

Symbols of Justice from the Three Courthouses of Arlington

BY *GEORGE W. DODGE*

Many dedicated persons effectively conduct the daily business of a courthouse.¹ However, if you had to narrow the functioning of the courthouse to four critical persons it would be the Chief Judge of the Circuit Court and the three constitutional offices listed on the doors of the 1995 courthouse: the Clerk of the Circuit Court, the Commonwealth Attorney, and the Sheriff. Accordingly, I went to each of these persons in early March 2005 to gain their support for a courthouse display case. Armed with their backing I then attended an Arlington County Board budget meeting on March 29, 2005 and requested funds for the purchase of a display case. The board approved the request and a 6 foot by 5 ½ foot aluminum frame display case was ordered and placed at the Arlington Courthouse. The dedication of that display case will be in the spring of 2006. Various artifacts and photographs of Arlington's courthouse history and its nexus to the community will be exhibited. As a preface to the unveiling of the display case it is appropriate that I provide some background to Arlington's three courthouses, which were dedicated and opened in 1898, 1961, and 1995 respectively. The scope of this article does not include a complete history of the Arlington jail or vignettes of the Arlington judiciary or the history of landmark Arlington legal cases in civil rights, criminal law or zoning. Hopefully, those topics will someday receive the research that they warrant.

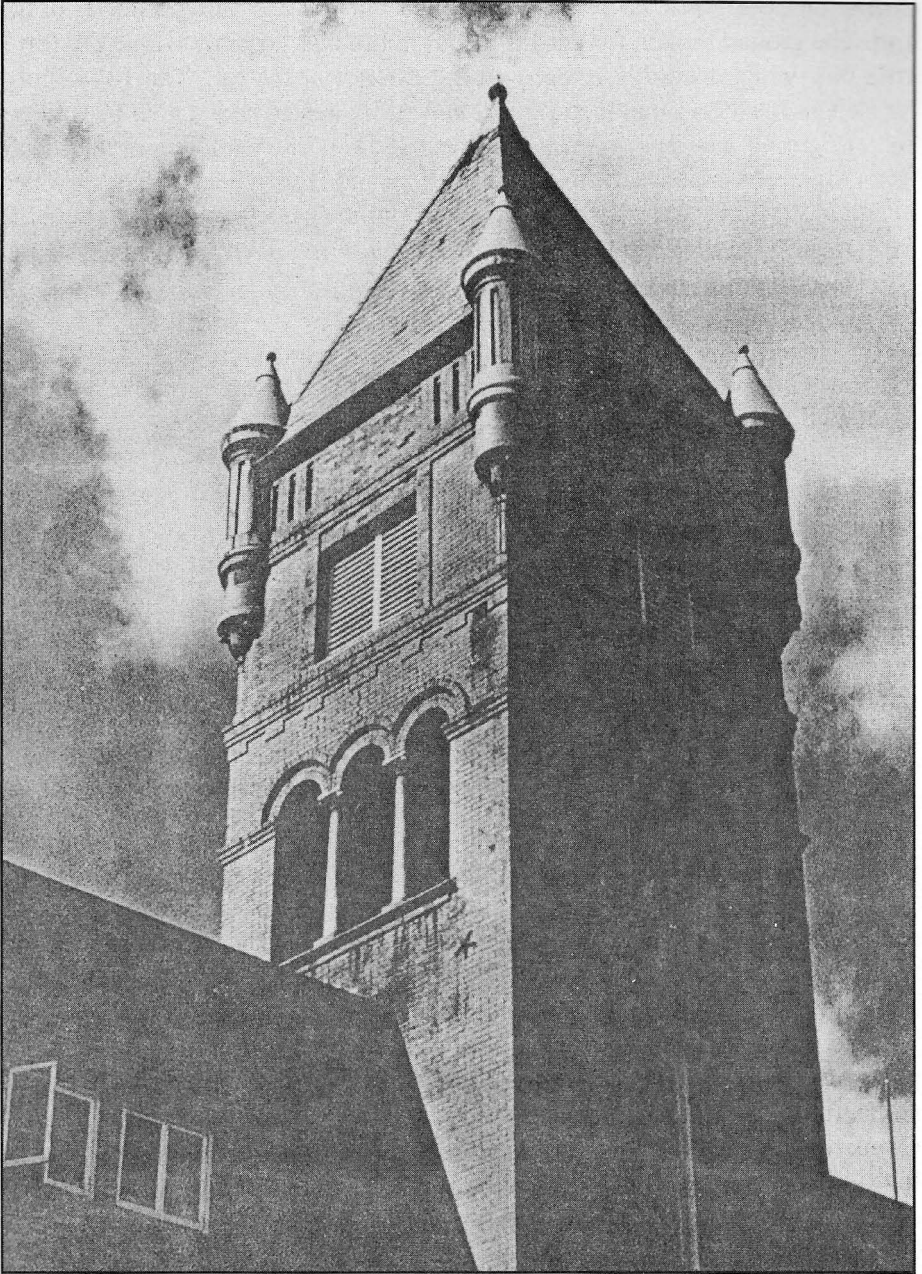
The story of Arlington's courthouses begins when Arlington was called Alexandria County and shared a courthouse with the neighboring City of Alexandria. Post-Civil War population growth led to a movement for a courthouse more accessible to Alexandria County residents who lived north of the City of Alexandria. An act of the Virginia General Assembly on February 26, 1896 authorized the land purchase and building of a new courthouse in Alexandria County. On May 28, 1896 an election was held to determine the site of the courthouse; 561 men cast votes for the site of their preference. Fort Myer Heights received 220 votes, Hunters Chapel, near the intersection of Glebe Road and Columbia Pike, received 191 votes, and 135 votes were tallied favoring Addison Heights along Ridge Road. Fifteen men voted for the courthouse to remain in the City of Alexandria. The electoral returns indicate that virtually all voters wanted the courthouse to be close to them. In Jefferson District (South Arlington) not a single vote was cast for Fort Myer Heights. In like fashion, not a single voter in Washington District (the area north of Lee Highway in Arling-

ton) chose Addison Heights in South Arlington.² An ad was placed in the *Washington Star* newspaper during the week of June 12, 1896 requesting that land in Fort Myer Heights be graciously donated for the purpose of building a courthouse. Two offers were immediately forthcoming. The Court House Commission accepted the offer of the Fort Myer Heights Development Corporation.³ Developers George P. Robinson and Daniel K. Trimmer agreed to contribute or gift 89,556 square feet of land. The June 25, 1896 “indenture” or deed from the grantors does not clearly indicate whether the land was gifted. It listed “consideration in the sum of one dollar” which is common in deeds so as not to disclose the actual sales price.⁴ However, Eleanor Templeman, author of the 1959 book *Arlington Heritage*, appears to have observed the tile mosaic on the floor of the 1898 courthouse, as she states in the book that it had the following, presumably factual, inscription that referred to the donation of the land:

Erected by the Citizens of Alexandria Co., Va., A.D. 1898.
Pursuant of an Act of the Legislature Passed February 1896.
Board of Supervisors, Geo. N. Saegmuller, Chairman; Fred S.
Corbett, W. Duncan.
Arch, A. Goenner.
Site Donated by Geo. P. Robinson, D. K. Trimmer.⁵

The deed conveyed to the “Board of Supervisors of Alexandria County and their successors in office, in fee [simple] with general warranty ... Lots Nos. One (1) to sixteen (16) inclusive of Block No. Eight (8) of ‘Fort Myer Heights’.” Board of Supervisors members Fred S. Corbett, William Duncan and A. B. Greenwell were named in the deed as the grantees who agreed to have the “Court House completed within five (5) years” or else the property would revert to the grantors. George N. Saegmuller became a “successor in office,” as by 1898 he had replaced William Duncan on the Board of Supervisors. The deed also prohibited any “blacksmith or other shop, manufacturing of any kind, livery stable, pig-pen or bone boiling or similar establishment” on the property and that “no nuisance or offensive, noisy, or illegal trade, calling, or transaction shall be done, suffered, or permitted thereon.”⁶ The reference in the deed prohibiting an offensive, noisy calling around the courthouse led Frank Ball, Sr., who served as “Arlington’s” first Commonwealth Attorney, to jokingly write that “[w]hether the practice of the legal profession, especially in hotly contested cases, constitutes a noisy calling or transaction has never been decided.”⁷

In 1897 the process began for developing the site for the courthouse. The area selected was near the ground where Fort Woodbury had been constructed by Union soldiers during the Civil War. The fort, with thirteen placed cannons, was centered at what is now the intersection of Troy and 14th Streets. The 1995



Photographic enhancement by Bill Sale

Tower of 1898 Courthouse. Turrets, pillars, and round arches graced the tower, which was to include a clock that was never installed.

Arlington Courthouse is, in all likelihood, within the 275 yard perimeter of the fort. The ground broken for the 1898 courthouse was possibly within the fort's rifle pits, which would have been on the exterior of the fort. The 1898 courthouse was most certainly in the area that was deforested and graded by soldiers in configuring a defensive position. From 1861 to 1865 soldiers in regiments from Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, and Pennsylvania were stationed at the fort, which was named in honor of Union Brigadier General Daniel P. Woodbury.⁸ The selection of the courthouse site involved the same essential element that attracted Union engineers to the heights in 1861—a commanding view in virtually all directions.

The architect for the 1898 courthouse was Albert Goenner. He designed a three-story building with a seventy-five foot tower. The courthouse tower was similar to the tower of the Consumer Brewery plant that Goenner, a German immigrant, had previously designed in the Rosslyn area of Arlington in 1895.⁹ The architectural style of the 1898 courthouse is an example of late-nineteenth century Romanesque Revival. Romanesque style for public buildings featured round arches and door openings, an appearance of heaviness or massiveness and a large tower to crown the building.¹⁰ The 1898 courthouse finial (pinnacle cap) is currently on exhibit at the Arlington Museum. This octagonal tower cap is made of galvanized sheet iron and stands four feet seven inches tall. The contractor, Joseph Hobson, constructed the courthouse with dark red bricks in accordance with the February 26, 1896 Virginia legislation which required that the courthouse be built of brick or stone.¹¹

Upon its completion the community celebrated the dedication of the courthouse on November 16, 1898. The program began at 2:00 p.m. Music was provided by Donch's Military and Concert Band. Virginia Governor J. Hoge Taylor was among the speakers.¹² During the activities of the day a man asked for directions to the outhouse. When advised that there were facilities inside the courthouse he marveled "Inside!"¹³ The festivities included a beef barbecue on the courthouse grounds, racing after a greased pig and the climbing of a greased pole. Local Virginia boys could not sustain their grip on the slippery pole. However, Frank Ball, Sr. witnessed a boy from Georgetown named Copperthite climb the pole and recover a watch as a prize. According to Ball, Copperthite brought sand in his pockets which he applied on the pole during his successful ascension.¹⁴

The area around the newly dedicated building became known as Court House Square. Lawyers around the new courthouse, when not seriously engaged in their law practices, were known to pitch horseshoes and bat a baseball around the ample open space of the square. An 85-foot well, sheltered by a red well house, provided water for the courthouse and jail from 1898 to 1936.¹⁵ As



Photographic enhancement by Bill Sale

1898 Courthouse, circa 1941.

late as the 1950s mail to lawyers stationed near the courthouse merely needed the envelope label to include the lawyer's name and "Court House Square, Arlington, Virginia."¹⁶ Directly across the dirt road in front of the courthouse one and two-story law office buildings began to appear in what was later dubbed Lawyer's Row. The law buildings were named after local practitioners. For example, the Ball Building (built in 1936)—Frank Ball; the Jesse Building (built is 1927) —Charles T. Jesse; and the Rucker building (built in 1936)—George H. Rucker.¹⁷ The Dixie Building on the corner of 14th Street and Courthouse Road was named after Hope C. "Dixie" Davies, the *spouse* of local attorney Bankhead T. Davies. Dixie Davies also figures in Courthouse Square history. When she was a week shy of her fourth birthday, Dixie was present at the

dedication of the Mother's Tree on May 11, 1924.¹⁸ The marble dedication marker and tree can still be seen on Courthouse Road near 15th Street.

Inside the new 1898 courthouse was a circuit court room on the second floor at the top of a decorative angled staircase. No elevator was ever installed during the 62-year lifetime of that courthouse. The Office of the Commonwealth Attorney faced the dirt road in front of the courthouse known as Sherman Street, now Courthouse Road. That office was on the Jackson Street (renamed 14th Street) side of the courthouse.¹⁹ On the first floor on the Jackson Street side was the county court room, where misdemeanor cases and small claims were tried. The location of the other constitutional offices (the Sheriff's Office, Clerk's Office, Treasurer's Office and the office of the Commissioner of the Revenue) changed over the years. The Circuit Court room and jury room were on the north side facing Buena Vista Avenue, now 15th Street.²⁰ Legend has it that jurors were forced to spend the night at the courthouse during one trial when a winter storm made the unpaved roads impassable. On the third level was a low-ceilinged attic-like area. The back of the courthouse had a small basement used as a lock-up area for prisoners attending court. By 1910 the courthouse had telephone service and in 1913 electric lights were installed.²¹ However, the 1898 courthouse never had air conditioning. Papers would frequently blow off desks when the courthouse windows were open for ventilation.²²

During the first fifty years of the existence of the 1898 courthouse, court was not in session every weekday as it is now. Circuit Court judges, in a fashion similar to that of colonial American clergy, rode circuit. Judge Walter T. McCarthy, appointed in 1930 as a Circuit Court Judge, traveled a circuit that included Arlington, Alexandria, Fairfax and Prince William County. By 2005, those jurisdictions were served by a total of 27 Circuit Court judges.²³ However, Judge McCarthy's busy schedule required that he work Saturdays at the Arlington Courthouse reviewing pleadings and issuing court orders. There were no bailiffs at the courthouse on weekends so an irate man was able to enter the courthouse one Saturday and locate Judge McCarthy to complain that the judge had found him to be incompetent. Judge McCarthy then wrote out an order and stated to the articulate man that he had just declared him competent.²⁴

The 1898 courthouse complex included a two-story jail, detached from the courthouse, which contained 10 cells. Upstairs in the front of the jail were living quarters for the jailor.²⁵ The original door to the 1898 jail is currently stored at the Arlington Museum. It measures 5 feet 9 inches tall, is two inches thick and weighs about 100 pounds. The door is made of three ten-inch planks. The hasp, where a lock would have been secured, is 17½ inches long. According to a detailed 1900 property map made by the Virginia Title Company, the red brick jail was located at Buena Vista Avenue and Vandewater Street, the



Photographic enhancement by Bill Sale

Arlington Jail, circa 1941.

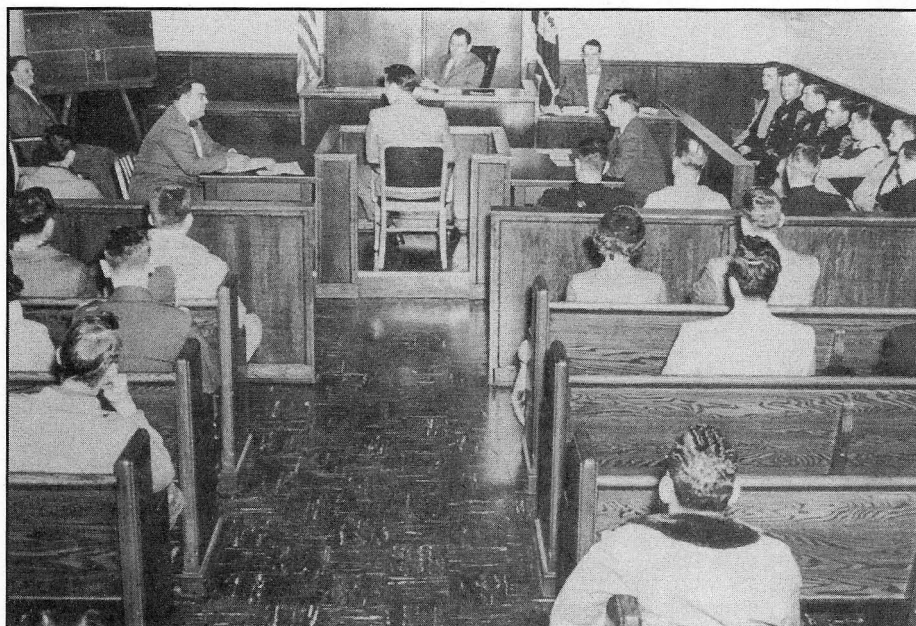
northwest corner of Court House Square.²⁶ Throughout the history of Court House Square, the various jails of the county have always been on the north side of the courthouse. In 1904 there was an addition of 6 jail cells. A new jail was petitioned for by citizens in 1930 but was not built until 1950. That jail, with an inmate capacity of 48, was located on the third floor of the north wing. A 1952 report indicated that the jail had male inmates housed together, with an age range of 10 to 75 years old. The jailor's quarters were then converted to a juvenile detention section of the jail in order to segregate juveniles from the adult population. Courthouse additions on the south side were piecemeal. According to author Jeanne Rose, a basement level of the south wing of the courthouse was built in 1929, the ground floor was constructed in 1936, and a second story was added in 1948. In order to provide balance with the three story north side wing of the courthouse, which was completed in 1950, a third story was added to the south side wing in 1960.²⁷ There were noticeable differences in the brick used in the three floors on the south wing, according to attorney Ken McFarlane Smith, because of the 30 year construction span.²⁸ These two wings were preserved when the 1898 courthouse was demolished in 1960 prior to the January 1961 dedication of Arlington's second courthouse.

During the 20th century, Arlington's 1898 courthouse emerged as a focal point for community events. County board meetings, school board meetings, com-

mission hearings, political meetings and county bar meetings were held in the courthouse—mainly in the second floor courtroom of Circuit Court.²⁹ In 1931, the World War I memorial was constructed on the north side lawn of the courthouse. Memorial Day events were conducted annually at that site. That memorial has since been re-located to Clarendon Circle, and services continue to be conducted each Memorial Day. During World War II, the Arlington Office of Civilian Defense was located at the courthouse. Clifton G. Stoneburner presided over the county's defense. Arlington was divided into sections that maintained air wardens and emergency service corps which practiced first aid and emergency preparedness. An original Arlington air raid warden's helmet, belonging to Ernest M. Buck, is in the courthouse display case. Collection campaigns for aluminum, scrap rubber, and salvage paper were coordinated from offices at the courthouse. Further, the distribution of ration books for gasoline and kerosene and the delivery to the community of Civil Defense pamphlets such as "What Can I Do" were spearheaded from courthouse offices. The employees of the Arlington Courthouse had their own emergency service corps that conducted drills at the courthouse.³⁰ Arlington celebrated the allied victory of World War II with a parade on Wilson Boulevard toward the Arlington Courthouse. This well-attended event culminated with ceremonies at Court House Square.³¹

By 1956 Arlington's population had grown to 133,449.³² Court cases invariably increased and the demands on the court process exceeded the available space. Lawyers of the Arlington County Bar Association led the movement for a new courthouse.³³ That same year Arlington voters approved a \$2,200,000 bond for a new courthouse. Architects John M. Walton and Albert D. Lueders were then hired. A nine-story brick tower building was designed. However, only seven stories were built. In addition, one of the three elevators planned for the tower was never completed. Courthouse clerks converted the shaft of the unfinished third elevator into a storage area. Construction began in May 1959. The off-white brick building included a three-story entrance that was linked to the north and south red-brick wings. It appears from the architectural design that the two red brick wings were intended to be covered to match the design of the tower. That never happened. Accordingly, the south wing consisted of three different shades of red brick as the three floors were singularly completed in 1929, 1936, and 1948. The north wing, completed in 1950, exposed a fourth color of red brick. On January 14, 1961, the new courthouse, in its radiant ugliness, was dedicated. The main speaker was Leo Urbanske, Jr., Chairman of the Arlington County Board.³⁴

Access into the 1961 Arlington courthouse could be gained though one of six entrances. By contrast, the 1995 courthouse has only one public entrance manned with metal detectors. From 1961 until its closing in March 1995 no



Photographic enhancement by Bill Sale

A trial in the first floor court room of the 1898 courthouse, circa 1953. Officials, from left to right: Bailiff Fred Doe, attorney Paul G. Varoutsos; unidentified witness (back to camera), Judge Paul D. Brown (later Arlington Circuit Court Judge), Clerk Thomas W. Dodge (later Arlington District Court Judge), Commonwealth Attorney William J. Hassan.

metal detectors were ever installed in the 1961 courthouse. By 1982 some Virginia courthouses were obtaining metal detectors such as the Fairfax Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court located in the old Fairfax Courthouse. There were two tower elevators in the 1961 courthouse and an elevator to the third floor but there were no private elevators for judges. Separate elevators are desirable not only to provide security for judges but to prevent *ex parte* communications with judges. For example, what if a judge while in or around a public elevator overheard a witness or lawyer talking about the facts of a case that the judge was assigned to preside over? Ethically the judge would have to recuse himself from the case! The 1995 courthouse has underground parking for judges and other court personal and non-public elevators.³⁵

Smoking was permitted throughout the 1961 courthouse until around 1973 when "no smoking" signs appeared in the court rooms. However, smoking was never restricted in the hallways of the 1961 courthouse. In the County Board room on the second floor cigarette trays were attached to the back of each chair. The hallway on the third floor outside the two General District Court rooms was



Photographic enhancement by Bill Sale

1961 Courthouse, circa 1990.

often thick with smoke as parties to cases and lawyers waited for their hearings or engaged in the courthouse version of “Let’s Make A Deal.”³⁶ The 1995 Arlington Courthouse is a “non-smoking building” with notice of that rule painted on each of the three front doors of the courthouse. The tobacco issue has evolved a long way from the days of the 1898 courthouse, which had a spittoon in the Circuit Court room.³⁷

The tower of the 1961 courthouse consisted of seven floors and a basement in which Wiley Madison ran a snack bar. Case negotiations by lawyers could often be heard around Wiley’s. For 34 years the well-worn floors of the 1961 courthouse contained the following:

First floor: Commonwealth Attorney Office and a court room that was a Juvenile Domestic Relations Court room from 1961 to 1974. It was then used as a General District Court room for traffic cases, criminal cases, civil cases and civil commitment cases. It was on this floor that Detective Joseph Horgas met with members of the Commonwealth’s Attorney Office in 1988 to plan for the initial use of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) as forensic evidence in a capital murder case in Virginia in the landmark case of Commonwealth of Virginia v. Timothy W. Spencer. Around 1990 a respondent in a civil commitment case jumped through a glass window from the first floor court room and became stuck in the window, hanging over a window well more than a story above the ground. The glass in the 1995 courthouse is of such material that a person cannot jump through it.

Second floor: Arlington County Board room. Arguably the “Arlington Way” began in this room, which had a king-sized aerial photograph of Arlington House behind the board members.

Third floor: General District Court. Tens of thousands of cases were handled on this floor. Lou Koutoulakos could often be heard on this floor arguing his cases. If for some reason Lou would not prevail he would “take it upstairs”—appeal to Circuit Court.

Fourth floor: General District and Circuit Court Clerks’ Office. To say it was crowded in the clerks’ office is an understatement. Deed books, case files, desks, counters, clerks and the public were jammed in this area. It is no wonder that the May 20, 1990 fire thrived on this floor.

Fifth floor: A Sheriff’s Office and law library overlooked the Dixie Building. A circuit court room was on the north side. The law library was packed, with little room to maneuver despite the efforts of Arlington County Bar Association Executive Director Betty J. Waldow and assistant Executive Director Barbara J. Head. It was on this floor that a leak set in motion events that created a fire which began a floor below in the clerk’s office.

Sixth floor: Judges’ chambers were on the south side and a circuit court room was on the north side of the tower. History was made in this court room as Judge Thomas R. Monroe was sworn in as the second African American Circuit Court judge in the history of Virginia.

Seventh floor: Two circuit court rooms. Several thousand jury trials—a major function of our democratic process—were held in these court rooms. An original 1961 circuit court jury chair will be exhibited near the primary Arlington Courthouse display case.³⁸

In the 1960s the jail’s inmate population increased dramatically due to the rising number of arrests for drug charges. When the Arlington County Detention Center opened in 1974 inmates were transferred from the third floor on the north wing into this 146-cell facility. Two Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court rooms were built in the area that had once been the jail. As the inmate population continued to increase in the 1970s and 1980s the Arlington County Sheriff’s Office developed plans for a new detention center to contain 609 bunks. By June 1989 Arlington County was also looking at the “Lawyer’s Row” site on Courthouse Road for a new courthouse.³⁹ The May 20, 1990 fire in the Arlington Courthouse hastened the process. The fire, in addition to destroying records in the Circuit Court Clerk’s office, brought asbestos contamination onto several courthouse floors. In the summer of 1990 Arlington court cases, including jury trials, were heard in the new Courthouse Plaza building at 2100 Clarendon Boulevard while the 1961 courthouse was decontaminated and cleaned-up. The Arlington County Board then voted to move forward with plans

to build a new courthouse. On November 6, 1990 Arlington voters approved a bond referendum to fund a new courthouse.⁴⁰

On March 10, 1995 Arlington's third courthouse in 97 years was dedicated. The ceremony was conducted in the three-story atrium lobby with Chief Judge William L. Winston as the keynote speaker. Designed by architects in the firm of Hansen Lind Meyer, the 1995 courthouse has 14 court rooms—5 more than the 1961 courthouse. According to David A. Bell, Clerk of the Circuit Court, the improvements of the new courthouse are that it has more space, separate elevators for judges, prisoners and the public, four elevators, two escalators on the lobby level and two escalators on the second floor, and upgraded air conditioning and heating systems.⁴¹ The courthouse is built of white-colored pre-cast concrete with numerous reflective glass windows. The perimeter of the courthouse roof is flat with a raised center that has a slight bend. A four-story bow front faces the Arlington County Detention Center, which is purposely one story shorter than the courthouse. At the dual public entranceway to the courthouse are metal detectors.⁴²

Beneath the 13-story courthouse are two levels of underground parking. Above the parking levels is a ground level that houses the police property room and vending machines. On the lobby level is the Walter T. McCarthy Law Library, Arlington County Bar Association office, an information booth and police intake. The General District Court Clerk's office and civil commitment hearing room is on the second floor. Four court rooms serve the General District Court on the third floor. The Juvenile and Domestic Relations Clerk's office (JDR), two JDR court rooms and JDR judge's chambers are on the fourth floor. The office of the Arlington Commonwealth Attorney, Alcohol Safety Action Program and probation offices are on the fifth floor. The sixth floor houses the Circuit Court Clerk's office. Land records, the probate office and Commissioner of Accounts office are also on this level. The seventh and eighth floors are not accessible to the public, as offices of the Arlington County Police Department are there. The Sheriff's office is on the ninth floor and includes a fingerprinting section. On the tenth floor are four circuit court rooms and a jury general assembly room, in which portraits of retired Arlington circuit court judges adorn the high walls. There are also four jury rooms on this floor. In all jury rooms there are two restrooms, each of which is wheelchair accessible. A large ceremonial court room and two smaller court rooms are on the eleventh floor. Judge's chambers for Circuit Court and General District Court are on the twelfth floor.⁴³

An artifact, known to many Arlington lawyers, is the 1898 courthouse trial table that is preserved in ceremonial courtroom 11A of the 1995 courthouse. This oak table is 12 feet long, 4 feet wide and 32 inches high. Each side of the table has

drawers. The length of the trial table permitted all parties and counsel to sit together on one side. According to Frank Ball, Jr., when this leather topped trial table was in use in the 1898 courthouse “the prosecution or the plaintiffs usually occupied the side to the right or nearest the jury.”⁴⁴ The trial table was originally in a room in the United States Capitol before it was placed in the 1898 courthouse. A memorandum on the trial table written by Frank Ball Jr. for Judge Benjamin N.A. Kendrick described the trial table as a “place of many battles.”⁴⁵ After the 1898 courthouse was torn down it appears that the trial table was stored and forgotten about. The table was discovered at the Holmes Building (now demolished) in 1985 by Judges William L. Winston, Thomas R. Monroe and Benjamin N. A. Kendrick while interviewing Lois Gilroy for the executive secretary position (which she held from 1985 to 2004). Judge Kendrick then arranged for the restoration of the trial table and its transfer to the 1961 courthouse.⁴⁶ Frank Ball called the 1898 trial table a “symbol of justice.”⁴⁷ The 1898 courthouse finial, the 1898 jail door, a jury chair from the 1961 courthouse and the refurbished trial table from the 1898 courthouse are artifacts that symbolize the court process. These objects have “witnessed” the pathos of the courtroom and jail as well as the efforts of a community to solve problems and dispense justice under its courthouse roof, whether finial-capped or flat.

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Endnotes

¹ For purposes of this article the spelling of “courthouse” as one word has been used except in instances of specifically identifying the earlier courthouses. From 1898 to 1920 the courthouse was known as the Alexandria County Court House. When the county was renamed in 1920 the courthouse, of course, became known as the Arlington Court House. It is not clear, however, when or why the two-word usage “Court House” was discontinued in favor of one word. The 1961 courthouse had the words “Arlington County Court House” engraved in its cement facade facing Court House Road. On the 1995 courthouse building “Arlington County Courthouse” appears above the entrance doors. Current stationary from offices in the courthouse states “Arlington County Courthouse” and “Courthouse Road.” The street sign in front of the courthouse states “Courthouse Road.” Yet in 2005 the street sign from Route 50 to Courthouse Road still reads “Court House,” and the laminated courthouse employee picture identification cards, first issued in October 2001, state “Arlington County Court House.”

² *Northern Virginia Sun*, April 10, 1984; C.B. Rose, Jr. *Arlington County, Virginia: A History* (Baltimore: Port City Press, 1976), pp. 142-43.

³ Rose, *Arlington County*, pp. 142-44.

⁴ Alexandria County Deed Book Y-4, pp. 391-393, in the Arlington County Clerk’s office.

⁵ Eleanor Lee Templeman, *Arlington Heritage* (Self Published by Eleanor Lee Templeman, 1959), p. 168.

The Minutes of the Court House Commission were not reviewed but probably refer to the donation of the Fort Myer Heights land.

⁶ Alexandria County Deed Book Y-4, pp. 391-393, in the Arlington County Clerk's office.

⁷ Frank L. Ball, "Arlington Comes of Age, The Building and Dedication of the Court House," *Arlington Historical Magazine*, Vol. 1, No. 2, 1958, p. 8.

⁸ Benjamin F. Cooling III and Walton H. Owen II, *Mr. Lincoln's Forts: A Guide to the Civil War Defenses of Washington* (Shippensburg, PA: White Mane Publishing Co., 1988), pp. 101-102.

⁹ Willard J. Webb, "Albert Goenner: The Forgotten Architect of Arlington's First Courthouse," *Arlington Historical Magazine*, Vol. 11, No. 4, 2000, pp. 31-37.

¹⁰ S. Allen Chambers and Nancy B. Schwartz, *What Style Is It? A Guide To American Architecture* (Fredericksburg, VA.: Preservation Press, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., 1983), pp. 62-64.

¹¹ *Acts of Assembly*, 1895-6, Chapter 556.

¹² Souvenir Program from dedication of the Alexandria County Court House on November 16, 1898.

¹³ Interview with Arlington attorney Bankhead Thornton Davies in 2002.

¹⁴ Ball, "Arlington Comes of Age," p. 12.

¹⁵ *The Washington Post*, August 14, 1936.

¹⁶ Envelope addressed to Arlington attorney Griffin T. Garnett Jr., postmarked February 27, 1956.

¹⁷ Sara Amy Leach, "Arlington's Lawyers Row," *Arlington Historical Magazine*, Vol. 9, No. 4., 1992, pp. 37-48.

¹⁸ Interview with Dixie Davies in May 2005.

¹⁹ Interview with Arlington attorney Denman A. Rucker on August 17, 2005.

²⁰ Interview with Arlington attorney Ken McFarlane Smith on August 16, 2005.

²¹ Jeanne Rose, "A History of the Arlington County Courthouse," *Arlington Historical Magazine*, Vol. 6, No. 3, 1979, p. 34; Kathryn Holt Springston, "A Brief History of the Arlington County Courthouse," manuscript dated September 1993, Virginia Room, Arlington Central Library, p. 5.

²² Oral history interview of Supreme Court of Virginia Justice Charles S. Russell conducted by Judge Joanne F. Alper on August 15, 2005.

²³ Ball, "Arlington Come of Age," p. 5; *Northern Virginia Legal Directory 2004-2005* (Reston, VA: New Town Publications, 2004), pp. 17, 21, 31, and 37.

²⁴ Interview with Robert C. McCarthy on August 15, 2005. Robert McCarthy is an Arlington County Circuit Court Deputy Clerk and a son of Walter T. McCarthy. Appointed at the age of 32, Judge Walter T. McCarthy is believed to be the youngest circuit court judge ever appointed to serve in Virginia.

²⁵ Jeanne Rose, "A History of the Arlington County Courthouse," p. 34.

²⁶ Virginia Title Company map located in the Arlington Circuit Court Clerk's office.

²⁷ Jeanne Rose, "A History of the Arlington County Courthouse," p. 34; Courthouse and Jail file in the Virginia Room, Arlington Central Library.

²⁸ Interview with Arlington attorney Ken McFarlane Smith.

²⁹ Frank Ball, Jr. *Historical Memorandum For Judge Kendrick*, Arlington County Circuit Court Judge's Chambers, 1991. pp. 2-4.

³⁰ Interview with George C. Beatty in May 2000 and a review of the articles and documents in his collection regarding the Emergency Service Corps in Arlington. These documents included meeting minutes of the Arlington Boy Scout District from 1941 to 1945 taken by George Fischer, Assistant District Commissioner and Treasurer of Arlington.

³¹ *Ibid*, plus documents and photographs from the estate of Robert Stafford, member of the Emergency Service Corps.

³² Jeanne Rose, "A History of the Arlington County Courthouse," p. 35.

³³ Oral history interview of Circuit Court Judges Paul D. Brown, William L. Winston, Charles H. Duff, and Charles S. Russell conducted by Judge Joanne F. Alper on August 15, 2005.

³⁴ Interview with Robert C. McCarthy, Arlington Courthouse clerk and son of Judge Walter T. McCarthy, on August 29, 2005; Jeanne Rose, "A History of the Arlington County Courthouse," pp.35-36; program from January 14, 1961 courthouse dedication.

³⁵ Observations of the 1961 courthouse by the author, who practiced law at that courthouse from 1983 to 1995.

³⁶ Interview with Arlington attorney Brendan Feeley on August 26, 2005; observations of the 1961 courthouse by the author.

³⁷ Interview with Robert C. McCarthy on August 29, 2005.

³⁸ Observations of the 1961 and 1995 courthouses by the author. Each circuit court room had a jury room that contained a single restroom. In the 1950s it was still a debated topic as to whether women could serve as jurors. Accordingly, no women's restrooms were planned for the jury rooms of the 1961 courthouse. Needless to say, the restrooms of the 1961 building were not wheelchair accessible; the Americans with Disabilities Act had not yet been enacted. The jury chair was donated by Judge Thomas J. Kelley, Jr.

³⁹ *Northern Virginia Sun*, June 12, 1989.

⁴⁰ *Northern Virginia Sun*, March 14, 1995.

⁴¹ Ibid. The *Northern Virginia Sun* staff writer was Leslie Maria.

⁴² Observations of the 1995 courthouse by the author.

⁴³ Arlington courthouse directory on the lobby level and observations by the author.

⁴⁴ Ball, Jr., *Historical Memorandum*, p. 2.

⁴⁵ Ibid. p. 3.

⁴⁶ Nora Raum, *Arlington County Bar Association Journal*, January/February 2002, p. 16.

⁴⁷ Ball, Jr. *Historical Memorandum*, p. 12.