



## Historic Fairfax City, Inc. "Fare Fac - Say Do"

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Vacant	Director

# The Fare Facs Gazette

## The Newsletter of Historic Fairfax City, Inc.

Volume 14, Issue 4

Fall 2017

## World War I in Fairfax County

by William Page Johnson, II

### America Enters the War



By 1917 World War I had been raging in Europe for nearly three years. In Russia, an ally of Britain and France, there was widespread opposition to the war. This culminated in the Russian Revolution of February - October 1917 and the collapse of the Eastern Front. Morale in Britain and France was also low as were both credit and manpower necessary to prosecute the war. Bolstered by this, Germany, one of Central Powers, attempted to bring the war to a quick conclusion by resuming unrestricted submarine warfare in the Atlantic and re-establishing the naval blockade against Britain and France.

On February 24, 1917 a diplomatic telegram from Germany to Mexico, known as the *Zimmerman*

*Cable*, was intercepted by the British and passed on to the Americans. The telegram informed Mexico of Germany's intention to resume submarine warfare and suggested a military alliance with Mexico. In exchange, Germany would assist Mexico in regaining the territory – Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas – ceded to the United States at the end of the Mexican–American War seventy years before.<sup>1</sup>

In late February 1917, Germany resumed its indiscriminate U-boat campaign in the North Atlantic. Several merchant ships were sunk resulting in the deaths of several Americans. Simultaneously, the Zimmerman telegram was made public sparking outrage among the American people and strengthening President Wilson's resolve to ask Congress for a declaration of war against Germany.

On April 2, 1917, President Woodrow Wilson addressed a joint session of Congress calling on them to declare war on Germany to make the world "safe for



World War I Recruitment Poster, 1917

Artist: James Montgomery Flagg,

Source: Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.

## From the Desk of the President-

November 2017

The second half of the year has been active and successful for HFCI. On June 17<sup>th</sup>, we helped our partners from the Historic Resources Staff tend an information table at Fairfax County's 275<sup>th</sup> Birthday Celebration, providing visitors with materials about the historic sites and opportunities available in the City. We proudly marched (some in full costumes!) in the Fourth of July Parade and received an Honorable Mention award for our efforts.

In August, we nominated Board Member, Mary Gautier as our "Volunteer of the Year." Mary has indeed been an enthusiastic and tireless volunteer who contributed her energy and talents to virtually every HFCI project and event. Mary is retiring from the HFCI Board at the end of this year to enjoy some well-deserved rest. We will surely miss her!

In September our annual wine-tasting and silent auction event, Taste of the Vine, was a great success. We featured wines from Effingham Manor Winery, which were very well received. Food was catered by Villa Mozart, and a cheese and hors d'oeuvre table was organized by none other than the aforementioned Mary Gautier.

We are fortunate to have such a rich heritage in Virginia and right here in our home town. HFCI works to foster interest in our local history and to help preserve our surviving historical treasures. Serving on our Board of Directors is interesting and rewarding. If you have an interest in joining our Board, please let me know, and I will tell you more about what we do.

John Keith, HFCI President

Visit us on the web:  
**HFCI Website!**

<http://www.historicfairfax.org>

## At the Fairfax Museum and Historic Blenheim...

### Fairfax Museum and Visitor Center

*The Fairfax Story* - Hamill Gallery. Permanent Fairfax history exhibition.

### Fairfax Museum and Visitor Center "Second Sunday" Programs

Programs are held at **2 p.m.** on the second Sunday of each month. Unless otherwise noted, programs are held at the Fairfax Museum and Visitor Center, 10209 Main Street. Free (unless noted). Check back to find out about additional programs planned throughout the year. Information: **703-385-8414**.

Sunday, January 14, 2 p.m.

***"I Can Not Tell a Lie: Myths about George Washington That Should Be Discarded"***

Illustrated talk and discussion with Dr. Peter Henriques, historian and professor emeritus from George Mason University. Book signing and sale will follow the talk.

Sunday, February 11, 2 p.m.

***"Soil Tilled by Free Men: The Formation of a Free Black Community in Fairfax County"***

Historians Susan Hellman and Maddy McCoy will present excerpts from their study of the African American community around George Washington's Mount Vernon Estate. Their article, "*Soil Tilled by Free Men...*" was published by the Virginia Historical Society in 2017.

Sunday, March 11, 2 p.m. - CITY HALL 10455  
Armstrong Street

***"Women Back to the Future—Nevertheless She Persisted!"***

A historical performance by Kate Campbell Stevenson portraying Bessie Coleman, African American aviator; Louise Arner Boyd, Arctic explorer, and Rachel Carson, scientist and conservationist. Stevenson will conclude the performance by highlighting contemporary women role

models in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Math (STEM). Free. All ages are welcome. This special Women's History Month Program is sponsored by the Commission for Women and Fairfax Museum and Visitor Center.

Sunday, April 8, 2 p.m.

Program is not confirmed. Call 703-385-8414 after February 14 for an update.

Sunday, May 6, 2 p.m.

### **The General in the Garden: George Washington's Landscape at Mount Vernon**

Adam Erby, Assistant Curator at Mount Vernon, will explore Washington's influence over the gardens at Mount Vernon and the preservation of the landscapes by the Mount Vernon Ladies Association. Book signing and sale will follow the talk.

Sunday, June 10, 2 p.m.

### ***"The Yanks are Coming (Eventually): Hearing America Change, 1914-1919"***

Historical performer and music historian Michael Lasser will discuss songs from World War 1 and how the era's popular music traced the changes in American attitudes toward the war.

### **Civil War Interpretive Center at Historic Blenheim**

#### **PERMANENT EXHIBITION**

***"Blenheim's Civil War Soldier Signatures: A Diary on Walls"***. Explores the local Fairfax Court House history and the experiences of soldiers who wrote on the walls of the Willcoxon home (Historic Blenheim.) The replica attic is a life-sized replica of the house attic that shows the clearest graffiti in the house.

Historic Blenheim Civil War Interpretive Center Program Series Programs are free and held at 2 p.m. on Saturdays (unless otherwise noted) at the Civil War Interpretive Center at Historic Blenheim, 3610 Old Lee Highway. Information: 703-591-0560.

Saturday, January 27, 2 p.m.

### ***"Binding Wounds, Pushing Boundaries: African-Americans in Civil War Medicine."***

Jill Newmark, Exhibition Specialist of the National Library of Medicine (NLM), National Institutes of Health, will discuss the contributions of African-American medical personnel during the Civil War.

Saturday, February 24, 2 p.m.

### ***"Music in the Life of President Lincoln"***

*"Music in the Life of President Lincoln"* is a 40-minute video recording of a music program documenting Lincoln's musical preferences and experiences. The film is interwoven with narration by WETA's Robert Aubry Davis. Davis and Lincoln author Elizabeth Brownstein will discuss the program research and answer questions from the audience. Limited to 80 people.

Saturday, March 24, 2 p.m.

### ***"Patrick & Me: A Family Saga of The Underground Railroad."***

Anthony Cohen, of the Menare Foundation and Button Hill Farm In Germantown, MD, will relate his tales of discovery and self-discovery from his two re-created travels on the Underground Railroad. Family research led him to Patrick, an ancestor who escaped from slavery on the Underground Railroad. His film, "Patrick and Me" will be released nationwide in 2019.

Saturday, April 8, 10 a.m.-5 p.m. \* NEW EVENT \*

***Fairfax History Day***-more information to follow soon.

Saturday, May 19, 2 p.m.

### ***"Graffiti Symposium"***

Speakers and topics include: Kim O'Connell, the history of Civil War Graffiti; Conservator Chris Mills, the technical side of graffiti conservation, and Conservator Kirsten Moffitt, graffiti investigation and conservation at Historic Blenheim. Sponsored by "The Northern Virginia Civil War Graffiti Trail." Call 703-591-6728 for fee/registration details. Space is limited.

Saturday, June 23, 2 p.m.

**“Midnight in America: Darkness, Sleep, and Dreams during the Civil War.”**

*Christopher Newport University Professor Jonathan W. White, PhD, will discuss how the horrors and rigors of war for both Union and Confederate soldiers penetrated their lives at night through sleeplessness and dreams.*



**Exhibition at Ratcliffe-Allison-Pozer House**

Location: 10386 Main Street, Fairfax, VA 22030  
Open Saturdays from 11 am-2pm May-October for free tours; or call 703.385.8414 for tour appointment.

**“Dr. Kate Waller Barrett: Mother to Many” -**

Exhibition examines the life of this prominent social reformer of the Progressive Era, who saved the early 19th-century Ratcliffe-Allison-Pozer House from *demolition in 1923*.

**Volunteers and Docents** are sought for the city’s historic buildings: Ratcliffe-Allison-Pozer House, Historic Blenheim and the Civil War Interpretive Center and Fairfax Museum and Visitor Center. Additionally, volunteers may be interested in assisting with walking tours and special events. For information email [Susan.Gray@fairfaxva.gov](mailto:Susan.Gray@fairfaxva.gov), or call **703-385-8415**.

Select historic buildings are open during city special events, including the Chocolate Lovers Festival, Civil War Weekend, Independence Day Celebration, Fall Festival and Festival of Lights and Carols. To arrange group tours of city-owned historic buildings email [Susan.Gray@fairfaxva.gov](mailto:Susan.Gray@fairfaxva.gov) or call **703-385-8414**.

The city has published a free self-guided walking tour brochure that provides a brief history of the city and noteworthy buildings in the Old Town Fairfax Historic District. This brochure is available from the Fairfax Museum and Visitor Center, 10209 Main Street, or call **703-385-8414**.

Select historic buildings are open during city special events, including the Chocolate Lovers Festival, Civil War Weekend, Independence Day Celebration, Fall Festival and Festival of Lights and Carols. To arrange group tours of city-owned historic buildings email [email](mailto:Susan.Gray@fairfaxva.gov) or call **703-385-8414**.

The Historic District was listed in the National Register of Historic Places in 1987. It includes a variety of building and monument types and styles, including:

Fairfax Courthouse (1800)  
Ratcliffe-Allison House (1812)  
Joshua Gunnell House (c.1830)  
William Gunnell House (c.1835)  
Ford House (c.1835)  
Fairfax Elementary School (1873)\*  
Old Fairfax Jail (1885)  
Old Town Hall (1900)  
Marr Monument (1904)

\*Fairfax Elementary School was converted into the Fairfax Museum & Visitor Center in 1992.



## DUES ALERT

If you have not paid your annual Historic Fairfax City, Inc. dues they are now due. Please remit based on the schedule below. Annual dues payments should be made out and sent to: **Historic Fairfax City, Inc.**, 10209 Main Street, Fairfax, VA 22030.

Your annual dues help HFCI to continue to meet its basic goal of preserving the unique history of the City of Fairfax. Tax deductible donations over and above dues payments are encouraged.



## Fairfax News of 50 Years Ago

### Builder Simon Dropped From Board at Reston

By STEPHEN GREEN  
Star Staff Writer

Robert E. Simon, who wanted to build a dream city on Fairfax County farmland, was fired yesterday from the board of directors of the new town of Reston.

Simon lost his last formal office with the town he envisioned in a tense confrontation with representatives of Gulf Oil Co. on the board of directors.

Gulf took over control of the town's development last month with Reston \$45 million in debt. Gulf's share of that was \$15 million.

When Gulf took over Simon was made chairman of the board.

But yesterday at the first meeting of the directors since the Gulf take-over, an executive committee was formed and Simon was not on it.

After the directors formally adjourned their meeting, Simon met privately with the Gulf representatives. Sources said he was upset because he believed Gulf just wanted him to be a figurehead instead of a working executive.

Gulf representatives offered him a chance to resign. He refused and was dropped.

Just two weeks ago Robert H. Ryan, named the Reston president by Gulf, said that Simon's policies and the original Reston master plan would be followed.

However, he added that some changes in design from the contemporary to the more traditional concepts are anticipated by Gulf for the town.

Reston, with its contemporary Lake Anne Plaza Center, has become symbolic of the "new town" pattern of development in the real estate field.

Meanwhile, Ryan announced today that Glenn W. Saunders Jr., a former Fairfax City manager, has been elected executive vice president of Gulf Reston, Inc. Sanders has been associated with Reston since it was initiated in 1961.

Four vice presidents, all of whom have been associated with Reston, also were appointed, Ryan said. They are John R. Kerby Jr., Donald L. Cummings, Hans J. Schultz and John R. Wilson.

*Evening Star*, October 28, 1967, p. A-24, c. 3.

### Fairfax Names Negro to Panel

Stanley W. Smith, a Fairfax City general contractor, last night was named to the city building code appeals board.

Smith is the first Negro to be appointed to a city government post. He lives at 10617 School St., is the father of 14 children, and serves on the Fair-

fax County Council on Human Relations and the city's branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Also named to an appointive position last night was Arthur D. Stamler, a vice president of the city-chamber of commerce and owner of a movie production firm in the city. Stamler succeeds Jay Shanklin on the city planning commission.

*Evening Star*, October 18, 1967, p. D-3, c. 4

### Girl, 9, Killed When Hit by Car In Fairfax City

A 9-year-old girl was killed yesterday when struck by a car as she walked across Main Street in Fairfax City, police reported.

Susan D. Dowd of 1028 Forest Ave., Fairfax City, was pronounced dead from multiple injuries at Fairfax Hospital.

Police said the girl, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Merle Dowd, was struck by a car driven by Gerald F. Piddington, 16, of 3606 Colony Road, Fairfax City.

Witnesses told police the girl was halfway across the street and appeared to hesitate about continuing when the westbound car struck her.

*Evening Star*, November 4, 1967, p. A-11, c. 1.

democracy.”<sup>2</sup> Four days later, Congress issued a declaration of war and the United States entered World War I.

### American Mobilization

The United States was woefully unprepared for war, but mobilized quickly in both manpower and material. In the spring of 1917, the United States had a standing army of approximately 125,000 men with an additional 75,000 men available from the National Guard.

In May 1917, the United States Congress passed the Selective Service Act of 1917, the first military conscription since the Civil War. The act required all men between the ages of 21 and 30, later expanded to 18 and 45, to register for military service with a local draft board. Local board members, comprised of civilians selected by the President of the United States, “were charged with the registration, determination of order and serial numbers, classification, call and entrainment of draftees.”

Unlike the Civil War, in 1917 a shortage of volunteers was not the primary concern for conscription. In fact, patriotism was high and many men voluntarily enlisted. However, it quickly became apparent that volunteerism alone would not be sufficient to raise the necessary manpower.

The 1917 Selective Service Act, as the name implies, theoretically favored *selective* conscription over indiscriminate conscription and volunteerism. It was believed that indiscriminate conscription and volunteerism would adversely affect the U.S. economy and disrupt the industry needed for the war effort. In reality however, owing to haste and inexperience, the results were not intelligently *selective*.

By the summer of 1918 more than 24,000,000 men had registered for the draft. Of those, approximately 2,700,000 men had been drafted into the United States Army. In total, 4,000,000 men were under arms. By July 1918, approximately half of this number, some 2,000,000 men, were in France with the American Expeditionary Force (AEF).

### Uncle Sam turns 100 Years Old

To encourage enlistment in the United States Army, in April 1917 the first of five million posters were created of the now familiar, stern-looking, finger-pointing, *Uncle Sam*, over the caption *I Want You for the U.S. Army!* (see page 1).

*Uncle Sam* was created by illustrator James Montgomery Flagg. He first appeared on the cover of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper on July 6, 1916 over the caption *What Are YOU Doing For Preparedness?* When the United States entered World War I, Flagg transferred the copyright of *Uncle Sam* to the U.S. Government, and apparently declined any compensation. The caption was changed to *I Want You for the U.S. Army!*

### Selective Service System

The Selective Service System, as it came to be known, was established under the office of the Provost Marshal General. The organization was comprised of 52 state, or territorial offices, 155 district boards, 1,319 medical advisory boards, and 4,648 local boards all appointed by the President of the United States.

The local boards were established in every state and territory for each 30,000 persons in each city or county. The real work was completed by the local boards who were responsible for 1) registering all eligible men; 2) classifying them, taking into consideration manpower needs in certain industries and in agriculture, as well as the family dependency needs of the registrants; 3) handling any appeals of these classifications and dependency; 4) determining the medical fitness of individual registrants; 5) determining the order in which registrants would be called; 6) calling registrants; and finally, 7) placing them on trains and sending them to military training camps.

### Registration, Classification and Examination

During World War I, there were three draft registrations. The first was on June 5, 1917, registering all men between the ages of 21 and 31. The second was on



3-1343

# OFFICE OF THE PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL. OCCUPATIONAL CODE.

- A. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY, AND ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.**
1. Agriculture (Farming; Truck Gardening; Fruit Raising, etc.).
  2. Forestry (Lumbering, etc.).
  3. Animal Husbandry (Fishing; Cattle Raising; Sheep Raising, etc.).
- B. MINES, QUARRIES, AND WELLS.**
4. Coal Mines.
  5. Other Mines (Copper Mines; Gold and Silver Mines; Iron Mines; Lead and Zinc Mines); Quarries; Salt Mines; Salt Wells and Salt Factories.
  6. Oil Wells and Gas Wells.
- C. MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**
- (I) BUILDING INDUSTRIES.
7. House Contractors; Carpenters; Blacksmiths; Machinists; Electricians; Painters; Plasterers; Plumbers, etc.
- (II) CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.
8. Powder, Cartridge, Dynamite, Fuse, and Fireworks Factories.
  9. Fertilizer Factories; Paint Factories; Soap Factories; Other Chemical Factories.
- (III) CLAY, GLASS, AND STONE INDUSTRIES.
10. Brick, Tile, and Terra Cotta Factories; Glass Factories; Lime, Cement, and Gypsum Factories; Marble and Stone Yards; Potteries.
- (IV) CLOTHING INDUSTRIES.
11. Clothing Factories; Glove Factories; Hat Factories; Shirt, Collar, and Cuff Factories.
- (V) FOOD INDUSTRIES.
12. Bakeries; Butter and Cheese Factories; Candy Factories; Fish Curing and Packing; Flour and Grain Mills; Fruit and Vegetable Canning; Slaughter and Packing Houses; Sugar Factories and Refineries; Other Food Factories.
- (VI) IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRIES.
13. Blast Furnaces; Steel Rolling Mills; Iron Foundries; Military Weapons Factories.
14. Ship Building and Boat Building.
15. Agricultural Implement Factories; Automobile Factories; Wagon and Carriage Factories; Car and Railroad Shops; Other Iron and Steel Factories.
- (VII) LEATHER INDUSTRIES.
16. Harness and Saddle Factories; Shoe Factories; Tanneries; Trunk Factories.
- (VIII) LIQUOR AND BEVERAGE INDUSTRIES.
17. Breweries; Other Liquor and Beverage Factories.
- (IX) LUMBER AND FURNITURE INDUSTRIES.
18. Box Factories (wood); Furniture Factories; Piano and Organ Factories; Saw and Planing Mills; Other Woodworking Factories.
- (X) METAL INDUSTRIES (EXCEPT IRON AND STEEL.)
19. Brass Mills; Clock and Watch Factories; Copper Factories; Gold and Silver Factories; Jewelry Factories; Lead and Zinc Factories; Tin-plate Factories; Tinware and Enamelware Factories; Other Metal Factories.
- (XI) PAPER AND PRINTING INDUSTRIES.
20. Blank Book, Envelope, Tag, Paper Bag, and Paper Box Factories; Paper and Pulp Mills; Printing and Publishing Houses.
- (XII) TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.
21. Carpet Mills; Cotton Mills; Hemp and Jute Mills; Knitting Mills; Lace and Embroidery Mills; Linen Mills; Rope and Cordage Factories; Sail, Awning, and Tent Factories; Silk Mills; Woolen and Worsted Mills; Sundry Textile Mills.
- (XIII) MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.
22. Broom and Brush Factories; Button Factories; Charcoal and Coke Works; Cigar and Tobacco Factories; Electric Light and Power Plants; Electrical Supply Factories; Gas Works; Oil Refineries; Rubber Factories; Straw Factories; Other Miscellaneous Industries.
- D. TRANSPORTATION.**
23. Steam Railroads.
  24. Telegraph and Telephone Companies.
  25. Water Transportation; Construction and Maintenance of Streets, Roads, Sewers, and Bridges; Electric and Street Railways; Livery Stables; Truck, Transfer, Cab, and Hack Companies; Express Companies; Postal Service.
- E. TRADE AND MERCHANDISE IN GENERAL.**
26. Banking and Brokerage; Insurance; Real Estate; Sundry Wholesale and Retail Trades; Buying and Selling of all sorts of Articles; Any kind of Store or Shop; Grain Elevators; Stock Yards; Warehouses and Cold-storage Plants.
- F. PUBLIC SERVICE (NOT ELSEWHERE CLASSIFIED.)**
27. Public Administration (United States, State, County, City, and Township Employees); National Defense (Army and Navy); Marshals, Sheriffs; Policemen; Watchmen.
- G. PROFESSIONAL SERVICE.**
28. Actors, Professional Showmen, etc.; Artists, Sculptors, and Teachers of Art; Clergymen; Officials of Lodges; Religious and Charity Workers; Legal Profession; Literary Professions (Journalists, etc.); Dentists; Physicians and Surgeons; Veterinary Surgeons; Musicians and Teachers of Music; Scientific Professions; Teachers, Professors in Colleges, etc.; Other Professional Pursuits; Students.
- H. DOMESTIC AND MANUAL SERVICE IN GENERAL.**
29. Barbers and Hairdressers; Bartenders; Cooks; Hotel Keepers and Managers; Janitors; Porters; Restaurant, Cafe, and Lunch-room Keepers; Saloon Keepers; Servants; Waiters; Clerks; Laundries; Other Occupations.
  30. Laborers (in General).

U.S. Provost Marshal General Occupational Codes, Selective Service System, 1917. The lower the number, the more productive the occupation was deemed to be for the war effort. Skilled Agricultural workers were highly valued, while unskilled laborers were deemed to be non-productive occupations.

Source: Fairfax County Circuit Court Archives.

June 5, 1918, registering all men who had turned 21 since June 5, 1917. The third registration was held on September 12, 1918, and registered all men 18 through 45.

A *card number* was assigned, sequentially, to each blank registration card in each local jurisdiction. The cards were then shuffled and stacked. As each man came forward to register he was given a card sequentially from a deck of stacked cards. Once he completed and returned

his card a sequential *serial number* was written on the card in the order it was received.

During World War I conscription was by class. There were five draft classifications. The first candidates were to be drawn from Class 1. Members of each class below Class 1 were available only if the pool of all available and potential candidates in the class above it were exhausted.

Class 1 included all males between the ages of 21

and 30. This was later expanded to include all males age 18 to 45. Class 2 included married registrants with a dependent spouse and/or children with sufficient family income. Class 3 included local officials and individuals who provided solely for family support and those employed in a vocation deemed essential to the war effort. Class 4 exempted for hardship, married and/or widowed individuals with dependents and insufficient family incomes. Class 5 exempted government officials, postal workers, pilots, merchant seamen, persons deemed physically or morally deficient, members of the clergy and divinity students, and aliens. Class 5 was the only class not subject to induction.

Each draft board used a set of uniform standards developed by the Provost Marshall General to place men in the deferred classes, including dependency, sundry specific vocations, necessary agricultural and industrial workers, or moral disqualification.<sup>3</sup>

Specifically, the occupations of all registrants were assigned an *occupational code*. Necessary agricultural and industrial workers were to be considered “according to the degree of their skill and the relative necessity and importance of such an individual to a particular enterprise. In class 2 was placed a registrant found by his district board to be a necessary skilled farm laborer in a necessary agricultural enterprise or a necessary skilled industrial laborer in a necessary industrial enterprise. In class 3... found to be a necessary assistant, associate or hired manager of a necessary enterprise; ...also a registrant found to be a necessary highly specialized technical or mechanical expert of a necessary industrial enterprise. Class 4... found to be a necessary sole managing, controlling, or directing head.”<sup>4</sup>

Local draft boards, comprised of civilians, were appointed by the President of the United States to implement the national draft. Nearly 4,700 local draft boards were established. The best means to ensure impartiality was through a central lottery. It was the responsibility of the local board to *classify* registrants and hear their claims for exemption.

### First Draft Lottery

In accordance with the requirements of the Selective Service Act, 1,449 men from Fairfax County registered for the draft lottery on June 5, 1917. The results of the draft registration were published in the *Fairfax Herald*. Registrants were distributed across the various voting precincts of the county as follows:

	White	Col.	Alien
Pender	15	2	
Centreville	30	8	
Wells (Bull Run)	9	11	
Clifton	39	8	
Swetnam	10	2	1
Woodyards	15	2	1
Bayliss	41	2	
Burke	41	8	
Accotink	65	18	
Gum Springs	25	36	1
Moores	38	5	
Pullmans (S. of Alex.)	27	3	
West End (near Alex)	49	50	1
Annandale	34	11	1
Falls Church	70	42	1
Fairfax	87	22	
Langley	75	43	2
Vienna	110	45	2
Lick (nr. Dunn Loring)	48	4	
Herndon	72	31	
Forestville	55	7	1
Thompson's (nr. Vale)	44	3	
Thornton's (nr. Vienna)	20	6	
Pleasant Valley	11	6	
Dranesville	25	2	
	1,060	377	12

A three-member Fairfax County *draft board* appointed by President Woodrow Wilson implemented the national draft locally. The Fairfax County Draft Board was comprised of:

John R. Allison, Sheriff, Fairfax County  
Dr. Frederick M. Brooks, M.D.



Form 1430 REGISTRATION CARD 126 No. 16

1 Name in full John Franklin Sorrell Age in yrs. 27

2 Home address Herndon R.F.D. Virginia

3 Date of birth April 12 1990

4 Are you (1) a natural-born citizen, (2) a naturalized citizen, (3) an alien, (4) or have you declared your intention (specify which)? Natural born

5 Where were you born? Brown's Chapel Virginia N.B.A.

6 If not a citizen, of what country are you a citizen or subject?

7 What is your present trade, occupation, or office? Laborer on farm

8 By whom employed? L. W. Jenkins

Where employed? Herndon R.F.D. Virginia

9 Have you a father, mother, wife, child under 12, or a sister or brother under 12, solely dependent on you for support (specify which)? Wife and Child

10 Married or single (which)? Married Race (specify which)? Caucasian

11 What military service have you had? Rank \_\_\_\_\_ branch \_\_\_\_\_ years \_\_\_\_\_ Nation or State \_\_\_\_\_

12 Do you claim exemption from draft (specify grounds)? Wife and Child to support

I affirm that I have verified above answers and that they are true.

John Franklin Sorrell  
(Signature of registrant)

45-1-12 A  
REGISTRAR'S REPORT

1 Tall, medium, or short (specify which)? Tall Slender, medium, or stout (which)? Slender

2 Color of eyes? Gray Color of hair? Brown Bald? No

3 Has person lost arm, leg, hand, foot, or both eyes, or is he otherwise disabled (specify)? \_\_\_\_\_

I certify that my answers are true, that the person registered has read his own answers, that I have witnessed his signature, and that all of his answers of which I have knowledge are true, except as follows:

\_\_\_\_\_  
(Signature of registrar)

Precinct Draessville  
City or County Fairfax  
State Virginia June 5-1917  
(Date of registration)

Local Board for the County of  
Fairfax, State of Virginia.  
Fairfax, Virginia

Frederick W. Richardson, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Fairfax County

The first meeting of the Fairfax County Draft Board, also known as the *examination board*, occurred at the Fairfax County Courthouse on Saturday, June 30, 1917. Fairfax Court House was to be the rendezvous point for all examinations and inductions into the army from Fairfax County.<sup>5</sup>

Based on population figures supplied by the U.S. Census Bureau the draft quota of men from Virginia, with a population 1,951,521, was 13,795. In Fairfax County, with a population of 15,612, the quota was 157.<sup>6,7</sup> Credits were given for the Fairfax County men already serving in the Virginia National Guard or the U.S. Army.<sup>8</sup>

On July 12, 1917 quotas for the first draft of 687,000 men were issued to the states. The first of the three draft lotteries occurred in the old Senate Office Building on July 20, 1917. Small pieces of paper with printed serial numbers, 1 thru 10,500, had been inserted into tiny gelatin capsules used for medicine. The capsules were placed in a large glass bowl and thoroughly mixed. At 9:30 a.m. Newton Baker, Secretary of War drew the capsule containing No. 258, the first of 10,500 capsules ultimately drawn over the next twenty-two hours. Each capsule drawn represented approximately 4,500 young men with the corresponding serial number across the country and determined the order number that they would be called to appear before their local draft board for examination.

News of the draft results was immediately sent out by telegraph to every locality in the country with a newspaper large enough and modern enough to have telegraphic service. However, it took a week for an official list of draft lottery numbers, in the order selected, to be mailed to every local draft board.

On July 27, 1917, the official list of the 1,449 men from Fairfax County whose serial numbers had been drawn in the National Draft Lottery was published in the *Fairfax Herald*.<sup>9</sup> 1,060 were white, 377 were black, and 12 alien.

Draft Registration Card of John Franklin Sorrell of Herndon, Fairfax County, the great-grandfather of the author.

Source: National Archives & Records Administration, Washington, D.C.

More than half of those drafted, 786 men, claimed some type of exemption.<sup>10</sup>

Ovie Mitchell Beach of Lorton, Fairfax County, had serial number 258 and thus was the first man required to appear for examination before the Fairfax County Draft Board. However, Ovie chose to enlist in the army before being drafted.

On the preceeding page is the Draft Registration Card of John Frankiln Sorrell, of Herndon, Fairfax County, the great-grandfather of the author. The handwritten numbers at the top on John Sorrell's card indicate his Card number, 16; Draft/Serial number, 1432; and, Order number, 126. Thus, John Sorrell was the 126<sup>th</sup> man from Fairfax County to be called for examination by the Fairfax County Draft Board. He claimed exemption from service because he had a "wife and child" (my grandfather) dependent on him for support. His exemption was allowed.

Once the local board received its quota and official draft list, its real work began. The selection system used in 1917 consisted primarily of each local board calling, in the sequence of their order numbers, about twice as many men as would be needed to fill their quota. Each man was first given a physical examination. If he failed the exam he was immediately discharged and free from further obligation. The remainder were then given an opportunity to claim exemption. Nationally, of the total number called, slightly more than 50% claimed exemption. Of the total claims made for exemption nearly 82% percent were granted.<sup>11</sup> These numbers correspond with those in Fairfax County.

Beginning the week of August 6, 1917 approximately 314 men of those drafted were called to be examined to fill to the county quota. Of those called 28 men failed to appear and 155 of the remainder claimed exemption for a variety of reasons. The 314 men, all white, were called in three groups of approximately one hundred each.<sup>12</sup> Physical examinations were conducted by Drs. Frederick M. Brooks, Ford Swetnam and Roy Flanagan.<sup>13, 14</sup> The claims for exemption of 48 men were disallowed.<sup>15</sup>

Not everyone in Fairfax County was happy with the draft or lottery system. On the evening of Saturday, August 18, 1917, the Fairfax County Clerk's office was burglarized. Nothing was taken, but a large envelope containing draft cards was found on the floor. It had been set on fire. The envelope burned away completely. The edges of the draft cards inside were burned as well before the fire went out on its own.<sup>16</sup>

### Fairfax County Selectives

Under pressure to fill their quota, the Fairfax County Draft Board hastily examined, selected and inducted the first small contingent of eight men from the county. On September 5, 1917, these first draftees, or *selectives* as they were the known, were sent by train from Fairfax Station, by way of Alexandria, to Camp Lee in Petersburg, VA.<sup>17</sup>

Ironically, Robert Newton Kendall, whose draft number was among the three last to be drawn, was the first man inducted into the army from Fairfax County.<sup>18</sup> In order of induction, the others were:

Robert Newton Kendall, Fairfax Court House  
Lawrence Lee France, Fairfax Court House  
Bertie Warner Thompson, Fairfax Court House  
Alfred Bruce Trickett, Vienna  
Joseph Jerome Lloyd, Alexandria  
Lybrook Simmons, E. Falls Church  
George F. Collier, McLean,  
Henry Thomas Magarity, McLean.

The next contingent of fifty-eight selectives was also the largest group.<sup>19</sup> These men reported to Fairfax Court House on September 18, 1917:

Hamill Stanhope Adams, Vienna  
John Edward Archer, Vienna  
Clarence Marshall Bettis, Wiehle  
Thomas Lemuel Brady, Great Falls  
Conrad Bitzer Choate, Herndon  
Clarence Eugene Cockerill, Herndon  
Robert R. Cross, E. Falls Church  
Harvey Daniels, Barcroft

John Henry Davis, Alexandria  
 Mahlon Marion Davis, Burke  
 Clarence Dawson, Lorton  
 Guy Otis Dimsey, Vienna  
 John Early Dimsey, Wiehle  
 Alfred H. Drummond, Alexandria  
 George Finnacom, Barcroft  
 Warren Aubrey Follin, Great Falls  
 Isaac Newton Godfrey, Clifton  
 Ralph E. Gongwer, Barcroft  
 William Grimsley, Accotink  
 Charles C. Guilford, McLean  
 Harry Haddon Henderson, Herndon  
 John L. Wilson, Herndon  
 George C. Howard, E. Falls Church  
 Thomas Russell Howard, E. Falls Church  
 Joseph Morris Hummer, Barcroft  
 Benton M. Hutchinson, Herndon  
 Irving Lorenzo Kenyon, Oakton

Tolbert Lacey, Clifton  
 Albert H. Lester, Falls Church  
 George Marion Sheads, Fairfax  
 Eugene Simpson, Alexandria  
 David Lee Maley, Burke  
 Walter Thomas McClanahan, Alexandria  
 Paul Meador, Vienna  
 Joel Abraham Miller, Oakton  
 James Moore, Fairfax  
 John Aloysius Murcane, Vienna  
 Aubrey William Padgett, Theological Seminary  
 Lafayette Parker, Alexandria  
 Charles Pettit, Jr., Accotink  
 Lewis Rodier, Vienna  
 Charles Edward Roller, Vienna  
 Raymond John Sheads, Alexandria  
 Claude C. Shelton, Fairfax  
 Maurice Pool Smith, Vienna  
 Turner Snider, Herndon  
 Ralph Stambaugh, Falls Church  
 Ord Lee Strayer, Vienna  
 Ira Sutphin, Fairfax  
 George Smith Tait, Burke  
 Walter Lewis Tavenner, W. Falls Church  
 Myron V. Thompson, Vienna  
 Clarence Alexander Trammell, Herndon  
 Macon Ware, Falls Church  
 Arch Elias Weatherholtz, Bull Run  
 Jesse Owen Weaver, Clifton  
 George Thomas Williamson, Accotink  
 Frederick Corbin Worthington, Theological Seminary



The contingent of 58 *selectives* from Fairfax County assembled at Fairfax Station, VA and bound for Camp Lee, VA, September 19, 1917.

That evening a reception was held for them in the courthouse. They were addressed by Fairfax Attorney, John S. Barbour; Stephen R. Donohoe, Editor of the *Fairfax Herald*; Judge James M. Love; Wilson M. Farr, Commonwealth's Attorney; Attorney F. Shield McCandlish; Congressman R. Walton Moore; Walter T. Oliver, Town Treasurer; F.W. Richardson, Clerk of the Fairfax County Circuit Court; Attorney John W. Rust; Judge J.B.T. Thornton; and Robert Wiley, Fairfax County Treasurer.



Judge Love and Treasurer Wiley were both confederate veterans.

After the reception the *selectives* retired to the Wilcoxon Hotel. The next morning they were driven to Fairfax Station where they boarded a special train for Camp Lee near Petersburg, VA.<sup>20</sup>

By December the county had filled its quota of 157 men.<sup>21</sup> That same month all 157 men from Fairfax County received Christmas gift boxes from the Fairfax County War-Relief Commission.<sup>22</sup>

Ultimately, around 3,900 men from Fairfax County registered for the draft. Of those that registered, approximately 650 men ultimately served.

### All German Alien Enemies Must Register

After the United States entered the war life changed dramatically for resident aliens living in the United States. This was particularly true for citizens of Germany and Austria-Hungary residing in the United States. Such persons were immediately viewed with suspicion.

In April 1917, the United States Attorney General issued the following notice to U.S. Marshals throughout the country:

“No German alien enemy in this country who has NOT hitherto been implicated in plots against the interests of the United States need have any fear of action by the Department of Justice so long as he observes the following warning: ‘Obey the law, keep your mouth shut.’”<sup>23</sup>

After war was declared aliens were subject to immediate arrest without proper judicial warrant. German citizens, even German-Americans, face open hostility and harrasment. Any person who was deemed to be an enemy alien was openly ostracized.

The following male resident aliens living in Fairfax County registered for the draft on June 5, 1917.

James Bergin, 27, Catholic Priest, W. Falls Church, Queens Co., Ireland

Joseph Cornelius, 29, Farmer, Alexandria, Italy  
Alfred Hall Drummond, 22, Electrical Engineer, res. Alexandria, b. Canada

Anders Flemminggaard, 22, Farmer, Fleming, Denmark

Stanley Richard Gardner, 24, Laborer, res. Great Falls, b. London, England

Charles Gisin, 28, Farmer, res. Mclean, b. Basle, Switzerland

Tewfik David Harari, 30, Divinity Student, res. Alex., b. Beirut, Syria, Turkish Empire

Alfred Harmansen, 25, Farmer, res. Vienna, b. Copenhagen, Denmark

Michael Korn, 30, Barber, res. McLean, b. Bacs Bodrog, Austria Hungary

David Naismith Kyle, 26, Farmer, res. Swetnam, b. Cambuslang, Scotland

Robert William Lewis, 25, Theology Student, res. Alex., b. Stoke-on-Trent, England

Joseph Wilfred Rooney, 23, Catholic Priest, res. West Falls Church, b. Oldham, England

### Notice.

Whereas rumors have come to me of persons questioning my loyalty to the United States Government, and it is very annoying to me, I, Charles F. Kersting, of Fairfax county Va., an American of German descent, therefore, hereby inform the public that I am a loyal American citizen, and prefer the Free Republic of the United States to the Autocratic government of Germany or Prussia, and should it be necessary I am ready to fight for this Republic, where my nome, most of my loved ones, and my property interests are located, and I have already subscribed to the Liberty loan of my country.

Charles F. Kersting.

Alexandria Gazette, May 13, 1918, p. 1, c. 2.

These individuals were further classified as “declarants” or “non-declarants”. This, apparently an attempt to determine their intention to seek American citizenship or not.

In addition to the draft registration, eventually all persons deemed to be enemy aliens were required to register as such. In November 1917, President Wilson issued a proclamation requiring all enemy citizens residing in the United States to register as “alien enemies . . . giving proof of their peaceful dispositions to the laws of the United States.” All such persons failing to register and found in the United States without a “Registration Card” were subject arrest, “imprisonment and detention for the duration of the war.”<sup>24</sup>

Fear of enemy sabotage was widespread and occasionally bordered on hysteria. Virginia newspapers were filled with such stories:

“As a result of the series of fires in Norfolk yesterday, believed of alien enemy origin, twelve aliens, are in custody.”<sup>25</sup>

Even law-abiding German- American citizens were not above suspicion. Charles F. Kersting, was a fifty-eight-year-old, German-American citizen and resident of Fairfax County. His parents had immigrated to the United States in 1856 and were naturalized American citizens. Charles wrote to the *Alexandria Gazette* after rumors began to circulate regarding his loyalty to the United States.

### Fairfax County Citizens Mobilize

After the United States entered World War I the people of Fairfax County began to mobilize themselves. Collectively, they produced comfort items for soldiers. The rationed food, such as meats, and other items deemed necessary for the war effort. They also turned all land possible over to agriculture and the cultivation of food.

“The women of Fairfax Court House, Va., had a meeting Thursday at the home of Mrs. John S. Barbour, and arranged preliminaries for formation of the women of Fairfax County

into bands to take up war relief work...in connection with the Red Cross.”<sup>26</sup>

The Fairfax County chapter of the American Red Cross, the oldest Red Cross chapter in Virginia, initiated direct war relief for American soldiers.<sup>27</sup> Chapter members, comprised primarily of women, produced *comfort bags* for the soldiers. Comfort bags were small bags cotton, khaki, or canvas bags, approximately 14" x 20". The bags were filled with needles, thread and perhaps a thimble. Strips of cloth, yarn and buttons for repairing torn uniforms. Some bags included woolen socks, writing pads, pencils, envelopes, cotton balls, patent medicines, salves, and, of course, small pocket Bibles. As one contemporary account put it, the small bags contained “things a mother’s heart suggests” to remind soldiers of home and make his ordeal a bit easier.



World War I Propaganda Poster

Source: National Archives & Records Administration, Wash., D.C.





World War I Propaganda Poster

Source: National Archives & Records Administration, Wash., D.C.

Fairfax County women also knitted garments, such as, socks, sweaters, scarfs, hats and wristlets some of which “were sent to the battleship Virginia for use of the officers and men.”<sup>28</sup> They also produced *Nightingales* – loose fitting cotton bed shirts – for use by wounded soldiers recovering in hospitals.<sup>29</sup>

Some of the comfort bags and garments were distributed directly to Fairfax County soldiers at Camp Lee, Petersburg, VA.

“Miss Jennie Moore, chairman of Fairfax County War Relief Association, recently visited Camp Lee and distributed 146 knitted garments to the soldiers. Mrs. George Fadeley,

treasurer of the association reported the collections thus far total \$670.60.”<sup>30</sup>

For the duration of the war all over the county events such as lawn parties, dances and plays were held to raise funds for the relief of American soldiers. A *lawn fete* was held at the home of a “Mrs. Franklin” of Fairfax Court House. The party featured “a pageant depicting the allies...music, refreshments and tableaux.”<sup>31</sup>

In July 1917 a picnic was held “on the lawns of the District penal farm, at Occoquan” for the benefit of the American Red Cross. Several hundred residents from both Fairfax and Prince William counties attended and were treated to “patriotic addresses...a practically continuous band concert...refreshments...and in the evening a motion picture show.”<sup>32</sup>

All of these events were a part of a large county-wide fundraising effort to raise money specifically for the purchase of an ambulance and a motorcycle, with sidecar, to be sent to France. By late August 1917 nearly \$1,000 had been raised. The vehicles were purchased and delivered to the Washington, D.C. Ambulance Unit No. 5, of the American Volunteer Motor Ambulance Corps, American Field Service. Of the \$1,000 raised, \$750 went toward the purchase of the ambulance and the remainder for the motorcycle.<sup>33,34</sup> A brass name plate bearing the inscription “Red Cross, Fairfax County, Virginia, U.S.A.”<sup>35</sup> was attached to each vehicle.



Standard Ford Model T ambulance with storm curtains similar to the one donated to the war relief effort by the Fairfax County Chapter of the American Red Cross.

Photo credit: Henry Ford Museum.

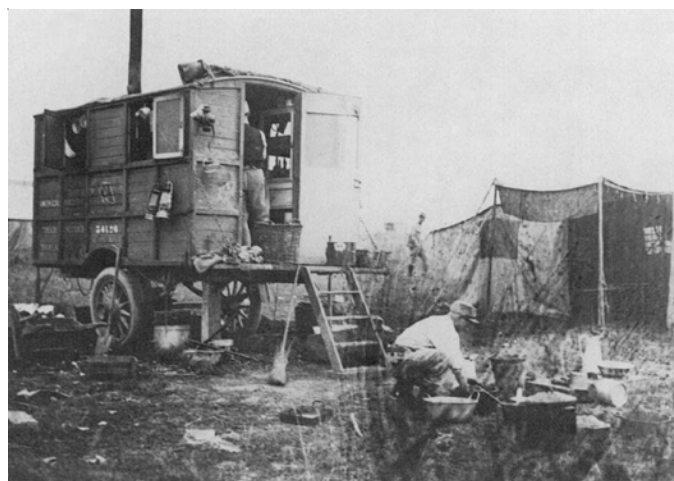




Indian Powerplus motorcycle with a two-litter sidecar similar to the one donated to the war relief effort by the Fairfax County Chapter of the American Red Cross. Photo credit: unknown.

The overwhelming majority of American ambulances used in World War I were Ford Model T's constructed specifically as ambulances.<sup>36</sup> The primary motorcycle used by the Americans was the Indian Powerplus. Produced by the Hendee Manufacturing Company, later the Indian Motorcycle Company. A unique feature of the Indian Powerplus was a sidecar capable of carrying two stretchers.

Some of the more notable Americans who served as volunteer ambulance drivers during World War I were Ernest Hemingway (Author), E.E. Cummings (Poet) and Walt Disney (Cartoonist).



World War I Kitchen Trailer similar to the one above was sought for war relief by the Fairfax County Chapter, American Red Cross. Photo credit: American Field Service of World War I, 1914-1918 <http://www.ourstory.info/library/2-ww1/Geller1/ww1doxpix.html>

Having achieved their fundraising goal the women of the Fairfax County Red Cross set a new one.

"Fairfax County women are working for a *kitchen trailer*, after having given an ambulance and a motorcycle for service in France."<sup>37,38</sup>

It is unclear whether this goal was ever achieved.

### American Expeditionary Force (A.E.F.)

The American Expeditionary Force, or A.E.F., was the name given to the forces of the United States Army on expedition to Europe during World War I. The A.E.F. participated in some of the most brutal fighting in the waning days of World War I. The battles of Muese-Argonne, Bella Wood, Chateau Thierry, became household words in America. In an apocalyptic setting, men were shot, shelled, bombed, strafed and gassed.

### Over There<sup>39</sup>

*Over there, over there,  
Send the word, send the word over there  
That the Yanks are coming, the Yanks are coming  
The drums rum-tumming everywhere.*

*So prepare, say a prayer,  
Send the word, send the word to beware -  
We'll be over, we're coming over,  
And we won't come back till it's over, over there.*

American casualties were light in comparison to those of other countries involved. This was due to America's late involvement in the war. Still, in just over 18 months approximately 117,500 Americans were killed. The number of casualties due to disease was also a factor. The Great Influenza Pandemic of 1918 began during the war. The movement and close proximity of so many of soldiers from around the world, was a major contributing factor to the pandemic.

Sadly, the *War to End All Wars*, was not.





P. M. G. Form No. 102-0

## Local Board For the County of Fairfax, State of Virginia.

Address Fairfax, Virginia.

List of names of registrants of the class of June, 1918, whose Registration Cards are in the possession of this Local Board, in the order of their liability for military service, as determined by this Local Board, as required by the Rules and Regulations.

REGISTRATION NO.	NAME	ADDRESS GIVEN ON REGISTRATION CARD.	COLOR.	ORDER NO.
10	Ashby Lee Miskell	Falls Church, Va. R. 1	Wh.	1
29	Conway Russell Bloxton	Falls Church, Va.	Wh.	2
17	Robert Anthony Bennett	Alexandria, Va. R. 3	Wh.	3
74	Jesse Franklin Downs	Fairfax, Va. Route 2	Wh.	4
57	George LeRoy Harrover	Lorton, Va.	Wh.	5
76	Algic Earl Franks	Herndon, Va. Route 2	Wh.	6
78	Harvey Leith Henderson	Herndon, Va. Route 2	Wh.	7
122	Andrew Henkel Huffard	Herndon, Va. Route 1	Wh.	8
87	Victor Edwin Green, Jr.	E. Falls Church, Va. R. 1	Wh.	9
4	John Edward Horton	E. Falls Church, Va. R. 1	Wh.	10
120	Raymond Gunder	Accotink, Va.	Col.	11
70	William Hobart Curry	Herndon, Va. Route 1	Col.	12
106	George Warren Board	Vienna, Va.	Wh.	13
28	Vernon R. Wakefield	Vienna, Va.	Wh.	14
89	John William Jacobs, Jr.	Accotink, Va.	Wh.	15
90	William Thomas Cole	Burke, Va. Route 1	Wh.	16
65	Robert Alexander McGill	Theo. Seminary, Va.	Wh.	17
125	Richard Isaiah Ferguson	Accotink, Va. Route 1	Col.	18
45	Charles F. Gumsins, Jr.	Herndon, Va.	Wh.	19
72	Ray Daniel Miller	Oakton, Va.	Wh.	20
61	Ernest Le Roy Duke,	Vienna, Va.	Wh.	21
91	John McGill Whalen	Fairfax, Va.	Wh.	22
51	Raleigh Jennings Long	Fairfax, Va. Route 1	Wh.	23
63	Edwin Willis Garrett	Clifton Sta., Va. R. 1	Wh.	24
41	Floyd F. Thompson	Herndon, Va.	Wh.	25
84	Russell Vautier Hicks	Herndon, Va. Route 2	Wh.	26
32	Alvin Carlos Pierson	Lorton, Va.	Wh.	27
66	Robert Edward Wagstaff	Herndon, Va. Route 1	Wh.	28
16	Oliver Hampton Lee	Manassas, Va. R. 3	Wh.	29
82	Dewey Wheeler	Barcroft, Va. Route 1	Col.	30
55	Hugh West Cannell	Vienna, Va. Route 2	Wh.	31
33	Morrell Magarity	McLean, Va.	Wh.	32
56	Earl Lee	Vienna, Va. Route 2	Wh.	33
102	Aubrey C. Trammell	Herndon, Va. Route 2	Wh.	34

Wh.—White.  
Col.—Negro.  
Ind.—Indian.  
Or.—Oriental.

LOCAL BOARD

By

Chairman.

Dated 9th day of July, 1918  
(Day.) (Month.) (Year.)

3-5070

Clerk.



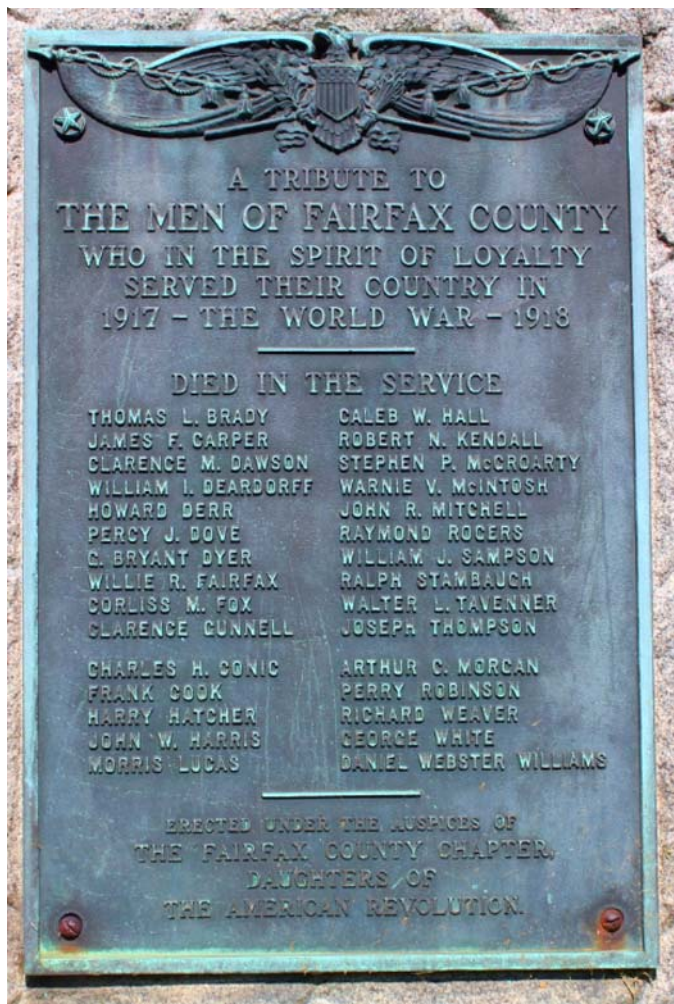
**Mademoiselle from Armentières<sup>40</sup>**

*The general got the Croix de Guerre,  
parlez-vous?*

*The general got the Croix de Guerre,  
parlez-vous?*

*The general got the Croix de Guerre,  
But the son-of-a-[expletive] was never there,  
Hinky, dinky, parlez-vous?*

*"The dead continue to live by way of the resurrection  
we give them in telling their stories." - Gerda Lerner*



A memorial to the men of Fairfax County who "Died in the Service" of their country during World War I, located on the lawn of the Fairfax County Courthouse.

**(Endnotes)**

<sup>1</sup> *Chicago Tribune*, March 1, 1917, p. 1.

<sup>2</sup> President Wilson's Declaration of War Message to Congress, April 2, 1917; Records of the United States Senate; Record

Group 46; National Archives & Records Administration, Wash., D.C.

<sup>3</sup> Second Report of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War on the Operation of the Selective Service System to December 20, 1918, © 1919, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

<sup>4</sup> Second Report of the Provost Marshal General to the Secretary of War on the Operation of the Selective Service System to December 20, 1918, © 1919, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

<sup>5</sup> *Fairfax Herald*, August 17, 1917, p. 2, c. 4.

<sup>6</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, July 20, 1917, p. 1.

<sup>7</sup> *Evening Star*, July 22, 1917, p. 13, c. 7.

<sup>8</sup> *Richmond Times Dispatch*, July 20, 1917, 9. 1, c. 4.

<sup>9</sup> *Fairfax Herald*, July 27, 1917, p. 2.

<sup>10</sup> *Fairfax Herald*, June 15, 1917, p. 3, c. 2.

<sup>11</sup> Kreidberg, Marvin A and Henry, Merton G., *History of Military Mobilization in the United States Army 1775-1945*, © 1955, Department of the Army, Washington, DC.

<sup>12</sup> *Fairfax Herald*, August 3, 1917, p. 3, c. 3.

<sup>13</sup> *Evening Star*, August 6, 1917, p. 2, c. 6.

<sup>14</sup> *Evening Star*, August 10, 1917, p. 11, c. 1.

<sup>15</sup> *Evening Star*, August 22, 1917, p. 2, c. 3.

<sup>16</sup> *Fairfax Herald*, August 24, 1917, p. 3, c. 1.

<sup>17</sup> *Fairfax Herald*, September 7, 1917, p. 3, c. 2.

<sup>18</sup> *Fairfax Herald*, July 27, 1917, p. 2, c. 5.

<sup>19</sup> *Fairfax Herald*, September 21, 1917, p. 2.

<sup>20</sup> Camp Lee was the primary Virginia training camp for the army during World War I.

<sup>21</sup> *Evening Star*, December 2, 1917, p. 2, c. 1.

<sup>22</sup> *Evening Star*, December 21, 1917, p. 5, c. 3.

<sup>23</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, April 7, 1917, p. 4, c. 2.

<sup>24</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, January 29, 1918, p. 2, c. 3.

<sup>25</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, January 2, 1918, p. 1, c. 2.

<sup>26</sup> *Evening Star*, April 14, 1917, p. 13, c. 6.

<sup>27</sup> *Evening Star*, May 13, 1917, p. 5, c. 3.

<sup>28</sup> *Evening Star*, July 20, 1917, p. 16, c. 4.

<sup>29</sup> *Evening Star*, August 1, 1917, p. 9, c. 4.

<sup>30</sup> *Evening Star*, December 16, 1917, p. 48, c. 5.

<sup>31</sup> *Evening Star*, July 20, 1917, p. 16, c. 4.

<sup>32</sup> *Evening Star*, July 1, 1917, p. 14, c. 2.

<sup>33</sup> *Evening Star*, July 10, 1917, 4, c. 2.

<sup>34</sup> *Evening Star*, August 29, 1917, p. 6, c. 5.

<sup>35</sup> *Alexandria Gazette*, August 30, 1917, p. 2, c. 3.

<sup>36</sup> The Ford Motor Co. produced the majority of motor ambulances for the War Department during WWI. Known as the M1917, wooden ambulance bodies, produced by the H.H. Babcock Co., a Watertown, NY carriagemaker, were mounted onto the chassis of a standard Ford Model T. The standardized ambulance bodies were 8' long, 5', and 4'8" tall and built to accommodate 4 stretchers, bunk bed style.

<sup>37</sup> *Evening Star*, October 5, 1917, p. 20, c. 3.

<sup>38</sup> Geller, L.D., *THE AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE ARCHIVES OF WORLD WAR I, 1914-1917*, American Field Service Archives and Museum, AFS Photographic Archives, © 1988, Greenwood Press, <http://www.ourstory.info/library/2-ww1/Geller1/ww1doxpix.html>

<sup>39</sup> Cohen, George M., *Over There*, [song] © 1917. A patriot song popular in America during the war.

<sup>40</sup> Rowland, Edward, *The Mademoiselle from Armentieres*, [song] © 1915. A bawdy song with dozens of verses popular with American soldiers.

## In the Next Issue...

*Where Honor is Due. World War I Casualties of Fairfax County: A Requiem.* A biographical tribute to the men from Fairfax County who died in service of their country during World War I.



## 100 Years Ago

### FAIRFAX COUNTY FAIR READY FOR OPENING

The annual county fair, which is held at Fairfax, Va., October 3, 4, and 5, is probably the best county fair held in this section. A special effort is made to get before the public the resources of the historic county, and no pains are spared to interest and entertain those who attend. This year the management is fortunate in obtaining the famous Twelfth Artillery band of thirty pieces to furnish the music, and the many free attractions, including cavalry drills, moving pictures, balloon ascension, are sure to interest all who attend. The fair will be an old-fashioned county fair, with distinguished public speakers, including the Hon. C. C. Carlin and Hon. Westmoreland Davis, Democratic nominee for governor of Virginia. There will be a parcel post exhibit, which should interest the housekeepers of Washington, a domestic science exhibit, a splendid flower exhibit and the apple exhibit is unsurpassed, except in the great State fairs.

*Evening Star*, October 2, 1917, p. 9, c. 5.

### LIBERTY LOAN DAY PLANS.

#### Mass Meeting at Fairfax Court House to Boost the Sales.

A mass meeting to boost the second liberty loan in Fairfax county, Va., will be held at Fairfax, the county seat, Wednesday, Liberty Loan day, and every effort is being made to have the Fairfax county apportionment of \$100,000 considerably oversubscribed. Bond purchasing clubs, through the local bank, have been formed, and the Boy Scouts are active in bringing the bond issue to the attention of every person in the county.

The speakers at the Wednesday meeting, which will take place in the old courthouse building at 3 p.m., will be R. Walton Moore, R. E. Thornton, Franklin William, jr.; Thomas R. Keith, C. Vernon Ford and others. The county is being posted with handbills calling attention to the meeting and M. Carter Hall is working hard to bring a large throng to the bond sale meeting.

*Evening Star*, October 21, 1917, p. 8, c. 2.

### Send Gifts to Fairfax Soldiers.

The Fairfax county war relief, composed of women in all sections of the nearby Virginia county, have sent Christmas boxes to every man in the Army from Fairfax county as far as they have been located. The selective draft men, 157 in number, in Camp Lee and many others in the service in various parts of the country were remembered by the war relief, the last of the boxes having been sent off early in the week. The relief has also sent sweaters to most of the men in Camp Lee from Fairfax.

*Evening Star*, December 21, 1917, p. 5, c. 2.

## 150 Years Ago

**RADICAL NOMINATION.**—At a Radical Convention held at Fairfax Court House yesterday, E. O. Hine, a recent settler in that county, and residing at Vienna, was nominated as the Radical candidate for the State Convention.

*Alexandria, Gazette*, October 8, 1867, p. 3, c.2.

**LOYAL LEAGUERS.**—On Tuesday last, as soon as it was discovered by the colored loyal leaguers standing near the polls at Herndon Station, in Fairfax county, that Thomas Williams, a well known respectable colored blacksmith, residing in that neighborhood, had voted for Col. Ball, the Conservative candidate for the Convention, a party was formed which started to intercept him on his way home, and when the Deputy Sheriff of the county, and a

## 150 Years Ago (contd.)

posso who went to his relief, came up with him and drove off his assailants, he had been taken from the road, and was being dragged throught the woods to a neighboring rivine by his infuriated captors, who, armed with clubs, knives and pistols, were shouting "kill the d--d negro rebel," "hang him," "shoot him."

The house of a respectable colored man named Daniel Ford, who voted the Conservative ticket in this city, on Tuesday last, was surrounded last night by a mob of colored loyal leaguers, who threatened him with abolishment, and were only driven away by his declaring that he would kill the first one who dared to enter his premises.

*Alexandria Gazette*, October 25, 1867, p. 3, c. 1.

**ATTEMPT TO SHOOT.**—An attempt was made at Fairfax Court House on Sunday night last, by Amos Fox, to shoot Henry Tyler, son of Col. Tyler, of this city. The muzzle of the pistol when discharged was pressed against the breast of Mr. Tyler, but fortunately an intervening button changed the direction of the ball, so that, with the exception of a slight burn and bruise, he escaped unhurt.

*Alexandria Gazette*, November 6, 1867, p. 3, c. 1.

**NEW LOCOMOTIVE.**—It was stated a week or so ago that the O., A. & M. R. R. Co., had purchased two new locomotives. On Friday last, one of them, the Fairfax, arrived here, and on Saturday made a trial trip over the road, during which it worked admirably. On Friday next, the other, the Fauquier, will arrive, from Patterson, New Jersey.

*Alexandria Gazette*, December 16, 1867, p. 3, c. 1.

## 200 Years Ago

### Fifty Dollars Reward.

**R**AN AWAY from the subscriber, on the third day of July last, Negro WILL, commonly calls himself WILLIAM LEACH, but since has passed himself by the name of JOSEPH GALES, and was committed to the jail of Fairfax county on the 24th of last month—(August)—and broke jail. Said negro is about 5 feet 5 inches high, black complexion, thick nose, high forehead, has a blemish in his right eye, well made, uses his left hand generally instead of his right—had on when he broke jail, a white jean round jacket, white trowsers and sailors' hat; when spoken to is very pert and forward in conversation. The above reward will be paid if delivered to S. Ratcliffe, at Fairfax court-house, or

AZEL BEALL.

September 8

d3w

*Alexandria Gazette*, September 20, 1817, p. 4, c. 2.

### Overseer Wanted.

**T**HE subscriber will give to a man, with a small family, very liberal wages to overlook his farm on the Potomac, below Alexandria. A person from the Blue Ridge, or lower country of the Rappahannoc or James River, would be preferred. Undoubted testimonials of good character and skill must be produced.

GEO. MASON,

Gunston, Fairfax county, Va.

October 11

1w

*Alexandria Gazette*, October 18, 1817, p. 3, c. 3.

### NEGROES FOR SALE.

**W**ILL be sold for ready cash, at Fairfax Court House, on Tuesday, the 6th day of January next, under a decree of the Chancery District Court of Fredericksburg, about 40 valuable Slaves, men, women and children, boys and girls. Among them are some valuable Carpenters.

Alexandria, Nov 29—td

Daily National Intelligencer, December 22, 1817, p. 1, c. 4.



*"Preserving the Past. Protecting the Future."*

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