clinch Valley College during the time that the newspaper staff was preparing for his farewell address. The staff wanted to express their gratitude for his time in office and his contribution to the college.

The newspaper staff, at this time, would like to express sincere thanks to Dr. Chester Russell for his years of service to Clinch Valley College.

As the newspaper editor, it was my responsibility to prepare a farewell address for Dr. Russell. In his capacity as Dean of Students, he was always willing to offer advice to students concerning their personal and academic problems. He was a friend to many students and was known for his warm and personable nature.

In his capacity as Associate Professor of Education, he prepared hundreds of students for the teaching profession. He was a leader in the college's faculty and was known for his commitment to the students and the college.

The Highland Cavalier staff feel that Dr. Russell has made significant contributions to both Clinch Valley College and the community. His work has been appreciated by many, and the college community has been enriched by his presence.

As a letter of appreciation, we would like to express our gratitude to Dr. Russell for his years of service to Clinch Valley College. We wish him all the best in his future endeavors.

The cast and crew of the Highland Cavalier presented the play "The Plough and the Stars" on Thursday, December 15, 1966. The play is a satirical tragedy that provides a worthwhile evening of entertainment and cordially invites everyone to attend.

The cast and crew of the Highland Cavalier would like to thank everyone who attended the performance. It was a great success, and we hope to have more opportunities to perform in the future.

Chesley B. Russell
Dean of Students

My Farewell to Clinch Valley College

As the joy and excitement of the Christmas season approached, I found my own feelings significantly saddened by the thought of leaving all of you wonderful friends at Clinch Valley College. However, because of the compelling external demands and other personal concerns, I have found it necessary to resign my responsibilities at Clinch Valley College, effective December 7, 1966.

My two years at Clinch Valley College have, for the most part, been professionally rewarding and personally satisfying. To the administration, the faculty, and the student body, I wish to express my sincere gratitude for every act of kindness and helpfulness which you have extended to me. I have enjoyed my associations with you, and I feel that my own life has been deeply enriched by my passing way.

As I leave Clinch Valley College, you can rest assured that you have my warmest personal regards. Because of his affiliation with the college, Dr. Russell has been known for his personal qualities, and his support of students is deeply appreciated. He has been a source of strength and inspiration to many, and his legacy will continue to be felt in the future.

Thank you, Dr. Russell! Best wishes!
The first part of the series that appeared in this issue is only intended to publish the summary of the series. The purpose of Clinch Valley College extends beyond that of producing teachers, chemists, and engineers. The college was established in 1903, and its mission is to provide a holistic education that prepares students for lives of service and leadership. The campus is located in Tazewell, Virginia, and offers a wide range of undergraduate and graduate programs in fields such as education, health sciences, business, and the arts. The college is committed to diversity and inclusion, and its faculty and staff work to create a welcoming and supportive learning environment for all students. The purpose of this series is to provide a glimpse into the history and mission of Clinch Valley College, and to highlight the contributions of its students and alumni. The second part of the series will be published in the next issue, and will continue to explore the unique aspects of this great institution.
How to make Moonshine Whiskey—
Southwest Virginia Style

The first step in making moonshine whiskey is to build a still from sheet copper and copper tubing. The still has seven parts. They are the pot, the long arm, the thumper, the short arm, the flake stand, and the copper condenser. The parts are usually made by cutting the copper and soldering it so that no lead comes in contact with the gas or liquid. The parts are made by bending copper tubing. Long- and short-arm sections are usually made by soldering copper tubing. One-half gallon of corn meal and four or five cakes of yeast are then added. In a word bowl by placing seed corn in a burlap sack, vetting it, and to about six inches of the top with water. One-half gallon of mash or beer. For this purpose several sixty gallons are used. The mash is then to be used. The mixture is cooked, a hand condensing coil is placed over the pot so that the space around the top may be sealed with filler. This filler is made by mixing flour, chop, and water, and needling it until a doughy substance is formed. The filler is then worked into place like putty. The mixture is brought to a boil over a low fire. When the alcohol begins to steam, the vapor passes through the long arm, then leads from the condenser to the thumper. The thumper is filled with water and acts as a filter for the moonshine. The long arm goes to the bottom of the pot, and the short arm stands above the water level so that the alcohol vapor must bubble up through the water. The short arm leads to the worm, which is submerged in the flake stand filled with water. The cool water cools the vapor, and moonshine drips out into a waiting jug.

The second step in making moonshine is to prepare the mash or beer. For this purpose several sixty gallon barrels are used. To start the action on a bushel and one-half of corn meal and fifty pounds of sugar are placed in one of the barrels. This is filled up to about six inches of the top with water. One-half gallon of corn meal and four or five cakes of yeast are then added. In a word bowl by placing seed corn in a burlap sack, vetting it, and to about six inches of the top with water. One-half gallon of mash or beer. For this purpose several sixty gallons are used. The mash is then to be used. The mixture is cooked, a hand condensing coil is placed over the pot so that the space around the top may be sealed with filler. This filler is made by mixing flour, chop, and water, and needling it until a doughy substance is formed. The filler is then worked into place like putty. The mixture is brought to a boil over a low fire. When the alcohol begins to steam, the vapor passes through the long arm, then leads from the condenser to the thumper. The thumper is filled with water and acts as a filter for the moonshine. The long arm goes to the bottom of the pot, and the short arm stands above the water level so that the alcohol vapor must bubble up through the water. The short arm leads to the worm, which is submerged in the flake stand filled with water. The cool water cools the vapor, and moonshine drips out into a waiting jug.

The last step is to proof the moonshine. This is done by taking a small glass bottle and filling it half full with the whiskey. Then the bottle is then given a shake and small bubbles form. If these bubbles (heads) float above the liquid level, the whiskey is approximately 110 proof. If the head rises at about half above and half below the liquid level, the moonshine is 100 proof. If the head is below the liquid level, the moonshine is only 90 proof. 100 proof is the desired alcohol content, and the whiskey is cut (diluted with water) to this proof and made ready for sale.

A sixty gallon barrel of mash makes six and one half gallons of moonshine which sells for sixteen dollars a gallon.

The information used in this article was provided by an old Scott County moonshiner who has recently retired after 45 years of moonshining—Charles Riddle

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