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The Alumni Magazine

of Washington and Lee University

VOL. XI—NO. 4

MARCH—APRIL, 1936

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Professional Directory

This directory is published for the purpose of affording a convenient guide to Washington and Lee alumni of the various professions who may wish to secure reliable correspondents of the same profession to transact business at a distance, or of a special professional character. Alumni of all professions who by reason of specialty or location are in a position to be of service to the alumni of the same profession are invited to place their cards in this directory.

Gibson Witherspoon

Attorney-at-Law
204-208 Lawyers Building
Meridian, Mississippi

William A. Hyman

Counsellor-at-Law
100 William Street
New York

James R. Caskie 1909

Attorney-at-Law
Peoples Bank Building
Lynchburg, Virginia

Philip P. Gibson

Attorney-at-Law
Marcum and Gibson
First National Bank Building
Huntington, W. Va.

Woodruff and Ward

Bruce F. Woodruff, 1916
Wm. A. Ward, Jr., 1930
Attorneys-at-Law
928 Healey Building
Atlanta, Georgia

John H. Tucker, Jr. 1910

Tucker and Mason
Law Offices
Commercial National Bank Bldg.
Shreveport, Louisiana

Elwood H. Seal

Seal and Dice
General practice in the courts of
the District of Columbia and
Federal Departments
Associate Income Tax Specialists
Tower Bldg., Washington, D. C.

E. C. Caffrey 1909

Court House
Hackensack, N. J.

Edmund D. Campbell 1918-1922

Attorney-at-Law
Douglass, Obear, Morgan and
Campbell
Southern Building
Washington, D. C.

Laurence Claiborne Witten, 1910

General Agent
Department of Southern Ohio
Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company
1507 Union Trust Building, Cincinnati, Ohio

Washington and Lee, Virginia, Cincinnati, Yale, Harvard, Ohio State, Brown, Columbia, Miami, Wisconsin, and Pennsylvania are represented in this Agency. There are usually one or two openings for exceptionally good college men. Applications from Washington and Lee Alumni have the preference.

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Editor.....HARRY K. ("CY") YOUNG, 1917

Managing Editor..RICHARD POWELL CARTER, 1929



THE WASHINGTON AND LEE ALUMNI, INC.

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KI WILLIAMS, 1915

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Appalachian Association
Herbert G. Peters, Bristol, Tenn.-Va.

Arkansas Association
James H. Penick, W. B. Worthen Co., Little Rock.

Atlanta, Georgia
Ewing S. Humphreys, Healey Building.

Baltimore, Maryland
L. W. Milbourne, 3204 St. Paul St.

Birmingham, Alabama
W. L. Hogue, 306 Court House

Charleston, West Virginia
C. W. Hall, Kanawha Valley Bank.

Chattanooga, Tennessee
John D. Stanard, Chattanooga Bank Bldg.

Chicago
John Culley, 422 Hamilton St., Evanston, Ill.

Cincinnati
Roger J. Bear, Kroger Grocery Co.

Charlotte, North Carolina
Philip F. Howerton, 523 Fenton Place.

Cumberland Valley Association
C. Wells Little, Negley Building, Hagerstown, Maryland.

Dallas, Texas
Sam Kohen, Republic Bank Building.

Detroit, Michigan
Dr. Edward Lyons, Parke Davis Co.

Florida West Coast Association
K. I. McKay, Citrus Exchange Building, Tampa, Fla.

Fort Worth, Texas
E. S. McCord, Neil P. Anderson Building, Ft. Worth.

Gulf Stream Association
Lewis Twyman, Security Building, Miami, Fla.

Jacksonville, Florida
Rhydun Lathem, Florida National Bank Building.

Lynchburg, Virginia
Carter Glass, Jr., Lynchburg News.

Louisville, Kentucky
E. A. Dodd, Louisville Trust Building.

Memphis, Tennessee
John K. Speed, 1159 Linden Avenue.

New York
Edward W. Lee, 1350 Broadway.

New Orleans, Louisiana
Norton Wisdom, Whitney Bank Building.

Norfolk, Virginia
Walter E. Hoffman, Law Building.

Northern Louisiana Association
C. C. Hutchinson, Jr., Shreveport.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
E. W. Wilson, 1419 Land Title Building.

Piedmont Association
Larry W. Wilson, Greensboro, N. C.

Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
C. P. Robinson, 802 Park Building.

Pocahontas Club
A. L. Tyree, Bluefield, West Virginia.

Richmond, Virginia
Stuart Sanders, Sanders Bros. Paint Co.

Roanoke, Virginia
Earl A. Fitzpatrick, State and City Bank Bldg.

Rockingham County Association
W. H. Keister, Harrisonburg, Va.

San Antonio, Texas
Albert Steves, Jr., Steves Sash and Door Co.

Southern California
Brian Bell, Assoc. Press, 1243 Trenton St. Los Angeles

St. Louis, Missouri
John L. Patterson, 552 Pierce Building.

Tri-State Association
Joe W. Dingess, First Huntington National Bank Building, Huntington, W. Va.

Washington, D. C.
Edmund B. Campbell, Southern Building.

A Building "Worthy of Tradition"

(The President's Page)

THE FOREMOST thought in my mind as I write these paragraphs is my hope that every alumnus, and particularly the law alumni, will come to see the new Tucker Hall. For here is a building that even the most sensitive son of Alma Mater must call worthy of the tradition and of the promise of this University.

* * *

Before a brick was laid, an amazing amount of thought was given, by architects and by faculty members alike, to the plans. The experiences and even the errors of other institutions were carefully studied and were interpreted in terms of our peculiar needs. An uncommon measure of skill and conscience in the construction followed. The result is a structure that satisfies the best expectations of all concerned.

* * *

It is not a casual compliment to call this building "worthy of tradition" of the School of Law, for behind this branch of Washington and Lee is a record that any institution might contemplate with pride.

* * *

Distinction rested upon instruction in law from its beginning when in October, 1849, Judge Brockenbrough opened the Lexington Law School. In the first class was John Letcher's brother; in the second was a future solicitor-general of the United States; in the third were a future governor of Virginia and a future minister to Bolivia. Among other prominent men trained in this little school were Judge W. H. Bolling, father of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, General T. L. Rosser, and Superintendent Scott Shipp of the Virginia Military Institute.

* * *

One of the first steps taken by General Lee in his efforts to enlarge Washington College was to bring this law school and its dean into the academic unity. Judge Brockenbrough served for eight years and was succeeded by J. Randolph Tucker, whose name the building bears,

who had joined the faculty in 1870. With one or two brief interruptions, Mr. Tucker continued his work till 1897.

* * *

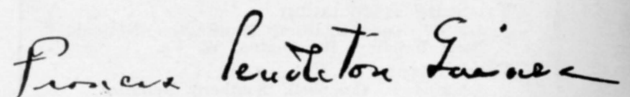
The School of Law has been consistently fortunate in the quality of its instructors. These men have brought to their task more than the erudition which is but the beginning of scholarship. To call the roll of those who served this unit, men like Graves and Harry Tucker and Burks and Long and Staples and Vance—happily still working in another school of law—and all the others is attestation to this truth. The present faculty is measuring up to these standards.

* * *

Volumes might be written on the success achieved by students of this law school. Dr. Smith called attention to the leadership displayed by its graduates during the period of the World War: the Secretary of War, the Ambassador to England, the Solicitor-General, the Assistant Attorney-General, the Counsel for Food Administration, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, the Chairman of the Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, the Chairman of the House Committee on Mines and Minings—all of these, and a great host of other notable public servants, were men from this School of Law.

* * *

The beauty and the adequacy for instruction of this new building added to the competence of the staff and the quality of the student body give basis for confidence that this high record will be sustained.



President

The School of Law

By W. H. MORELAND
Dean of the Law School

THIS ISSUE of *The Alumni Magazine* has been very kindly placed at the disposal of the law faculty, in order that they might here publish to the alumni and friends of the institution a brief history of the law school and its present condition when, having taken possession of its new and beautiful law building, it is entering upon a new era. The task of writing upon various special subjects having been allotted to other members of the law faculty, I shall limit my efforts to sketching very briefly the origin and development of the law school.

The records of Washington and Lee University show that from the very beginning its board desired to establish a school of law, or at least to provide for the teaching of law. As early as 1803, an effort was made in this direction. Space does not permit our going into detail further than to say that a distinguished judge of that day was elected to a chair of law. Nothing further seems to have been done after this appointment was allowed to lapse, on account of lack of funds and other considerations, until more than sixty years later, when a private law school conducted in the town of Lexington was incorporated into Washington College.

The School of Law became one of the regular schools of the University—then Washington College—as the result of a resolution adopted by the board of trustees on June 22, 1870, although there had been a more or less well-defined department of law connected with the college since 1866.

The early history of the law school is interesting. It had its origin in the Lexington Law School, organized by Judge John White Brockenbrough in 1849. John Brockenbrough was judge of the district court of the United States for the western district of Virginia. He was a lawyer of deep learning, with great talent for teaching. Thinking that the town of Lexington was an ideal spot for such an enterprise, he organized the Lexington Law School. Tradition has it that the students travelled the district with the judge and saw justice practically and actually administered. He did all of the work

of instruction himself. His school thrived until 1861, when, with the outbreak of the Civil War, it ceased operations. In 1866, Judge Brockenbrough reopened his school and when General Robert E. Lee came to Washington College as its president, he caused Judge Brockenbrough's law class to be brought to the college, where its work was resumed and continued with a somewhat indefinite connection with the college until June 22, 1870, when, as before stated, it became a school of the institution.

At the same time, the Honorable John Randolph Tucker, of whose distinguished record it is not necessary to speak, was appointed a professor in the new school. He and Judge Brockenbrough constituted the faculty. With respect to this organization, the local paper had this to say:

"With such instructors, and a Diploma approved and signed by General Robert E. Lee, the graduate of Washington College Law School would enter on his career with more than ordinary prestige and incentive to success."

The Law School, so made officially a part of this institution, has continued to this day. While Judge Brockenbrough's law school was a very small institution, his ideals of teaching were

high and his methods in accordance with the best tradition. His teaching consisted largely in the illustration of fundamental doctrines by analysis of leading cases and his aim was, to quote from an early publication of Washington and Lee University:

"... to generate in the mind of the student a taste for the study of law as an enlarged and rational system of jurisprudence, and to imbue him with the philosophical spirit which pervades it throughout all its extensive ramifications; to teach him to regard law as a noble and refined science, and not merely as a crude collection of arbitrary precedents."

When Judge Brockenbrough resigned in 1873, John Randolph Tucker was appointed dean to succeed him, with Charles A. Graves as his assistant. Mr. Tucker's connection with the school ceased with his death in 1897.



Dean Moreland

Mr. Graves, assisted by Harry St. George Tucker, was its dean until 1899, when he resigned to become a member of the law faculty of the Department of Law of the University of Virginia, where his long and distinguished career is known to the legal profession throughout the entire country. Upon Mr. Tucker's resignation in 1902, William Reynolds Vance was appointed dean. He resigned in 1903 and is at present, and has been for many years, a member of the law faculty of the Yale Law School. Martin P. Burks became its dean in 1903 and continued in that position until he resigned in 1917 to become one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, in which position he remained until his death in 1928. He was succeeded in the position by Joseph Ragland Long, who remained in that office until 1923, and the present incumbent was appointed.

The law school had no home of its own until 1899, when the building known so long and affectionately to Washington and Lee men as "Tucker Hall" was erected. This remained the home of the law school until December 16, 1934, when the building with its entire contents was destroyed by fire.

Prompt and vigorous steps were taken to erect another law building and secure a new law library. The new Tucker Hall, just completed, occupies the site of the old building, except that it is in line with the other buildings of the college front. It is Colonial in design, matching Newcomb Hall, which stands at the other end of the college front, and is a beautiful structure which, together with the other college buildings, makes the college group at Washington and Lee an architectural gem.

The interior of the new building provides ample lecture rooms and professors' offices, faculty reading room, lounge and cloak rooms, and a library room. The dimensions of the latter are ninety feet by forty feet, and it is equipped with shelving for books, tables and chairs, all of maple, affording students and teachers beautiful quarters for library work. The law library is at this time even more adequate than the one we lost, and we expect to continue to make additions thereto, until it shall be one of the best in the South.

With this new building and its equipment, we may confidently state that the man who studies law in this

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Main hallway looking to library entrance in New Tucker Hall

A Description of Tucker Hall

By CHARLES P. LIGHT, JR.
of the Law School Faculty

THE BEAUTY of the Washington and Lee campus is appreciated by many, but most of all by those who as students have walked upon it. Mention of the campus at once calls to mind the familiar white columns of historic Washington College and of Newcomb Hall. Today, with the erection of the new Tucker Hall, the architectural plan for the central group of buildings has been fulfilled. The new structure, which is the companion building to Newcomb Hall, has drawn upon it for columns, pediment, cornice, and chimneys, and upon Washington College for the design of its windows. In size and shape the new building is modelled upon Newcomb Hall, but in place of wings one story high as in the older building, those in Tucker Hall rise three stories. The planning is so skillful, however, that the wings do not detract from the ample sweep of the central roof, which runs from the columns at the front to the pilasters of the rear wall of the building.

It will be well to give a brief outline of the general interior plan of the building before describing it in detail. The heart of the building is the library room two stories high, which occupies the entire rear part of the structure. At the front of the first floor are the offices of the dean, teachers and typist. Immediately under the library room is that portion of the building which is set apart for student use. On the architects' plans this part of the building is described as the basement, but because of the slope of the land at the rear it possesses the advantages of a ground floor. On the upper level of the basement proper are storage rooms and washroom. In planning this part of the building, advantage was taken of the opinions expressed in letters to Dean Moreland that one of the most important details in law school construction was a centrally located library with offices and students' quarters as close by as possible. Since the library room is two stories in height, the second floor covers only the front of the building and contains the faculty library and visitors' room, a teacher's office, a seminar room and two washrooms. The third floor of the

building is devoted to classrooms and to the upstairs stack and seminar room.

With this general plan in mind, our journey begins. We walk through a Colonial entrance door of simple design into a foyer, essentially square but with a diagonal wall at each corner which give an octagonal effect.

During the morning hours, sunlight streams through transom panes over the entrance door, revealing corner niches which, it is hoped, will some day hold the statues of the founder and deans of the School. The large door on the right side of the foyer opens into the office of the dean and that on the left, into a teacher's office. Proceeding from the foyer through the hall, on left and right are offices for other teachers and the law school typist. Although foyer and hall alike give the impression of simplicity in decoration, there is no sacrifice of essential beauty. The walls of oyster shell gray with ivory ceiling, the striking ornamental cornices, the carefully panelled lower walls and doors, the colonial lighting fixtures, and the floor of black and white terazza in alternate squares, all contribute to create an impression of dignified beauty. In all of the other halls of the building, at staircase landings, in the dean's office and in



Charles P. Light, Jr.

the students' lounge, period lighting fixtures of artistic design enhance the attractiveness of the building. All of the floors, except those described, are covered with mastic tile in alternate squares of mahogany and maroon with black border. The subdued tone of the tile floors sets off with telling effect the ivory of the woodwork.

Continuing down the first floor hall and on a line with the entrance door, we enter the library, a room of majestic proportions which for sheer beauty the writer has never seen surpassed. Two stories high and covering the entire rear part of the building, the room measures ninety by forty feet. Through fifteen large windows of Georgian design with deep casements, a wealth of light falls upon the gray walls which reflect it without glare. Slightly lower ceilings in each of the wing ends of the room add to its charm. Here we find skillfully conceived

cornices above the ivory woodwork surrounding the windows. Inside the room over the entrance door is a beautiful pediment of carved wood supported by two ornamental pilasters of classic design. Unusually handsome bookshelves rising to the height of the window sills are built into and line the walls of the entire room. In each wing, four standing bookcases are placed to form as many alcoves in which quiet, intensive study becomes a real pleasure. The wall and standing cases together will accommodate about thirteen thousand volumes. Fourteen large tables, accompanying chairs, and a librarian's desk, all of period design and colonial maple finish, complete the furnishings of the room. The problem of acoustics has been handled satisfactorily through the use of special ceiling plaster. When artificial illumination is necessary it is furnished by a generous number of scientifically constructed lighting fixtures which are suspended from the ceiling. The same lights, unique in their efficiency, are used in those rooms of the building which are not specially equipped. Thus, day and night, the library room is available for study and reading.

From the first floor, we descend by either of two stairways, which are located outside the library door, to the students' section of the building. That part of the basement which is immediately under the library room has a ceiling of unusual height and windows which in size and construction are duplicates of those found on the second and third floors. On the right as we enter this level, is the students' coat and locker room and connected with it is the typing room for the use of an increasing number of men who type their work. Imme-

diately in front of the steps which lead to the lower level and in the center of this part of the basement is the panelled students' lounge, a room of great distinction. Adjoining the lounge on the west is the round table room, an especially bright room which serves as an adjunct to the lounge. Leaving this room by the hall door,

we come to the outside west entrance door to the basement, and across from the round table room, to the office of the student book agent. Next to it, and across from the locker room, is a large room designed for the reception of books and for the reconditioning of those bound in leather. This process, which is constantly in operation, preserves the leather, and greatly enhances the appearance of the books in the library. With the growth of the school, it may be necessary to use the reconditioning room as an additional locker room. The document vault, washroom and storage rooms are entered from the upper level of the basement proper, which is immediately under the first floor offices.

It will be observed from the description of the first and basement floors, that every inducement has been

offered to the student to spend as much time as is possible among the law books, or in informal discussion with the law teachers, but with the lounge available for relaxation and the interchange of ideas with his fellow students. So far as is known to the writer, the arrangement just outlined is excelled in few law schools.

It will be remembered that the second floor includes only the front part of the building, since the library room is two stories high. That part of this floor which is over

Continued on page eighteen 16



Section of stairway in New Tucker Hall

Furnishings of the Law Building

By CHARLES R. McDOWELL
of the Law School Faculty

IN PLANNING the new Law building, the aim of the architects was to make it look as though it had been erected at the time Washington College was built. No detail was overlooked in carrying out this objective. The result was, despite its modern and fireproof construction, the building came into existence with an appearance of age. The casual visitor to the campus, five years from now, will perhaps never realize that it has not been here for a hundred years.

When the building committee saw how perfectly the architects were carrying out their part of the job, they began to feel that it would be unfortunate to spoil the effect with inappropriate modern furniture. It was suggested that a study be made of furniture found in this type of building between 1700 and 1800, and that estimates be made as to the cost of reproducing such equipment. After several months of studying furniture encyclopaedias and after visiting Williamsburg and other centers of early Virginia architecture members of the law faculty presented to Dean Moreland pictures and sketches of proposed tables, desks, chairs, and other pieces, together with estimates as to the cost of reproduction. While this study was being made, Dean Moreland was corresponding with deans of law schools throughout the United States, requesting suggestions in regard to the equipment of the building. Helpful suggestions from a great many of the law deans were received. Dean Moreland transmitted to President Gaines a report of these investigations, with a recommendation that a model of each article of furniture be built for examination by the architects and the building committee. When the models were made, Dr. Gaines displayed them to the committee and architects, and plans for reproducing them were approved. As a result there is scarcely a piece of furniture in the Law School the original of which could not have been found there had the building really been erected before 1800.

Hard maple with Colonial stain was decided upon as the most suitable material for all of the furniture except

that for the two front offices and the faculty reading room, which are finished in walnut. The maple is not only a durable, close-grained wood with a smooth surface ideally adapted to table and desk tops, but when treated with Colonial stain, takes on a dark amber color well suited to the walls and woodwork of the building.



Charles R. McDowell

LIBRARY

For the library, which is a magnificent room ninety feet long, forty feet wide, and two stories high, sixteen tables were built, which are nine feet long and three and one-half feet wide. They are of the early American refectory type, with heavy top and stretchers and beautifully turned legs, being almost an exact copy of an original found in a New England church, where it was used as a communion table in 1740. Mr. Wallace Nutting says the original is the finest table originated in America.

The library chairs, which are old-fashioned Hitchcock Windsors with unusually graceful lines, have an interesting history. A good many years ago, the late Matthew Paxton found the original of this chair in a Rockbridge county farmhouse. Impressed with its beauty, he inquired about it and learned that it was built by an old cabinet maker

who lived here in the county before 1800. Having a peculiar interest in the history of the county and a great deal of sentiment about its past, Mr. Paxton bought the chair, and Mr. and Mrs. Matthew Paxton, Jr., who now own it, were kind enough to permit it to be reproduced for the law school. Three hundred copies of the chair were built, over six thousand rungs being turned by hand in making them, and not a nail was used, as they are joined with wooden pegs.

COURT ROOM

With the exception of the library, the most impressive room in the building is the court room, which is used for the large classes. Instead of using commonplace arm-chairs, of the type usually found in modern classrooms, old student desks of the type used in the eight-

eenth century have been installed. These student desks were suggested by those found in the Wren building in Williamsburg, but slight alterations were made in the construction in order to adapt them to the needs of law students. The general appearance, however, has not been changed. The alterations were made at the suggestion of Dean Horack, of Duke University, who used the general idea of the Williamsburg student desk in equipping some of his class rooms. Instead of using benches behind the desks, as is done in the Wren building, chairs of the type used in our law library have been installed.

On the teachers' platform, a judicial dais has been built which is almost identical with the one found in the most attractive room in the new Harvard law building, but the detail was changed to conform to the paneling in our room. Photographs and specifications of the Harvard dais were used as a basis for the design. The remaining two class rooms have been equipped with similar furniture.

STUDENT'S LOUNGE

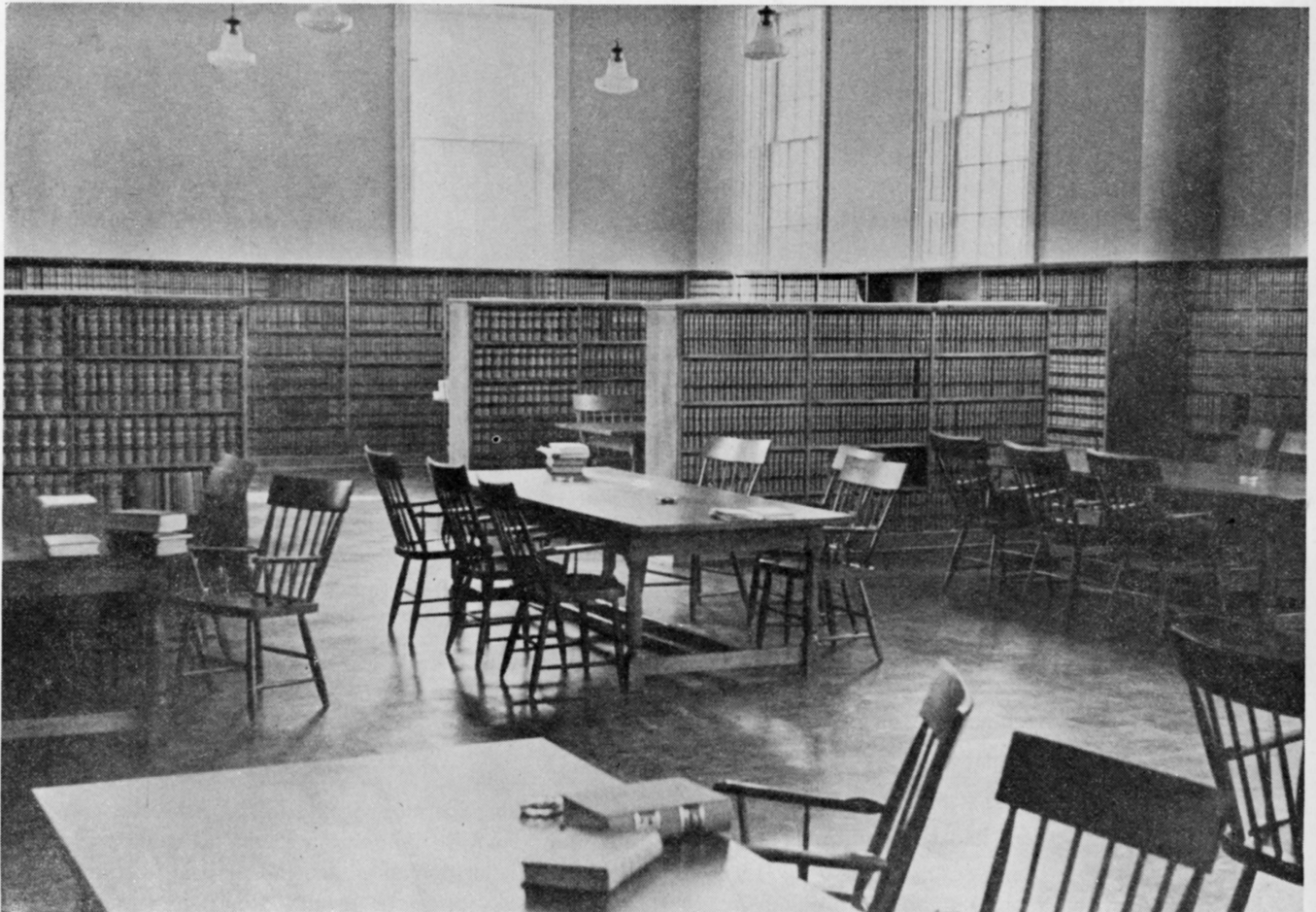
The students' lounge, which is the special gift of Mr. Herbert Fitzpatrick, a member of our Board of Trus-

tees, and Chairman of the Building Committee, will be when completed the most handsomely equipped room in the building. It is paneled throughout with Oregon knot-pine, and the ceiling is supported by heavy oak beams. It has been found necessary in this room to sacrifice period design for comfort, to some extent, and the chairs and sofas will be of leather. The tables and desks, however, will be of the period of the building.

FACULTY READING ROOM

The furnishings of the faculty reading room, the gift of Dr. George Bolling Lee, as a memorial to his brother, Robert Edward Lee, III, have been highly complimented by visitors who have gone through the building in the past few weeks. It is a formal, carpeted room, with beautifully paneled white walls. The windows are equipped with Venetian blinds and formal drapery. On each side of the entrance door there is an old Virginia sofa, behind each of which stands a walnut table. The furnishing includes a number of Windsor chairs and wing chairs of period design.

Continued on page fifteen



A view of the library in the New Tucker Hall

The Law Library

By **RAYMON T. JOHNSON**
of the Law School Faculty

THE WASHINGTON AND LEE law library was totally destroyed in the fire which consumed Tucker Hall. The library was insured for ten thousand dollars. This money helped to provide funds to finance new library purchases. The Carnegie Foundation contributed another ten thousand dollars to further this purpose.

The assembling of an adequate law library is no easy task. Much of the necessary material is out of print. A diligent search for second-hand books is a time-consuming undertaking. This work was done by Dean Moreland with the assistance of Mr. Williams. The discriminating purchases made by them amount to about nine thousand volumes, being some twenty-five hundred volumes less than the number in the old library. The books thus far procured, however, are in much better condition than those which comprised the former collection. It is felt that the material obtained represents a satisfactory working library which can be made adequate to the essential work of the school by the purchase of a few additional sets.

The largest item acquired in the library replacement program is the National Reporter System comprising the Atlantic, the Northeastern, the Northwestern, the Pacific, the Pacific (2d Series), the Federal, the Federal (2d Series), the Federal Supplement and Supreme Court Reporters. These sets represent the reports of the courts of last resort of all the states and the Federal courts for the past fifty years. These reports which amount to about twenty-one hundred and fifty volumes, were bought new from the West Publishing Company at a liberal discount.

The law school was presented with two sets of the Supreme Court reports from the date of its formation to a period well beyond the beginning of the Reporter System. The school is indebted to Mr. John Randolph Tucker, of Richmond, and Mr. George White Chaney, of Roanoke, for these two gifts.

The reports up to the Reporter System have been assembled with the exception of the reports of nine states. These reports were purchased second-hand and

are in remarkably fine condition. In this connection should be acknowledged a gift of the earlier Michigan Reports by the University of Michigan Law School. Mr. Robert B. Tunstall, of Richmond, presented the library with a set of the New York Reports to Volume 167, while Mr. Robert Hobson of Louisville, Ky., gave a new set of the Kentucky Decisions.

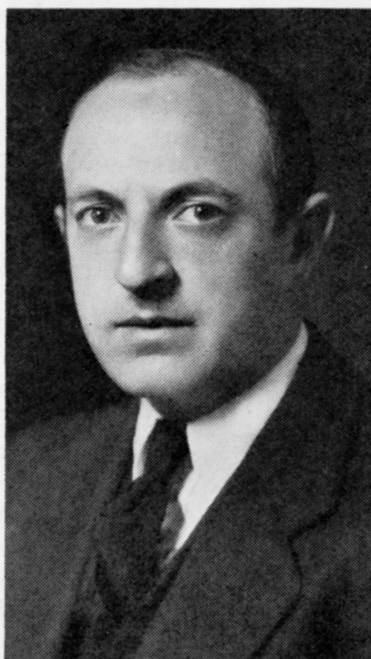
The law school has acquired a complete set of the Annotated Reports material. This covers the American Decisions, the American Reports, the American State Reports, the Lawyers' Reports Annotated, Lawyers' Reports Annotated (New Series), the American Law Reports Annotated, the American and English Annotated Cases, the English Ruling Cases and the British Ruling Cases. All of these are in excellent shape and were obtained from a variety of sources.

The American Digest System, including the Century Digest, the First Decennial Digest, the Second Decennial Digest, the Third Decennial Digest and the Current Digest, was secured at a most attractive price. The standard encyclopedias were purchased soon after the fire. These embrace Ruling Case Law, Corpus Juris, the Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice, the Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure, and the American and English Encyclopedia of Law.

A fair selection of text-books has been procured through gifts and purchase.

The law school is particularly proud of the English material which it was able to obtain. The library now includes the English Reprint and a complete set of the English Law Reports since the Reprint, together with a full collection of English statutes. These books are extremely valuable and are in the best possible condition. The Canadian Supreme Court Reports have likewise been secured.

It has been the good fortune of the school to locate and acquire complete sets of the following law reviews: The American Bar Association Journal, the Chicago Law Review, the Cincinnati Law Review, the Columbia Law Review, the Cornell Law Quarterly, the George



Raymon T. Johnson

Washington Law Review, the Harvard Law Review, the Illinois Law Review, the Law Quarterly Review, the Michigan Law Review, the Minnesota Law Review, the Nebraska Law Bulletin, the Pennsylvania Law Review, the Southern California Law Review, the Tennessee Law Review, the Texas Law Review, and the Virginia Law Review. In addition the law school has obtained the following law reviews in part: The Air Law Review, the Boston Law Review, the California Law Review, the Canadian Bar Review, the Iowa Law Review, the New York University Law Review, the North Carolina Law Review, the Notre Dame Lawyer, the Oregon Law Review, the St. Louis Law Review, the Tulane Law Review, the West Virginia Law Quarterly, the Wisconsin Law Review and the Yale Law Journal. No effort has been made to state the official titles of these reviews, but merely to indicate the university and other publications already procured. It is in this field that the material is becoming very difficult to locate. The success here achieved in little more than a year is especially noteworthy.

In conclusion, the present needs of the library should be pointed out. These needs are immediate and pressing. It is necessary to effective work that the law school obtain the reports, up to the Reporter System, of the following remaining jurisdictions: Alabama, Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Maine, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina and South Carolina. These sets are procurable at prices ranging from one hundred to three hundred dollars, with the exception of Maine at about six hundred dollars, and New Hampshire at about nine hundred dollars. The growing scarcity of the reports of the last-mentioned states accounts for the prices at which they are quoted.

The school stands in great need of the Shepherd Citators to the National Reporter System, which can be bought for about four hundred dollars. The earlier volumes of the law reviews acquired in part should be the object of relentless search. Prices for such vary with the degree of scarcity. The United States Code Annotated, at a price of two hundred and sixty dollars, is practically indispensable. A fuller collection of new text material is essential. The New York Supplement, at a cost of about five hundred dollars new, is an item that could be used to advantage. The faculty reading room stands in great need of additional quasi-legal material in the nature of Beveridge's *Life of Marshall*, Holmes' *History of the Common Law* and Cardozo's *Nature of the Judicial Process* and other works of that type.

The needs thus outlined represent no frills. Practically every law school of importance in the United States possesses all of this material and much in addition. Our present library is much smaller in size than those of comparable law schools. An excellent beginning has been

made. Only a vigorous effort to obtain the additions mentioned will provide the school with facilities to do the type of work which we expect of the students.

The law library room, occupying the entire first floor of the rear wing of the new law building, is large and beautifully furnished. The stacks and tables are arranged so as to provide seclusion for quiet study. The increasing use of the library by the students is gratifyingly apparent. A trained law librarian who could care for the library, instruct in the use of law books and do a limited amount of teaching would be of incalculable benefit.

That so much has been done in a limited time creates high hope for future improvement. The arduous labor of replacement shows excellent results. Material has been carefully chosen and funds wisely spent. Gifts from interested persons have been too numerous to acknowledge in detail. By unremitting effort it is hoped to make this law library one of the best in the entire South. In this undertaking the continued assistance of alumni and other friends of the University is earnestly sought and confidently expected.

To The Building Committee

THE EDITORS OF *The Alumni Magazine* have devoted this issue almost exclusively to the new law school, and offer you a series of detailed articles by members of the law faculty dealing with various phases of New Tucker Hall. A few words of editorializing on the part of the editors, however, is only proper—editorializing in appreciation of the work of the building committee and all others associated with the construction of one of the finest law school homes in the South.

Members of the building committee, who worked faithfully and worked long in perfecting the plans, were named shortly after the fire of 1934. They were:

James L. Caskie of Lynchburg, chairman of the board of trustees; John Randolph Tucker of Richmond; Dean W. H. Moreland of the law school; Frank J. Gilliam, dean of students; and Dr. R. W. Dickey of the faculty. Dr. Gaines, of course, was a member of each group associated with the project.

We shall not attempt to list all of those who worked for the completion of the building. There are those who conducted the financial campaign; those who worked with the architects; the architects themselves, Philip Small of Cleveland and the firm of Carneal, Johnston and Wright of Richmond, Va.; and many others.

It simply wasn't possible to let this issue go to press without these few words, although these particular individuals have had their say in one way or another—this issue is primarily to give members of the faculty an opportunity to have their say.—R. P. C.

Development of the Law Curriculum

By CLAYTON EPES WILLIAMS
of the Law School Faculty

THE SCHOOL OF LAW of Washington and Lee University originated in a private school organized by Judge John White Brockenbrough in 1849 known as the Lexington Law School. The school was discontinued during the War Between the States but was reopened in 1866, when, at the suggestion of General Lee, who was then President of Washington College, Judge Brockenbrough's law class was held at the college. It did not become officially a part of the college until June 22, 1870. However, during this time Judge Brockenbrough's classes were known as the Department of Law and Equity because in the minutes of June 22, 1870, of the Board of Trustees of the College there is the report of the committee "to which was referred the resolutions in relation to the Department of Law and Equity." This committee, among other things recommended:

"That the Law Department shall hereafter be one of the regular Schools of the College and that the Professors thereof shall be regular members of the Faculty."

This recommendation was adopted by the Board.

Up to that time Judge Brockenbrough had done all of the teaching, but the Board of Trustees at the same meeting at which it established the School of Law appointed the Honorable John Randolph Tucker as an additional professor of law. The Department of Law and Equity was divided into two schools. The School of Common and Statute Law was taught in two classes, Junior and Senior, by Judge Brockenbrough. The text books used were Blackstone's Commentaries, Smith on Contracts, Stephens on Pleading, Greenleaf on Evidence, Williams on Real, and Williams on Personal Property. The School of Equity and Public Law was organized in the same way with Professor Tucker teaching the classes. The text books used were Vattell's International Law, Smith's Mercantile Law, Adams on Equity, and Barton's Suit in Equity.

It is interesting to note that among the reference books listed for students are Smith's Leading Cases and

White and Tudor's Leading Cases in Equity. The special leaflet gotten out in 1870 after the formal incorporation of the Department of Law into the college also states:

"In both Schools special attention will be given to Leading Cases in Law and Equity, which will be thoroughly discussed." In fact the college catalogue of 1869 carried this statement:

"Discussion of leading cases in Law and Equity constitutes a prominent, and, it is believed, a most valuable feature of the plan of instruction adopted. Very free use is made of those admirable works, Smith's Leading Cases, American Leading Cases and Leading Cases in Equity." However, this was in no sense the introduction of the case system of instruction as it was introduced in the Harvard Law School by Professor Langdell some years later, but was rather the germ of the Text Book and Illustrative Case System so long used in this law school. In fact the special leaflet of 1870 says, "The instruction is given by Lecture and Examination." It also states that "A discussion of the principles and pleadings in Criminal Law . . . will be carefully presented in lectures," and that "the professor will endeavor by lecture to elucidate the principles of Political Science and Constitutional Law."

In fact we may say that during this first period the Lecture System of instruction was predominantly used.

Judge Brockenbrough resigned in 1873 and the Honorable John Randolph Tucker succeeded him as dean of the law school. Mr. Charles A. Graves was appointed Professor of Common and Statute Law. The original organization of the school continued until 1896 with the two schools and a junior and senior class—each class meeting for an hour and a half a day and each professor teaching one class. The Senior class met from ten o'clock to half-past eleven and the Junior class met from twelve o'clock to half-past one. The catalogue of 1895 states: "The course is so arranged as to render possible its completion in one session of nine months. This enables diligent and earnest young men, whose means or time is



Clayton E. Williams

limited, to prepare themselves for the Bar by a single year's unremitting study. Students are advised, however, to devote two years to the course of Law." The school session was divided into three terms with examinations held at the end of each. The passing grade was eighty and this had been true since 1880.

In 1896 Mr. John W. Davis was elected as the third member of the faculty. With this addition to the faculty a Department of Commercial Law was added to the school and there was for the first time really a two-year law course. The catalogue states:

"As has been stated above the course is now so enlarged that to take the whole course in one session requires attendance on lectures thirty hours a week; and this together with the written opinions and moot court work renders, it is believed, graduation in one year extremely difficult, if not well-nigh impossible."

There were now fifteen hours of junior and fifteen hours of senior class work each week.

On the death of Dean John Randolph Tucker in 1897, Mr. Graves became dean and Mr. Harry St. George Tucker became Professor of Equity and Corporation Law, and of Constitutional and International Law. Mr. Davis resigned after teaching for one year to go into active practice, and Mr. William Reynolds Vance was elected Adjunct Professor of Commercial Law to succeed him.

At this time the classes ran continuously from nine o'clock to two. The Junior courses given were Real Property, Wills and Administrations, Contracts, Bailments and Carriers during the first term; Agency, Partnership, Insurance, Corporations and Domestic Relations during the second term; and Personal Property and Sales, Negotiable Paper, and International and Constitutional Law during the third term. The Senior courses were Equity, Torts and Crimes during the first term; Pleading and Practice at Law and Criminal Procedure, Moot Court during the second term; and Equity Pleading, Federal Procedure, Evidence and Conflict of Laws during the last term.

In 1875 a special leaflet on the "School of Law and Equity" listed the names of six special lecturers along with the names of the regular faculty. Two of these lecturers were judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. This leaflet states:

"The Board of Trustees, as supplementary to the regular course, have procured the aid of the distinguished lecturers above named, who will bring all the learning of judicial station, with the experience of every day practice, to illustrate and enforce the abstract learning of text books and Professorial Lectures."

This custom of listing lecturers in the catalogue was continued down to 1905. It is interesting to note that the

catalogue of 1897-98 lists Mr. Paul M. Penick, our present treasurer, as a "Lecturer on Accounts of Fiduciaries and Reports of Commissioners in Chancery."

On the resignation of Dean Graves in 1898, the Honorable Harry St. George Tucker became dean. Mr. William L. Clark was elected as the third member of the regular faculty. In the catalogue of that year a fourth department, the Department of Economics, taught by Dr. H. Parker Willis, appeared. The subjects listed in the department were Money, Banking, Finance and Labor Legislation. This department did not continue long as such, but Dr. Willis continued to teach a course in Money and Banking until 1905.

In 1899 Tucker Memorial Hall was opened. In the same year Mr. Martin P. Burks joined the law faculty, replacing Mr. Clark.

In 1902 the arrangement of courses by departments was discontinued and the subjects were listed as junior or first year courses, and senior or second year courses. At this time each professor taught one and one-half hours a day, the first class began at nine o'clock and the last class ended at half-past one. The Junior courses listed were Elementary Law, Domestic Relations, Personal Property, Carriers, Contracts, Agency, Real Property, Constitutional and International Law, Negotiable Instruments, Wills and Administrations, Criminal Law and Procedure. The senior courses were Pleading and Practice at Law, Equity and Equity Pleading, Federal Procedure, Torts, Evidence, Conveyancing, Corporations, Partnership, Conflict of Laws, Money and Banking, and Admiralty. In the catalogue for this year appears the first suggestion that at least one year of academic training should be had before a student entered the law school. This is "strongly recommended" but not required. It was stated that it was "expected that all students applying for entrance shall have had the advantage of a good English education at least."

On the resignation of Dean Tucker in 1902, Mr. Vance became dean and Mr. Joseph R. Long became the third member of the faculty. By this time instruction by formal lectures had been practically abandoned. The catalogue of that year states that the method of instruction was a combination of the text book, illustrative cases and lectures, but then goes on to add:

"Experience, however, has demonstrated that in nearly all cases far better results may be obtained from informal discussions with the students than from formal discourses to them. More importance is attached to the ability to think accurately along legal lines than to mere knowledge of text-books and precedents, and the guiding purpose of the instructor in his discussions with his class is to inculcate habits of thought by showing the fallacies in the line of reasoning by which erroneous conclusion

has been reached, whether by the student then reciting, or by a court in a decision rendered, or by the author of a text-book then being studied."

Mr. Vance having resigned, Mr. Burks was appointed dean in 1905, and Mr. Abram P. Staples was added to the faculty. Dr. John H. Latane appears in the catalogue for that year as Professor on International Law. Beginning with the session of 1906 two years of study was required for the law degree. Beginning with 1908 a student was required to present the units required for college entrance in order to enter the law school.

During the deanship of Mr. Burks the use of illustrative cases was emphasized and the students were encouraged to use the law library. The catalogue of 1904 states: "It is believed that the 'laboratory method' so extensively and successfully adopted in teaching other sciences, should be used equally extensively in a thorough and practical course of legal instruction."

In the catalogue of 1909 a three-year course in law is outlined, but its content was the same as the regular two-year course, the one usually adopted by the students.

In 1912 Mr. Robert W. Withers was added to the faculty thus making a faculty of four full-time law teachers. In this year Dr. Latane resigned from the University, but the course in International Law was continued by another member of the law faculty. At this time the first-year class was so large that some of the courses had to be taught in sections. For this reason the addition of a fourth man did not bring about any material increase in the number of courses given. However, two new courses were added and other improvements made.

While the law faculty was composed of three professors, each professor taught one class a day for a period of an hour and a half. Classes began at nine o'clock and ran until two o'clock with an intermission from half past ten until eleven. With the addition of a fourth teacher, the class periods were cut to an hour and a quarter and ran continuously from nine until two o'clock. Each professor taught one class a day.

Mr. Staples died on September 30, 1913, and Messrs E. S. Shields, J. L. Campbell and Clovis Moomaw conducted his classes during the fall term. Then Mr. Moomaw was appointed Acting Professor for the remainder of the year and in the following June was elected as Associate Professor to succeed Mr. Staples.

At the end of the session of 1914 Mr. Withers resigned to resume the practice of law and Mr. Holden Bovee Schermerhorn was appointed professor of law to succeed him. During this summer Dean Burks was given a leave of absence from teaching in order to devote his time to the work of revising the Code of Virginia. Mr. William Haywood Moreland was elected to the faculty as professor of law and took over the teaching of the

classes formerly taught by Dean Burks. Dean Burks continued as Dean of the Law School until he resigned to become judge on the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia in 1917, but he did no regular teaching in the law school after 1914. Thus during this time there was a dean and four regular teachers. In 1916 Mr. Schermerhorn resigned and Mr. Edwin Merrick Dodd was elected to the vacancy thus created. By this time the teaching of the first year class in sections had been discontinued. The time thus made available for teaching was used in expanding courses already being given. In the catalogue for 1916 a three-year law course is outlined as the normal course. Following this is a "Two-Year Course" which is said to be an arrangement of studies "for students entering as candidates for a degree in two years." Mr. Dodd used the modern case books in all of his courses and taught by the case system.

For several years prior to his death Mr. Staples had conducted a summer law school in Tucker Hall as a private venture. If a student failed a course during the regular session, he would be given credit in the law school on his successful completion of the course in the summer school. This school was continued by Mr. Moomaw after the death of Mr. Staples. In the law school catalogue of 1916 an announcement of a summer school appears for the first time. The catalogue states: "The Summer Law School will begin its seventh session on June 19, 1916." The summer school was now under the direction of Mr. Moreland with Mr. Moomaw assisting him. In addition to make up work, attendance at the summer session might be used to satisfy residence prerequisites for a degree in the regular school. As the school then ran on the three term plan, the summer school came very near to being a summer quarter. Due to war conditions the summer school was discontinued in 1918 and has never been revived. Mr. Burke resigned his deanship in 1917 to go on the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia and Mr. Long was appointed dean.

At the end of the 1918 session Mr. Moomaw and Mr. Dodd resigned to enter the service during the war. Mr. James Quarles was elected to fill the vacancy left by Mr. Moomaw, but no one was appointed to succeed Mr. Dodd. Owing to war conditions the law school did not open in the fall of 1918, but work was begun again in January, 1919. Some of the regular courses were not given during that year and the three teachers doubled up on the courses formerly taught by Mr. Dodd. During the summer of 1919 Mr. Quarles resigned and Mr. Clayton E. Williams was appointed to succeed him, and Mr. Lewis Tyree was appointed to succeed Mr. Dodd so that the law school opened in the fall of 1919 with a faculty of four full-time teachers. The curriculum for that year was somewhat disorganized because of the necessity of

providing for men whose law work had been interrupted by the war.

During the summer of 1920 Mr. Lewis Berkley Cox was added to the faculty. Thus the law school faculty was increased to five full-time teachers. It has remained at this number ever since. Again the addition of another teacher did not bring about an increase in the number of subjects taught, but gave an opportunity to expand some of the courses already being given, and also to modernize the curriculum. The course in Common Law Pleading was divided into a course on Pleading and one in Civil Procedure. The course in Real Property was divided into three courses. Beginning with this session three years of resident study was required for graduation. During the war period the length of the recitation period had been reduced to one hour. This change became permanent. The case book again made its appearance as the basis of instruction and we have now reached the third stage in the development of the method of instruction used. Instead of the basis of instruction being the text book with illustrative cases, the cases are the basis of instruction and the text book and law review articles are the reference works. It was the addition of a fifth teacher that made this transition possible because the case method of instruction requires more time to cover the same subject matter than does the method of instruction by either lectures or text. By 1926 every course in the law school was being taught by case method.

With the requirement of three years of work for graduation it became possible to conduct more than one class at the same time and the schedule was arranged so that usually a first and third year course were taught at the same hour with a second year course being taught at alternate hours. The hours of teaching by each professor was raised from six to eight in 1922. In this year other important changes were made. One year of college work was required for entrance into the law school and the following year two years were required. The three-term system was abandoned and the semester system adopted, with examinations being held twice a year. The passing grade was lowered from the traditional 80 to 75. Mr. James B. Noell succeeded Mr. Cox, who resigned to go into practice. Mr. Noell resigned at the end of the year and was succeeded by Mr. T. X. Parsons.

In 1923 Mr. Moreland became dean. Dr. Long resigned to accept a professorship in the University of Colorado, and Messrs. John S. Strump and George T. Holbrook, members of the third year class, were appointed instructors to help the other professors carry the courses formerly taught by Dr. Long. Mr. Parsons had resigned at the end of the preceding year and Mr. Homer A. Holt had been elected to succeed him. In this year the absolute requirement of two years of college

work for entrance into the law school was applied to all students seeking admission, thus excluding all special students. It was also made possible for a student who had completed three years of college work to have the first year of law counted as equivalent to his fourth year in the academic school and obtain his academic degree. Thus a student could by combining the courses get his academic degree and law degree in six years instead of seven.

In 1924 Mr. Albert Levitt was elected to the faculty. In the catalogue of that year a pre-legal two-year course was suggested for the first time.

In 1926 the number of hours was raised from eight to nine. Mr. Raymon T. Johnson became a member of the faculty, succeeding Mr. Holt, who resigned to go into practice. Mr. Tyree was granted a year's leave of absence to teach in the New Jersey Law School, and Mr. T. C. Billig was appointed to teach his courses during the year. At the end of the year Mr. Johnson resigned to engage in practice, and Mr. Charles P. Light was appointed to succeed him. At the end of the 1927 session Mr. Levitt resigned, and Mr. Raymon T. Johnson returned to the institution to succeed him. Mr. Tyree also resigned to accept a position in the New Jersey School of Law, and Mr. Charles R. McDowell took his place. There have been no changes in the law school faculty since that time. For the session of 1928-29 the schedule of classes was changed and classes began at eight-thirty and ran until twelve-thirty, followed by an hour's intermission for lunch with an afternoon class from one-thirty to two-thirty. The passing grade was changed from 75 to 70. Beginning with the session of 1934-35 the passing grade was put at 60, but an average grade of 70 was required for graduation.

On the night of December 16, 1934, Tucker Hall with all of its contents was destroyed by fire. After the Christmas holidays the regular class work was resumed in temporary quarters scattered through the other University buildings. This condition continued until the new Tucker Hall was completed during February of this year. During the whole of its existence the development of the Law School has been normal and steady. There have been few, if any, sudden and radical changes, but development has always been progressive. During all of its history there has been a set curriculum and all the courses given have been required for graduation. In the opinion of the writer the next step in the development will be the addition of a sixth teacher to the faculty which will make possible the addition of elective courses. The field of law is so wide that it is impossible to require a student to complete an adequate course in all the subjects of the law in three years. Our present curriculum requires the completion of more than the normal number

of hours required for graduation, and contains all of the subjects that are essential to a sound training in law, but there are courses of equal importance with some of those given which have to be omitted. The curriculum should be enlarged so that the students might have an election of courses to fit himself for some particular branch of practice. A sixth teacher would make this possible. With the splendid new building and equipment and the high reputation that this school enjoys, it would seem that we stand on the threshold of a new era of development. What appeared to be a tragedy on the night of December 16, 1934 was but the beacon light summoning us to broader fields of endeavor and higher planes of usefulness.

Furnishings of the Law Library

Continued from page eight

FACULTY OFFICES

As far as is consistent with utility, the faculty offices have also been furnished in the period. The desks are reproductions of an old English writing table which Dean Moreland has in his home, and which he generously permitted to be copied. The Dean's suite and Mr. Williams' office have been furnished in walnut, and Colonial maple is used in the other offices.

SEMINAR ROOMS

The building includes two seminar rooms, a small one on the second floor and a large one on the third floor. These rooms are equipped with tables and chairs of the same type used in the library.

TYPING ROOM

When Dean Moreland wrote to various law deans for advice in furnishing the building, a number of them suggested the advisability of including a large, light room, equipped with tables which the students might use for their typewriters in preparing briefs. Most law students use typewriters a great deal, and because adequate facilities are seldom provided, they do most of their work in their homes. Dean Moreland, having long advocated the policy of encouraging greater use of the law library, has made every effort to encourage the students to work in the building. For this reason a room has been set aside for typing, and lockers have been installed which are large enough to hold portable typewriters and casebooks and notebooks. As a result of this provision, a surprising number of our students now do a major part of their preparation in the building, and there is an appreciably greater use of the reference library.

NOTE: It may be of interest to the alumni to know that most of the furniture in the law building was built

in our own college workshop, or by other persons in Lexington employed by the college. The chairs were made in Lexington by Mr. R. C. Stanley; the turnings for the table legs, by Mr. Stanley; Mr. Bruce Agnor, who is in charge of the University carpenter shop, assembled and joined all of the tables and student desks. A large part of the finishing work was done by Mr. Herbert Agnor. A considerable amount of drafting and other work requiring engineering skill were involved. All of this was done by Professor Veech of our own engineering department. The Law school is greatly indebted to him.

To The Finance Committee

TOO HIGH TRIBUTE cannot be paid the men who undertook to direct the financial angle of the new Tucker Hall, so the editors of the *Alumni Magazine* here acknowledge formally that group's contribution along with that of the building committee, mentioned editorially on another page.

After the fire of 1934, a finance committee was named, headed by Herbert Fitzpatrick of Cleveland as chairman, and a better choice could not have been made. Under Mr. Fitzpatrick's direction an office for conducting the campaign was set up in Lexington which was supervised by John Darnall, staunch friend of the University.

To Mr. Fitzpatrick and his committee the University and all persons associated with it owe a lasting expression of gratitude—and that gratitude has been expressed by those who contributed both financially and morally to the erection of New Tucker Hall.

As someone has aptly said: "It's a pity we cannot give concrete individual thanks to each man who helped build the new law school home."

And as someone replied: "The New Tucker Hall represents our thanks."

Other members of the finance committee besides Mr. Fitzpatrick were: Newton D. Baker; John W. Davis; Dr. George Bolling Lee; William McChesney Martin; Fowler McCormick; Walter A. McDonald; Governor Peery of Virginia; George W. St. Clair, and Dr. Gaines.

—R. P. C.

Art and Music Courses

UNDER A PLAN approved by the faculty, Washington and Lee university next year will offer two full-term courses in the history and appreciation of art and music.

Addition of the two courses to the Washington and Lee curriculum was proposed last year to the university board of trustees by Dr. Francis P. Gaines, president of

Washington and Lee. He was authorized at the time to appoint a committee to investigate the subject.

University officials expect to add a new member of the faculty to teach the new courses.

It was pointed out that the art and music courses will enable the university to make full use of the recent gift of works of art and books on art by the Carnegie Foundation. This collection, on which a high value is placed, is housed at present in the Carnegie library at Washington and Lee.

Dr. Robert H. Tucker, dean of Washington and Lee, said that the music and art courses probably will be offered only to juniors and seniors. It is expected that they will be grouped with English, psychology, philosophy and public speaking.

Student sentiment as expressed by *The Ring-tum Phi*, student newspaper, for the past several years has favored the addition of music and art appreciation courses to the Washington and Lee course of study.

A Description of Tucker Hall

Continued from page six

the foyer and front offices is given over to the faculty library and reading room. This handsome room will be used by the trustees and faculty, by visiting attorneys who are using the law library, by students' parents who may be in Lexington, and by visitors generally. A seminar room, teacher's office, wash rooms and a fan room holding the cooling mechanism for the library, complete the arrangement of this floor.

Reaching the landing on the third floor, we enter a large foyer from which two doors lead into the court room which is somewhat over forty feet square. This

room and the foyer together cover the entire front part of the building. From the windows which face west, south and east, we see the roof of Washington College, the campus in the direction of Buena Vista, and the Blue Ridge mountains toward East Lexington. All meetings of the first year class are held in the court room. The students' desks in the room face toward the north side, where the teaching rostrum is located. Affixed to the rostrum across the front and on each side up to the step is a panelled screen, which follows the best law school design. The rostrum and screen are finished in the same colonial maple finish as the students' desks and chairs. Above the rostrum and visible from any point in the room is a twelve-foot slate blackboard, especially well adapted to teaching. The ceiling in this room and the two classrooms is finished with acoustical plaster.

Leaving the court room and walking north through the foyer and down three steps, we enter that part of the third floor which is over the library room. In the wings are the two smaller classrooms, forty by thirty feet, equipped in the same manner as the court room. Between these two rooms is the seminar and auxiliary stackroom with present accommodation for 4,000 volumes. Here, looking out the windows toward the mountains across Wood's Creek Valley we end our journey.

This description of the building has stressed the beauty of its design, the effective arrangement of rooms, and the availability of the equipment for ready use. Each of these factors will play its part as an incentive to the zealous pursuit of the study of the law. But they are not all. Pervading the new structure are the spirit and the tradition of high achievement, our heritage from the past. We can be happy in the realization that the new Tucker Hall, with its modern equipment, will afford an even greater opportunity for giving expression to that fine spirit.



First group of students to attend classes in New Tucker Hall

From Chaos to Regimentation

By JOHN THOMAS
Student in the Law School

MONDAY, February 17, 1936, will not be remembered by the average Washington and Lee student. To them there was nothing particularly noteworthy about this day—just another Blue Monday. In the vicinity of Washington College the same weary line of Academic students were making the supreme effort to answer the 8:30 bell which to them marked the beginning of another monotonous week of routine. At the extreme North end of the campus, however, an entirely different feeling manifested itself. To those of us who study law at Washington and Lee, this otherwise uninteresting day marked the beginning of a new era. The doors of a new and infinitely greater Tucker Hall were, for the first time, thrown open to the law classes as students, and not as architectural critics, pseudo-building inspectors or merely casual observers.

There were no bands playing, no dedicatory speeches or ceremonies of any description. The entrance was the essence of utter simplicity even to the extent of using the back door in order to avoid foot-printing the immaculate terrazzo floor of the front hallway. The students just casually walked in as though it were a part of their daily routine. But this outward display of emotional equilibrium would indeed be an erroneous standard by which to measure the feeling of sheer pleasure permeating the entire personnel of the law school. The heartfelt appreciation of those whose olfactory nerves had shouted, "Treason!" upon their enforced inhabitation of the abode of the chemist; those whose vital energies had been sapped by the incessant rush from one building to another, was all too deep for words.

December 16, 1934, was the date on which the death knell of the old Rockbridge county grey limestone monstrosity sounded. Some careless spark of unknown origin set the conflagration which was to banish the embryo lawyers to unforeseen quarters. On the night of this unprecedented disaster, perhaps the most fatal known to Washington and Lee University, confusion waxed high. Humorous and pathetic incidents intermingled. Professor Johnson, who watched his toiled-over notes disappear in the flames, turned to a group of students and with a brave smile said, "There it goes. Now you know as much about it as I do." Such incidents were numerous, in spite of the cynical remark of some of the bystanders who implied that the coldness of the cases of most of the unfortunate students was enough to freeze out any

fire. Nevertheless, on the next morning, all that remained of old Tucker Hall were a few charred blocks of limestone. A sense of forlornness was rampant. But on that fateful night when so many hard-earned manuscripts perished, when the work of years was reduced to ashes in a moment's time, there were some who envisioned a new and beautiful edifice which would rise, phoenix like, from the smoking ruins of the old.

The immediate situation, however, was enough to send despair into the hearts of even the most optimistic. To obtain law school facilities in an already over-burdened university was a problem of no little moment, particularly when the approaching examinations made the time element of the utmost importance. As always the case, students and faculty co-operated as a single unit. Rooms which had been the exclusive possession of engineers and chemists, rooms in which biological maestros had held sway, were donated to the ensemblers of the legal art. Warrens and Willistons were placed side by side with formaldehyde-filled jars of defunct crayfish. Many practical situations took on more significance to the harrassed professors and students when they were concretely illustrated. The need for the law of nuisance was impressively demonstrated when its tenets were studied under the pungent odor of hydrogen sulphide, a compound which seemed a necessary ingredient in the solution of every laboratory problem confronting the science student. Such tragi-comic occurrences were the rule rather than the exception.

Consider, then, the joy of the law family at being admitted into a building designed especially for their needs, built in a manner conforming to the best ideas of modern educational architecture. Furthermore their joy was enhanced upon the realization that they were no longer a sect apart, one consigned to the "Furies" by every lover of the symmetry of the Washington and Lee campus. Their new domain was not only the equal in statuesque loveliness of any single unit on the campus, but also rounded out the designing plan of a far-seeing administrator of long ago. Completely modern in facilities, it retained the colonial lines so dear to every Washington and Lee man, be he alumnus or student.

Looking at this enterprise from all sides, we find it a fruition of hopes. It has not only created in the present student group a sense of unity which has been sorely missed since the burning of old Tucker Hall, but has

brought to life through its student lounge, briefing room, individual steel lockers and comfortable class rooms, a realization that study is an end as well as a means. Its facilities make it possible for the student to complete his work within the building; consequently he unconsciously absorbs an understanding of the spirit of jurisprudence. There is a certain feeling of pride toward this accomplishment, the result of the combined efforts of faculty, alumni and students. The spirit in which it was built, the light in which the students regard it, the perfection inherently within it, make it a true Washington and Lee undertaking.

The School of Law

Continued from page four

law school has for his accommodation and use a law building which we think is in all respects one of the best in the country, and a law library adequate for all of his needs.

The school is a member of the Association of American Law Schools, having been admitted thereto in December, 1920. When the American Bar Association, in 1923, classified the law schools of the entire country, it placed thirty-nine schools in the highest class, known as "Class A." Only five of these "Class A" schools were in the South, and the law school of Washington and Lee University was one of the number. While the list of Class A, or as they are called today, "Approved," law schools has been greatly increased, that law school has always maintained its standing with the highest.

Complying with the rules of the two organizations mentioned, it requires of each student that he shall have completed not less than two years of college work at the time he enters the school, and no student who lacks this minimum is admitted; that is to say, it receives no special students. It has a faculty of five teachers who devote all of their time to the work of law teaching. It is not necessary to point out or elaborate what is generally known and accepted; that is, from its very beginning the school has done sound and thorough work in preparing men for the legal profession. The long list of its graduates who have attained high professional and judicial position is eloquent proof of the truth of this statement.

While we should prefer that every man who enters our law school be a college graduate, we make no such requirement at this time, but in order to encourage the matriculation here of men who have already taken the Bachelor's degree, the institution makes liberal concessions to such college graduates in the way of scholarships. By recent action of the board of trustees, the President is authorized to award scholarships to such grad-

uates which will effect a very considerable reduction in fees and which will be effective during the student's entire residence in the school.

While we were all deeply attached to old Tucker Hall, everyone realized that it had become inadequate for the law school's needs. After its loss, the school went through a very trying experience, being housed in temporary quarters, with its classes meeting in various rooms throughout the college. That period is happily past. Through the generosity of our alumni and sacrifices made in our behalf by the University, the school has had provided for its use this very beautiful new Tucker Hall. We seem to see in our students in their new quarters an added enthusiasm for the study of law, and we believe that our school is entering on a new era of increased usefulness to the legal profession.

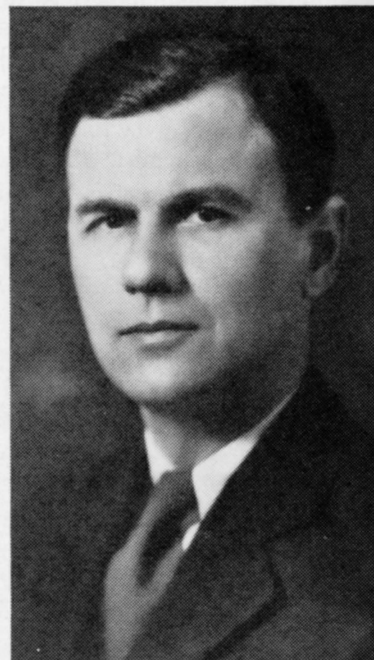
An Appreciation

A FEW WORDS of appreciation for the work of Dr. Robert W. Dickey, professor of physics and electrical engineering and member of the law school building committee, belong in this issue of *The Alumni Magazine*, devoted to the new Tucker Hall.

Dr. Dickey was named on the building committee immediately following the destruction of Old Tucker Hall by fire in December, 1934, and has been very much "on the job" ever since that appointment.

He has worked with contractors and architects during construction of the building, and as superintendent of the power plant and supervisor of electrical installations and operations on the campus has given valuable assistance.

Dr. Dickey will continue his work in the University's remodeling program by aiding contractors and architects in their renovation of Washington College; enlarging of Newcomb Hall; fireproofing of the library, and erection of a new Student Union.



Dr. R. W. Dickey

The Tops in Winter Sports

By RICHARD POWELL CARTER

THIS ISN'T going to be a sports story, because no sports story could do justice to winter sports at Washington and Lee this year. It's going to be a column, with compliments aplenty to coaches and the lads on the teams.

There's no way to summarize adequately just all the things that happened for the best athletically at the University during the winter season just closed. So suppose we list them, not necessarily in order of importance, because all shared the spotlight:

1. March 20 and 21 the pick of the nation's college wrestlers assembled at Washington and Lee's Doremus gymnasium for the National Collegiate Athletic Association's ninth annual tournament—a semi-final American Olympic tryout. Oklahoma University won the team title; Hugo Bonino, W. & L. heavyweight, qualified for the final Olympic tryouts.

2. Cy Young's great basketball team, which we have talked about in past issues, went down to Raleigh, N. C., after a brilliant season of 17

victories and one defeat and breezed through to the finals, when the "Blue Comets" tired after such a strenuous campaign, and dropped the last game of the tournament to North Carolina's Tar Heels by only five points, 50-45. But they gained nation-wide favor for themselves.

3. Coach A. E. Mathis' matmen chalked up another spectacular season including victories over Michigan and Michigan State and climaxed their year's performances by winning back the Southern Conference championship from Virginia Military Institute in the Cadet's Ninety-Four Hall. (The fine records of Washington and Lee mat teams for the past six years really brought the national intercollegiate to Doremus gymnasium.)

4. Cy Twombly has gone along quietly, winning

swimming meet after swimming meet. He took his team through this season without a defeat and then travelled down to Duke University and successfully and emphatically defended the Generals' Southern Conference title.

That meant two Conference titles garnered in winter sports to add to the baseball crown in the Conference, being worn now by the Generals as a result of their record of eight victories and no defeats in games with Conference teams last spring.

It was just a little bit of tough luck that the "Blue Comets" had to drop that last tournament game to North Carolina. Sports writers agreed generally that the team was just tired after such a phenomenal season—and after all it's only human to tire. The name "Blue Comets" was given the Washington and Lee basketeers by virtue of their flashy work—Captain Pette, Norman Iler, Earl Carson and Wes Heath revolved about the six-foot, seven-inch Bob Spessard like four spinning tops on parade.

Pette, Iler and Spessard were named all-tournament forward, guard and center, respectively, down at Raleigh when all the basket-shooting was over. Pette and Iler repeated from last year. Prior to that, they had been named for the same positions on the Associated Press all-State cage selection.

As somebody put it during the basketball season—"Basketball at Washington and Lee wouldn't be basketball without Cy Young at the helm." Let's simplify that:

Wrestling wouldn't be wrestling without Mathis; swimming wouldn't be swimming without Twombly; baseball wouldn't be baseball without Dick Smith; and track wouldn't be track without Fletcher, even if he has been having a bit of tough luck with his thin clads the past few years.

1936 Baseball Schedule

March 23—Ohio State at Lexington
March 24—Ohio State at Lexington
March 30—William and Mary at Williamsburg
March 31—William and Mary at Williamsburg
April 1—Randolph-Macon at Ashland
April 2—Medical College at Richmond
April 3—Richmond at Richmond
April 4—Richmond at Richmond
April 10—Maryland at Lexington
April 11—Medical College at Lexington
April 13—William and Mary at Lexington
April 14—William and Mary at Lexington
April 18—Virginia at Charlottesville
April 21—North Carolina at Lexington
April 27—Richmond at Lexington
April 28—Richmond at Lexington
May 1—Virginia Tech at Lexington
May 2—Virginia Tech at Lexington
May 6—Virginia at Lexington
May 8-9—Virginia Tech at Blacksburg
May 14—Georgetown at Georgetown
May 15—Maryland at Maryland
May 16—Navy at Annapolis

Nor would football be football without Tilson, who probably will stage a tremendous comeback with his team next fall after the slump of the 1935 season. It looks so from spring practice anyway.

Frankly, I couldn't toss too many bouquets in this article, because coaches and players at Washington and Lee are earning for themselves and the school a reputation for competitive spirit and sportsmanship that probably does not have an equal—and certainly is not surpassed—on any American campus. (And if I were back writing a sports column I'd say the same thing, even if the managing editor should lean over and say, "Huh! Being partial to your Alma Mater, are you!")

Now about baseball:

Next issue we'll devote more space to baseball and track and tennis. But before we get to the end of this column, there are a few notes about the ball-playing Generals that you should know.

They started the season March 23 by losing 2-0 to Ohio State, then came back the following day and thumped out a fine 7-4 victory to even things up. The games were the first of the season for Virginia colleges, and proved an auspicious debut for the Generals this year.

There are two especially capable pitchers, Joe Pette and Emerson Dickman, who will be helped out by J. P. (Chip) Jones and a sophomore, Charles Skinner, only left-hander on the mound squad this season.

In the second game with Ohio State, Pette not only pitched the whole distance, keeping the visitors' blows well scattered, but drove out two home runs and a double. Big day in the box and at the bat.

I'm making a prediction: If the Generals don't keep their Southern conference baseball title this spring, they will come very, very close to it.

And now the column ends, until the last issue of the year.

And This Is Scoring

SPESSARD, the six-foot, seven-inch Washington and Lee center, scored less than ten points in only two of the Generals' games this season.

The tall sophomore, who covers the floor unusually well, started the season in spectacular manner when he hit the basket for fifteen field goals against Roanoke Y. M. C. A. here in December, getting 30 points in his debut as a varsity player. In the next game, however, the strong National Business College five, also of Roanoke, held him to nine points. Again later in the season, on February 6, he was held to nine points, this time when the Generals entertained Clemson here.

Altogether, Spessard scored 268 points in Washington and Lee's eighteen-game schedule. He made good 54

free throws, and 107 shots from the floor. Here is his record, not including the tournament:

<i>Opponent</i>	<i>Fouls</i>	<i>Goals</i>
Roanoke Y. M. C. A.....	15	0
National Business Col.	4	1
Elon College	5	2
Maryland University	4	4
North Carolina University	5	5
William and Mary	4	4
University of Virginia	5	2
Virginia Polytechnic	5	5
North Carolina State	4	2
Clemson	4	1
Virginia Polytechnic	6	5
Maryland University	6	4
Naval Academy	4	3
Richmond University	4	4
Richmond University	9	1
William and Mary	8	6
University of Virginia	6	3
Duke University	9	2
Totals	107	54

Weddings

O. W. HISLE, LL. B., 1921, and Miss Mary Arbuckle were married recently.

SPENCER MERRICK, JR., class of 1927, and Miss Marian Kuethe were married February 26 at Philadelphia. The ceremony was performed in the chapel of the Church of the Savior, and the couple left afterwards for a honeymoon to Bermuda. They will live in Baltimore.

WILLIAM TAYLOR MUNFORD, class of 1931, and Miss Janie Preston Lamb were married March 7 at Richmond, Virginia.

Births

Here's a note from Thomas P. Wright, class of 1930: "Mrs. Wright and I are pleased to announce the birth of a daughter, Margaret Frances, on February 17, in Columbia, S. C." Mr. Wright is a member of the faculty high school.

THEODORE H. EVANS, class of 1919, has closed a successful pastorate at Tuscaloosa, Ala., and has recently gone to be rector of Trinity Episcopal Church at New Haven, Conn. Mr. Evans was a member of the Washington and Lee ambulance section in the World War. His new church is considered one of the most important churches in that section. It is located on the green and is attended by many of the Yale University group.

Local Alumni Association Notes

Los Angeles

DR. FRANCIS P. GAINES literally "stopped the show" when he met with the alumni chapter of Southern California at Los Angeles February 15. This small but enthusiastic group fell so under the spell of the president's personality and the magic of his words it adjourned at the close of his address without taking action on several matters on the agenda. Perhaps no greater tribute has been paid this great executive in his brilliant career as an educator. Fortunately, a resolution or two had been passed before Dr. Gaines spoke. The others will have to await the next meeting.

Dr. Louis Knott Koontz, a distinguished scholar in his own right and member of the faculty of the University of California at Los Angeles, was so moved he was barely able to speak a few words of dismissal after the president concluded his address and only by warming up another toastmaster could any business have been transacted after the address.

The dinner in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Gaines was held at the University of California at Los Angeles and was attended not only by Washington and Lee men but "Washington and Lee women," related by marriage to the University. Mr. and Mrs. John Darnall and Mr. and Mrs. George E. Ferrand, long time friends of the guests of honor, also attended.

John F. Ponder, 1867, who is recovering from a serious accident, was unable to attend and a vote of appreciation and good wishes was sent him. Mrs. Ponder, wife of one of the oldest alumni in the country, in a letter of regret at not being able to attend suggested a "ladies' auxiliary" might be set up in connection with the chapter, pointing out that other organizations have adopted such devices with success and some variation of the idea might be helpful in alumni effort.

Letters and telegrams of felicitation were read from distinguished well wishers, among them Dr. J. W. Claudy, president of the Alumni Association; Walter A. McDonald, former president; and Cy Young, secretary.

An announcement of the forthcoming publication of "Lexington in Old Virginia" by the "students' friend," Henry Boley, was passed around the table for inspection by the assembled guests and all inscribed a note of appreciation to Henry.

Dr. Gaines was introduced by a fellow South Carolinian with the statement that all South Carolinians ex-

cept those in the newspaper profession were orators and the presidential address quickly demonstrated the truth of the introduction, running the scale from delightful touches of humor to serious thought of what Washington and Lee is today and will be tomorrow.

The alumni laughed loudly at a joke on themselves when the president recalled that the campus was cluttered up last year with more A's and B's than at any time in its long history, adding:

"I realize, gentlemen, that it is embarrassing to us all to have to say to you that the scholarship has improved greatly since you left."

During their stay in Los Angeles Dr. and Mrs. Gaines were entertained at a motion picture studio where they were photographed with at least one star, lunched in the studio restaurant and saw almost every inch of the big "lot" where three or four companies were "shooting."

It was gratifying to the alumni that no one in the land of make-believe had to be told about Washington and Lee although the university is some 3,000 miles from Hollywood.

Attending the dinner, most of them accompanied by their wives, were: Thomas Ball, J. M. O'Brien, V. J. Barnett, James W. McLaurin, Thomas L. Harris, William A. Collins, David J. Wise, George S. Spragins, Herbert A. Riley, J. P. Riley, J. W. Leigh, Thomas N. Havlin, H. A. Doss, Stewart L. Crebs, Robert Annon, John Darnall, George E. Ferrand, Louis K. Koontz, and Brian Bell.

—Reported by Brian Bell

Houston

EN ROUTE to the west coast, Dr. and Mrs. Gaines stopped at Houston, where Dr. Gaines addressed alumni and guests at a luncheon at the Tejas club. The University president was enthusiastically received, and told the alumni and guests of recent developments at Washington and Lee, and sketched the history of the University.

While in Houston, Dr. and Mrs. Gaines were guests of J. Robert Neal, class of 1915, Houston banker.

Among those who attended the luncheon at the Tejas club were Dr. Edgar Odell Lovett, president of Rice Institute; F. M. Law of the board of trustees of Texas A. & M. College; George W. Cottingham, editor of the Houston *Chronicle*; and W. P. Hobby, president of the Houston *Post*.

San Antonio

WHILE AT San Antonio on his way to California, Dr. Gaines addressed alumni, guests, and students at T. M. I. "I'm sure the boys (at T. M. I.) haven't had anything as good as his address for a long time," Albert Steeves, Jr., 1906, wrote in giving an account of Dr. Gaines' visit to San Antonio.

Approximately 40 persons attended the luncheon at which Dr. Gaines addressed the alumni. It was held at the St. Anthony hotel.

Dallas

BUCK BAILEY, 1929, was elected president of the North Texas association at the organization meeting of that group in Dallas February 24. Twenty alumni attended the meeting, which was held at the Dallas Athletic Club.

Other officers named included Judge A. J. Powers, 1904, of Fort Worth, and Pinkney Grissom, 1920, of Dallas, vice-presidents; Sam Kohen, 1916, of Dallas, as secretary and treasurer; and Easley Waggoner, 1916, of Dallas, as the athletic representative, to investigate the possibility of having a Washington and Lee team play in that section.

The North Texas organization scheduled another meeting for March, but at the time this issue went to press no report of it had been received.

Washington

IT'S A RATHER belated report, but still time to let the other associations know that the Washington, D. C., alumni held another of a series of successful meetings January 18, having Dr. and Mrs. Gaines as special guests for the evening. Dr. J. W. Claudy and numerous other prominent alumni attended the dinner, which was presided over by Ed Campbell, 1918, elected last fall as president of the D. C. chapter.

Louisville

DR. ROBERT H. TUCKER, dean of the University, addressed alumni of Louisville at their meeting at the Brown Hotel January 20—the occasion of the annual Robert E. Lee memorial dinner.

A total of 61 people, including the wives of alumni and guests, attended the meeting, which had been announced by Bob Foree, 1927, and Ed Dodd, 1926, in a well prepared mimeographed letter describing the organization of local committees.

Included among alumni who attended were:

M. B. O'Sullivan, J. W. May, Ed Dodd, R. A. Bate, Jr., Murrel D. Klein, Charles Mercke, Dave McCandless,

Jr., E. R. Smiley, William F. Chandler, Peel Rivers, Robert F. Cooper, Jr., William L. Hoge, A. B. Bondurant, Judge William H. Field, R. T. Foree, Jr., E. D. Axton, R. P. Hobson, T. Kennedy Helm, Edward Matz, Ernest Woodward, John H. Harwick, F. A. Sampson, I. S. Axton, Don Wallis, J. R. Moore, Joseph J. Kaplan, Ed Reitz, Jr., and S. Cook Shaw.

Memphis

MEMPHIS ALUMNI held their annual banquet on Washington's birthday, described by George D. Powers, Jr., new president of the Memphis and Tri-States association, as "the most enthusiastic meeting I have ever attended." He was elected to the presidency at the meeting.

W. E. Gage, Jr., class of 1927, was named vice-president and Pete Friedel, 1931, secretary. The group decided to appoint a group of 12 directors, representatives of districts surrounding Memphis, who will co-operate with the officers in guiding the work of the association.

Harrisonburg

AT A LUNCHEON meeting of Washington and Lee alumni of Rockingham county and Harrisonburg held at the Kavanaugh hotel at one o'clock Wednesday, January 29, 1936, there were present 20 local alumni, one from Norfolk, six high school seniors and five guests.

The meeting was one of the first alumni meetings held in Rockingham county for some time and was occasioned by the presence of Dr. Francis P. Gaines, president of the University, who spoke at the chapel exercises of the State Teachers College at 11:00 o'clock and to the alumni at 1:00 p. m.

William H. Keister, class of 1894, presided and after some reminiscing, introduced Professor B. L. Stanley, superintendent of the local high school, who in turn introduced the high school seniors present as our guests.

Cy Young, alumni secretary, was next called on and gave a brief outline of alumni activities and responsibilities, urging the local association to interest young men in applying to the University for admission and to keep in touch with its alumni secretary.

Following Cy Young's suggestion, the presiding officer suggested that we organize a Rockingham County Alumni association. This met with the unanimous approval of those present, and in order to carry out this idea a nominating committee of three, consisting of Ralph H. Bader, class of 1909, George W. Taliaferro, class of 1922, and G. Fred Switzer, class of 1926, was appointed by the chairman to withdraw, nominate a president, vice-president, and secretary, and report back to the meeting. This was done immediately and the following officers were unanimously elected: William H. Keis-

ter, class of 1894, president; E. Dulaney Ott, class of 1901, vice-president; and Richard B. Bradley, class of 1925, secretary. It was suggested that we meet once a year at the call of the president and that the elected officers serve as an executive committee to investigate and recommend all applications for alumni scholarships in the city and county.

Dr. John Hammond Griffith, class of 1881, who happened to hear that a Washington and Lee alumni luncheon was being held in the city, came in to join us and gave some interesting remarks on the University at the time he attended. He is a former Archdeacon of the diocese of North Carolina and is at present stopping in the Valley for a rest and vacation.

Dr. Gaines was then introduced and gave an interesting address on the University, its present and future building plans, type of student desired, its attendance, freshman counseling plan, application for entrance and the general spirit and atmosphere of the University.

Alumni present included:

Lyle M. Armentrout, of Edom, Va., and the following from Harrisonburg; Richard B. Bradley, 1925; Ralph H. Bader, 1909; Rolland Berry, 1935; George D. Conrad, 1927; A. K. Fletcher, 1903; H. K. Gibbons, 1921; Lenwill W. Holloman, 1929; William H. Keister, 1894; E. Reid Lineweaver, 1933; Charles A. Nelson, 1927; H. D. Newman, 1915; E. Dulaney Ott, 1901; William Paxton, 1911; G. Fred Switzer, 1926; Frank C. Switzer, 1924; George W. Taliaferro, 1922; James M. Weaver, 1925; Howard W. Wyant, 1913; James M. Warren, 1917.

Lynchburg

ALUMNI OF Lynchburg, Va., held a dinner meeting at the Virginian Hotel January 20. Thomas W. Gilliam, president of the chapter, presided, and the group later elected Carter Glass, Jr., president for the ensuing year. Informal talks were made by President Gaines and Cy Young. Among those present were:

R. M. Barker, 1922; O. B. Barker, Jr., 1913; Ellis M. Bristow, 1915; H. S. Bryant, 1920; Jerry A. Burke, 1915; John S. Caskie, 1925; Gilmer Craddock, 1913; Raymund Cundiff, 1932; Fred M. Davis, 1914; Joel M. Flood, 1917; Thomas W. Gilliam, 1919; Carter Glass, Jr., 1913; Powell Glass, 1907; Robert Glass, 1908; R. E. Gooch, 1930; Reed E. Graves, 1924; Thomas W. Graves, 1934; Don P. Halsey, 1893; Morris H. Hester, 1920; E. Clyde Hoge, 1908; David Bell MacGowan, 1890; William T. Macleod, 1912; Fred W. McWane, 1913; William W. Manley, Jr., 1924; Maurice Moore, 1894; J. L. Noell, Jr., 1890; S. E. Oglesby, 1915; Mosby G. Perrow, Jr., 1930; W. A. Powell, 1922; R. D. Ramsey, 1914; C. M. Roberts, 1894; Robert A. Russell, 1911;

W. T. Spencer, Jr., 1921; Aubrey E. Strobe, 1894; S. F. Wainwright, 1914; Basil G. Watkins, 1926; Sam Williams, 1914; Carroll Wiltshire, 1913; P. B. Winfree, Jr., 1935; John A. Witt, 1919; R. C. Wood, 1921.

Guests included: Dr. Francis P. Gaines; Dr. T. H. Jack, president of Randolph-Macon; Dr. R. B. Montgomery, president of Lynchburg College, and Harry K. (Cy) Young, 1917.

Fourth Year of Class Agent Plan

MATERIAL HAS gone out from the Alumni Office to all Class Agents. Within the next few weeks every alumnus will receive a letter from his Class Agent. *Please answer your Class Agent's letter*,—with or without a contribution. The primary object of the whole plan is to keep you personally in touch with the University and with your classmates.

Three years ago the Alumni were organized into classes. Each year a Class Agent writes a personal letter to every man in his class, asking first, for a response, giving news, making suggestions, etc., and second for a small contribution to the Alumni, Inc. The fund received is used to relieve the University of the burden of supporting the Alumni Association, traveling expenses of representatives of the University who visit the local Associations, entertainment of visiting Alumni, etc.

In 1933 there were 505 contributions aggregating \$3,741.80.

In 1934 there were 660 contributions aggregating \$4,524.80.

In 1935 there were 645 contributions aggregating \$3,440.05. (In addition to contributions made by alumni to the erection of the new Law Building.)

We feel that the Class Agent Plan is now thoroughly understood by every alumnus. Do your part toward making this a banner year in the history of the Alumni Association.

WASHINGTON AND LEE ALUMNI, INC.,
At Your Service!

The Cover of This Issue

REPRODUCED AS THE cover of this issue of *The Alumni Magazine* is a photograph by O. W. Riegel, director of journalism at Washington and Lee, showing the columns that front the New Tucker Hall. Other photographs by Mr. Riegel are the one of the interior of the library; the hallway view; and the picture giving a close-up of the stairway.

Class Agents for 1936

- 1935—WILLIAM SCHUHLE, Lexington, Va. (*Academic*)
THOMAS E. SPARKS, Boyle Bldg., Little Rock, Arkansas (*Law*)
- 1934—AMOS BOLEN, Lexington, Va. (*Academic*)
THOMAS D. ANDERSON, Gulf Bldg., Houston, Texas (*Law*)
- 1933—LUTHER VIOLET, JR., 118 Sixteenth St., Paris, Ky. (*Academic*)
J. JEROME FRAMPTON, JR., 145 East 23rd St., New York City (*Law*)
- 1932—KEMPER JENNINGS, Box 835, Vero Beach, Fla. (*Academic*)
JAMES D. SPARKS, 604 Riverside Drive, Monroe, La. (*Law*)
- 1931—BEN M. AYARS, 2425 Clark St., Columbia, S. C. (*Academic*)
FRANK W. McCLUER, JR., Aberdeen, N. C. (*Law*)
- 1930—HERBERT G. JAHNCKE, 5529 South Johnson St., New Orleans, La. (*Academic*)
MORTON E. PADGETT, JR., Oliver & Padgett, Bedford, Va. (*Law*)
- 1929—JOHN BELL TOWILL, 1015 Southern Finance Bldg., Augusta, Georgia.
- 1928—GEORGE F. ATWOOD, 118 S. Clay Ave., Ferguson, Mo. (*Academic*)
GEORGE OLDHAM CLARKE, Department of Justice, U. S. Atty.'s Office, Louisville, Ky. (*Law*)
- 1927—
GEORGE F. MAYNARD, Clarksdale, Miss. (*Law*)
- 1926—F. B. WATERS, Cape Charles, Va. (*Academic*)
BASIL G. WATKINS, Peoples National Bank Bldg., Lynchburg, Va. (*Law*)
- 1925—W. H. CLUVERIUS, 55 A. Montague St., Charleston, S. C. (*Academic*)
JOHN C. MORRISON, Kanawha Valley Bank Bldg., Charleston, W. Va. (*Law*)
- 1924—C. HAGAN MINNICH, Bristol, Va. (*Academic*)
J. W. FITCHETT, Union Bank Bldg., Huntington, W. Va. (*Law*)
- 1923—R. MAURICE FREW, Rutherfordton, N. C. (*Academic*)
EMMETT W. POINDEXTER, 120 Broadway, New York City (*Law*)
- 1922—LOUIS A. DUNLAP, Pulaski, Va.
- 1921—JOHN L. PATTERSON, 552 Pierce Bldg., St. Louis, Mo. (*Academic*)
W. BRAXTON DEW, 181 Auburn Road, West Hartford, Conn. (*Law*)
- 1920—RANDOLPH MCG. CABELL, Covington, Va.
- 1919—LEONARD T. BROWN, 700 W. Jackson Blvd., Bridgeport, Conn.
- 1918—E. D. CAMPBELL, Southern Bldg., Washington, D. C.
- 1917—ROBERT B. McDUGLE, Citizens National Bank Bldg., Parkersburg, W. Va. (*Academic*)
H. V. CAMPBELL, Security Bldg., Charleston, W. Va. (*Law*)
- 1916—
SELDEN S. McNEER, First Huntington National Bank Bldg., Huntington, W. Va. (*Law*)
- 1915—KI WILLIAMS, Waynesboro, Va.
- 1914—CLARENCE L. SAGER, 30 East 42nd St., New York
- 1913—BEN F. FIERY, Union Trust Bldg., Cleveland, O.
- 1912—WILLIAM A. HYMAN, 100 William St., New York
- 1911—J. NEVIN KILMER, Martinsburg, W. Va.
- 1910—PHILIP W. MURRAY, First National Bank Bldg., Newport News, Va.
- 1909—DR. J. WILLIAM CLAUDY, Rockview Farm Prison, R. F. D. No. 3, Bellefonte, Pa. (*Academic*)
JUDGE E. C. CAFFREY, Circuit Court of New Jersey, Hackensack, N. J. (*Law*)
- 1908—PHILIP P. PAGE, 12 E. Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- 1907—REV. A. R. LARRICK, Plant City, Fla.
- 1906—CLAUDE P. LIGHT, 219 Seventh St., Parkersburg, W. Va.
- 1905—
1904—GEORGE E. HAW, 403 Travelers Bldg., Richmond, Virginia
- 1903—REV. J. M. B. GILL, St. Paul's Rectory, Petersburg, Va.
- 1902—W. DEWEY COOK, Southern Fertilizer & Chemical Co., Savannah, Ga.
- 1901—A. F. WHITE, 1315 Meldon Ave., Donora, Pa.
- 1900—
1899—HARRY ST. G. T. CARMICHAEL, Kyrock, Ky.
- 1898—NORMAN S. FITZHUGH, Kanawha Banking & Trust Co. Bldg., Charleston, W. Va.
- 1897—
1896—H. H. LARIMORE, Missouri Pacific Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.
- 1895—
1894—JAMES N. VEECH, 1250 Everett Ave., Louisville, Kentucky
- 1893—H. A. ALBRIGHT, Columbus, Miss.
- 1892—JOHN J. DAVIS, Kentucky Home Life Bldg., Louisville, Ky.
- 1891—
1890—DEAN DOUGLAS S. ANDERSON, Tulane University, New Orleans, La.

Class Notes

1893

CAPT. GUY E. MANNING is a retired army officer and lives at 164 North Remington Road, Boxley, Columbus, Ohio.

H. W. MYERS is a Presbyterian missionary in Kobe, Japan. The Myers have three children, all grown up and happily married in America. He leads a busy, happy life in this hustling Japanese City and writes interesting incidents of his daily routine.

HAL L. NORWOOD is with the Federal Housing Administration in Little Rock, Ark. He is state director of FHA for Arkansas.

R. E. WADE is employed by General Electric in transportation engineering. He lives at 534 Smithpau Ave., Lawrence Park, Erie, Pa.

1896

PAUL S. MERTINS is practicing medicine in Montgomery, Ala. His son graduated from Washington and Lee several years ago and he has a married daughter and a small grand-daughter.

C. CABELL TUTWILER has recently bought "Brushwood," the old Weis place, west of Lexington, which is undergoing extensive improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Tutwiler will make their home here. Mrs. Tutwiler was Miss Rebe Glasgow, a sister of Miss Ellen Glasgow, the author of many brilliant novels of the South.

1897

WILLIAM BROWN MORRISON has been professor of history for the past ten years in Southern Teachers College, Durant, Okla.

CHARLES F. MYERS is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Greensboro, N. C. He has held the pastorate for the past eighteen years.

ED WOHLWENDER was a member of the house and senate, general assembly of Georgia, from 1909 to 1923. His home is in Columbus, Ga.

1898

BORDEN BURR is a member of the law firm of Benners, Burr, McKamy & Forman, with offices in the Brown-Marx Build-

ing, Birmingham, Ala. He is married and has two sons.

CHARLES JAMES FAULKNER became attorney for Armour & Company in 1905 and since 1917 has been general counsel for that company. He is director in various Armour subsidiary companies.

1899

S. C. LIND is director of the school of chemistry at the University of Minnesota.

JAMES MULLEN is a member of the law firm of Williams, Mullen & Hazelgrove, Richmond, Va.

EZRA RIPPY is in the hardware business in Lawrenceburg, Ky.

COL. ARTHUR M. SHIPP was retired from the United States Army in September, 1934, and is living at 2350 Granada Way, South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

1901

HALE MATTHEW HOUSTON is with the John Bremond Co., Austin, Texas. He has three children, William B., Hallie and Catherine.

JOHN W. LEE is paymaster for the Pittsburgh Screw and Bolt Corporation. He lives at 30 Rocklyn Place, South Hills, P. O., Mt. Lebanon, Pa. Gets back to Lexington every year or so.

RICHARD C. LORD, class agent for 1901, is a professor at Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio.

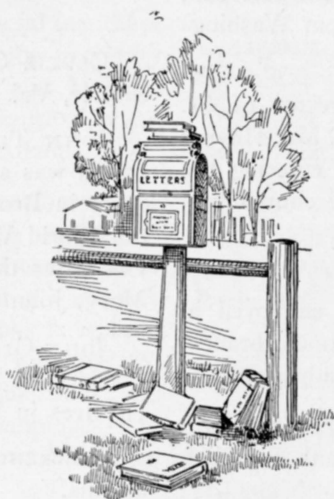
DR. ARNOLD LOUIS MEREDITH lives at Prairie Home, Cooper county, Mo.

1904

HERBERT STABLER OSBURN is rector of Ware and Abingdon Parishes, Gloucester, Virginia.

E. W. POINDEXTER is practicing law in Roanoke, Va., with offices in the Shenandoah Life building.

SOLOMON W. SCHAEFER is a specialist in tubercular diseases at Colorado Springs, Colo. His offices are in the Exchange National Bank building.



ARTHUR TABB is connected with the Tabb Transfer Co., established by his father in 1875. He lives at 2411 Ransdeal Ave., Louisville, Ky.

1905

MALCOLM D. CAMPBELL has been made division manager of the Investors Syndicate. His son, Alexander, is manager of the Charleston, W. Va., office of this syndicate.

1906

SAM L. PEERY is a park engineer, National Park Service. His permanent address is care Dr. Jack W. Witten, Tazewell, Va.

H. CLAUDE POBST is enjoying a fine law practice in Grundy, Va. Has seen his county change from an inaccessible, undeveloped neighborhood into a thriving community, with good roads and thriving coal business. He has two sons and a daughter.

WILFORD FRANKLIN RAILING is supervisor in the gas manufacturing department of the Consolidated Gas, Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore. He lives at 4603 Karnwood Ave., Baltimore, Md.

IRA T. RITENOUR is a "dry land wheat farmer," Pendroy, Montana.

A. W. RUTAN is an attorney-at-law, First National Bank building, Santa Ana, Calif.

BAYARD BENOIST SHIELDS has practiced law continuously in Jacksonville, Fla., since leaving college; has recently been nominated, in the Democratic primary, for circuit judge of the fourth judicial circuit of the state of Florida.

1907

DAVID SCOTT MACDONALD is practicing law in Durant, Oklahoma, at 220 1-2 West Main St. His son, David Scott MacDonald, Jr., graduated from Washington and Lee last June.

THOMAS FLETCHER OPIE, D.D., is rector of St. Bartholomew's Parish, Montgomery county, Md. Having had ten years in newspaper work before entering the ministry, he continues his writing in many church periodicals.

1908

ALBERT WALLACE LYBRAND has been employed in the District of Columbia in the water department branch, now as assistant civil engineer, since his graduation.

ALONZO B. McMULLEN is a member of the law firm of McMullen & Draper, First National Bank Building, Tampa, Fla.

JAMES LEROY MILLS is a title attorney, with offices in the Arcade building, Norfolk, Va.

R. C. MILLING is a member of the law firm of Milling, Godchaux, Saal & Milling, Whitney building, New Orleans, La.

FREDERICK F. MILLSAPS is president of the Ouachita National Bank, Monroe, La.

JOSEPH M. MOORE is vice-president of Greenbrier Military School, Lewisburg, W. Va.

JOHN WILLIAM NEWMAN is practicing law in Little Rock, Ark.

1909

W. T. DELAPLAINE is editor and manager of the Great Southern Printing and Manufacturing Company, publishers of *The News*, and *The Frederick Post*, Frederick, Md.

F. D. STEVENSON is a Presbyterian minister at Sweetwater, Tenn.

S. N. HOSHOUR is city collector of Staunton, Va.

1910

PHILIP W. MURRAY is a member of the firm of Lett, Murray & Ford, lawyers, First National Bank building, Newport News, Va.

EDGAR GEORGE STRUSS is in the linoleum and soft floors business in Tampa, Fla. He has two daughters, Marie Jane and Ethel Nell.

WILBUR L. TILDEN is attorney for the board of county commissioners, Orlando, Fla.

PHILIP WILLIAMS is a member of the law firm of Williams & Brother, Woodstock, Va.

1911

CRUCIE O. DUNN is living at 257 Parkway, Winchester, Va.

JOHN TURNER GRAY, JR., immediately after graduation was appointed clerk and master of the chancery court in Brownsville, Tenn., which office he filled until the World War. His practice was resumed in Brownsville after the war. He has three children, Alexandria Mary, John T., III, and Ora Louise.

JOHN G. HERNDON is editor in chief of "Cumulative Loose Leaf Business Encyclopedia," J. C. Winston Co. He lives in Haverford, Pa.

LAWRENCE LEWIS HUMPHREY lives in Duncan, Oklahoma.

OMER T. KAYLOR has been referee in bankruptcy at Hagerstown, Md., since 1921.

ERNEST KELLNER is attorney for the board of the Mississippi Levee Commissioners, Greenville, Miss.

WILLIAM TRENT NEEL lives at 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

1912

EDWARD LYONS has been with the Parke, Davis Company at Detroit, Mich., since 1919.

ALLAN McDOWELL was a visitor to Lexington during the summer. He has been teaching mathematics at Kent School, Kent, Conn., for the past thirteen years.

1913

CARTER GLASS, JR., is co-publisher of *The News and Daily Advance*, Lynchburg, Va.

SAMUEL W. MAYTUBBY, JR., lives at 1222 W. 13th St., Sulphur, Okla. He has two sons, William Dudley, seven years old, and David Allan, five years old.

FREDERICK W. McWANE is general manager of the Lynchburg Foundry Company. He was Republican candidate for Congress, sixth district, in 1922, again in 1924 and Republican candidate for governor of Virginia in 1933. He is founder and secretary of the "Society of Virginians."

HERMAN LAVIER MICHAEL is with the Union Manufacturing Company, East Patrick Street, Frederick, Md. He has two children, Mary Jane and Herman Lavier, Jr.

HENRY E. PEEPLES has been in the general insurance business for the past twelve years. He is now secretary and treasurer and part owner of O'Neal and McLain, Inc., real estate, renting and general insurance. He has built a home about seven miles out from Atlanta.

JOHN J. D. PRESTON was appointed member of the public service commission of West Virginia on June 3, 1933, for a six-year term and was named chairman of that commission July 1, 1934. Since becoming a member of the commission, its regular appropriations have been successfully increased by the legislature from \$60,000 to \$237,000 annually, plus certain additional funds, and its staff has grown from twenty to sixty employes, and a corresponding increase in work and activities taken place.

JOHN PALMER RICHARDSON has been made a fellow of the American College of Surgeons. He lives in Elensburg, Washington.

HOWARD LEE ROBINSON is a member of the law firm of Robinson and Stump. He was appointed United States attorney for the northern district of West Virginia April 24, 1934.

1914

FRED MICAJAH DAVIS is in the general insurance business—Davis, Childs & Co., 209 Ninth St., Lynchburg, Va.

JAMES D. FLOWERS is with the First National Bank of Montgomery, Ala.

1915

HERMAN HAMPTON is branch office manager, Mill Mutuals, Houston, Texas. His office is in the Starling building.

JEFFERSON DAVIS HEFLEY is with the Retail Merchants Association of Texas, at Bryan, Texas.

JOSEPH W. HODGES has been district attorney of the Sixth Judicial District of the state of New Mexico since January 1, 1933.

1916

JOHN MORRISON RAINES is manager of the Travelers Insurance Company, Little Rock, Ark.

RUSSELL S. RHODES is manager of the Tulsa Chamber of Commerce, Tulsa, Okla.

HENRY M. ROWAN is a physician in Trenton, N. J. His offices are at 224 W. State Street.

GEORGE D. SHORE, JR., is practicing law in Sumter, South Carolina.

JOSEPH TEAMSTER TAYLOR is a farmer at Morristown, Tenn.

1917

GUS OTTENHEIMER is a manufacturer of ladies' apparel, employing about 150 people. He lives in Little Rock, Ark.

CHARLES G. PETERS is a lawyer in the Security building, Charleston, W. Va.

HERBERT G. PETERS lives in Bristol, Va. He married Avilda Carver, and they have two children, Herbert G., Jr., and Avilda Carver.



MILTON B. ROGERS married Lucile McWilliams. They live at 440 West 24th St., Penthouse Apartment, New York, N. Y.

MARION SUTTON SANDERS is a consulting engineer, working on cost and efficiency statistics. He married Carline Johnston Sharpe and they have one son, Richard Sharpe.

JOHN MOORE SCHMOLE, M. D., is practicing his profession in Los Angeles, Calif. He married Nancy Bिलicke, and they have two children, Joan and Nancy.

1918

FRANCIS HOLMES STYLES is with the department of state, Washington, D. C., having entered the Consular service in 1920. Since that time he has been at five different posts on three continents. It is interesting to note the birthplaces of his three children: Michael Hogan Styles was born at Durban, South Africa, in 1927; David Thoburn Styles was born in Washington, D. C., in 1929, and Ellen Warfield Styles was born in Chihauhau, Mexico, in 1931. Other posts he has held include Bordeaux, France; Angola, Portuguese West Africa; and Antwerp, Belgium. He says he has had many varied and interesting experiences in connection with his work and life abroad, but his most thrilling experiences were a hiking tour with the French Alpine Club from Bayonne, on the Atlantic, across southern France through the Pyrenees to Narbonne, on the Mediterranean; and a big game hunt in West Africa.

BRADFORD LOTT THOMPSON is president of the Practical School Supply Company, 1315 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago. He has a son, thirteen, and a daughter seven years old.

1919

JOHN A. JOHNSTON is assistant cashier of the Federal Reserve Bank, Baltimore, Md.

NATHAN LOOK DICKINSON (DICK) is credit manager with Virginia-Lincoln Furniture Corporation, Marion, Va. Has an eight-year-old son who "besides being the world's finest boy is, like someone said of all small boys, a pain in the neck most of the time he is around and a pain in the heart all the time he is away." Quoting further: "As a matter of fact, I always thought of you as being in our class. Thinking perhaps of our struggles in French together and especially thinking of the day you and Lindsay Moore came in a bit late to an exam. Dr. Easter had filled blackboards on three sides of the room with questions and was working on the fourth. Lindsay stuck his head in the door, saw the three walls of questions but didn't see Dr. Easter still working be-

hind the door. Lindsay whistled once and then let out the most heartfelt 'Great Gawd All Mighty' I ever heard."

S. E. (DADDY) DURRANCE is active in alumni work in Orlando, Fla. He is practicing law in that city.

TED EVANS—Rev. Theodore Hubbard Evans, Christ Church (Episcopal), 6th St. & 25th Ave., Tuscaloosa, Ala., graduated from Virginia Theological Seminary in 1924. Was Rector of St. John's Church, Waynesboro, Va., about two years, then assistant at Cathedral Church of St. Paul, Boston. Has been in Tuscaloosa as Rector of Christ Church since 1928.

JIMMY FAIN—James R., is with the Morris Plan Bank, Winston-Salem, N. C. Is married and has two children, James R., Jr., and Lucy Jane. Has not been back to Lexington for ten years, but almost promises to return for Finals this year. We are expecting you, Jimmy.

TOMMY FARRAR—William Matthew, Jr., apologizes for delay in answering the communication from the class agent with the excuse that his young son, Billy, went to the postoffice with his mother and destroyed the enclosure which came with the letter. He is with the Commercial Trust Co. of New Jersey, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J. Has three children—Mary Elizabeth, William Ward, and Catherine Anne.

1920

WILLIAM E. JOHNSTON has been assistant sales manager of the American Sugar Refining Company, 120 Wall St., New York, since January, 1930.

THOMAS M. (MAC) STUBBS writes an interesting letter from Atlanta where he is located in the Hurt building. Mac is acting as chairman of the Georgia alumni of Washington and Lee.

JAMES MAGRUDER WARREN is in the insurance business at Harrisonburg, Va., with offices in the First National Bank building. Jimmy married Miss Frances Sublett, and they have three children, James III, Frank and Wade. Jimmy served in the army during the World War and since then has been in the insurance business.

ROBERT HENCE YOUNG is living at 1712 Estes Avenue, Chicago, Ill. He married Miss Frances Spencer, and they have two children, Robert, Jr., and Virginia. After leaving Lexington, Hence attended Cornell and took his ME degree there.

CHARLES E. KIEVLAN (KIEV) lives at 1306 Branard Street, Houston, Texas. He married Miss Minnie Hammersmith, and they have one son. Kiev was a pilot in the Army Air Corps during the war and spent eighteen

months in the hospital as the result of a crack-up. He has been in the iron and steel business for a number of years.

ROBERT WILLIAM LOWE is located at 117 West Scarritt Street, Springfield, Ill. Married Miss Margaret Parke, and they have one son. Bob has been connected with the coal mining business as a mining engineer since leaving Washington and Lee.

SYLVAN NATHAN LICHTENSTEIN (SYLVAN) tells us he only attended Washington and Lee two months, yet he holds the University very close to his heart and wants to contribute to the Alumni association. He married Miss Rose Ruffner, and they have four children.

OTT RIDDLEBERGER MAGRUDER is with the Morris Plan Bank, 33 W. 42nd Street, New York City.

CHARLES HOWARD McCAIN, who led the Final Ball in 1920, was high scorer on the Generals' basketball team and made many other honors at Washington and Lee. Is now superintendent of the William Hengerer Co., of Buffalo, N. Y. He married Miss Jane McElroy, and they have two boys, Charles, Jr., and David.

CHARLES DWIGHT McCABE is located in the Ricker-Dodson building in San Angelo, Texas, where he is president of the Golden Petroleum Company.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON MORRISON, a product of Rockbridge county which transplanted well to the hills of middle Georgia, is now in the wholesale grocery business at Milledgeville, Ga.

GEORGE F. MITCHELL still lives in Revere, Mass., from whence he came to Washington and Lee. He is engaged in the general practice of law with his office at 60 State street, Boston. He married Miss Geraldine Griffin.

1921

ROBERT BLAIR PRICE lives at 318 N. Chester Road, Swarthmore, Pa. He married Kathleen Carroll, and they have a son, Robert Blair, Jr.

SAMUEL L. RAINES is practicing medicine in Memphis, Tenn.

DAVID CARLISLE (DOC) STOREY has been with the Virginia Bridge and Iron Company since 1925, three and one half years as assistant contracting engineer at their Birmingham, Ala., plant and as contracting engineer, Los Angeles, Calif., since 1930. He married Car-

olyn Elizabeth Hagerty, and they have one son, Robert Wilson.

ELMER A. STUCK was recently appointed consultant with Federal Housing Administration of the state of Arkansas. He lives at Jonesboro. He married Ruth Janet Diamant, and they have two daughters, Margaret Ann and Betty Brenda Stuck.

RANDOLPH E. TYRREL lives at 729 East 18th street, Brooklyn, N. Y. He married Grace Suydam, and they have four children, Rober, Jane, Richard, and Donald.

JAMES EDWARD MOYLER is in the private practice of law at Franklin, Southampton county, Va. He married Amelia Page Walker. They have two children, James Edward and Mary Burwell.

TORRENCE WOLFORD is legal member of board of veterans' appeals, Veterans' Administration, Washington, D. C. He married Perla Marie Beckham.

GRAHAM ALEXANDER WHITE is with the Sinclair Refining Co., Coffeyville, Kansas. He married Pearl Cheatham, and they have a son, William Donnell.

ROBERT CORNELIUS WOOD is practicing law in Lynchburg, Va., with offices in Peoples National Bank building.

SAM BAYLOR lives at "Wardell," Cedar Bluff, Va.

1922

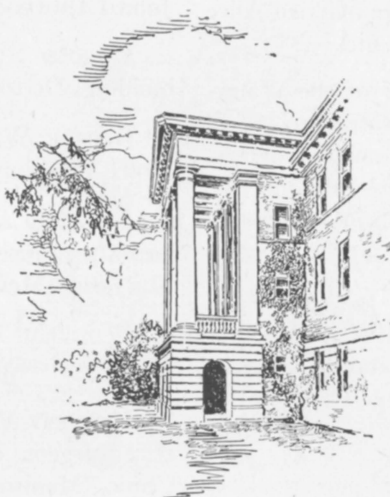
LOUIS S. JOEL, after graduating in law at Washington and Lee University, went immediately to Baltimore, Maryland, where he was married to Miss Hilda Brinsky. He passed the Florida bar examination in June and was appointed Assistant United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida. In December, 1931, he resigned this position to enter the private practice of law in Jacksonville. He has a son six years old.

JAMES MADISON is practicing law with the firm of Madison, Madison and Fuller in Bastrop and Monroe, Louisiana. His cousins, George T. and H. F. Madison, Jr., both alumni of Washington and Lee, are also members of this firm.

JOE-L. SILVERSTEIN is a member of the law firm of Owen, Silverstein and Davis, Charleston National Bank building, Charleston, W. Va.

RAYMOND DUPUY SMITH is with the brokerage firm of Biggs, Mohrman & Co., One Wall street, New York.

WALLER KEEBLE SMITH, JR., studied at the Harvard



university architectural school in 1924-27. Is with Hinant and Smith, certified architects and engineers, of Lynchburg, Va.

1923

ROGER B. JONES is enforcing respect for the rules of "Property III" inter alia—representing the Sinclair Refining Co., at Kansas City.

FREDERICK LYLÉ SATTES is connected with the sales department of Belle Alkali Company, Belle, W. Va. He married Catherine Elizabeth Backus, and they have one daughter, Katherine Elizabeth.

DAVID RAYMOND (TOAD) SNIVELY is with the Hagerstown Leather Company, Hagerstown, Md. He married Valinda Mason.

HERMAN K. TRAMMEL, JR., is a lawyer with offices in the Trammel building, Jellico, Tenn. He married Alice Stahl Cherry. They have two boys and a girl.

RAYMOND G. WICKERSHAM is pastor of the Waterboro group of Presbyterian churches, Waterboro, S. C. He was elected moderator of Charleston Presbytery, synod of South Carolina, October, 1934. He married Dorothy Mae White, and they have two sons, Raymond and John Harley.

JOHN BRECKENRIDGE WOODVILLE, JR., graduated from the Medical College of Virginia in 1930, and is now with the United States Veteran's Hospital at Batavia, N. Y. He married Roberta Lee Waters. They have a son, John B. Woodville, III.

1926

STANLEY OSSERMAN is practicing law at 505 5th Ave., New York City. He married Elizabeth Tonkonogy, and they have two children, Carol and Joan.

ANDREW A. PAYNE is practicing law, with offices in the Kanawha Valley building, Charleston, W. Va.

LEE H. REBER is assistant manager of D. S. Andrews & Co., Sunbury, Pa.

FRANK PERLETTE SHULL taught for two years at Emory University, Atlanta, Ga. For the past six years has been master in charge of French and Spanish at the Virginia Episcopal School, Lynchburg, Va. He married Nellie E. Wyatt.

EARL LESTER VALENTINE is practicing law in Lexington, Va.

CARL J. WALLIN is chief engineer, Virginia Hot Springs, Va. He married Mabel Hudgins Goodman, and they have a daughter, Charlotte Eloise.

1927

MANNING SIMONS lives at 22 Rutledge Ave., Charleston, S. C.

RICHARD HUYETTE SPESSARD is in the engineering department of the Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va. He married Virginia Miller.

TOMMY STERNS is master of history, St. Paul's School, Salisbury, Conn.

ROBERT EARL STEVENSON is commercial agent, traffic department, of the Gulf, Mobile and Northern Railroad, New Orleans, La.

JOHN OSCAR STRICKLER is engaged in the general practice of law, State & City Bank building, Roanoke, Va. He married Mary Ella Hite, and they have one son, John Glenwood Strickler.

HAROLD SULLIVAN is practicing law at 628 Ford building, Detroit, Mich.

GEORGE WILLIAM SUMMERSON is manager of the Hotel Washington Duke, Durham, N. C.

ALFRED LEE TAYLOR is with the General American Life Insurance Company, St. Louis, Mo. He married Mary Bell McConkey.

WILLIAM RUCKER TAYLOR is with the Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company at Danville, Va.

HERBERT W. VIRGIN, JR., is orthopedic and industrial surgeon at the Methodist Hospital and Jackson Clinic, Madison, Wis. He married Frances Patterson True.

1928

JOHN DAVISSON PHILLIPS received his A. B. from West Virginia University in 1928, and LL. B. in 1930; was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University, Oxford, England, 1930-32. He married Caroline Virginia Maxwell.

HERBERT MARTIN SIFFORD lives at 645 West Main St., Somerset, Pa. He is married and has one daughter, Barbara Isabelle.

HOLLIS S. (BABE) SPOTTS is athletic director and coach at Adelphi Academy, 282 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. He is married and has a son, David.

PHILIP DODSON SPROUSE has been instructor at Gulf Coast Military Academy; L'Institut de Rouraine, Tours, France; graduate study in the Romance Languages Department of Princeton University. He is now in the lumber and tobacco business at Springfield, Tenn.

1929

LOUIS HASKELL recently gave up a very successful dairy business in Augusta, Georgia, to study for the Episcopal ministry at the Seminary in Alexandria, Va. In December he was awarded "The Silver Beaver" by the National council of the Boy Scouts of America for distinguished services in connection with his work among the boys of Augusta. Since his graduation he has been a prominent Rotarian and civic leader in Augusta.

SILAS M. PRESTON is with the Investors Syndicate, Peoples National Bank building, Charleston, W. Va.

WILLIAM NELSON OFFUTT, III, took his M. D. at the University of Pennsylvania Medical School in 1933, had one year internship in the Emergency Hospital, Washington, D. C. He is instructor in ophthalmology at the Medical School of Tulane Univ.

LEWIS POWELL, JR., is practicing law in the firm of Hunton, Williams, Anderson, Gay and Moore, with offices in the Electric building, Richmond, Virginia.

CHARLES J. RANEY graduated from the University of Pennsylvania Medical School; interned in Memphis General Hospital and Gorgas Hospital, Birmingham. Now in general practice in Collinstown, La. He married Marion Cole, and they have two boys and a girl.

JAMES LANDON RULE is in the Farmers & Merchants National Bank, Hobart, Oklahoma. He married Margaret Bowman, and they have two little girls, Ann and Mary.

JIMMY SALINGER has been for the past two years with Mazer Cressman Cigar Co., Detroit. He is now in charge of sales in Northern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.

IRWIN TAYLOR SANDERS is dean of boys and instructor in sociology in the American College, Sofia, Bulgaria. He married Margaret Rebecca Ryredberg, June, 1934.

1930

JAMES N. HESS has been in the manufacturing office of Carbide and Chemicals Corporation in South Charleston, W. Va., for a year and a half.

GEORGE WILLIAMS PARKER has been with the Associated Press; editor and publisher of Tuckertown Beacon; publisher of Beach Haven Times, Beach Haven, N. J.

MOSBY FERROW, JR., LL. B. from Duke, 1934, is practicing law in Lynchburg, Va.

BEN RAWLINS, JR., is associated with the law firm of Knapp, Beye, Allen and Cushing in Chicago. Offices, 1768-202 South LaSalle St. He married Charlotte Ruth Balsiger.

MAURICE J. REIS since leaving school has been affiliated with Standard Statistics Co., engaged in investment research and analysis, specializing in public utility securities.

FINTON CHESTER RICE worked for a short time with Western Electric Company in Chicago—later started the Mexican Cactus Company which he sold in 1929. Established the Spic and Span Company branch in California, and is now putting branch factories for same company in Mexico. He lives at Monterey, N. L., Mexico. Married Lorene D. Fuos.

ALEXANDER LAURENCE ROBINSON, JR., has worked with DuPont Cellophane Company since graduation. He lives at 204 Sanders Road, Buffalo, New York.

GILBERT ROSENBERG is practicing law in Roanoke, Va. Offices in the Rosenberg building.

BRANCH SAYERS is inspector for Retail Credit Company, Abilene, Texas.

FRANKLIN LEONARD SHIPMAN has been practicing law for five years; is junior member of the firm of Shipman & Shipman, Troy, Ohio. He married Martha L. McBroom, and they have a son, Franklin, Jr.

ALBERT STEVES, III, attended the Harvard Business School in 1930-31. Is treasurer of Steves Sash & Door Company; vice-president, Ed Steves & Sons. He married Katherine Ann Muir.

WILLIAM TORRENCE STUCHELL, JR., graduated from Rutgers in 1930 with the degree of Litt. B.; graduated from New York University in 1933 with the degree of J. D.; was admitted to the bar of New York State in March, 1935. Is practicing law as an assistant attorney in the office of William A. Kirk, 32 Liberty St., New York City.

1931

WILLIAM T. MARTIN, JR., is an attorney for the TVA, and is now "on the road" in Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, in TVA legal work.



BARRATT O'HARA, JR., attended Northwestern University law school and since then has worked for Uncle Sam. He married Maria P. Poiss, and they live at 7604 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

LAUCHLEN SECORD PALMER graduated June, 1934, from the University of Rochester School of Medicine. July 1, 1935, started to work for the state of New York at the Buffalo State hospital in Buffalo, N. Y. He married Catherine Mary Fleming.

AL PEERY is practicing law in Tazewell, Va.

RENO RUSSELL PORTER graduated from the Medical College of Virginia in June, 1935, and is interning at the State of Wisconsin General Hospital in Madison, Wisconsin.

MASSEY L. PRINTZ took the degree of M. A. in Philosophy from the University of Virginia, in 1932, and for the past three years has taught in the public schools of Page county, Virginia. He lives in Luray, Va.

JOHNNY SLOSHBERG has taken the New Jersey bar examination and will soon enter the practice of his profession.

1932

WILLIAM M. KEMBLE, JR., is with the Kemble-Cochran Company, covering twenty counties on typewriters, mimeographs and other office machines.

RAYMOND LAMAY attended Harvard Business School from 1932-34, receiving the degree of M. B. A. in June, 1934.

RICHARD O. PARMELEE is manager of the General Worth Hotel in Hudson, N. Y.

GEORGE PRICE is head of the English department; in charge of publicity, and track coach at Fishburne Military School, Waynesboro, Va.

LAWRENCE J. ROOSE has been for the last three years at the New York College of Medicine.

GEORGE SCHNATH entered Northwestern University Dental School in 1931.

RAN SHIELDS, JR., has had three years in the Harvard Medical School.

FRANK S. SMITH, Harvard Business School, 1933, 1934, 1935.

JACK SRULOWITZ is a junior at the Medical College of Virginia, Richmond.

JOHN CLINTON VARNER lives at 116 Jefferson St., Lexington, Va.

1933

R. H. RUFF is connected with sales department of General Coal Company. His address is 1521 Cromwell, Flint, Michigan.

JIM LORD, JR., is associate editor, Furniture World, a weekly trade magazine of New York City. He lives at 530 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

JIMMIE MOORE is with the Mengel Body Co., Louisville, Ky.

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TOM MORRIS is living at 104 S. Stone Ave., LaGrange, Ill.

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