



Virginia Association of Counties

ACHIEVEMENT AWARDS



APPLICATION FORM

All applications must include the following information. Separate applications must be submitted for each eligible program. **Deadline: June 2, 2017.** Please include this application form with electronic entry.

PROGRAM INFORMATION

County: Loudoun County
Program Title: Clerk of Circuit History Program
Program Category: Community Development

CONTACT INFORMATION

Name: Eric Larson
Title: Manager, Historic Records Division
Department: Clerk of Circuit Court
Complete Mailing Address: P. O. Box 550 Leesburg, VA 20178
Telephone: (703) 777-0270 Website: www.loudoun.gov/clerk
Email: eric.larson@loudoun.gov

SIGNATURE OF COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR OR CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER

Name: Gary M. Clemens
Title: Clerk of the Circuit Court
Signature: Gary M. Clemens



COUNTY OF LOUDOUN

CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT

P.O. Box 550
LEESBURG, VIRGINIA 20178
www.loudoun.gov/clerk
(703)-777-0270



Gary M. Clemens, Clerk

June 9, 2017

VIA EMAIL CORRESPONDENCE

Mr. Gage Harter
Virginia Association of Counties

Dear Mr. Harter:

Thank you for your assistance with the annual VACO Achievement Awards nominations process. I am pleased to submit an application for your consideration and for the consideration of the judges in the category of Community and Economic Development. Our Historic Records programs so contribute to the promotion of community development as we empower our citizens to learn more about our county's valuable historic and vital role in the Commonwealth of Virginia. You may certainly consider this submission for the category of Communications as our program do promote communications by virtue of our newsletters and the programs we host.

Attached please find the Application Form Cover Sheet and the application in electronic format. If you are unable to retrieve and/or download these attachments, please feel free to contact me. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact me via email at gary.clemens@loudoun.gov or give me a call at (703) 777-0277.

Thank you very much for your consideration of this application.

With warm regards,

Gary M. Clemens

Gary M. Clemens
Clerk of the Circuit Court

Clerk of the Circuit Court Public Awareness Program for Historic Courthouse Records

Short Overview of the Court Historic Records

The Loudoun County Clerk of the Circuit Court Historic Records Division developed and implemented a public campaign of programs to promote and enhance public awareness of Loudoun County's historic court records. The majority of the general public and even professionals in the historic and educational community do not realize the wealth of historic documents in the Clerk of the Circuit Court Office. As mandated by the Library of Virginia, all Clerk of the Circuit Courts in Virginia are guardians of the court records dating back to the county's formation. Virginia Circuit Court Clerks are responsible for proper storage, conservation and public access to the county court records.

Loudoun County has one of most complete and diverse collection of historic court records in Virginia. Loudoun is also the only county in Virginia's northern neck to possess the a vast collection of the court's records since its formation. The Clerk's Office retains nearly all court records dating back to 1757. In contrast, the majority of Virginia counties have lost substantial portions of their court records collection as result of theft, loss, war and fire, predominantly during the Civil War.

Public Programs

The Historic Records Division programs were formulated around the size, scope, history, and preservation of the court records, courthouse grounds and the historic 1894 courthouse. The programs were enhanced by creating a quarterly newsletter, "Little Gems", two self-guided brochures of the court house grounds and a history of the court records, expansion of the Historic Records' web page, creation of a Historic Records friends email list and a children's workbook. Lastly, partnerships were formed with other county departments, historic sites in Loudoun and Fairfax counties and the Leesburg's First Friday program.

The events offered by the Historic Records Division featured programs on record preservation, black history, and early criminal papers just to name a few. The programs give the public an opportunity to view rare and historic documents, visit the county's historic court house and talk to staff about the court's history and preservation projects in the Clerk's Office.

Target Audience

In a county where over 60 languages are spoken, Loudoun is a microcosm of the changing diversity in the United States. The programs reach out to the county's culturally diverse population, school age children and young families. The Leesburg's First Friday programs provide one of the largest platforms in Loudoun to attract young families and older adults. As the First Friday grows in popularity, so do the Historic Records programs. Audiences were also targeted through the county Facebook page, press releases, newsletter friends emailing list, and utilization of other government agency and historic sites websites and friends' groups.

Partnerships

Government Partnership: Government partners include: Clerk of the Circuit Court for Loudoun County, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Fairfax County, Loudoun County Public Affairs and Communications, Loudoun County Board of Supervisors, Loudoun County Sheriffs Department, Loudoun County Mapping and Geographic Information, Loudoun County Board of Supervisors, Town of Leesburg Balch Library and the Library of Virginia.

Non-Governmental Partnerships: The private sector or non-profit foundation partners include: The Thomas Balch Library – Black History Committee, Oatlands Historic Gardens and House, General George C. Marshall Foundation, Loudoun's World War I & II community, Northern Virginia Park Authority, Mosby Heritage Area, Waterford Foundation, NAACP, Veterans of Foreign Wars, Visit Loudoun Foundation and the Loudoun County Chamber of Commerce.

The programs required working with a multiple local government agencies and county historic organizations to arrange and promote the events. The clerk's office worked with the circuit court judges and court security to reserve the historic

court house and provide a deputy sheriff for security. Loudoun's Public Affairs and Communications department promoted the programs through press releases through both traditional media and social media outlets. Public Affairs also assisted in web page development and updates. The Historic Records Division established a working relationship with many of Loudoun's historic sites and organizations. These partnership included joint exhibitions at our First Friday and Black History exhibits and lectures. They also worked together on joint press releases, informing their friends groups and listing the programs on their websites.

2016 Programs

The following are the 2016-2017 descriptions of programs as they appeared in our press releases and website.

Black History Month Life and Death in Loudoun' Free Black & Enslaves Population Exhibition and Lecture (Partnership with Oatlands Plantation, Loudoun's Black History Committee, The Balch Library, Loudoun County Board of Supervisors and Waterford Foundation)

This exhibition uses a variety of court records to construct a short narrative of what life was like for Free and enslaved blacks in Loudoun from a court and legal perspective. The court records from 1853-1865 provides the most comprehensive documentation of Free Blacks and slaves in the county's history. The exhibits will display some rare and recent finds of Free Black and slave records. The online exhibit provides links to websites with historical information and indexes to Loudoun's historic court records.

April First Friday Open House-Home Brew: Sale and Production of Liquor in Loudoun 1757-1933

The Clerk of the Circuit Court Historic Records Division will exhibit a variety of court documents that trace the evolution of the legal and illegal activities of liquor in Loudoun County from 1757-1930s. Throughout history liquor was considered a normal part of daily life and because of the popularity and acceptance of drinking "spirts", very little was done to control the production and consumption of liquor in the colonies and then the United States.

June First Friday-Mold, War, and Grants: Preserving Loudoun's Historic Court Papers (Partnership with Fairfax County Clerk of Circuit Court)

Join the Clerk's office on June 3, 2016 and find out more about the preservation efforts and history of the Loudoun's historic court records. The Historic Records staff will discuss and demonstrate how the records are being conserved in the 21st century. Spend an evening learning how a spa tank, flat filing and mending court papers are saving the records for a new century. Guests are welcome to view our displays of historic court records and books.

October First Friday- Presentments, Sentencings and Punishments: Crime in Loudoun County 1757-1955

The Clerk of the Circuit Court, Gary M. Clemens, invites the public to attend the clerk's Historic Records Division Open House on Friday October 7, 2016 in the county's 1894 courthouse. The fall exhibition will showcase an eight year conservation and indexing project of the court's criminal records from 1757-1955. This exhibition will include a variety of cases from murder to the county's first speeding ticket.

2017 Programs

Black History Month-From Slavery to Desegregation: Exhibition of African American Documents from the Historic Court and Board of Supervisors Records (Partnership with Loudoun's Black History Committee, Fairfax Clerk of Circuit Court, Loudoun County Board of Supervisors.)

This open house will display historic records on African Americans in Loudoun from the time of slavery to the desegregation of Loudoun's schools. This is a unique exhibition that will display Loudoun's historic court documents and Board of Supervisor Minute Books. Many of these documents and minute books will be on display for the first time.

April First Friday-Over There: The Great War in Loudoun's Memory (Partnership with Loudoun's World War I Committee, Oatlands Historic Gardens and House, The Thomas Balch Library, Loudoun County Board of Supervisors and General George C. Marshall House)

The Loudoun County World War I Commemorative Committee continues its observance of Loudoun's role in World War I with an event April 7, 2017, as part of Leesburg's First Friday celebration. "Over There: The Great War in Loudoun's Memory" will display Loudoun's contributions to the front lines and home front through court records pertaining to the draft and war service, letters, post cards, photographs, the history of the poppies to remember the war dead, and the wills of Governor Westmoreland Davis and General George C. Marshall.

June First Friday- Preservation Act III

Our Open House on the conservation of the court's historic documents was such a hit, we brought it back for a third act! Learn how Loudoun's court papers have held up against time, history, and the environment. The staff will discuss and demonstrate how the records are being preserved in the 21st century.

Quarterly Newsletter

In January 2016 the Historic Records Division released its first quarterly Newsletter "Little Gems". At least one featured article is dedicated to a First Friday event in each edition. Other articles include ongoing projects, articles on specific documents in the collection and helpful hints on researching historic records. The newsletter is available in PDF and paper format.

Brochures

During many of the historic records programs, the historic records team and volunteers received feedback from visitors that there was no information available to the public on the history of the courthouse grounds and records. The Clerk's Office historic records team developed two in-house brochures: *Loudoun County Courtyard Walking Tour* is a self-guided walking tour that gives a history of the courtyard, structures and monuments. *A Brief History of the Court House Grounds* is a history of the 1760, 1812 and 1894 courthouses along with history of the paintings in the current court house. These guides are used frequently by visitors to downtown Leesburg to learn more about the relevance of this historic building.

Web Enhancements

The newsletter, brochures and event's exhibitions are available online in PDF format for the public to view. Historic Records created a special World War I website [*Loudoun and The Great War 1917-1918*](#) that provides information and links about Loudoun and the United States' role in World War I.

Program Cost

Costs to produce these programs included overtime pay for government employees and printing expenses. Three deputy clerks from the historic records team worked 4- 5 hours of overtime for each program resulting in a costs of \$2,625 for all programs referenced in this submission. One deputy sheriff, assigned to provide security in the court building, worked 4 – 5 hours of overtime for each program for a total of \$1,050. All brochures, newsletter and web enhancements were created in-house by the clerk's Historic Records and Information Technology deputy clerks for a total cost of \$455 for all programs. The total costs to produce these valuable historic records programs was \$4,130. This is a minimal investment for a wonderful return in the form of increased public awareness and participation in Loudoun's history programs.

Technology

Brochures & Newsletter were designed by the Clerk's Office Information Technology employees and Historic Records employees using Microsoft Publisher, Word and Acrobat. The Create Friends Email List created and maintained by the Clerk's Office Historic Records employees is managed in Microsoft Outlook. The Clerk's Office Historic Records employees and the Information Technology employees provide constant website content management by using Civic Plus, which is a specialist web-management program offered to local governments.

Successes and Benefits

The success of the Historic Record's promotional programs opened other opportunities for the division to pursue. In 2016 Historic Records was invited to present a class on our records and programs at the Virginia Association of Museums (VAM) Annual Conference. Loudoun's Clerk of Circuit Court was the first clerk's office in Virginia to present a class at the VAM conference. The 2016 VAM class *Find Your Past Through Local Government Partnership* was presented by Historic Records, Oatlands Historic Records and Gardens and the Loudoun County Mapping and Geographic Information staff. In February 2017, the clerk's office was invited to participate in a Black History month tour for Loudoun County Public Schools social studies teachers. Staff provided a tour of the historic courthouse and held a special open house displaying court records. In April 2017, Historic Records participated in Frederick Douglass Elementary Schools history fair for students and parents.

In a time of limited funding, publicly and privately for historic interpretation and preservation, the flexible program created by the Clerk of the Circuit Court Historic Records is an example of how government and the private sector can work together to present engaging events with little cost to county residents. Other Clerks of Circuit Courts in Virginia could use this model not only to increase the awareness of their records, but also the many duties they perform for their residents.

Photographs from the Clerk of Circuit Court 2016-2017 Programs.



IN THE NAME OF GOD, AMEN.

I, CHARLES CARTER RITICOR of the town of Catlands in the State of Virginia being of sound and disposing mind and memory, do hereby make, declare, ordain and publish this to be my Last Will and Testament hereby revoking all prior wills by me made.

FIRST:- It is my will that my executor hereinafter named pay all my just debts and funeral expenses as soon after my death as may be convenient.

SECOND:- I give, devise and bequeath all property, real, personal and mixed of which I may die seized to my brothers Robert A Riticor and John T Riticor to be divided equally between them, share and share alike.

In case of the death of either one of my said brothers, then the share of such deceased brother to go to the survivor.

THIRD:- I hereby make, constitute and appoint Edward McFarland, Cashier of the Loudoun National Bank, the executor of this, my Last Will and Testament.

Witness my hand and seal this 19 day of April, A.D. 1918.

Charles C. Riticor

The foregoing instrument was on the date thereof made published and declared by Charles Carter Riticor to be his Last Will and Testament who in our presence did sign the same, and we in his presence and in the presence of each other do hereby affix our signatures, as witnesses.

J. R. Hudson OF *U. S. Army*

Peter W. Ebbert OF *U. S. Army*

James T. Dougherty OF *1st Lt. 58th I.R.C. Kankakee, Ill*

Clerk of the Circuit Court - Gary M. Clemens

Historic Records

Volume 2 Issue 2 April 2017

Land Records & Deed Research

Loudoun is one of only a few counties in the Commonwealth that has records dating from its formation in 1757 when it split from Fairfax County. The Historic Records and Deed Research division includes court records from 1757-1980's and land records from 1757-present. Research can be conducted by using both in-house and online databases as well as paper indexes. Our staff can provide guidance and suggestions to start your research but **cannot provide research services or legal advice**. To prepare for your visit please review our online links to indexes and county databases which provide a starting point in your records research.

If you Visit the Archives

There is a court order that establishes court security protocols that serve the best interests of all visitors to the various courts and court-related offices in the Courts Complex. Therefore, electronic mobile devices such as cellphones with cameras, laptop computers, and electronic tablets are currently not permitted in the Courts Complex. To assist the patrons of the Historic Records/Archives research room, the Clerk's Office provides computer workstations with internet access so our patrons can review the websites of other historic records museums and historic records research organizations to assist with research needs in the Clerk's Office.



The Clerk of the Circuit Court is proud to partner with the Virginia World War I and World War II Commemoration Commission.



Lt. Charles C. Riticor grave at Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Lorraine, France.

Front Cover

The Will of Lt. Charles C. Riticor, April 19, 1918

Charles Riticor was born in 1892 in Oatlands, Loudoun County Virginia and was a graduate of Washington Lee University. Commissioned as a 2nd Lieutenant at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas in February 1918, he joined the 58th Inf. Regiment and was sent to France. Prior to being shipped out, he made out his will that was witnessed by three members of the U.S. Army. On August 6, 1918, he was wounded by shrapnel and gassed on the western front. Lt. Riticor died of his wounds on September 29, 1918 and is buried at Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery in Lorraine, France.



"Little Gems"

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

<i>The Manager's Order Book</i>	3	Historic Records and Deed Research Staff
<i>A Moment of Reflection</i>	5	
<i>George C. Marshall's Service in the Great War</i>	6	Gary M. Clemens, Clerk of Circuit Court
<i>"And in -Flew-Enza"; 1918 Flu Pandemic in Virginia</i>	7	
<i>World War I And The Loudoun County Homefront: Experiences Of Local Soldiers As Found In Chancery Suits</i>	9	Eric Larson, Historic Records Manager
<i>A Poppy is for Remembrance</i>	13	Sarah Markel, Historic Records Clerk
<i>Fairfax County's Muster Roll</i>	15	
		Alyssa Fisher, Historic Records Clerk

Clerk of the Circuit Court
Attn: Historic Records
P.O. Box 550
Leesburg, VA 20178
703-737-8775
Email
Clerk-Archives@loudoun.gov

Volunteers
John Fishback
Rose Marie Walter

THE MANAGER'S ORDER BOOK: BY ERIC LARSON, HISTORIC RECORDS MANAGER

MUSTER ROLL *Loudoun* COUNTY, VIRGINIA

NAME	RESIDENCE	AGE	CLASS	STATUS	REMARKS
101	Augustus, Benjamin S.	Leesburg	61	A	
102	Augustus, William H.	Leesburg	61	A	
103	Augustus, James H.	Leesburg	61	A	
104	Augustus, John S.	Leesburg	61	A	
105	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
106	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
107	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
108	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
109	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
110	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
111	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
112	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
113	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
114	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
115	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
116	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
117	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
118	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
119	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
120	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
121	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
122	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
123	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
124	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
125	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
126	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
127	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
128	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
129	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
130	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
131	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
132	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
133	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
134	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
135	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
136	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
137	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
138	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
139	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
140	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
141	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
142	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
143	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
144	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
145	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
146	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
147	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
148	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
149	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	
150	Augustus, George	Leesburg	61	A	

Page from the Muster Roll in the War with Germany

Welcome to the Spring Edition of "Little Gems", the World War I Edition. One hundred years ago on April 6, 1917, the United States declared war on the German Austro-Hungarian Empires. The United States' participation in the war would begin a transformation in America's agriculture, industry, banking, transportation sectors, and especially its future role in world affairs.

This edition of "Little Gems" is dedicated to the role Loudoun County and its citizens played in the "war to end all wars." This issue covers a variety of topics on the war's impact on soldiers and citizens on the home and battle fronts. Besides articles by our staff, this issue also includes articles from the General George C. Marshall House and the Fairfax Clerk of Circuit Court Historic Records Center.

On April 7, 2017, The Centennial Committee and the Clerk of the Circuit Court are sponsoring an open house in the 1894 courthouse entitled *Over There: The Great War in Loudoun's Memory*. The open house will feature World War I displays by the American Legion Auxiliary Unit 293, Thomas Balch Library, Fairfax Clerk of Circuit Court Historic Records Center, George C. Marshall House, Loudoun's Clerk of Circuit Court Historic Records and Oatlands Historic House and Gardens.

To commemorate the war's centennial, the Clerk of the Circuit Court Historic Records Division has created a [World War I Webpage](#) that provides more information on Loudoun's contribution to the war effort, including links to information about the history of the war and home front.

Black History Month Overview

On Feb 11, 2017, Historic Records and other historic sites in Loudoun County, had the opportunity to give a special tour to 16 social studies teachers from Loudoun County Public Schools. Teachers were provided a history of the courthouse, grounds and tour of the court archives. Our Feb 11th Black History open house had 122 visitors who viewed African American court documents from Loudoun and Fairfax's Clerk of Circuit Court. Loudoun's Department of Building and Development displayed artifacts and the history of two slave quarters' sites in Loudoun. Historic Records ended Black History month by giving a presentation at Loudoun's first Black History Expo sponsored by the Loudoun Freedom Center.



Article on Historic Records-[Black History Month Program](#)



DAR Ketocin Chapter Donates \$1,000 to Historic Records

The Ketocin Chapter of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution (NSDAR) has partnered with the Loudoun County Circuit Court Historic Records and Deed Research Division to preserve the 1780-1782 Rough Minute Book from the American Revolution. This book contains hundreds of names of Loudoun men who served in the Continental Army, state militia, and county citizens collecting payment for goods and services provided to the war effort. The Rough Minute Book will provide prospective members access to information that will support their membership into the NSDAR. The \$1,000 donation will conserve the book through deacidification and encapsulating the pages in Mylar sleeves. It will then be bound in a post binder. Conservation will be performed by Kofile Technologies of Greensboro North Carolina. The Rough Minute Book will be on exhibit at our June 2, 2017 preservation open house.

Page 88 from the 1780-1782 Rough Minute Book

Historic Records Receives a Library of Virginia Grant

In January 2017, the Clerk of the Circuit Court received a \$1,733 grant from the Library of Virginia's [Circuit Court Records Preservation Program \(CCRP\)](#). This grant will conserve our Land Causes 1757-1773 book and the 1764-1765 Rough Minute Book. Both books will go through the deacidification process and the pages will be encapsulated in Mylar and placed in a post binder. Once the conservation is completed, the books will be available to the public for the first time. Conservation should be completed by the end of 2017.

Page from the 1757-1773 Land Causes Book



"Little Gems": A Moment of Reflection By: Sarah Markel

As I walk to work each morning I pass the monuments on the Court House lawn dedicated to those brave soldiers who paid the ultimate sacrifice for our freedoms. This morning I realized that in this fast paced time we live in we do not always stop to fully appreciate what these monuments mean. For this edition of "Little Gems" I was inspired by the monuments to take the time to read the names listed there and reflect on the lives of these men. What was their story? Did they have families of their own, were they brothers or uncles, or maybe an only child? What had their experiences been like? Where had they traveled? What legacy had they passed on? The next time you are in downtown Leesburg I hope you take a moment to really look at the monuments and reflect on the lives of these men.

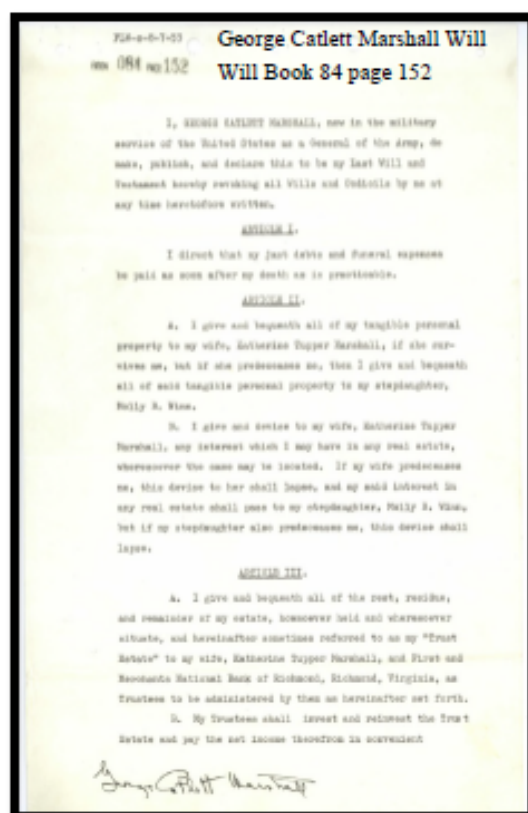


Do you know the difference?

Memorial Day - A day on which those who died in active military service are remembered, traditionally observed on May 30 but now officially observed on the last Monday in May.

Veterans Day- This day is the anniversary of the signing of the Armistice, which ended the World War I hostilities between the Allied nations and Germany in 1918. Veterans are thanked for their services to the United States on Veterans Day.

George C. Marshall Service's in the Great War By Cody Youngblood, Marshall House Docent



George C. Marshall, five-star general, Army Chief of Staff, and Secretary of State, lived in Leesburg, Virginia for close to twenty years. His work on the Marshall Plan earned him international acclaim and made him a local celebrity in Northern Virginia's small town of only 1,600 residents.

A humble and self-effacing man, Marshall's military career spanned the course of two World Wars. His trademark leadership skills helped Marshall rise above to the position of Army Chief of Staff on September 1, 1939, the same day World War II broke out. Before such a promotion, a young Major Marshall was assigned to the 1st Infantry Division as the director of training and planning with the American Expeditionary Forces (AEF). In this capacity he planned the first American attack and victory of the war at Cantigny in 1918. By mid-1918, he was posted to the headquarters of the AEF, where he worked closely with his mentor, General John J. Pershing.

General headquarters of the AEF was located in Chaumont, a commune in the Northeast part of France. Complete with offices and barracks; the Caserne Damremont held commanders that directed the activities of more than two million soldiers from 1917 to 1919. From its halls, major battles such as the Second Battle of the Marne and the Battle of Cantigny were commanded.

But just three miles away, nestled between two babbling creeks, sat a large but quiet chateau. Designed by Edmé Bouchardon in the 18th century, the Chateau Val des Ecoliers was home to General John Pershing during his time at Chaumont. Sometime during the war, an aerial photograph was taken of the chateau. This photograph, which will be on display on First Friday, was kept by Marshall on display in his study. Today, the photo is still on display in its original position.

The photo was probably kept by Marshall until his death forty years later out of love for his good friend, Pershing. The two corresponded throughout the First and Second World War until Pershing's death in 1948. In some aspects, Marshall reflected Pershing's character throughout his life. To his biographer, Marshall said of Pershing: "He had no hesitation of receiving advice from me or others...it was one of his great strengths that he could listen..."

After the artillery fire had seized its barrage and after machine guns no longer echoed through the valley of Chaumont, the AEF left General Headquarters. Today, the barracks are still used by the French army. Pershing's chateau, still standing between two babbling creeks, is now in private hands.

"And in -Flew-Enza"; 1918 Flu Pandemic in Virginia by Eric Larson

*I had a little bird,
And its name was Enza.
I opened the window
And in-flew-enza*

(1918 Children's Rhyme to skipping rope)

Born on December 20, 1900 in Rockville Maryland, Levi William Beamer, an African American from Hillsboro, Virginia, was drafted in the summer of 1918. Just days before the influenza pandemic outbreak that would kill more Americans at home than US soldiers killed in World War I, Levi reported for service at Camp Lee Virginia (Fort Lee).

Located east of Petersburg, Virginia, Camp Lee began as a US Army mobilization camp shortly after America's entry into World War I in April 1917. By the fall 1917, the camp was designated as a US Army training base for soldiers going to Europe. When construction was finally completed, the camp could accommodate over 60,000 soldiers. At its war time peak, Camp Lee was the third largest population center in Virginia behind Richmond and Norfolk.

In early September 1918, the naval base and ship yards in Norfolk, Virginia, along with other naval bases and ship yards along the east coast, began reporting a deadly influenza outbreak. The source of the outbreak was returning soldiers, sailors, and merchant marines from Europe. This was the beginning of the second and deadliest round of the influenza pandemic. The first influenza outbreak having occurred in early 1918 at Camp Funston and Fort Riley Kansas Army bases. Medical professionals debate if this was the virus that was carried by American servicemen to Europe. But this is just one of three major theories on the flu's origins. The second flu outbreak quickly spread outside of Norfolk to Fort Lee, and the City of Richmond. By early September 1918, the first flu cases were documented at Fort Lee.

"On Friday, the 13th of September the first cases of influenza were admitted to this hospital starting the epidemic of the most extensive character that has ever visited Camp Lee. It began abruptly and in a few days reached tremendous proportions subsiding after about six weeks, during which time it had affected 12,000 men and killed about 700." (U.S Army Medical Department, Office of Medical History, Extracts from Reports Relative to Influenza, Pneumonia and Respiratory Diseases)

Barely into his training, Levi Beamer became one of the first cases of influenza at Fort Lee.

"He at one time was in the hospital between the living and dead with the flu. His sister and brother was called to his bed side." (Beamer, Levi W, WW I Questioners, Sketches of Service Loudoun County Soldiers, Library of Virginia)

18.
Levi Beamer
Hillsboro Va
Registered August 1918 and was
called to Camp Lee Sept 1, 1918
He at one time was in the Hospital
between the living and dead with
the flu. His Sister and Brother
was called to his bed side
But he pulled through and was
on his way to Newport News to
start for France when the armistice
was signed He to was discharged
and arrived home in January 1919

Levi Beamer's questioner from the Library of Virginia

With no drugs or vaccines (The first flu vaccine was not developed until the 1940s), and the lack of knowledge of what caused it, doctors, health officials and patients like Levi Beamer were helpless in combating the flu. Civilian and military hospitals were quickly overwhelmed by a lack of beds and medical staff. Over 80 barracks at Fort Lee were used to house the flu inflicted soldiers.

By the first week of October 1918, thousands of cases were reported throughout Virginia, and over 2,000 in Richmond. On the recommendations of state health officials, all public gatherings were banned, movie houses, theaters, and schools were closed and the state fair in Richmond was canceled. By the end of the year, Richmond reported 20,841 cases and 946 deaths.



Army Hospital Influenza Ward, 1918
Courtesy of the National Archives

The 1918 death rate of 508 per 100,000 from influenza in Richmond was higher than most Midwestern and Southern cities, but lower than cities along the East coast. (Influenza Encyclopedia, The American Influenza Epidemic of 1918-1919, Richmond, Virginia)

Five hundred million people were infected worldwide, and 50-100 million people died during the pandemic. In the United States, at least 28% of all Americans were infected, and over 675,000 lost their lives. In mid-October 1918, over 41,000 Americans died of Influenza. Virginia reported over 200,000 cases with 11,352 dying of influenza and 2,140 dying from pneumonia out of a total 44,083 deaths reported

in 1918. In Loudoun County, the number of deaths from influenza and pneumonia was 108 out of 354 reported deaths. (Barker, Stephanie Forrest, "The impact of the 1918-1919 influenza epidemic on Virginia", Master's Theses, University of Richmond, 2002)

In the final 1918 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the magazine stated:

"Medical science for four and one-half years devoted itself to putting men on the firing line and keeping them there. Now it must turn with its whole might to combating the greatest enemy of all—infectious disease,"

Levi Beaner survived the influenza and the war and was discharged from the Army in 1919.

"But he pulled through and was on his way to Newport News to start to France when the armistice was signed. He too was discharged and arrived home in January 1919." (Beaner, Levi W., WW I Questioners, Sketches of Service Loudoun County Soldiers, Library of Virginia)

Levi returned to Loudoun where he lived in Round Hill and eventually Leesburg, and worked at Woodgrove Farm. He was married 38 years to Ella Mallory Beaner and was a member of the Kingdom Hall of Jehovah's Witnesses at Clarks Gap. Levi passed away on February 17, 1983 at the age of 82. (Beaner, Levi W., Obituary Loudoun Times-Mirror February 24, 1983)

1918 was not the last of the influenza outbreaks, and the deadly flu continued into the 1920s. By the early 1930s, doctors finally discovered that the influenza virus attacked and weakened the lungs which led to pneumonia. The last great discovery, was in 2008 when medical researchers discovered how genetic mutations of the virus turned the flu into a pandemic.



Levi William Beaner's grave at Grace Annex United Methodist Church Cemetery, Purcellville, Virginia

Barker, Stephanie Forrest, "The impact of the 1918-1919 influenza epidemic on Virginia", Master's Theses, University of Richmond, 2002

Beaner, Levi W., Obituary Loudoun Times-Mirror February 24, 1983

Beaner, Levi W., WW I Questioners, Sketches of Service Loudoun County Soldiers, Library of Virginia

Influenza Encyclopedia, The American Influenza Epidemic of 1918-1919

Influenza Encyclopedia, The American Influenza Epidemic of 1918-1919, Richmond, Virginia

History Channel, 1918 Flu-Pandemic

Stanford University, The Influenza Pandemic of 1918

U.S Army Medical Department, Office of Medical History, Extracts from Reports Relative to Influenza, Pneumonia and Respiratory Diseases

World War I And The Loudoun County Homefront: Experiences Of Local Soldiers As Found In Chancery Suits By Alyssa Fisher

Historic Records and Deed Research is fortunate to have a *Muster Roll in the War with Germany* that provides a list of individuals from Loudoun who fought in the First World War. While this register includes a listing of those individuals' names, towns, race, muster date, and often their branch of service, additional information can be found in chancery suits. Chancery suits include court proceedings for the division of property and divorces. Most chancery suits that mention World War I military service are divorce cases. Chancery suits usually include a bill, stating the purpose of the suit, a final decree, explaining the result of the suit, and depositions which include questions asked by lawyers and answered by individuals who have useful information for the case. Additional documents in chancery suits include answers, other decrees, exhibits, subpoenas, and notes or bills. References to service in the military are mostly found in the bills and depositions. Chancery suits can provide details regarding an individual's entry into military service, their training camp locations, and family issues during and after the war.

While the *Muster Roll in the War with Germany* usually includes the date of muster, it does not specify more personal expressions of the individual's entrance into service. Several of the chancery suits reference drafts. Harry C. Brown "responded to the Draft Law, and answered the 'Call of His Country' by joining the Army" on October 30, 1917. Basil A. Brown "answered the call of his country and entered military service in the war with Germany," as "a member of [the] 318 Infy. Headquarters Co. 80th Division." Other individuals decided to enlist before they were drafted. Mort Robert Mock's chancery suit stated "that feeling it his patriotic duty to answer the call to arms in defence [sic] of his country, he enlisted in the heavy artillery of the U.S. Army, on the 1st day of September, 1917." In his deposition, Mock explained, "I was placed in Class 1, but I enlisted before I was called." His reference to Class 1, refers to the classification of men's eligibility for the draft under the Selective Service Act of 1917. Mock made sure that the record showed he chose to enlist before he was drafted.¹

Other details about military service found in chancery suits include information about training camps, and events leading up to the shipment of soldiers overseas. A deposition of J.R.H. Alexander provides a description of the draft and transport of soldiers from Loudoun to camps for training. Alexander served as a member of the Local Draft Board where a man named Raymond Jenkins "was drafted in a contingent of seventy-two men, which were sent away from here on the 25th of May." Alexander explained that as a member of the Board, he went to the train station when the men departed "for the purpose of attending to their transportation and entrainment." That train took soldiers from Leesburg to Washington D.C. Many records indicate which camp each individual went to for training before being sent to Europe. Dr. Ralph Mortimer Thompson "left for Camp Lee on the first draft and soon was commissioned a first lieutenant at Camp Greenleaf." Mort Robert Mock "was sent to Camp McClellan, at Anniston, Alabama." While at Camp McClellan, Mock got leave to come home on December 23, 1917. He was then ordered to set sail for France out of New York.²

Almost all of the records referencing World War I military service discuss time spent in France. Some men spent anywhere from eleven months to a year and a half overseas. Mock "went overseas on the 29th day



Deposition from Mock vs. Mock Loudoun County Chancery Suit 1919-045

¹ Harry C. Brown vs. Erminta T. Brown, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1923-039; Basil A. Brown vs. Zula May Brown, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1922-016; Mort Robert Mock vs. Ethel M. Mock, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1919-045; *Selective Service Regulations* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918) 41-62, 349-373.

² Mort Robert Mock vs. Ethel M. Mock, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1919-045; *Selective Service Regulations* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918) 284; Minnie B. Thompson vs. Ralph M. Thompson, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1938-037.

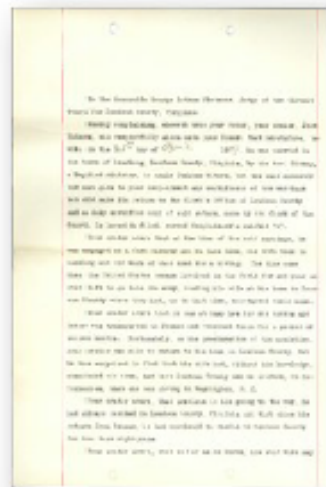
of June, 1918," where "he served for about eleven months in France and returned to this country on the 21st day of May, 1919." Cornelius A. Costley "went away to camp and was there three months and sailed for France in March, 1918." John Waters "was at Camp Lee for six months and later was transported to France and remained there for a period of twelve months." Other individuals had a different experience entirely. John Windsor explained he "was drafted in Aug. 1918, but didn't go over to Europe." He remained "in camp at Spartansburg, South Carolina, and a little while at Edgewood, near Baltimore, Md., during the war," until his discharge in January of 1919.³

Chancery suits can also provide information regarding the support spouses received while the men were away at war. Passed on October 6, 1917, the War-Risk Insurance Act provided financial provisions for the families of soldiers. This act included financial support while the soldier was at war, in case of injury, and in case of death. The Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance from 1920 stated:

Congress felt that the drafting into the military service of the country did not withdraw the legal and moral obligation of every man to contribute to the support of his family; therefore the provision was made for the payment of allotments with Government allowances to dependent relatives of enlisted men under certain stipulations. Congress had in mind, undoubtedly, the pension complication resulting from previous wars, and wished, if possible, to lay the foundation of a structure which would avoid a repetition of this condition.⁴

In order to provide financial support for their families, soldiers had to make allotments out of their own pay, and apply for allowances from the government. Many of the chancery suits reference government allotments provided for wives. The bill for Harry C. Brown's case stated that he "was required to pay and did pay to said defendant as his wife the sum of fifteen dollars per month and to this sum the Government added the like sum of fifteen dollars, making the sum of thirty dollars per month." The suit states she received this allotment "as a provision for her maintenance and support as the wife of" Brown while he "was in the service of his Country." John Windsor stated that his "wife regularly received the Government allowance provided for the families of soldiers." Windsor never went overseas, but the government still supported his wife. While he "was in camp, during the war, the Government gave her money," because he was not at home to work and provide for her.⁵

Other individuals made extra arrangements to take care of their families. Cornelius A. Costley stated in his deposition that he provided for his wife "by allotment made to her, in the sum of \$25 per month, which is the usual allotment where there are no children." He also continued to say that he made his "insurance payable to her. That was \$2,000.00." Basil A. Brown explained that "he was loath to enter the military service since he did not want to leave his family but he avers that he felt it his duty to do so and that he made adequate preparation for her [his wife's] support while he was in the army." Before he left for war, he



Bill from Waters vs. Waters, Loudoun County Chancery Suit 1927-011

³ Mort Robert Mock vs. Ethel M. Mock, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1919-045; Cornelius A. Costley vs. Bernice Costley, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1920-040; John H. Waters vs. Annie J. Waters, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1927-011; John Windsor vs. Blanche J. Windsor, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1923-020.

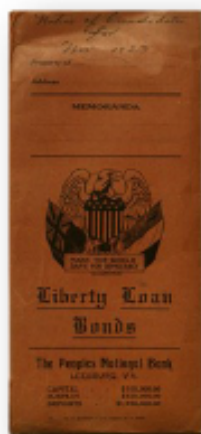
⁴ Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1920) 4-8.

⁵ Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1920) 4-8; Selective Service Regulations (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1918) 378-396; Harry C. Brown vs. Erminta T. Brown, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1923-039; John Windsor vs. Blanche J. Windsor, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1923-020.

"arranged for her to have a home with Mr. S.S. Brown while the war was going on." The bill in Mort Robert Mock's case stated:

Desiring to provide for his said wife he took out an allotment for his said wife and that she received the full allotment as provided for under the War Risk Insurance Act and that he also took out an insurance policy with the government in the sum of \$10,000.00 for the benefit of his said wife in the event that he should be killed in action or die in the line of duty.⁶

In Mock's deposition he explained "I made her an allotment and she got thirty dollars a month, and I had my insurance payable to her, and a liberty bond which I took out of my pay." Under the War Risk Insurance Act, "men and women in the military and naval service were enabled to secure from \$1,000 to a maximum of \$10,000 life insurance, payable in the event of death or total permanent disability." Mort Robert Mock chose to take out the maximum amount of insurance to provide money to his wife in the event he became disabled by war, or died in the line of duty.⁷



Liberty Loan Bonds Envelope,
Loudoun County Misc. Papers

Absence put a strain on many relationships as men who went to war were in camp or in France for over a year. It is difficult to say that long term absences of the husbands at war could be the sole factor in the result of individual divorces, but the circumstance probably did not help their situations. Statements about relationships after soldiers returned from war included, "He perceived a growing coldness toward him in the affections of his said wife." Another explained "I had written that I was coming home. When I got there she had gone." Still another soldier received troubling letters while overseas which "indicated to him that she might not then have been conducting herself as a faithful wife should." In his conversation with his wife, she told him "I am not an iron woman. I had to have somebody." She said she had not been as bad as some of the other women, wives of soldiers; that she had only had two men.

Other soldiers came home to find their wives had left their homes and sold their furniture. Some depositions included statements that upon asking the wife where the husband was, the wife stated that "he had been killed in the war in France." Whether a statement like this came from confusion, or a purposeful falsehood is unknown, though the husband claimed he had written to his wife several times while he was in the army to which he added, "but she never wrote me the whole time." These chancery suits are not indicative of all marital issues that could have resulted in divorce. Most of the chancery suits were filed by men, and the female perspective is often missing.⁸

Chancery suits can provide more insight into local men's experience of World War I. While actual combat experience is not referenced, more information about the domestic side of war is provided. The draft experience, individual convictions, the experience of members of the Local Draft Board, domestic issues, spousal support, and government allotments are a few of the details referenced in chancery suits. While the *Muster Roll in the War with Germany* can provide an official list of individuals who were drafted for World War I, chancery suits can provide additional information to give a different view of a soldier's experience.

⁶Mort Robert Mock vs. Ethel M. Mock, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1919-045.

⁷Cornelius A. Costley vs. Bernice Costley, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1920-040; Basil A. Brown vs. Zula May Brown, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1922-016; Mort Robert Mock vs. Ethel M. Mock, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1919-045; *Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance* (Washington, Government Printing Office, 1920) 4-8.

⁸John Windsor vs. Blanche J. Windsor, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1923-020; Harry C. Brown vs. Eruminta T. Brown, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1923-039; Cornelius A. Costley vs. Bernice Costley, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1920-040; Mort Robert Mock vs. Ethel M. Mock, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1919-045; Basil A. Brown vs. Zula May Brown, Loudoun County Chancery Suits, 1922-016.



Tell us about Your "Little Gems" of Loudoun County History.

Go to www.loudoun.gov/Clerk/LittleGems and complete the "Little Gems" Form. Future editions of our newsletter will highlight a "Little Gem" submitted by our readers. So get researching, the next spotlight may be your discovery!

If only someone had invented a device on which we could call for help!

I think I had my map upside down.

"Where is Archives?"

When customers arrive at the Archives front counter the first thing they say is, "Do you know that you are hidden in the basement?"

Stay tuned Archives fans for future additions of "Little Gems." You never know where these Gentlemen's' adventures will take them next..



Oh, the crazy things I have seen... these guys will never find Archives.



A Poppy is for Remembrance

by: Sarah Markel ALA Dept. of Virginia
Poppy Chairman 2016-2017



In my role as a Historic Records Clerk I care for, preserve, and research court records from 1757 to today. As my colleagues and I conserve the court records we often find forgotten stories. We have military records spanning from the Revolutionary War to Current Conflicts. This year I completed indexing our three militia books and loose papers. This added 33,096 names to a searchable index previously not accessible. I was delighted that as soon as we placed the indexes up on line we had phone calls and e-mails from people saying that they were relatives of someone listed on the index and wanted to come see the records to learn more about their ancestors.

When I am not working at the Court House I spend a considerable amount of my free time volunteering with the American Legion Auxiliary. The mission of the American Legion Auxiliary is: "to support The American Legion and to honor the sacrifice of those who serve by enhancing the lives of our veterans, military, and their families, both at home and abroad. For God and Country, we advocate for veterans, educate our citizens, mentor youth, and promote patriotism, good citizenship, peace and security."¹

This year I am serving as the American Legion Auxiliary Department of Virginia Poppy Chairman. In this role I travel all over the Commonwealth of Virginia raising awareness about the poppy and the programs of the American Legion Auxiliary. I have spoken at schools and various community events. Throughout my travels I am always delighted to see people's reaction when I tell them that in the Department of Virginia all of our crepe paper poppies are hand made by our veterans in Veterans Administration Hospitals. I tell students that this is a magical flower worn as a symbol of remembrance. Also, it is used to raise money for veterans. Most people are surprised to learn that 100% of all money raised through the distribution of poppies stays within the community.

"From the battlefields of World War I, weary soldiers brought home the memory of a barren landscape transformed by wild poppies, red as the blood that had soaked the soil. By that miracle of nature, the spirit of their lost comrades lived on. The poppy became a symbol of the sacrifice of lives in war and represented the hope that none had died in vain. The American Legion Auxiliary poppy has continued to bloom for the casualties of four wars, its petals of paper bound together for veterans by veterans, reminding America each year that the men and women who have served and died for their country deserve to be remembered."¹ Below are some other facts you may not have known about the poppy:

- * The red poppy came to symbolize the blood shed protecting America's freedom following publication of the wartime poem, "In Flanders Fields," written by Lt. Col. John McCrae, MD while serving on the front in World War I to honor soldiers killed in battle. (See end of newsletter for full poem)
- * The popularity of the red poppy as a memorial flower to those who sacrificed their lives in war began in November of 1918 when Miss Moina (pronounced mow-E-na) Michael was so moved by Col. McCrae's poem that she bought a bouquet of poppies on impulse – all that New York City's Wanamaker's Department Store had – and handed them to businessmen meeting at the New York YMCA where she worked. She asked them to wear the poppy as a tribute to the fallen. World War I was over, but America's sons would rest forever 'in Flanders' Fields.' Later, she would spearhead a campaign that would result in the adoption of the poppy as the national symbol of sacrifice. In 1923, the poppy became the official flower of The American Legion Family in memory of the soldiers who fought on the battlefields during WWI.
- * Poppies are not sold by volunteers– they are "distributed" with request that a person receiving the poppy make a donation to the Poppy fund to support the Auxiliary's veteran outreach programs.¹

Everyday, whether it be through my daily work or through my volunteering, I am reminded of the sacrifice our veterans have made to protect us and keep us safe. Some gave the ultimate sacrifice and left families behind to grieve. Others carry their wounds with them every day some visible and some not. I realize that I may never know the stories of all the men listed on the war memorial or in our records, but I do know that I can honor their memory everyday by supporting veterans and their families. I challenge you to do the same. When you see a veteran take a moment to thank them for their service. If you know of a deployed soldier take the time to reach out to their family and see if there is anything you can do to help. Often just knowing that there are caring neighbors ready to lend a hand can make all the difference.

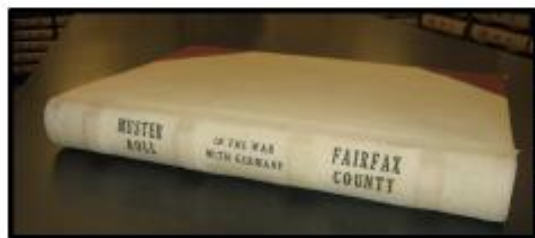
Memorial Day is just around the corner and many of us will have the day off from work. Please make this a day "on" and not a day "off." Reach out to your community and find a way to give back. Help a neighbor carry groceries, help an elderly neighbor by offering to assist with yard work, wear your poppy, or maybe take flowers to a grave. Lets all honor the memory of those who gave so much for us by making Memorial Day a day of service.

1. American Legion Auxiliary National Website: <https://www.alaforveterans.org>



Moina Michael on a 1948 U.S. commemorative stamp
(Image from Wikipedia)

Fairfax County's World War I Muster Roll By Heather Bollinger, Fairfax Circuit Court Historic Records Center



In honor of the centennial of the United States joining World War I, the Fairfax Circuit Court Historic Records Center staff is pleased to discuss some of its World War I-related holdings. The Historic Records Center is custodian of the several World War I-related documents, including the county's muster roll. Note that the ledger is identified as the Muster Roll "In the War with Germany." The muster roll details the name, residence, induction date, and service number of the serviceman.

Surname "D" list from the Muster Roll

Why would the Circuit Court be keeper of this register?

By an Act of Assembly approved March 16, 1918, the Chairman of the county's Selective Service Board was required to "furnish to the clerk of that court... lists of the residents of such counties or cities, who, through the selective draft law have become members of the military forces of the United States." The Clerk, having received the list, "shall copy in a book or books provided for the purpose... [and] which book shall be properly indexed." Men who chose to volunteer would also be included. [1918 Virginia Acts of Assembly, Chapter 331]

The Chairman of Fairfax County's Selective Service Board was the Clerk of Court, F. D. Richardson.

On these pages, you can see three groups of names. The first set identifies those who were drafted through the Selective Service. It is important to note the "Remarks" section of each page, as it can provide more detailed information about the serviceman than just his service number. For example, on this page, you can see that John Daingerfield Addison was wounded in action, and James Walker Alexander deserted and was apprehended.

The second group of names includes those men who volunteered for service. The remarks state the branch of the military in which the men served.

Finally, the third set of names lists those men who belonged to the Students Army Training Corps (S. A. T. C.). This organization was operated by the United States War Department and trained male college students for military service, while ensuring they would remain enrolled in their college courses.

Above is index page "D" from the draft registration ledger.

Sadly, three soldiers have been identified as having died in the war:

- George Bryant Dyer was killed in action in November, 1918.
- Clarence Dawson died of disease at Camp Lee, the nearest training camp for Fairfax County soldiers called to fight. Dawson had been in the first county military draft.
- William I. Deardorff was mortally wounded in action in Mont Faucon, France, in October 1918. His body was returned to Virginia in 1921.

In 1926, a soldier's memorial honoring Fairfax County's World War I fallen was unveiled in front of the Fairfax County Courthouse (now known as the Historic Fairfax Courthouse).

The inscription reads:

A tribute to

The Men of Fairfax County

Who in the Spirit of Loyalty

Served Their Country in

The World War (1917-1918)



Fairfax County Residents who died during service in World War I

Brady, Thomas L.
Carper, James F.
Conic, Charles C.
Cook, Frank
Dawson, Clarence M.
Deardorff, William I.
Derr, Howard
Dove, Percy J.
Dyer, G. Bryant
Fairfax, Willie R.
Fox, Corliss M.
Gunnell, Clarence
Hall, Caleb W.
Harris, John W.
Hatcher, Harry
Kendall, Robert N.

Lucas, Morris
Morgan, Arthur C.
McCroarty, Stephen P.
McIntosh, Wamie V.
Mitchell, John R.
Robinson, Perry
Rogers, Raymond
Sampson, William J.
Stambauch, Ralph
Tavener, Walter L.
Thompson, Joseph
Weaver, Richard
White, George
Williams, Daniel Webster

To sign up for the Fairfax Circuit Court Historic Records Center newsletter, *Found in the Archives*, visit the link below:

http://www.fairfaxcounty.gov/courts/circuit/historical_records.htm



In Flanders Fields

"In Flanders Fields" is a war poem in the form of a rondeau, written during the First World War by Canadian physician and Lt. Col. John McCrae. He was inspired to write it on May 3, 1915, after presiding over the funeral of friend and fellow soldier Alexis Helmer, who died during the Second Battle of Ypres.

In Flanders fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks, still bravely singing, fly
Scarce heard amid the guns below

We are the Dead. Short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved, and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe:
To you from failing hands we throw
The torch; be yours to hold it high
If ye break faith with us who die
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders fields.

—Lt. Col. John McCrae

2017 PROGRAMS AND NEWSLETTERS

First Friday April 7, 2017-Over There: The Great War in Loudoun's Memory

(Joint Program with the Loudoun WWI Committee) April is the 100th anniversary of the United States entry into WWI. This exhibition will explore Loudoun's role in the war to end all wars.

First Friday June 2, 2017 – Preservation Act III

Our June 2016 Open House on the conservation of the court's historic documents was such a hit we brought it back! Learn how Loudoun's court papers have held up against time, history and the environment. The staff will discuss and demonstrate how the records are being preserved in the 21st century.

First Friday October 6, 2017-Rods, Links, and Poles: Historic Maps and Plats in the Court's Historic Records

View the Historic Records staff and volunteers' favorite maps and plats in the court's historic 18th and 19th century deed and chancery records. The Loudoun County Office of Mapping and Geographic Information will exhibit 21st century mapping technology and how it can be used in historic research.

Newsletters

Summer-July 2017 Fall-October 2017

All Open Houses will be held at: Court Complex 18 E. Market St. Leesburg Virginia

Save the Date! June 17, 2017
HISTORIC FAIRFAX COUNTY COURTHOUSE

**Celebrate
FAIRFAX COUNTY'S 275TH
Birthday!**

Saturday, June 17, 2017
10 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Historic Fairfax Courthouse

The day's events, which are free and open to the public, will include:

- Family-friendly activities
- Entertainment
- History Exhibits
- Living History
- Performances

...and more!

Visit www.Fairfax275.org for more information.

Celebrate

**Fairfax County's 275th Anniversary
June 17, 2015**

The Clerk of the Circuit Court is pleased to partner once again with Fairfax County. Come out and see a display from Loudoun County, and learn about the county's formation from Fairfax County. Staff will be on hand to answer questions.

We hope to see you there!

Loudoun County Clerk's Office
Historic Records & Deed
Research

18 E. Market Street
Leesburg VA, 20176

Phone: 703-737-8775
E-mail:

Clerks-Archives@loudoun.gov

Sources:

Yardley-Taylor Map 1853

Map of Leesburg 1759

Exploring Leesburg: Guide to History
and Architecture by Kathryn Gettings
Smith

From Frontier to Suburbia by Charles
P. Poland Jr.

"I Have a Dream" Committee

"The Patriot Project" Loudoun Revolu-
tionary War Memorial Committee
<www.thepatriotproject.org> (accessed
May 26, 2016)

Written and Designed by Historic Records Staff
2016-2017

Loudoun County Courtyard Walking Tour



Loudoun County Clerk's Office
Historic Records & Deed
Research Division

Gary M. Clemens
Clerk of Circuit Court

The corner of King Street and Market Street in Leesburg, has been the center of govern-
ment for Loudoun County since its formation in 1757. When Nicholas Mi-
nor divided his land into lots to establish "Georgetown," known by 1759 as
Leesburg, he knew that in order to draw people and commerce to this new
town he needed the courthouse to be in the center. With that in mind he
gave the justices and their heirs in perpetuity two lots of land on which to
build the courthouse. The courtyard then consisted of 1 acre, whereas to-
day the court complex resides on 3.28 acres.



Two original lots of land for
the courthouse as set out on
the 1759 map of Leesburg

Many notable, and historic events have taken place on the court-
house lawn. In August of 1776 the Declaration of Independence was
read at the courthouse door by the sheriff as ordered by the governor
and council of Virginia. In August of 1825, General Lafayette came to Leesburg and was cele-
brated by the residents of the town with speeches and poetry readings by area students. The
day's festivities were concluded with a lavish banquet held under tents on the courthouse lawn
for General Lafayette, former President James Monroe, President John Quincy Adams, and town
leaders.



In 1861, Justice Asa Rogers became increasingly aware of
Leesburg's precarious position close to the border between the North
and South. It was with this imminent danger in mind that he ordered
Clerk of the Court, George K. Fox Jr., to remove twenty years of rec-
ords and loose papers from the courthouse premises to keep them
safe. Fox Jr. realized the value of the court records and chose to take
all of the records instead of the twenty years ordered. When Union
forces arrived, they found no records, and therefore the courthouse
survived unscathed. Fox Jr. kept these records hidden in Campbell
County until the end of the Civil War.

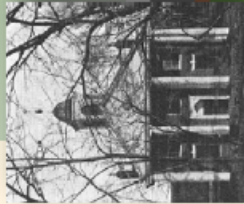
Courthouse yard and sur-
rounding block as drawn on
the Yardley Taylor map of
1853

Because George K. Fox Jr. saved all of the county records, we were able to find the docu-
mentation of the court case Commonwealth vs. Grimes which took place in 1840. Grimes was
accused of smuggling slaves out of Loudoun County to escape slavery. This case has allowed the
court complex to be designated as an Underground Railroad site in the Network to Freedom as
stipulated by the National Park Service.

Other events that have taken place in the courtyard include an open air market, circuses,
horse shows, church events, school plays and dramatic readings. The current courtyard has in-
cluded taverns, hotels, an academy, and a bank. The courthouse square has always provided
space for important announcements, events, and memorials. Today, the courtyard is just as ac-
tive, boasting concerts, protests, auctions, marriages, and many other social gatherings. This
brochure is meant as a guide to the history of the court complex.

1. Old Courthouse

The first courthouse built on this site was started in 1758 and completed in 1761. There are no drawings known to exist, but court records indicate that the structure was built in this approximate location and was 40 feet by 28 feet. The first courthouse was razed to build a second larger courthouse in 1811 (pictured at right). The current "old courthouse" replaced the second structure in 1894 and is still used today.



2. Academy Building

The Leesburg Boy's Academy was founded in 1797. This building held the academy until 1873 when it was moved to another location. The Clerk's Office was moved into this building when the county purchased it in 1879.

3. Old Valley Bank Building

This building has seen many transformations since it was completed as a dwelling house by the second Clerk of the Court, Charles Binns Jr. between 1805 and 1817. It was then used for the Leesburg branch of the Bank of the Valley from 1818 to 1868. Used as a residence again, then as a location for the Leesburg Club, the structure was purchased in 1972 by Loudoun County and has been used as the Commonwealth's Attorney Office.



4. Leesburg Inn

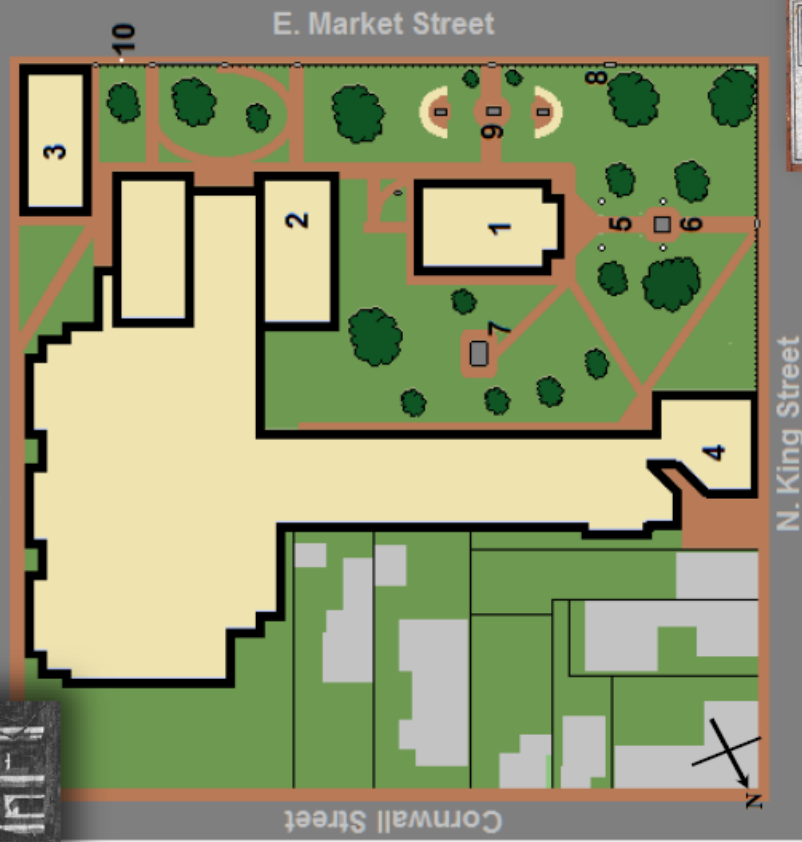
Many establishments have stood on this location. These include mention of a tavern stand beginning sometime before 1827 until around 1857 when William Pickett purchased the property for use as a hotel. This hotel had many owners and names over time, and was most notably known as the Leesburg Hotel/Inn from 1898 until it was demolished to make room for the building you see today.

5. Column Bases

The remnants of columns you see today are believed to have come from the second courthouse.



Church Street



N. King Street

E. Market Street

Cornwall Street

6. Confederate Statue

The Clinton Hatcher Camp of Confederate Veterans of Loudoun County, and the Sons & Daughters of the Confederacy of Loudoun County, erected this statue in 1908. Sculpted by Frederick William Sievers from Richmond, Va.



7. Spirit of Loudoun

Dedicated in 2015, this monument honors individuals and their families that fought for freedom during the Revolutionary War. Sculpted by Jay Hall Carpenter.



8. Clerk's Gate

As you walk past this section of fence, take special care to notice the old Clerk's Gate. This gate indicates the path the Clerk would have taken to an original Clerk's Office structure that used to exist in this corner of the courthouse lot. The original Clerk's Office was built in 1800 and razed in the late 1870s. Court records tell of a main office with storage above in a second floor for earlier records.

9. War Monuments

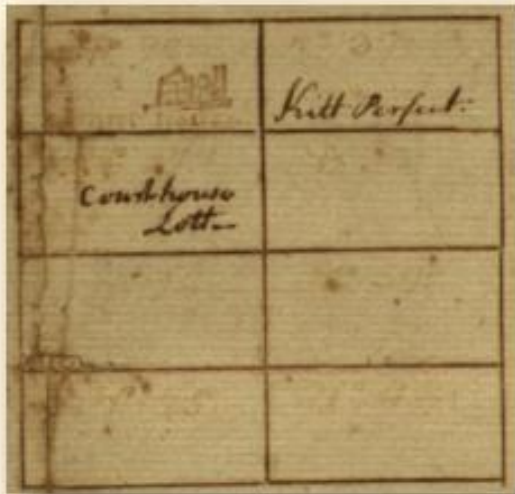
There are a series of monuments erected to memorialize the sacrifices of residents of Loudoun County throughout several wars and conflicts. The center monument is for WWI. The monument to the west is for WWII and Korea. The eastern monument is for Vietnam and those who have fallen since 9/11.

10. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Marker

This marker placed by the I Have A Dream Committee, established in 1992, commemorates Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s work towards equality. On his designated holiday, citizens come together to march from the courthouse to Douglass Community Center to commemorate King's work and vision.



A Brief History of the Court House & Grounds



Loudoun County Clerk's Office
Historic Records & Deed Research Division

Gary M. Clemens
Clerk of Circuit Court

The present Court House built in 1894 by the Norris Brothers of Leesburg stands on land given in 1757 by Nicholas Minor to the Justices of Loudoun County for the purpose of building and maintaining a Court House. This building replaced two previous structures of brick; the first begun in 1758 and completed in 1761, and the second built in 1811. The Court House has never burned and both earlier buildings were razed in order to build the next court building. The interior of the present court house was reconfigured slightly in the 1950s with walls moved, the Judge's Bench raised, and the Jury Box relocated to its present position. The original balcony, windows, and benches remained in the same place. New lighting and acoustic tile were installed in the 1970s. In the early 1770s a bell for the Court House was purchased and imported to Leesburg. Today this bell is located inside the main entrance of the court complex. The bell currently in the belfry was probably put in place when the clock was installed around 1912. The location of the 1758 building on the Court House lot is unknown. The 1811 building stood approximately where the current building stands. Several other structures have stood on the Court House lot over the years including the original Clerk's Office, built in 1800, which stood in the southwest corner of the lot. The Revolutionary War Memorial named "The Spirit of Loudoun" by Jay Hall Carpenter was dedicated on November 11, 2015. The Confederate Memorial by F. William Siever of Richmond was dedicated on May 18, 1908. Also located on the lawn are memorials for both World Wars, the Korean War, Vietnam, and those who have fallen since 9/11. For more information please see the **Loudoun County Courtyard Walking Tour**.

Images on front page left to right from the top:

1. Close-up of the court house lot on the Leesburg Map from 1759.
2. Artist rendering of the first Loudoun County court house.
3. Image of the second court house in Loudoun built in 1811.
4. The current Loudoun County court house built in 1894.

Portraits in the Loudoun County Court House



Edward S. Turner 1870 – 1922
Presented by Edward Nicols
Circuit Court Judge 1906 – 1916
Oil on canvas painted by Hugh H. Breckenridge



Edward Nicols 1847 – 1923
Presented by Mrs. Edward Nicols
Leesburg attorney in the early 1900s
Commissioned the portraits of Judges Nichol, Keith, Turner, and Chief Justice John Marshall
Oil on canvas painted by Hugh H. Breckenridge



John Richard Henry Alexander
Circuit Court Judge 1929 – 1953
Oil on canvas by Elizabeth Boyd



James Keith 1839 – 1918
Presented by Edward Nicols
Circuit Court Judge 1870 – 1894
Served on the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals
Oil on canvas painted by Hugh H. Breckenridge

Portraits in the Loudoun County Court House



John Marshall 1755 – 1835

Presented by Edward Nicols

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and served in the Virginia Legislature
Secretary of State under President John Adams

Copy after the original by Henry Inman (1801 – 1846)

Oil on canvas painted by Hugh H. Breckenridge



Charles E. Nichol 1854 – 1924

Presented by Edward Nicols

Circuit Court Judge 1895 – 1906

Oil on canvas painted by Hugh H. Breckenridge



James Monroe 1758 – 1831

Presented by the Hayden Bartlet Harris family

Fifth President of the United States

Lived at Oak Hill, Loudoun County

Oil on canvas painted by Charles B. King

Portraits in the Loudoun County Court House



Westmoreland Davis 1858 – 1942
Governor of Virginia 1918 – 1922
Lived at Morven Park, Loudoun County
Copy after the original by Irving R. Wiles (1861 – 1948)
Oil on canvas by Gladys Wiles



Carleton Penn
Circuit Court Judge 1970 – 1987
Oil on canvas by Nancy Freeman



Thomas D. Horne
Circuit Court Judge 1982 – 2013
Portrait by Bachrach Photographers

* References from Misc. Papers-Court House-Portraits file including speeches from the dedication of the portraits, as well as appraisal documents of the portraits from Red Fox Fine Art, 1990.

About the Artists:

Hugh Breckenridge 1870 – 1937

Most of the portraits were painted by Breckenridge

Born in Leesburg

Studied Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts 1887 – 1892 served on the faculty until his death

1900 opened a School of Painting in Darby PA which he maintained until 1918

1920s opened his summer school, the Breckenridge School of Art in East Gloucester, Massachusetts

Admired for his academic portraits of elite society

Also produced a series of abstracts

Charles Bird King 1785 – 1862 (Monroe)

American

Studied with Edward Savage in New York 1800 – 1805

Studied with Benjamin West in London 1805 – 1812

Early career in Philadelphia and Baltimore

Achieved some renown in Washington D.C. painting American notables

Best remembered for series of 143 paintings of Native American delegates visiting Washington in 1821

Gladys Lee Wiles 1890 – 1984 (Davis)

Daughter of artist Irving Ramsey Wiles

Lived and worked in New York

Elizabeth Boyd

We have been unable to obtain information about this artist at this time.

Nancy Freeman

We have been unable to obtain information about this artist at this time.

Loudoun County Clerk's Office
Historic Records & Deed Research
18 E. Market Street
Leesburg VA, 20176

Phone: 703-737-8775

E-mail:

Clerks-Archives@loudoun.gov

Loudoun County Historic Records Activity Book



Loudoun County Clerk's Office
Historic Records & Deed Research Division

Gary M. Clemens
Clerk of Circuit Court

This activity book contains coloring pages created from some of the doodles found drawn on historical records in the Clerk's Office. Most of the doodles included are from the nineteenth century and can be found on cover pages of court cases, on plats, and in the margins of other miscellaneous papers.

The Historic Records division of the Loudoun County Clerk's Office owes much gratitude to George K. Fox Jr. for saving the records during the Civil War. Find the story of George K. Fox Jr.'s journey in these pages, and put your own twist on the story by filling in the blanks.

Try your hand at finding all of the words in the Word Search. These words include some of the documents found in Historic Records.

Can you make your way to the courthouse on the 1759 plan of Leesburg map? Find out on the last page of this activity book.







Can You Finish Drawing The Horse?



The Story of Mr. Fox

In 1857, Mr. George K. Fox Jr. became the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Loudoun County. In this new job he was responsible for recording all court happenings, including Deeds, Wills, Marriages, Death Records, Orders, Etc. This was a very serious responsibility, and Mr. Fox worked at his job diligently.

The country soon found itself on the brink of a Civil War. With shots fired at Fort Sumter in April of 1861, war was at the forefront of everyone's mind. With secession inevitable, Chief Justice Asa Rogers, formulated a plan to save the precious records of Loudoun County. Justice Rogers recognized the difficulty of protecting records in a war, especially with Loudoun's precarious position near the Union and Confederate boundary. In May of 1861, Justice Rogers ordered Fox to remove all records from the previous 20 years. Mr. Fox understood the gravity of the situation, and instead of taking only 20 years of records, he chose to remove all of the records from 1757 to 1861. He packed up all of the books and cases of loose paper bundles into a series of wagons in February of 1862. These wagons led by Mr. Fox headed south for safety. We now know this wagon train went to Campbell County, Virginia.

Research shows that Fox served as a Deputy Clerk for the Campbell County Circuit Court during the war. In the meantime he kept watch over the court records that are said to have been kept in a location known as the "Devil's Kitchen." Throughout the war many counties lost their records to raiding and burning by opposing forces. Other counties chose to move their records to the Confederate capital in Richmond for safe keeping. Unfortunately, when Richmond was burned in 1865, all of the records stored there succumbed to fire. Out of 120 Circuit Courts in the Commonwealth, only five courts preserved all of their records through the war. At the conclusion of the war, the justices ordered the records be returned in July of 1865. After the war Mr. Fox served as a Deputy Clerk in Loudoun County until he was re-elected to the position of Clerk of the Court in 1870. In December 1872 Mr. Fox passed away and was buried in Union Cemetery.

If it was not for Mr. Fox removing all of the records to Campbell County, historians and genealogists today would not have a clear picture of the county's history and its early inhabitants. As for Mr. Fox, many accounts suggest that he was a humble man and most likely did not realize the great significance of his actions of saving the records. The county owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Fox for his foresight into saving all of the records, and to Mrs. Fox for raising and caring for her family for four years and supporting Mr. Fox in his endeavors.

Flip to the next page to create your own story.

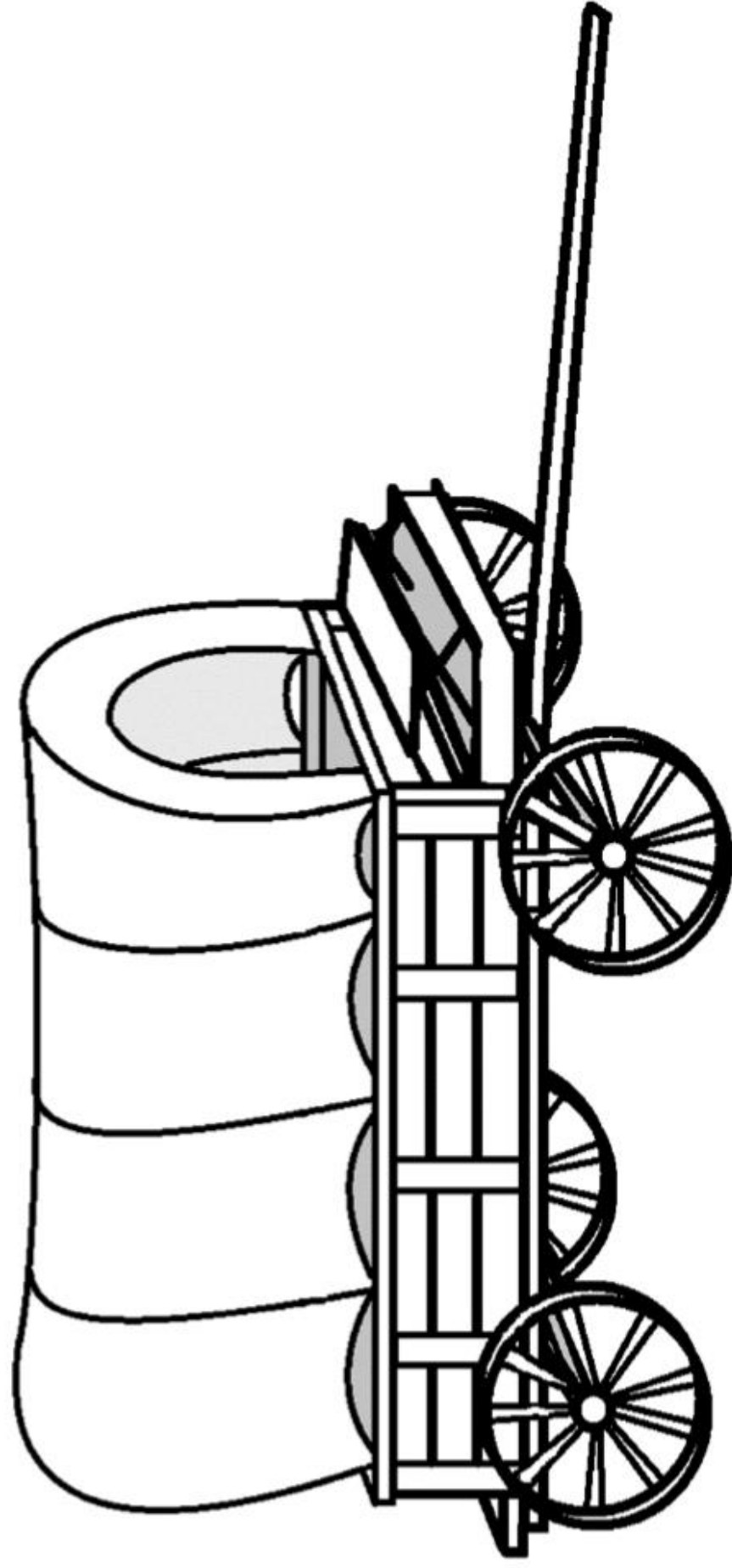
Fill in the blanks to complete your own story about Mr. Fox.

In 1857, Mr. George K. Fox Jr. became the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Loudoun County. In this new job he was responsible for recording all court Noun, including Deeds, Wills, Marriages, Death Records, Orders, Etc. This was a very Adjective responsibility, and Mr. Fox worked at his job Adverb.

The country soon found itself on the brink of a Civil War. With shots fired at Fort Sumter in April of 1861, war was at the forefront of everyone's Noun. With secession inevitable, Chief Justice Asa Rogers, Verb a plan to save the Adjective records of Loudoun County. Justice Rogers recognized the difficulty of Verb records in a war, especially with Loudoun's Adjective position near the Union and Confederate boundary. In May of 1861, Justice Rogers ordered Fox to remove all records from the previous 20 years. Mr. Fox understood the gravity of the situation, and instead of taking only Number years of records, he chose to remove all of the records from 1757 to 1861. He Verb up all of the books and Noun of loose paper bundles into a series of wagons in February of 1862. These wagons led by Mr. Fox headed Noun for safety. We now know this wagon train went to Place, Virginia.

Research shows that Fox served as a Deputy Clerk for the Campbell County Circuit Court during the war. In the meantime he kept watch over the Noun that are said to have been kept in a location known as the "Place." Throughout the war many counties lost their records to raiding and burning by opposing forces. Other counties chose to Verb their records to the Confederate Noun in Richmond for safe keeping. Unfortunately, when Richmond was burned in 1865, all of the records stored there succumbed to Noun. Out of 120 Circuit Courts in the Commonwealth, only five courts preserved all of their records through the Noun. At the conclusion of the war, the justices ordered the records be returned in July of 1865. After the war Mr. Fox served as a Noun in Loudoun County until he was re-elected to the position of Clerk of the Court in 1870. In December 1872 Mr. Fox passed away and was buried in Union Cemetery.

If it was not for Mr. Fox removing all of the Noun to Noun, historians and genealogists today would not have a clear picture of the county's history and its early Noun. As for Mr. Fox, many accounts suggest that he was a Adjective man and most likely did not realize the great Adjective of his actions of saving the records. The county owes a great debt of gratitude to Mr. Fox for his foresight into saving all of the records, and to Mrs. Fox for raising and caring for her family for four years and supporting Mr. Fox in his endeavors.

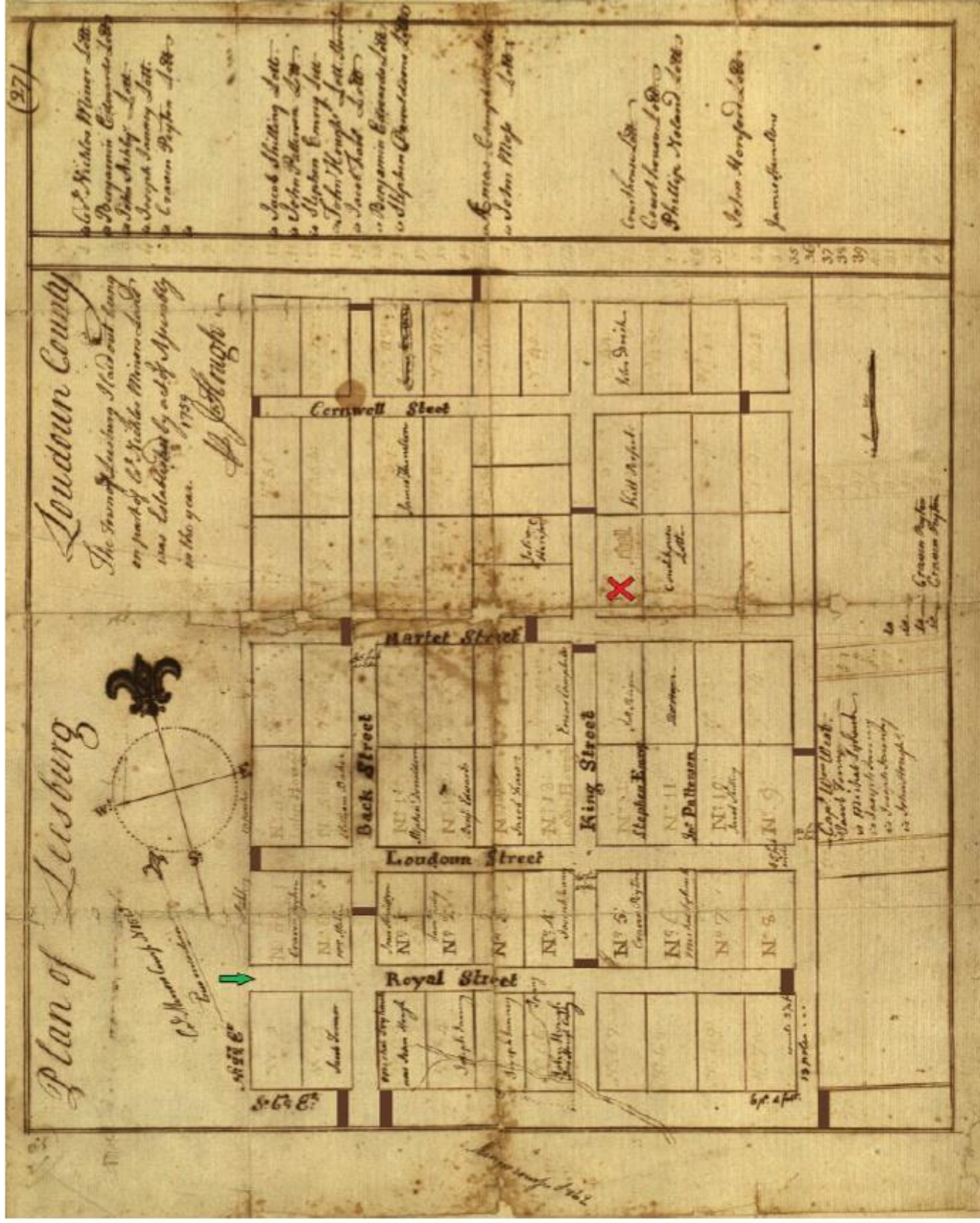


A Wagon George K. Fox Jr. May Have Used To Transport Records

R	S	A	R	C	H	I	V	E	S	W	U	P	J	Q	W
F	E	J	E	U	X	V	D	W	B	F	I	G	L	J	M
R	J	V	C	H	A	N	C	E	R	Y	R	J	O	N	O
E	U	Q	O	L	K	O	R	D	E	R	B	O	O	K	D
E	D	S	R	L	J	C	S	B	V	D	U	Z	S	H	N
B	G	O	D	I	U	E	A	U	G	I	N	D	E	X	M
L	M	B	H	I	S	T	O	R	I	C	A	J	P	R	A
A	E	H	S	C	Y	W	I	L	L	W	T	Z	A	E	R
C	N	E	G	J	F	C	Q	O	L	R	F	L	P	S	R
K	T	Z	Q	V	R	W	H	D	N	Y	R	U	E	E	I
P	R	O	A	D	C	A	S	E	S	A	S	K	R	A	A
A	W	L	L	T	O	O	P	M	K	T	R	J	S	R	G
P	X	Y	I	N	S	C	L	E	R	K	L	Y	I	C	E
E	C	I	V	I	L	W	A	R	S	P	N	R	W	H	S
R	U	Z	B	O	B	M	T	M	I	L	I	T	I	A	A
S	L	A	V	E	P	A	P	E	R	S	E	N	A	G	R

Can you find these words in the puzzle above?

ARCHIVES	FREE BLACK PAPERS	MARRIAGES	RESEARCH
CHANCERY	HISTORIC	MILITIA	REVOLUTIONARY WAR
CIVIL WAR	INDEX	ORDER BOOK	ROAD CASES
CLERK	JUDGMENT	PLAT	SLAVE PAPERS
DEED	LOOSE PAPERS	RECORD	WILL



Can you find your way to the courthouse lot? Start at the **Green Arrow** and work your way to the **Red X**. Watch out for road blocks, you'll have to turn around.

Preservation Act III: Preserving Loudoun's Historic Court Papers



Rough Minute
Book

1780-1782

Professionally
conserved in
2017



Learn how Loudoun's court papers have held up against time, historical events, and the environment. The Historic Records Staff will discuss and demonstrate how the records are being preserved. Find out how a spa tank, flat filing, and archival mending can save records for another century.

June 2, 2017
(Leesburg First Friday)

6:00PM-8:30PM

Court House Complex
18 E. Market St

Brought to you by:

Gary M. Clemens
Clerk of the Circuit Court

<http://www.loudoun.gov/clerk>

Did you know?

The Historic Records collections retained in the Office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court contain thousands of court records related to slaves and free black history in Loudoun County, Virginia.



Clerk of the Circuit Court

Gary M. Clemens

Court Papers and Books to Research for Black History

Base Born Children
Bound Out/Indenture
Chancery
Criminal
Death and Birth Register
Deeds
Free Black Index has over 2,800 names
Guardian Papers
Judgments
Marriage Records
Military Papers
Misc. Court Papers
Order Books
Overseers of the Poor
Slave Index has over 10,000 names
Tithables/Tax Records
Wills

Helpful Websites

<http://www.lva.virginia.gov/>
<http://www.leesburgva.gov/government/departments/thomas-balch-library>
<http://www.upress.virginia.edu/plunkett/nc-foc.html>

Clerk of the Circuit Court
Attn: Historic Records
18 East Market St.
Leesburg, VA 20176
Hours Monday-Friday 8am-4pm
703-737-8775
<http://www.loudoun.gov/clerk>