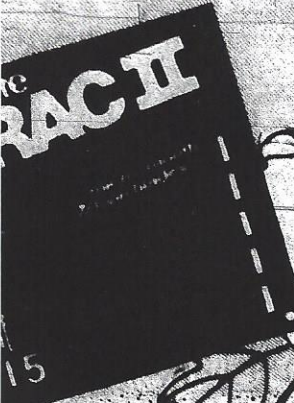


GILLETTE TRAC II CARTRIDGES

Pack of 8

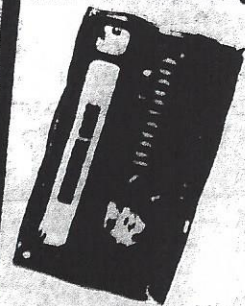
Regular 1.83
SAVE 74¢

109



**MINI
SALE!**

**NESTLE'S
\$100,000 BAR**
12 Ounce Bag of Miniatures



Regular 2.29
SAVE 90¢

139

LIMIT 2 PER CUSTOMER

TRIDENT or DENTYNE GUM
Pack of 8 Sticks
Original, Cinnamon or Spearmint

St. Louis Dates To Late 1800s

By Eugene M. Scheel
Times-Mirror Special Writer

When the talented and likable equestrienne Mrs. A.C. Randolph moved to Oakley, near Upperville, she was in need of a cook. A friend commented there was a good one in St. Louis. "I'll airmail a letter to her immediately," said Randolph. Only in Fauquier and Loudoun could such a comment provoke smiles, and remembrances years later.

How did St. Louis, with some 200 persons, the largest black village in the horse and hunt country of America, get its name?

The first theory, set forth by some whites, says the community was named for W.C. Handy's "St. Louis Blues." Handy's song, though, was composed in 1914, and the name St. Louis had been applied to the village nearly a quarter-century before. Theory dismissed.

Some blacks say there was a man named Louis who was highly revered and who became known as Saint Louis. A possibility, though not likely. No man named Louis or Lewis, or with the surname Lewis or Louis, appears among the deeds of earliest S. Louisians.

Another theory, told by Mary Katherine Reamer and others, bears a closer look. She recalls that years ago everyone called the huddle of houses just east of Middleburg, now known as Brown's Corner, Maryland. "We said we were going to Maryland." Indeed, "Maryland" was on the way to Maryland. Could St. Louis, on the other side of Middleburg, have been on the way to St. Louis?

I found the first mention of St. Louis in a Loudoun County deed book reference that bore the date May 26, 1891. Lot No. 4, of Emily and Bedford Glascock, in "Little

the old-line Democrats once more were in power and blacks foresaw the coming of segregation. After subtle hints they were no longer welcome at the white Baptist churches, and many, like the blacks at St. Louis, formed their own congregations.

They organized at the St. Louis one-room schoolhouse, one of the oldest still standing in Fauquier or Loudoun. Land "on which there is a new schoolhouse for public instruction according to law" was purchased by School District No. 3 (now Mercer District) on April 21, 1877. The sellers were Charles Squire, (sometimes called Esquire) and Lucy Robinson. The price was \$27.50.

Among the early remembered teachers were Mattie McQuay Berryman, Anna Gaskins, Grace and Clarence Murray from the Bull Run Mountain, Powell Gibson, and Armistead Smith and his son, Alfonso Smith. Each day the Smiths walked eight miles back and forth along the old road that forded Goose Creek at Millville, to and from their home at Middleburg.

Terry Gaskins Colbert, who taught at St. Louis about 50 years ago, recalls that the school was so crowded she could hardly count the children. There were always at least 40 in the one room.

By the early 1940s there were sometimes 50 students, and the older children attended school in a classroom set up in Phil McQuay's store. Under the leadership of Dr. Maurice Edmead, the black physician from Middleburg who had dispelled thoughts that blacks would not go to a black doctor because "how could a black know anything about medicine?" St. Louis and Middleburg parents asked the school board to relieve overcrowding at their schools

LOUDOUN TIMES MIRROR SEPT. 25, 1980 P. D-12

LIMIT 2 PER CUSTOMER

SAVERS

DIES
Peppermint,
or or
pack.
8 Rolls
for 1.49
SAVE 50¢

TRIDENT OF DENTYNE GUM

Pack of 8 sticks
Original, Cinnamon
or Spearmint
Pack of
Trident-8 sticks
Dentyne-8 sticks
Regular 25¢
SAVE 50¢ on 6



9c 6 FOR \$1

LIMIT 2 UNIT SALES PER CUSTOMER

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I found the first mention of
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that bore the date May 26,
1891. Lot No. 4, of Emily and
Bedford Glascock, in "Little
St. Lewis," had been sold to
Dan M. Robinson. The
subdivision Little St. Lewis
had been surveyed and
mapped prior to 1881 for
Thomas Glascock, well-
healed and of the gentry,
who owned several large
holdings in Upper Fauquier
and Loudoun. Beginning in
1881 he began to sell lots,
generally one acre for \$20, to
his ex-slaves and those of the
Carters, Dulanys,
Gochnauers, and other
landed area families.

Ann Gillison bought what
appears to be the first lot in
1881. Charles and James
McQuay bought lots in 1889.
None of these deeds,
however, call the subdivision
St. Louis or any other name.
Neither does Thomas
Glascock's 1884 will which
passes the subdivision on to
wife Emily W. Glascock and
son Bedford Glascock.

There appear to have been
no Lewises in the Glascock
family, and the Glascocks
were not from "big" St.
Louis. Did they coin the
name St. Louis, meaning 'on
the way to that big city,' or
did the freedmen who settled
there? Or was there another
source?

On Dec. 1, 1891, the name
again appeared in a deed,
this time spelled the way we
know it. Ground for the "St.
Louis New School Baptist
Church" was bought by
church trustees George
Berryman, Robert McQuay
Sr., and Jack Short, for \$30.
The church land had been
owned by Garner and Sarah
Peters for 10 years. They had
bought it as part of a 30-acre
tract from William and
Sallie W. Benton.

Two years later the open-
belfried and Gothic-
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arose, and like so many
black churches of the period,
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history: "M. Z. B. C. Built by

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asked the school board to
relieve overcrowding at
their schools.

With the war's end the
school board listened, and
they bought 19 acres in St.
Louis. On March 31, 1948 a
new six-room school opened
with 185 students from the
two schools in St. Louis, the
two in Middleburg, and the
Mountville (Marble Quarry)
School on Sam Fred Lane.
Pupils filled five rooms.
Augustus Lacey from
Dinwiddie County — he had
taught at Middleburg — was
the first principal.

Combined PTA's from the
old schools chose the name
Banneker for the new school.
Benjamin Banneker, the 18th
Century mathematician and
astronomer, had also helped
survey the boundaries of the
District of Columbia. You'd
still be hard-pressed to find
out anything about him in
standard encyclopedias: His
name does not appear in
Americana, Britannica, or
Collier's; World Book gives
him 12 lines.

St. Louis, by the turn of
this century, had more than
100 people, but it had no post
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villages around it that did —
Welbourne, Atoka, and
Leithton. It was about the
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St. Louis never appeared
on an official state road
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"Phillips Corner" appeared
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Before 1920 or so, most of
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worked in white homes, but
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blooded horses and the
building of what later
became known as the
Middleburg Training Track,
for Katherine Elkins Hitt in

2 for 1 FILM DEVELOPING



2
1

COMPLETE SETS
OF COLOR PRINTS
LOW DISCOUNT
PRICE

Let Peoples process your
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finish color prints for 1
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POLAROID
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2.99-SAVE 70¢

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SOFT
RUB
INSER
Ice Bottle

Regular 93¢
SAVE 24¢

9c

08161 SEPT. 25, 1980

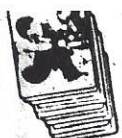
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INTERESTS
ROASTED
SHREWS

Juice Jar
2.99-SAVE 70¢

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KODAK 110, 126 or 135 color print film and get 2 sets of borderless lustrous finish color prints for 1 low discount price.



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SOFT
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Ice Bottle

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9¢

STP
GAS
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12 Ounce Bottle
Regular 1.59-SAVE 40¢

119

PEOPLES DRUG

the prescription stores

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le 31¢
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LTM
ON

SAVE SAVE VALUABLE COUPON SAVE

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BALLS or FLAKES

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Regular 1.27-SAVE 50¢

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Monday - Saturday ... 9-9
Sunday ... 9-6

ter

HOWEVER, call the subdivision St. Louis or any other name. Neither does Thomas Glascock's 1884 will which passes the subdivision on to wife Emily W. Glascock and son Bedford Glascock.

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Two years later the open-belfried and Gothic-windowed Mt. Zion Church arose, and like so many black churches of the period, its date stone presents a capsule of the church's history: "M.Z.B.C. Built by Rev. M.B. Strother July 30, 1893. Rebuilt by Rev. T. Johnson Oct. 6, 1929." The Rev. Moses B. Strother was first pastor, and about 1920 he was followed by the Rev. Thornton Johnson. Then came the Revs. John Paul Nichols, Thomas Procter, and today's pastor, Allen Baltimore. The elders of the early 20th Century were Shelton Allen, Cedric Short, Robert McQuay Sr., and Alfred Moore.

It is not known when Mt. Zion, named for one of the hills of Jerusalem, was organized, but previously its members attended Shiloh at Middleburg, Mt Pisgah at Upperville, Mt. Olive at Rectortown, or the white Baptist churches — Ebenezer above Bloomfield, and Middleburg and Upperville.

With the election of Gov. Philip W. McKinney in 1889,

survey the boundaries of the District of Columbia. You'd still be hard-pressed to find out anything about him in standard encyclopedias: His name does not appear in Americana, Britannica, or Collier's; World Book gives him 12 lines.

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Before 1920 or so, most of the blacks in St. Louis worked in white homes, but the growing interest in blooded horses and the building of what later became known as the Middleburg Training Track, for Katherine Elkins Hitt in the early 20s, changed that. By the Depression, more blacks were employed in the horse industry. The trend continued in the early 1950s, when Paul Mellon of nearby Rokeby bought and enlarged the track complex, aptly called by Kitty Slater, historian of the horsey set, "a combined primary, elementary, and preparatory school for Thoroughbreds before they enter the higher education of the nation's racing ovals."

Thank you Myrtle McQuay, Helen Helmick, Bernice Smith, Thelma Smith, Annie Smith, Rosa Carter, Terry Gaskins Colbert, and Cora L. Poles of St. Louis or nearby, Wallace Phillips and Mary Katherine Reamer of Middleburg, Mrs. A.C. Randolph of Oakley, Mrs. John T. Ramey of Marshall, Elizabeth H. Lemmon of Pelham.

SEPT. 25, 1980
LOUDOUN TIMES MIRROR