

# Brentsville Neighbors



## Preserving Brentsville's History

March 2012



Welcome Neighbors!

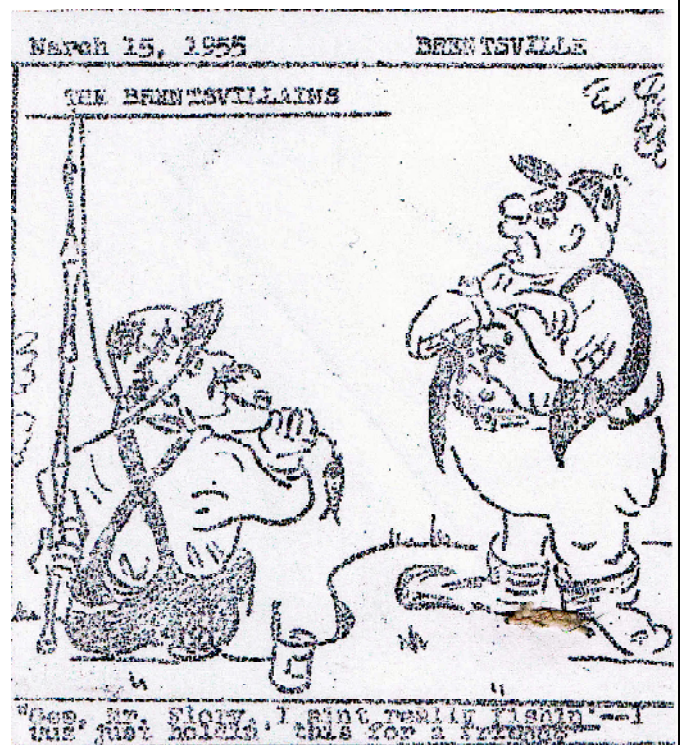
This month we are featuring two churches that are as much different as they are alike. One serves white criminals and the other black men and women who had been slaves. The first, a story contributed by Lucy Hartman, is primarily about Rev. George W. Crabtree and his association with the Jehoash Presbyterian Church in Catlett which he founded in 1914. Although there is little reference to Brentsville in this story, Rev. Crabtree was minister at the Union Church during 1928 and other years. Unfortunately I have not yet uncovered much of his Brentsville connection but there are readers who will remember him. At the very least, this is an interesting story that we hope will be enjoyed. The second, actually a historical account, deals with the New Hope Baptist Church that we all recognize as a Bristow facility but which actually originated in Brentsville. I found them both fascinating.

As time goes on and new subscribers are added, there seems to be a need to make older copies of our newsletter available to those who wish to "catch up." For some time I have been planning on putting together a DVD that could be distributed for the cost of postage only. I believe this is no longer necessary since they are now (or soon will be) all on-line in one place and available to be read and/or downloaded as you desire. They may be found at <http://www.historicprincewilliam.org/links.html> and while you are there, check out all of the other information being presented by Historic Prince William. It is developing as a major source of information that we hope you will find useful.

The cartoon on this page was drawn by Agnes Webster for "The Weekly Star," an earlier hometown source of news published by DeLancey Webster and

myself with a lot of effort contributed by Juliet Webster, Jennings Breeden and especially Mrs. Webster who not only provided technical assistance but in many cases contributed her talents to make it a very interesting little paper. The item on page 9 as well as this cartoon are from the March 15, 1955, publication that was contributed by Lance Webster.

Very best wishes,  
Kay and Morgan



### This month:

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# Flashback

## PRINCE WILLIAM PUBLIC SCHOOLS

School bells in Prince William county ring summons for 2,450 children to study, to learn their lessons from 76 teachers in 55 school buildings. The youngsters range from the boy with tangled curls and the girl in gingham dimity to the demure maidens of sweet sixteen and the manly young fellows a year or two older. All are being educated along lines that will train them to become men and women useful to the community, and the school system imparting this knowledge is the best in the State.

Seven months is the average length of the term in the county schools, but a longer period is advocated in many of the smaller schools.

Interest of patrons in the schools is evidenced by new buildings and improved school grounds. A new school building was erected in Gainesville in 1908 and another in Nokesville in 1909. A four-room modern structure was completed in Haymarket last year. Bids are requested for a new two-room modern building at Woodbridge and plans are contemplated for a two-room modern structure at Catharpin. Brentsville patrons want a new school building, and in the event a structure is not erected, negotiations probably will be made for the purchase of the old court-house property.

Elementary agriculture, domestic science and manual training have been introduced with great success in rural schools, leading the pupils to courses preparatory to entering the Manassas Agricultural High School or other educational institutions.

The following statistics of the county schools will prove interesting: Number of white teachers, 60; colored teachers, 16. Number of buildings for white schools, 40; for colored schools, 15. Number of pupils enrolled for the session of 1909-10, ages from

7 to 9 years, 860; 10 to 14 years, 1,194; 15 to 17 years, 349; 18 to 19 years, 47.

In a recent interview, George G. Tyler, the efficient division superintendent said:

“Having observed the public school system all my life from the standpoint of one who loves and believes in it, I am convinced that the school levies bring infinitely larger returns in a spiritual, moral and material sense, than any other money raised by the taxpayers, and that any personal labor of love put forth in behalf of the children, through the public schools, brings to them blessings which we cannot begin to estimate.”

“Some of the greatest needs of the schools as I see them are—better pay for many of the teachers, longer terms in the smaller schools wherever the parents can be induced to keep up the attendance, better buildings and equipments in many places, a more kindly interest on the part of our most prominent citizens and less hurtful criticism.

“I might mention many other things that are urgently needed. I might also mention some of the defects and failings in the schools, but find that this side of the question is always given special prominence by those who do not understand the difficulties with which school officers and teachers have to contend.

“It would be a great benefit to the schools if all those interested would purposely turn their minds often to the great good the public schools are doing with all their defects, and treat the defects and faults with the same jealous consideration they would show to any irregularities that might occur in their homes or churches.

Source: The Manassas Democrat, April 20, 1911



## Snippets from the County School Board Minutes



County School Board Meeting

Nokesville, Va., June 11, 1928

Special meeting of the County school Board to consider a petition and location for proposed high school building to be known as the "Brentsville District High School" in Brentsville District. The committee composed of J. R. Cooke, J. M. Russell, and R. C. Haydon reported having met with the local committee on Friday, June 8, and recommended that appropriate resolutions be passed favoring the bond issue election, and that the Board proceed to locate the building. The Board took a short recess and went over carefully all of the available sites which were as follows: The Free site, west of the railroad, which was offered at \$350.00 per acre; the Hooker site back in the wheat field at \$100.00 per acre; the Hooker site near Mr. H. Hooker's residence at \$200.00 per acre; and the Smith at Swank's corner at \$150.00 per acre. The Board decided to locate the school on the Hooker home site and directed the Clerk to as quickly as possible obtain a legal option on five acres of land at this site, which would be purchased at \$200.00 per acre; subject to the passage of the bond issue election. The Board further decided that in view of the cost of the land and in view of necessary needed improvements at the Brentsville school to specify the amount of the bond issue as follows: \$31000.00 for purchasing of the land, building and equipping the proposed new high school; \$1000.00 for improvement at the Brentsville school, making the issue total \$32000.00.

The vote was as follows: Ayes: Cline, Brockett, Russell, Arrington, Cooke. Nos: none.

The Board appointed D. E. Earhart and R. C. Haydon a committee to go to Richmond and secure necessary plans and specification to present to the Judge along with the other necessary papers.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the Board: Whereas, the School Board for the County of Prince William at a meeting at which all members were present, held June 11, 1928 is of the opinion that the sum of \$32,000 will be necessary to erect one additional building and equip the same for the purpose of establishing a high school at or near the village of Nokesville, in Brentsville School District, and repair the present school building in the village of Brentsville, in said District, as shown by the estimated cost therefore, therefore, be it

Resolved that the County School Board for the County of Prince William, in the State of Virginia, in meeting duly assembled, with all members being present on this the 11<sup>th</sup> day of June 1928, that it is the sense and best judgment of this Board to initiate proceedings to borrow money and issue bonds therefore in order to secure the much needed additional school building and furnishings therefore and repair an existing school building in Brentsville Magisterial or School District; therefore, it is ordered that D. J. Arrington, a member of this Board, together with its Secretary, R. C. Haydon, be and they are hereby directed to request the Board of Supervisors for said County to confirm and adopt this resolution as provided by law; that the said D. J. Arrington and R. C. Haydon be and they are hereby directed to petition the Circuit Court of said County praying that it make and enter such and all necessary orders for a special election, as provided by law, in Brentsville Magisterial District (Brentsville Magisterial District and Brentsville School District being one and the same area); that a vote may be taken of the qualified voters of said District on the question of issuing bonds and borrowing the sum of \$32,000 for the purpose of erecting an additional school house and equipping the same to be located at a point between Kiewitt's Corner and the village of Nokesville, fronting on the improved highway, in Brentsville School District, said County, and repairing an existing school house in the village of Brentsville, said District and County; and in the event of the issuance of said bonds that they be either registered or coupon for the sum of money so borrowed, said bonds to be payable at a period not exceeding thirty years from date of issuance, and be made payable at the option of the School Board at such time after date of issue as may be specified in the bonds; that the rate of interest shall not exceed six per centum per annum, payable either annually or semi-annually.



## 30. BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

In the process of our research we discovered the following bits of information which are simply “too good” to be kept to oneself, and therefore they are added here in this last chapter as a postscript to the entire study and to re-enforce how very interesting and even entertaining history is!

### A. The Prisoners Church

Potomac Presbytery organized its most unique congregation in 1918 at Catlett's Station in Fauquier County, Virginia. Its site was close to the Southern Railway tracks, and trains often slowed or even stopped at the village station, and that slowing train traffic was central to the church's interesting founding and essential character, at least in the beginning.

For years after the opening of the 20th Century, George W. Crabtree was known as “the Prison Evangelist of the Southern Presbyterian Church,” a title he wore with distinction and pride. He was a native of Washington, North Carolina. Somewhere, sometime, in his wayward youth he had served time in jail, having been convicted of some (now-unknown) crime. Later he had a conversion experience at a revival in Washington, D.C.'s Sixth Church. In giving his reclaimed life to the Lord, Brother Crabtree decided to return to eastern North Carolina and to preach to the rural convict camps in the vicinity of his hometown of “Little Washington.” This was a time when most of the highway building that was being done in the southern states for the relatively-new automobiles was being carried out with convict labor, who were kept in crude, temporary, campsites, guarded by barbed wire, dogs, and gun-toting guards who were sometimes a bit more refined than the convicts. It was hardly the sort of congregation that most preachers wanted – certainly not the Presbyterian ones — but their ilk became the great passion of Mr. Crabtree's life. Eventually Albemarle Presbytery ordained him under the provisions of “the extraordinary clause.”

His circles of itineration gradually enlarged, as he plied the rural South in his horse and buggy, carrying tracts and home-made visual aids, in company with his dog. For several years he was employed directly by the

P.C.U.S. Home Missions Board in Atlanta as its “Prison Evangelist,” and their denominational reports of the years around World War I tell of his labors. Much of the details of his story remains unknown to this day, but at the time of his death his obituary notice in the Warrenton newspaper indicated that he had preached in every state of the union except two. For certain, the

Presbytery of Detroit eventually gave him an automobile as his story became nationally known, and the Presbytery of Denver gave him a large donation of money one year.

Sometime along the way he developed some unknown health problems, and he had to retire temporarily from the demands of being on the road. In an effort to regain his health by hard outdoor labor, he purchased a small farm near Catlett, between Manassas and Warrenton. As his health returned, so did his itinerations. Wherever he went with his gospel message he encouraged his converted convicts “to ride the rails” to Catlett's Station and



Rev. George Watkins Crabtree

to drop off about a half-mile beyond the station just as the train was resuming speed. He offered them a welcoming home at his “Prison Farm,” as he called it. There he housed them — black and white. Throughout both Prince William and Fauquier County Mr. Crabtree had farmer friends who were willing to take these men as “hired hands” on the basis of his recommendations. Much of this area of the Presbytery did not yet know the sight and the sound of tractors, and many a farmer needed a reliable “hired hand.” Mr. Crabtree often preached in the evenings to those reclaimed men in a covered arbor adjacent to his little cabin. Eventually he and his guests built a modest two-story frame house, which had a little chapel in the front room, with the ex-prisoners living upstairs and in a nearby bunkhouse. Finally the group built the Jehoshaphat (“The Lord has

given”) Church next door, which was received into Potomac Presbytery in 1918. Mr. Crabtree also maintained a Prisoners’ Graveyard behind his house for use when these men died, since they were often alienated from any close family relationships.

On one of his preaching trips to the nearby Manassas jail, he met the Jailer’s young daughter, who was barely half his age. She was an energetic pianist, ready to link her own Christian ministry with his, and soon the two were married, and she joined his interesting family on the wooded farm. By this time Brother Crabtree (as he preferred to be called) was going from strength to strength. His church had always had problems with growth in the community at large, since some hesitated to join “the convicts’ church,” and one suspects that his integrated household and church had something to do with that aversion as well. But some of this hesitancy was broken down during the Spanish flu epidemics of 1917 and 1918, when his “family” fixed food for dozens of stricken households, and when he personally gave endless hours of bedside nursing care throughout the county. Soon other members of the rural countryside were venturing to go to his church services at Jehoash.

Meanwhile he was telling his appealing story in numerous of the larger Virginia churches, as he traveled to jails and chain gang encampments near their communities. Their modest donations assisted him. The Staunton First Church did more — the congregation donated a number of its old church pews to the Jehoash Church in honor of President Woodrow Wilson, alleging that the President’s mother had sat in these with him while his father was the pastor of the Staunton Church.

Mr. Crabtree enlisted his interesting congregation in providing for the very first Vacation Bible School and Sunday School which Catlett had ever had, which presented the intriguing picture of trusting children being taught the Christian gospel by ex-felons!

Although Brother Crabtree was first, last, and always, a revivalist preacher, he also had a larger vision of social and institutional justice. He personally testified at numerous state-wide hearings, and he sponsored petitions for prison reform, especially working for more adequate pay for the guards, which he thought would thereby attract men of higher moral character. The records of several Southern state legislatures bear references to him. Quite frankly many of his church colleagues never knew what to make of him, or his particular kind of Presbyterian congregation, or his inclusive view of churchmanship.

He died in 1940, and although valiant attempts were made to keep the church viable, Potomac Presbytery judged that it had similarly died by 1967, so it allowed a community group to have the property for its own use. Today a much enlarged group there calls itself “The Independent and Reformed Presbyterian

Church of Catlett, Virginia,” although it has no denominational connections with any group whatsoever. The fading black-and-white photograph of George Crabtree on the side wall of the sanctuary is in marked contrast to a magnificent image of him that appears in a stained glass window of the great Highland Park Presbyterian Church in Dallas, Texas, honoring significant home missions workers of the P.C.U.S. Scattered and faceless tombstones in the pasture next door the the present building still bear a mute and fading testimony to this amazing church and to this now-forgotten chapter of our Presbytery’s history.

#### ENDNOTES TO CHAPTER 30

When the writer began assembling this Presbytery history, one of the things he had in mind was to be certain that the Jehoash Story be preserved in some way, shape, fashion. He had known about its unique character from some earlier reading and study, and from a letter that Mr. Crabtree’s daughter had written to Andrew R. Bird in 1940, describing her father’s death. He had conversed further about the history of the church with Dr. Albert Winn, while the two of them were sharing their 1987 arrest, incarceration, trial over a Central America protest in the U.S. Capitol. It was Dr. Winn who supplied the “influenza stories.” A few months later, in a happenstance that Presbyterians are wont to call “Providence,” he heard a lecture by fellow presbyter, Dr. James H. Smylie, on the subject of stained glass windows that illustrate famous Presbyterian personalities, and one of his slides showed Brother Crabtree as depicted in the home missions window of the Highland Park Presbyterian Church of Dallas, Texas. Subsequently the writer visited the independent Presbyterian worship service there at Catlett, spoke at their service, and enlisted the congregation’s assistance in reconstructing the story. Numerous scrapbooks, articles, pictures were shared with him by these people on a subsequent Sunday visit in their midst. Several people also put him in touch with Mr. Crabtree’s daughter, Lois, who had never known about the great stained glass window honoring her father. Now this woman, who is in her 80’s, is the proud owner of a color photograph of her father’s image in that Dallas Church! She was delighted to learn that the present pastor there is Billy Graham’s brother-in-law, Clayton Bell, and the writer has succeeded in getting Dr. Bell to write a letter to her about the window, and he, in turn, has asked Dr. Graham to write to Lois in appreciation for the pioneering work in prison evangelism which her father had done! Now the author of this Presbytery history is engaged in an independent study project about Mr. Crabtree, hoping to document his largely-unknown work in some journal or booklet.

## History of the New Hope Baptist Church

During the post civil war era when the black race was striving to establish some measure of dignity and status in a hostile atmosphere in the southern United States, the black minister was busy establishing a place to worship God, a legitimate place of worship aside from that appointed portion of the former slave owner's church. The black minister of that day would organize a church, then move on to organize other churches in other communities.

Such a minister was the Reverend Lewis Bailey from Occoquan, Virginia, and in 1888, he founded the New Hope Missionary Baptist Church in Brentsville, Virginia. New Hope Missionary Baptist Church (later renamed New Hope Baptist Church) is a branch of Hearts Delight Baptist Church, Bristersburg, Virginia, in Fauquier County, as is Oak Shade Baptist Church, Catlett, Virginia in Fauquier County. Reverend Bailey was the father of the late Mrs. Annie Rose and the brother-in-law of Miss Jennie Dean (well-known in this Northern Virginia community for her work in establishing the Manassas Industrial School). Before the turn of the century, Reverend Bailey had completed his mission at New Hope and moved on to establish yet another church.

Reverend Bailey was succeeded by Reverend Richard Jackson. Reverend Jackson was one of the most charismatic leaders in the church's history. He was a bachelor and spent most of his life in and around the Catlett, Virginia area. He was a respected man of God and exuded a strong spiritual magnetism. Reverend Jackson played a leading role in purchasing the land where New Hope is presently located. The original deed, bearing Reverend Jackson's signature and filed in New Hope's Annals, reads in part:

"This deed made this 9th day of October, 1905, between Richard Jackson of the first part and Smith Moore, Thos. Thornton Champ and Richard Jackson, trustees for the sole use and benefit of the New Hope Missionary Baptist

Church, at or near Bristow, Virginia in Prince William County, Virginia, of the second part."

On March 15, 1905, the deed was "received with certificate annexed and admitted to record" in the clerk's office, circuit court of Prince William County. That same year, under the supervision of Deacon Smith Moore, the church was physically moved from Brentsville, Virginia to its present location in Bristow, Virginia. Here the building was refinished and several feet were added to the church front. After leaving New Hope, Reverend Jackson moved on to establish other churches in the Northern Virginia area. He was succeeded by Reverend Pair who in turn was succeeded by Reverend Richard Carter. Reverend Carter served as pastor until 1929 when Reverend John Jasper Bowles of Cabin John, Maryland was called to pastor the church. Reverend Bowles served as pastor longer than any minister in the history of the church, from 1929 to 1963 when he retired because of failing health. Under his leadership the basement of the new church building was completed and dedicated on Homecoming Day in September 1959.

In 1964 Reverend Robert D. McDuffey was called to pastor New Hope. Under his well organized pattern of leadership, the church progressed rapidly. Reverend McDuffey was a strong advocate of the tithing system as a means of supporting the financial needs of the church. This same practice was adopted by the church and it worked so well that by June 1967 the first service was held in the nearly completed and dedicated on Homecoming Day in September 1956.

From 1967 to 1981 Reverend Robert Lee Jones served as an assistant pastor to Reverend Robert D. McDuffey. In 1981, Reverend Jones was installed pastor of the New Hope Baptist Church.

Source: New Hope Baptist Church: 101<sup>st</sup> anniversary celebration, 1888 and 8<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the pastor

# Where WILD things live...

## *Dentaria laciniata* Cut-leaved toothwort

One of the first plants to bloom in the spring.

**Description:** This native perennial plant is about 4-8" tall. The basal leaves are separate from the fertile shoots; they help to store energy for next year's fertile shoots. A fertile shoot consists of a single flowering stalk with a whorl of 3 leaves. Each leaf is up to 3" long and across, but palmately cleft into 3-5 narrow lobes with dentate teeth along the margins. The basal leaves have a similar appearance to the cauline leaves; both types of leaves are largely hairless.

The central stalk is unbranched. It terminates into a cyme or short raceme of white flowers.

This inflorescence is rather floppy; the flowers open up and become more erect in the presence of sunshine on warm spring days. Each flower is about ½" across when fully open, consisting of 4 white petals, 4 green or purplish green sepals, several stamens with conspicuous yellow anthers, and a single pistil. The petals are oblong and sometimes tinted with pink or light purple. The sepals are oblong and shorter than the petals. The blooming period occurs during mid-spring and lasts about 2 weeks. The flowers are quite fragrant. Each flower is replaced by an elongated seedpod that has a short beak; this seedpod is held more or less erect. The seeds are arranged in a single row within the seedpods; they are oval-shaped and somewhat flattened. The root system produces fleshy rhizomes that are jointed and knobby; they are parallel to the surface of the ground and fairly shallow. In addition to these rhizomes and their secondary roots, the root system produces small

fleshy tubers. This plant often forms vegetative colonies from its spreading rhizomes; it also reproduces by seed.



**Range & Habitat:** Cutleaf Toothwort is a common plant. Habitats include deciduous woodlands, floodplain woodlands, and wooded bluffs. The presence of this species in a woodlands indicates that its soil has never been plowed under or subjected to heavy construction activities. However, this species can survive some disturbance caused by occasional grazing and less disruptive activities of human society. When the

introduced *Alliaria petiolata* (Garlic Mustard) invades a woodlands, this is one of the spring wildflowers that declines in abundance.

**Faunal Associations:** The nectar of the flowers attracts both long-tongued and short-tongued bees, including honey bees, bumblebees, Mason bees, and others. Less often, the nectar of the flowers attracts early spring butterflies and Giant Bee Fly. Short-tongued bees also collect pollen from the flowers. The caterpillars of the butterfly *Pieris napi oleraceae* (Mustard White) feed on the foliage of *Dentaria* spp. (Toothworts). The tubers of Toothworts were a minor food source of *Ectopistes migratorius* (Passenger Pigeon); this bird species became extinct during the early 20th century.

Source: [http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/cutleaf\\_toothwort.htm](http://www.illinoiswildflowers.info/woodland/plants/cutleaf_toothwort.htm)

# When WAR Came to Brentsville

**HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
*Stafford Court-House, December 19, 1862.*

**COMMANDING OFFICER DUMFRIES:**

Scouts who came in just now report the enemy's cavalry under Hampton at Brentsville, where they are said to have had a skirmish with our cavalry. One division of the enemy's infantry is reported will reach Brentsville to-day, and information less reliable mentions the whole of Jackson's corps on the march in that direction. Have your scouts well out toward Brentsville, Catlett's Station, and Maple Valley, and patrol the country with the utmost vigilance in that direction. Communicate with General Slocum and learn from him what information he has gained and report the same with your information at once. Send a patrol, on receipt of this, to this place with orders to report here. Communicate with the forces at Wolf Run Shoals by patrols. Please forward all information without delay.

By order of Major-General Sigel:

T. A. MEYSENBURG,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

**HDQRS. ELEVENTH CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,**  
*Stafford Court-House, Va., December 19, 1862.*

Colonel CESNOLA,  
*Commanding Cavalry:*

The general commanding directs you to patrol and scout the country from Stafford Court-House and Aquia westward toward Elkton, Warrenton Junction, Catlett's Station, and Brentsville with the utmost vigilance, as the enemy's cavalry is reported to be over that country in large scouting parties. Send a patrol to Chopawamsic Creek, on the road to Purcell's Mill, and three or four miles beyond. Send also a patrol to Dumfries, over the Telegraph road, who will report to the commanding officer at Dumfries and hand to him the inclosed letter, which may also serve for your private information. Close the letter after you have read it.

Very respectfully

T. A. MEYSENBURG,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

P. S.—The patrols going toward Dumfries must order all trains to this place at once, without mentioning anything about the enemy.

T. A. M.,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General*

Source: *War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the OFFICIAL RECORDS of the UNION AND CONFEDERATE ARMIES*, pages 960 & 961.



## F e e d b a c k

Thanks for the newsletter....great as always. I really enjoy reading about Brentsville! That is some fish story for sure.....almost thought it was my neighbor as his name is Cary..but not Wolfe...Waff.

Take care,

Mickey Winslow

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Wow! Another great newsletter. Morgan, I plan to tell my Fairfax friends, Dale City friends, and friends in other places about Brentsville. I hope that some of them will visit when it gets a bit warmer.

Best to you,

Jim Harvey

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You have done it again. The newsletter is informative, interesting, and well written. I am pleased that Dennis's complete paper on Rosenwald schools was included.

Thanks for your work in keeping us informed about the personalized Brentsville history.

Bill Olson

Thanks for another great newsletter. Since you asked for feedback, I'm writing to say that I really like the different layout, especially the longer story by Mr. Van Derlaske — what an interesting bit of history that is. I'm looking forward to your further discoveries in the school board minutes.

I also want to mention that it's great that you acknowledged Kay's important role in ensuring the high quality newsletter.

*Every* endeavor in life profits from a supportive spouse, so I'm not surprised that she's been your silent partner all along... nice to give her some recognition. As a faithful (and picky!) reader, thank you Kay for your editing work.

All the best,

Mike Simpson

Germany

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Thanks for the big fish coverage.

PS I cant believe that nobody else admitted smoking or chewing rabbit tobacco, grape leaves, rolled in brown paper. Ha Ha

Fred Wolfe

## As seen in "The Weekly Star" March 15, 1955

### TURKEY SHOOT

At the Friday night turkey shoot at Shoemaker's Store Mr. Clark Fries won one turkey, 4 roosters, and 8 lbs of honey. Dr. Ringler of Manassas won two roosters in 1 round but then got called away on an emergency. Mr. Shoemaker won one turkey.

### CHURCH NEWS

Those who conducted the religian census on Sunday as follows in pairs of two:

Harland Getts & Clyde Breeden

Oscar Carter & Ann Pettit

Dave Camden & Gladys Eanes

O.D. Harris & Marye Breeden

If you were missed on Sunday by the census-taker, you will be contacted later.

The women of the Presbyterian Church will meet at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ann Keys on Tuesday at 7:30.

### SOCIAL NOTES

Mr. and Mrs. Benny Breeden and Mr. and Mrs. Harry Visger were guest at the home of Mr. Elmer Breeden on March 13. Mr. Elmer Breeden lives in Damascus, Md.

\*\*\*\*\*

Nancy Huddle spent Friday evening and Saturday with the Wm. Golladays. Nancy Huddle is from Fairfax.

\*\*\*\*\*

Rodger Carter spent Monday night with Charles Golladay. Rodger is from Linton Hall.

\*\*\*\*\*

Sunday dinner guests of Corky (Rodney) Powell were Mr. and Mrs. Whetzel of Nokesville with their son, Wade. Corky, in the second grade, did the shopping, setting the table, and planning of the meal himself.

\*\*\*\*\*

Bob Wyatt and Dave Camden who are students at the U. of Richmond, were Sunday dinner guests at the home of Mrs. Morgan Breeden.

# Brentsville Neighbors

## Preserving Brentsville's History

Contact us on:  
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**IN GOD WE TRUST**

