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.


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 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 men 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 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 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
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 a scene of bad temper. 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. Snow, 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. Carnes, Jr., Henry D. Willis, 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 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".

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 emphasized 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, any alumni 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.

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:
Law classes in 1939-40 were held in the old Marshall-Wythe Building, now called James Blair Hall.

The resolution adopted yesterday by 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 4. 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.

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 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
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.
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 contributor’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 foundation, 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 main hall of the school as “Founders of the Foundation.”

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 reachable.

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 learning 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 providing legal education of a high and exciting quality is not in doubt.

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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 to call a meeting of the entire student body in front of the historic old Wren Building to see what could be done about saving the oldest Law School in America - the second oldest in the English speaking nations. I and several others talked to the students to sound out opinion on the matter. We were convinced that the overwhelming majority was in favor of retention of the school.

That same night Tim Hanson, Harold Gouldman, Bob Simpson, Ralph Baker, Jimmy Watkins, Jack Garrett, and myself went to Richmond to air our views before the Times-Dispatch. Next morning the following article appeared:

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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 Lettie 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 6 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 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 Lettie 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. . .

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

The Board of Visitors of William and Mary, reconsidering 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 law 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.
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
(804) 596-0565

Mrs. Elisha Hanson
1513 33rd St., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20007
(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
May 26, 1992

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 Kele) 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) 228-1263. 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,

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
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 Bohanan 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.
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 Bohannan.

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 $5,500.00, 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 1793. 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

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 1861, and...
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:

**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.

**Monday, May 29, 1939**

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 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 grossest 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

[Petersburg Progress-Index]

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.

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.

To the Ledger-Dispatch, it seems also clear that the law school of the college which established the first law school in America should not be abolished without compelling reason.

It is argued that because of overlapping there should not be two Virginia law schools supported, even in part by the State.

Then the State should not contribute to the support of schools of engineering in the University of Virginia, the V. M. I. and the V. P. I.

Then the State should not contribute to the support of the schools of education in the University of Virginia and the College of William and Mary and to the four State Teachers’ Colleges.

Then the State should not contribute to the support of the school of medicine at the Medical College of Virginia at Richmond.

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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 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.

Law School for W. & M.

The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch
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 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

[Signature]

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.
Saturday, 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, 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 Bohannan 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 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 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. 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.
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.
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.
Beer for Hunter's Sake

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 adorable 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
NORTHERN NECK VIRGINIA

THE POTOMAC
Richmond 11, Virginia, Sunday, June 20, 1948

**Thomas Lomax Hunter Dies in Fredericksburg**

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.

"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 during the sessions of 1918 and 1920. He was the author of a book of verses, "Forbidden Fruit and Other Ballades."

Edward 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 Cambell, Stuart Hunter and Bate 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 3 P.M. Monday at the 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 F. Davis, Dr. Roger Harris, Robert W. Washington, Bladen T. Taylor, John Hunter and Lawrence Mason. Members of the Northern Neck Bar Association will be honorary pallbearers.

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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?
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 W, 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?
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 T 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?
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 here 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 Cheats 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

Garrard Harris, Charlottesville; Paul J. Hartman, Circleville, W. Va.; Dudley Nickerson Hartt Jr., Cassanovia, N. Y.; James B. Helvin, Louisa; Albert Neil Hickey, Charlottesville; S. Page Higginbotham, Orange; James Henning Hilliard, Louisa, Ky.; W. J. D. Hunter, King George; Peter Irving Jr., New York.

Robert Clarke Jacob Jr., Norfolk; W. V. T. Justis, University; Spotswood Hughes Keene, Ashland; William L. Keel, Bluefield, W. Va.; Roy L. Kincannon, Travillans; Wildman Suddath Kincheloe Jr., Crewe; Michael E. Klvilghan, Staunton; John Fuqua Kiser, Milan, Tenn.; C. Louis Knight, Arlington.

William Allen Lewis, Richmond; Charles Hubert MacGill, Arlington; George M. Martin, Leesburg; Charles G. Middleton Jr., Harrods Creek, Ky.; John Cocke Ashton MacKenzie, Portsmouth; Glynn Perrin McConnell, Gate City; Gerald R. O'Melveny, Charlottesville; John B. Olerson Jr., Washington, Hierome L. Ople Jr., Staunton; Francis Leigh Orgain, Dinwiddie.


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 Hahrain Parent, 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.

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,¹ one of Anatomy, Medicine & 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

¹*i.e. Government.
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 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 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.

FACULTY AND STUDENT BODY

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.

Left to right: Theodore Sullivan Cox, Frederick Keating Beutel, Edgar Maria Foltin
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 1920 Frederick Juchhoff, 11 who aided in the revival of the law school at William and Mary, taught the first courses. Among others who taught law courses from 1920 to 1927 were Professor R. L. Morton, Professor J. R. Geiger, Judge Frank Armistead, Oscar L. Shewmake, and Governor John Garland Pollard. In 1921 Dr. William Angus Hamilton joined the faculty, and in 1922 became the occupant of Wythe's historic chair of "Law and Police."

By 1927 the law faculty had been stabilized as to personnel. It consisted of William Angus Hamilton, Peter Paul Peebles, 12 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. 13 The present faculty consists of four professors, Theodore Sullivan Cox, Dudley Warner Woodbridge, Edgar Maria Foltin, and Frederick Keating Beutel, 14 a law librarian John Latané Lewis, Jr., who is also an instructor, 15 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. 16 The courses conducted by these gentlemen are:

- Mr. Cox—Constitutional Law, International Law, Legal Ethics, Introduction to Law. 17
- Mr. Woodbridge—Contracts, Torts, Property, Evidence.
- Mr. Foltin—Criminal Law, Roman Law, Legal History, Legal Philosophy, Criminology, 17 Penology, 17 Psychology of Evidence. 17
- Mr. Beutel—Business Associations, Negotiable Instruments, Conflict of Laws, Government Regulation of Business, Administrative Law, Bankruptcy.
- Mr. Lewis—Legal Bibliography, Equity, Sales, Wills.
- Mr. Hoffman—Procedure.

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.

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

12 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.

13 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.

14 Former Dean of the Law School of Louisiana State University.

15 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.

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

17 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. 18 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 hither shall you go but not further." 19

73
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 CHARLES 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

Conferring of Degrees
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

A W A R D S

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, Reedville

THE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI AWARD

R E C I P I E N T S  O F  D E G R E E S

SCIENTIAE BACCALAUREUS

John Adam ............................................. New York, N. Y.
Frank Bader ........................................... Hampton
John Arthur Barba, Jr. .......................... Maplewood, N. J.
Josephine Elisabeth Barker, Staten Isl., N. Y.
Sarah Harris Bell .................................. Cleveland, Ohio
Marva Lillian Blair ................................. Springfield, Mo.
Otto Theophilus Boysen ............... Egg Harbor, N. J.
Mary Boiseux Britton .............................. Bon Air
Mary Rayner Brockfield ....................... Springfield
Anna Abel Brubaker ................................. Lebanon, Pa.
Mary Louise Caldwell ......................... Matoaka, W. Va.
Pay Ashton Carmines .............................. Odd
Ann Louise Clark ...................................... Richmond
Dorothy Irving Copridge ....................... Norfolk
Thomas Della Torre .............................. Ridgefield Park, N. J.
James Newcomer Dill, Jr., McKeesport, Pa.
Madge Nickerson Dunn ........................... Richmond
Frances Marguerite Duryea .............. St. Petersburg, Fla.
Adrienne Eastman ................................. Ridgewood, N. J.
Catherine Earl Edge ...................................... Richmond
Brilly Ardith Edgerton ....................... Narberth, Pa.
Pam L'Engle Ellis ................................. Richmond
Benjamin Franklin Foley ..................... Warrenton
Clara Louise Gaetjens .......................... Oradell, N. J.
Henry L. Gardner, Jr. .......................... Suffolk
(Back of Class of 1937)
Alice Heath Gates, Chesterfield Court House
William James Gates ............................. Mountaineal, N. Y.
James Steptoe Gray ............................... Sabuda
Robert Lee Griffin ............................... Windsor
Clarence Jefferson Grogan ................... Danville
Jane Grozdzis .......................... Washington, D. C.
Gordon Winfield Hanna, Ridgefield Park, N. J. 76
Marguerite Hill ...................................... Norfolk
Betty Anna Holt .................................... Middletown, N. Y.
Ruth Ann Holzmueider ..................... Milford, Del.
James Archibald Johnson, Jr. ......... Franklin
Frances G. Jourdan ............................. Meriden, Conn.
Frances Kuhn ...................................... Washington, D. C.
Leah Sarah Leibowitz ......................... Richmond
Margaret Lee Longley, Wahiawa, Oahu, T. H.
Louis Mallory .................................... Lightfoot
Helen Isabelle Melvin ......................... St. Petersburg, Fla.
Robert Winston Menzel ...................... Toano
Arthur Beauregard Metheny ............. Catlett
Mary Jane Miller ................................. Paulsboro, N. J.
Miriam Mollen ...................................... Richmond
Arthur Hutchison Murray, Jr. ......... Richmond
John Lenwood Owen, Jr. .................... Victoria
(Back of Class of 1937)
Emelie Morris Phillips ......... Hamptonton, N. Y.
Roy Webster Prince, Jr. ................. Washington, D. C.
(Harriet Alice Ricketson, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Dorothy Helen Sease ............................. Richmond
Anne Harris Seward ............................. Richmond
Seymour Shwiler ................................. Richmond Hill, N. Y.
Edward Frederick Sierks .......................... Roosevelt, N. Y.
Helen Inez Strange ............................. Richmond
James Christian Talley ....................... Roxbury
Elsie May Vreeland ............................ Rocky Hill, N. J.
Samuel Young Walker ......................... Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mary Stanley Weaver ......................... Gloucester
George Brooks West, Jr. ..................... Norfolk
Margaret Boals West ...................... Honolulu, T. H.
Mary Eileen Woods ............................. Kentuckt
Conrad Schatte Yocum ..................... Catonsville, Md.
ARTIUM BACCALAUREUS—(continued)

Eleanor Jenkins Taylor .... Dover, N. J.
Kathleen Joan Taylor .... New Haven, Conn.
Frances Ann Terrell .... Richmond
Robert James Tilden .... Holbrook, Mass.
McKie Massenburg Trotter, III, LaGrange, Ga.
Constance Bahnbridge 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 Whitaker .... Upper Darby, Pa.
Elzie Margaret Wilde .... Shelton, Conn.
Evelyn Ruth Wilks .... Newport News
Harriet Rena Williams .... New Rochelle, N. Y.
Ruth Mclain Williams .... Norfolk
Virginia Wilson .... Exmore
Frances Jane Wolf .... Mt. Wolf, Pa.
Elizabeth Morton Wood .... Washington, D. C.
Janet Hamilton Wood .... Roanoke
June Hansell Worley .... Norfolk
Fredrick Stanley Worster .... Hampton
Francis Joseph Younger .... Lanadowne, Pa.
Lacy Denny Yeaman .... Ridgefield Park, N. J.

LEGGIS 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 .... Portland
James Michael Watkins, A. B., College of William and Mary ......... Emporia

ARTIUM 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.