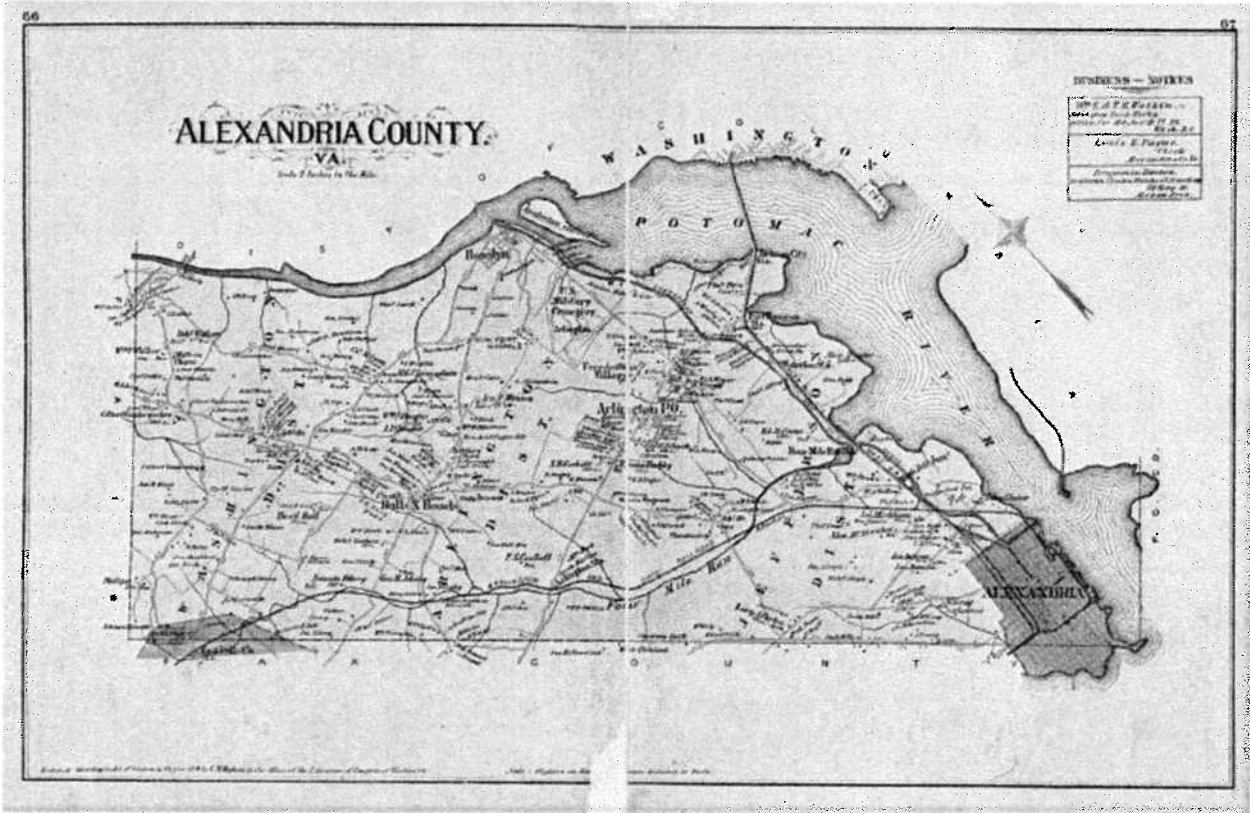


# The Electoral History of That Part of Alexandria County Now Known as Arlington County 1870-1920



**The Electoral History of That Part of Alexandria County  
Now Known as Arlington County  
1870 – 1920**

Those interested in Arlington County history are aware that in 1802 the area known as Alexandria County was removed from Fairfax County and made part of the embryonic District of Columbia. Alexandria County in the District of Columbia persisted until 1846, when as a result of a referendum by its population (and only its population) the county was retroceded to the Commonwealth of Virginia. It appears that the county's voters feared that the abolition movement imperiled the continuation of slavery within the federal district.<sup>1</sup> It also seems that they objected to being disenfranchised as they were denied congressional representation and not allowed to vote in presidential races. Thus, they elected to return to the Old Dominion.

In the same year, 1846, the town of Alexandria with its population of about 8,600 was selected as the county seat. In 1852, its charter was approved by the legislature and the town became a city. At that time, the rural remainder of the county had a thinly distributed population of less than 1,400. By 1860, the city population had grown to more than 11,000; while the rural population had barely increased to less than 1,500. With the advent of the Civil War, the county was immediately occupied by federal forces. The occupation seemed to have stimulated the growth of both the urban and rural sections; as the census of 1870 showed a town population of 13,570 versus a rural population of 3,185, a more than doubling of the rural population and an overall increase of nearly one-third for the county, as a whole.<sup>2</sup>

For a variety of reasons, Virginia was not subject to the harsh post-war reconstruction imposed upon other southern states. The federal government swiftly installed a non-elected governor and legislature, which approved the Underwood

---

<sup>1</sup>Alexandria's fears were not without foundation. A bill to eliminate slavery in the District of Columbia was written by Congressman Abraham Lincoln in 1849, but not submitted to the Congress. On April 16, 1862, then President Abraham Lincoln signed a presidential order abolishing slavery in the District, an action that preceded by five months his signing of the Emancipation Proclamation in September 1862.

<sup>2</sup> C. B. Rose Jr., *Arlington County Virginia, A History*, The Arlington Historical Society, Port City Press, Baltimore Maryland, 1976. This work is a wonderful resource for students of county history. Pages 119 – 156 reflect political events between 1870 and the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century.

Constitution of 1869 and was then approved by vote of the citizens the same year. Its adoption, however, was far from unanimous. A contemporary critic, John Goode was quick to observe, "*That constitution was formed by aliens to the Commonwealth and newly emancipated slaves.*"<sup>3</sup>

The Underwood Constitution was the first to specify the concept and duties of all five 'Constitutional Officers.' More importantly, it stated, in certain terms, that all adult males were qualified to vote regardless of race.<sup>4</sup> The first elections in Virginia, under the new constitution, occurred in May of 1870 for offices with less than a three year term.

Alexandria immediately chose to take advantage of one clause of the new constitution; which stated that any urban area with a population exceeding 10,000 could by referendum choose to depart its county. The impetus for this may again have been racial, in that the newly-enfranchised former slaves of Freedman's Village (close to the current Pentagon and within Arlington Cemetery) comprised at least sixty-three percent of the rural population of the county and represented a significant county-wide voting bloc of nearly fifty percent, if allied with the city's African American population.<sup>5</sup>

The somewhat reduced Alexandria County commenced its government operations independent of the City of Alexandria in 1870. The new county was divided into three magisterial districts: Washington in the north; Arlington in the central area; Jefferson in the south. Each district was represented by a member on the Board of Supervisors, elected in May. In addition, as designated by the Underwood Constitution, the county was to be served by the five constitutional offices of Sheriff, Clerk of the Court, Commonwealth's Attorney, Commissioner of the Revenue, and Treasurer. These individuals were selected in November. Whether they immediately took office in 1870 or were sworn in the following January is unclear.

---

<sup>3</sup> Albert Ogden Porter, Ph. D., County Government in Virginia, A Legislative History, 1607-1904, Columbia University Press, 1947; page 242..

<sup>4</sup> John C. Underwood was an abolitionist, attorney, and federal judge when appointed US Senator for Virginia in 1865. This was premature as Virginia had not been readmitted into the federal union. He subsequently presided at the Constitutional Convention of 1867-68 producing the document named after him. Interestingly, the question of integrating schools was not addressed.

<sup>5</sup> On Thursday, May 26, 1870, the *Alexandria Gazette* reported voter registration totaled 1,792 "White" versus 1,314 "Colored," for a "White majority" of 478.

Over the ensuing years, a number of non-constitutional offices came and went. (One of my favorites is Overseer of the Poor.)

The conduct of elections and the maintenance of electoral records, prior to the 20<sup>th</sup> Century was, to say the least, ragged and incomplete. Elections were not always held (or at least not reported) when it seems that they should have occurred and the length of terms sometimes varied from election to election.

One consideration that should be realized is that local government in Virginia, until well into the 20<sup>th</sup> Century, produced very little in the way of services for its population beyond the collection of taxes and the maintenance of law and order. The fact that the three magistrates, constituting the Board of Supervisors, met irregularly was of no great consequence. Maintenance of roads and highways was not a problem as there were no roads, except in their most rudimentary form. The provision of drinking water and waste disposal was held to be the responsibility of each household. The primary and, perhaps, only government service seems to have been basic education. Schools did exist and there was a three person appointed school board. Otherwise, the Jefferson maxim of “that government which governs least governs best” was seemingly embraced.

Today when examining electoral returns, either in print in a newspaper or over the Internet, we are accustomed to receiving exact information. That pattern was not necessarily applied by the 19<sup>th</sup> Century press and the only printed report might read “Johnson easily beat Calhoun” or “Smith prevailed in a light turnout.” In some cases, the winner of the race was “disqualified.” With few exceptions, party affiliation has to be inferred.

In 1875, Henry Holmes won election as Commissioner of the Revenue, but failed to “qualify,” apparently, because he was not yet of sufficient age. He eventually qualified in 1876, took office on July 1, and in November was officially declared the winner, although no returns were reported. In fact, throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, Holmes is routinely reported every fourth November as Commissioner of Revenue without mention of a vote being taken; this perhaps reflecting that the office, during this period, may have been appointed, rather than elected.<sup>6</sup>

---

<sup>6</sup> I am indebted to long-time Arlingtonian and current President of the NAACP, Elmer Lowe, for raising this question.

The questions of terms and method of election of the Constitutional Officers, during this period, were addressed by the Arlington Historical Society in an undated paper, apparently prepared in the late 1960s.

*The date of the election for local officials' with terms of less than three years was the fourth Tuesday in May as has been for all since 1851. Until 1875, those with terms of three or more years were elected in November and took office on January 1. In that year, the date of election for this group was shifted to May.<sup>7</sup>*

This source raises several questions in that I can detect no change in the pattern of terms starting in 1875. The last sentence is also less than clear. What "year?" What "group?" Another paragraph, however, offers some clarification.

*From 1870 to 1875, the Sheriff, Commonwealth's Attorney, and Treasurer served three year terms, the County Clerk four years. The latter's term was six years between 1875 and 1904. The terms of all the others were set at four years in 1875. The Commissioner of the Revenue was at first appointed by the State Auditor of Public Accounts but has been elected for a four year term since 1875.<sup>8</sup>*

All well and good, but the report does not answer my question. While returns are not available for candidates in various races in various years, why were no returns reported for Holmes in any of his races from 1875 through 1899?

Finally, in a four way race reported in November 1903, Holmes with 222 votes lost to Curtis B. Graham who garnered 330 votes. Two other candidates receive 216 votes. On December 31, 1903 Henry L. Holmes ended his twenty seven years and six months of service (then the record for tenure for a Constitutional Officer). He

---

<sup>7</sup> *County Officials in Arlington 1870-1960, By the Research and Records Committee, Arlington Historical Society.*

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

died in 1905 at the age of either fifty or fifty-five.<sup>9</sup> His portrait currently hangs in the atrium on the second floor of the government center, where the offices of Commissioner and Treasurer are located.

It is probable that a majority of the early office holders, such as Mr. Holmes, were African-American, however, I lack the photographic evidence to support this assertion. Occasionally, the label “(colored)” appears in the returns reported by the Alexandria Gazette, as in “Austin Syphax (colored).” Yet, neither Henry Holmes nor John B. Syphax, whose photos clearly demonstrate that they were African Americans were so labeled.

John B. Syphax had the distinction of running and winning a seat on the Board of Supervisors in May 1872. This apparently whetted his appetite and in November of that same year he went on to win the office of Clerk of the Court. In December, he resigned from the Board in order to start his service as Clerk. His tenure as Clerk, however, was brief when he soon admitted that his knowledge of the functions of the Clerk’s office was nil (his predecessor having failed to instruct him) and he agreed with the Circuit Court that he was “incompetent” to serve. His successor, David M. Hunter, whom he had defeated in the November race, was appointed by the Court and served until Louis E. Payne succeeded him by election in November 1873.

Undeterred by his setback as Clerk, Mr. Syphax ran for the House of Delegates in 1873, won election and served a two year term. In 1875, he again turned his attention to a Constitutional Office and won the race for County Treasurer, but was subsequently “disqualified” for failing to produce a bond of \$300. Thereafter, his interest in public service seems to have waned and he appears no further. He is, however, the only person in the history of the county to win election to four different offices.

The posting of this seemingly modest bond (actually more than twenty-five thousands dollars in today’s monetary terms) was a serious challenge for many African American office seekers in the immediate post-war period, but was not

---

<sup>9</sup> The Masonic Lodge to which Mr. Holmes belonged states on its website, <http://www.arlington58.org>, that he was 55 years old when he died in 1905. The Arlington Historical Society in its paper on County Officials (ibid) states that he was born in 1855. Both cannot be right. Assuming that the requirement for service as an elected official was age twenty-one, the Society’s position seems more plausible.

necessarily directed against them, given the precepts of the Underwood Constitution. This requirement also may have been imposed only on those Constitutional Officers handling money.

Interestingly, in many of the 19<sup>th</sup> Century articles appearing in the Alexandria Gazette, which was extensively consulted in preparing this paper, overt racism was rare. However, the term “radical Republicans,” which does appear, may have been code words denoting African Americans (it was specifically applied to Mr. Syphax) and their fellow travelers. Among them, was the former Confederate general William Mahone, who in 1870 forged a statewide coalition of Blacks and Whites, known as “Readjustors.”

The Readjustors espoused a liberal stance on a wide range of issues and sought an equitable solution for the payment of Virginia’s state debt. In 1883, Mahone and the Readjustors lost control of the Commonwealth to the Conservative Democrats, whose dominance in Virginia politics persisted until the 1960s. Alexandria County, however, if presidential races are a measure, remained in the Republican fold until the election of 1900, when it opted for William Jennings Bryan over William McKinley.

The returns available for the County for both 1904 and 1908 appear incomplete, but seem to indicate Democratic victories. In 1912, Wilson (born in Virginia) won Alexandria County with 50.7 percent versus 65.9 percent statewide. In 1916, he repeated with 54.7 percent in the county and, while he won Virginia, Wilson received only 49.2 percent of the statewide vote. I can find no explanation for his precipitous decline statewide. In 1920, both the county and state opted to “return to normalcy” with Warren G. Harding. At both levels, turnout more than doubled – the ladies – God bless’em!<sup>10</sup> Arlington returned again to the Republican fold, with Harding receiving 54.4 percent of the vote. This pattern persisted until 1932 with the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, which is a story for another day.

---

<sup>10</sup> The culmination of Women’s Suffrage with the passage of the 19<sup>th</sup> Amendment and its ratification in August 1920 (just in time for the national elections) is often described as a Republican strategy enacted in the certainty that Republican women (many of whom were ladies of luxury) were far more likely to vote than their Democratic counterparts. The strategy seemed to have worked – for awhile.

The results for all Alexandria County races from 1870 to 1920, which I have found to date, appear below.<sup>11</sup> I want to thank my assistant, Nancy Dawson, for her invaluable assistance in helping me assemble these data and her vigilance in correcting my errors. Similarly, I am indebted to Dr. Gerald K. Haines, former Chief Historian for the Central Intelligence Agency for his critiquing and editing this paper. I would also like to thank Arlington's Registrar of Voters, Linda Lindberg, for her patience in explaining to me the many intricacies of voting rules and procedures and for posting this information on her website. Finally, I will continue to persist in my sideline of attempting to produce a complete history of the county's voting patterns both past and present.

Frank O'Leary  
March 2010

---

<sup>11</sup> Unfortunately, the returns available make no distinction between general and special elections, which may have been held on the standard May or November dates. There is no mention of an election held in any other months.



## Alexandria County Election Results

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate	Votes
1870	May 28	Board of Supervisors Arlington Jefferson Washington	H. Dwight Smith Storm V. Boyd (Replaced by Roach in Sept.) Charles W. Payne	(No returns.)
1870	November 8	House of Representatives	Lewis McKenzie Braxton	382 123
		Clerk of Court	George C. Seaton (colored) Jefferson Tacey	347 138
		Commonwealth's Attorney	George H. Ramey S.C. Neale	380 109
		Sheriff	J.C O'Neill H. W. Febrey	465 23
		Treasurer	Virgil P. Corbett Harvey Bailey	361 127
		Overseer of the Poor	Austin Syphax (colored) Crocker	347 122
1871	May	Surveyor Board of Supervisors Arlington Jefferson Washington	Reed  H. Dwight Smith William A. Rowe Edward Deeble	437  (No returns.)

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate				Votes
1871	November 7	House of Representatives	William Terry				
		House of Delegates		City	County	Total	
			Thomas	1,280	136	1,416	
			Taylor	1,290	136	1,426	
			Willoughby	1,146	363	1,509	
			Daniels	1,143	363	1,506	
			Neale	1,326	138	1,464	
			Wunder	1,301	136	1,437	
			Seaton	1,065	330	1,395	
Pearce	1,113	354	1,467				
1872	May 25	Board of Supervisors Arlington	John B. Syphax (Replaced by H. Dwight Smith in Dec.; replaced by Lott W. Crocker in March 1873, replaced by Francis D. Schutt in April, )				
		Jefferson Washington	William A. Rowe Henry W. Febrey				
1872	November 5	President	Grant	Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total
			Greeley	226	157	72	455
		House of Representatives	Daniels	50	28	47	125
			Eppa Hunton II	48	28	48	124
		County Clerk	Daniels	228	157	71	456
			John B. Syphax	221	149	68	438
Hunter	48	34	39	121			
Hunter appointed by circuit court when Syphax is judged "incompetent" to perform duties.							
1873	May 24	Board of Supervisors Arlington Jefferson Washington	Francis D. Schutt William A. Rowe Vacant – Samuel Titus appointed in Dec.				

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate	Votes
1873	November 4	Governor	Robert W. Hughes	430
			Jason Kemper	120
		Lt. Governor	C. P. Ramstell	431
			Robert E. Whithers	119
		Attorney General	Daniel Fultz	433
			R. T. Daniel	117
		House of Delegates	L. C. O'Neal	453
			John B. Syphax	417
			James Steuart	118
			C. E. Stuart	101
		Clerk of Court	Louis E. Payne	505
			R. S. Laws	1
		Commonwealth's Attorney	Edmund Burke	502
Sheriff	R. D. Ruffin	305		
	S. B. Corbert	189		
	James C. Roach	1		
Treasurer	Virgil P. Corbett	298		
	G. C. Vanderberg	222		
	Robert Vanderberg	1		
Superintendent of the Poor	Nelson Wormley	481		
1874	May 23	Board of Supervisors Arlington Jefferson Washington	Francis G. Schutt	(No returns)
			William A. Rowe	
			Gilbert Vandenberg	

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate				Votes	
1874	November 3	House of Representatives	Eppa Hunton II	Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total	
				38	21	29	88	
			John S. Barbour Jr.	6	32	10	48	
			Corbett	1	0	0	1	
				Overton	1	0	0	1
		Clerk of Court	Louis E. Payne	130	76	43	249	
			Ruffin	15	25	2	42	
		Sheriff	Richardson	112	78	41	231	
			Roach	2	0	0	2	
		Roach appointed by Circuit court in April 1874 for reasons unknown.						
1875	May 22	Overseer of the Poor	Thompson	126	99	39	264	
			Veitch	2	0	0	2	
		Board of Supervisors	Francis G. Schutt	(No returns.)				
		Arlington	William A. Rowe					
		Jefferson	Gilbert Vandenberg					
		Washington						
1875	November 2	Senate	Cloughton	52	37	47	136	
			Sinclair	50	36	48	134	
			McKenzie	73	70	41	184	
			Gray	77	63	38	168	
		House of Delegates	Fowle	37	31	46	84	
			Simpson	54	34	48	136	
			Smith	144	116	42	192	
			Pinn	119	95	38	252	
		Commissioner of Revenue	Henry L. Holmes	(Elected, but failed to qualify.)				

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate				Votes
		Treasurer	John B. Syphax	Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total
				(Elected, but failed to qualify.)			
		Series of appointments for Treasurer in 1875: Virgil Corbett (may have been incumbent), Francis E. Corbett, and Jefferson Tacey.					
1876	November 7	President	Hayes/Wheeler	281	228	78	587
			Tilden/Hendricks	100	64	73	237
		House of Representatives	Eppa Hunton II	97	64	73	234
			O'Neal	482	229	78	789
		Senate	W. H. Fitzhugh Lee	100	63	73	236
			Hoge	281	228	78	587
		Commissioner of Revenue	Henry Holmes				(No returns.)
1877	May	Board of Supervisors					(No returns.)
		Arlington	William H. Robinson				
		Jefferson	William A. Rowe				
		Washington	Charles W. Payne				
1877	November 6	Governor	Frederick W.M. Holliday	80	42	68	190
		Lt Governor	Walker	79	42	68	189
		Attorney General	Field	79	42	68	189
		House of Delegates	Mushbach	76	40	58	174
			Hunter	80	43	59	182
			Johnson	130	64	0	194
			Syphax	132	66	1	199
			Harmon	6	8	10	24
			Henry	3	5	10	18
1878	November 5	House of Representatives	Eppa Hunton II	57	26	50	133
			Carter	3	2	4	9

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate	Arl			Jeff			Wash			Total
1879	May	Board of Supervisors Arlington Jefferson Washington	William A. Rowe Travis B. Pinn Francis G. Schutt									(No returns.)	
1879	November 4	Senate	Smith Round	82 80	50 43	54 45						186 168	
		House of Delegates	Mushbach Heisley Pinn	83 78 1	38 55 0	53 45 1						174 178 2	
		Clerk of Court	Benjamin Austin									(No returns.)	
		Commissioner of Revenue	Henry L. Holmes									(No returns.)	
		Commonwealth's Attorney	Edmund Burke									(No returns.)	
		Sheriff	Frederick S. Corbett									(No returns.)	
		Treasurer	Jefferson Tacey									(No returns.)	
1880	November 2	President	Hancock Garfield	116 215	64 165	82 79						262 459	
		House of Representatives	John S. Barbour Jr. Bayly Williams	116 244 1	66 162 4	82 79 0						264 485 5	
1881	May	Board of Supervisors Arlington Jefferson Washington	William A. Rowe Travis B. Pinn Christopher Costello									(No returns.)	

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate				Votes
				Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total
1881	November 8	Governor	Daniel	78	41	51	170
			William E. Cameron	135	89	76	300
		Lt. Governor	John S. Barbour Jr.	78	44	50	172
			Lewis	135	88	76	299
Attorney General	McKinney	78	45	50	178		
	Blair	135	88	76	299		
House of Delegates		Stuart	80	45	55	180	
		Corbett	131	86	71	188	
1882	November 7	House of Representatives	Massey	87	41	57	185
			Wise	72	65	60	197
			Dawson	103	74	12	189
			John S. Barbour Jr.	88	41	57	186
			Farr	74	65	60	199
			Syphax	99	74	7	180
1883	May	Board of Supervisors					(No returns.)
		Arlington	Perkins W. Squier				
		Jefferson	John W. Pendleton				
		Washington	Christopher Costello				
1883	November 6	Senate	Meredith	95	63	75	233
			Hawxhurst	161	105	62	328
			Lewis	16	28	8	52
House of Delegates		Stuart	97	63	76	236	
		Rives	159	104	60	323	
Commissioner of Revenue		Henry L. Holmes					(No returns.)

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate				Votes
				Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total
		Commonwealth's Attorney	James E. Clements				(No returns.)
		Sheriff	Frederick S. Corbett				(No returns.)
		Treasurer	William C. Wibirt				(No returns.)
1884	November 4	President	Cleveland/Hendricks	110	67	87	264
			Blaine/Logan	245	180	84	508
			St. John/Daniel	0	0	0	0
		House of Representatives	John S. Barbour Jr.	111	67	81	286
			Green	210	180	83	284
1885	May	Board of Supervisors					(No returns.)
		Arlington	George W. Veitch				
		Jefferson	Richard W. Johnston				
		Washington	John D. Payne				
1885	November 3	Governor	Fitzhugh Lee	131	76	79	286
			Massey	130	76	78	284
		Lt. Governor	Ayers	130	76	79	285
			Wise	189	153	67	409
		Attorney General	Wood	189	153	67	409
			Blair	190	153	67	410
		House of Delegates	Stuart	183	78	75	336
			Harmon	131	152	68	351
		Clerk of Court	Benjamin Austin				(No returns.)



Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate				Votes
				Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total
1886	November 2	House of Representatives	W. H. Fitzhugh Lee	65	22	0	87
			Elam	40	43	0	83
		Clerk of Court	Howard H. Young				(No returns.)
1887	May	Board of Supervisors					(No returns.)
		Arlington	Horatio Ball				
		Jefferson	Tibbett Allen				
		Washington	A. B. Grunwell				
1887	November 8	Senate	Baldwin	197	236	93	526
			Moore	113	34	78	225
		House of Delegates	Corbett	147	239	97	183
			Stuart	161	31	74	266
		Commissioner of Revenue	Henry L. Holmes				(No returns.)
		Commonwealth's Attorney	James E. Clements				(No returns.)
		Sheriff	Richard A. Veitch				(No returns.)
		Treasurer	William C. Wibirt				(No returns.)
1888	November 6	President	Cleveland	115	202	90	407
			Harrison	170	39	105	314
		House of Representatives	W. H. Fitzhugh Lee	111	202	90	403
			Agnew	175	39	105	319

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate	Arl			Jeff			Wash			Total
1889	May	Board of Supervisors Arlington Jefferson Washington	Frederick S. Corbett Frank Hume Walter G. Willson									(No returns.)	
1889	November 5	Governor	Phillip W. McKinney Mahone	110 143	79 178	100 95						289 416	
		Lt. Governor	Tyler Slemp	111 144	80 185	100 9						291 338	
		Attorney General	Scott Lurty	111 144	80 185	100 97						291 426	
		House of Delegates	Hume Greene	138 115	136 130	108 90						382 335	
1890	November 4	House of Representatives	W. Fitzhugh Lee Hume	56 207	35 247	72 124						163 578	
1891	May	Board of Supervisors Arlington Jefferson Washington	Millard F. Birth Frank Hume Walter G. Willson									(No returns.)	
1891	November 3	Senate	Mushbach Mason Heim									(No returns given - referenced light turnout.)	
		Clerk of Court	Howard H. Young									(No returns.)	
		Commissioner of Revenue	Henry L. Holmes									(No returns.)	

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate				Votes
		Commonwealth's Attorney	Richard E. Johnston	Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total (No returns.)
		Sheriff	Richard A. Veitch				(No returns.)
		Treasurer	William C. Wibirt				(No returns.)
1892	November 8	President	Cleveland	152	65	121	338
			Harrison	170	142	114	426
		House of Representatives	Elijah E. Meredith	176	67	126	369
			Turner	164	140	110	414
1893	May	Board of Supervisors					(No returns.)
		Arlington	John W. Clark				
		Jefferson	Frank Hume				
		Washington	R. Henry Phillips				
1893	November 7	Governor	Charles T. O'Ferrall	78	?	61	
			Cocke	11	?	5	
			Miller	0	?	0	
	Candidate order:						
	Democrat						
	Populist	Lt. Governor	Kent	78	?	62	
	Prohibitionist		Beverley	11	?	5	
			Tyler	0	?	0	
		Attorney General	Scott	78	?	62	
			Graveley	11	?	5	
			Kagley	0	?	0	
		House of Delegates	Heim	62	?	53	
			Scattering	0	?	0	

(Reported that it was rumored that Populist carried the majority by 8 votes in Jefferson – 60 votes total cast)

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate				Votes
1894	November 6	House of Representatives	Elijah E. Meredith	Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total
			McCaul	102	36	69	207
			Mason	136	128	78	342
				1	8	1	10
1895	May	Board of Supervisors					(No returns.)
		Arlington	Frederick S. Corbett				
		Jefferson	William Duncan				
		Washington	A. B. Grunwell				
1895	November 5	State Senate	Mushbach (unopposed)	107	49	87	243
		Commissioner of Revenue	Henry Holmes				(No returns.)
		Commonwealth's Attorney	Richard E. Johnston				(No returns.)
		Sheriff	William H. Palmer				(No returns.)
		Treasurer	William C. Wibirt				(No returns.)
1896	November 3	President	Bryan	150	78	?	
			McKinley	294	259	?	
			(reported that McKinley won by 25 vote majority in Washington)				
		House of Representatives	John F. Rixey	151	71	?	
			McCaul	317	257	?	
			Pancust	2	0	?	
1897	May	Board of Supervisors					(No returns.)
		Arlington	A. D. Torreyson elected, but successfully contested by Frederick S. Corbett in Oct.				
		Jefferson	William Duncan				
		Washington	A. B. Grunwell				



Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate				Votes
				Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total
		Clerk of Court	George H. Rucker				(No returns.)
		Commissioner of Revenue	Henry L. Holmes				(No returns.)
		Commonwealth's Attorney	Richard E. Johnston				(No returns.)
		Sheriff	William H. Palmer				(No returns.)
		Treasurer	William C. Wibirt				(No returns.)
1900	November 6	President	Bryan	230	54	134	418
			McKinley	95	163	150	408
		House of Representatives	John F. Rixey	322	62	146	530
Rodgers	116		167	138	421		
1901	May	Board of Supervisors Arlington Jefferson Washington	Rezin W. Darbey William Duncan Christopher J. Costello				(No returns.)
1901	November 5	Governor	Andrew J. Montague	161	57	67	285
			Hoge	92	151	57	300
		Lt. Governor	Joseph E. Willard	172	58	?	
			Dickenson	82	148	?	
Attorney General	Anderson	163	55	?			
	Groner	86	145	?			
		House of Delegates	Caton (Unopposed)	269	201	122	592

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate			Votes	
			Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total	
1902	November 4	House of Representatives	John F. Rixey (Reported re-elected with 200 votes.)				
1903	November 3	Senate	Machen			501	
			Brooks			144	
		House of Delegates	Caton (Unopposed)			602	
		Commissioner of Revenue	Henry L. Holmes	102	48	72	222
			Graham	164	97	69	330
			Thomas	89	16	38	143
			Gray	46	22	5	73
		Commonwealth's Attorney	Johnston	178	68	75	321
			Crandall Mackey	171	43	109	323
			Varney	41	75	3	119
		Sheriff	William H. Palmer	207	65	81	353
			Works	10	1	0	11
			Marcey	110	13	60	183
Duncan	64		100	46	210		
Treasurer	William C. Wibirt	251	95	118	464		
	Darby	151	80	70	301		
(Small vote reported. Mackey won by 2 votes after recount in hotly contested race.)							
		Board of Supervisors				(No returns.)	
		Arlington	W.W. Douglas				
		Jefferson	D. N. Rust				
		Washington	W. N. Febrey				

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate			Total	
			Arl	Jeff	Wash		
1904	November 8	President	Roosevelt			99	
			Bryan			0	
			Parker			157	
		House of Representatives	John F. Rixey			196	
		(Reported in Alexandria City – 851 Whites and 54 Colored voters)	Howard			75	
1905	November 7	Governor	Claude A. Swanson	139	82	82	316
			Lewis	97	26	42	165
		Lt. Governor	James T. Ellyson				(No returns.)
		Attorney General					
		House of Delegates	Henderson	139	50	70	259
			Caton	75	71	52	203
		Clerk of Court	George H. Rucker	156	53	53	262
			Johnson	105	78	59	242
1906	November 6	House of Representatives	John F. Rixey	72	29	27	128
			Henderson	36	3	9	48
1907	November 5	House of Representatives	Charles Carlin				(No returns.)
		Senate	Thornton				(No returns.)
		House of Delegates	Caton				(No returns.)

(Reported names of winning candidate only – it was “pleayunish” they won by such a large majority)



Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate			Votes
			Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total
		Clerk of Court				(No returns.)
		Commissioner of Revenue				(No returns.)
		Commonwealth's Attorney				506
						274
		Sheriff				(No returns.)
		Treasurer				(No returns.)
						(No returns.)
		Board of Supervisors				
		Arlington				213
						189
		Jefferson				61
						59
						41
		Washington				98
						73
						22
		Constable				(No returns.)
		President				345
						165
		House of Representatives				451
						108

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate				Votes
				Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total
1909	November 2	Governor	William H. Mann	121	35	46	202
			Kent	34	20	26	80
		Lt. Governor	James T. Ellyson	122	41	47	210
			Lincoln	26	19	20	65
Attorney General	Williams	123	40	46	209		
	Rivercombe	30	18	22	70		
House of Delegates		Moncure	132	48	53	233	
		Amiss	24	6	20	50	
1910	November 8	House of Representatives	Charles Carlin				161
1911	November 7	U.S. Senate 14 <sup>th</sup> Dist	Thorton				(No returns.)
		House of Delegates	Moncure				(No returns.)
1912	November 5	President	Wilson (Dem)	84	70	92	246
			Taft (Republican)	43	20	23	86
			Roosevelt (Prog.)	52	31	60	143
			Debs (Socialist)	6	1	1	8
			Chafin (Prohibition)	2	0	0	2
		House of Representatives	Charles Carlin	255	91	82	428
			Evans	47	10	66	123
1913	November 4 "Little interest" reported	Governor	Henry C. Stuart (Winner) Campbell				(No returns.)
		Lt. Governor	James T. Ellyson (Winner) Hamilton				(No returns.)

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate				Votes
				Arl	Jeff	Wash	Total
		Attorney General	Pollard (Winner) Parkins				(No returns.)
1914	November 3	House of Representatives	Charles Carlin	204	54	91	341
			Krupper	92	59	46	197
			Johnston	3	1	0	4
			Fling	0	1	0	1
1915	November 2	Commonwealth's Attorney	Frank Ball				931
		Board of Supervisors					
		Arlington	Wibirt				99
			Hall				35
			McShea				24
			Robinson				4
		Jefferson	Duncan				181
			Hopkins				93
		Washington	Weaver				191
			Walker				249
		House of Delegates	Thornton – unopposed				(No returns.)
1916	November 7	President	Wilson				445
			Hughes				351
			Hanly				8
		House of Representatives	Charles Carlin				652
			Krupper				369

Year	Election Date	Office	Candidate	Votes
		U.S. Senate	Swanson – unopposed	(No returns.)
1917	November 6	Governor	Westmoreland Davis (Winner)	(No returns.)
		Lt. Governor	Benjamin F. Buchanan	
1918		US Senate	Thomas S. Martin (Winner)	(No returns.)
		House of Representatives	Charles Carlin (Unopposed)	(No returns.)
1919		House of Representatives	Robert W. Moore	(No returns.)
		Senate	W. T. Oliver	405
			J.H. Dodge	371
		Clerk of Court	Alan B. Prosis	(No returns.)
		Commissioner of Revenue	Harry K. Green	511
			A.D. Torreyson	296
			C.H. Bowber	264
			W.M. Ball	236
			H.J. Kremer	53
			E.A. Reid	6
1920	November 2	President	Harding	996
			Cox	835
		U.S. Senate	Glass	1,021
			Pollard	230
		House of Representatives	R. Walton Moore	1,468
			Brooks	740