The Story of Members of the Law School Classes of 1939-1940 Marshall-Wythe School of Jurisprudence and Their Campus Friends, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia: How Their Organized Effort Saved the Law School

Harold M. Gouldman Jr.
THE STORY OF MEMBERS OF THE LAW SCHOOL
CLASSES OF 1939-1940
MARSHALL-WYTHE SCHOOL OF JURISPRUDENCE
AND THEIR CAMPUS FRIENDS
COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
WILLIAMSBURG, VIRGINIA

How Their Organized Effort Saved the Law School
By
Harold M. Gouldman, Jr.
Introduction

This is a documentation of as much material known to be available, plus recollection of those “who were there” then and now, of the efforts exerted in averting the closing of the College of William and Mary’s School of Jurisprudence in June 1939.

Roy William Arthur (Bill) was the leader of all activities by students. He established the ground rules for our operations and demanded that we conduct ourselves in a manner consistent with the objective of preserving the Law School. He drafted his recollections of the story in the summer of 1940 but they were not published until some years later in The Alumni Gazette, Students to the Rescue, September 1979, and the Marshall-Wythe School of Law magazine, How a Small Band of Students Saved the Law School, 1983. Bill and I made an effort in the early 1990’s to expand the story but were not successful in getting the College’s participation.

Following herewith are copies of correspondence relative to the 1992 effort to rewrite the story. Two important facts emerge: Bill, on August 13, 1992 advised “I have heard nothing further from the Law School since my last report to you.” To the best of my knowledge and belief there was no further exchange between the two. We decided after Homecoming to drop the matter. Second, in his letter of June 1, 1992, Tim Sullivan states “Although I no longer am Dean [of the Law School] I will continue as the John Stewart Bryan Professor of Jurisprudence.” This statement takes on additional significance later in this story as the Who’s, Why’s and What’s make an appearance.

In April 2002, at the Olde Guarde Meeting, Bob Simpson, Jack Garrett and I had a discussion and decided to make another effort. Jack approached Dean Taylor Reveley and received quite a favorable response. However, we lost Bob and Ralph in the latter part of 2002 and Jack and I decided to develop the story. When we lost Bill in April 2003, we realized time was of the essence and we needed to move in earnest. Not being as mobile now as I was in 1939, it has been somewhat time consuming. However, this product represents my best effort to advise you, the reader, of the essential elements of what I consider to be an historic event in the life of The College of William and Mary.
Students to the Rescue

Marshall-Wythe Would Be Ancient History If Not For The Efforts Of Some Rebellious Students

(The Marshall-Wythe School of Law is in the midst of celebrating its 200th anniversary this year, but if it had not been for some determined students in 1939, there might not have been any celebration. One of those students, the Honorable R. William Arthur '38, BCL '40, judge of the 27th Judicial Circuit in Virginia, tells in this article how those students were instrumental in defeating a Board of Visitors attempt to close down the law school. Judge Arthur wrote this article shortly after he graduated from law school, and it recently came to the attention of the Alumni Gazette.)

On May 28, 1939, the Richmond Times Dispatch and other newspapers announced that the William and Mary Law School would be abolished.

We law students were in the middle of our exams and, needless to say, this announcement was quite a shock to us. That same afternoon (Sunday the 28th) we had a call meeting of the entire student body in front of historic old Wren Building to see what could be done about saving the oldest law school in America -- the second oldest in English speaking nations. I and several other students made talks to the students to sound out opinion on the matter.

We were convinced that the overwhelming majority favored the retention of the school.

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We were convinced that the overwhelming majority favored the retention of the school.


Richmond, Virginia: Monday, May 29, 1939--”Plan to Drop Law School Protested; Mass Meeting Held at W&M.” Shocked by the decision of the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary to discontinue the law school there after June, 1940, approximately 500 students in an impromptu mass meeting at the college yesterday called for a reconsideration by the board.

The whole action was arbitrary,” spokesmen for a committee representing the mass meeting said here last night. “Neither the faculty of the academic school nor of the law school was consulted. So far, the explanations given of the board’s action have been just words. We want to know the real reason and who is responsible for it. As the situation is now, we hardly know to whom to appeal.”

The committee said, however, that the petition adopted yesterday would be presented to President John Stewart Bryan today, with the request that the board be called in special session to reconsider its decision and give the students an opportunity to be heard publicly. . . .

Charles Beale, The Hague, president of the student body, who was unable to make the trip, issued this formal statement:

“It is my personal and sincere belief that the disbanding of the law school at William and Mary will prove a great loss to our school. My belief, based on current student feeling, is that the school of jurisprudence is an integral part of this institution and should be continued.”

Mr. Arthur emphasized the point that the mass meeting was in no sense a rebellious uprising, but a serious gathering of sober-minded students -- they were called out by the telling of the old college bell to discuss a situation which he said they deplored with the utmost sincerity.

Other members of the volunteer committee took issue with the statement of college authorities that the law school was being discontinued to avoid duplication of the work of the law school at the University of Virginia, which, like William and Mary, is a State-supported school.

“If the duplication argument is valid,” they said, “then the college might as well abandon its School of Education. Other State schools also specialize in the field of education.”

The law school, they pointed out, is the only graduate school at William and Mary and consequently the only one which attracts mature students. There are 63 in the school now, five of whom are scheduled to receive their degrees this year. They said the school was recognized by the American Bar Association and became a member of the American Association of Law Schools in 1933.

Eleven of the law students will be up for graduation next year, but Mr. Arthur said they had no relish for the idea of graduating from a defunct school. This year’s freshmen, he added, had no hope at all, so far as William and Mary is concerned, unless the board rescinds its action.

The announcement of the discontinuance of the law school was made following a meeting of the board of visitors Saturday.

Mr. Bryan, who was at his home here last night, had no comment on the student petition.

Under the board’s decision, instruction in the more technical fields of law will be discontinued and the School of Jurisprudence merged with the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship.

Discussing the plan Saturday, Mr. Bryan said it was an “enlargement and not a narrowing of William and Mary’s field of service. More young men will
be influenced and I look confidently
to a quickening of interest in states-
manship and public service, which is
the avocation of great citizens."

This was only the beginning. We
drew up a petition, obtaining the
signatures of nearly every person in
school. We sent letters to each
member of the Board of Visitors. We
got to see Pres. Bryan, Charles
Duke, Channing Hall, and received
some encouragement. Ralph Baker
'39 J.D., and Lettie Armstead '40,
got to Newport News to see
Homer L. Ferguson and Supreme
Justice Spratley. Tim Hanson saw
Miss Gabriella Page in Richmond,
and Harold Gouldman saw Miss
Lulu Metz in Front Royal.

All the while the state newspapers
fought it out. Editorials flew thick
and fast.

The Times-Dispatch, for instance,
contended:

There is much to be said for the de-
cision of the college board of visitors
to remove this duplication from the State
educational system. There is far too
much overlapping among Virginia's en-
tirely too numerous State institutions,
and if it is impossible to reduce the
number of such institutions, it ought
to be possible at least to eliminate some
of the duplication.

And so the fight went on. There
were days of hope, days of despair.
And all the while our exams
progressed unabated. Several times
we went into classrooms at 8 a.m. to
take an exam after having hardly
been to bed the night before. I recall
one night I stayed at a professor's
home till nearly 3 a.m. mapping our
plans. I had an exam under that
same professor the next morning at
8. I hadn't opened a book to study
for a single minute. I barely
managed to get by. All my school-
mates were having similar experi-

Finally we managed to get another
board meeting called for Friday, June
2nd at 11 a.m. I had been in the
infirmary the day before but I was
determined to address the board.
One of the nights of our annual June
ball was to be that night. It would
either be a scene of rejoicing or
of sad dejection. Time would tell.
This article appeared in the Times-Dispatch
of that historic morning:

Richmond, Virginia: June 6, 1939--
"More Alumni of W&M Protest Cut"
A Richmond delegation of William
and Mary alumni will join with alumni
from Norfolk and Newport News today
in requesting the board of visitors to
rescind its recent decision to abolish
the school of jurisprudence at the
ancient institution at Williamsburg.

The board is scheduled to meet at the
college this morning at 11 o'clock.

Oscar L. Shewmake, local attorney,
former member of the college board
and former law teacher there, will act
as spokesman for the Richmond group.

There will include H. Lester Hooker,
member of the State Corporation
Commission; Dr. C. C. Coleman, nationally
known brain specialist; J. D. Carnes Jr.,
Harold D. Wilkins, Jr., president of the
William and Mary Alumni Club of
Richmond; Robert C. Harper, former
president of the club, and Dr. George
Preston Green.

The Norfolk group, which will ask
that the college law school be expanded
rather than abolished, will include
Robert M. Hughes, Jr., Gordon E.
Campbell, Miss Virginia Mistr, the first
woman to receive a law degree from
the college since the school of jurispru-
dence was revived a few years ago;
William G. Thompson and Joseph E.
Healy, president of the Virginia Educa-
tion Association.

Opposition to the decision of the
board of visitors, which was taken last
Saturday, has been particularly strong
in Norfolk. Norfolk was one of the few
cities of its size in the country without
a college until William and Mary es-
blished a junior college there.

Editorially the Ledger-Dispatch has
been outspoken against the plan to
abolish the law school in Williamsburg,
while the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot,
which at first thought the plan might
possibly be a good one, said editorially
yesterday that it was at least "debat-
able".

Meanwhile the Norfolk alumni club
adopted a resolution filed with the
board today, which says, in part:
"Whereas the chair of law at the
College of William and Mary is the
second oldest in the English-speaking
world and the oldest in the United
States of America; and,
"Whereas, little emphasis has been
placed on this department of the college
in proportion to the amount of money
expended within the last few years of
its renaissance, and we feel that instead
of abolishing it, it should be empha-
sized and developed to a standard
worthy of its founder, Thomas
Jefferson; its first professor, George
Wythe, the masters of law the college
has produced, among whom are Chief
Justice John Marshall, and associate
justices John Blair, Philip Barbour and
Bushrod Washington, and Presidents
James Monroe and John Tyler and;
"Whereas, the present law school
produced, and are prepared, to
continue and develop the school in
keeping with "the traditions and pre-
s" of the college.

The decision--approved with one
dissenting vote--was reached at a
special session called after a number of
alumni chapters and individual gradu-
ates and students had protested the
discontinuance of the school. The
dissenting vote was cast by J. Gordon
Bohanon of Petersburg.

The board, after deciding May 27 to
stop awarding degrees in law after the
1939-40 session, announced plans to
merge the school of jurisprudence with
the Marshall-Wythe school of
government and citizenship.

The board said then that it proposed
to continue the teaching of the broad
fundamentals of jurisprudence and con-
stitutional law, but would discontinue
awarding law degrees in view of the
duplication of effort between the law
schools of the University of Virginia
and William and Mary. Both schools are
State-supported.

There are five candidates for law de-
gress at the approaching commence-
ment of the college, the first American
institution to establish a chair of law.

The meeting started at 11 a.m. Ralph
Baker and I spoke about 1 o'clock,
and the board adjourned at 1:30
for lunch. We came back about 2:30
and waited outside closed doors
until 5:45, when Mr. Walter Mapp
made the formal statement for the
board. It was, "Gentlemen, the
board has reached its action of last
week, and has decided not only to
retain the law school, but to
strengthen it in every way."

And so the fight was over. We had
won. The following article appeared
in the next morning's paper:

Richmond, Virginia: June 3, 1939--"Law
School at W&M. To Be Kept,
Developed; Visitors Board Reverses
Itself Under Pressure"

WILLIAMSBURG, (AP)--The board
of visitors of William and Mary, rescind-
ing a previous vote to discon-
tinue the law school, voted yesterday
to continue and develop the school in
keeping with "the traditions and pre-
s" of the college.

The decision--approved with one
dissenting vote--was reached at a
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There are five candidates for law de-
gress at the approaching commence-
ment of the college, the first American
institution to establish a chair of law.
The resolution adopted yesterday by vote of 7 to 1 instructed the college resident, Dr. John Stewart Bryan, "to take such steps in the securing of financial support and personnel as in his judgment are necessary to strengthen and develop the law school in keeping with past traditions and prestige."

Voting for the resolution were G. Walter Mapp of Accomac, vice-rector, who presided at the meeting; Miss Gabriella Page, Richmond; Channing F. Hall, Williamsburg; Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News; John Archer Wilson, Roanoke; A. H. Foreman, Norfolk, and A. Obic, Suffolk. Dr. Sidney B. Hall, State superintendent of public instruction, also was present, but as an ex-officio member of the board he votes only in case of a tie.

Resolution Adopted
The resolution adopted follows:
"Upon a hearing of committees from the alumni and the student body, and after extended reports by professors of the law department, it was resolved by the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia that in view of the deep interest shown by those appearing in person and by memorial and upon the promise of active aid from the alumni that the law department be continued:
"And to this end the board instructed the president to take such steps in the securing of financial support and personnel as in his judgment are necessary to strengthen and develop the law school in keeping with past traditions and prestige."

Delegations were present at the meeting from Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond and Williamsburg, as well as interested individuals from other points.

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Jack Garrett '40

school's work, he added, cannot be measured in money, since the services of any one graduate of a number he named were worth more than it cost the State.

Mr. Shewmake predicted the college would lose in prestige if it lost the law school.

H. Lester Hooker, member of the State Corporation Commission, said law graduates of William and Mary were making names for themselves and the college. Mr. Hooker urged not only the retention of the law school, but its further development.

Lee Ford of Newport News said it was "unthinkable" to abolish the school due to economy and duplication. He said freshmen were in college now who wanted to take law. The college, he added, served Eastern Virginia's 350,000 people and the law school here meant many could study law who could not otherwise afford to go to distant points.

T. H. Geddy of Newport News told the board he was willing to leave the matter in the hands of the board, and that if they decided the law school was best for the college he wanted it, but if not, he thought it should be dropped.

William Arthur, of Wytheville, Ralph Baker of Newport News and Robert Simpson of Arlington, who said they were speaking for the students, all urged retention of the school. Alvin Gentry of Staunton and Robert M. Hughes of Norfolk also urged retention of the school.

Needless to say there was much rejoicing and celebrating at the dance that Friday night. We enjoyed Gene Krupa's music all the more. The same was true of Hal Kemp's band the next afternoon and night.

There was still one more little item of business outstanding, however. That was a little matter of the bar exam. Suffice it to say that after three weeks' studying under Mr. Woodbridge in Williamsburg, 12 of us went to Roanoke and took the exam. A month later we learned that of the 12, 10 had passed! An excellent record.

Here is the list of successful candidates:


Thus endeth the tale of the most eventful month in my life -- May 28, 1939 -- June 28, 1939.
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increase its library collection and to want

competitive salaries for its faculty. It is a

responsibility, because today, students want

to know that their degrees will be worth the
effort and cost of earning them.

In the end, it has been the students and

alumni of the Marshall-Wythe School of

Law who have given it life and refused to let

it die. And alumni involvement, one of the

school's strongest resources, is again being

sought through the Marshall-Wythe School

of Law Foundation. Created to establish a

separate endowment for the law school, the

foundation will raise funds to be invested

and used exclusively for Marshall-Wythe.

Most of the better law schools have had

their own foundations for decades, sustained

by alumni participation and support. For the

Marshall-Wythe School of Law Foundation,

the immediate objective will be to ask

alumni for sizeable gifts to be paid over a

three-year period, with the initial contribu-

tor's names to be placed on a plaque in the

main hall of the school as "Founders of the

Foundation."

It is a major step to create such a founda-

tion, but one of many that have given the

Marshall-Wythe School of Law an identity

and sense of purpose. What Dean Spong said

in his address at the dedication of the new

law school facility on September 13, 1980, is

ture today:

The long history of legal education at

William and Mary, replete with instances

of survival despite adversity, is on a

plateau. A struggle for adequate facilities is

ended. Today is a beginning. A higher

plateau of excellence and service is reacha-

ble.

The Coif inspection team, after a three-

day visit to the law school in 1981, wrote a

succinct summary of the present state of the

law school and the challenge it faces in the

future. The Coif inspection report stated:

The inspection team found the law school

to be worthy of its heritage as part of the

second oldest institution of higher learn-
ing in America. The law school now has a

momentum that has enlarged the vision of

its students, enriched the quality of its

intellectual life, and is bringing national

recognition to many members of its

faculty. The challenge that the law school

faces in the years ahead is to maintain that

momentum, but the present stature of the

law school as a scholarly institution pro-

viding legal education of a high and exci-
ting quality is not in doubt.
This was only the beginning. We drew up a petition, obtaining the signatures of nearly every person in school. We sent letters to each member of the Board of Visitors. We went to see President Bryan, Charles Duke, Channing Hall, and received some encouragement. Ralph Baker and Leetie Armistead went to Newport News to see Homer L. Ferguson and Supreme Justice Spratley. Tim Hanson saw Miss Gabriella Page in Richmond, and Harold Gouldman saw Miss Lulu Metz in Front Royal.

All the while the state newspapers fought it out. Editorials flew thick and fast.

And so the fight went on. There were days of hope, days of despair. And all the while our exams progressed unabated. Several times we went into classrooms at 8 a.m. to take an exam after having hardly been to bed the night before. I recall one night I stayed at a professor’s home till nearly 3 a.m. mapping our plans. I had an exam under that same professor the next morning at 8 a.m. I hadn’t opened a book to study for a single minute. I barely managed to get by. All my school mates were having similar experiences.

Finally we managed to get another Board meeting called for Friday, June 2nd, at 11 a.m. I had been in the infirmary the day before but I was determined to address the Board. One of the nights of our annual June Ball was to be that night. It would either be a scene of rejoicing or of sad dejection. Time would tell. This article appeared in the Times-Dispatch on that historic morning:

A Richmond delegation of William and Mary alumni will join with alumni from Norfolk and Newport News today in requesting the Board of Visitors to rescind its recent decision to abolish the school of jurisprudence at the ancient institution at Williamsburg.

The board is scheduled to meet at the college this morning at 11 o’clock.

Oscar L. Shewmake, local attorney, former member of the college board and former law teacher there, will act as spokesman for the Richmond group, which will include H. Lester Hooker, member of the State Corporation Commission; Dr. C. C. Coleman, nationally known brain specialist; J. D. Carneal Jr., Harry D. Wilkins Jr., president of the William and Mary Alumni Club of Richmond; Robert C. Harper, former president of the club, and Dr. Preston Green.

The Norfolk group, which will ask that the college and school be expanded rather than abolished, will include Robert M. Hughes Jr., Gordon E. Campbell, Miss Virginia Mister, the first woman to receive a law degree from the college since the school of jurisprudence was revived a few years ago, William G. Thompson and Joseph E. Healy, president of the Virginia Education Association.

Opposition to the decision of the Board of Visitors, which was taken last Saturday, has been particularly strong in Norfolk. Norfolk was one of the few cities of its size in the country without a college until William and Mary established a junior college there.

Editorially, the Ledger-Dispatch has been outspoken against the plan to abolish the law school in Williamsburg, while the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, which at first thought the plan might possibly be a good one, said editorially yesterday that it was at least debatable.

It is quite possible that a special case can be made out in favor of continuing the William and Mary law school. A final judgment can well be suspended until all of the evidence is in. It should be the particular effort of the Board of Visitors - belated but extremely important - to bring into the open the entire argument pro and con. Up to the present it has succeeded in keeping these facts to itself.

The meeting started at 11 a.m. Ralph Baker and I spoke about 1 o’clock, and the Board adjourned at 1:30 for lunch. We came back about 2:30 and waited outside closed doors until 5:45, when Mr. Walter Mapp made the formal statement for the Board. It was . . .

"Gentlemen, the Board has rescinded its action of last week, and has decided not only to retain the Law School, but to strengthen it in every way."

And so the fight was over. We had won.

The following article appeared in the next morning’s newspaper:

The Board of Visitors of William and Mary, rescinding a previous vote to discontinue the law school, voted yesterday to continue and develop the school in keeping with ‘the traditions and prestige’ of the college.

The decision - approved with one dissenting vote - was reached at a special session called after a number of alumni chapters and individual graduates and students had protested the discontinuance of the school. The dissenting vote was cast by J. Gordon Bohanan of Petersburg.

The board, after deciding May 27 to stop awarding degrees in law after the 1939-40 session, announced plans to merge the school of jurisprudence with the Marshall-Wythe school of government and citizenship.

Vice-Rector Mapp opened the all-day meeting yesterday morning with the statement that all interested individuals would be given an opportunity to be heard.

Needless to say there was much rejoicing and celebrating at the dance Friday night.

Oscar Lane Shewmake of Richmond, the first alumnus to be heard, said he expressed the sentiment of Richmond alumni in asking that the law school be retained. He said if the school were abolished because of duplication with other institutions in the State, the boards of various State schools would not know where to stop since duplication could be found throughout the higher education system of Virginia.

Were the school closed for economy’s sake, not being self-supporting, then the college itself would close, he asserted, since it receives annually about a quarter of a million dollars of support from the State. Results of the school’s work, he added, cannot be measured in money, since the services of any one graduate of a number he named were worth more than it cost the State.

Mr. Shewmake predicted the college would lose in prestige if it lost the law school.

H. Lester Hooker, member of the State Corporation Commission, said law graduates of William and Mary were making names for themselves and the college. Mr. Hooker urged not only the retention of the law school, but its further development.

William Arthur of Wytheville, Ralph Baker of Newport News and Robert Simpson of Arlington, who said they were speaking for the students, all urged retention of the school. Alvin Gentry of Staunton and Robert M. Hughes of Norfolk also urged retention of the school.

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There was still one more item of business outstanding, however. That was a little matter of the Bar Exam. Suffice it to say that after three weeks studying under Mr. Woodbridge in Williamsburg, 12 of us went to Roanoke and took the exam. A month later we learned that of the 12, 10 had passed! An excellent record. Thus ended the tale of the most eventful month in my life.
May 7, 1992

TO:

The Hon. R. William Arthur  
385 East Washington Street  
Wytheville, Virginia 24382  
(703) 228-4263

Ralph T. Baker  
30 Shirley Road  
Newport News, Virginia 23601  
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Mrs. Elisha Hanson  
1513 33rd St., N.W.  
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(202) 338-1513

The Hon. Robert L. Simpson  
209 60th Street  
Virginia Beach, Virginia 23451  
(804) 428-3926

FROM:

Harold M. Gouldman  
Box 351  
Montross, Virginia 22520  
(804) 493-9669
May 7, 1992

Dear Lettie, Bill, Ralph and Bob -

"Young lady, and young gentlemen," were the words spoken by George Walter Mapp as he emerged from that special meeting of the Board of Visitors to advise that the Board had rescinded its decision of a week earlier to close our law school.

This was a momentous day in the history of William and Mary preceded by a week of historic events. Had it not been for Bill Arthur we would have no documentation on this event at all. I thank God he had the foresight to record what he did while it remained fresh in his memory.

By using Bill's narrative of the events I believe that collectively we can provide much additional information that would result in a complete and thorough documentation as is possible to do at this time. For example, what did Homer L. Ferguson and Judge Spratley tell Lettie and Ralph when they visited with them? The same is true of my visit with Miss Lulu Metz who incidentally was at Manassas, not Front Royal. Remember Bob telling the Board that he hoped he had a son who would attend the William and Mary Law School?

With adequate research and by meeting together we can put together some very pertinent and interesting additional material. Some thoughts along this line that occur to me are:

1. Names, and some background, of all members of the Board of Visitors, by whom and when appointed, and for what term.

2. Copies of the minutes of the Board of Visitors which relate to that decision, the actual decision and the special meeting in which they reversed themselves.

3. A listing of our law faculty and the position taken by each.

4. A recognition of John and Ann Harrison Lewis who opened their doors 24 hours a day for the full week, thus making their home our operations headquarters.

5. Copies of all newspaper articles reporting this story. Basically this would involve the Richmond, Norfolk and Newport News Newspapers, the Williamsburg Gazette and the Flat Hat.
Obviously you will have your own thoughts about included material if in fact you are in agreement we should undertake this project. Therefore, for starters, may I make the following proposals -

1. Bill was our leader representing the law school students in our protest. I would most earnestly request that he resume his leadership in this venture.

2. Where would we meet? Bill and Lettie are the most distantly removed but I do believe that Williamsburg is the more favorable location.

3. Expenses incurred in assembling material should be shared.

4. A card is enclosed addressed to Bill by which you may advise him of your willingness to serve as a committee member.

I have always held great pride in what we accomplished that eventful week and feel a compelling desire to see it fully documented. It will not be done by the College and any effort in this direction will have to be ours. And if we do, we must remember that time is moving on and we are not getting any younger. Please let us get together and give it our best efforts.

With all good wishes to each,

Harold
Dear Lettie, Ralph, Bob and Harold,

I received Harold's letter of May 7 in due course and talked to him a few days thereafter. Ironically, I got the letter upon my return from Williamsburg, where I had been attending the Judicial Conference for a few days. I promised Harold that I would write you; I'm a few days late doing that but, after all, it has been fifty-three years since the occurrences at the Law School about which Harold is concerned.

I agree with Harold and commend him for taking the lead in this matter. I suggest that each of you write me, setting out your recollections concerning matters which you think it would be appropriate to include. When I have received this material, I shall contact the Law Dean and see if he will assist us in collecting the material at the College which is pertinent to our undertaking. I shall also inquire if anyone in Williamsburg (perhaps, Wilford Kale) would collate all of the material and, perhaps, write the story. The Law School and the College should be interested in this project and be willing to bear the expense.

If nothing else comes of Harold's idea, I hope that we, and, perhaps, others of like interests will get together sometime and renew old acquaintances.

Lettie, how do you like my typing? Do you remember you, Harold and I taking that typing class for one semester our last year in Law School? Since my schooling in typing was but for one semester, perhaps all of you will overlook my errors.

Sincerely,
June 12, 1992

President Timothy J. Sullivan  
College of William and Mary  
P. O. Box 8795  
Williamsburg, VA 23185

Dear Tim:

You doubtless are aware of the vote of the Board of Visitors of the College on May 28, 1939 to abolish the Law School and of its decision a week later to reverse itself. This reversal was caused by the spontaneous reaction of the College family—students, alumni and Law Faculty. Upon my return home that summer, I wrote a little piece about those occurrences. It was for my personal records and not for publication but Marshall-Wythe requested permission to publish it some years later and it was published as will appear from the enclosed copy.

Upon my return from Williamsburg a couple of weeks ago, I found the enclosed letter from Harold M. Gouldman, Jr., '40L, a member of our little group, which is self-explanatory. He proposes that a more complete record be prepared, setting out the events of May-June, 1939, since that was such an important chapter in the history of the Law School. I told him that I would help.

It appears that we need someone in Williamsburg to assemble the pertinent information and write it up. Wilfred Kale comes to mind but you may think of someone else. I should hope that the Law School could defray the small expense that would be entailed.

If you think this project to have merit, I wonder if you could help. I know you have myriad things to attend to in your period of transition but you may be able to assign this to someone in Marshall-Wythe who has the time and the interest to follow through.
It does seem that a record of these events should be placed in the archives of the College, lest they be forgotten.

Tim, let me say that those of us who played a small part in the "saving" of the Law School do not wish to appear to be "tooting our own horns"; our only concern is that the record be preserved.

The thought occurs to me as I write that Past President Pat Paschall might be willing to help with this. He is an admirer of yours and an ardent supporter of the Law School.

Your thoughts and comments will be appreciated at your convenience. Should you or someone else care to call me, my telephone number is (703) 228-4263. I'm usually here at home each day after about noon.

I am taking the liberty of sending a copy of this letter to Harold Gouldman.

Congratulations again upon your becoming president of the College.

Sincerely,

R. William Arthur

Copy to Harold M. Gouldman, Jr., Esquire
P. O. Box 351
Montross, VA 22520
June 18, 1992

The Honorable R. William Arthur
385 E. Washington Street
Wytheville, Virginia 24382

Dear Bill:

I was very glad to have your letter of June 12 with a copy of the article you wrote for the School of Law magazine about the aborted efforts to close the Law School in 1939.

I share your view--and Mr. Gouldman's--that we should now develop a more complete record of the events surrounding that historic Board of Visitors decision. I am sharing your letter with Dick Williamson, the Acting Dean of the Law School. I know that Dick will follow up--perhaps by engaging one of our students to begin the effort of accumulating the materials for archival purposes. The next step would be to find someone who is able to write a longer narrative account of the events which saved our Law School.

I am sure you will be hearing from Dick Williamson in the near future--and thank you again for writing about such an important matter.

Most cordially,

[Signature]

Timothy J. Sullivan
President

TJS:ma
Dear Harold,

Enclosed is a copy of President Sullivan's letter which is self-explanatory. It is gratifying, to say the least, and it appears that we are now approaching the runway and that we shall soon be airborne.

I have acknowledged President Sullivan's letter.

I enjoyed our talk the other night.

Sincerely,

June 22, 1992
June 24, 1992

The Honorable R. William Arthur
385 E. Washington Street
Wytheville, Virginia 24382

Dear Judge Arthur:

Tim Sullivan has forwarded your letter of June 12, 1992. I have asked Page Hayhurst, our alumni director, to begin collecting the information suggested in Harold M. Gouldman's letter to you. I believe it is a worthwhile project and one that we will commence immediately.

We hope to see you in Williamsburg in the near future.

Sincerely,

Richard A. Williamson
Acting Dean
Chancellor Professor of Law
At the time of our ensuing story, we were winding down the decade of the 1930’s, which was a period in our national history that witnessed considerable turmoil. First we experienced the Great Depression and many students found it necessary to interrupt attendance in the classroom to seek employment that would finance another semester or year of education. A period of 7 to 10 years was not unheard of to attain a Bachelor’s Degree. Labor unrest was manifested in a national picture of strikes and the ensuing bloodshed between strikers and law enforcement personnel. The “Winds of War” were blowing over Europe, America was giving serious consideration to a National Selective Service Program, and a significant segment of our population was espousing isolation. The public mood was anything but rosy and students did not face a glowing future upon graduation.

One final observation. Some of our students may not be named in this documentation. Remember, we had no assurances that some form of discipline might not be invoked by the College Administration. Bill and I discussed this in detail because some could not afford to lose a degree, some could not afford another year at College, some would not defy parental wishes, and the list goes on. Plus, we were in the middle of final exams. We felt those who could, would, come forward, and that the absence of any face would not be the subject of any comment. Bill, in his approach to the Presidents of the Student Body and the Senior Class in seeking assistance, painted this picture but requested they do only that with which they were comfortable.

Some pertinent comments about Jack Garrett are in order. I cover his participation as a student and a member of our team in my brief biography. With respect to this story Jack appears in the forefront once again. Extremely active in the affairs of the current administration of the College of William and Mary, he shared our concerns over the college’s lack of cooperation on our Law School story, and our failures of several efforts to get the event properly documented. He injected himself into the issue and found an enthusiastic ear in the person of Taylor Reveley, Dean of our Law School. He gave his endorsement for the complete documentation by Jack and me. Jack, however, was deeply involved in a most scholarly research of the founders of the college, which he has published as The Colonial Well of Knowledge. Obviously his time was devoted to that project. Hence the entire draft and format of this story is mine for which I am solely responsible. Jack did provide me with several obituaries of members of the Board of Visitors.
Our story begins on February 8, 1938 but we were not aware of it at that time. That date was the beginning of an effort at the Board of Visitors meeting to close the Law School. John Stewart Bryan, a former member of the Board of Visitors and now the President of the College, made a report to the Board in which he pictured the Law School as virtually being on its death bed and requesting the Board to again consider a study of what course of action should be taken on the continuing operation of the Law School.

We were not aware that this perception of the Law School was held by the President, and later the Board. Nor do we believe any student enrolled, or planning to enroll, in the Law School, had been apprised of the Law School’s evaluation by President Bryan.

The following pages are copies of extracts from Minutes of the Board of Visitors relating to the Law School, commencing February 8, 1938 and bringing us to the date of May 27, 1939.

Then follows copy of that decision of May 27, 1939.
The regular mid-year meeting of the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary convened in the Blue Room of the Sir Christopher Wren Building at 3:00 o'clock on Tuesday, February 8, 1938. The meeting was presided over by the Rector, Dr. Dillard. The following members were present:

Dr. Dillard  
Mr. Mapp  
Mr. Ferguson  
Mr. Wilson  
Mr. Foreman  
Mr. Channing Hall  
Dr. Sidney Hall

Admiral Grayson, Miss Page, Miss Metz, and Mr. Obici were not in attendance.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

President Bryan made the following report to the Board:

The Board will also recall that from time to time the question has been raised about the School of Education and the School of Jurisprudence. I fully recognize the obligation of William and Mary to continue to serve in the field of Education, not only because of the implied contract between this institution and the State, but also because we have a written, signed, and sealed contract with the Matthew Whaley School which involves a promise on our part of approximately $20,000 a year for the next ten years; therefore, it will not be possible for us to turn over to the State normal schools the duties and responsibilities of educating practically all the teachers of Virginia, even if we desire to do so. I submit that for a college the size of William and Mary, for a college with the purposes which we have had forced upon us and which we must continue to carry on, the term School is somewhat out of keeping. We give no postgraduate work, we give no post-graduate degrees, and I think that it would add to the dignity of this institution and to its reputation if we followed the example of other institutions, and while increasing the quality of instruction we assume only the title, Department of Education.

In a very much larger degree the same thing is true of the so-called School of Jurisprudence. This school has been a continuous source of responsibility and pressure to William and Mary. After a very long conference between the Association of American Law Schools and William and Mary, this College was finally recognized by that Association, but on the basis that we would be able to lighten our teaching load and make other improvements. As Dean Arants wrote me:

"While it will give me pleasure to see the School admitted to our Association, the circumstances under which it occurred were such as to leave me with more of a sense of personal responsibility for what the School does in the future than is normally the case."
Without going into any long discussion, it seems in effect that this School will have to decrease its teaching load and increase its expenditures. In view of the fact that we are receiving very generous support from the Commonwealth, which maintains a large and powerful law school at the University of Virginia, and in view of the need that we have for increasing our staff in a number of departments which are essential for the welfare of William and Mary, I very gravely doubt, and have for sometime doubted, whether the continuation of Law School can be justified solely on the ground of gratifying our sense of historical priority.

February 8, 1938

The Law School was created before I came here. When I was a member of the Board I suggested to Dr. Chandler that it was unwise to spend money in this field, and I again ask the Board to study this question for the purpose of determining what action, in its reasoned judgment, should be taken.

Of course, it is not my purpose to suggest that the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship be deprived of lectures on Constitutional Law, Contracts, International Law, Jurisprudence, and perhaps Conflict of Laws, but there is certainly no reason, as far as I can see, why we should attempt to give courses in Bankruptcy, Criminal Law, Equity, Evidence, Insurance, Legal Ethics, Pleadings and Practice, Property. That is to say, that our Law School is not a credit to William and Mary and it cannot be made a credit to us without the expenditure of money which we do not now have, and which I can see no likelihood of getting. I happen to know that Governor Peery felt this way about it. I do not believe that the State will maintain an adequate Law School here to compete with the Law School at the University of Virginia. I do not believe that we should ask for it in view of other demands that we are making on the State which are of prior importance, and I am sure that the Law School of William and Mary, as it is today, does not compare favorably with the other departments of the College.

It is true that a very large percentage of our law students pass the Bar Examinations, but if there is anything in the value of widening instruction and adequate libraries, then William and Mary cannot on the face of it, compete with many law schools in this country. Where we have such preeminent grounds for leadership, it seems questionable how far it is desirable and valuable to go into a field where such advantages do not prevail.

Respectfully submitted,

John Stewart Bryan
President

Mr. Channing Hall moved, that in accordance with the recommendation of the President that the title, "School of Jurisprudence", be changed to "Department of Jurisprudence", and that the Rector be authorized to appoint a committee from the Board to consider other recommendations suggested by the President in his report. This motion was seconded by Mr. Ferguson, and adopted by the Board. On the motion Senator Mapp voted, "NO".
June 4, 1938

Mr. Channing Hall, the Chairman of a Special Committee of the Board appointed to study the problems involved in connection with the teaching of law at William and Mary, reported that the committee has had one meeting, but had no report to make at this time. Upon motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Wilson, this committee was continued.

September 23, 1938

Mr. Channing Hall, Chairman of a special committee of the Board to consider problems in connection with the teaching of law, offered the following report:

"The Committee convened in the office of President Bryan at 8 o'clock on Thursday, September 22, 1938. Mr. Channing Hall, Chairman, presided, Dr. Sidney Hall was present, Mr. Gordon Bohannan was unable to attend.

Chairman Hall requested President Bryan to have the College provide them with certain information as a basis upon which they might formulate their report and recommendations. President Bryan received the request, and assured the Committee that the information would be compiled and furnished as soon as possible. He then made a statement to the Committee, outlining briefly the problems with respect to the Law School, and suggesting certain phases of the problem, which he requested the Committee to consider.

At the invitation of President Bryan, Mr. Cox made a statement to the Committee with reference to the Law School. The Committee thanked Mr. Cox for his statement, and instructed the Secretary to make it a part of the record of the meeting, and furnish each member of the Committee with a copy of Mr. Cox's report, along with the other information which the Committee had requested the College to furnish.

After some general discussion of the problem, the Committee instructed the Secretary to prepare a report of the meeting for the Board, and, upon motion, adjourned."

Upon motion of Senator Mapp, seconded by Mr. Wilson, the report was acknowledged, and ordered made a part of the records of the meeting.
February 14, 1939

The Special Committee of the Board on the Law School reported that they were continuing their study, but had no report to make at this time. The Board requested them to continue their work.

The report of the Law School has not yet been made by the Committee to whom it was referred. Failure to get this report is undoubtedly due to the distressing loss which so suddenly befell our friend and associate, J. Gordon Bohanan.

The nominations for honorary degrees made by the faculty for the present session were Ashton Dovell, Miss Ellen Glasgow and Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin. These were unanimously adopted, and I submit them for action by the Board of Visitors.

The Board approved the President's Report, and, upon motion of Mr. Wilson, seconded by Mr. Channing Hall, elected Miss Ellen Glasgow to receive an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws in June.

Upon motion of Mr. Channing Hall, seconded by Miss Metz, Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin was elected to receive a degree of Doctor of Laws. Owing to Dr. Goodwin's physical condition, the Board decided to confer the degree at his home immediately after the meeting adjourned.

Upon motion of Dr. Sidney Hall, seconded by Senator Mapp, Ashton Dovell was elected to receive the degree of Doctor of Laws, to be conferred in June.

May 27, 1939

We are faced with five other matters which also involve additional expenditure, and I will take them up in the order of their importance.

I. LAW SCHOOL

For information on this matter the Board is referred to the report filed by the Law Department Committee, of which I am a member. (See report)

The increase of salaries in the Law Department and the purchase of books will involve a total outlay of approximately $3,500.00, of which $2,600.00 will go for books.
The special committee appointed by the Board to consider the Law School offered the following report:

The Committee is not unmindful of the priceless traditions surrounding the Law School at the College of William and Mary, with an unbroken continuity of existence from 1779 to 1861, when the College was closed because of the war, traditions greatly enhanced by the character and the achievements of those who received their legal education here during that period.

The Committee feels that, in the study which its members must give to the problem presented, they must bear in mind the whole field of legal education in Virginia, the economic necessity and propriety for the maintenance of the School of Law at the College of William and Mary, its service to the State at large, its opportunity for increased usefulness, and the necessary expense which its continued maintenance would involve.

There are in Virginia today three recognized Law Schools in addition to the one maintained at the College of William and Mary. One of these is in a State institution, the University of Virginia, where there is an excellent faculty, a large building entirely devoted to its purposes, a library much larger than the one at the College of William and Mary, and yet only fairly adequate. The Law School at the University of Virginia has an enrollment of several hundred students. The State of Virginia today is laboring under the disadvantage of duplication of work in other fields of education. As members of the Board of a State institution, the Committee feels that it is their duty to avoid any unnecessary duplication of work in the field of Law.

Since the establishment of the School of Law, with its three-year curriculum in the year 1922, only twenty-three law degrees have granted, five prior to the year 1930, and eighteen during the next eight years. Out of the fifty-seven students enrolled in the first semester of the present College year, thirty of whom are law students and twenty-seven of whom are in other departments as well, only five are applicants for degrees in June of this year. It is evident from this that many students are enrolled in the law school because of the cultural advantages of certain subjects taught, or that they are taking these subjects as a part of their pre-legal education or as a background for the study and practice of law as a profession, with the purpose of completing their studies at some other institution.
The Committee is, therefore, confronted with this question. Is the maintenance of the Law School teaching the procedural, the administrative, and the purely professional courses, justified from this record of student enrollment and degrees granted? It may be said that this is a larger enrollment than some law schools enjoy. This, however, is not to answer the question which confronts us. A more pertinent answer might be that this enrollment will continue to increase. However, there was a marked decrease in the enrollment after 1931, when the curriculum was revised. But grant the correctness of the answer. The teaching load, now said to be unusually high, would have to be increased or additions made to the present faculty, new facilities would have to be afforded, additional library space and books would have to be provided. A practical question, therefore, is presented. The traditions of the past demand that any professional law school established at the College of William and Mary should not only maintain its memberships in the Association of American Law Schools and be on the "approved list", but that the Law School should be maintained in a manner worthy of those traditions, and, in addition, so maintained that it will meet the greatly increased demands of the present day.

The avenue of approach to the practice of law until comparatively recent years was, in many instances, through the law office or by means of "reading law" under the direction of others. The teaching of law in English universities and colleges was unknown before Blackstone was elected to the newly founded Vinerian professorship in 1758, only twenty-one years before the Law School was founded here. The first law degree granted in America was granted by the College of William and Mary in 1785. Only one hundred and eighty-five degrees in law were granted here between 1779 and 1861, fewer than are granted annually today in many of the law schools in America. Chief Justice Marshall was a student at William and Mary College for only six weeks and covered in his notes on Wythe's Lectures the alphabetical arrangement of classified legal knowledge from "A" to "L" only. The demands of the present day require for the practicing lawyer not only a background of culture, but the highest degree of professional education. A law school which cannot give this necessary training, because of lack of endowment, lack of public funds, or income from other sources, or for any other reason, including the lack of an adequate faculty, lack of library and other facilities, cannot be expected to meet these demands.

The Committee appreciates the character of the work done at the Law School of the College of William and Mary by the present dean and faculty. But these gentlemen would be the first to acknowledge the difficulties under which they have labored, and the first to recognize the necessity for an increase in the enrollment and the need of an adequate faculty and other facilities. Enrollment and the necessary facilities each wait upon the other. And unless the enrollment is materially increased, and unless the necessary facilities and the increase in the teaching staff are provided, the Committee is of the opinion that the maintenance of the Law School, as a professional school, teaching procedural, administrative and purely professional courses, training students for the practice of the law, is not justified. The Committee is further of the opinion that, even if these difficulties could be overcome, the need for a duplication of the work now done at another State institution in Virginia in law is not apparent.
The Committee, therefore, recommends that the courses now given in the Law School, which are of a cultural nature or which form a proper background for professional training, such as Constitutional Law, Civil and Roman Law, International Law, Jurisprudence, Legal History, and the theory and philosophy of law, should be retained, along with the courses relating to history, government, economics and sociology. The Committee is further of the opinion, and so recommends, that the strictly professional courses now given in the School of Law and the awarding of degrees in law be discontinued.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)  C. M. Hall

(Signed)  J. Gordon Bohannan

After some discussion, Mr. Ferguson moved and Mr. Bohannan seconded the adoption of the report, to become effective as of the close of the session 1939-40.

On the motion to adopt, Mr. Bohannan, Mr. Ferguson, Miss Page, Miss Metz, and Mr. Channing Hall voted "AYE".

Mr. Mapp, Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Foreman voted, "NO".

The Vice-Rector declared a quorum present, and the report adopted.

There being no further business, upon motion, the meeting adjourned.
May 27, 1939 was a Saturday and at this point in time no one among the student body of the Law School had any idea of what had been developing over the past 17 months and materialized in the Law School’s demise.

The following day, Sunday, May 28, 1939, The Richmond Times-Dispatch published the story, copy of which follows on this and the next page; that the Board of Visitors had voted to close the Law School effective at the conclusion of the 1939-40 session. For the first time we became aware that something was amiss in the Law School. However, it was not until the research of 2002-03 was conducted did some of the essential facts emerge.

**Sunday, May 28, 1939**

**Law Degree Discontinued At W. & M.**

WILLIAMSBURG, (AP) — The board of visitors of the College of William and Mary, first American institution to establish a chair of law, voted yesterday to discontinue awarding of law degrees after the 1939-40 session.

The board decided at its annual meeting to discontinue instruction in the more technical fields of law and to merge the school of jurisprudence with the Marshall-Wythe school of government and citizenship.

The college, chartered in 1639 and the second oldest college in the United States, established its chair of law in 1779. The law school functioned until 1867, re
mained dormant until 1920, when its revival was begun by Dr. J. A. C. Chandler and four years later, it began awarding degrees in law.

**President Comments**

Commenting on the board's decision, Dr. John Stewart Bryan, president of the college, said, "This is an enlargement and not a narrowing of William and Mary's field of service. More young men will be influenced and I look confidently to a quicken-

"There has been a marked interest in the social sciences at the college recently. This trend has been shown by the fact that the number of students registering for courses in these subjects has increased from 1,371 in 1935 to 1,875 in 1938. The action taken by the board yesterday was in order to strengthen the work in the Marshall-Wythe school."

The board said it proposed to continue the teaching of the broad fundamentals of jurisprudence and constitutional law, but voted to discontinue awarding degrees of law in view of the duplication of effort between the law schools of the University of Virginia and William and Mary. Both schools are State supported.

**Duplication Removed**

In view of the State support and duplication of effort, the board said it felt it was undesirable to continue the present course of subjects pertaining solely to the practice of law as a profession.

A report on the proposal to discontinue degrees in law prepared by a special committee composed of Gordon Bohannan, Dr. Sidney B. Hall and Channing Hall, pointed out that in view of the growth of public demand for instruction in such new and inclusive subjects as accountancy, taxation and public administration, it was admittedly necessary to give much legal background upon which these and similar subjects were based.

The committee said a study would be made during the 1939-40 session to determine the character of the courses in law which most completely would fill requirements of the enlarged Marshall-Wythe school. Some of the courses, it said, undoubtedly would be retained with slight change, while others would be adapted and integrated in line with the new policy.

**Five in Graduating Class**

During the 1939-40 session, however, the present curriculum will be followed, and the standards of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools will be adhered to, the committee said.

There are five candidates for law degrees at the approaching commencement.

The board explained the law tradition at William and Mary would continue in its new relationship with the Marshall-Wythe school in training for public service.

George Wythe, the board said, was inspired in establishing the law school here by the effort to develop youths of talent for the great vocation of public service. This law school dealt not so much with cases and reports as a means of earning a livelihood, but with the broad principles of law as a compass for guiding states. It was under George Wythe that Jefferson's ideals were formulated and the foundation laid for his political philosophy.
Most of us read the story and headed for the Law Library, each unaware that the others would be there, and all arriving within a half hour, significant considering it was Sunday morning. Much discussion ensued which revealed President Bryan had refused to support any movement in opposition to the “decision” and Dean Cox stated his hands were tied and he could not help us in any way. We cannot recall who contacted President Bryan (we believe it was Dean Cox) but Bill Arthur approached Dean Cox.

We agreed that Bill Arthur should chair our group and we should proceed with the following actions:

1. Seek the support of the Student Body who we would attempt to assemble on the grounds of the Wren Building by “Tolling the Bell.”

2. Request, by a petition of the Student Body, President Bryan to call a special meeting of the Board of Visitors to hear, as they say today, “The Rest of the Story.”

3. Seek publication of our position in The Richmond Times-Dispatch.

It was after the conclusion of this meeting that Bill and I had their discussion about participation vice non-participation referred to in my introduction.

Bill moved quickly in contacting the President of the Student Body and the President of the Senior Class (Class of 1940). Sometime in the afternoon about 500 students assembled in the front of the Wren Building in response to “The Bell.”

Bill, Jack and the President of the Student Body made remarks to the assemblage attempting to present what the Law School’s closing would take away from the College’s traditional history. It was here that Ralph Baker made the statement that if W&M’s Law School created a duplication of effort with the University of Virginia, what would be done about the Department of Education competing with the four State Normal Schools for Teachers?
It was a serious and sober group of students that left in the mind of the observer — no question about their support for our objective, and answered the question of whether a petition for a Special Meeting of the Board of Visitors should come from the entire student body. As Bill points out in his report, a copy of which is attached to this report, the petition for another meeting was signed by almost 100% of the student body.

Another significant fact about the meeting. Students had assembled in front of the Wren Building and addressed there from. This position placed them also in front of the President’s House as shown on the campus map that follows.
This coincidence enabled President Bryan to see and hear all activity of the meeting. It is not known whether he chose to witness the proceedings, but witness or not, he had to know and realize the seriousness of purpose coming from that student body.

Two other favorable developments after the Student Body Rally. On the strength of learning we had been rebuffed by the College Administration, Mr. and Mrs. John Latané Lewis, Jr., offered their home as a base of operations. This offer was accepted and is discussed in more detail later. Second, Jack Garrett escorted us to The Richmond Times-Dispatch that night and the story of the events of the day which was reported the next day, is reprinted herewith:

**Monday, May 29, 1939**

**Plan to Drop Law School Protested**

**Mass Meeting Held at W. & M.**

Campus leaders, in and out of the law school, took the position that abandonment of the Marshall Wythe School of Jurisprudence, the first of its kind to be established in the country, would be a serious blow to the college and its ancient traditions.

"The whole action was arbitrary," spokesmen for a committee representing the mass meeting said here last night. "Neither the faculty of the academic school nor of the law school was consulted. So far, the explanations given of the board's action have been just words. We want to know the real reason and who is responsible for it. As the situation is now, we hardly know to whom to appeal."

**Present Petition Today**

The committeemen said, however, that the petition adopted yesterday would be presented to President John Stewart Bryan today, with the request that the board be called in special session to reconsider its decision and give
the students an opportunity to be heard publicly.

"We have been tried and condemned," as one of the law students put it, "without being granted an opportunity to be heard in our own defense."

Members of the committee which came to Richmond with the announcement of the mass student action included William Arthur of Wytheville, president of the Wythe Law Club; Jack Garrett of Richmond, president of the senior class; Ralph Baker of Newport News, Harold Gouldman, Dahlgren; Arthur Hanson, Bethesda, Md.; Robert Simpson, Arlington; and James Watkins, Emporia.

**Statement Issued**

Charles Beale of The Hague, president of the student body, who was unable to make the trip, issued this formal statement:

"It is my personal and sincere belief that the disbanding of the law school at William and Mary will prove a great loss to our school. My belief, based on current student feeling, is that the school of jurisprudence is an integral part of this institution and should be continued."

Mr. Arthur emphasized the point that the mass meeting was in no sense a rebellious uprising, but a serious gathering of sober-minded students—they were called out by the tolling of the old college bell—to discuss a situation which he said they deplored with the utmost sincerity.

Other members of the volunteer committee took issue with the statement of college authorities that the law school was being discontinued to avoid duplication of the work of the law school at the University of Virginia, which, like William and Mary, is a State-supported school.

"If the duplication argument is valid," they said, "then the college might as well abandon its School of Education. Other State schools also specialize in the field of education."

The law school, they pointed out, is the only graduate school at William and Mary and consequently the only one which attracts mature students. There are 63 in the school now, five of whom are scheduled to receive their degrees this year. They said the school was recognized by the American Bar Association and became a member of the American Association of Law Schools in 1933.

Eleven of the law students will be up for graduation next year, but Mr. Arthur said they had no relish for the idea of graduating from a defunct school. This year's freshmen, he added, had no hope at all, so far as William and Mary is concerned, unless the board rescinds its action.

The announcement of the discontinuance of the law school was made following a meeting of the board of visitors Saturday.

Mr. Bryan, who was at his home here last night, had no comment on the student petition.

Under the board's decision, instruction in the more technical fields of law will be discontinued and the School of Jurisprudence will be merged with the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship.

Discussing the plan Saturday, Mr. Bryan said it was an "enlargement and not a narrowing of William and Mary's field of service. More young men will be influenced and I look confidently to a quickening of interest in statesmanship and public service, which is the avocation of great citizens."
Monday, some of us were either taking an exam or at the Lewis home discussing the morning's news story and deciding what people should be contacted. Tim Hanson, Lettie Armistead and I had transportation available and drew assignments for personal visitation. Our recollections are that other contacts were made by telephone and/or correspondence with the exception of Channing Hall in Williamsburg who was seen by Bill Arthur. Incoming telephone calls were many, particularly from noted lawyers in Tidewater Virginia and Richmond, all of whom were encouraging us in our efforts and extending their support. A strong surge of support arose from the Norfolk area Bar and this showing of approval was most significant in helping to turn the tide of public opinion of our objectives.

You will note that in Bill Arthur's story he states, "We went to see President Bryan, Charles Duke, Channing Hall and received some encouragement." The only encouragement he could have received had to come from President Bryan who advised he would recall the Board of Visitors. President Bryan did not wish to continue the Law School; Charles Duke would never oppose Bryan and Channing Hall was a member of the Committee that recommended the closing.

I am not aware of the availability of any copies of letters sent to the Board of Visitors as a body and/or to members thereof individually. Should any of this material surface it will be added to the report as enclosures. Some years ago, I wrote a summation of my visit with Miss Lulu Metz and it shows clearly the mind-set of the Board on the 27th of May. Read on –

My assignment to see Miss Lulu Metz was partially because of the proximity of my home, Dahlgren, in King George County, to Manassas, Prince William County. I called her and was granted an appointment for Wednesday morning. After taking an exam on Tuesday I "hitch-hiked," a common practice in those days, to Dahlgren and as pre-arranged with my father, used his car for the trip. Incidentally, he permitted me to return to Williamsburg and retain the car for the "finals" that weekend. Miss Metz received me quite cordially but was obviously very tense and disturbed. I explained in detail to her the position we were taking and our immediate objective of making a presentation on behalf of the Law School, its Graduates – and the State – information which I told her was never received or, if received, not in the context we wished the
Board to consider. I emphasized it was not my intention to
persuade her to change her vote but to give us an opportunity to
be heard before making a final judgment. Would she be willing
to reassemble and give us that opportunity? Miss Metz quite
frankly and openly acknowledged she had some misgivings
about the decision, particularly in light of what some segments
of the press were reporting. She readily admitted hers was not
an informed vote that she really knew too little of the situation
to have voted and she so voted because “they” told “me” at the
meeting “it was the thing to do.” Yes, she would be willing to
reconvene and would welcome our presentation and a chance to
make her own judgment.

By the time I had returned from Manassas there were two
meaningful developments. President Bryan had called for the
Board of Visitors to meet on Friday, June 2, and secondly Tim
Hanson had called upon Miss Gabriella Page who, I believe,
advised she voted “aye” because they told her “it was the thing
to do.”

I do not have any information on the visit of Lettie and Ralph to Judge
Spratley of the Virginia Supreme Court and Homer Ferguson, both in
Hampton. However, Mr. Ferguson reversed his vote and Judge Spratley had
close ties to the College. I am certain the presence of his name made its
favorable mark.

The atmosphere was becoming tense, a meeting was scheduled for
Friday and preparation for our input was becoming feverish. Bill Arthur did
become feverish, physically, with a throat infection and spent Thursday in
the infirmary, but it would have taken a loss of voice to have prevented Bill
from speaking Friday.

All were “rankled” by “it was the thing to do” but John and Ann
Harrison Lewis kept us calm by emphasizing the favorable aspect of the
statement. We continued calling friends and allies for the Friday meeting.

By Friday I believe all of our exams were over. As ill prepared as we
were no one failed to report and take the exam and no one failed any course.
In the meantime the press was not exactly idle. The Richmond Times-Dispatch had coverage and editorials plus reprints of comments from other newspapers in the state: Petersburg Progress-Index, The Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, Newport News Daily Press, Northern Virginia Daily, and The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch. These articles are reprinted herewith through Friday morning, June 2.
Alumni in Norfolk
Protest to W. & M.

NORFOLK, (AP)—A unanimous resolution condemning the action of the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary in discontinuing the law school at the college was adopted at a meeting yesterday of the executive committee of the William and Mary Alumni Club of Norfolk. The resolution will be presented to the board at a meeting in Williamsburg Friday afternoon.

The resolution declared that the abolition of the second oldest law school in the English-speaking world would lessen the standards of the college and remove an incentive for desirable men students to enroll.
W. & M. Points the Way

IT IS naturally impossible, drastically to reorganize a department in a State institution without hurting somebody and provoking protests from some quarter. Consequently, the reaction to the announcement that the College of William and Mary will cease after next session to award law degrees, is not unexpected.

At the same time, there is much to be said for the decision of the college board of visitors to remove this duplication from the State educational system. There is far too much overlapping among Virginia's entirely too numerous State institutions, and if it is impossible to reduce the number of such institutions, it ought to be possible at least to eliminate some of the duplication.

President Bryan and the William and Mary board are to be congratulated on the fact that they have courageously determined to discontinue instruction in the more technical phases of the law, and to merge the school of jurisprudence with the Marshall-Wythe school of government and citizenship. They have pointed the way to other State institutions.

Each of those institutions ought to be willing to sacrifice something in the interests of economy and efficiency. There are State-supported engineering schools at the University of Virginia, V. M. I. and V. P. I., State-supported medical schools at the University of Virginia and Medical College of Virginia, and schools of education at the University of Virginia and William and Mary, not to mention four State Teachers' Colleges operating in virtually identical fields.

All this is aside from the fact that there is a State College for Negroes at Petersburg, a college which probably is going to need a great deal more money, if it is to be developed in the graduate and professional fields in a way sufficient to satisfy the Supreme Court's insistence on equal facilities for Negroes.

Perhaps the increasing severity of this problem will bring the State Legislature and the educational authorities of Virginia to an adequate realization of the need for simplification and economy in the field of the higher learning, with less institutional and curricular duplication. The State should thank the College of William and Mary for taking what may be the first step in the direction of a saner and more balanced college and university program in Virginia.
The W. & M. Revolt

The decision of the William and Mary board of visitors to stop giving law degrees at that venerable institution has enjoyed a predominantly favorable editorial reception in the Virginia press, as will be noted from the extracts carried in an adjoining column. The move is seen in these editorial sanctums in much the same light as that in which we viewed it, namely, as a step toward the elimination of unsound and costly duplication in the State's system of higher learning.

The inevitable adverse reaction from students and alumni ought not to disturb the board unduly, unless these groups can adduce arguments and evidence before the board tomorrow which thus far have not been made public by them. Indeed, it is to be doubted if the students are in a position to view the question in a sufficiently broad way, and with a sufficient comprehension of the State's needs, to make their testimony valuable.

However, it is just as well that the board has agreed to hear both the alumni and the students. One aspect of the matter which remains to be cleared up is the faculty's part, if any, in the board's decision. Protesting students charge that neither the academic nor the law faculty was consulted. This has not been denied, and the announcement of tomorrow's hearing by the board makes no mention of any consultation with the law faculty at that time.

If, indeed, that faculty was not heard with respect to such a far-reaching change, it would seem that the board was precipitate in its action. While the teachers of law probably could not have offered any arguments which would have shown the unwisdom of discontinuing the granting of law degrees by the college, one cannot help wondering if this aspect of the matter could not have been more diplomatically handled.

The board gave consideration, of course, to the status of the students already enrolled in the law school. It evidently decided that those who are now in second-year law ought to be allowed to finish their courses and get their degrees in June of next year, but that it would not be possible to give the senior courses leading to the degree for two more sessions, in order to permit this year's first-year law students to graduate. These freshmen can argue, with some degree of justice, that they ought to be permitted to finish a course which the college allowed them to begin.

On the other hand, it would mean keeping the law faculty occupied for an entire session merely in the teaching of the senior law class. In view of the fact that the University of Virginia Law School is State-supported, and available to this year's William and Mary freshmen, if they desire to complete their legal education there, the argument can be made that the State of Virginia is taking care of them, even if the particular State institution in which they enrolled, is not doing so to their satisfaction.
The argument of those who object to the move on purely sentimental grounds, does not impress us as persuasive. While the school was chartered in 1779, it was discontinued from 1861 to 1920. Consequently, it has not been in anything like continuous operation, and the fact that it was chartered during the revolution is hardly a sufficient reason for refusing to remedy a manifest duplication by the State.

The crux of this whole matter, as we see it, is the imperative necessity for eliminating some of the duplicate departments now maintained by the Commonwealth, if not some of the duplicate institutions. It is the greatest sort of waste for Virginia to pay for eight institutions of higher learning for whites, especially when the need for spending hundreds of thousands of dollars additional on the one institution of higher learning for Negroes, is apt to arise at the session of the General Assembly which meets in January.

In the Right Direction

[Newspaper Article]

The strong opposition aroused among the students of the College of William and Mary by the announcement that the board of visitors had decided to discontinue awarding law degrees after the session of 1939-40 was nothing less than inevitable...

College authorities explain that they intend to give more attention to the social sciences, for which there is a great and increasing demand, and merge the school of jurisprudence with the Marshall-Wythe School of Government. Then, too, it must be remembered that the University of Virginia has a law school and that for the State to support a similar school in Williamsburg is duplication. The remarkable thing in this instance is that one of the institutions concerned is seeking to eliminate the duplication by discontinuing its own law school.

The board of visitors, it seems to us, are on very safe ground. Now if all the State-supported colleges and universities in Virginia would go to work to eliminate duplication in just this manner, as far as possible, the quality of instruction would improve and the public would be saved appreciable sums of money.
WHETHER it is desirable or undesirable to terminate the granting of law degrees at William and Mary College, is obviously not a question to be decided by student opinion. Spokesmen for an informal student mass meeting criticize the decision of the board of visitors on the ground that abandonment of the degree-giving School of Jurisprudence would be a serious blow to the college and its ancient traditions. They want the board to reconsider and reverse its action...

The proposed merging of the School of Jurisprudence with the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship for the purpose of teaching the social and constitutional fundamentals, rather than for the purpose of turning out law professionals, will assuredly do no damage to the college, however it may grieve those who, for sentimental reasons, dislike the idea of the ancient 1779-1861 law school dying without baccalaureate issue.

In one respect, however, the protesting students are right, we think. They complain that the decision to disestablish the law-degree courses was arrived at without giving the college community a chance to be heard—that the explanation of the board's action does not fully explain... The decision was important enough to be discussed with faculty and student leaders before it was taken, and deserves a fuller official explanation than it has so far received.

The question of sentiment and "ancient tradition" apart, there appears to be no sound reason for the maintenance by the State of two degree-giving law schools. The tendency nowadays is to impose strict limits upon, or to eliminate altogether, this kind of duplication. We can see no disadvantage in concentrating the State's degree-giving law work at the University of Virginia, and in dedicating the Marshall-Wythe School at Williamsburg to a broader and less professionalized form of instruction.
Let's Rebuild It

[Newport News Daily Press]

There has been no detailed explanation as to what caused the board of visitors of William and Mary College to decide to do away with the law school at the historic old institution. However, the announcement of the board's decision should not have been a complete surprise, for it had let it be known several years ago that it had such action in mind.

But it was at William and Mary in years gone by that the founding fathers of this country received their legal training. And if the law school can be maintained we think that it should be maintained, even though there are several others in the State and even though the State now has so many lawyers that some of them find it very difficult to earn a livelihood.

The historic importance and the priority of the law school at William and Mary are not to be lightly regarded. There are some, of course, who put little store in background and in tradition—to them the past, its men and the deeds of those men mean little or nothing. But to others tradition and background mean a great deal.

The Daily Press hopes, therefore, that some plan may be worked out whereby the law school not only will be continued but also will regain its former prestige and importance.

Law at W. & M.

[Northern Virginia Daily]

The law school of William and Mary has an ancient and honorable history, going back to the Colonial period in Virginia, when George Wythe taught law to young men who later became the statesmen of the Revolution and the founders of the republic. But sentiment and tradition are not enough to justify the maintenance of two State-supported law schools in Virginia at the expense of other educational interests which are badly in need of support. The interests of the State are much larger than are those of the students and the alumni.
More Alumni Of W. & M. Protest Cut

A Richmond delegation of William and Mary alumni will join with alumni from Norfolk and Newport News today in requesting the board of visitors to rescind its recent decision to abolish the school of jurisprudence at the ancient institution at Williamsburg.

The board is scheduled to meet at the college this morning at 11 o'clock.

Oscar L. Shewmake, local attorney, former member of the college board and former law teacher there, will act as spokesman for the Richmond group, which will include H. Lester Hooker, member of the State Corporation Commission; Dr. C. C. Coleman, nationally known brain specialist; J. D. Carneal Jr., Harry D. Williams Jr., president of the William and Mary Alumni Club of Richmond; Robert C. Harper, former president of the club, and Dr. George Preston Green.

Expansion to Be Asked

The Norfolk group, which will ask that the college law school be expanded rather than abolished, will include Robert M. Hughes Jr., Gordon E. Campbell, Miss Virginia Mistr, the first woman to receive a law degree from the college since the school of jurisprudence was revived a few years ago; William G. Thompson and Joseph E. Healy, president of the Virginia Education Association.

Opposition to the decision of the board of visitors, which was taken last Saturday, has been particularly strong in Norfolk. Norfolk was one of the few cities of its size in the country without a college until William and Mary established a junior college there.

Editorially the Ledger-Dispatch has been outspoken against the plan to abolish the law school in Williamsburg, while the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, which at first thought the plan might possibly by a good one, said editorially yesterday that it was at least "debatable."

"It is quite possible," the editorial added, "that a special case can be made out in favor of continuing the William and Mary law school. A final judgment can well be suspended until all the evidence is in. It should be the particular effort of the board of visitors-belated but extremely important—to bring into the open the entire argument pro and con. Up to the present it has succeeded in keeping these facts to itself."

Norfolk Club Protests

Meanwhile the Norfolk alumni club adopted a resolution, to be filed with the board today, which says, in part:

"Whereas the chair of law at the College of William and Mary is the second oldest in the English-speaking world and the oldest in the United States of America; and,

"Whereas, little emphasis has been placed on this department of the college in proportion to the amount of money expended within the last few years of its renaissance, and we feel that instead of abolishing it, it should be emphasized and developed to a standard worthy of its founder,
Thomas Jefferson; its first professor, George Wythe, and masters of law the college has produced, among whom are Chief Justice John Marshall, and associate justices John Blair, Philip Barbour and Bushrod Washington, and Presidents James Monroe and John Tyler; and,

"Whereas, many men who could have afforded to take law at the College of William and Mary would be financially unable to attend some other law school; . . .

"Now therefore, be it resolved that we disapprove the action of the board of visitors in abolishing the school of jurisprudence and urge the board of visitors to rescind such action and restore the school of jurisprudence at the College of William and Mary."

Under the board's decision, no more law degrees would be given at William and Mary after next June. The plan has aroused much opposition among current students as well as among alumni.

The board of managers of the General Alumni Association of the college will meet there tonight. Tomorrow will be observed as 'Alumni Day' at the institution.

It is not to be wondered at that a movement is on foot to bring about another and full meeting of the board of visitors and, at this meeting, to seek reconsideration and repeal of the resolution of abolishment.

Law School for W. & M.
The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch

To THE Ledger-Dispatch, it seems clear that the majority of those members of the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary in attendance at the meeting of the board, held last Saturday at Williamsburg, voted to discontinue the awarding of law degrees after the session of 1939-40 without giving to all those entitled to be heard their due opportunity to be heard. . . .

We are informed that of the 11 members of the board, but eight were present. And these eight were so divided that only a majority vote, which did not constitute a majority of the members of the board, carried the motion to discontinue the degree-granting school of jurisprudence and to merge its work with that of the Marshall-Wythe school of government and citizenship.

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Friday, June 2, 1939, should be considered a red-letter day in the history of the College of William and Mary. The Board of Visitors opened the meeting at 11:00 a.m. Bill was the official spokesman for the Law School but any one of us was free to speak. Ralph Baker opted to make remarks, focusing on the duplication theme. Bill covered both the historical tradition and the academic impact. Bob Simpson made one remark — "I may have a son who might wish to study law at William and Mary." Have a son he did, attend Marshall-Wythe he did, and today he presides over the District Court in Virginia Beach as did Bob.

Speaking was concluded by 1:30 p.m., the Board then closed for lunch, returned 2:30 p.m. and began its deliberation behind closed doors until 5:30 p.m. when George Walter Mapp emerged to announce the Board's decision (a copy of the Special Meeting Minutes follows). I was seated next to Lettie and Mr. Mapp, as he opened his remarks with direct eye contact with Lettie stated — "Young Ladi" — (he was about to use the plural and stopped, then resumed with) "Young Lady and Young Gentlemen," you have spoken, we have listened, we have been impressed; we have rescinded our actions of last week and instructed President John Stewart Bryan to take such actions necessary to strengthen the Law School.

It was over, we had won! Fond memories continue to exist over our elation, hand shaking, exchanges, etc. But most memorably taking Woodie to ring the Wren Bell to announce to the campus we had prevailed. Shortly thereafter we gathered at the Lewis home for a toast to our victory. As previously reported John and Anne Harrison Lewis had made their home available as a base of operations. Now remember John Lewis was a member of the Law Faculty and was the Librarian of the Law School. The hours we spent at their home were unbelievable. We were made to feel welcome, comfortable and a complete part of the hospitality of the home. John, by his own decision, made himself a part of the deliberations on planning strategies. Anne Harrison was a constant critic of anyone who thought in terms of closing the Law School. Although quite out-spoken in her comments never was there any reception to her remarks but respect, both for her thoughts and her manner of expressing them. There is no way to properly assess the value attached to John and Anne Harrison's opening their doors to us. Where else could we have assembled 24 hours a day? The kitchen, and its refrigerator in particular, was always available although none of us consumed any alcoholic beverages but countless bottles of soft drinks. We did our best to maintain the stock but they had other
In response to a call from the Rector, a special meeting of the Board of Visitors of the College convened at 11:00 A.M. on Friday, June 2, 1939, in the Blue Room of the Wren Building.

In Dr. Dillard's absence on account of illness, Mr. G. Walter Mapp, Vice-Rector of the Board, presided.

Present at the meeting were:

Mr. Mapp
Mr. Foreman
Mr. Ferguson
Mr. Obici
Miss Page
Mr. Wilson
Mr. Channing Hall
Dr. Sidney Hall
Mr. Bohannan

Miss Metz was unable to attend, and Dr. Dillard was absent on account of illness.

The Vice-Rector announced that the meeting had been called by the Rector at the suggestion of several members of the Board, in response to numerous requests that the Board re-assemble to receive expressions of opinion from the Alumni, friends, and students of the College concerning the final disposition of the Law School.

Upon motion of Mr. Ferguson, seconded by Mr. Bohannan, the Board invited all interested Alumni and friends and students desiring to comment on the Law School to appear.

Committees from the Norfolk, Richmond, and Newport News Alumni Associations and the Wythe Law Club presented statements and resolutions to the Board. Statements of the facts with reference to the Law School were presented by Dr. Cox and Mr. Woodbridge.
The Secretary read a number of communications from interested individuals and organizations.

After a full discussion, Mr. Wilson moved and Mr. Foreman seconded the following resolution:

Upon a hearing of committees from the Alumni and the student body, and after extended reports by professors of the Law Department, it was resolved by the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia that in view of the deep interest shown by those appearing in person and by memorial and upon the promise of active aid from the Alumni that the Law Department be continued; and to this end the Board instructed the President to take such steps in the securing of financial support and personnel as in his judgment are necessary to strengthen and develop the Law School in keeping with past traditions and prestige.

June 2, 1939

On a vote to adopt the resolution, Mr. Mapp, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Foreman, Mr. Obici, Miss Page, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Channing Hall, and Dr. Sidney Hall voted, "AYE".

Mr. Bohannan voted, "NO".

Mr. Foreman reported that his committee on Extensions and Divisions had completed its work and moved that it be discharged. This motion was seconded by Mr. Wilson and adopted.

There being no further business, upon motion, the meeting adjourned.

Vice Rector

Secretary
thoughts. Without headquarters such as had been provided by John and Anne Harrison Lewis there certainly would not have been the continuity of actions that led to the second Board Meeting. During that week there was a complete disruption of their life also which included attending to their one year old son John Latané Lewis III. Their counsel and support were invaluable to both our group and to the Law School.

Next morning, Saturday, June 3, 1939, the following story appeared in The Richmond Times-Dispatch. Editorial comments and a statement from "The Cavalier" continues on Monday, June 6.
Law School At W. & M. To Be Kept, Developed

Visitors Board Reverses Itself Under Pressure

WILLIAMSBURG, (AP) — The board of visitors of William and Mary, rescinding a previous vote to discontinue the law school, voted yesterday to continue and develop the school in keeping with "the traditions and prestige" of the college.

The decision — approved with one dissenting vote — was reached at a special session called after a number of alumni chapters and individual graduates and students had protested the discontinuance of the school. The dissenting vote was cast by J. Gordon Bohannon of Petersburg.

The board, after deciding May 27 to stop awarding degrees in law after the 1939-40 session, announced plans to merge the school of jurisprudence with the Marshall-Wythe school of government and citizenship.

Would Teach Fundamentals

The board said then that it proposed to continue the teaching of the broad fundamentals of jurisprudence and constitutional law, but would discontinue awarding law degrees in view of the duplication of effort between the law schools of the University of Virginia and William and Mary. Both schools are State-supported.

There are five candidates for law degrees at the approaching commencement of the college, the first American institution to establish a chair of law.

The resolution adopted yesterday by a vote of 7 to 1 instructed the college president, Dr. John Stewart Bryan, "to take such steps in the securing of financial support and personnel as in his judgment are necessary to strengthen and develop the law school in keeping with past traditions and prestige."

Voting for the resolution were G. Walter Mapp of Accomac, vice-rector, who presided at the meeting; Miss Gabriella Page, Richmond; Channing M. Hall, Williamsburg; Homer L. Ferguson, Newport News; John Archer Wilson, Roanoke; A. H. Foreman, Norfolk, and A. Obici, Suffolk. Dr. Sidney B. Hall, state superintendent of public instruction, also was present, but as an ex-officio member of the board he votes only in case of a tie.

Resolution Adopted

The resolution adopted follows:

"Upon a hearing of committees from the alumni and the student body, and after extended reports by professors of the law department, it was resolved by the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary in Virginia..."
that in view of the deep interest shown by those appearing in person and by memorial and upon the promise of active aid from the alumni that the law department be continued:

"And to this end the board instructed the president to take such steps in the securing of financial support and personnel as in his judgment are necessary to strengthen and develop the law school in keeping with past traditions and prestige."

Delegations were present at the meeting from Norfolk, Newport News, Richmond and Williamsburg, as well as interested individuals from other points.

Mapp Opens Proceedings
Vice-Rector Mapp opened the all-day meeting yesterday morning with the statement that all interested individuals would be given an opportunity to be heard.

Oscar Lane Shearmake of Richmond, the first alumnus to be heard, said he expressed the sentiment of Richmond alumni in asking that the law school be retained. He said if the school were abolished because of duplication with other institutions in the State, the boards of the various State schools would not know where to stop since duplication could be found throughout the higher education system of Virginia.

Were the school closed for economy’s sake, not being self-supporting, then the college itself would close, he asserted, since it receives annually about a quarter of a million dollars for support from the State. Results of the school’s work, he added, cannot be measured in money, since the services of any one graduate of a number he named were worth more than it cost the State.

Saw Loss in Prestige
Mr. Shearmake predicted the college would lose in prestige if it lost the law school.

H. Lester Hooker, member of the State Corporation Commission, said law graduates of William and Mary were making names for themselves and the college. Mr. Hooker urged not only the retention of the law school, but its further development.

Lee Ford of Newport News said it was "unthinkable" to abolish the school due to economy and duplication. He said freshmen were in college now who wanted to take law. The college, he added, served Eastern Virginia’s 350,000 people and the law school here meant many could study law who could not otherwise afford to go to distant points.

T. H. Geddy of Newport News told the board he was willing to leave the matter in the hands of the board, and that if they decided the law school was best for the college he wanted it, but if not, he thought it should be dropped.

William Arthur of Wytheville, Ralph Baker of Newport News and Robert Simpson of Arlington, who said they were speaking for the students, all urged retention of the school. Alvin Gentry of Staunton and Robert M. Hughes of Norfolk also urged retention of the school.
W. & M. and the Issues

The surprising thing about the action of the William and Mary board of visitors on Saturday in voting to expand the college law school, was that they did not take that action on May 27. It seemed well nigh miraculous when they voluntarily decided at the earlier meeting to discontinue the awarding of the law degree at the college. The fact that the decision was reversed a few days later, should be no cause for astonishment.

The Times-Dispatch still thinks the board was right in the first instance, and that if it had stuck to its guns and insisted upon the elimination of the law degree, other State institutions might have followed this lead, and the great expense now being borne by the taxpayers, because of unnecessary duplications in the system, could have been substantially reduced.

It was never this newspaper’s idea that the College of William and Mary should be the only State institution of higher learning to sacrifice a department. On the contrary, it was our hope that the University of Virginia, the Medical College of Virginia, the V. M. I. and the V. P. I., as well as the four State Teachers’ Colleges, might each be induced to give up something. That hope has been dashed for the present, but the outlook may not be as dark as it appears.

The chances were never good that this could be achieved, except through the General Assembly, and that remains the chief agency to which we can look for effective surgery upon our amorphous and sprawling educational system, built up haphazardly through the years, and now utterly unscientific and inefficient in its organization and distribution.

This was recognized in 1927, when the O’Shea and Barton reports made certain recommendations for partially remedying the unsatisfactory condition which had arisen. Whether the particular remedies proposed in those reports were the best which could be brought forward, is debatable, but it is not debatable that the state of things which confronted the State then, and which confronts it today, cries out for a solution.

The difficulties in the way are, of course, tremendous. That has been demonstrated anew in the capitulation of the William and Mary board under pressure. That board not only abandoned its original decision to stop awarding law degrees, but it even galloped off furiously in the direction opposite to the one it had taken, and decided to “strengthen and develop the law school.”

Such, we fear, is apt to be the prevailing attitude of every State board, when called upon to curtail the activities of the institution for which it is responsible. Little is to be hoped for through such an approach. As we have said, the only real chance of amputating any of the colleges or their departments would seem to lie in the Legislature, when that body is faced with increasing demands for funds from the State treasury, and it finds those demands cannot be met, except through increased taxation.

We have pointed out previously in these columns that the Supreme Court’s decision of last December has made it necessary that Virginia either provide equal facilities for Negroes, or admit them to the white institutions. That issue is sure to be acute at the forthcoming session of the General Assembly. Perhaps at that time, progress will be made toward the simplification and reorganization of our system of higher efficiency and a lower tax burden.
As It Appears to

The Cavalier

WILLIAM AND MARY COLLEGE has every right and reason to be considered Virginia's premier school. It is the oldest in the State, and with the exception of Harvard, the oldest in America. It is hard to escape the feeling that if it had discontinued giving its degree in law it would have taken a backward step and given its place in the sun to others.

The Cavalier was Thomas Lomax Hunter, of King George County, Virginia. He was an attorney, columnist, poet (Poet Laureate of the State of Virginia) farmer, and also noted for his wine cellar. He wrote his column daily for The Richmond Times-Dispatch with the company of Virginius Dabney, Editor, and Fred Seibel, cartoonist. During their peak years they commanded a daily readership that led so many to open the paper to its Editorial Page.

Following is a cartoon and his obituary that gives the reader a fairly clear image of his personality.
Thomas Lomax Hunter says...

Happily I live close to the shores of the Potomac. Across that noble river I view the shining, glorious shore of the beer-lover's Beulah-land, the adroable Free State of Maryland.

If you hear the noise of the rhythmical splash of oars and the break of row-locks you may know I am on the way.

I am not going to wait for Virginia to give me beer.
Thomas Lomax Hunter, one of Virginia's most widely known sons, poet laureate of the Commonwealth, and a Times-Dispatch columnist since 1929, died at 2:30 P.M. yesterday in a Fredericksburg hospital, where he had been a patient for four days. Death was caused by a heart ailment.

Mr. Hunter, a spokesman for the "old school," was 73. His column had appeared in The Times-Dispatch almost regularly since 1929. It was titled "As It Appears to The Cavalier," and he was generally referred to as "The Cavalier."

Outspoken and often blunt, "the country squire of the Northern Neck" was an individualist to the last. He had been in failing health for the past few years, but the column came through almost until the end and had lost none of its effervescence.

Besides the philibegs directed at the New Dealers, Mr. Hunter liked to strike out at the prohibitions.

"The Cavalier" had little use for things with a "modern" label. He said he was unable to see anything wrong with the poll tax, and he believed that only landowners should be permitted to hunt.

A lawyer and a farmer, Mr. Hunter lived at "Waverly," his King George County home. He represented King George and Stafford Counties in the General Assembly for the sessions of 1918 and 1920. He was the author of a book of verses, "Forbidden Fruit and Other Ballades." Educated at W. & M., he was educated by private tutors and at the College of William and Mary and Georgetown University. His own version was that he was educated "mainly in the Great University of Books."

Mr. Hunter was born at Belle Grove, Port Conway, in King George County, the son of Frederick Campbell Stuart Hunter and Rose Turner Hunter. Readers of The Times-Dispatch sometimes disagreed, often with a great show of feeling, about Mr. Hunter's opinions as they were expressed in his column on the Editorial page.

"Column Before Breakfast" Speaking before the Virginia Press Association in 1938, Mr. Hunter described himself as a King George County "farmer who does a daily column before breakfast to whet his appetite." He went on to say that the "partisan spirit" of editors which tinged the news in the era of Horace Greeley had been supplanted by "foreign propaganda."

Speaking of World War I, he declared, "Europe fought its war in our papers almost from the opening gun and it was undoubtedly through regimentation of American opinion through propaganda that the natural American desire for neutrality was overcome and American men and money drafted to fight Europe's battles."

To many Mr. Hunter was a riddle, an enigma. But he had many thousands of admiring readers; even a lot of them who disagreed with him liked to read his column because he possessed the courage of his convictions. He deplored the passing of the horse-and-buggy age and the rapid pace of modern living. He often declared he would not live in a city, no matter what.

"Life is for living," he said with authority. "The real measure of a man's riches is how much pleasure he gets out of life."

Mr. Hunter's column smacked of the countryside and rural living, even when he was writing about "foreign propaganda." When he went on trips he carried a small glass jar of home-churned country butter in a coat pocket.

Four Children Survive

Mr. Hunter is survived by his wife, Mrs. Marie Hunter; two daughters, Mrs. Robert L. Adams, wife of an Army lieutenant stationed in Yokohama, Japan, and Mrs. Coates Lear, of Arlington; two sons, Thomas L. Hunter, IV, of Richmond, and James Hunter, of Arlington; one sister, Mrs. Sue H. Williams, of Washington, and eight grandchildren.

A funeral service will be held at 2 P.M. Monday at Mr. Hunter's home, "Waverly." He will be buried in the cemetery of St. John's Episcopal Church at King George Courthouse.

The pallbearers will be Charles J. R. Davis, Dr. Roger Harris, Robert W. Washington, Bladen T. Taylor, John Hunter and Lawrence B. Mason. Members of the Northern Neck Bar Association will be honorary pallbearers.
On Monday, June 5, 1939, the scene shifts for us from the Lewis home to a location we simply cannot remember, namely the site of Dudley W. Woodbridge’s Class for the Virginia State Bar Examination. Wherever it was in Williamsburg, we assembled Monday through Saturday for three consecutive weeks, morning, afternoon and evening. Twelve were William and Mary students and quite a number from other schools, both in and out of Virginia.

Woodie had already established his reputation for his coach class and his “Notes” remained “The Bible” for coach classes long after his days of activity. It should be remembered that in 1939 a law student with two years of credit was eligible to pursue the bar exam. We had enrolled in his class prior to the Board of Visitors action, primarily to gain experience for the exam we knew that we would have to take in 1940.

Woodie, in his characteristic manner, felt an obligation to prepare us for creditable performance to back up the results of our protest. During the class he stated several times each day “we have to make a good showing.” Drill us he did and we responded. We wanted Woodie to look good because of his dedication to the task.

The Bar Exam was held at the newly opened Roanoke Hotel on June 28 and 29. We did not travel as a group but came at different times on Monday, June 27. Most of our William and Mary group could not afford the Roanoke Hotel and stayed at other hotels.

The exam consisted of four sections, copies of which follow this portion of our story. After day one, some studied into the wee hours of Wednesday. Upon completion Wednesday, we were a thoroughly exhausted group that returned to Williamsburg that night.

The exhausted group was:

Letitia G. Armistead, A.B., 1938 – BCL 1940 – Williamsburg
Kenneth Gordon Cumming, A.B., 1939, Hampton
J. Bankhead T.T. Davies, A.B., 1938 – BCL 1940 – Arlington
Harold Moore Gouldman, Jr., A.B., 1937 – BCL 1940 – Dahlgren
Arthur Briggs Hanson – BCL 1940 – Bethesda, MD
Philip Hairston Seawell, A.B., 1937 – BCL 1940 – Newport News
Robert Lee Simpson, A.B., 1938 – BCL 1940 – Arlington
James Binford Thompson, Jr., A.B., 1937 – BCL 1940 – Portsmouth
James Michael Watkins, A.B., 1938 – BCL 1940 – Emporia
Robert J. Watkins, A.B., 1938 – Jeffs
Clayton S. Willis, Jr., B.S., 1939 – Eastern Shore
1. Jones was adjudged bankrupt on the filing of his voluntary petition December 1, 1938. At that time he owed the American Bank a note for $5,000.00 due November 15, 1938, and he had to the credit of his general account in that bank $3,000.00. Jones did not list this bank deposit in his schedule of assets because in June preceding he had given Scott a check for this amount in payment of a debt and supposed Scott had long since cashed the check, which through oversight, however, Scott had neglected to do. On December 5th the bank learned of the adjudication in bankruptcy and immediately applied the deposit of $3,000.00 as a credit on its note and filed its claim in the Bankrupt Court for $2,000.00, the balance of its debt. In the bankruptcy proceedings the Trustee claimed the $3,000.00 for the bankrupt's estate, Scott claimed it because of the check, and the bank insisted that it could retain it as a credit on the $5,000.00 note. Who ought to prevail?

2. A resident of Maryland was killed in North Carolina while a guest in a car owned and operated by a resident of West Virginia. Action for damages was brought in Virginia by way of attachment proceedings. Assume that Maryland allows an unlimited recovery in such case, North Carolina not exceeding $15,000.00, and Virginia and West Virginia not exceeding $10,000.00 each, which statute ought to apply? Suppose Maryland and North Carolina permit recovery in such cases for simple negligence but that Virginia and West Virginia require proof of gross negligence, what law should apply?
(a) In what court or courts may he properly sue Olenson?
(b) What are all the forms of action or proceedings appropriate to the facts stated which Parker might institute?
(c) If the trial court committed error, in what tribunal would you seek its correction?

10. Assume that an indictment, sufficient in all other respects, charges that:

“A. B. feloniously and unlawfully, in the county of Wythe on the ______ day of May, 1939, in the daytime of that day broke and entered the dwelling house of C. D. with intent then and there the goods and chattels of the said C. D. in said dwelling house being found then and there to take, steal and carry away.”

Does it charge burglary either at common law or in Virginia?

11. James, of Roanoke, Virginia, sued Wilson, of Ohio, in the Circuit Court of Roanoke county for $5,000.00 damages resulting from an automobile accident. Wilson, by timely and appropriate proceedings, removed the case to the United States District Court, and filed in that court an answer merely denying the allegations of his own negligence. At the trial of the action, Wilson sought to introduce evidence tending to prove that James was guilty of contributory negligence.

(a) Ought the Federal court to admit this evidence?
(b) Suppose the case had not been removed and the only pleadings were the plaintiff’s notice and the defendant’s plea of “not guilty,” ought the State court to admit the evidence?

12. In May, 1939, plaintiff sued defendant in the United States District Court for the Northern District of State A, basing jurisdiction on diversity of citizenship, for injuries received while in the employment of the defendant as a result of a careless act of another employee. The defendant moved the court to charge the jury that there could be no recovery, because the plaintiff had assumed the risk of injury by another employee, citing in support of the motion cases from the United States Supreme Court and many other jurisdictions. The plaintiff opposed the motion, because the court of last resort in State A had decided that there was no such assumption of risk. Should the charge be given?
QUESTIONS

Give Reasons For Your Answers

1. When, if at all, can the declarations and admissions of an agent become competent to prove agency?

2. A's wife, contemplating a trip abroad and expecting to be absent about two months, duly executed, acknowledged, delivered, and recorded in Warren county, Virginia, a general power of attorney to A giving him full and complete authority to sell any real estate she might own in Warren county, with the further power to execute for her, and in her name, such deed or deeds as might be necessary to pass title to any property that might be sold. The power of attorney contained no restrictions or conditions of any kind, though it was understood that it would be effective only during the wife's absence abroad. On her return, she published notice once a week for four successive weeks in the Warren County Herald that the power of attorney was cancelled and withdrawn. Two years later, A sold certain of the wife's real estate in Warren county, and executed and delivered to the purchaser a deed in the name of his wife, by himself as her duly constituted attorney in fact, and conveying also his rights as husband. The purchaser had not seen the published notice and had no knowledge of the facts recited in it. On learning of the sale, A's wife consulted you as to her right to set aside the deed for lack of authority on A's part to execute it. What would you advise?
10. A dies seized and possessed of the following property:
   1. A farm of which he was the owner in fee simple;
   2. A house and lot in which A had an estate for the life of X;
   3. A farm subject to a purchase money deed of trust executed during coverture by A only;
   4. A 99 year lease on an apartment house;
   5. A farm, owned by A in fee simple, subject to a deed of trust executed during coverture by A only, to secure the payment of a note executed to raise money for improvements thereon;
   6. A farm which has been conveyed to A in trust for B;
   7. A farm which was conveyed to C in trust for the use of A.

In which of these properties would IN, A's wife, be entitled to dower at common law, and to what extent?

11. A died intestate seized of Black Acre upon which was growing at the date of his death a valuable corn crop, which had not matured. B, upon motion of one of A's creditors, qualified as sheriff administrator of A's estate. When the crop had matured, B attempted to enter Black Acre and harvest the crop. A's heirs at law consult you as to whether B has the right to take the crop or not. What result?

12. A, the owner of forty sheep, conveyed them to B, as trustee, to secure a note for $1,000.00 payable to C. The deed of trust was properly recorded in the Miscellaneous Liens Book of the county wherein the sheep were situated. Upon default in the payment of the note, C discovered that A had delivered the sheep to D, a sales agent, who had sold the sheep at public auction and had collected the purchase money, and, after deducting his commission, paid the balance over to A. D can prove that he acted in good faith and had no knowledge of the existence of the deed of trust. Can C recover from D in trover for a conversion?
VIRGINIA BOARD OF LAW EXAMINERS

Roanoke, Va., June 27-28, 1939

QUESTIONS

Give Reasons For Your Answers

1. D, a retail dealer in electrical refrigerators, borrowed $1,000.00 from a local bank and gave the bank a mortgage on four refrigerators which the bank knew were displayed for sale in the dealer's show room. This mortgage was duly recorded on the 4th day of December, 1937. On the 10th day of February, 1938, P purchased and took possession of one of the refrigerators. Thereafter D failed to pay the debt to the bank and the bank brought suit against P to enforce its mortgage lien against the refrigerator in the hands of P. P set up the defense that at the time he purchased the refrigerator he had no knowledge of the debt due the bank and no actual notice that there was a mortgage on the refrigerator. How should the Court rule on this defense?

2. John Smith, a merchant in the city of Roanoke, Virginia, was the agent for X Corporation for the sale on commission of law books consigned to him by the X Corporation under an unrecorded contract by which the legal title to the books remained in the X Corporation. The only sign displayed on John Smith's place of business read as follows: "John Smith, Bookseller and Stationer." C thereafter extended credit to John Smith and secured a judgment against him. Is C entitled to have the books of the X Corporation sold to satisfy his judgment?
T's request, in order to protect a second mortgage on the property held by T's brother. In a suit by P to set aside the sale to P, it was shown that no better bid could have been obtained for the property, that the price was fair, and that T was actuated by no improper motive but solely for the purpose of protecting the second mortgage. Should the sale to P be set aside?

10. H died leaving a will in the following language: "I give and bequeath to my wife all my interest in the farm we own jointly, and all the stock, farm implements, etc., after my debts are paid, to have and to hold the same in fee simple and to dispose of the same among the children as she may think best." What interest in the property does the wife take under the will? What interest in the property do the children take under the will?

11. X died on November 25, 1924. On December 1, 1924, A qualified as administrator of his estate. On October 25, 1925, C presented for payment a note made by X for $300.00 dated October 25, 1921, payable one year after date. The administrator told C that he would pay the note, and on a later date did make a partial payment of $100.00 on the note. In October, 1929, C brought suit against the administrator for the $200.00 balance. The administrator pleaded the five year statute of limitations. What should the judgment of the court be?

12. A Virginia court in granting W a divorce from her husband on the ground of wilful desertion, added the following to the decree:

"And it further appearing to the Court from the record in this case that both the defendant and the plaintiff have heretofore been divorced several times, the Court doth adjudge, order and decree that neither of said parties shall marry again."

Is this restriction valid?
QUESTIONS

Give Reasons For Your Answers

1. A statute of the State of Maryland provided that, in all cases involving alleged traffic violations, the magistrate hearing the matter should receive, as his compensation for the hearing of such cases, one-half of the costs paid by any person found guilty of such violation. James Strong, a resident of the State of Virginia, was arrested in the city of Baltimore for reckless driving, being charged with having driven his automobile at 65 miles an hour through the center of the city while in an intoxicated condition. Strong was found guilty of the charge by a magistrate of the city of Baltimore, a fine of $50.00 and $5.00 costs being imposed. Strong refused to pay either the fine or the costs and was thereupon placed in jail. He then applied to a proper court of record for a writ of habeas corpus, alleging that his conviction had been illegal, and that he should, therefore, be discharged from custody. Should a writ of habeas corpus be granted Strong?

2. The Simpson Milling Company, incorporated under the laws of Missouri, operates a flour mill in the city of St. Louis and sells the flour to wholesale dealers throughout the country. The Milling Company, in order to increase the shipment of its flour to Virginia, has an office in the city of Richmond, where it employs several salesmen. These salesmen solicit and take orders from local retail dealers and turn the orders
over to an independent wholesaler in the city of Richmond, who fills the order and is paid by the retailer. James Brian, one of the salesmen, has been fined $25.00 by the Police Justice of the city of Richmond for failure to procure a salesman's license as required by law. Brian objects to the payment of the license on constitutional grounds and consults you as to the advisability of an appeal to the Hustings Court, to which appeals from the Police Court lie. How would you advise him?

3. Aaron Lewis brought an action in Petersburg to recover a personal judgment against White Corporation, a Michigan corporation not domesticated in Virginia. Process was served on Charles Cartwright, whose only connection with White Corporation was the duty to solicit and receive orders for it in Virginia. With each order Cartwright took a deposit on account of payment, all orders and deposits being then sent to White Corporation at Detroit, where its place of business was. The order was there accepted or rejected; if accepted, it was filled at Detroit, the balance was paid by the customer to the Detroit office, and shipment and delivery were made directly to the customer. Cartwright received a commission from White Corporation on all sales made by him for it. The name of White Corporation appeared in both the city and telephone directories of Petersburg, the address listed in both directories being the same as that of a business conducted by Cartwright in Petersburg and known as Cartwright Supply Company. The name of White Corporation also appeared on the front window of Cartwright's place of business. Cartwright paid the rent for that place, and also any expense incurred in connection with the directory listing and display of the name of White Corporation as recited above. White Corporation contended that it was not doing business in Virginia in such manner as to make it amenable to service of process. It, therefore, appeared specially and filed a plea to the jurisdiction of the court. How should the court rule on the plea?
4. The City of Richmond advertised for bids on the installation of parking meters in its streets. The lowest bid was made by Ajax Corporation, with which a contract was made and duly approved by a city ordinance. Roscoe West, a member of the City Council, owned a majority of the stock of Ajax Corporation, but took no part in the ordinance of approval, as he was absent from Richmond on business when it was adopted. Soon after the installation of meters was begun, the Citizens Economy League of Richmond discovered West's connection with Ajax Corporation and that the same meters could have been obtained from the Cut Rate Corporation of Peoria, Illinois, at a saving of twenty-five cents per meter. The League then demanded that the city repudiate its contract with Ajax Corporation. However, none of its members was aware of the legal liability which the city would incur by taking such action. What would you advise, if consulted on this point?

5. John West, a wealthy art connoisseur, was sitting in his living room late one evening when a masked man suddenly threw open a window, leaped into the room with a revolver in his hand, and said, "I've come to take your Rembrandt painting. Just sit quietly and no harm will come to you." West then said, "If you touch that painting, I'll kill you." The intruder laughed, walked to the place where the Rembrandt was hanging, and proceeded to unfasten it from the wall. While the thief was so engaged, West took a pistol from a drawer and shot, killing him. West has been indicted for manslaughter, and has retained you to represent him. What legal defense, if any, can you make in his behalf?

6. During a strike of employees of a street railway company in Richmond, Samuel Pettit, leader of the strikers, posted in conspicuous public places printed placards as follows:

"Charles Burton, Superintendent of the Street Railway Company, cannot be trusted in any promise or assurance he gives. He is not a native of Richmond but comes from a far Southern city, where he was known to be dishonest in every relation and as a defaulter in an important public office."
These charges were wholly untrue and unfounded, and Burton had a criminal warrant sworn out against Pettit based on the publication recited, upon which Pettit was brought to trial in the Police Court of Richmond. His defense was that he had acted on information given to him by others, and that, in any event, his legal responsibility, if any, was civil and not criminal. What have you to say to this?

7. The Woodward Corporation applied to the American Finance Company for a loan of $12,000.00, which was made after (1) Woodward Corporation, by its duly authorized officers, executed its bond for the amount of the loan, and (2) this bond was also executed by its stockholders as sureties. Later Brown, Black and Blue, each being holders of fully paid stock of Woodward Corporation, took out policies of insurance on their lives for the benefit of Woodward Corporation, which agreed to pay the premiums on the policies. Subsequently, Black died. Woodward Corporation now seeks to recover from the insurance company the full amount of Black's policy. Assuming no facts other than those shown, what is your opinion as to the rights of Woodward Corporation?

8. The Richmond Insurance Company had issued to the Strong Brick Company an indemnity policy whereby it agreed “to indemnify this employer against loss by reason of the liability imposed upon him by law for damages on account of injuries occurring in the course of employment to such employees as are legally employed.” The policy also provided that the Insurance Company agreed “to defend, in the name and on behalf of this employer, any suits or other proceedings which may at any time be instituted against him on account of such injuries.” Tim Kluman, who would have been fourteen years old one week thereafter, died as the result of an injury received in the course of his employment by the Brick Company. John Kluman, the administrator of Tim's estate, by action duly brought, recovered $5,000.00 from the Brick Company on the ground that it employed Tim in violation
of the Virginia Child Labor Statute, and since he died from an injury received in this employment, a right of action followed as a matter of course. The insurance company refused to defend this suit against the Brick Company. What are the rights of the latter against the former?

9. James Park drew a check for $130.00 in favor of Samuel Douglas, and delivered it to Douglas as payment for an antique desk. On the same day, Douglas had the check certified by Park's bank and negotiated it to Charles Thorn, a holder in due course. The next morning the drawee bank, which was in an insolvent condition, failed to open its doors for business. Thorn, however, duly presented the check for payment, and when payment was refused, promptly notified both Park and Douglas of the dishonor. Later, the bank in liquidation paid forty per centum of the face amount of the check to Thorn. Thorn now consults you as to his rights against Park and Douglas. How would you advise him?

10. Carl Bostic, as a result of the fraudulent representations of John Bibb, executed and delivered to the latter his promissory note for $1,000.00. Bibb then endorsed the note to Adam Clark, who agreed to pay Bibb $900.00 therefor. After Clark had paid Bibb $500.00 of the agreed purchase price, and before the maturity of the note, Clark learned of Bibb's fraud and refused to pay him anything further. On the maturity of the note, Clark asks your advice as to the extent of Bostic's liability to him. How would you advise him?

11. William Sims owned and operated a large ranch and farming interests in a somewhat remote district of Colorado, about fifty miles from Denver. Needing the sum of $5,000.00 for current operations until he could market his wheat crop, he duly made and signed his negotiable note for that amount payable in ninety days to bearer and sent it by one of his
managers, traveling by automobile, to be discounted at his bank in Denver. While en route, the manager was held up by bandits and robbed of all the cash and papers in his possession, including the note to be discounted. Sims promptly had the facts of the hold-up broadcast by police radio and, by publication in a Denver newspaper, warned all persons against taking the note. Later, however, before maturity and for value, the note came into the hands of the Farmers Bank of St. Louis in a transaction involving a large number of negotiable securities, including the note in question. The Farmers Bank knew nothing of the facts attending the placing of the note in circulation and had no knowledge of the radio and newspaper publications. Can the bank hold Sims liable on the note?

12. The Suffolk & Western Railway Company, a common carrier, which regularly hauled rough cut lumber to the Williams Lumber Company in Richmond, entered into a contract with the Lumber Company whereby, in consideration of the latter's agreement to ship exclusively over the line of the Suffolk & Western, the Railway Company agreed to reimburse the Lumber Company for the expense incurred in hauling the loaded cars of the Railway Company a distance of a quarter of a mile over the private siding of the Lumber Company to its mill. The Railway Company had made no similar arrangement with any other person or corporation. Six months later, the Railway Company brought an action against the Lumber Company for $650.00 in freight charges which were admittedly due. The Lumber Company counterclaimed for $1,050.00, alleging that it had expended that much in hauling the railway's cars from its siding to its mill, and that, under the agreement, the Railway Company was obligated to reimburse it for this expense. What should be the court's decision?
Tuesday, July 25, 1939 — The Richmond Times-Dispatch published its story on the results of the Bar Exam. — 107 out of 170 passed — 61 percent. A study of the list of successful candidates reveals 10 of our group of 12 passed — 83 percent. A copy of this story follows on the next page.

Armistead, Arthur, Davies, Gouldman, Hanson, Simpson, Thompson, and James Watkins returned in August to complete their Senior Year and receive their degree. William and Mary then granted the Bachelor of Civil Law which Dean Theodore S. Cox defined in his article Law at William and Mary. A copy of the diploma ceremony follows.

Recognizing the shortage of economic resources upon graduation, I persuaded Lettie Armistead and Bill Arthur to join me in taking a semester of typing. Three law students, having passed the bar, in a freshman typing class, provoked many favorable and humorous comments.

Finally, on February 14, 1940, the Law School faculty escorted us to the Virginia Court of Appeals and introduced us to the Court.
107 Out of 170 Are Successful in State Bar Examinations Held at Roanoke in June

Average Is Much Higher Than in 1938; Mrs. Williams Of Danville Passes Tests

The Virginia Board of Law Examiners announced yesterday that 107 of the 170 candidates for admission to the bar successfully passed the examinations held in Roanoke in June.

The percentage of successful candidates this year was much higher than last, it was revealed. In the June examinations last year, only 70 of 201 candidates made the grade.

Among the successful candidates this year were Mrs. Mary Hamlin Williams of Danville, one of the three women who took the examination; and A. P. Staples Jr., son of Attorney-General Staples. Here is the complete list:

- William Sydney Ammerman Jr., Lexington
- Letitia Armistead, Williamsburg
- Roy William Arthur, Wytheville
- Robert Winston Bain, Portsmouth
- James Alan Ballard, Exmore
- Herbert Berl, Arlington
- Seybert Beverage, Monterey
- William R. Blandford, Beaumont
- Edward Parker Brown, Suffolk
- Stuart E. Brown Jr., Alexandria
- Houston Leross Browne, Roanoke
- William Shuler Burns, Lebanon
- Emil T. Cannon, Timmonsville, S. C.
- W. W. Carson Jr., Notto-way
- William Fields Carter, Martinsville
- Millard Cass, Norfolk
- Hardee Chambliss Jr., Fairfax
- Thomas Chears Jr., Richmond
- Raleigh Colston Christian, Richmond
- James William Clement, Danville
- Duncan McRae Cocke, Williamsburg
- Gerald Travis Costello


Spencer G. Gill Jr., Norfolk; Elkin Alexander Goldberg, Norfolk; Robert E. Goldsten, Charlottesville; William S. Goode, Clifton Forge; Harold Moore Gouldman Jr., Dahlgren; Alfred A. Greenwood, Washington.

New Yorker Makes Grade

Robert Clarke Jacob Jr., Norfolk; W. V. T. Justin, University; Spotwood Hughes Keene, Ashland; William L. Keel, Bluefield, W. Va.; Roy L. Kincannon, Trevillians; Wildman Suddath Kineloe Jr., Crewe; Michael E. Klvlgghan, Staunton; John Puqua Kizer, Milan, Tenn.; C. Louis Knight, Arlington.


One From Oklahoma
George Richardson 3d, Bluefield, W. Va.; Francis Coleman Rosenberger, University; William C. Rountrey, Altavista; William Archer Royal, Tazewell; Denman T. Rucker, Arlington; John G. Rust, Coweta, Oklahoma.

John Peter Saul 3d, Salem; Robert M. Saunders, Newport News; Stanford Lee Schewell, Lynchburg; Phillip Hairston Seawell, Newport News; B. P. Shetter, Richmond; Robert Lee Simpson, Arlington; Arnold N. Sloan, Lynchburg; Downing L. Smith, Charlottesville; John C. Snidow Jr., Christiansburg; Woody E. Stallings, Suffolk; A. P. Staples Jr., Richmond; Joseph H. Stratton Jr., Charlottesville; Luther L. Sullivan, Helena Ark.

James Binford Thompson Jr., Portsmouth; Charles Waller Tucker, Highland Springs.

Law at William and Mary

By THEODORE SULLIVAN COX

(EDITOR'S NOTE: This article is the ninth of a series concerned with the various departments at the College. The next of the series will be on the Department of English, and will be written by Jess Hamilton Jackson.)

Among the many trails in American education first blazed by the College of William and Mary is the teaching of law. For it was during the heroic age of the College that Thomas Jefferson, an alumnus, breathed new life into the curriculum of this already venerable institution. Let him tell it in his own words.

"On the 1st of June, 1779, I was appointed [elected] Governor of the Commonwealth and retired from the legislature. Being elected also one of the Visitors of Wm. & Mary College, a self-electing body, I effected during my residence in Williamsburg that year, a change in the organization of that institution by abolishing the Grammar School, and the two professorships of Divinity & Oriental languages, and substituting a professorship of Law & Police, one of Anatomy, Medicine and Chemistry, and one of Modern languages; and the charter confining us to six professorships, we added the law of Nature & Nations, & the Fine Arts to the duties of the Moral professor, and Natural history to those of the professor of Mathematics and Natural philosophy."2

The chair of law, the first in any American college or university, was established on December 4, 1779. Its first incumbent, George Wythe, began his duties immediately. Only twenty-one years had passed since the great Blackstone, as Vinerian professor at Oxford, had become the first professor of law in the English speaking world. Wythe was the second. Thirty-eight years were to elapse before law would be taught at Harvard, and nine more years before it would be taught at the University of Virginia.

From the very start the new school was a success. On July 26, 1780, Jefferson wrote to Madison:

"Our new Institution at the College has had a success which has gained it universal applause. Wythe's school is numerous, they hold weekly Courts & Assemblies in the Capitol. The Professors join in it, and the young men dispute with elegance, method & learning. This single school by throwing from time to time new hands well principled, & well informed, into the legislature, will be of infinite value."3

As might have been expected, the first American law degree, of which there is record, was conferred by the College of William and Mary. William H. Cabell, subsequently Governor of the Commonwealth and President of the Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals, received this degree in 1793.

From 1779 to 1861 the law school had a successful and continuous career. With the advent of war, the College suspended operation. When, in 1865, it was re-opened by Colonel Benjamin S. Ewell, one of William and Mary's greatest presidents, straitened circumstances prevented the teaching of all the courses previously taught. Leaves of absence, therefore, were granted to several of the returning professors. Among them was Charles Morris, Professor of Law. During the precarious years which followed, the law school remained inactive. Although between 1865 and 1920 some courses dealing with legal subjects were taught and three law degrees were granted, it remained for Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler, another great president, to awaken the somnolent school. Efforts in this direction were begun in 1920, almost at the very beginning of his amazing administration. Foremost among his co-workers in this movement was the distinguished alumnus and benefactor of the College, Robert M. Hughes. With the session 1922-23 the revival of the law school was completed. Its official designation later was changed to the Department of Jurisprudence.

In 1932 the Department of Jurisprudence was placed on the list of approved law schools by the American Bar Association and the same year the curriculum was registered by the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York. In 1936 the College became a member of the Association of American Law Schools. From the standpoint of both quality and quantity, law study at William and Mary satisfies the requirements for admission to the bar in every state in the union.4

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1i.e. Government.
4The record of applicants for admission to the bar who have received their legal education at William and Mary has been consistently excellent.

Left to right: John Latane Lewis, Walter Edward Hoffman, Dudley Warner Woodbridge

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Objectives

Prior to 1779 an American who wished to study law had two alternatives: he might read law under the supervision of a practitioner, or, if he were fortunate, he might go to England. The most obvious reason, therefore, which prompted Mr. Jefferson to establish the law school at William and Mary was to afford an opportunity for future lawyers to prepare for their profession in an American college; the other (and an important and distinctive one) was to afford an opportunity for such study to those who did not expect to practice but who desired a legal education as preparation for a career of public service. Fortunate in having Mr. Jefferson as its founder, the law school has been equally fortunate in being able to adhere steadfastly to these objectives. Its revival under Dr. Chandler detracted nothing from the original concept but enlarged it to include as a third objective an opportunity to study law as an aid to other fields of study, notably Economics, and Accountancy. Since the establishment of the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship in 1922, the Department of Jurisprudence has cooperated closely with this school which includes the Departments of Economics, Government, History, and Sociology.

Curriculum

The curriculum of the Department of Jurisprudence is unusual. Broad in scope, it not only includes subjects generally not found in the conventional three years' curriculum in law, but there is a correlation of academic study with the study of law. In addition to being the first college or university in America to teach law, William and Mary also was the first institution to require an academic baccalaureate degree as a prerequisite to the law degree. This was probably true from the very beginning, for the statutes of the College, compiled in 1792, provided that the candidate for the law degree "must have the requisites for Bachelor of Arts; he must moreover be well acquainted with Civil History, both Ancient and Modern, and particularly with Municipal law and police." This marked the beginning of what has been thought a modern custom of requiring extensive academic preparation as a preparation for law study. It also was the first attempt to correlate in a law school curriculum academic subjects with subjects in law. There is a strong trend today in legal education toward a law

The degree, Bachelor of Civil Law refers to the Civil Law as distinguished from the Canon Law and does not mean Civil Law as distinguished from Criminal Law, nor the Civil Law as distinguished from the Common Law.

The law school never was large nor is it today. The average annual registration in recent years has been between sixty and seventy. This is larger, however, than a number of other law schools which are approved by the American Bar Association and which are members of the Association of American Law Schools. It seems a sound policy for an institution the size of William and Mary to keep its law school enrollment to a proper proportion. As a result of this relatively small enrollment, classes are small and individual attention is given to

(Continued on page 22)

1Jurisprudence forms a field of concentration for the A.B. in the same manner as other fields. A student, therefore, may take his A.B. in Jurisprudence and need not continue to the B.C.L.

2The degree, Bachelor of Civil Law refers to the Civil Law as distinguished from the Canon Law and does not mean Civil Law as distinguished from Criminal Law, nor the Civil Law as distinguished from the Common Law.

3Of these slightly less than one half are from other departments and are studying certain law subjects which complement their academic study.

Curriculum which, beginning with the third year in college and continuing for a period of four years, combines and correlates law and academic subjects. The concept behind this so-called "new" four year curriculum is as old as the study of law at William and Mary; it was one of the foundations on which the present Department of Jurisprudence was built.

While the curriculum at William and Mary is so designed that a student may commence his law study either as a graduate or as an undergraduate, it is better adapted to the latter. The student begins his law study in his third year in college, at the same time studying academic subjects calculated to assist his law study and broaden his cultural horizon. At the end of his fourth year he receives the degree of Bachelor of Arts. After two more years of law study, he receives the degree of Bachelor of Civil Law. The very name of the degree, Legis Civilis Baccalaureus, is reminiscent of Oxford, William and Mary's only predecessor in teaching the English Common Law. Not content merely to possess an advanced law curriculum, William and Mary constantly is studying means whereby a greater correlation between law and academic subjects may be achieved, to the end that its graduates in law shall not be narrowly legalistic.
students in a manner quite impossible in large law schools. According to the College records (which unfortunately are not complete) one hundred and eighty-five law degrees were conferred from 1779 to 1861. During some of these years, in fact, the only degrees granted by the College were law degrees. From 1861 to 1924, the date of the first degree granted following the revival of the law school by Dr. Chandler, three law degrees were conferred. From 1924 to the present thirty-six law degrees have been conferred. Of the two hundred and twenty-four recorded degrees, therefore, conferred over a period of one hundred and sixty-one years, more than sixteen per cent have been conferred during the last sixteen years.

Not only fortunate in its founder, the law school also was fortunate in its first professor. George Wythe, "the American Aristides," was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and Chancellor of Virginia. When, in 1790, official duties in Richmond necessitated his residing there he resigned his professorship and was succeeded by St. George Tucker, distinguished jurist and author of several of the earliest American legal classics. From Judge Tucker the line of law professorships descends: Judge William Nelson (1804), Robert Nelson (1811), Judge James Semple (1820), Judge Nathaniel Beverly Tucker, son of St. George Tucker, (1833), Judge George P. Scarburgh (1852), Lucian Minor, brother of the great John B. Minor of the University of Virginia (1855), and Charles Morris (1859). In 1924, the date of the first degree granted following the revival of the law school by Dr. Chandler, three law degrees were conferred. From 1924 to the present thirty-six law degrees have been conferred. Of the two hundred and twenty-four recorded degrees, therefore, conferred over a period of one hundred and sixty-one years, more than sixteen per cent have been conferred during the last sixteen years.

By 1927 the law faculty had been stabilized as to personnel. It consisted of William Angus Hamilton, Peter Paul Peebles, and Dudley Warner Woodbridge. Dr. Hamilton died in 1929, and in 1930 was succeeded by Theodore Sullivan Cox, who, in 1932, was appointed Dean, the first to hold this rank. The present faculty consists of four professors, Theodore Sullivan Cox, Dudley Warner Woodbridge, Edgar Maria Foltin, and Frederick Keating Beutel, a law librarian John Latane Lewis, Jr., who is also an instructor, one part-time instructor Walter Edward Hoffman, a practicing attorney in Norfolk, a special lecturer. Charles P. Sherman, LL.D., D.C.L. (one of the world's authorities on Roman Law), and a graduate assistant Paul H. Gans. The courses conducted by these gentlemen are:


The institutions at which the members of the faculty of Jurisprudence have studied form a not unimpressive group. They are: William and Mary, University of Virginia, Washington and Lee, Harvard, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Chicago, Columbia, Georgetown, George Washington, Maryland, Stanford, Johns Hopkins, Washington, Cornell, Innsbruck, and Munich. As a result of the ratio between faculty and students, a very intimate contact exists which has developed mutual understanding and respect and an unusually high morale.

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Mr. Juchhoff was Professor of Economics and Accounting and Director of the School of Business Administration.

In 1924 Mr. Peebles received the first law degree granted by the College since 1869. He died in 1938 and was succeeded by Edgar M. Foltin, former Dean of the Faculty of Law of the University of Prague.

Dr. Hamilton held the rank of Professor of Jurisprudence and Dean of the School of Economics and Business Administration, while Dr. Pollard was Professor of Government and Citizenship and Dean of the Marshall-Wythe School.

Former Dean of the Law School of Louisiana State University.

The Association of American Law Schools requires of its members a full-time faculty of at least four and a librarian who devotes the majority of his time to the law library.

Mr. Gans (J.U.D. University of Vienna) is engaged in the study of American Law.

Although these courses possess considerable legal content, they do not apply toward the law degree.

ALUMNI

At the head of the list of illustrious Americans who studied law at William and Mary stands John Marshall. His law study was brief; may we hope that it was intensive. It is interesting, however, to speculate on the influence which the teacher George Wythe exerted on the student John Marshall, in developing the latter's concept of judicial review expressed so forcefully in the case of Marbury vs. Madison. For in 1782, five years before the Constitutional Convention, Chancellor Wythe took occasion to say:

"Nay, more, if the whole legislature, an event to be deprecated, should attempt to overleap the bounds prescribed to them by the people, I, in administering the public justice of the country, will meet the united powers at my seat in this tribunal; and, pointing to the Constitution, will say to them, here is the limit of your authority; and neither shall you go but not further."
Another eminent jurist who was one of Wythe's students at William and Mary was Spencer Roane, twenty-seven years a member of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia and the man who would have been Chief Justice of the United States if President Jefferson could have dislodged Chief Justice Marshall. Another justice of the Supreme Court of the United States who studied law at William and Mary was Philip Pendleton Barbour, who, before his elevation to the bench, was a member of Congress for fourteen years. Then there was John J. Crittenden, author of the "Crittenden Propositions", which in December, 1860 he introduced in the Senate as a compromise to avert civil war. And James Murray Mason, of "Mason and Slidell" fame, the grandson of the illustrious author of the Virginia Bill of Rights, also received his legal education at William and Mary. Among the law alumni of lesser prominence was Henry St. George Tucker, the son of William and Mary's second professor of law, who himself became the third to hold the professorship of law at Charlottesville. It was he who gave to the University of Virginia its proudest possession—the Honor System. The three greatest names, perhaps, connected with the teaching of law in Virginia are Wythe, Minor, and Tucker. To William and Mary alone belongs the Wythe tradition; the Minor tradition is shared with the University of Virginia; while the Tucker tradition embraces William and Mary, the University of Virginia, and Washington and Lee.

While too few years have elapsed for the present alumni to become as distinguished as their predecessors, the recent graduates of the Department of Jurisprudence are to be found in private practice, in faculties of law, and in public service.

CLASSROOMS AND LIBRARY

The Department of Jurisprudence very appropriately is located in Marshall-Wythe Hall, which bears the joint names of William and Mary's most distinguished law student and his great law teacher. In this building also are the Departments of Economics, Government, History, and Sociology which comprise the Marshall-Wythe School of Government and Citizenship. The classrooms devoted to Jurisprudence together with the offices of the law faculty are on the third floor.

Since 1931 the law library has occupied the third floor of the College library building. From an extremely meager and somewhat scattered collection it has been transformed, during the past ten years, into a well-rounded and reasonably complete library of some fifteen thousand volumes. Since 1932 it has been under the immediate supervision of the law librarian, Mr. Lewis. Well organized and ably administered it forms the living center of the scholarship of the Department of Jurisprudence while contributing in no small measure to that of the whole College.

CONCLUSION

The story of the law school is to a considerable degree the story of the College. Distinguished and great it declined and all but perished, only to rise again. Through bright days and dark days, good fortune and ill, through War and Reconstruction, economic and social upheaval, it has survived. And so today, despite past discouragements and uncertainties, the lamp of the law burns brightly at William and Mary.
THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
IN VIRGINIA

EXERCISES
On The Occasion Of
THE CONFERRING OF DEGREES

MONDAY, JUNE THE THIRD
ELEVEN O'CLOCK
ONE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY

EAST FRONT
ST. CHRISTOPHER WREN BUILDING
WILLIAMSBURG
ORDER OF EXERCISES
The President of the College, Presiding

Processional: William and Mary Hymn ........................................ College Chapel Choir
Jeanne Rose, '33—G. M. Small

Invocation .................................. The Reverend Francis Hopkinson Craighill, Jr., B. D.
Bruton Parish Church
(The audience is requested to remain standing until after the invocation)

Opening Remarks .................................. The President of the College

Announcement of Prizes and Awards ................................. T. J. Stubbs, Jr., A. M.

Canon: Non Nobis, Domine - William Byrd ........................................ College Chapel Choir

Baccalaureate Address .................................. Charles Edward Wilson, Esquire

Hymn: America .................................. College Chapel Choir and Audience

Benediction .................................. The Reverend Francis Hopkinson Craighill, Jr., B. D.
Bruton Parish Church

Recessional: William and Mary Hymn ........................................ College Chapel Choir
Jeanne Rose, '33—G. M. Small

Alma Mater .................................. Audience
at President's House

AWARDS

SULLIVAN AWARDS
Ethel Elizabeth Moore, '40, Gloucester Courthouse
John Edward Dillard, '40, Norfolk
William Thomas Hodges, '02, Norfolk

JAMES FREDERICK CARR MEMORIAL CUP
Robert Americus Douglas, '40, Reedsburg

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI AWARD

RECIPIENTS OF DEGREES

SCIENTIAE BACCALAUREUS

John Adam .................. New York, N. Y.
Frank Bader .................. Hampton
John Arthur Barba, Jr. .......... Maplewood, N. J.
Josephine Elizabeth Barker, Staten Isl., N. Y.
Sarah Harris Bell ........ Cleveland, Ohio
Marva Lillian Blair .......... Springfield, Mo.
Otto Theophilus Boyesen .... Egg Harbor, N. J.
Mary Boileau Britton .......... Bon Air
Mary Rayner Brockenfield .......... Norfolk
Annaabel Brubaker .......... Lebanon, Pa.
Mary Louise Caldwell ........ Matoaka, W. Va.
Pay Ashton Carmine ........ Odd
Ann Louise Clark ................. Richmond
Dorothy Irving Coppridge .......... Norfolk
Thomas Della Torre ............................ Ridgefield Park, N. J.
James Newcomer Dill, Jr., .......... McKeesport, Pa.
Madge Nickerson Dunn .......... Richmond
Frances Marguerite Dyskey .......... St. Petersburg, Fla.
Adrienne Eastman .......... Ridgewood, N. J.
Catherine Earl Edge .......... Richmond
Emily Arthud Edgerton .......... Narberth, Pa.
Pamela D'Engle Ellis ........ Richmond
Benjamin Franklin Foley .......... Warrenston
Clara Louise Gaetjens .......... Oradel, N. J.
Henry L. Gardner, Jr. .......... Suffolk
(Graduate of 1937)
Alice Heath Gates, Chesterfield Court House
William James Gates .... Mountaindale, N. Y.
James Stephen Gray .......... Sabuda
Robert Lee Griffin .......... Windsor
Clarence Jefferson Grogan .......... Danville
Jane Griggles ................. Washington, D. C.
Gordon Winfield Hanna, Ridgefield Park, N. J. 76
Marguerite Hill ................ Norfolk
Betty Anna Holt ................ Middletown, N. Y.
Ruth Ann Holzmueller .......... Milford, Del.
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Frances Kuhn .................. Washington, D. C.
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Louise Mallory .............. Lightfoot
Helen Isabelle Melvin .......... St. Petersburg, Fla.
Robert Winston Menzsl .......... Toano
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Miriam Mollen ................. Richmond
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(Graduate of 1937)

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Anne Harris Seward .......... Richmond
Seymour Shillers .......... Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Edward Frederick Sierks .......... Roosevelt, N. Y.
Helen Inez Strange .......... Richmond
James Christian Talley .......... Roxbury
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Mary Stanley Weaver .......... Gloucester
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Margaret Boals West .......... Honolulu, T. H.
Mary Eileen Woods .......... Kecoughtan
Conrad Schatte Yocum .......... Catonsville, Md.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>John Edward Dillard</td>
<td>Norfolk, VA</td>
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*Class of 1939*
ARTIUM BACCALAUREUS—(continued)

Eleanor Jenkins Taylor .......... Dover, N. J.
Kathleen Joan Taylor ..... New Haven, Conn.
Frances Ann Terrell ............ Richmond
Robert James Tilden ............ Holbrook, Mass.
McKle Massenburg Trotter, III, LaGrange, Ga.
Constance Bainbridge Truxtun .... Hampton
Rudolph Edward Tucker .......... Norfolk
Betty Parker Tyler ............. Annapolis, Md.
Frances Keister Wagener ....... Williamsburg
Gervais Wallace ............... Washington, D. C.
Dorothy Edwards Walling .... Hillside, N. J.
Alfred Rosser Walton, Jr. ......... Cooper
Jean Merle Walworth ........... Honolulu, T. H.
John Andrew Wavle, Jr. ......... Cortland, N. Y.

Lillian Davis Waymack .......... Richmond
Nella Inez Whittaker ......... Upper Darby, Pa.
Elsie Margaret Wilde .......... Shelton, Conn.
Evelyn Ruth Wilks ............ Newport News
Harriet Rena Williams .... New Rochelle, N. Y.
Ruth Maclin Williams ........ Norfolk
Virginia Wilson ............... Exmore
Elizabeth Morton Wood ..... Washington, D. C.
Janet Hamilton Wood .......... Roanoke
June Hansell Worley .......... Norfolk
Fredrick Stanley Worster .... Hampton
Francis Joseph Youger ...... Lanadowne, Pa.
Lucy Denny Yeaman .......... Ridgefield Park, N. J.

LEGIS CIVILIS BACCALAUREUS

Lettie Gregory Armistead, A. B., College of William and Mary..........Williamsburg
Roy William Arthur, A. B., College of William and Mary .......... Wytheville
J. B. T. T. Davies, A. B., College of William and Mary .......... Arlington
Harold Moore Gouldman, Jr., A. B., College of William and Mary ...... Dahlgren
Arthur Briggs Hanson, A. B., College of William and Mary .......... Bethesda, Md.
Robert Lee Simpson, A. B., College of William and Mary .......... Arlington
James Binford Thompson, Jr., A. B., College of William and Mary...... Portsmouth
James Michael Watkins, A. B., College of William and Mary .......... Emporia

AKTUM MAGISTER

William Seymour Brent, B. S., College of William and Mary .......... Heathsville
Thesis: A Study of the Educational Conditions of Northumberland County 1930-1939
Richard Watson Copeland, B S., College of William and Mary .......... Hopewell
Thesis: Historical Survey of Public Schools in Hopewell, Virginia
Lucien Talmage Hall, B. A., Richmond College ................. Windsor
Thesis: The Evolution of Free Schools in Isle of Wight County
Edward Tabb Justis, B. S., College of William and Mary .......... Midlothian
Thesis: The Needs for Guidance in the Small Room High School
Augusta Maupin Porter, B. A., College of William and Mary .......... Portsmouth
Thesis: A Study of the Political and Social Conditions of Rome as Reflected in the Poetry of the Four Great Lyricists: Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, and Horace
Harold Winfrey Ramsey, B. A., College of William and Mary .......... Rocky Mount
Thesis: Underlying Causes of Non-Attendance
Hugh Vernon White, B. A., College of William and Mary .......... Suffolk
Thesis: An Administrative Survey of the Public Schools of Nansemond County, Va.

DIVINITATIS DOCTOR

Theodore Floyd Adams, A. B., B. D., D. D. ................. Richmond

ARTIUM ELEGANTIUM DOCTOR


LITTERARUM DOCTOR

George Arents, M. A. .................. New York, N. Y.

LEGUM DOCTOR

Sidney Bartlett Hall, M. A., Ed. D. ...................... Richmond
Charles Edward Wilson ........ New York, N. Y.
June 3, 1940
College of William & Mary
A Cast of Characters

I feel that some knowledge of the backgrounds and lives of the students, faculty and Board of Visitors during the years 1939 and 1940 will be of interest. The three sections following encompass each group separately and are not intended as complete biographies.

If success is to be used as a yardstick of evaluating the accomplishments of personnel being considered for appointment to an Administrative Body, I find a wealth of talent in both the College Administration and the Board of Visitors. Unfortunately, these individual talents do not necessarily extend to the field of education and the record I have presented shows very clearly the "Figure-Head" status perceived by some of these individuals.
Section 1

The Law Class of 1940

and

Friends

Law Class of 1939
Class of 1940
CLASS OF 1940
WILLIAM & MARY LAW SCHOOL
1. Arthur B. Hanson
2. Letitia Armistead
3. J. Binford Thompson
4. Robert Lee Simpson
5. James Bankhead T.T. Davies
6. William Arthur
Lettie was the daughter of Judge Frank Armistead and brother of Robert Travis Armistead who passed the Virginia Bar Exam at age 19 and could not practice until he became 21. Dean Woodbridge tells this story on a taped speech held by the Law School today.

The Armistead home, the only piece of private property occupied on Duke of Gloucester Street, is located next to Bruton Parish Episcopal Church. The Armistead family has steadfastly refused to sell to the restoration, which today is “Colonial Williamsburg” from William and Mary to the Colonial Capital.

Lettie was a brilliant student who often took members of the Law Class of 1940 to her home for study. Judge Armistead loved to see these students, and friends of Lettie, and would soon join them and dominate discussion for an hour or two.

Lettie would often say to us “You boys are going to war and lawyers will be in demand. I will get a position with a prominent law firm without any trouble at all.” And this is precisely what happened. After our graduation, Arthur B. (Tim) Hanson, a classmate, introduced Lettie to his father, Elisha Hanson, a senior partner of Hanson, Lovett & Dale of Washington, D.C. Employment was assured and a few years later Tim’s mother died. You guessed it – Lettie married Elisha and now, as Mrs. Elisha Hanson, she becomes Tim’s stepmother.
Lettie was a very considerate person, always performing some little favor. During the bar exams she kept the W&M applicants supplied with chocolate balls for "Keeping your energy up."

During the 1930's women were not generally accepted as candidates for law degrees but not so at William and Mary. Women who were not law degree candidates took law classes but Lettie pursued a degree and is the second lady to have received a law degree at William and Mary. (Virginia Mister was the first to receive a degree in 1937.) Nothing was thought about lady students in law classes at William and Mary and they were always welcome.

Lettie today resides in a Seniors Housing Complex in Washington, D.C.
R. William Arthur '38, B.C.L. '40 of Wytheville, Va., died April 4, 2003. He practiced law in Wytheville for a number of years and was a circuit court judge for 15 years prior to his retirement in 1985. He was a member of the Virginia Higher Education Study Commission, which recommended the merger of the Medical College of Virginia and Richmond Professional Institute into Virginia Commonwealth University. The Commission also recommended the creation of the Virginia System of Community Colleges. A past mayor of Wytheville, he saw the town through a polio epidemic so severe that it made headlines across the country. In addition, he was a member of a number of civil organizations and sang in the choir of St. Paul United Methodist Church. For about 20 years, he was a recognized announcer at George Wythe High School football games and would write up games for the newspaper. The community later recognized him for those efforts by naming him to the Wythe County Sports Hall of Fame. He was president of the Virginia Municipal League in the early 1960s and served as Wytheville's town attorney from 1962-1969. In 1981, he was named to a steering committee working toward a two-year college, which is now Wytheville Community College. In 2001, he received a distinguished service award from that college. As a William and Mary student, he was named to Omicron Delta Kappa and was active in the Athletic Association, Sigma Nu fraternity, the Backdrop Club, the W&M Band and the "13" Club. He served on the College's Board of Visitors from 1943 to 1962 and again from 1966 to 1969. In 1965, he was awarded the Alumni Medalion. While a law student, he rallied students, alumni, representatives of the judiciary and newspaper editorialists to oppose a May 27, 1933, decision of the Board of Visitors to close the Marshall-Wythe School of Law. His leadership and well-organized campaign led to the decision being recalled. His wife, Dorothy, survives him.

R. W. Arthur dies at age 85

Roy William Arthur, who spent 15 years as a Circuit Court judge in Wytheville, died Friday at age 85.

A graduate of the College of William and Mary and the Marshall-Wythe School of Law, Judge Arthur was admitted to the bar in 1939 and practiced general law in Wytheville, where he was also mayor from 1946 to 1960.

He was a member of William and Mary's board of visitors in the 1950s and again served on the board just prior to being named to the bench in 1969.

Judge Arthur was appointed to the Virginia Higher Education Study Commission, which recommended the creation of Virginia Commonwealth University and the state community college system.

Survivors include his wife of 56 years, Dorothy Ellett Arthur. A memorial service will be held at 2 p.m. Monday at St. Paul United Methodist Church in Wytheville.
Ralph was a member of the Class of 1937, being awarded an A.B. degree with a major in Law. He continued with law the next two years receiving a BCL in 1939. He took and passed the bar exam in 1938. Although not a member of the Class of 1940, he was extremely active in our protest movement. It was he who raised the question about duplication and its application to Schools of Education for Teachers. He also made trips with Lettie Armistead to visit with Judge Spratley and members of the Board.

Ralph and Anna Mae (an undergraduate classmate and his wife) rarely failed to return to campus for Homecoming and also Olde Guard Meetings. He often would comment about the College’s failure to give proper recognition for the student protest that saved the Law School but was extremely reluctant to protest again for fear it would appear “we were tootin’ our own horn.” But for his death, we firmly believe Ralph would have joined us in expanding Bill Arthur’s report. His obituary from The Daily News, December 15, 2001, follows.
Ralph Terrell Baker

NEWPORT NEWS

Ralph Terrell Baker, 87, died Friday, Dec. 14, 2001. A lifelong resident of Newport News, he had been a resident of the Chesapeake Retirement Community.

He was a prominent attorney, having retired in 1981 after 32 years of service. He served as a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy and was a member of the First Baptist Church of Newport News. He received his law degree in 1939 from The College of William & Mary. On July 22, 1940, Ralph married his college sweetheart, Anna Dickerson.

He was past president of the Newport News Bar Association, past president of the Exchange Club of Newport News, member of the James River County Club and was a member of the Committee for Consolidation of Newport News and Warwick County.

Mr. Baker was preceded in death by his parents, Ralph Goodwin Baker and Sadie Terrell Baker, and his brother, Aylett Goodwin Baker.

Survivors include his wife of 61 years, Anna Dickerson Baker; sister-in-law, Sarah McPhillips Baker; nephew, Dr. John Patrick Baker and his wife, Anne Marshall Baker; two great nephews, John Goodwin Baker and Robert Joseph Baker; his great niece, Sarah Marshall Baker; and his special and loving family friend, Jean Overman.

A graveside service will be conducted at 2 p.m. Sunday, Dec. 16, in Peninsula Memorial Park by the Rev. Richard Holley, of St. Andrew’s Episcopal Church.

Memorial donations may be made to a favorite charity.

Peninsula Funeral Home is in charge of arrangements.
Upon graduation he returned to his home in Arlington County, Virginia where he served a brief period as Assistant Commonwealth’s Attorney. By spring 1941 our National Conscripton Act was law and he decided to enlist, complete his year of training and “get it over with.” December 7, 1941 (Pearl Harbor Day) occurred before his year had expired and we find him on active duty until the fall of 1945 when he was discharged as Captain U.S. Army.

In Law School he was generally called Banky or Bankhead. He was one of those who majored in law in his senior year to attain his Bachelor’s Degree and then attended Law School for two more years for his Law Degree. Banky drove himself hard in his schedule of study and recorded notes on 3x5” file cards in such numbers they were literally “coming out of his ears.” (Reminiscent of Dr. E.G. Swem, William and Mary’s renowned librarian who recorded his records on 3x5” file cards for his publication, Virginia Historical Index, an index to eight publications that opened the door for historical research of Virginia).

Lawrence Douglas took Banky back into the Commonwealth Attorney’s office where he remained until December 1947 at which time he and Douglas formed a partnership setting up an office across the street from the Courthouse.
In Arlington, Banky was known occasionally as Bankhead but generally Bank. Regardless of what he was called, he was born in Manassas, Virginia August 8, 1916, one of four children of William Willis and Norma Vera Round and named James Bankhead Taylor Thornton Davies.

In November 1947 Bank married Hope Massie Cosby (better known as Dixie) and as she says “it is common knowledge that this is the first girl named Dixie that looked like his beloved English bull dog.” Of their children, Hope is a 1971 graduate of William and Mary, Vera finished James Madison in 1972, and Bankhead is a graduate of the University of Richmond and studied law under his father, passed the bar and remains in practice with him today.

In 1952, Bank and Lawrence Douglas terminated their partnership and Bank constructed an office building across the street from the Courthouse which Dixie says “of course was named for his bull dog.” This was the beginning of Bank’s investment in real estate which has proven to be quite a fruitful enterprise for him.

Whereas Bank, and also with his son, has enjoyed a very active and productive practice of law, it should be noted that he conducted many hours of pro bono practice on his own initiative for which there was never any compensation. This was as he would have it.

Bank continues to go to the office daily, driven by Dixie, and as he says “I am still practicing and soon I will learn.” They continue to be active in civic activities and other normal pursuits of senior citizens.
Jack Garret did not attend William and Mary Law School, but received his A.B. degree on June 3, 1940. During our movement to preserve the Law School, Jack had just been elected President of the Senior Class, the Class of 1940.

Although not a member of the Law School, Jack was a viable and integral part of our activities. Contributions he made to our efforts were significant and he is included in our group because he was part of our group.

Jack was a newspaper boy for John Stewart Bryan while in high school in Richmond, Virginia, which carried over to college at William and Mary. His personal acquaintance with newspaper staffs opened doors to proper officials who then realized ours was a serious group.

Jack continued his active duty service with the United States Navy, retiring as Captain in the Navy Supply Corps. He then embarked upon a second successful career as a financial consultant, representing brokerages in the Kilmarnock-Irvington area in the Northern Neck of Virginia in sales of investments.

Jack's family life has been a remarkable story. He and his wife, Ann Terrell, were childhood sweethearts in the city of Richmond through high school graduation and continuing with their respective enrollments and graduation with the Class of 1940 at the College of William and Mary. College was followed by marriage, service in the military during World War
II and his ensuing career in the Navy, while raising a family of five children. Ann’s health required their move to Richmond to a retirement facility where Jack remains today after her untimely death in 2000.

His location in the Northern Neck placed him in close proximity to Williamsburg which enabled frequent visits to W&M where even today he remains one of the College’s most vocal advocates and active in alumni affairs. Such service has been recognized by both the Olde Guarde and Alumni Society. He is a recipient in 1984 of The Alumni Medallion.
Born at Potomac Beach, Westmoreland County, Virginia, July 29, 1916, the only child of Harold Moore and Ruth (Ashton) Gouldman. His father was employed as the Civilian Personnel Director at the Naval Proving Ground, Dahlgren, King George County, Virginia.

He attended school at Dahlgren and transferred to Washington-Lee High School in his junior year, graduating in 1933. He entered William and Mary in the fall and received an A.B. in 1937 and BCL in 1940.

After a brief service in Richmond and Norfolk with the Travelers Insurance Company as a claim adjuster, he was called to active duty with the U.S. Navy Reserve the day after Pearl Harbor. By July 1942 he was located at P.T. Boat Command at Melville, Rhode Island and eventually was assigned duty with Motor Torpedo Boat Squadrons in the Pacific theater. P.T. boats drew many notable and prominent personalities for duty, the most famous obviously being John Fitzgerald Kennedy, who then was the Ambassador’s son.

Gouldman was released to inactive duty in January 1947 as LCDR, USNR and was appointed Trial Justice of King George County, Virginia, a position he retained until February 1949. At that time Trial Justice Court served as today’s District Court and Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court.

He resigned as Trial Justice to become Counsel for the Naval Proving Ground, now Naval Surface Warfare Center, at Dahlgren, King George County, Virginia.

After retiring he became quite involved in serving in many fields of church work with and for St. James Episcopal Church, Montross, including many years as delegate to the annual council of the Episcopal Diocese of Virginia.

Gouldman devoted many years to genealogical and historical research and served for five years as a trustee of the Westmoreland County Museum and Library. Presently he serves as Chairman, Westmoreland County, History Documentation Committee.
Washington Lawyer
Arthur Hanson Dies

Arthur Briggs Hanson, 72, a Washington lawyer and retired major general in the Marine Corps reserves, died of cancer July 1 at his home in Potomac.

He joined the firm of Hanson, O'Brien, Birnie & Butler after World War II, becoming a senior partner before becoming of counsel in January 1988. He also had operated his own law offices in Washington since then.

Mr. Hanson was an authority on First Amendment law and was the author of "Hanson on Libel and Related Torts." He had served as general counsel of organizations such as the American Newspaper Publishers Association from 1962 to 1981, and of the National Geographic Society from 1963 to 1978.

He also had been a trustee of the society. He was a founding member and served on the advisory board of the Media Law Reporter. He had been general counsel of Printing Industries of America since 1986. He also had been general counsel of several other groups, including the American Chemical Society.

Mr. Hanson was born in Washington and graduated from Episcopal High School in Alexandria. He was a graduate of the College of William & Mary, where he also received a law degree.

He served on active duty with the Marine Corps during World War II in both Latin America and the Pacific and retired from the reserves in 1974. His decorations included three Bronze Stars and the Legion of Merit. He was a past president of both the Marine Corps Reserve Officers Association and the Marine Corps Reserve Policy Board. He was awarded a Defense Department Distinguished Service Citation for his work on the board. At the time of his death, he was president of the Marine Corps War Memorial Foundation.

Mr. Hanson was a founding member and past counsel of St. Francis Episcopal Church in Potomac. He also was a lay reader and chalice passer in the Episcopal Church.

He had been active in Republican politics in Maryland and had served as vice president and member of the executive committee of the Republican Heritage Foundation. A yachtsman, he had participated in four transAtlantic races as well as numerous Newport-to-Bermuda and Annapolis-to-Newport races.

Survivors include his wife, the former Jane Harden, of Potomac; two daughters, Kim Hanson Willens of Sioux City, Iowa, and Jane D. Weeks of Purcellville, Va.; two brothers, Kurtz McRoberts Hanson of Palm Beach, Fla., and William Vernon Hanson of Chicago; and a grandchild.
(The following story was written by Staff Sergeant Dick Tennelly, of Washington, a Marine Corps combat correspondent.)

NAMUR ISLAND, KWAJALEIN ATOLL, Marshall Islands—(Delayed)—A group of scouts led by Marine Captain Arthur B. Hanson, son of Elisha Hanson, Bethesda, Md., constituted themselves into an assault team during the fighting on Namur Island, wiping out enemy positions bypassed in the first rush ashore.

Captain Hanson, son of the general counsel for the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, is one of the smallest officers in the Marine Corps. He is a law and academic graduate of the College of William and Mary, where he served as aid to the college president.

"Come on, gang!" called Captain Hanson. "Let's get the Japs who got the captain!"

ENEMY DARTS OUT

Most of the pillbox was underground. The visible part was less than 3 feet high. It was entered through a small opening in the rear. As Captain Hanson's scouts and I began closing in from all sides, rifles going full blast, several of the enemy darted out, one after another, and lobbed hand grenades at a stalled marine tank nearby. They were shot down.

Captain Hanson called for hand grenades and himself tossed them into the entrance of the pillbox. Charges of high explosive were set off as near the opening as possible. More rifle fire was poured in on the enemy from two or three other tiny openings. Still signs of movement inside continued.

Eventually, 16 dead Japanese were taken from this one pillbox, one wounded and one unhurt. The latter two were made prisoners.

Still another live Japanese was found later, crouching beneath some brush. Captain Hanson's Scouts took care of him and several others of the enemy found in similar circumstances during the first two days of fighting on Namur.

On the morning of the third day, when most of the island had been rid of the enemy, Captain Hanson took his men, an interpreter, and myself to clear live Japanese from an almost intact stronghouse in the center of Namur Island.

Arthur B. Hanson's obituary (The Washington Post, July 3, 1989) is on the previous page. The article above may be found in the archives of William and Mary and describes an event which is so typical of the Arthur Briggs Hanson we knew at W&M (March 2, 1944). Always known as Tim on campus, he was a member of a very affluent family and was never deprived of what he wanted. During the depression years, this placed him in a rather exclusive group. Physically short in stature and independent in activity, Tim was definitely on the egotistical side. But his generosity, which was always evidenced by reason of his means, simply was unmatched and he was widely known and liked on campus.
Robert Lee Simpson Sr. '38, B.C.L. '40 of Virginia Beach, Va., died July 17, 2002. He began his legal career practicing law in Virginia Beach in 1942 after clerking for the federal judges of the eastern district of Virginia. He served as Commonwealth's Attorney from 1958-1967, becoming in 1963 the first Commonwealth's Attorney of the city of Virginia Beach. He retired as chief judge of the General District Court in 1982. Throughout his life, he was very involved in community affairs, serving on the town council of Virginia Beach, during which time Virginia Beach High School was established and the first major beach sand replenishment program was provided to control erosion. He was a charter founder and twice president of the Virginia Beach Bar Association. An avid sports enthusiast, he was a charter founder and president of the Virginia Beach Sports Club, which honored him in 2002 for his years of service to the organization. Also, he was a charter member of the Virginia Beach Rescue Squad Foundation as well as an organizing team leader for the establishment of the Virginia Beach General Hospital, which he served as a member of the board of directors until his death. He served on the Mayor's Committee on Aging, was a former officer in the North Virginia Beach Civic League and served as a member and in leadership positions with the Virginia Beach Chamber of Commerce and the Lynnhaven Optimists Club. A founder and first president of the Virginia Beach Elks Club, he was a leader of the Virginia Beach Rotary Club, the Fraternal Order of Police and served as an organizational fund chairman at Star of the Sea Catholic Church where he had been a parishioner since 1942. He had been a member of the Virginia Bar Association, the Virginia State Bar, the American Trial Lawyer's Association, and was past president of the Commonwealth's Attorneys Association for the Commonwealth of Virginia. During his undergraduate years, he played football and swam, was Freshman Class President, and belonged to Theta Delta Chi fraternity, the Debate Council, the Interfraternity Council, the Phoenix Literary Society, Tau Kappa Alpha debate society and Phi Alpha Delta law society. He also wrote for the Flat Hat. As an alumnus, he held many leadership positions with the Society of the Alumni, from the co-chair of his class's 50th Reunion Committee to being one of the charter members of the Order of the White Jacket and serving on the Order's board. He established, in trust, an endowed professorship at the Marshall-Wythe School of Law honoring his parents and was inducted into the Woodbridge Associates in 1996, an organization honoring lifetime commitment to the Law School. In 1997, he was awarded the Alumni Medallion. He is survived by his wife, Alice, a son, Robert Lee Simpson Jr. '63, J.D. '88, two daughters, five grandchildren, including Ann Simpson Rush '87 and James Baskerville Simpson '96, and three great-grandchildren. Memorial donations may be made to the The William and Mary Alumni Association, P.O. Box 2100, Williamsburg, VA, 23187.
James Binford Thompson, Jr., better known to me as J.B., I saw very little of him except in class. My recollections are of a most favorable personality centered on a modest attitude and quiet demeanor. He was a member of the Class of 1937 for his Bachelor's Degree and the Law Class of 1940 for his BCL.

The last known address I have for him is Portsmouth, Virginia. I have two rosters for the Class of 1937. One is dated 1940 which shows Portsmouth as his residence; the other was prepared for the Class of 37's 50th Reunion, printed in 1982 and reports him as deceased. The Alumni Office cannot provide me with a date and/or place of death or even a source of its information.

Remember in February 1940 the Law Faculty introduced us to the Virginia Court of Appeals. J.B.'s name is not on their records as being with us on that date or any other date.

In response to my inquiry of the Virginia State Bar, I was advised he was never a member of the State Bar. Without that membership he could never have practiced law legally in Virginia. I enlisted the help of classmates and lawyers of the Portsmouth area, but found no information at all.

There is information out there somewhere on J.B. that continues to elude me. It will surface some day and this bio will be corrected. Any reader who can provide any enlightenment on J.B., please advise the William and Mary Law School.
As you see from the above, Jimmy, in addition to his classes, was a participant in a number of extra-curricular activities, both as an undergraduate student and as a graduate student. The most prominent recollection is perhaps the fact that wherever you might be, particularly if it was an occasion where presence might be welcomed, there was Jimmy. He would appear with such consistency in such events you would gasp and say “where in h**l did he come from?”

The following two pages beautifully portray the Jimmy Watkins we knew. It was written by Lacy H. McDearman, a prominent banker after the war and civic leader of Emporia. He and Jimmy both rendered active duty service with the Army in the 116th infantry.

*Watkins Families of Southern Virginia, April 23, 1994* by Evelyn Jones Ewing; a copy of the Netherlands American Cemetery and Memorial brochure, and *The Civil Law* by S.P. Scott, A.M.follow.
James Michael Watkins was born in Greensville County, Virginia, June 22, 1911. The third son of an old and prominent Greensville County family. He graduated from Emporia High School in 1930 and during the young days of his life there was known as an outstanding scholar for his gentlemanly and sociable qualities. An excellent student he as also a good athlete, making up for his lack of physical size in spirit and aggressiveness.

He enlisted at the age of eighteen in the Emporia National Guard unit and in 1937 was discharged to accept a second lieutenant’s commission in the Officers Reserve Corps of the U.S. Army. He served three summer maneuvers with the 315th Infantry and the C.M.T.C.

While a member of the old Howitzer Company, 116th Infantry, he was the first enlisted man of the Virginia National Guard to qualify as an expert gunner with infantry howitzer weapons.

He attended William and Mary College and received his Bachelor of Civil Law degree from that institution in 1939. While in college he was active in the Debating Council, Glee Club and church choir.

At the time of going into active military service he was practicing law in Emporia. He was active in civil interests; in 1940 he was Red Cross Roll Call Chairman and taught a Sunday School Class in Main Street Methodist Church, of which he was a member.

In October 1940 he chose to give up his Reserve commission to go on active duty with Company M, 116th Infantry, and left Emporia in February 1941 with this unit, a part of the 29th Infantry Division.

After some months attendance at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga. He quickly rose to the rank of 1st lieutenant and as such commanded Company M. 116th Infantry during most of 1942 and when the unit went overseas in September of that year. In England he was picked for special duty with the 29th Infantry Division Headquarters, and for his outstanding work was later transferred to the Assault Training Center at Barnstaple, England, where he as an instructor in the work designed to teach and rehearse the actual assault plans on Hitlers Fortress Europe, which plans were later carried out on the Normandy Beachheads of France. He was here promoted to Captain and later assigned to the 35th Infantry Division, going into combat as commanding officer of Company F. 320th Infantry.

Captain Watkins was awarded the Purple Heart for wounds received in action on January 8, 1945. He has been previously awarded the Silver Star Medal for gallantry in action in an assault crossing of the Saar River on December 8, 1944. (Citation copied from local newspaper enclosed.)

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Captain Watkins wrote his wife, Mrs. James M. Watkins of Emporia on March 4, 1945 that he was within spitting distance of the Rhine River and stated that he would be on its banks by the following day, March 5th. He told his wife he had been assigned a special mission which would be carried out on that day. (March 5th) with 125 men under him.

He was reported as killed in action on March 5, 1945.

Since the war Captain Watkins’ sister, Mrs. Albert N. Mason, of Emporia, has received several letters from people of Fouron, St. Martin, near Liego, Belgium, praising his fine qualities and stating that he had been billeted there during the war.

He is buried in the national cemetery at Maargraten, Holland.

A memorial service was held for Captain Watkins in Main Street Methodist Church, Emporia in 1945.

This fine officer’s death was a great loss to Emporia and to Virginia. Through perseverance and hard work he had fitted himself to play a large part in the future civil and military leadership of his community. Young, vigorous, intelligent, he had barely stepped upon the stage of a wide service when the war intervened to claim him. He certainly exemplifies the long and incomparable tradition of William and Mary men who have served the Commonwealth and the Nation so ably and so nobly. He lives behind in the hearts of the men who knew and loved him.

(To the writer no finer tribute could be paid Jimmy Watkins than that of a soldier unknown to me whom I happened to converse with a few minutes on a bus while this soldier and I were patients at Fort Story Convalescent Hospital, Virginia, in 1945. Saying that he was a member of Company F, 320the Infantry in combat, this soldier advised that his company commander was a Virginian, and that Captain. Watkins was always right up there with us, using his carbine and constantly pushing forward ahead of any of us when the going was rough. I was a little too overcome with emotion to ask the soldiers name, as I had been Jimmy’s company commander back in the days of maneuvers, and I knew only too well how he had always pushed forward with that never-say-die spirit.)

Lacy H. McDearman, Ex Major 116 Infantry

Emporia VA.

25 Nov. 46

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WATKINS FAMILIES
OF
SOUTHERN VIRGINIA
by
Evelyn Jones Ewing

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INTRODUCTION

Watkins Families of Southern Virginia was undertaken to provide a written record of the families descending from John Watkins who lived in Amelia County, Virginia, in 1760. Two great, great grandsons, Dr. John Carter Watkins and Dr. Richard Henry Watkins, married Bailey sisters of Sussex County and settled in northern Greensville County in the 1850s. Their ancestors were William 4, William 3, John 2, and John 1 of the southern Virginia counties of Nottoway, Halifax, Prince Edward, and Amelia, respectively.

Wills, deeds, birth, death, and marriage records were researched in the above counties and, in addition, the counties of Brunswick, Chesterfield, Dinwiddie, Greensville, Isle of Wight, King and Queen, Prince George, Sussex, Surry, and the cities of Petersburg and Richmond. The Virginia State Library, the United States Archives, the DAR, and Quaker, Mormon, and other church records were researched and compiled with the earlier research of Raymond W. Watkins and Charlotte G. Watkins. Their sharing of that data is sincerely appreciated.

The eastern counties of Virginia were researched in an attempt to locate the ancestors of John Watkins of Amelia. A definite link was not documented but most of that research is included with the hope that in the future some genealogist may find the missing documentation. Information is also included on the Bailey, Walton, and Prince families of Sussex County who lived nearby the Watkinses and were connected by marriage.

Generations are numbered to assist the reader in following the lineage. John 2 Watkins (John 1) was the son of John 1 Watkins. The Watkins genealogy is provided in chart form following the Index at the rear of the book.

This compiler is most grateful to the many family members who provided family data and photos. Graham Meredith, Stuart Vincent, and Winston Watkins deserve high praise for their interest and cooperation. We endeavored to include all descendants through 1993 in order to record what is known of the ancestors and descendants of John Watkins of 1760. It is hoped that this genealogy will be useful in sharing our heritage with our children, grandchildren, and future generations.

Evelyn Jones Ewing

115 Walnut Circle
Emporia, Virginia 23847
April 23, 1994

Elizabeth Frances 10 White, born 22 October 1959, married Paul R. Laube Frannie and Paul live in Washington, N.C. with son Austin.

Cynthia Ann 10 White, born 23 July 1960, is unmarried. Cynthia lives in Greenville, S.C.


Kathryn Ramey 10 Watkins, born 3 January 1976, is a student.

James Michael 8 Watkins Jr., born 22 June 1911, married Juanita Bradley. James, a graduate of William & Mary Law School, was a new attorney practicing in Emporia when he left for Europe as Captain James Watkins during World War II. A son, James Michael III, was born after his departure.

Captain James Watkins was killed in action in Germany 5 March 1945. His family learned that he was struck by a sniper’s fire while standing in a group of soldiers that included friends from home. They buried him there but he was later moved. He has a marker in the Emporia Cemetery. Nita Watkins married second Emmett Harrell, the son of Edward Harrell of Gates, N.C. who married second Inez Darden, Risup Darden’s first cousin. Nita Harrell later married Woody Page. They reside in Richmond.

James Michael "Jimmy" 9 Watkins III, his wife Gale, and daughters Jennifer, Emily, Stephanie, and Katherine lived in Greensboro, N.C. where Dr. Jimmy Watkins was a practicing chiropactor. The marriage ended in divorce.

Deal Prince 8 Watkins, born 15 August 1913, married 19 April 1941 Frances Pauline Dunn, born 5 March 1920, the daughter of James Thomas and Pearl Beatress Horne Dunn of Suffolk, Va. The Dunn family had lived in Emporia during Frances' teenage years.

Deal and Frances Watkins were the parents of a son, Deal Prince Jr., and a daughter, Mervlyn Diana. The family made their home in Raleigh, N.C. where Deal was a route salesman for 20 years.

Frances Dunn Watkins died 9 August 1985. Deal Watkins, who served in the U.S. Army during WW II, resides in Imperial, Nebraska near his daughter's family.

Deal Prince 9 Watkins Jr., born 22 January 1942, married Peggy Janet Howell, born 13 November 1945, daughter of Joseph and Geneva Williams of Fayetteville,

Deal and Frances Watkins

Clayton R. Watkins

Netherlands American Cemetery and Memorial

The American Battle Monuments Commission
On 6 June 1944, preceded by airborne units and covered by naval and air bombardment, United States and British Commonwealth forces landed on the coast of Normandy. Pushing southward they established a beachhead some 20 miles in depth. On 25 July, in the wake of a paralyzing air bombardment by the U.S. Eighth and Ninth Air Forces and the Royal Air Force, the U.S. First Army broke out of the beachhead west of St. Lo. On 1 August it was joined by the U.S. Third Army. Together they repulsed a powerful counterattack toward Avranches. Crushed between the Americans on the south and west and the British on the north, and attacked continuously by the Allied air forces, the enemy retreated across the Seine.

Sustained by the herculean achievements of Army and Navy supply personnel, the allied armies and air forces pursued vigorously. By mid-September the U.S. Ninth Army had liberated Brest; the first Army had swept through France, Belgium and Luxembourg and was standing on the threshold of Germany; the Third Army had reached the Moselle and had joined forces with the U.S. Seventh and the French First Army advancing northward from the Mediterranean. On the left flank, British and Canadian troops had entered the Netherlands. On 17 September three airborne divisions dropped in column along the Eindhoven–Arnhem area in a bold but unsuccessful attempt to outflank the fortified Siegfried Line and seize the crossings of the Lower Rhine. It, too, is accompanied by an inscription in both languages of which this is the English version:

In early September 1944, the Allied forces were moving northward in a sweeping advance. Progress through France and Belgium was rapid, but as our troops approached the German frontier the opposition stiffened. To outflank the Siegfried Line and thus to obtain immediately a bridgehead over the Rhine, the Allies launched a strong airborne and ground assault in the eastern Netherlands.

On 17 September 1944 elements of the U.S. 101st and 82d airborne divisions and the British 1 airborne division dropped in column along the main road from Eindhoven to Arnhem. Their mission was to capture the bridges over the major canals and over the Maas, the Waal and the Neder Rijn, thus establishing a corridor through which the British 30 Corps would advance rapidly and establish itself north of the Neder Rijn. On that day more than 1,500 troops-carrying aircraft and 478 gliders of the U.S. IX Troop Carrier Command and the Royal Air Force, protected by 2,200 combat airplanes of the U.S. Eighth and Ninth Air Forces and the Royal Air Force, carried approximately 50% of the strength of the three airborne divisions. Intensive air bombardment of anti-aircraft gun positions and airfields, and the achievement of surprise contributed to the success of the initial operations.

Immediately after landing, the 101st airborne division secured the bridges in its area except that at Son which the enemy destroyed. The 82d airborne division captured intact the bridge across the Maas at Grave but found Nijmegen too strongly held. A battalion of the British 1 airborne division reached Arnhem and seized the northern edge of the highway bridge across the Neder Rijn, but overpowering enemy forces held the remainder of the division within a small perimeter west of the city. On succeeding days, bad weather delayed airborne reinforcements and supplies and thus prevented effective air assistance to the forces fighting to establish and maintain the corridor.

Meanwhile the advancing 30 Corps passed through the 101st airborne division which had captured Eindhoven, it then joined the 82d airborne division in its attack on the Nijmegen bridges, both of which were finally seized intact on the evening of 20 September by the 82d airborne division in cooperation with British armored units; but British infantry could not reach the south bank of the Neder Rijn in force until 24 September. The enemy prevented all attempts to reinforce the troops beyond the river, and after dark on 25 September the remnants of the decimated 1 airborne division were evacuated.

On the east wall the map records the operations in the crossing of the Roer and the advance to the Rhine; this is the English version of its inscription:

Upon the victorious conclusion of the Ardennes campaign on 25 Jan-


James M. Watkins

ID: 0-359346
Entered the Service From: Virginia
Rank: Captain
Service: U.S. Army, 320th Infantry Regiment, 35th Infantry Division
Died: Monday, March 05, 1945
Buried at: Netherlands American Cemetery
Location: Margraten, Netherlands
Plot: L Row: 3 Grave: 19
Awards: Distinguished Service Cross, Silver Star, Purple Heart

Overseas American Cemeteries
With the 35th Infantry division in France—Captain James M. Watkins, of the 320th Infantry, has been awarded the Silver Star medal, with citation as follows:

"For gallantry in action near... France on 8 December 1944. Captain Watkins, commanding Company F.; Infantry, led his unit in and assault crossing of the Rhine river, up the steep bank of the opposite shore, over many trenches, and through wire entanglements to the far crest of the ridges, from which he planned to attack the enemy flank. As forward elements commenced scaling the ridge, a group of the enemy attacked in a half-track vehicle. Realizing the peril to troops still crossing the river should the enemy vehicles reach a position overlook the river, Capt. Watkins and three enlisted men remained in position in a shallow trench.

"From this position, Capt. Watkins directed artillery fire on the vehicle as it moved forward. Under cover of machine gun fire, five German soldiers dismounted and attacked the small group. Capt. Watkins killed the enemy leader, as officers, while his men killed the other four Germans. The enemy half-track reached a point but twenty-five yards distant when it was demolished by a direct hit from artillery fire which Capt. Watkins had continued to adjust throughout the firefight. Captain Watkins’ aggressive leadership, intrepid bravery and determination for the successful accomplishment of his mission, are in accord with the highest traditions of the military service.

Captain Watkins left Emporia with Company M, 116th Infantry, in February 1941, but was separated from that unit after arriving in England, In addition to the Silver Star he wears the Purple Heart awarded for slight wounds received on January 8 and also wears the Expert Combat Infantryman Badge.

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THE CIVIL LAW
INCLUDING
The Twelve Tables, The Institutes of Gaius, The Rules of
Ulpian, The Opinions of Paulus, The Enactments
of Justinian, and The Constitutions of Leo:
Translated from the original Latin, edited, and com-
pared with all accessible systems of juris-
prudence ancient and modern.

By S. P. SCOTT, A. M.
Author of “History of the Moorish
Empire in Europe,” Translator of
the “Visigothic Code”

IN SEVENTEEN VOLUMES
VOL. I.

CINCINNATI
THE CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY
Executor of the Estate Samuel P. Scott, Deceased
PUBLISHERS
The Library of the College of William and Mary in Virginia

In memory of
James Michael Watkins,
Captain, U.S. Army.
Killed in action, Germany,
March 5, 1945.

Presented by
Theodore S. Cox, Dean,
Department of Jurisprudence:
Lt. Col., General Staff Corps,
U. S. Army.
Robert J. Watkins

Robert Jerald Watkins, 82, an attorney at law who retired in 1988 as Commissioner of Accounts for York County, died Sunday, April 10, 1994.

Mr. Watkins was the first attorney for the city of Poquoson. A member of the Virginia Bar for over 50 years, he had been affiliated with the law practices of Jones, Blackman, & Jones, as well as Montague, Ferguson & Holt. He had been a member of Poquoson Masonic Lodge 49 A.F. & A.M. for over 50 years. Mr. Watkins founded the William and Mary Educational Foundation in 1948 and served as its first president. It is now known as the William and Mary Athletic and Educational Foundation. He had served with the 111 Field Artillery Unit of the Army during World War II.

Mr. Watkins was a member of Tabernacle United Methodist Church, where he had taught the men's Sunday school class.

He is survived by his wife, Betty Burkholder Watkins; two daughters, Bonnie Ann Shriver and Jerilyn Jean Watkins of Poquoson; and three grandchildren, Robert J. Shriver, Ashley A. Watkins, and Scarlett L. Watkins of Poquoson.

Funeral services will be private. Memorials may be made to the Poquoson Rescue Squad or the William and Mary Athletic & Educational Foundation in Williamsburg.

Claytor Rollins Funeral Home is in charge of the arrangements.

The above obituary is characteristic of Robert J. Watkins; short, simple, to the point and written by him about a year prior to his death. Family, church, profession and the College of William and Mary make up his life with equal devotion to each. Physically he was never robust but he "stood tall" in his compassion for his fellow man.
Campus life was not easy for Bob. He enrolled in 1934 as a member of the Class of 1938. He had no money and the family, typical of the depression years, could not afford a college education. His father was a stone-mason and naturally his father wished his son to follow this trade. However, Bob was determined he would attend William and Mary. His only possession was a $5 gold piece which he used as security for a loan of $5.00 from his grandfather, a local merchant. This loan enabled his enrollment.

Bob worked many jobs and achieved his A.B. in 1938. There is only one known picture of Bob at William and Mary and that is the image at the beginning of this biography which was taken for the Junior Class pictures in the Class of 1937 Annual. Ironically, Walter Zable, a member of the Class of 1937 who has given millions to William and Mary, could not afford to have his picture in the 1937 Class Annual.

Bob’s story about his $5.00 enrollment loan reminds of a story told by Dr. William Guy, Head of the Chemistry Department, to my wife at a Homecoming party, namely “During the Depression, male attendance became so limited that he and several others of the faculty stationed themselves at the College corner and upon seeing a likely looking candidate would detain him with a tender of $5.00 if he would enroll.” Incidentally, Bob redeemed his security within a time of weeks.

It was during his law school days that we became better acquainted with Bob and soon learned that he was a profound worrier. Bill Arthur would tease him continually and began calling him “Worry-worry,” a nickname which remained with him among his associates in Law School for the rest of his life.

Bob was one of twelve W&M law students to take the Bar Exam in June 1939 and one of the ten who passed that exam. He did not return to W&M for his senior year of law but elected to open a law office in Poquoson as noted by Gail Bronson in the *Daily News* article of January 1980. However there are other references herein to Bob's life stating or implying he received a law degree from William and Mary in 1939.

Bob was a viable member of the Law Class of 1940. He was an active member of our group that memorable week in protesting the Board’s decision and “degree or not” he belongs in this story. With no intention whatsoever of casting any shadow on his performance as a student, the
following facts should be considered to show he never received a degree in law from W&M:

1. He enrolled at W&M in 1934.
2. He received an A.B. degree, with a major in law, in 1938.
3. He continued Law School in 1939.
4. Two years of law were required to take the bar exam.
5. Three years of law were required for a law degree.
6. Eligibility to practice law was predicated upon passing the bar. It was not necessary to receive a law degree having passed the bar.
7. Bob Watkins had a difficult struggle financially as a student and his move to begin practice rather than continue study appears reasonable and is understandable.
8. If Bob received a law degree from W&M it could not have been awarded prior to 1940.
9. Several references to Bob at W&M reflect he graduated from Law School in 1939. It is believed this idea became confused with his passing the bar in 1939 and then beginning his practice.
10. On February 14, 1940 the W&M Law Faculty arranged our Law Class introduction to the Virginia Court of Appeals. The Court's records do not reflect Bob's presence with us.
11. Bill Arthur, in his much earlier write up of our law story, does not show Bob with a law degree.
12. William and Mary has no record of having awarded a law degree to Robert S. Watkins.
First attorney to practice in Poquoson has held other legal posts, too

By GAIL BRONSON

POQUOSON — Attorney Robert Watkins has taken gifts of seafood for payment of legal fees, and then again, he's taken nothing at all.

"I guess I've been paid with just about everything — including promises," says Watkins, who at 68 has been practicing law for 40 years.

"My father wanted me to be a doctor. He said I'd starve as a lawyer, and he was just about right."

Watkins was the first attorney ever to have a practice in Poquoson.

A distant relative, Powhatan Roberts, was an attorney from Poquoson during the Civil War, but he never practiced in Poquoson. He moved on to Richmond, where he served in the General Assembly. He came to an untimely death there when a balcony in the Capitol fell on him.

Watkins can boast a number of other firsts in Poquoson. He was the first town attorney and served also as the first town manager — a position he held for two years with no compensation.

Today his office is located in York County on Route 17, but his practice began in an office on Poquoson Avenue in 1939.

He had just finished law school at the College of William and Mary, where he also received his undergraduate degree.

He had worked four years between his undergraduate and graduate schooling, supporting his family while his father had cancer.

He left Poquoson in 1941 to serve in World War II, and when he returned, was elected York County Commonwealth's attorney.

Then after working with a Newport News law firm for a while, he returned to Poquoson to practice.

One of his most memorable accomplishments as a private practice attorney in the 1950s was his job of handling the legal problems involved in the purchase of land in York County for Amoco's refinery.

Watkins was the first attorney in Poquoson during four years of litigation over the land was a tough job, he recalls.

It was in the early 1950s, during the movement to incorporate Poquoson as a town, that he drew up the town charter as the first town attorney.

He served another stint as town attorney in the 1960s.

He finally moved to his present location in 1966 because it was closer to the York County courts and more centrally located to the population he served.

"I've seen the law from as many views as possible, and I've enjoyed all my experiences," says Watkins, noting he has also served as a substitute judge.

"Things which have little significance economically take up a lot of time for country lawyers, he says.

It's difficult not to become personally involved with clients in a small town practice, he says.

He always stuck to the canon of ethics he was taught in law school, which says a lawyer doesn't charge when an client can't afford to pay. It's a rule he still follows, he says, agreeing it's an unusual practice today.

"There's a different outlook today," he says. "We didn't have legal aid societies when I came along."

Watkins lives with his wife at 1 Laydon Way, Poquoson, in a house he built in 1955 on the same spot where his grandfather's house stood.

Looking much younger than his years, Watkins says he'll practice law as long as he can. "I'm too restless to retire," he says. "I hope I will go to sleep one night and not wake up. But I'm going to be busy until then."

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Dinner Honors AEF Founding President

May 7th Banquet To Honor Bob Watkins, Ernie Colburn, Harvey Kostel, George Mumford

Bob Watkins, '38, BCL '39, of Poquoson, Va., says he weighed 125 pounds "soaking wet" as a freshman running back at William and Mary in the 1930s. Early in his first and only season after he had his front teeth separated from his face, his coach, Bill Scott, suggested Watkins try out for baseball instead. In fact, said Scott, he would guarantee Watkins a place on the baseball team if he would give up football because "the coach didn't want to be responsible for my death."

Watkins played baseball and ran track for the Tribe, but his name is not found in any record books. Maybe it should be, for Bob Watkins, who went on to a successful law career, made a much bigger contribution to William and Mary athletics than his prowess on the playing field would indicate. Thirty-four years ago this year, Watkins almost single-handedly organized and chartered what today is known as the Athletic Educational Foundation.

(Watkins and three other AEF past-presidents from the Peninsula - Ernie Colhourn, Harry Kostel and George Mumford - will be honored guests at the Peninsula AEF dinner, Friday night, May 7 at 6:00 p.m. at the James River Country Club. Reservations at $12.50 per person may be made through the AEF office.)

The AEF today is a $600,000 organization of 2000 members with a full-time director, 80 prominent trustees, and an executive committee that takes a personal interest in the goals and administration of the Foundation. But in 1948, Watkins remembers, William and Mary had a loosely organized approach to fund-raising that generally resulted in last-minute, emergency requests to a few contributors to bail out the coaches who had signed too many athletes.

Watkins says that prior to 1948, Pappy Gooch made personal appeals to a few William and Mary alumni and friends through what was then known as the William and Mary fund for athletics. Simultaneously, but independent of Pappy's efforts, football coach Rube McCray would sign up his football players for the coming year. "Invariably," says Watkins, "McCray would sign more players than Pappy had money, and there would be a last-minute, emergency appeal to raise the extra funds."

Watkins, who was one of those solicited, finally decided William and Mary needed a better approach to fund-raising. He called together a group of 20 key supporters on the Peninsula and proposed the idea of an athletic fund-raising organization based on a concept employed successfully by the University of North Carolina. They wholeheartedly supported the idea and with Watkins organized a meeting of William and Mary alumni from across the state in Williamsburg to formalize the plan.

After the Williamsburg meeting, attorney Watkins drew up a charter, which Lenny Graves of Williamsburg, Jack Willis of Hampton, and Watkins signed and presented to Judge Frank Armistead who incorporated the Educational Foundation. Watkins served as the Foundation's first president for the next three years.

From that beginning, the Foundation has gone on to raise over three million dollars for William and Mary athletics. And Watkins has remained a dedicated Tribe booster as both a financial contributor and vocal supporter of Indian teams.

"I haven't missed a game at William and Mary since I graduated, except for the years I was in the service," says Watkins.

Watkins says he is "gratified" to see his idea take root and flourish through the Foundation.

"I am delighted with the trustees and officers who have served the Foundation and made it successful over the years," he says. "As a result we have been able to help many hundreds of good students through the College."

Bob Watkins may have been a "frustrated athlete" in his playing days at the College, as he puts it, but through the founding of the AEF, he scored one of the biggest touchdowns in Tribe history.
In the citation attached to this article, Duke Chandler states “Bob saw every member of the Board of Visitors personally in June 1939 to argue the case for the Law School.” This would have been a monumental achievement if it were true, but visiting 10 members of the Board in four days simply is not true. What Chandler read was obviously written by someone else and should have stated that every member of the Board was contacted by a representative of our group.

W&M Celebrates Peninsula Day; Robert J. Watkins Given Honors

By BARRY WILSON
WILLIAMSBURG — A host of Peninsula civic, educational, and military leaders gathered in Williamsburg Saturday to participate in activities of the College of William and Mary’s second annual Peninsula Day, highlighted by the William and Mary-West Virginia University football game, tours of the college campus, and the presentation of a special medallion to a Lower Peninsula alumnus of the college.

Robert Jererald Watkins, Poquoson attorney, was named as the first recipient of the Lower Peninsula Alumni Chapter Medallion, in ceremonies preceding a luncheon at Blow Gymnasium, which was attended by approximately 125 Peninsula civic, educational, and military leaders.

Watkins, who has served as York County Commonwealth’s Attorney, substitute trial justice, and Poquoson town attorney and town manager, was a 1939 graduate of the William and Mary law school. William and Mary President Alvin Duke Chandler, reading the citation which accompanied the medallion award, lauded Watkins as “a gentleman in the finest tradition of the Old South, respected citizen of his community, and an alumnus whose devotion to the college has been ‘a life work.’”

The medallion presentation was the feature of ceremonies preceding a luncheon for Peninsula alumni and visitors. Student aides to President Chandler led guests through the college’s library, Blow Gymnasium, Wren Building, and Ewell Hall.

At the football game Saturday afternoon, visitors were entertained in a halftime show which featured the playing and marching of six area bands, including the Air Force Band, Langley Air Force Base; 50th Army Band; Fort Monroe; 39th Army Band; Ft. Eustis; Newport News Braxton-Parkins American Legion Post 118; and the Newport News Drum and Bugle Corps, Poquoson High School Band, and Warwick High School Band.

Prior to the luncheon, which was given by the college and the Peninsula Day Committee, conducted tours of the college campus were held for Peninsula alumni and visitors. Student aides to President Chandler led guests through the college’s library, Blow Gymnasium, Wren Building, and Ewell Hall.

Highly active as an alumnus, Watkins is a member, past secretary, past director, and past president of the Lower Peninsula Alumni Chapter. In 1946, he called together the group which organized the William and Mary Educational Foundation and assumed the legal duties in connection with having that body incorporated, and later served as its president.

The central committee for the 1958 observance was composed of Chairmen B. E. Rhodes, executive vice-president of the Bank of Warwick; L. W. Kliever, immediate past president of the Lower Peninsula Alumni Chapter; and J. W. Hornsby Jr., president of the Lower Peninsula Alumni Committee. Chairmen from the Lower Peninsula who assisted in planning the event were Harry Kostel, special activities; L. Elden Jones, invitations; Ernest Colbourn, publicity, and Wesley Cofer.

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Robert Jerald Watkins of Poquoson, a gentleman in the finest tradition of the Old South, respected citizen of his community, and possessor of boundless faith.

Bob came to William and Mary in 1931 and remained to receive his legal education. He was admitted to the Virginia Bar in 1939. In June of that year the Board of Visitors of the College voted to abolish the Law School. Bob was one of a handful of law students who toured the Commonwealth, saw every member of the Board personally to argue the case for the Law School, and exhibited such a high degree of loyalty and dedication that the Board reversed its previous decision, thereby continuing the existence of the oldest Law School in the country.

He was given the unique honor of being elected Commonwealth Attorney of York County in 1945 while still in the service of his country. Since that time he has been substitute trial justice, and Town Manager and Town Attorney for Poquoson.

He is a loyal and active member, a past secretary, a past director and a past president of the Lower Penninsula Alumni Chapter. In 1945, at a time when the need for alumni support was particularly great, Bob called together the initial group which organized the William and Mary Educational Foundation and assumed the legal duties in connection with having that body incorporated. He became its first president and is perennially an active and enthusiastic member.
Throughout the years since 1939, many of the young people of Poquoson have attended the College as a result of Bob's active encouragement and because of the example he sets as a man.

Bob has never waited to be called upon by the College for service but has actively sought ways in which he could be of service. He has been an advisor to students in problems connected with their life at the College and has on occasion extended his professional services to them gratis.

Bob Watkins is a man of deep conviction and staunch faith and a believer in his fellow man. His devotion to William and Mary is neither sporadic nor a hobby but is, rather, a life work. No one who has known Bob for even a short time has escaped his standard admonition: "I haven't a friend in the world when it comes to William and Mary".

Bob, your Alumni friends cannot reward your service and loyalty but do wish to recognize them. I take pleasure in presentating to you, the first recipient of this award, the Lower Penninsula Alumni Chapter Medallion for 1958.
President Alvin Duke Chandler of W&M, (Left), Reads Citation Honoring Robert J. Watkins, Poquoson Attorney Who Received The Lower Peninsula Alumni Chapter Medallion During Peninsula Day Ceremonies Saturday. At Right Is J. W. Hornsby Jr., President Of The Chapter.
JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TINF
FEINT
ICCOL
COLIC
SCOMAT
MASCOT
SHAMON
HANSOM

WHAT THE LAW PROFESSOR FACED WHEN THE STUDENTS PROTESTED

He never gives a fair grade. Can you help?

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

CLAS"A"CTION

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRAWL, AXIOM, NEPHEW, BEYOND
Answer: When he took too many long lunches, he became — "EXPANDABLE"
The foregoing in this narrative is my recitation of the sequence of events that could have created a disaster for the College of William and Mary. Much akin to the old musical refrain “The Song is Ended but the Melody Lingers on” we are confronted with the ever haunting “Why?” Before we engage in any thought about the “why” of this ill conceived action, it is necessary to determine the identity of “who” was responsible for the proposed action to have occurred.

We find the record to be quite clear that President John Stewart Bryan was determined that W&M should cease awarding a degree in law notwithstanding the fact that the Law School was then and remains today the nation’s oldest. Some might argue that his proposal did not eliminate the teaching of certain law classes by a merger with the School of Government, but with no degree in law to be awarded, obviously there would be no School of Law on campus.

Let me begin my analysis with a review of the minutes of the Board of Visitors for its meeting of February 8, 1938 (page 20) Therein is submitted the report of the President to the Board which proves to be the move to disestablish the Law School. Now bear in mind this report is that of President Bryan and is not someone’s opinion of what he said or intended.

He states he had inherited the Law School and that when he was a member of the Board of Visitors he had suggested to then President Dr. J.A.C. Chandler “that it was unwise to spend money in this field.” Bryan was inaugurated President of William and Mary October 20, 1934. This suggestion was prior to 1934 and hence this opinion on the Law School was not conceived while he was President. Other adverse opinions on the Law School could have been formulated prior to his Presidency and developed and/or intensified during the period of 1934-38.

In his report of February 1938, he refers to the Law School as “the so called School of Jurisprudence.” He further states the Law School is “no credit to William and Mary” and “it cannot be a credit to us without the expenditure of money which we do not now have and which I can see no likelihood of getting.” However, he acknowledges that a very large percentage of our law students pass the bar examination.

John Stewart Bryan was the publisher of The Richmond News-Leader, an active prominent and leading member of a very wealthy family
which consistently provided substantial financial support to Richmond’s cultural and historical institutions. The Editor of his newspaper was Douglas S. Freeman, the Pulitzer Prize winner for his biographies of Robert E. Lee and George Washington. Considering this background, no where do we find any warning that our Law School was in danger of having to be closed because of financial needs. Even with the acknowledgement of the Law School’s historic prominence and its success in producing a high percentage of candidates passing the bar exam, all his actions and comments point to the Law School “crossing the bar.”

One of the most puzzling records in the Board of Visitors Minutes is dated September 23, 1938. On this date, the day before the regularly scheduled meeting of the Board, the Special Committee studying the Law School met with John Stewart Bryan in his, Bryan’s office at 8:00! The Minutes do not reflect a.m. or p.m.! Why in Bryan’s office, why not at the regular meeting the next day? Present were Bryan, Channing Hall, Sydney Hall, and by special invitation of Bryan, Dean of the Law School, Theodore S. Cox.

Sydney Hall really was not a member of the Study Group, J. Gordon Bohannan was absent and Channing Hall, Committee Chairman, was the only member present. This was not a committee meeting. Remember Bryan made his request for a study of the Law School in February 1938. September 1938 finds us in a new academic year, and from the records, apparently nothing by the Special Committee had been accomplished. I firmly believe he called the meeting because of his frustration over the Committee’s inaction.

Sidney Hall was State Superintendent of Public Instruction and served as an ex-officio member on the Board. Note in The Times-Dispatch article of June 3, 1939, which reported the Board’s reversal, the statement is made Dr. Sidney Hall, as an ex-officio member, votes only in event of a tie. The Minutes for the Meeting of June 2, 1939 (page 45) records Dr. Hall as voting, and voting Aye!

Some of the thoughts in the Committee’s Report sound much akin to the thinking of Bryan’s Report of February 8, 1938 (page 20). When the vote to close became public and John Stewart Bryan was approached for help, he did not acknowledge that this action was the outgrowth of his own request. Indeed he publicly defended what was done.
Dean Cox told us his hands were tied. God knows this is certainly true. He was in no position to protect himself for his future at W&M by biting the hand that fed him. But he could not have been surprised by the vote of May 27, 1939. He had been privy to what was being planned for a considerable length of time. I do not question his judgment in the course he pursued but these actions, conducted in obvious secrecy, shows the College Administration did not give a damn about the law students and/or those planning to attend the Law School. It may be argued that the records were available and we could have read the Minutes then. I am not so sure this is true. First, we had no reason to suspect the Law School to be in trouble. Second, availability of and access to public documents were a far cry from the Law, Rules and Regulations on this subject today. Had we requested those documents then we would have probably received, as Richard Nixon told Congress “all that was necessary on the subject.”

Now is the time to review the biography of John Stewart Bryan in the dictionary of Virginia biographies, an ongoing project of the Virginia State Library. The author, Brent Tartor, commends him on many different facets of his life and at the same time is somewhat critical of his administrative performance as President. He notes the Law School episode and credits it with surviving by growth and gain in stature “beginning shortly after Bryan’s death.”

Why was John Stewart Bryan opposed to the Law School? His opposition was manifested while serving as a member of the Board of Visitors. We know him as a dedicated promoter of Liberal Arts and my understanding of Liberal Arts does not encompass a Law School. Certainly it was not a part of John Stewart Bryan’s perception of Liberal Arts.

One year after his inauguration as President, 1934, in the fall of 1935, there appears on the scene a young architectural graduate of Yale University, named Leslie Cheek, Jr. James Cogar, Curator of Colonial Williamsburg and an instructor in an 18th Century Social History course at the College, recommended Bryan employ Cheek to teach his class one semester while he, Cogar, went to England for Colonial Williamsburg. The work of this man, Cheek, and the relationship he enjoyed with John Stewart Bryan is well defined in a book published by William and Mary College and written by Parke Rouse, Jr., Living by Design, Leslie Cheek and the Arts. On page 63, Rouse states “The worldly Bryan, publisher of The Richmond News-
Leader and an overseer of Harvard, had been inaugurated President only a year before. The tall, aristocratic Richmonder had immediately set out to strengthen the state supported College’s Liberal Art offerings, to improve the quality and pay of the Faculty, and to lift the School’s morale which was affected by the hard times. Bryan was instantly drawn to the confident, determined Leslie Cheek. They shared similar backgrounds of wealth, travel and interest in the arts. Bryan hired the Tennessean to take over for Cogar. The success of Cheek’s courses suggested to him (Cheek) that the College should include them in a full-fledged Department of Fine Arts. [His] proposals met with President Bryan’s enthusiasm. he offered Cheek space for the new department in the Taliaferro Building, an unused dormitory. He also authorized Cheek to enlist teachers of painting and sculpture and directed Bursar Charles E. Duke to provide the money to carry out Cheek’s designs for the Taliaferro Building’s conversion into class rooms.”

Taliaferro Hall was dedicated February 1937 by John Stewart Bryan as the Fine Arts Building.

Leslie Cheek, Jr. turned the College around during his tenure as Director of Fine Arts, and as an old friend would say, from the “first beginning.” The campus suddenly became alive with social activities that students had never witnessed before. Althea Hunt had been directing six student plays each academic year. Cheek took over the design of some of her productions, and Leslie, never a bashful individual, spread the word through his writings and communications with proper sources nationally.

Parke Rouse tells us in his biography of Cheek “one of Leslie Cheek’s most challenging assignments at the College was to produce President Bryan’s annual Christmas Party and June Ball, both made possible largely through Bryan’s generosity. In those depression years, Williamsburg and the College remained poor and austere. To add pleasure to their lives, Cheek recalls, Mr. Bryan felt students should go home in December and June with happy memories. Those who attended never forgot the beauty and originality of these extravaganzas.” And the list of Cheek’s accomplishments at William and Mary continues with Bryan becoming more and more pleased with his work and with him personally.

Now enters Mary Tyler Freeman, the daughter of Douglas S. Freeman. A recent graduate of Vassar she would occasionally accompany
her father for one of his lectures he periodically gave at the college. Having heard of Leslie Cheek from her father’s friend, John Stewart Bryan, she was interested in meeting him and did in 1937. Leslie persuaded her to become Secretary and Librarian at the Fine Arts Department.

They became engaged in October 1938, and other than with family, remained quiet on the engagement until February 1939. It was at this time Leslie had accepted a position as Director of the Baltimore Museum to be effective at the conclusion of William and Mary’s second semester in June 1939. John Stewart Bryan, on February 14, 1939, apprised the Board of Cheek’s resignation with the following comments.

Changes in the Faculty this year . . . . to take effect as of June, 1939, the resignation of Mr. Leslie Cheek, Jr. I have had occasion many times to call to your attention the extraordinary work which he has done in the Fine Arts Department; this work has attracted national attention, and for the last three years Mr. Cheek has been diligently sought by other colleges and various undertakings; finally he has been induced to accept the position of Director of the Baltimore Museum of Fine Arts, and the general work of three museums and the organization of the art work in educational institutions.

I take this occasion to express to you my sense of the obligation which the College of William and Mary owes Mr. Cheek for the excellent work, intelligence, imagination, and force which he has brought to bear upon other problems here at William and Mary.

Mr. Edwin C. Rust, now connected with the Department of Fine Arts, has been selected to succeed Mr. Cheek.

Finally, John Stewart Bryan reported to the Board of Visitors on May 27, 1939:

FACULTY – There have been very few changes in the Faculty this year, of which the most important will be the loss of Mr. Leslie Cheek, Jr., who leaves us to accept the position of Director of the Baltimore Museum of Arts. It is most gratifying to know that one of our professors has attracted national
attention, and I believe that Mr. Cheek’s transfer to Baltimore will prove not only highly gratifying to that City, but will continue to reflect interest and reputation on the Department of Fine Arts at the College of William and Mary.

John Stewart Bryan received his charter to close the Law School on May 27, 1939. On June 2, 1939, he was over-ruled by the same Board of Visitors by reversing their vote. Where was Bryan when this action was taken? He was not present at the meeting. I suspect you would find him preparing for the rehearsal and other activities of a great social event in the city of Richmond on June 3, 1939, the story of which appeared in The Richmond News-Leader on June 3, 1939 and is reprinted herewith.
Richmond News Leader  
Saturday June 3, 1939

Miss Freeman, Mr. Cheek  
Marry Today in St. Stephen's  
The Bride and Groom Will Leave for Trip  
To Honolulu After 'Westbourne' Reception

Miss Mary Tyler Freeman, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Southall Freeman, becomes the bride of Mr. Leslie Cheek, Jr., son of Mrs. Leslie Cheek of Nashville, and the late Mr. Cheek, at 4 o'clock this afternoon. Cathedral candles, cybotium fern and white flowers are the decoration in St. Stephen's Episcopal Church in Westhampton, where the ceremony is being performed by the Rt. Rev. James E. Freeman, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Washington of the National Cathedral, assisted by the Rev. Giles B. Palmer, D. D., rector of St. Stephen's.

The bride, who is entering with her father by whom she is given in marriage, is wearing a wedding dress of ivory satin fashioned on simple lines of the nineteenth century. The gown is trimmed with lace owned by Mrs. Cheek, which is from the property of Empress Zita, the last Crown Princess of Austria. The lace outlines the square neckline of the dress, forms bouches on the skirt, and a panel down the long train. One thickness of illusion forms the bride's veil, and she is carrying a round old-fashioned bouquet of gardenias and lilies of the valley.

Miss Anne Ballard Freeman, the maid of honor for her sister, is wearing a gown of light cream organdy over satin and a leghorn hat. Her flowers are a bouquet of pale yellow roses.

The other attendants, whose dresses are like Miss Freeman's, are carrying round bouquets of blue delphinium matching the sashes on their gowns and the bands on their large leghorn hats, are the bridegroom's sister Miss Mildred Cheek, of Nashville; Mrs. Stewart Bryan, Jr., Miss Elizabeth Cecil Cary, Miss Em Bowles Locker and Miss Courtenay Sands of this city, and Mr. David Jameson Bond of Montclair.

Mr. Edwin Frost, of Nashville, is the best man for Mr. Cheek and the groomsmen are Mr. Stewart Bryan, Jr., Mr. David Keeble, of Nashville; Mr. John Bethel, of South Euless, Tex.; Mr. William Turnbull, of New York, and Mr. John Cogar of Williamsburg and Lexington, Ky., and Miss Edwin Cooper Rust of Williamsburg, and Berkeley, Cal. The usher is Mr. Tennant Bryan, Mr. Egbert C. Leight, III, Mr. Merritt K. Rudduck of this city, and Mr. George Cole Scott, Jr., of Peacock, N. J.

A reception follows the marriage at "Westbourne," the Freeman home in Hampton Gardens. Mr. Cheek and his bride will spend their wedding trip in Honolulu and on their return will live in Baltimore, where Mr. Cheek will assume the directorship of the Baltimore Museum of Fine Arts. He is at present head of the Fine Arts Department at the College of William and Mary in Williamsburg.
Section 2

The Law School Faculty
1939-1940

This section begins with a history of the W&M Law School which was written by Dean Theodore S. Cox and published in the October 1940 issue of the Alumni Gazette (page 71).
The copy from the *The Colonial Echo* of 1936 is included here because it pictures Virginia Mister. She was not a participant of our student movement. She had graduated with her BCL in 1937. However she very definitely belongs in this section on the history of the William and Mary Law School as written by Dean Theodore S. Cox.

She is the first woman graduate of W&M Law School.

Virginia Mister Walker '35, B.C.L. '37 of Capeville, Va., died Feb. 10, 2003. She had a career with the United Nations that spanned almost 30 years with most of them spent in research as head of the legal, political and security council affairs library. During her years in New York, she was a member of St. Bartholomew's Episcopal Church. Earlier positions included working with the law firm of Jas. G. Martin & Son in Norfolk, Va., as secretary, and then being admitted to practice before the courts of record in the city of Norfolk, Norfolk County, the United States District Court in Norfolk and the Supreme Court of Virginia in Richmond, Va. She was also admitted to practice before the courts of record in the city of Norfolk, Norfolk County, the United States District Court in Norfolk and the Supreme Court of Virginia in Richmond, Va. She was also admitted to practice before the courts of record in the city of Norfolk, Norfolk County, the United States District Court in Norfolk and the Supreme Court of Virginia in Richmond, Va. She was also admitted to practice before the courts of record in the city of Norfolk, Norfolk County, the United States District Court in Norfolk and the Supreme Court of Virginia in Richmond, Va. She was also admitted to practice before the courts of record in the city of Norfolk, Norfolk County, the United States District Court in Norfolk and the Supreme Court of Virginia in Richmond, Va.

During her years in Norfolk, she was a member of Pilot Club International where she served as president. She was an active volunteer during World War II and received a United States Treasury award for patriotic service. In retirement, she was a member of Capeville United Methodist Church, the Eastern Shore of Virginia Historical Society, the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the Eastern Shore of Virginia Barrier Islands Center. In 1937, she was admitted to the Virginia State Bar and was a member for more than 60 years. She was the first woman to be graduated from the College’s Marshall-Wythe School of Law. Her undergraduate years included belonging to the Music Club, the German Club, the French Club, the Wythe Law Club and the Knights of Botetourt. Named to Who’s Who in American Colleges & Universities, she sang in the Glee Club, played women’s basketball, was secretary-treasurer of her freshman, sophomore and senior classes and was president of Kappa Kappa Gamma sorority.

Several years ago, at the Olde Guarde Homecoming luncheon I saw Virginia Mister and in the course of conversation commented “Virginia, we have one thing in common – we both married Walkers,” to which Virginia quickly retorted “Yes Honey, but you kept yours – I got rid of mine.” Her age had not dimmed that quick wit one little bit.
Wythe Law Club

Officers
Merrill Brown .................. President
Robert Armistead ................. Vice-President
Pat Lyons ......................... Secretary-Treasurer
Mark Woodward .................. Sergeant-at-Arms

Members
Cecil Harper
Dr. T. S. Cox
Dr. D. W. Woodbridge
Dr. P. P. Peebles
W. E. Hoffman
J. L. Lewis
Virginia Mister
THE NEW YORK TIMES,
SUNDAY, MAY 11, 1947.

DR. THEODORE COX,
LAW DEAN, 53, DIES

Official at William and Mary
Since 1932 Was an Officer
in Both World Wars

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.
WILLIAMSBURG, Va., May 10—Dr. Theodore Sullivan Cox, dean of the School of Jurisprudence at the College of William and Mary, died today at the McGuire Veterans Hospital in Richmond. He was 53 years old.

Born in Washington, D. C., he was the son of the late William Van Zandt Cox and Juliet Hazelton Cox. After his graduation from the University of Michigan in 1917, Dr. Cox entered the Army. He received a degree from the University of Virginia Law School in 1922, then joined the faculty of the university.

In 1925 he went to Stanford University for two years of research, and he later studied at Johns Hopkins University. Dr. Cox was a delegate to the International Congress of Comparative Law at The Hague in 1932 and 1937.

He leaves a widow and several nieces and nephews.

During his first two years at William and Mary, Dr. Cox was Professor of Jurisprudence. He had been dean of the Law School since 1932, and was director of the celebration of the 250th anniversary of the founding of the college.

In the first World War Dr. Cox served successively as a first lieutenant, field artillery, and as a captain in the 120th Field Artillery, A. E. F. He was commissioned a major in the recent war, and in May, 1943, was graduated as a provost marshal general from the School of Military Government of the University of Virginia, later serving overseas.

Since 1940 Dr. Cox had been president of the Williamsburg Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, the Sons of the Revolution, the Order of Cuff, Phi Kappa Phi, Omicron Delta Kappa, the Phil Kappa Phi, and others.

BIOGRAPHY INDEX
August 1949—August 1952

COX, Theodore Sullivan, 1894-1947, lawyer
Biography. por NCAD 36:277-8*59


Dudley Warner Woodbridge, affectionately known as “Woodie,” but never in his presence, received the citation from *Life Magazine* in its issue of October 23, 1950.

As students we knew him to be a compassionate, humble and dedicated instructor at the William and Mary Law School, whose brilliance and leadership enabled Marshall-Wythe to achieve the national recognition it enjoys today. History has and will continue to document the achievements of this singularly outstanding gentleman in both his professional and personal life. For me to attempt any further characterizations would be presumptuous, and I shall refrain from so doing. However you might be interested in some tidbits relating to his personal life which would not necessarily be known outside the circle of his students and friends.

Woodie was a man whose daily life always reflected a seriousness of purpose. But he continued to retain a wonderful sense of humor and one of his favorite quotes which he often told and ended with a hearty chuckle was:

> Under the English Common Law, husband and wife were considered as one and the husband was the one; today, with Women’s Rights, husband and wife are considered as two and the wife is both of them.

A lovable story we know about Woodie arises from a relationship he established during his college years. Every time we have heard it told it has never failed to evoke a reaction and comments of admiration. We are not familiar with the circumstances of Woodie’s financial status as a college student but as the story goes he was befriended by a custodian of his dormitory and that her efforts in assisting financially enabled him to complete his college work. So deep was his gratitude they were married and moved to Williamsburg where he then embarked upon his illustrious career at the Law School. We know salaries at William and Mary then were far from top level and apparently their resources needed a boost – Mrs. Woodbridge advertised she was available to do family laundry at their residence. Now Dr. J.A.C. Chandler was the President of W&M and he did not exactly wish his faculty to engage in domestic activity. “Someone” needed to tell him but Woodie had already won the affection of his associates and that “someone” could not be found. Dr. Chandler became a committee of one to talk to Woodie. Thus ended that extra-curricular effort. Obviously Woodie would never do anything that would offend anyone.
However, we do not know whether this little episode resulted in a pay increase for Woodie or not.

At some time unknown to us Woodie stated in a public speech that there were three high-lights in his career. We do not know in what order he placed them but they were:

1. The Law School's student protest that saved the Law School from being closed.

2. His selection by *Life Magazine* as one of the seven most outstanding instructors in the U.S.

3. His appointment as Dean of the Law School.

We have a friend, not a candidate for a law degree, taking Woodie's class in Contracts. He came to class one day without having prepared the day's assignment — Woodie simply could not understand why an individual with the opportunity to be in College could come to class unprepared. Our friend said he never pulled that stunt again — that he wanted to cry because he had upset Woodie so badly. This was typical of Woodie's emphasis upon attendance and preparation. Never did he demean or berate the student but the student knew that Woodie had been offended.
In any roster of America's greatest teachers of the century, the names of giants like William Lyon Phelps of Yale and George Lyman Kittredge of Harvard come at the top of the list or very close to it. To find out who in 1950 come near to being their equals, LIFE asked the student governing bodies of 52 leading U.S. colleges to nominate the outstanding teachers on their faculties.

In the candid, critical judgment of the students, the professors who earned greatest respect were those who, whatever their field and however great their ability, give of their hearts as well as their minds. At some schools students said they could not name a man to be measured against the Phelps and Kittredge mold. The students chose not the teachers who are "easy marks" but those who work hard and conscientiously and expect the same of their students. On these pages are some of the professors whom students consider 1950's great teachers.

DUDLEY WOODBRIDGE

A normal work day for William and Mary's Woodbridge is 15 or 16 hours. Yet in all his 23 years at the college law school, the dean of the department of jurisprudence has always been on call to help even the sorriest student through a tough problem. In what other people call his spare time, Woodbridge, 54, works constantly on his monumental bar review notes, tries his hand at humorous verse, plays tennis or goes skating with students. In coldest weather he never wears a coat or hat. One student contends that he doesn't need them; almost reverentially, he insists Professor Woodbridge is cloaked with a special warmth that springs from his humility and greatness.
J.L. Lewis Jr. dies; former W&M dean

Times-Dispatch State Staff
WILLIAMSBURG — John Latane Lewis Jr., 76, retired Williamsburg businessman and former assistant professor of law and assistant dean at the College of William and Mary, died Tuesday night in Richmond following an extended illness.

A native of Bethesda, Md., Mr. Lewis received his A.B. and law degrees from William and Mary and his masters of law from Georgetown University.

In the 1930s, Mr. Lewis worked at the college in the law school and as assistant dean of men. In the 1940s, he was director of personnel for the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. He also served for a time as substitute trial judge in Williamsburg.

Mr. Lewis also served as vice president of Cogar, Lewis and Geiger Inc., president of Williamsburg Packing Co. Inc. and vice president of Williamsburg Savings and Loan Association, which later merged with Virginia Federal Savings and Loan Association.

He served as president of Tidewater Services Inc., as a director of Farmers and Merchants State Bank in Fredericksburg and as director of the Williamsburg Branch of Virginia Federal Savings and Loan.

Mr. Lewis was active in a variety of community organizations, serving on the city planning commission; chairman, Williamsburg School Board; president, Williamsburg Chamber of Commerce; chairman, James City Chapter American Red Cross; chairman, United Fund; vice president, Peninsula Council Boy Scouts; president, Williamsburg Rotary Club; president, Williamsburg German Club; and he served on the vestry of Bruton Parish Church in Williamsburg.

He was a member of the Virginia Bar Association, Kappa Alpha Fraternity and Omicron Delta Kappa Fraternity.

He is survived by his wife, Anne Harrison Shepherd Lewis; and three sons, John Latane Lewis III and Thomas Randolph Lewis, both of Powhatan and Shepherd Fitz-Hugh Lewis of Tappahannock; and by 11 grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren. A service will be held at St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Powhatan on Wednesday, July 23 at 2 p.m. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to St. Luke's Episcopal Church.

LEWIS
Anne Harrison Shepherd Lewis, widow of John Latane' Lewis Jr., died July 21, 1997. Born in Fredericksburg in 1908, Mrs. Lewis lived all her married life in Williamsburg. She is survived by three sons, John Latane' Lewis III and Thomas Randolph Lewis, both of Powhatan and Shepherd Fitz-Hugh Lewis of Tappahannock; and by 11 grandchildren; and five great-grandchildren. A service will be held at St. Luke's Episcopal Church in Powhatan on Wednesday, July 23 at 2 p.m. In lieu of flowers, contributions may be made to St. Luke's Episcopal Church.
Section 3

The Board of Visitors
1937-38

James H. Dillard, Rector
George W. Mapp, Vice-Rector

Homer L. Ferguson       Lulu D. Metz
Alvan H. Foreman         A. Obici
Cary T. Grayson          Gabriella Page
Channing M. Hall         John A. Wilson

Sidney B. Hall, State Superintendent Public Instruction
Charles J. Duke, Jr., Secretary to the Board of Visitors

The Board of Visitors
1938-39

James H. Dillard, Rector
George W. Mapp, Vice-Rector

J. Gordon Bohannan       Lulu D. Metz
Homer L. Ferguson         A. Obici
Alvan H. Foreman          Gabriella Page
Channing M. Hall          John A. Wilson

Sidney B. Hall, State Superintendent Public Instruction
Charles J. Duke, Jr., Secretary to the Board of Visitors
ABOVE: William and Mary president John Stewart Bryan was an enthusiastic supporter of Leslie's plans for a fine arts department, which brought to reality Thomas Jefferson's dream of 1779 (Photo: Thomas L. Williams, Williamsburg, Virginia).
BRYAN, John Stewart (23 October 1871–16 October 1944), newspaper publisher and president of the College of William and Mary, was born at Brook Hill in Henrico County, the son of Joseph Bryan (1845–1908), a wealthy industrialist and newspaper publisher, and Isobel Lamont Stewart Bryan, a noted preservationist. Aided by the wealth that Joseph Bryan had accumulated, the family was one of the most influential in Richmond during John Stewart Bryan’s lifetime. The Bryans were well educated and well read, loved to travel and write letters, and acquired notable collections of art, books on Virginia, and literature in several languages. In 1935 Bryan published *Joseph Bryan: His Times, His Family, His Friends*, a biography of his father that vividly describes the family’s elegant lifestyle and expresses a reverence for a romanticized view of Virginia’s history that he and other family members labored to preserve.

A childhood accident blinded Bryan in his right eye but did not keep him from leading an active life. Educated at Thomas H. Norwood’s private school in Richmond and Episcopal High School in Alexandria, he graduated in 1893 from the University of Virginia with both B.A. and M.A. degrees. In 1894 Bryan began to study law at the University of Virginia, but after the death of his professor John B. Minor, he transferred to Harvard University, from which he graduated in 1897. Bryan practiced briefly in New York before returning to Richmond to practice with Murray Mason McGuire. In 1898, as a member of the Virginia State Bar Association’s Committee on Library and Legal Literature, Bryan completed an able essay on early compilations of Virginia statutes based on personal examination of a number of rare volumes and a close reading of the historical scholarship then available.

In 1900 Bryan gave up the law to become a reporter for *Joseph Bryan’s Richmond Dispatch*, and the next year he became vice president of his father’s publishing company, which owned the morning *Richmond Dispatch* and the evening *Richmond Leader*. In 1903 the Bryans sold the *Leader*; acquired the *Dispatch*’s morning competitor, the *Richmond Times*, and merged it with the *Dispatch* to form the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. Shortly before Joseph Bryan’s death in 1908, the family acquired the afternoon *Richmond News Leader*, of which John Stewart Bryan then became publisher. He remained the owner and publisher of the *Richmond News Leader* for the rest of his life. In 1915 Bryan hired Douglas Southall Freeman as editor of the *News Leader*, and during the following decades he supported Freeman’s time-consuming historical research and writing. Bryan sold the *Richmond Times-Dispatch* in 1914, but in 1940 his Richmond Newspapers, Inc., bought it back, so that during most of his adult life, he owned and published one or both of the city’s major daily newspapers. They were the two most influential papers in Virginia and, with the exception of the *Norfolk Virginian-Pilot*, probably the best edited.

Bryan was an original member of the reorganized Associated Press in 1900 and an active member of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, of which he was secretary for fifteen years and president from 1926 to 1928. In 1917 he founded and helped supervise *Trench and Camp*, the wartime newspaper of the Young Men’s Christian Association. Following a visit to England on YMCA business at the end of World War I, Bryan went to Paris to cover the opening of the peace conference. In 1927 he and Samuel Emory Thomason, a Chicago publisher and his predecessor as president of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, bought the *Tribune* of Tampa, Florida. Later that year they purchased the *Record of Greensboro*, North Carolina, and in 1928 they acquired the *Chicago Daily Journal*. They sold the Chicago paper in August 1929 and the Greensboro paper the following year, but they remained owners and publishers of the *Tampa Tribune* until Thomason’s death in March 1944.

Bryan married Anne Eliza Tennant on 4 June 1903. They had one daughter and two sons, including David Tennant Bryan, who succeeded his father as publisher and president of Richmond Newspapers. Following the deaths of his parents, John Stewart Bryan lived at the elegant and showy new Laburnum mansion that Joseph Bryan had constructed in Henrico County after a fire destroyed the original in 1906. The family made Laburnum a center of Richmond society, and Bryan became a popular toastmaster and after-dinner speaker. More than six feet, two inches tall, he cut an impressive figure and carried himself with an easy dignity. Bryan had a wonderful memory and a copious stock of apt anecdotes, literary and historical allusions, and poetic references.
Bryan seldom participated directly in politics. His views reflected the conservative, business-oriented opinions of his industrialist father, but both men disliked the machine politics characteristic of the leaders of Virginia's Democratic Party, successively Thomas Staples Martin, Claude Augustus Swanson, and Harry Flood Byrd (1887–1966). The conservative Bryans were occasionally at odds with the party's even more conservative leaders. Nevertheless, Bryan was a delegate to the Democratic National Conventions of 1920, 1924, and 1932, and in 1924 he accepted the chairmanship of Carter Glass's favorite-son presidential campaign.

Bryan's influence in Richmond and Virginia extended to many fields but focused on the arts and education. He helped found a short-lived symphony orchestra in Richmond during the 1930s, and he was one of the first vice presidents of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. Active as a lay leader in the Episcopal Church, Bryan often attended its triennial national councils during the 1910s and 1920s. He chaired the board of the Richmond Public Library, sat on the boards of a number of charitable organizations, and in 1936 and 1937 was president of the Virginia Historical Society. Bryan also served for many years as president of the local regional council of the Boy Scouts of America. He supported the Co-Operative Education Association of Virginia, founded in 1904 to advocate improvement of public education in the state. Bryan sat on the board of visitors of the University of Virginia from 1918 to 1922 and was rector from 1920 until his term expired in 1922. From 1937 to 1943 he served on the board of overseers of Harvard University.

In 1926 Bryan became a member of the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary. Early in the 1930s, as vice rector, he shouldered more than his share of the additional burdens faced by board members as a result of the failing health and sometimes erratic behavior of President Julian Alvin Carroll Chandler. Following Chandler's death, the board named Bryan president of the college on 30 June 1934. Bryan's eight-year administration was remarkable for the long list of famous guests who visited him and the college, beginning with President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, who spoke at Bryan's inauguration.

During Bryan's presidency the college made significant strides in broadening its curriculum and strengthening its reputation as a liberal arts college. The student body improved in quality, as did an enlarged faculty. Bryan bolstered the college's financial standing, reduced its debt, and took responsibility for the beautification of the campus and the planting of boxwood in the sunken garden. The small and underfunded School of Jurisprudence came under criticism, but alumni rallied to the school's support, and reorganized as the School of Law, it survived to grow in size and gain in stature beginning shortly after Bryan's death. He eliminated other schools, including programs in business administration, economics, education, and secretarial science, in order to focus on the liberal arts.

Bryan continued to pursue his other varied business and professional interests and was thus a part-time college president. He used administrative practices similar to those he had followed as a newspaper publisher, when he hired the business managers and editors and gave them the freedom to do their jobs. Bryan's habit of interviewing candidates for appointment to the faculty caused some deans to worry that this interference with their traditional responsibilities might result in a weakening of academic standards. Although too much presidential involvement in some academic affairs ranked, inadequate supervision in others may have exacerbated certain problems. The college's Richmond affiliate, then known as Richmond Professional Institute (later Virginia Commonwealth University), operated virtually without supervision. The Norfolk division (later Old Dominion University) was academically inferior to the main campus. In the spring of 1941 the Norfolk dean was found to have altered student transcripts, thus endangering the academic reputation of the entire institution. Bryan and members of the board reluctantly bowed to public pressure from leading citizens of Norfolk and allowed the dean to remain in the college administration, although Bryan assigned the college bursar, Charles J. Duke, to run the Norfolk campus.
Partly as a result of that episode, the Committee on Classification of Universities and Colleges of the Association of American Universities suspended William and Mary from its approved list on 30 October 1941. The AAU had been reviewing its accreditation of the institution since 1937, largely because of complaints about the Norfolk division. Despite many improvements made during Bryan's presidency, the committee in its suspension cited a high rate of student failures, low faculty salaries, inadequate library and laboratory facilities, mismanagement of the Norfolk division, and inefficient administrative procedures made worse by the schedule of the president, who had too many other demands on his time to give proper attention to the administration of the college. William and Mary continued making administrative changes to meet some of the committee's objections, and Bryan submitted his resignation on 11 April 1942, citing poor health and the need for new leadership during World War II. He relinquished his position on 15 September 1942, the day his successor, John Edwin Pomfret, took office. Within two months the Association of American Universities restored William and Mary's accreditation. The board of visitors revived the ceremonial office of chancellor of the college for Bryan, and he was formally vested at Pomfret's inauguration on 8 February 1943.

As a result of his careers in journalism and education, Bryan received honorary degrees from Washington and Lee University (1911), the University of Richmond (1920), Ohio University (1928), the College of Charleston (1935), Dartmouth College (1936), the University of Pennsylvania (1940), Syracuse University (1941), and the College of William and Mary (1942). After he retired from William and Mary, he continued to run his newspapers and engage in other business and civic pursuits, but his health rapidly deteriorated. John Stewart Bryan died of a cerebral hemorrhage at the Medical College of Virginia Hospital in Richmond on 16 October 1944 and was buried in Henrico County at Emmanuel Episcopal Church, to which he had belonged all his life.
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CENTRAL RAPPAHANNOCK REGIONAL LIBRARY DEMONSTRATION
Longtime city civic activist dies at 87

Mary Tyler McClenahan, raised in privilege, felt a personal responsibility

BY ELLEN ROBERTSON AND JULIAN WALKER
TIMES-DISPATCH STAFF WRITERS

The list of Richmond's great architects surely holds a place for Mary Tyler Freeman Cheek McClenahan. She built bridges between the races and between the city's past and its future. She helped construct affordable housing and helped restore historic treasures.

Mrs. McClenahan, whose life helped shape the city's landscape and its heart, died Sunday morning at her home in Westmoreland Place. She was 87.

Whether the issue was race relations, urban development, education, family planning, history or the arts, Mrs. McClenahan was a leader who insisted that all of her efforts centered around a better future for "my city" and those who will inherit it.

"Once you see with a clearer perspective, it's ridiculous to move in a society that does not accept the obvious fact that we are all equal in the sight of God," she said in a 1986 news item.

The Richmond Urban Forum has been inactive since 2001, when leaders decided it had achieved many of the articulated by Mrs. McClenahan.

"She was a leading catalyst for that organization and various others organizations in the city that she had influence in starting," Townes said yesterday. "It is a blow to know that her dynamic personality and her effective leadership is gone from us."

"She expressed herself through work with several social agencies, some of which she helped establish."

In 1981, she founded the Richmond Urban Forum, an organization that brought together white and black community leaders.

"The daughter of the late Dr. Douglas Soutball Freeman — longtime editor of The Richmond News Leader and a Pulitzer Prize-winning biographer of Robert E. Lee and George Washington — she was also the widow of Leslie Cheek Jr., a legendary director of the Virginia Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. McClenahan continued the legacies of both men, in addition to building her own progressive and graceful path, ever honest about her convictions.

Mrs. McClenahan often spoke of what she felt was a personal responsibility to the community. She understood that she was raised in privilege and once called civic work the means by which the fortunate should express their gratitude."

"She would later serve as president of the Virginia League for Planned Parenthood, as well as president of the Richmond chapter, once describing that advocacy work as necessary because "an unwanted child has the cards stacked against him."
Throughout life, she also played a large role in the city's redevelopment as a member of the Main-to-the-James Committee.

She devoted the later years of her life to urban development, co-founding the Richmond Better Housing Coalition in 1988. The coalition raises funds to develop low-income housing, among other functions.

"When we started Better Housing," she said in a 1999 Times-Dispatch interview, "we were told there was no deterioration. Business at that time was centered on Main Street, and most of the CEOs went to work on the RMA [the Downtown Expressway]. They didn't travel around the city. They didn't see it."

Mrs. McClenahan had no blinders, said Better Housing Coalition executive director T.K. Somanath.

"Her vision was to provide good quality housing for many Richmonders who couldn't afford to live in decent places," he said.

"She made a commitment to uplift the spirit of our neighborhoods and the metro area."

A child-care center bears her name at Winchester Greens, a project of the Better Housing Coalition that replaced the Park Lee Apartments in Chesterfield County.

Mrs. McClenahan also had an avid interest in history — particularly Civil War history — that was imparted by her father.

"I remember touring the Virginia battlefields with my father as guide," she said in a 1977 interview. "His interest in history was so profound that all of his family absorbed it."

She was a 36-year board member of the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, which preserves and administers Lee's birthplace, Stratford Hall Plantation in Westmoreland County.

She also played an active role in state and local politics.

Though a product of the conservative Richmond tradition, Mrs. McClenahan's personal politics were progressive. She openly supported Democratic candidates for state office — perhaps most notably, her 1985 endorsement of Mary Sue Terry, the first woman to be elected attorney general in Virginia.

Lt. Gov. Timothy M. Kaine called her "one of the most gracious, dedicated, charitable people I've ever met."

Mrs. McClenahan held honorary degrees from Washington and Lee University, Saint Paul's College, Hollins College and Virginia Commonwealth University, had positions of importance locally and received plenty of awards in her lifetime.

Those who knew Mrs. McClenahan recalled a diminutive woman, always immaculately dressed and with a friendly soul, a welcoming smile, a patrician accent, an overriding sense of fairness and a station wagon that bore her initials and a pineapple silhouette painted on its door.

They also recalled the firmness of her convictions.

J. Stewart Bryan III, chairman of Media General, the parent company of the Richmond Times-Dispatch, said, "Mary Tyler's interests encompassed a wide variety of institutions, causes and issues. Their controversial nature never fazed her. The energy that fired her good works has been the impetus for improved lives for many individuals, families and institutions, and her example will serve to inspire future generations."

Bryan's wife, Lissy Bryan, who five years ago succeeded Mrs. McClenahan as chairman of the Better Housing Coalition, said Mrs. McClenahan "left an indelible mark" on the city. Her greatest legacy, said Mrs. Bryan, "may be the changed lives of the people who did not know her personally but were touched by her passion and vision."

Lee Switz, former chairman of the Richmond Urban Forum, said Mrs. McClenahan "wanted to bring together people who ordinarily would not be together to enjoy each other's company."

Added fellow crusader Carter McDowell — who recently collaborated with Mrs. McClenahan on "Southern Civility: Recollections of My Early Life," a book about Mrs. McClenahan's formative years — said, "She really could connect with anybody."

In a 1987 interview, Mrs. McClenahan spoke of the plans she had made for her death.

"I want a service at my beloved St. Paul's. And then there should be a luncheon with champagne and music. I want everyone to drink a toast to a person who has enjoyed life."

A public memorial service is planned for Thursday at 11 a.m. at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, 815 E. Grace St.

A private burial is planned.

Mrs. McClenahan's survivors include her second husband, Dr. John Lorimer McClenahan of Richmond; two sons, Leslie Cheek III of Warrenton and Richard W. Cheek of Belmont, Mass.; a daughter, Elizabeth C. Morgan of Great Barrington, Mass.; two stepchildren, John S. McClenahan of Las Vegas and Susan M. Stockdale of St. John, U.S. Virgin Islands; seven grandchildren and six great-grandchildren.

Memorial contributions can be made to the Better Housing Coalition, St. Paul's Episcopal Church, the Robert E. Lee Memorial Association, Virginia Historical Society, Virginia Museum for the Fine Arts or the Virginia League for Planned Parenthood.

* Former Times-Dispatch staff writer Jenifer V. Buckman contributed to this obituary.
JOHN STEWART BRYAN'S INAUGURATION AS PRESIDENT OF THE COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
OCTOBER 20, 1934

1. ?
2. ?
3. Kenneth Chorley
4. James Henry Dillard
5. Bishop Henry St. George Tucker

6. John Stewart Bryan
7. Miss Gabriella Page
8. Governor George Campbell Perry
9. ?
10. Pres. Franklin Delano Roosevelt
Silvestri to lead Times-Dispatch

He will succeed Bryan as publisher and August as president of the newspaper

BY BOB RAYNER
TIMES-DISPATCH STAFF WRITER

A 117-year streak — spanning four generations — is about to end.

When J. Stewart Bryan III steps down as publisher of the Richmond Times-Dispatch on Jan. 1, it will mark the first time since 1887 that a member of his family has not served as publisher of one of Richmond’s major daily newspapers.

Bryan, 66, will be succeeded by Thomas A. Silvestri, a veteran of The Times-Dispatch newsroom who supervises 20 daily newspapers and about 25 weeklies for Media General Inc., the Richmond company that owns The Times-Dispatch.

“The time has come to make a change and give The Times-Dispatch a full-time publisher,” said Bryan, who will continue to serve as chairman and chief executive of Media General.

Bryan has served as publisher of the newspaper since 1978 and CEO of its parent company since 1990.

Silvestri, 49, will become president and publisher of The Times-Dispatch, filling Bryan’s shoes and those of Albert T. “Tappy” August III, who will retire at the end of this year after a decade as president and general manager and four decades working at the paper.

“Tom Silvestri earned the respect of the newsroom when he was part of it, and I think he has earned the respect of the publishers in Media General on the business side,” Bryan said.

Silvestri, born in Yonkers, N.Y., joined The Times-Dispatch as a copy editor in 1982 and had a 16-year career as an editor at The T-D and the former Richmond News Leader. He was deputy managing editor of The T-D in 1998 when he became director of news synergy for Media General, working to build greater cooperation among the newsrooms of the company’s papers.

Since 2000, he has been an executive with Media General’s community newspapers and was named president of the group in 2002.

“This is a perfect fit,” said Graham Woodlief, president of the company’s publishing division. “One thing about Tom, he’s a strong leader.”

Silvestri, who keeps an ancient Underwood manual typewriter in his office,
not far from his black Louisville Slugger baseball bat, is a graduate of Pace University and holds a master's degree in business administration from Virginia Commonwealth University.

"My first instinct is to stick close to the people — the people who come in every day and work to put that newspaper out and the people who read the paper every day," Silvestri said.

He said he is happy about returning to The Times-Dispatch. "It's the boomerang theory: I left, I learned a lot, now I'm coming back."

Bill Millsaps, the executive editor, announced Silvestri's appointment yesterday morning to the newsroom staff, which erupted in applause.

"Few things in my time as executive editor have pleased me as much as this announcement," he said.

Betty Booker, a veteran reporter and columnist, echoed the sentiment in an impromptu speech. "Tom Silvestri is one of the finest human beings I've ever met," she said.

Silvestri, whose late father was a suburban New York police sergeant, will be the first publisher of The Times-Dispatch who is not a member of the Bryan family since they bought control of the paper — for the second time — in 1940.

Silvestri, who still sports a New York accent but has developed an ear for Southern sensitivities, noted that "I've lived in Virginia now longer than I lived in New York. And my wife is a native of Richmond."

Stewart Bryan's great-grandfather, Joseph Bryan, became publisher of a predecessor of The Times-Dispatch in 1887. His grandfather, John Stewart Bryan, and father, D. Tennant Bryan, each served as publisher of The Times-Dispatch and The News Leader.

Stepping down, he said, was the right move, but not necessarily an easy one. Bryan said he would have liked to maintain the family tradition, but the opportunity did not present itself.

"My two daughters are doing other things. It would be a long wait for my grandsons to come along. The oldest is 7."

August, 64, worked in advertising and circulation before being named president and general manager of The Times-Dispatch in 1994.

"Tappy did a wonderful job for 40 years for this newspaper," Woodlief said.

"A newspaper's most valuable resource is its people," August said. "I've been lucky to work with some of the finest talent around. The people I worked with — makes you really want to come to work."

In addition to The Times-Dispatch, Media General owns 24 other daily newspapers, 26 network-affiliated television stations and part of a newsprint business. Most of its properties are in the Southeast.

Contact Bob Rayner at (804) 649-8073 or brayner@timesdispatch.com

Staff researchers Larry Hall and Jennifer Perilli contributed to this report.
Dr. J. H. Dillard

Doctor Dillard of the Jeanes Fund," is the title of a book by Benjamin Brawley, concerning the life and work of Dr. John Hardy Dillard, an eminent American and "citizen of the world."

Dr. J. H. Dillard.

He shuns publicity and, therefore, his great influence for good is not fully appreciated by the majority of people. A Virginian by birth, he has steadily advanced in the world of education and the humanities. No one has done more to create good will and better understanding between the white and Negro races.

Dr. Dillard, resigning his positions of professor of Latin and Dean of the Academic Colleges at Tulane University in 1907, he became president of the Jeanes Foundation, the purpose of which is to promote the work of Negro rural schools. In 1910 he also became a director and in 1917 president of the John P. Slater Fund for the promotion of the welfare of Negroes. His work was still further broadened when he became a member in 1917 of the General Education Board. These are but some of the important positions he holds.

Even before he became officially connected with the work of these boards and foundations he was active in promoting better interracial relations. Brawley pays a great and deserved tribute to him when he says:

"A gentleman of the old school, reared in the finest classical traditions of the South, he has brought to the gravest of social problems a spirit of the highest humanism. A distinguished scholar and teacher, at home in a refined and aristocratic environment, he left all to give the light of learning to those who dwelt in the dark places of the land. A seer and prophet, he has gone in, a moment from the councils of the mighty to the place where life was hard and stern. Statesmen and wise men have waited upon his wisdom, and the humblest teacher has found in him a friend. Working for both races in the South, in an unusual degree he has won from both esteem and confidence."

During a serious illness in 1928 "there came to him testimonials of affection and esteem such as rarely are given to a man in this world. From every direction came tributes to his great heart, his spirit of fair play, and his wisdom; to his success in holding the confidence of the black people at the same time that he won the members of his own race to a generous attitude in matters affecting the Negro; above all, to his power to charm away distrust and draw men together in good will and accord."

Dr. Dillard was appointed a member of the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, in 1918 by Governor Westmoreland Davis. He was elected rector of the board that year, which position he still holds. Largely through his efforts and those of Dr. J. A. C. Chandler this institution of learning with all its traditions of a historic past was literally pulled from the embrace of decay and placed on a high plane in the modern educational world, to move forward for present and future generations. To them also must be given credit, in large measure, for the great restoration work now being carried on at Williamsburg through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

"The message of this man for his country and his age may now be only suggested; time will fully reveal it. In a day of every charlatanry and haste, he speaks the simple word for honest endeavor. In a generation that would discard the experience of the past, he reminds us anew of our priceless heritage, when faith is shaken and men are spiritually drifting, once more he proclaims the eternal verities. Thus it is that he has striven to follow the greatest Teacher of all, who came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and who said, 'These things I command you, that ye love one another.'"

A friend of the whites and the blacks, a creator of interracial good will, a lover of humanity, a builder of a better rural civilization, a student of the world, Dr. Dillard continues to perform a great service for mankind.

Editor's Note—The book, "Doctor Dillard of the Jeanes Fund," is published by Fleming H. Revell Company, New York City, and it sells for $1.75.
Deaths

Dr. James Hardy Dillard, distinguished rector of the Board of Visitors of the College and a nationally known educator, died at his home in Charlottesville, August 2nd, at the age of 84.

Dr. Dillard had been noted for more than sixty years for his work in behalf of the Negro and had been honored by a number of universities for his great work in this particular, not the least of which was the naming of a university in his honor, Dillard University for Negroes in New Orleans. As late as 1937 the Roosevelt Memorial Association which annually selects an individual outstanding in the fields associated with the life of Theodore Roosevelt, awarded Dr. Dillard a medal for "Sixty years of wise and devoted work in behalf of the American Negro." The Harmon Foundation of New York also awarded him a gold medal and $500 in 1928 for the promotion of good relations between the races and for boosting Negro educational facilities in the South.

Among other positions which he held was the presidency of the Jeane Foundation for the improvement of Negro education from 1907 to 1931 and also a director from 1910 to 1917 and president from 1917 to 1931 of the John F. Slater funds, now known as the Southern Educational Foundation. He also was a founder of the Southern University Race Commission which assisted many Negroes in obtaining higher educations. In 1914 he was the representative of America on the East African Commission financed by the Phelps Stokes Fund to study the Negro in Africa.

Appointed to the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary by Governor Westmoreland Davis in 1918, he was immediately elected rector. In paying tribute to his services on the board, President John Stewart Bryan said, "Under his leadership, Dr. J. A. C. Chandler was elected president and William and Mary began its conspicuous developments in enrollment, teaching and buildings. A recognized and revered leader in education, in religion and in the gracious art of gentle behavior, Dr. Dillard made a contribution to William and Mary that cannot be computed except by observing the widening fields from which students are drawn, the elevation of spirit and the intensified search for learning on the part alike of the student body and of the faculty."

Dr. Dillard was born in Nansemond County and was educated at Washington and Lee University and in later life received honorary degrees from Washington and Lee, Tulane, the University of the South, and Harvard.

The Newport News Daily Press in an editorial "Here was a humanitarian," stated:

"All the South mourns Dr. James Hardy Dillard.... And this section feels an especially poignant sorrow in that it had counted him one of its own leaders for years during his constructive service as rector of the Board of Visitors of the College of William and Mary. Nor does the sorrow at his passing know creed or class. Dr. Dillard was a humanitarian, one of the foremost of his generation and of other generations here in the United States. Where there were people needing the ministrations of his broad and understanding sympathy, there Dr. Dillard wrought nobly to advance their station and inspire them to new endeavor."

W & M Alumni Gazette
October 1940

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In accordance with this, as chairman of the Board of Fisheries, Mr. Mapp inaugurated for that board close co-operation between the College of William and Mary and the Board of Fisheries for the study of the protection and use of the vast fish, oyster and crab industries of this State.

"Having served with Mr. Mapp on the board college and as president I am profoundly shocked at the loss of this devoted alumnus and active supporter of the college.

"To this I must add my own sense of deep personal sorrow at his untimely death."

Governor Price, recalling Mr. Mapp's distinguished service to his native State and to Virginia, said: "The death of Senator Mapp removes one of the best equipped and one of the most faithful men in public life in Virginia. His service to Virginia, through the years which began with his membership in the General Assembly, have been outstanding."

He was a man of the highest character and ideals and his many laudable qualities endeared him to thousands of our Virginia people to whom the news of his passing will bring a sense of keen personal loss."

Twice Was Candidate For Governor

Mr. Mapp represented Accomack County in the State Senate from 1911 to 1923. He was twice a candidate for the office of Governor of Virginia—first in 1925, when the nomination was won by Harry F. Byrd, now United States Senator, and again in 1929, when Dr. John Garland Pollard was the successful nominee of the Democratic party and became Governor.

Mr. Mapp was also widely known as a leader in the temperance movement and as the sponsor of much of the temperance legislation enacted by the General Assembly during his own period of service in the State Senate.

He was a joint patron of the "Enabling Act," which became law in 1914, and which made provision for a referendum in this State on local option.

The State-wide "dry law" enacted by the General Assembly in 1918, pursuant to the mandate of the voters in 1914, was very generally cited as the "Mapp Act."

Although aligned with the "dry forces," Mr. Mapp declined to join the anti-Smith movement in the 1928 Federal election and in that election was a supporter of Alfred E. Smith.

Family Traced Descent From English

He was born May 25, 1873, near Wachapreague, Accomack County, and was a son of Dr. John E. Mapp and Margaret Benson LeCate.

The Mapp family is one of English lineage, tracing its descent in Virginia from John Mapp, who was residing in Northampton County as early as 1634.

Dr. John E. Mapp, the father, was for many years a widely known physician in Accomac County, where he was also for nearly twenty years superintendent of the public schools of the county.

George Walter Mapp passed his early years at "Woodland," the home of his parents, and later entered the College of William and Mary, where he was graduated in 1891 at the age of 18 with the degree of B. A. Meanwhile he had served at his alma mater as an Assistant Professor of English and History for two years.

At William and Mary he was captain of the football team and also a member of the wrestling team.

His scholarship record at college also won him election to the honorary fraternity of Phi Beta Kappa.

Formed Law Partnership After Teaching

For three years after leaving college Mr. Mapp was a member of the faculty of the Military Academy, Danville, Ky.

During this period he studied law at Center College, Danville, Ky., and graduated with the degree of B. L. in 1897. In the fall of 1897 he was admitted to the Virginia Bar and began the practice of his profession at Accomac Courthouse.

On Sept. 1, 1898, he formed a partnership with his kinsman, Otho F. Mears, of Northampton County, the firm being designated "Mears and Mapp," and having a large practice on the Eastern Shore of Virginia.

In 1908 the original firm having been dissolved, Mr. Mapp formed a partnership with his brother, J. Brooks Mapp.

In 1905 Mr. Mapp was elected chairman of the Accomac County Democratic Committee and held that office for a number of years.

In 1913 he was a candidate for the seat in the United States Congress that had been formerly held by William A. Jones, but was defeated by S. Otis Bland, of Newport News.

He was first elected to the State Senate in 1911, representing in that body the Thirty-ninth District, which includes the Counties of Accomac, Northampton and Princess Anne.

In addition to his work as temperance leader, he also led the fight in Virginia for woman suffrage and for child-welfare legislation.

Upon his retirement from the State Senate he announced his candidacy for the office of Governor, subject to the Democratic
primary election of 1925. It was in this election that his opponent was Harry Flood Byrd, the successful candidate. Again in 1929 Mr. Mapp sought the Gubernatorial nomination in a three-cornered race, in which his opponents were Dr. John Garland Pollard and Rosewell Page. As a result of the election, Dr. Pollard was nominated for Governor and duly elected in the general election that followed.

Mr. Mapp was long a leader in religious activities in Accomack County being a former steward and trustee of the Accomack Methodist Church and the teacher of a men's Bible class.

He was a Mason, an Odd Fellow, and also a member of the Junior Order United American Mechanics.

On Nov. 27, 1900, Mr. Mapp married Miss Georgia R. Quinby, whose death occurred July 31, 1901.

His second wife, who survives her husband, is the former Miss Mildred Townsend Aydelotte. Survivors include his wife, Mrs. Mildred Aydelotte Mapp; two sons, George W. Mapp, Jr., a law partner of his father, and John Mapp, of Richmond; one brother, J. Brooks Mapp, of Keller, and four sisters, Mrs. Madeline Barrow, of Keller; Mrs. Zilla Winn, of Washington, D.C.; Mrs. Ada Guerrant, and Mrs. Rooker J. White, of Keller.
WILLIAMSBURG, Feb. 7.—J. Gordon Bohannan, Petersburg attorney, was unanimously elected rector of the College of William and Mary today at a meeting of the board of visitors. He succeeds the late G. Walter Mapp.

Mr. Bohannan is a former member of the State Board of Education. He was appointed to the board here by Governor Price in 1938. He is an alumnus of William and Mary, class of 1902 and is a member of Phi Beta Kappa. He received his law degree from the University of Virginia.

Mr. Bohannan was born in Surry County, Oct. 22, 1880, and attended public schools before entering William and Mary, where he received a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1902.

In 1903 he was admitted to the bar, and a year later was chosen Commonwealth's Attorney for Surry County. He served as Democratic elector in the first election of Woodrow Wilson.

He has served as Mayor of Petersburg, on the Hampton Roads Port Commission and as chairman of the State Port Authority. He was president of the State Bar Association for the year 1929-30.
JAMES GORDON BOHANNAN, Petersburg attorney, former mayor of that city, who has served his community and state ably in various positions, was born in Surry County, Virginia, son of Aurelius P. Bohannan, a native of Portsmouth, grandson of George William Bohannan, a native of Matthews County. George William Bohannan was a son of John Gordon Bohannan, grandson of William Bohannan, and great-grandson of Ambrose Bohannan, all of whom were probably lifelong residents of Matthews County. George William Bohannan was a civil engineer and surveyor in Matthews County. He married Lucy Deal, daughter of Jarvis and Joicy (Hundley) Deal. Aurelius P. Bohannan left school to enter the Confederate army in Company D, Tenth Virginia Battalion, later was commissioned a lieutenant, and at the battle of Sailor's Creek was captured and was a prisoner on Johnson's Island in Lake Erie until paroled after the final surrender. He was a merchant in Surry County and later elected county treasurer, an office he held until his death in 1905. He married Anna V. Deal, who was born in Isle of Wight County, daughter of James Hundley and Eliza Ann (Wilson) Deal, and granddaughter of Jarvis and Joicy (Hundley) Deal. Eliza Ann Wilson was a daughter of William and Sarah (Delk) Wilson, granddaughter of Willis and Sarah (Blunt) Wilson, Willis Wilson being a son of Sampson and Sarah Wilson. Mrs. Aurelius Bohannan died in 1908, mother of three children, Aurelius Wilson, James Gordon and Anna Eloise, who married Henry Galusha.

James Gordon Bohannan attended public schools in Surry County, graduated from William and Mary College with the degrees of Licentiate of Instruction and B. A., and after two years in the University of Virginia graduated with the degree Bachelor of Laws. He taught two years in Surry County, was instructor in the Model and Practice School Department of William and Mary College one year, and also taught a year in Smithfield. He was admitted to practice law in 1905 and began his professional career in Surry County, being elected and serving as commonwealth attorney until 1912. Since that year his home has been at Petersburg. He served as chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Surry County, has been a member of the Petersburg City Council, was elected mayor in 1926, and for several years was a member of the Hampton Roads Port Commission and later chairman of the State Port Authority. He has also served as president of the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce and the Virginia State Chamber of Commerce, was one of the presidential electors of 1912, voting for Woodrow Wilson, is a member of the Pi Kappa Alpha, Phi Delta Phi, Phi Beta Kappa, and of the Masonic fraternity.

He married in 1909 Elizabeth Lamb, who was born in James City County, daughter of William Beverly and Katherine Stanard (Branch) Lamb. She died in 1924. Mr. Bohannan is a member of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church of Petersburg and is a director in the National Bank of Petersburg.
BOHANNAN, James Gordon (22 October 1880–19 November 1947), attorney and civic leader, was born at Claremont in Surry County, the son of Aurelius Powhatan Bohannan and Anna Victoria Deal Bohannan. He grew up in Surry, where his father served as county treasurer, and then attended the College of William and Mary from 1895 to 1898. Bohannan taught school in Surry County but returned to William and Mary, from which he earned a B.A. in 1901. During the 1902–1903 school year he taught at Smithfield Male and Female Institute in Smithfield. Bohannan entered the law school of the University of Virginia in 1903 and graduated in 1905.

J. Gordon Bohannan returned to Surry to practice law and served the county from 1905 to 1911 as commonwealth's attorney. In 1912 he moved to Petersburg and became a partner in a law firm with Charles Evans Plummer until Plummer’s death in 1942, after which he practiced with his nephew Willis Wilson Bohannan. Bohannan also invested in local businesses and sat on numerous boards of directors. He was president of the Petersburg Chamber of Commerce during the mid-1920s, sat on the board of Petersburg’s Central State Hospital from 1905 until 1923, and was a member of the Virginia State Port Authority from 1926 until 1933, the last three years as chairman, and served from 1934 to 1938 on the State Board of Education.

Early in 1929 Bohannan was elected president of the five-year-old Virginia State Chamber of Commerce. In June of the following year he led a twelve-member delegation of Virginia business leaders to Great Britain. Bohannan also served as president of the Virginia State Bar Association in 1929–1930. His presidential address on 6 August 1930 on “The Demand for Certainty and Stability in the Law—The Necessity for Change” called for the freeing of lawyers and judges from legislated restraints so that they could adapt rules of law and procedure to the new economic conditions and institutions of the twentieth century. Bohannan presented a businessman’s and corporate lawyer’s perspective, and as a businessman, lawyer, and conservative member of the Democratic Party, he opposed programs to intervene in the economy during the Great Depression of the 1930s.

Although he was a man of strong opinions who often involved himself in public affairs Bohannan held only local elective office. Early in 1926 he was named to fill a vacancy on the Petersburg city council, and on 1 September 1926 the other council members elected him mayor of the city for a two-year term. Under Petersburg’s city manager form of government the office of mayor was largely ceremonial and the mayor’s most important responsibility was presiding over the five-member council. Bohannan was appointed city attorney for Petersburg in 1936 and held the post for the remainder of his life. From 1938 until 1946 he sat on the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary, serving from 1941 until 1946 as the college’s rector and becoming intimately involved in efforts to restore the college’s accreditation after a committee of the Association of American Universities issued a report criticizing the administrative structure and management of the college and its Norfolk and Richmond branches.

On 2 June 1909 Bohannan married Elizabeth Edloe Lamb, who died on 2 October 1924, and on 29 October 1937 he married Elizabeth Randolph Macon Tilley, who died two years later. He had no children from either marriage. James Gordon Bohannan died of heart disease at the Medical College of Virginia Hospital in Richmond on 19 November 1947 and was buried in Blandford Cemetery in Petersburg.

BRENT TARTER
Homer L. Ferguson, 80, Shipyard Executive, Dies

WARWICK, VA., March 14—(AP)—Homer Lenoir Ferguson, 80, chairman of the board of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, died early this morning at his home at Warwick.

The dean of American shipbuilders, and one of the nation’s leading industrialists, died in his sleep. The man who served as president of the State’s largest privately-owned industry for more than 30 years until his retirement in 1947 was active until the last. He was in his shipyard office Friday.


Burial will be in Greenlawn Cemetery, Newport News.

A native of Waynesville, N. C., Ferguson, who was later to build many of the Navy’s fighting ships, started his career in the Navy. He graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis at the head of his class in 1892. Then, after studying naval architecture at Glasgow University for four years, he became a Navy constructor.

Joined Firm in 1905

In 1905, he joined the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company as superintendent of hull construction. He made rapid progress up the ladder of command. In 1912, Ferguson was appointed general manager of the yard, Two years later he was promoted to vice-president and general manager, and on July 22, 1915, he became president of the firm.

In 48 years since Ferguson first joined the shipyard, it has turned out over 400 ships. Foremost among the passenger vessels bearing the Newport News trademark are the S. S. America and the S. S. United States. The latter ship, completed last year, broke the transatlantic crossing speed record on its first try.

Under Ferguson’s leadership, the shipyard became known as the top producer of aircraft carriers. The 1,040-foot Forrestal, first of a new series of super flattops, is now under construction at Newport News. The shipyard built a number of Essex-type carriers starting in the 1930’s and then designed and built the first of the Midway-class carriers, currently the largest flattops afloat.

The yard has also built 14 battleships and other Navy vessels.

In the civilian line, it has produced a large number of assorted cargo carriers and tankers.

Ferguson served as chairman of the board of the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company at Wilmington, N. C., which came into being during World War II and later closed down.

The Newport News Apprentice School was organized under Ferguson’s direction in 1919 and now gives junior college certificates.

The shipbuilder took a keen interest in the Mariners’ Museum at Newport News and had been president and chairman of the board for many years at his death.

Ferguson served as president of the United States Chamber of Commerce in 1919. He was also a member of the Academy of Political Science, the Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers and the National Council of American Shipbuilders. He served as president of the latter two groups.

On Many State Boards

He was at one time a member of the board of visitors of VPI, a director of the State-Planters Bank and Trust Company, Richmond; president of the First National Bank of Newport News, and was a director of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company of Virginia and the Engineers’ Public Service Corporation of New York.

Expressions of regret at Ferguson’s passing, mixed with high praise of his talents, came from Governor Battle, Congressman, business leaders and union officials.

Battle said the shipbuilder would be “greatly missed as a businessman, civic leader and loyal citizen.”

Senator Robertson (D-Va.) called Ferguson “one of the ablest businessmen in Virginia” and “one of the most public spirited,” in voicing his regrets.

Representative Robeson, of Warwick (D-Va.), former vice-president of the Newport News Shipyard, echoed Robertson. He recognized Ferguson’s “exceptional abilities and talents,” but called special attention to his “warm heart (that) gave him real concern for the welfare of his shipyard associates and their fellow citizens.”

Fair Treatment

L. W. Gauley, president of the Peninsula Shipbuilders Association, independent union of shipyard workers, said of Ferguson: “Fair treatment to each and every employee and their personal welfare was uppermost in his mind and in his passing we know that he has left behind him the kind of love and charity that all of time can not erase.”

Under Ferguson’s administration, the shipyard never had a strike. When the depression forced the company to lay off employees during the 1930’s, a program was set up to help workers get other jobs and to lend them money when they needed it.

The shipyard now employs about 17,700 men.

Survivors include Ferguson’s wife, Mrs. Elize Skinner Ferguson; three sons, Homer L. Ferguson, Jr., a Richmond broker; Charles Anderson Ferguson, former president of Noland Company, Newport News, and William Ferguson, former member of the Virginia House of Delegates and member of a Newport News-Hampton law firm, and two daughters, Mrs. Lyman S. Ayres, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Mrs. Storer P. Ware, of Roanoke; 11 grandchildren and three great-grandchildren.

Other survivors are a brother, General Harley B. Ferguson, USA, retired, who headed the Hampton Roads Port of Embarkation during World War I, and three sisters, Mrs. John C. Orr, of Bristol and Orlando, Fla., Mrs. Magie Blaylock, of Orlando, and Mrs. Ell Watson, of Hickory, N. C.
A. H. Foreman, who for many years has taken a leading part in education in Norfolk and Virginia, yesterday was reappointed to the board of visitors for the College of William and Mary by Governor Darden.

His name, with those of four other appointees, was sent to the Virginia Senate by the Governor for confirmation. The others are George S. Shackleford, of Roanoke, State Senator Robert C. Vaden, of Crete, Oscar L. Shewmake, of Richmond, and Mrs. N. T. McManaway, of Manassas.

Foreman has been a member of the board for 22 years, having been first appointed by the late Governor E. Lee Trinkle, and holds the unique record of having attended every meeting of the board during that time.

He is a former member of the Norfolk school board, having served as its chairman for nearly 14 years. He is a graduate of the College of William and Mary and the University of Virginia; and has been a leading figure in the establishment and development of the Norfolk Division of the College of William and Mary-V. P. I.

Alvin Foreman, 80, Norfolk Attorney, Dies

NORFOLK, March 24—(AP)—Alvin Herbert Foreman, 80, Norfolk attorney and a leader in educational affairs, died last night at a Norfolk hospital.

A funeral service will be conducted tomorrow at 2 p.m. at Larchmont Methodist Church. Burial will be at Riverside Memorial Park.

Foreman was rector of the College of William and Mary in 1916. Foreman Field, the football stadium at the College of William and Mary in Norfolk, was named for him.

His career in education began as principal of public schools in Norfolk county in 1900. He later attended the University of Virginia Law School. He was admitted to the Virginia bar in 1907.

In 1939 he was awarded the Algernon Sydney Sullivan medalion by the College of William and Mary. He was selected as Norfolk's first citizen in 1935.

He was the son of Edmund Orlando and Anna Luke Foreman.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Grace Carrington Foreman, of Norfolk; a daughter, Mrs. Alexander S. Margrove Jr., of Portsmouth; and a sister, Mrs. Grace Foreman Wiggs of south Norfolk.
Foreman, Alvan Herbert
95-98-97-98-99 (In college at William and Mary)
Board of Visitors: March 15, 1924-March 7, 1952
Rector, June 1, 1946-June 11, 1949

Committees:
Special Committee on plans for Phi Beta Kappa Building, 1924 (Chm)
Executive, 1924-26 (26-32??) 1932-37, 1949-1952 (Chm 1949-52)
Curriculum, 1924-26
Investments, 1924-28
Spec. Com. creating position of Dean of Women, 1924
Spec. Com. to draft resolutions forming rules and regulations of the College
governing the student body, 1924 (Chm)
Revive Chancellorship, 1926-28 (Chm)
Spec. Com. on Fraternity and Sorority buildings, 1926 (Chm)
College Bookstore, 1926
Days of Commencement, 1926-28 (Chm)
Honorary Degrees, 1926-28
Spec. Com. on question of a full Law School, 1927
Draw up and pass on all legal documents in transaction of Dr. Goodwin
in relation to the Williamsburg School Board and the College, 1928
Advertise for and receive bids for the annex to the Library, 1928
Wren Building (also called Restoration of the Main College Building) 1928
Organization of Norfolk Branch, 1930 (Chm)
Restoration of front campus, 1931
Rules governing the care and preservation of the restored buildings and
grounds, 1932
Student discipline, 1932 (Set up Faculty Com. on Discipline)
Revise rules of the College, 1933
Honor Council, 1933
Expand Norfolk Division by building Lecture Hall, Gym & Stadium, and
Amphitheater. (To request $240,000 thru PWA; granted $100,000 and
no Stadium), 1933 (Chm)
Building, 1934-37 (Chm) 1936-37 (Chm)
Endowment of the College, 1934
Visit of Pres. F.D. Roosevelt, 1934
Finance, 1935-46 (Chm 1937-46)
Grounds & Buildings, 1937-46
Extension Divisions of the College, 1938 (Chm)
Sub-Com. on plans for construction of a faculty apartment house, 1938 (Chm)
Purchasing Brown Hall, 1938 (also worked on buying property near Brown Hall)
Developing College as national art center, 1938
Purchasing George Small home, 1939
Agreement between College and Williamsburg for operation of Matthew Whaley
School, 1939 (Chm)
Spec. Com. to study and determine the advisability of participating in the
training of pilots, 1940 (Chm)
Additional funds for scholarship aid, 1940
By-laws of the Board, 1941
Spec. Com. on the advisability of severing relations with Norfolk Division, 1941
Divisions, 1942
Relationship between College & Williamsburg regarding Matthew-Whaley, 1943 (Chm)
Disposition of Lord Botetourt statue, 1945
Athletics, 1946
Foreman, Alvin Herbert - continued

Other:
Resolution to borrow $650,000 from FEA of PW for construction of Taliaferro, Marshall-Whyte, Women's Activities Building, Amphitheater, 1933. Approved 1934.
Motion to use $5,000 per year for scholarship aid, 1937
Motion to request an appropriation of $200,000 from Assembly for buildings at Norfolk
Motion to purchase Bright property, 1946

Miscellaneous:
Foreman Field at Norfolk Division named in his honor for his work in developing Norfolk Division and especially the Stadium
Resigned Rectorship June 12, 1949 as he felt the office should be held by other members of the Board who had also served many years
Resolution of the Board honoring Foreman: "WHEREAS, A. Herbert Foreman has been a loyal, energetic and distinguished alumnus of the College of William and Mary, serving his alma mater in unnumbered ways, among them being a member of the Board of Visitors of the College continuously for more than 26 years; and WHEREAS, during that time he has been in attendance at every meeting of the College Board; and WHEREAS ... Oct. 15, 1949, p. 130-40
Channing M. Hall, 63, Dies; Prominent in Williamsburg

JUN 1 - 1953

WILLIAMSBURG, June 1—(AP)—Channing Moore Hall, 63, prominent attorney here, died unexpectedly at his home here late yesterday.

He was a native of Williamsburg, and had served for various periods in the past 25 years as a member of the City Council, and was Mayor of the city from 1934 to 1947, when he retired because of ill health.

Funeral services will be held at 3 P. M. Tuesday at Bruton Parish Episcopal Church. The Rev. F. H. Craighill, Jr., rector, will officiate. Burial will be in Cedar Grove Cemetery here.

HEADED BAR GROUP

A vice-president of the Peninsula Bank and Trust Company, of Williamsburg, and former president of the Williamsburg Bar Association, Mr. Hall was the son of the late Professor John Lesslie Hall and Margaret Farland Hall.

He was educated at the College of William and Mary, and the University of Virginia. At one time he was a member of the board of visitors of William and Mary.

On Oct. 11, 1947, Mr. Hall resigned as Mayor of Williamsburg. He was elected in 1934, as the first to serve under the city manager form of government.

Mayor Hall, in writing to members of the City Council, stated he was following the "advice of my doctor that for reasons of health I should reduce the duties which I undertake and withdraw from the City Council."

His resignation followed nearly 30 years of almost continuous service to the city as a member of the city Council. He came from 1919 to Sept. 1, 1928, as a member of the Council under the original charter. He did not seek re-election in 1928, but two years later was named to fill the unexpired term of Robert P. Wallace, who resigned.

Again in 1932, Mayor Hall did not seek re-election, but the following year was named to fill the unexpired term of A. W. Hitchens, who resigned.

Mr. Hall's survivors include his widow; a son, C. M. Hall, Jr., of Williamsburg; a daughter, Mrs. William H. Godsey, of Tehran; a sister, Miss Emily Hall, of Williamsburg, and two brothers, Joseph Farland Hall, president of Lawyers' Title Insurance Corporation, of Richmond, and Vice-Admiral Lesslie Hall, Jr., who recently retired from the United States Navy, and is living in Williamsburg.

C. M. Hall, Attorney, Succumbs

JUN 2 - 1953

Rites to Be Today At Williamsburg

WILLIAMSBURG, June 1—(AP)—Channing Moore Hall, 63, attorney, former Mayor of Williamsburg, and former member of the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary, died Sunday at his residence here.

A veteran of a quarter-century's service on the City Council, he was first Mayor of Williamsburg under the city manager form of government and served 13 years in that capacity, 1934-47. A native of the town, he was son of Dr. John Lesslie Hall, a professor of William and Mary, and Mrs. Margaret Farland Hall.

He served on the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary from 1937-46, was a member of the board of managers of the alumni society, 1923-25. For his services to the college, he received the "Alumni Medal" in 1935.

He was a member of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce, the board of the Jamestown Corporation and vice-president and past president of the Peninsula Bank and Trust Company.

A member of Bruton Parish Church and former vestryman, Mr. Hall was a member of Phi Beta Kappa, the American Legion and Delta Kappa.

Surviving are his wife, Mrs. Nona S. Hall; a son, Channing M. Hall, Jr., of Williamsburg; a daughter, Mrs. William Godsey, of Tehran, Iran; a sister, Miss Emily Hall, of Williamsburg; and two brothers, Joseph F. Hall, of Richmond, and Vice-Admiral J. Lesslie Hall, Jr., (Ret.), of Williamsburg.
SYDNEY B. HALL, principal of the Danville High School, is one of the young leaders, high minded, well qualified and scholarly, who are bearing the burdens of educational leadership in the state today.

He was born at Great Bridge, Virginia, February 5, 1895, son of Martin W. and Laura (Curling) Hall. His parents are still living at Great Bridge, where his father is a planter. Sydney B. Hall acquired a good education, spending seven years in the elementary schools, four years in the high school at Great Bridge, and then followed his course in William and Mary College, where he was graduated in 1919. Since then he has taken three summers of work at the University of Virginia, leading to his Master's degree, which he will receive in the summer of 1924.

After graduating Mr. Hall taught a one-room school in Norfolk County, was assistant principal of the high school at Big Stone Gap in Wise County two years, was supervising principal of elementary schools at Portsmouth, and in 1921 came to Danville as principal of the high school. The high school at Danville was built in 1915, containing twenty-one class rooms, and since then four others have been added, but the building already is inadequate to handle the greatly increased enrollment. In 1919 the Danville High School had only 250 pupils. At the present time there are 600 enrolled, while the accommodations are really only for 400. Mr. Hall has the supervision of a staff of twenty-three teachers. The Danville High School offers a broader curriculum of studies than many of the smaller colleges did some years ago.

Mr. Hall married Miss Stella S. Reynolds, of Craig County. They have one daughter, Stella Louise. Mr. Hall is a deacon of the Christian Church, superintendent of the Sunday school at Danville and is a member of one or two college fraternities, the Pi Kappa Alpha at William and Mary, and the Phi Delta Kappa at the University of Virginia.
Planters Nut President, Obici, Dies

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 22.--(AP)--Amedeo Obici, founder and president of the Planters Nut and Chocolate Company of Suffolk, Va., and known in the industry as the "Peanut King," died here May 21.

Obici, who came to the United States at the age of 11, developed a small fruit and peanut stand in Wilkes-Barre before establishing the Planters Company.

He conducted a small peanut business at Wilkes-Barre until he started his stand. He later became a naturalized citizen.

Obici was the eldest of four children, born in Italy. He was a member of the Italian-American Club in Wilkes-Barre, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a former member of the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary.

Much of his contributions for charitable purposes went in recent years to the Louise Obici Memorial Hospital Corporation, whose treasury contains several hundred thousand dollars.

He entered the peanut-producing field with his future brother-in-law, Mario Peruzzi, in 1906 and popularized the blanched or skinless peanut in preference to the small Spanish variety with the red skin.

Obici was a former owner of the Suffolk News-Herald and a stockholder and director of the Elliot Hotel in Suffolk, Va.

Obici, the eldest of four children, came to America in 1889 from his native Italy. He traveled to Scranton, Pa., serving there with the St. Vincent de Paul Society and the Italian-American Club in Wilkes-Barre.

Obici was exalted ruler of the Elks in 1918. Much of his contributions for charitable purposes went in recent years to the Louise Obici Memorial Hospital Corporation, whose treasury contains several hundred thousand dollars. The corporation was formed for a projected medical institution to be dedicated to his wife, Louise Musante Obici, whom he married in 1916 and who died in 1938.

The family includes Frank Obici, a brother, and Mrs. Mario Peruzzi, a sister, also of Wilkes-Barre, who is the wife of the vice-president and treasurer of Planters.

Peanut Firm Founder Dies At Age of 69

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., May 21.--(AP)--Amedeo Obici, founder and president of the Planters Nut and Chocolate Company of Suffolk, Va., died tonight in Mercy Hospital after a long illness. He was 69.

Obici was a member of the Italian-American Club in Wilkes-Barre, a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and a former member of the board of visitors of the College of William and Mary, where he established a chair in Italian literature.

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Peanut King Leaves Estate Of $1,625,000

SUFFOLK, May 27.--(AP)--Peanut King Amedeo Obici left an estate in Virginia valued at $1,625,000.

Obici, a native of Italy, left an estate in Virginia valued at $1,625,000.

Obici, who came to the United States at the age of 11, developed a small fruit and peanut stand in Wilkes-Barre before establishing the Planters Company.

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The family includes Frank Obici, a brother, and Mrs. Mario Peruzzi, a sister, also of Wilkes-Barre, who is the wife of the vice-president and treasurer of Planters.
Miss Gabriella Page Dies Here; Rites To Be Sunday FEB 19 1949

Miss Gabriella Page, long a notable figure in the social and cultural life of Richmond, died Friday evening, following a heart attack at her home, 2705 Park Ave.

A committal service will be held at 3:30 P. M. Sunday at the grave in Hollywood Cemetery and will be conducted by the Rev. W. Leigh Ribble, rector of Grace and Holy Trinity Episcopal Church.

Miss Page was president of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and the officers and members of the board of that organization will attend the services at Hollywood, it was announced today.

The death of Miss Page is the occasion for, and among a large circle of friends, in this city who knew and esteemed her as a woman of intellectual gifts and of a rare charm and distinction of manner.

BORN IN RICHMOND

She was born in Richmond and was a daughter of the late Major Legh R. Page, CSA, and Louise Page Waller. Her father, who died June 8, 1883, and served in the Confederate Army as a member of the staff of General Winder, and later as a member of the staff of General Richard S. Ewell, Major Page, who was a native of Amherst County, was a son of the Rev. Charles Page, who had been a chaplain in the old Army of the United States.

Before the War Between the States Major Legh R. Page had lived in Kentucky and in Mississippi; and after the close of the war he established his residence in Richmond, where he became a leading member of the bar.

Mrs. Louise Page Waller, the mother of Miss Gabriella Page, is recalled here as a woman of unusual beauty who, at the time of her death many years ago, had long been widely known and beloved in Richmond:

Miss Gabriella Page was educated in private schools in Richmond and at St. Timothy's School at Catonsville, Md.

She was a communicant of Grace and Holy Trinity Episcopal Church.

Miss Page served many years as the president of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities and was a member of the Women's Club of Richmond, the Virginia Historical Society, and other civic organizations.

She was "a sister" of the late Mrs. R. P. Page, former member of the Richmond bar, who died here Oct. 25, 1944.

Surviving Miss Page is a nephew, Lee R. Page, of Princeton, N. J.

$100,000 Left To Association By Miss Page

FEB 19 1949

A $100,000 bequest and a Park Avenue residence have been left to the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities in the will of Miss Gabriella Page, probated today in Chancery Court by Clerk Albert T. August.

Miss Page was 72 when she died Feb 20, 1949, after a $350,000 estate.

Personal property is valued at $15,000, and real estate is valued at $37,000, according to the probate papers.

TRUST FUND FOR NEPHEW

A $100,000 trust fund is set up in the will for her nephew, Lee Page, to be paid to him during his lifetime.

Upon his death the corpus of the fund is to be paid over to his children, the Virginia Home for Incurables, the Sheltering Arms Hospital and the Crippled Children's Hospital, all in Richmond.

Miss Page's residence at 2705 Park Ave., with all of its furnishings and the vacant lot adjoining it on the west, are left to the APVA, with the hope that it be used as the association's headquarters and as a small museum for Virginians not appropriate to the John Marshall House.

Only the net income from the $100,000 bequest is to be paid to the association.

CHARITIES WOULD BENEFIT

If the association should be dissolved or be unwilling to maintain the Page residence, the entire bequest is to become part of the residuary estate and to be divided among the three charities.

Other bequests include: Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, $1,000; Calvin Green, her brother, $300; Annie Lowery, of Bedford, a friend, $15,000.

Twenty-five friends are left cash bequests, jewelry or other personal gifts. All odd amounts, $200; Annie Lowery, of Bedford, a friend, $15,000.

The remainder of the estate is divided among the three Richmond charities named.

First and Merchants', National Bank of Richmond, qualified as executor and trustee of the estate.
APVA's Gabriella Page House
Furnished Fit for a Museum

NOV 15 1949

By MARIA W. SHEERIN

The Gabriella Page House, which has been opened to members of the Association for the Preservation for Virginia Antiquities, is now open on Wednesday afternoons through April 20. The house is located at 170 South Perry Avenue, near the James River. The house was built in 1817 for Mr. and Mrs. Daniel, who lived there until 1850. Since then, it has been a private residence until 1930, when Miss Gabriella Page acquired it.

Service Today Pays Tribute To Miss Page
MAR 15 1949

A memorial service for the late Miss Gabriella Page, former president of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, who died here on February 18 at age 90, will be held at 3 P.M. today at the John Marshall House. Mrs. Granville Valentine, first vice-president and acting president of the organization, will preside.

Bronze Tablet Installed On Page House
OCT 12 1950

A bronze tablet which bears the inscription: "Gabriella Page House, 1817, Property of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities," has been placed on the house. Miss Page, at the time of her death, president of the APVA, bequeathed its furnishings to the organization. The house, standing at 2705 Parke Avenue, was built on the site of the Thomas Rutherfoord House, which was burned in 1861 and 1867. The house was occupied by the Rutherfoord family until 1850, and then became a residence. The house is open to the public on special occasions.

Miss Page's Gift
FEB 28, 1949

Miss Gabriella Page, who was president of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, made a bequest of $100,000 to the organization to establish a home for members of the association. Miss Page also bequeathed her Park Avenue residence to the association for use as a museum. The house is now open to the public on Wednesday afternoons through April 20.

FEB 23, 1949

Miss Page has left her house to the association as a museum for types of Virginiana which do not fit into the John Marshall House. The house is furnished with pieces worthy of a museum.

While it is not known what action the association's directors will take with respect to Miss Page's bequest, her generosity, and the spirit and interest which prompted it, are most gratifying. Those who are familiar with the APVA's splendid accomplishments in preserving the evidences of Virginia's past will applaud Miss Page's thoughtful gift, and hope that it fits in usefully with the organization's programs and plans.
THE 1940 COMMENCEMENT

1—1940 Medallionists, Professors R. G. Robb & T. J. Stubbs, Jr. 2—Dr. Claude C. Coleman listening to Glenn Miller concert. 3—W. F. C. Ferguson, Fred Hynson, Ferdinand Chandler, Vernon Geddy, Professor Richard L. Morton. 4—John P. Wager, Judge Frank Armistead, Alvin Paul Hines. 5—George F. Wilkins, Professors Tucker Jones and Theodore Cox. 6—Blake T. Newton, Ashton Dovell, Robert M. Newton, Edward R. Willcox, G. Walter Mapp, unidentified, and Sidney B. Hall. 7—Vernon M. Geddy, Harvey Page Williams, Sidney B. Hall. 8—Herbert Vaiden, Dudley R. Cowles. 9—Attending Memorial Service for William & Mary dead are: G. Walter Mapp, J. A. Salle, Rev. Carter Henry Harrison, Alumni Secretary McCurdy, Professor T. J. Stubbs, Jr., Board of Visitors’ Lulu Metz, and former.
On a number of occasions Jack Garrett inquired why I thought the college failed to show interest in the Law School story. He will quickly attest to the fact that my response was the Administration feared such action would be offensive to the Bryan family and cause a loss of substantial financial support. We did not know many of the facts reported herein until we began our research several years ago. Thus enter our final character to this story who simply had to be seated in that Director’s Chair preparing his audience for a climax that no one among them would perceive of or dream of. I refer to none other than Alfred Hitchcock, the renowned Hollywood director and master of mystery and intrigue. Characteristic of his talent, he had to be around at some time for the conclusion of this story on our William and Mary Law School.

In 1980 there was created, by the Bryan family, the John Stewart Bryan Professorship of Jurisprudence at William and Mary. It is now held by the College President Timothy Sullivan who will retire at the end of the current session in 2005. The initial gift was $100,000 with Tennant Bryan representing and acting for the family. The Endowment Association Resolution establishing this professorship states it was created “for the purpose of attracting and retaining eminent scholars to the Marshall-Wythe School of Law at the College of William and Mary in honor of John Stewart Bryan, twentieth President of the College of William and Mary . . . . from his mother he inherited a deep regard for the history of Virginia and in numerous ways gave support to the study of colonial history. This history has led members of the family to give expression to their regard for him through the establishment of a Professorship of Law in his name.”

Nuff said!!

Harold M. Gouldman, Jr.