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A HISTORY OF THE T. C. WILLIAMS SCHOOL OF LAW

A Thesis
Presented to
the Faculty of the Department of History
Richmond College

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VIRGINIA

In Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree
Bachelor of Arts

by
James R. Sipe
August 1955

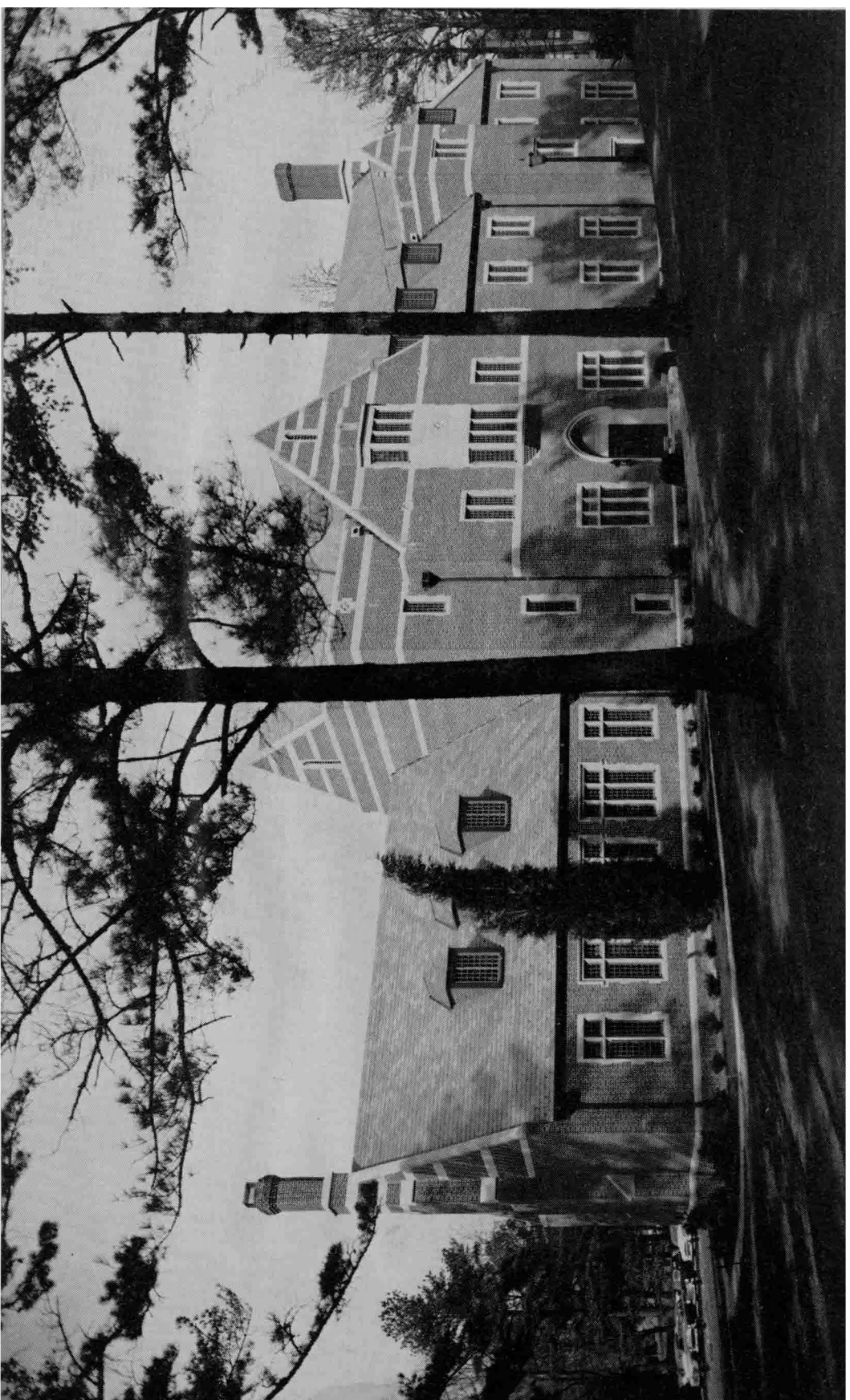


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CHAPTER I

IMPORTANCE OF THE T. C. WILLIAMS SCHOOL OF LAW

The purpose of this thesis is to give the events which have occurred during the last eighty-five years which directly affect the history of the T. C. Williams School of Law.

There are many reasons why the history of the Law School is important. Since it was established in 1870, many distinguished and capable lawyers have received their legal education from this institution. In our society today the well-trained lawyer plays an extremely vital part. As a basic foundation he must develop a legally trained mind and be able to apply the correct principles of law by logical reasoning. To accomplish these results the T. C. Williams School of Law has always been dedicated.

The T. C. Williams School of Law is one of the four law schools located in the State of Virginia. It constitutes one of the divisions of the University of Richmond.

Its location in the city of Richmond provides many advantages for the law student. As the seat of Virginia's government, the student has the opportunity of witnessing the deliberations of the General Assembly, and also, the process of law making. Also, the numerous courts which are located in the city of Richmond are highly significant to the law student. All types of City and State courts sit in Richmond, and also, the Federal

District Court for the Eastern District of Virginia and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit hold regular terms in Richmond.¹ Thus, the location of the Law School makes available to the student a wide range of opportunity for experiencing the various branches of the government at work which are unsurpassed in hardly any other location.

The Law School places a great deal of emphasis upon Virginia law. Thus, it affords many opportunities for those students who desire to practice their law profession in this state. Also, it has maintained a policy of providing individual instruction as far as possible.² In order to accomplish this end, a lot of emphasis has been placed on fairly small classes.

This thesis is so arranged as to present chronologically the history of the University of Richmond Law School so far as it is possible. Main emphasis is given to those events which have concerned the School in a major way. Also, emphasis is placed on those people who have influenced its growth in some way.

The first part of the thesis deals with the growth of the Law School from the time it was founded in 1870 until the year 1905. During the earlier history of the school many difficult problems were faced by the Board of Trustees. Although these

1. Catalogue of the T. C. Williams School of Law, catalogue number for 1955, p. 5.

2. Annual Report of the President of the University of Richmond, year 1950, p. 22.

were years when it was suspended, it was finally placed on a firm foundation by a gift from the Williams' family in memory of Thomas C. Williams, Sr.

When Dr. Walter Scott McNeill joined the law faculty, he brought with him the case method of study. He contributed tremendously to the growth of the School and was admired by both his colleagues and students.

Of major importance in the history of the T. C. Williams Law School is the "Columbia" building. This building was the scene of many activities, but was finally abandoned by the Law School due to its many inadequacies.

The faculty members are often listed due to the important role which they play in the history and growth of the Law School. Until the year 1920 all teaching was accomplished in the School by part-time professors. Although the emphasis has been placed on full-time professors, the members of the Richmond Bar who have taught on a part-time basis have contributed a great deal.³

The latter part of the thesis reflects the growth during the last thirty years. Among the important events which took place during this time was its achievement of national recognition. Also, there occurred the construction and dedication of a beautiful new law building on the University of Richmond campus.

3. Joseph E. Nettles, "School of Law Goes Home," Richmond Times-Dispatch, p. 1.

date ?

Most of the material which was used for this thesis was obtained by the use of various catalogues of Richmond College and the T. C. Williams School of Law. Also, the reports which were made to the Board of Trustees contain a great deal of material of vital importance concerning the Law School. In addition, various articles in the local and College newspapers are of immense importance in piecing together the wonderful and inspiring history of the School.

CHAPTER II
THE ESTABLISHING OF THE LAW SCHOOL AND ITS OPERATION
UNTIL 1905

The T. C. Williams School of Law had a modest beginning. It encountered many difficult problems, especially during the first twenty years of its existence. However, the Law School was very fortunate in securing able professors.

There had existed a great deal of enthusiasm among various members of the Board of Trustees of Richmond College for the establishment of a law school as a part of Richmond College. Judge John A. Meredith, James Alfred Jones, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, and Judge Joseph Christian were appointed as members of the Board of Trustees to form a committee to make arrangements for the establishment of a law school. The report of this committee was given to the Board of Trustees on August 5, 1870, and it was then decided to begin the law school on October 1, 1870.¹

In 1870, Richmond College was composed of seven independent Academic Schools and a School of Law. The Academic Department consisted of the following: School of Latin; School of Greek; School of Mathematics; School of Modern Languages, School of Natural Sciences; School of English, English

1. B. Puryear, Richmond College Pamphlet, p. 2.

History, and Literature; and the School of Moral Science.²

The first faculty of the Law School of Richmond College consisted of J. L. M. Curry, William Green, and Judge J. D. Halyburton. They were all extremely capable professors. Dr. Curry, who was also professor of English, was a graduate of Dane Law School. He had served as a member of the Federal and Confederate Congresses. His course of instruction was to be International and Constitutional Law. Judge Halyburton had been a judge of the United States court for the district in which Richmond was located, and had distinguished himself while serving in this capacity. William Green was described as possessing tremendous knowledge of law. He had been elected as a Professor of Law at William and Mary College but had declined this offer. At the Law School of Richmond College his scope of instruction was Municipal Law.³

The first law class consisted of thirty students. In order to receive the Bachelor of Laws degree the student had to pass examinations in the classes of the Law Department. Instruction in the law classes was to be given by lectures, examinations, and the reading of text-books.⁴

The Law School remained in operation for four years in succession. At this time energetic students could complete

2. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1870-71, pp. 13-17.

3. Puryear, loc. cit.

4. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1870-71, pp. 9-20.

their requirements for the Bachelor of Laws degree in a single year. The aim of the Law School was declared "to implant the great and guiding principles of jurisprudence and to impart a philosophical habit of thought."⁵

In 1872, William A. Maury and James Neeson became the professors of the Law School. There were various courses in law which were made available to the students. Professor William Maury lectured on the following courses: The Law of Torts; Wills and Administration; the Law of Damages; Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure; Constitutional Law; The Law of Contracts; and Jurisdiction and Practice of the courts of the United States. Professor James Neeson lectured on the following: Law of Persons; Estates; Real and Personal; Evidence; Civil Procedure at Common Law; International Law and Conflict of Laws; and Equity Jurisprudence and Procedure in Equity.⁶

Also, during this period, lectures were delivered in the evening. There were various reasons why this policy was followed. First of all, if the lectures were not delivered until the evening hours it would be possible for the law students to attend the numerous sessions of the Federal, State, and Municipal Courts. They considered this highly significant

5. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1872-73, p. 20.

6. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1873-74, pp. 24-25.

in the training of the law students. Also, many of the students had to work to help finance their training in school. Thus, they had the opportunity to work during the day and attend the lectures in the evening.⁷

Following these four years of operation, there was no mention of the Law Department in the catalogues of Richmond for the next three years. Although it was discontinued for several years it had set a precedent which would make possible the re-establishment of the Law School. The enrollment in the Law School for these four years of operation was a total of fifty-two students according to the catalogues for those years. Of these students, there was a total of thirty-six who received their degrees.⁸

After this three year interval, the Law School of Richmond College started in operation again. Richmond College was composed of eight independent Academic Schools and a School of Law. Samuel D. Davies served capably as the professor. During this time the Law School was divided into two sections, a Junior Class and a Senior Class. The Junior Class was taught Rights of Persons and Law of Real and Personal Property. The courses of instruction in the Senior Class were: Mercantile Law; Evidence, Pleading and Practice

7. Ibid.

8. See page 58.

of Law; Equity; Jurisprudence, Pleading, and Practice in Equity. A course in Criminal Law was to be introduced at some appropriate time. However, it was possible for a student to take both the Junior and Senior classes at the same time. This would apply especially to those students, who previous to attending law school, had done a considerable amount of reading and work pertaining to law. Due to this fact, a student was able to graduate in one session. Nevertheless, a new student entering the Law School who did not have any knowledge or training in law, was advised to take only the Junior Class.⁹

With the re-establishment of the Law School in 1877, it remained in successive operation until 1882. Professor Davies was the only member of the Law School faculty during this time. The mode of instruction remained the same during this interval. The students had the advantage of being able to visit the sessions of courts in Richmond, and also, had access to the State Law Library. According to the Richmond College Catalogues there was a total of sixty-two law students during these five years. Again the Law School was suspended in 1882 for many of the same reasons it had been suspended in 1877. There had been a fairly small number of students, and also, there had not been an endowment.¹⁰

9. Catalogues of Richmond College, Session 1877-78, pp. 11-21.

10. The Videlicet, Session 1900, p. 8.

REASONS SUBMITTED FOR REOPENING THE LAW SCHOOL

During the years which followed the second suspension of the Law School, there was a great deal of enthusiasm among various individuals for ~~the~~^{its} reopening of the Law School. Dr. H. H. Harris, who was chairman of the Faculty of Richmond College, strongly supported this view.¹¹ There were various arguments which Dr. Harris submitted in favor of this view. First of all, he pointed out the splendid location which the city of Richmond afforded for a law school. The city of Richmond made possible to the law students the opportunity of seeing the various courts that were in operation, and also, the libraries which would be a distinct advantage to the students. Dr. Harris also pointed out how influential the graduates of the Law School were as alumni, placing those students who had graduated with law degrees next to the ministers of the Gospel. In proving this point, he stated that of the number of previous graduates of the Law School, some had entered the ministry, several had become Legislators and Judges, while many were practicing their profession with a great deal of ability.

Another argument which Dr. Harris stated was highly significant in favor of reopening the Law School was that many

^{11.} Ascribed to H. H. Harris, "Law School of Richmond College," pp. 1-4.

students in Richmond College were extremely interested in studying law. He felt that if they had to attend a law school of another institution it would contribute a great deal in loosening the ties between those students and Richmond College. He stated that with the students of Richmond College who desired to study law, and approximately an equal number of students from other institutions of learning who desired to enter a law school, there would be a sufficient number of students to support the Law School.

However, Dr. Harris realized that there were many difficult problems which would have to be overcome in order to make possible the reopening of the Law School. He offered several suggestions in connection with various problems. First of all, there was the problem of financing the Law School. He was in favor of applying the same fees to the law students that were required of the students of Richmond College. However, realizing that this would not be adequate, he made a suggestion that the members of the Board of Trustees who were lawyers should be able to devise means to secure the remaining amount of money which would be needed. There were twelve lawyers on the Board of Trustees and he felt that they would undertake this responsibility for the benefit of their profession.

Also, Dr. Harris made the suggestion that instead of trying to secure a professor of wide reputation, they should try

to secure an ambitious young person who would undertake this responsibility and consider it an honor. In this manner, he felt that an energetic young man who was highly interested in his work would undertake to raise the standard of the school.¹²

Although a great deal of planning and discussion took place during this time, it seemed extremely difficult to take any positive action. Many members of the Board of Trustees were probably dubious concerning how successful the Law School would be in attracting new students. However, the paramount question undoubtedly concerned the manner in which the school would be financed.

THOMAS C. WILLIAMS, SR.

The year 1890 is highly important in the history of the Law School. Following the lapse of activities for eight years, it was now able to be placed on a more firm foundation. On April 2, 1889, Richmond College lost one of its most beloved Trustees due to the death of Thomas C. Williams, Sr. He had been elected a member of the Board of Trustees of Richmond College in 1881 and served with distinction until his death at the age of fifty-nine. He was succeeded on the Board by his son, Thomas C. Williams, Jr. In memory of Thomas C. Williams, Sr., a gift of \$25,000 was made to the Law School by his family

12. Ibid.

in order to endow a professorship of law. "The gift carries out after his decease a cherished desire he had expressed while living to see a first-class law school in a location so eminently suitable for combining practical with theoretical instruction."¹³

Now that the Law School had received a permanent endowment it was again able to reopen. However, this time it was placed on a more durable base and the superstructure had the opportunity of reaching even greater heights. The Law School of Richmond College later changed its name to the T. C. Williams School of Law as a memorial to that distinguished and wise trustee, Thomas C. Williams, Sr. In the future the Williams family contributed greatly to the continued prosperity of the Law School.

Judge Roger Gregory, of King William County Court, was chosen as the professor of the revived Law School. Judge Gregory had been born in King William County in 1833. He had received a splendid education graduating from the Law School of the University of Virginia in 1855. Judge Gregory served very capably as a professor in the T. C. Williams School of Law until 1906.¹⁴

With the reopening of the Law School various courses were

^{13.} Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1889-90, pp. 22-23.

^{14.} The Videlicet, Session 1900, p. 13.

made available to the students. They had the opportunity of taking classes in Common Law, International Law, Constitutional Law, Equity, Jurisprudence, Commercial Law, Criminal Law, and Statute Law. The mode of instruction was still by lectures, the reading of various text-books and daily oral examinations. Although the faculty recommended two years of studying law as being more beneficial to the students, it was still possible to receive your degree in one year by passing the required examinations. There were fourteen law students enrolled in the Law School when it was reopened. The classes were so arranged that the law students were able to attend classes in the Academic Department.¹⁵

In the following years the enrollment steadily increased. The students had access to the Library of Richmond College in addition to the libraries which were located in the city of Richmond. Also, part of the Richmond College Library contained only law books. The Richmond College Catalogue stated:

A special feature in the Hall (Jeter Memorial Hall) is the alcove devoted to The Heaton Law Library, founded by the late Mrs. Harriet M. Purcell, at a cost of \$3,000, in honor of her deceased brother, Hon. Henry Heaton, of Loudoun County.¹⁶

John B. Minor was added to the Law School faculty in 1895.

^{15.} Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1890-91, pp. 8-22.

^{16.} Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1894-95, p. 35.

Also, the Richmond College Law Association was organized the same year. It was organized by students of the Law School mainly for the purpose of discussing certain legal and literary questions. Meetings were held weekly. The fees in the Law School were approximately the same as for the students in Richmond College. However, the text-books which were needed by the law students were a little higher. For the session 1896-97, the fees in the Law School for a full session were:

Matriculation.....	\$18.50
Tuition in Junior Class.....	40.00
Tuition in Senior Class.....	55.00
Tuition in both classes when taken together.	70.00
Refundable Contingent.....	2.50 ¹⁷

The law students could obtain room and board on the college grounds if they desired to do so and at the same rate which was paid by the academic students. The fee which the law students paid entitled them to all of the privileges which were enjoyed by the students of Richmond College.

Ernest Mayo Long joined the faculty of the Law School in 1898. He had received his Bachelor of Laws degree from the T. C. Williams School of Law in 1894 and had done graduate work at Yale University. As had been the previous practice, courses were still divided into Junior and Senior classes. Those courses which were taught in the Junior class during the session 1897-98 were: The Law of Persons, which included the

17. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1896-97, p. 43.

subjects of Agency and Corporation; Constitutional and International Law; Criminal Law and Procedure; and the Law of Personal Property, which included Contracts, Mercantile Law, Insurance and Administration. The courses which were offered in the Senior Class were: The Law of Real Property; Equity Jurisprudence; The Law of Evidence; The Law of Pleading and Practice in courts of law in civil cases; and Pleading and Practice.¹⁸

It was considered highly important by certain members of the faculty that a moot court should be organized to help in the training of law students. It would help to acquaint them in preparation of pleadings and the conduct which took place in court. Also, it would make them more familiar with the drawing of deeds, wills, and other legal instruments. They believed that it would help the students to obtain vital experience in many of the details of practice. There existed a considerable number of rules and regulations which were to be followed by the Moot Court.¹⁹

In the years immediately following the turn of the century the enrollment in the Law School remained almost constant, with only a slight decrease in the number of students.²⁰

18. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1897-98, pp. 48-49.

19. See page 71.

20. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1889-1900 through Session 1904-05.

However, the Law School had advanced in many respects since its beginning in 1870. The nineteenth century had witnessed the many difficulties which had faced the School, and how they had been overcome. During those years in which the Law School was not open, there must have prevailed a great deal of fear among certain individuals who strongly desired to see it reopen.

The Law School had been very fortunate in having the support of the Board of Trustees and other individuals who were interested in its success. Such men as Dr. Curry, Dr. Harris, and Judge Gregory had contributed in no small way to its development.

It had increased its enrollment and grown from a weak foundation to a School with a permanent endowment due to the generous gift from the Williams' family. Although it had commenced in a moderate manner like most institutions of learning, it had advanced considerably in preparing students for the profession of law.

CHAPTER III

DR. McNEILL AND THE GROWTH OF THE LAW SCHOOL

UNTIL 1925

In 1905, Dr. Walter Scott McNeill became a professor of the Law School. His influence was deeply felt by all the students who came in contact with him. During the quarter of a century in which he was associated with the School his contributions were almost immeasurable.

James H. Barnett, Jr., who joined the law faculty in 1920, describes the man, who was first his professor and later his colleague as a person meticulous in his attire and in his thinking, courteous but always reserved. He set a high standard of classroom decorum, both for professors and students. Although he would never lose his temper in or outside the classroom, many a dullard felt the sting of his scathing tongue. He would not tolerate careless work or careless thinking.¹

Dr. McNeill had developed a high reputation among those members of the legal profession. He had obtained a fine education, graduating from Richmond College in 1899. While a student at Richmond College, Walter Scott McNeill came under the guiding influence of Samuel Chiles Mitchell. After receiving his B. A. degree from Richmond College, he began studying at the University of Berlin, receiving his Ph. D. in 1902. After returning to this country he continued his education by attending the Harvard Law School. He received his LL. B.

1. Nettles, op. cit., p. 1.

degree in 1905. "Just as he captured Mitchell's interest at Richmond College, at Harvard, McNeill won the friendship of the great Samuel Williston, leading authority in the law of contracts."²

When Dr. McNeill joined the faculty of the T. C. Williams School of Law he introduced the case-book method of study. Prior to this time most of the law schools were using the lecture system. "The T. C. Williams School of Law became the first college in the South to employ the case-book method of law study."³ This was a tremendous contribution by Dr. McNeill due to the fact that this system of law instruction is almost universally accepted today.

The faculty began to increase considerably. In 1906, Andrew Jackson Montague became the first Dean of the Law School. Dean Montague had received his Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Virginia Law School in 1885. He had served as the United States District Attorney for the Western District of Virginia from 1894 until 1898. From 1898 until 1902, he served as the Attorney-General of Virginia. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Brown University in 1904. Prior to becoming Dean and Professor of Law, he had held the position of Governor of Virginia, serving with

². Ibid.

³. Harold B. Yudhin, "student at the T. C. Williams School of Law brings the history of the Law School up to date," The Messenger, p. 11.

Date ?

distinction in the capacity.⁴

In addition to Dean Montague, there were three other members of the faculty in 1906. Dr. McNeill who had joined the faculty in 1905, and Ernest Long who had been associated with the School since 1898, were well established in their positions. However, in this year Christopher B. Garnett was also added to the faculty. He had obtained his education from Richmond College and the University of Virginia. Prior to accepting the professorship at the T. C. Williams School of Law, he had been Dean of the Woman's College of Richmond. Also, he had been the associate editor of the Virginia Law Register for two years. In addition to these four professors, special lectures were given to the law students by Colonel Eugene C. Massie, S. C. Mitchell, and John Garland Pollard. Professor Mitchell gave special lectures pertaining to the Constitution of the United States.⁵

The aim of the Law School was to equip the students in the main principles of Anglo-American Law. However, at the same time they attempted to train the students in correct methods of legal reasoning. The individual professors had the the opportunity of instructing in the method which they considered most beneficial. Thus, various classes were given

4. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1905-06, p. 9.
5. Catalogue of the Law School, Session 1906-07, pp. 4-6.

almost entirely by lectures, others by text-books, while some of the professors followed the case system. By the first method of giving lectures, a student was able to acquire the ability of taking notes. When following the second method, the student was drilled in understanding the deduction of certain eminent text writers. According to the case method, a student was given the opportunity to develop an independent analysis by the studying of certain cases. Actual decisions were taken and collected from official reports. When these cases were placed in a book, the headnotes were omitted. Thus, a student had to work from the facts which were given, the arguments of counsel, and the decisions which were reached by the court. This provided a stimulus to the student to find out what principle of law had been applied. To aid him in reasoning the various cases, the instructor would present similar cases but varying in facts. By the case system, the student would have to develop a sort of legal mind in order to arrive at the correct principle of law to be used. This last method developed into a highly successful manner by which to train the law students.⁶

The courses of instruction were still divided into two classes, and a student had to complete satisfactory work in

⁶. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1905-06, pp. 56-57.

the Junior Class before being permitted to enter the Senior Class. The two classes could not be taken concurrently. In 1906 the classes which were offered to the Junior Class were the following: Domestic Relations; Personal Property, including Wills and Administration; Bailments and Carriers; Criminal Law; Torts; Contracts; Negotiable Instruments; and Constitutional Law. Those classes which were taken by the Senior Class were: Sales Corporations; Real Property; Evidence; Equity; Pleading and Practice; Conflict of Laws; and Bankruptcy. Regular attendance was required of the law students. Also, they had to show satisfactory work in daily recitations and written examinations in order to receive their degrees. The students had to complete all the courses which were offered in the Law School in order to receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws.⁷

In the following years the enrollment in the T. C. Williams School of Law increased steadily. In 1908, William Linwood Foushee joined the Law School faculty. He had received his M. A. degree from Wake Forest College and his Ph. D. from Johns Hopkins University. Before joining the Law School faculty, he had been a Professor of Latin in Richmond College.⁸

The following year, John Randolph Tucker replaced Professor Foushee on the Law School faculty. Thus, the faculty

7. Ibid., pp. 57-64.

8. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1907-08, p. 12.

was now composed of W. S. McNeill as Professor of Law, and Long, Garnett, and Tucker serving as Associate Professors. Professor Tucker had received his B. A. and LL. B. degrees from Washington and Lee University. He had also taken graduate training at Harvard University.⁹

The College library subscribed to the National Reporter System. In 1910, the Board of Trustees purchased nine hundred and fifty volumes to add to the library at a cost of \$2,170. This had become necessary due to the increase in enrollment, and also due to the constant reference to Digests and Reports which were necessary to the law students. Under the case system of instruction, frequent reference had to be made to decisions of the courts pertaining to certain principles of law. Thus, the Trustees felt that this addition to the library would be of vital importance to the students of the Law School.¹⁰

C. M. Chichester became an Associate Professor in the T. C. Williams School of Law in 1912. He had graduated from William and Mary College before receiving his Bachelor of Laws degree from the University of Virginia. In the following year, Thomas Justin Moore joined the faculty. After graduating from Richmond College, he served as an instructor in Richmond Acad-

9. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1908-09, p. 12.

10. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1910-11, p. 75.

emy from 1908 until 1910. He attended Harvard University, receiving his LL. B. degree in 1913.¹¹

ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

Until 1913, no preparation was required of those students who decided to attend the T. C. Williams School of Law. However, beginning with the session of 1913-14, certain entrance requirements had to be met by all prospective students. A student had to be at least eighteen years of age, although the age of nineteen was strongly advised before entering the T. C. Williams School of Law. Also, the applicant for admission had to either present a certificate of honorable dismissal from the last school which he attended, or produce other evidence concerning his character. An applicant had to show that he had adequate preparation in order to be able to profit by the law courses. This proof could be received by taking a written examination or by presenting a certificate from an accredited preparatory school. However, permission could be obtained from the faculty to enter as a special student. A special student had to be at least twenty years of age, and if he desired to become a candidate for the law degree, it was necessary to make up the entrance requirements.¹²

There existed a certain number of units which were also

11. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1913-14, p. 13.
12. Catalogue of the Law School, Session 1914-15, pp. 13-14.

required for admission to the Law School. Beginning on January 1, 1914, fourteen units were required of those students wishing to enter the T. C. Williams School of Law. Of these units, six were specified and the other eight were optional units. Courses in English, Mathematics and History were specified.¹³

In 1914 Richmond College moved to a new location, which is the site of the University of Richmond today. The Law School also moved to the Westhampton Campus in 1914, occupying the ground floor of Charles H. Ryland Hall.¹⁴

After the United States had entered World War I, the War Department requested the use of the grounds and buildings of Richmond College and Westhampton College to serve as an evacuation hospital for wounded soldiers. Therefore, the students and faculty moved back to their old location from which they had recently moved.¹⁵ The Law School occupied the "Columbia" building where they were to remain for thirty-seven years.

"COLUMBIA" BUILDING

The "Columbia" Building has played an important part in the history of both Richmond College and the T. C. Williams School of Law. The original "Columbia" building was composed

^{13.} Ibid.

^{14.} Jack Edmonds, "Just Dictum," The Richmond Collegian, XL, 6.

^{15.} Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1917-18, p. 6.

of only that part which now faces Grace Street. It was built by an Englishman, Philip Haxall, approximately 151 years ago. There were many prominent people who were friends of the Haxalls and often were visitors in their home. Among these were Chief Justice John Marshall and General Winfield Scott.¹⁶

In 1834, the Trustees of Richmond College which had its start in 1830 at Dunlora Academy, bought "Columbia" from Mrs. Haxall and moved from "Spring Farm," which stood some 5 miles from the city limits. The original campus in which "Columbia" figured prominently and is now the only remaining building, was composed of 13 acres. At first, the whole institution was housed under this roof, using the upper floors as dormitories, the next for lecture rooms and library, and the basement for dining room, chapel, etc. A small room was cut off from the great front hall, and here the library was kept.¹⁷ "Columbia" was still in the country at this time.¹⁷

During the Civil War the building was used as a hospital for Confederate troops and for a while in 1865 served as barracks for the Federal troops. The Federal troops did a considerable amount of damage when they evacuated the building. The school took a tremendous loss, both to the different buildings and the books which were destroyed. The "Columbia" building served as the residence for many prominent professors during the following years, such as Professors S. C. Mitchell, J. C. Metcalf, H. H. Harris, and F. H. Puryear.¹⁸

16. Edmonds, op. cit., p. 2.

17. Ibid.

18. Ibid.

THE PERIOD FOLLOWING THE FIRST WORLD WAR

The T. C. Williams School of Law had maintained a sufficient enrollment during the war years and increased considerably in numbers immediately following the war. It had continued a high rating and the members of the faculty were very proud of the showing the Law School had made. In the fall of 1918, the University of Richmond was the only institution in Virginia that conducted a law school.¹⁹

The fees for the law students during the session of 1919-20 were as follows:

	<u>Economical Estimate</u>	<u>Liberal Estimate</u>
Entrance Fees	\$ 25.00	\$ 25.00
Tuition	100.00	100.00
Room, furniture, lights, laundry and incidentals	75.00	125.00
Table board	160.00	225.00
Books	30.00	40.00
Contingent fee	5.00	5.00
Totals	<u>\$395.00</u>	<u>\$480.00</u> ²⁰

In 1920, two professors joined the Law School faculty. Louis Shepard Herrink had received his B. A. degree from Randolph-Macon College and the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the Harvard Law School. Also joining the faculty was James H. Barnett, Jr. Professor Barnett had received his B. S. degree

¹⁹. F. W. Boatwright, Annual Report of the President of Richmond College, year 1919, p. 4.

²⁰. Catalogue of the Law School, Session 1919-20, p. 17.

from Georgetown College before entering the T. C. Williams School of Law where he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1917. He had been an outstanding student while in the Law School, receiving both the "Junior Law Prize" and the "Senior Law Prize." The entire faculty consisted then of Professors McNeill, Chichester, Moore, Tucker, Barnett and Herrink. In addition, Mr. George Bryan and Judge A. C. Woods served as special lecturers. Mr. George Bryan was an alumnus of the Institution, graduating in the class of 1881. He took a great deal of interest in the School, giving lectures without any compensation.²¹

The Board of Trustees had voted to change the name of the corporation from Richmond College to the University of Richmond. This was confirmed by the Corporation Commission of Virginia on September 21, 1920.²² The T. C. Williams School of Law was one of the separate schools which comprised the University of Richmond.

There came into existence in September, 1922, a Morning Division in addition to the Evening Division. Both classes met in Columbia Hall. The morning classes met between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m., while the evening classes were held between the hours of 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. In the morning

21. Boatwright, op. cit., year 1921, p. 6.

22. Ibid., p. 3.

school there existed three years of work leading to the law degree. The courses offered for the session 1923-24 in the first year class of the morning division were: Criminal Law; Contracts; Agency; Master and Servant; Domestic Relations; Insurance; Torts; Property I; and Carriers. The following were the courses for the second year: Bills, Notes, and Checks; Wills and Administration; Sales; Banks and Banking; Equity; Property II; Damages; Statute Law; and Civil Procedure. Those classes which were available to students in the third year were: Evidence; Bankruptcy; Partnership; Private Corporations; Municipal Corporations; Conflict of Laws; Legal History; Legal Ethics; Criminal Procedure; and Equity Procedure. Of the one hundred and forty-one students for the session of 1923-24, forty-one were enrolled in the morning division.²³

The Evening Division of the T. C. Williams School of Law had four years of work leading to the Bachelor of Laws degree. During the session of 1923-24, there was a total of one hundred students in the evening division. The large number of students in the evening was probably due to the fact that by attending classes at these hours a student would have the opportunity of working during the day. The classes taught in the Evening Division for the session 1923-24 to the first

²³. Catalogue of the T. C. Williams School of Law, Session 1923-24, p. 7.

year students were: Master and Servant; Property I; Domestic Relations; Criminal Law; Contracts; and Torts. The courses offered in the second year were as follows: Agency; Carriers; Insurance; Damages; Sales; Equity; and Civil Procedure. The third year courses were: Evidence; Wills; Statute Law; Legal Ethics; Partnership; Property II; Equity Procedure; and Private Corporations. The schedule for the fourth year class were the following courses: Bankruptcy; Criminal Procedure; Conflict of Laws; Banks and Banking; Municipal Corporations; Bills, Notes, and Checks; Legal History; and Constitutional Law.²⁴

A summer course was added to the curriculum in 1922. In the first class to attend the summer school there was an enrollment of twenty-three students. There were six subjects which were offered to the students: Torts; Criminal Law; Domestic Relations; Wills and Administration; Personal Property; and Agency. A student was allowed to receive credit toward his law degree by successful completion of any of these courses.²⁵

With the rapid increase in enrollment during the early 1920's, there developed a great deal of agitation for increasing the facilities of the Law School. The "Columbia"

24. Ibid., p. 9.

25. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1922-23, p. 87.

building as it then existed was not nearly adequate for the proper training of such a large number of students. A step in this direction had been taken in 1921 with a few additional rooms being added. However, this was still not sufficient in comparison with the growth of the students attending the School. Thus, the trustees began considering plans for extending the facilities. The year 1924 was highly significant in the history of the "Columbia" building. A large wing was completed in September, 1924, increasing the space which was available to a great extent. The new wing, which faced Lombardy Street, was the same colonial architecture as the original building. It made available six lecture rooms, library space, and other rooms to be used as offices.²⁶

Again a member of the Williams' family had come to the aid of the School when help was needed. T. C. Williams, Jr. made \$40,000 available for this new wing to the Law School. At his death in 1929, he was to leave an additional \$200,000 to the University.²⁷

Commencing in September, 1923, the entrance requirements had been increased, requiring one year of college work for all candidates to the T. C. Williams School of Law. In the following year this was increased again, now making two years of

26. The University of Richmond School of Law, Session 1936-37, p. 5.

27. Nettles, op. cit., p. 1.

college work necessary. Nevertheless, a student could be admitted to the School under special regulation, but in order to be a candidate for the Bachelor of Laws degree, he had to complete the entrance requirements. It was considered desirable to increase the entrance requirements in order to have the entering law students better prepared for their law training. Although the entrance requirements had been increased rapidly, they had not radically damaged the enrollment. The session immediately after the one year requirement had gone into effect showed a decrease of only two students. The two year college work entrance requirement amazingly had the opposite effect. The session 1924-25 showed "an enrollment that exceeded by nineteen that of any previous session."²⁸

Ellsworth Wiltshire joined the Law School faculty in 1924. He had received his B. A. and LL. B. degrees from the University of Virginia before receiving his S. J. D. from the Harvard Law School.²⁹

The T. C. Williams School of Law had grown enormously, both in numbers and prestige since Walter Scott McNeill had joined the faculty in 1905. The first quarter of the twentieth century had been highly successful to the school, especially the early 1920's. As expressed by Professor Barnett:

²⁸. J. H. Barnett, Jr., "Report of the Secretary of the T. C. Williams School of Law," Annual Report of the President of the University of Richmond, year 1925, p. 20.

²⁹. Catalogue of Richmond College, Session 1924-25, p. 92.

The experience and observations of the past five years (1920 through 1925) have led the Secretary to reach certain definite conclusions regarding the school. It has the best natural location in the south, for with comparatively small resources it has in that brief period increased its enrollment 114 per cent until it ranks probably third in the south. This growth has been accomplished in the face of an unusual increase in the length of course and height of standards. From a two year evening course with degree requirements of fifteen units to a four year evening and a three year morning division with degree requirements in both of two years of college work, is a change that ordinarily requires decades to effect.³⁰

In reality, there had commenced with Dr. McNeill a new era. In addition, other distinguished and capable professors had joined the Law School faculty. The record which they had maintained during the war years was one which the students and faculty could be immensely proud of remembering. Although encountering many difficulties, they had achieved those things which were a credit to the entire University, keeping the training of the student for the legal profession as their paramount objective.

³⁰. Barnett, op. cit., p. 21.

CHAPTER IV
THE ACHIEVEMENTS FROM 1925 UNTIL THE DEDICATION
OF THE NEW BUILDING

The growth of the T. C. Williams School of Law has taken place gradually through the years. In the past thirty years many distinguished professors have been added to the faculty. There also developed a tremendous need for a dean of the School. Although Walter Scott McNeill had not officially been a dean, he had assumed a great deal of the burden and often was considered as such.

In 1890 the Williams' family had made possible the reopening and the securing of a firm foundation for the Law School due to a generous gift. In the twentieth century they again contributed greatly to the Law School and the University.

A considerable amount of the history of the T. C. Williams School of Law during the past thirty years can be found by the reading of the various reports of Presidents F. W. Boatwright and George M. Modlin to the Board of Trustees, and also, the reports of Deans Doubles and Muse of the Law School.

RECOGNITION

In the late 1920's there developed a great deal of agitation for securing the recognition of the American Bar Association and the Association of American Law Schools. The Law School had previously increased the entrance requirements

and limited the special students so that it met those standards set up by the American Bar Association. However, in other respects they had to improve the library facilities and increase the number of full-time professors. During the session 1925-26 there was a total of 3,500 volumes in the Law School library. The minimum number of volumes which were required by the Association of American Law Schools was 7,500, resulting in a desperate need of 4,000 additional volumes.¹

The School was successful concerning the increase in their standards. In December, 1928, the American Bar Association placed the T. C. Williams School of Law on the fully accredited list of American Law Schools. This followed after a careful examination of the courses of study, regulations, and equipment at the School. Having received the recognition of the American Bar Association, it was believed that the Association of American Law Schools would also admit them to membership since the requirements were substantially the same.²

In completing the program for national recognition, the School was elected to membership in the Association of American Law Schools on December 29, 1930, at a meeting held in

1. Barnett, op. cit., year 1926, p. 16.

2. Catalogue of the T. C. Williams School of Law, Session 1929-30, p. 5.

the Hotel Stevens, Chicago, Illinois. This action followed the recommendation by the secretary of the Association, A. J. Harno.³

The T. C. Williams School of Law had received complete recognition, an accomplishment which had been achieved by the determination of both the faculty members and the Board of Trustees.

M. Ray Doubles was elevated to the deanship of the Law School in 1930. He had been a member of the faculty since 1926.⁴ M. Ray Doubles became the second person to hold that position in the history of the School. The first dean had been A. J. Montague, who had served in this capacity for only two years.

DEATH OF W. S. McNEILL

A few months after M. Ray Doubles had become Dean, an occurrence took place which was mourned by the entire University. This was the death of Walter Scott McNeill on November 10, 1930. Although failing in health for some time, he had continued to be associated with the School. He had been connected with the law faculty since his graduation from Harvard in 1905. He had been extremely devoted to the T. C. Williams

³. M. R. Doubles, "Report of the Dean of the T. C. Williams School of Law," Annual Report of the President of the University of Richmond, year 1931, pp. 24-25.

⁴. Ibid.

School of Law and had sacrificed a great deal for its benefit. His colleagues and the students regarded W. S. McNeill as a highly successful teacher, and also, as a profound student in the field of law.⁵

Dr. McNeill had worked hard to raise the standards of the School. It was a misfortune that he could not have witnessed the recognition of the Law School by the Association of American Law Schools in the month following his death.

In the 1930's additional professors were added to the law faculty. In 1931, William T. Muse began his distinguished career with the School. He had received the B. A. degree from the University of Richmond in 1928, and the LL. B. degree from the same institution in 1930.⁶

The following year, J. Westwood Smithers was added to the faculty. He had obtained his B. S. and LL. B. degrees from the University of Richmond, being an honor graduate in 1932. In 1933, William Samuel Cudlipp, Jr. was named to the part-time faculty. He had likewise received his LL. B. degree from the T. C. Williams School of Law.⁷

The McNeill Law Society, named after Walter Scott McNeill, was organized in 1933. At present the society is limited to twenty students. Membership into the society is based on high

5. Ibid., p. 3.

6. Doubles, op. cit., year 1932, p. 18.

7. Doubles, op. cit., year 1934, p. 27.

scholastic achievement, extracurricular^{ar} activities, and ability in legal research. Moot cases are argued at their meetings in addition to the reading of original papers and hearing addresses of distinguished members of the Bar and Bench.⁸

In 1934 the number of semester hours which were required for the Bachelor of Laws degree were increased from seventy-two to eighty. They scheduled twenty-eight hours for each of the first two years, and twenty for the senior year. The changes which were made in semester hours applying to various subjects were: Torts, increased from four to six hours; Conflict of Laws, increased from two to four hours, Practice, increased from four to six hours by introducing a two-hour course in Common Law Actions; Wills and Administration, decreased from four to two hours; Suretyship, enlarged to Secured Creditors and increased from two to four hours; Bankruptcy, enlarged to Unsecured Creditors and increase from two to four. In addition, two new subjects were offered to the students--Future Interests and Legal Ethics.⁹

Since M. Ray Doubles had become the dean of the Law School, he had constantly spoken in favor of moving it on the same campus with the rest of the University. In practically every report he made to the trustees he would mention the advantages which

8. The Web, 1955, p. 212.

9. Doubles, op. cit., year 1935, pp. 29-30.

would be accomplished by having them at the same location. Also, the "Columbia" building had many inadequacies for a top law school. In a letter written by Dean Doubles to President Boatwright in 1935, he listed some of the reasons which he thought supported the necessity of moving the Law School to the University campus.¹⁰ First of all, the Evening Division was to be discontinued in June, 1936, and therefore, it would not be necessary to provide downtown facilities. Also, the University of Virginia Law School had erected a new building in 1932, and the Washington and Lee Law School was in the process of constructing a new building at that time. In order to compete with these other institutions in Virginia, it had become highly important to improve the inadequate facilities. Another factor in favor of moving to the University campus would be the promotion of a closer unity between the various departments. There would be many mutual benefits which could be derived by the students in Richmond and Westhampton Colleges and the T. C. Williams School of Law in having available to the students the library facilities and other equipment of the various schools.

During the session of 1935-36, B. W. Jordon and Richard McDearmon substituted for J. W. Smithers in the teaching of the classes in Agency and Criminal Law. Professor Smithers

10. Ibid., pp. 33-34.

had been granted a year's leave of absence in order to pursue graduate work at the Harvard Law School.¹¹ Two years prior to this time, William T. Muse had also been granted a leave of absence to pursue graduate study at the Harvard Law School.

The discontinuance of the Evening Division of the University of Richmond Law School took place in 1936. All the classes were now held in the morning Division. With the discontinuance of classes in the evening, Professor Chichester was forced to resign from the faculty. He was unable to accept an offer to teach in the Morning Division because of his duties as Counsel to the State Corporation Commission. C. M. Chichester had served on the faculty for twenty-five years.¹²

A non-credit course in "Introduction to Law" was made available to the first year students in 1936. This course was held during the initial two weeks of school following matriculation. Lectures were delivered three times daily. The course consisted of four parts, each part being handled by a different instructor. The four parts were: Social Background of the Law; Administration of the Law; Legal History; and Mechanics of Law Study. The main purpose of the course was "to allow the first year student a short period within which to become acclimated and to freshen his capacities

11. Doubles, op. cit., year 1936, p. 18.

12. Doubles, op. cit., year 1937, p. 24.

for study before the start of regular classes."¹³

James H. Barnett was on leave of absence during the session 1937-38 to pursue graduate work at the Harvard Law School. Every member of the law faculty had now done graduate work in law, which was a great achievement of the Law School.¹⁴

The following year witnessed the presentation of a portrait of the late Walter Scott McNeill. The presentation took place in the library of the Law School, April 29, 1939. The presentation address was delivered by Dr. Samuel Chiles Mitchell. The portrait was accepted by the Hon. Edward W. Hudgins on behalf of the Trustees of the University of Richmond. An appreciation address was rendered by President F. W. Boatwright.¹⁵

The University of Richmond Student Bar was formally instituted on November 3, 1939. The formation of the student bar association was a comparatively new development in the legal profession at this time. It was patterned a great deal after the bar organization in Virginia for the purpose of simulating as far as possible the student association to that of a professional bar association.¹⁶

A new courtroom for the Law School was dedicated on No-

13. The American Law School Reviews, p. 1016.

14. Doubles, op. cit., year 1938, p. 33.

15. Program of the Presentation.

16. Law Alumni News, 2, 1.

vember 19, 1940. It was located on the ground floor of the "Columbia" building. The main speaker and presiding judge for this occasion was the Hon. Edward W. Hudgins of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia. In his dedicatory remarks, he told the law students "that they could not learn from books how to conduct a trial, and praised the work of the 'practice court' which, he said, creates as nearly as possible the actual conditions which will confront you in the trial of cases."¹⁷

When World War II occurred, it was feared by many that it would have serious repercussions on the enrollment. However, the operation of the Law School during the war was highly successful with the enrollment remaining about the same. An Afternoon Division of the Law School was created after the United States Patent Office was moved to Richmond in 1942. In 1944 the active faculty consisted of James H. Barnett, Jr., L. S. Herrink, R. T. Catterall, Ellsworth Wiltshire and M. Ray Doubles. William T. Muse, W. S. Cudlipp, Jr., and J. W. Smithers were on leave of absence serving with the Armed Forces of the United States.¹⁸

Thus, the T. C. Williams School of Law had again survived a war without any damage done to their enrollment or standards.

17. Law Alumni News, 3, 1.

18. Doubles, op. cit., year 1944, p. 32.

This was considered as an accomplishment since many law schools had to curtail or even suspend their activities for the duration of the war.

Immediately following the war, ~~the growth of~~ the Law School began to expand tremendously. During the session 1946-47, there was a total enrollment of 106 students, 92 of whom were veterans. The Afternoon Division, which had been operated as a war measure, was discontinued at the end of the Summer Session, 1946. Another change which occurred in the same year was George M. Modlin succeeding F. W. Boatwright as President of the University of Richmond. Dr. Boatwright had served in this capacity with distinction since 1895. Also, those faculty members which had been on leave of absence during the war had now returned as active members of the law faculty.¹⁹

At the Annual Law School Dinner in April, 1947, the University of Richmond Law School Association was formed. This meeting was attended by 115 alumni and 80 students. The following alumni were elected as officers of the new association: President-Hon. Willis D. Miller; Vice-President-Hon. Burnett Miller, Jr.; Secretary-Russell E. Booker; Treasurer-David M. White, Jr. The increased interest which had been shown by the

¹⁹. George M. Modlin, Annual Report of the President of the University of Richmond, year 1947, pp. 23-24.

Law School Alumni was very encouraging.²⁰

Dean M. Ray Doubles resigned on November 10, 1947, to accept an appointment as judge of Hustings Court, Part II, in the City of Richmond. He had served capably as the dean of the Law School for seventeen years. He had contributed a great deal in raising the standards of the School, and guided it successfully through the years of World War II. Dr. William T. Muse, who had joined the faculty in 1931, became the third dean of the Law School on November 10, 1947. Thus, Dean Muse began his distinguished career in this capacity. It was very fortunate that the School had such a capable leader and one who was so familiar with its problems already on the faculty. Also, Donald Orville Bahy, Allen Herbert Lane, Jr. and Richard McDeamon were appointed as part-time instructors in the same year.²¹

In the next several years, the enrollment soared to increasing numbers, largely due to the number of veterans who were training under the G. I. Bill. During the session of 1947-48, there was a total number of 188 law students, making it necessary for the first time in its history to teach the entering class in two sections.²²

20. Ibid., p. 25.

21. Modlin, op. cit., year 1948, p. 7.

22. W. T. Muse, "Report of the Dean of the T. C. Williams School of Law," Annual Report of the President of the University of Richmond, year 1948, pp. 23-26.

The enrollment increased to 203 law students in the following year. Also, James W. Payne, Jr. was added to the faculty as a full-time professor. He had been an honor graduate of the T. C. Williams School of Law in 1948.²³

In September, 1952, a minimum of three years of college work was required of students desiring to enter the Law School. However, an alternative program was initiated whereby students could enter the Law School with only two years of pre-law study, but they would have to take a four-year course after entrance into the School instead of the usual three-year curriculum. It was an experimental program which was thought to afford increased opportunities to the students. In this manner a student would be able to devote more time to the studying of law courses. All of the courses which were required in the three-year curriculum were also required under this new program.²⁴ However, this program did not turn out to be satisfactory. After three years of operation it was discontinued due to the lack of interest displayed by students. It was considered not to justify expanding the limited facilities.²⁵

23. Muse, op. cit., year 1949, p. 22.

24. Catalogue of the T. C. Williams School of Law, year 1952, p. 6a.

25. Muse, op. cit., year 1955, p. 29.

DEDICATION OF THE LAW SCHOOL BUILDING

One of the most momentous occasions in the history of the Law School took place on October 15, 1954, with the dedication of a new law school building. The dream which had for so long been in the minds of the law faculty and the entire University to see the construction of a new law building with adequate facilities finally became a reality.

A. D. Williams, another son of T. C. Williams, Sr., had provided \$100,000 for the construction of the new building. To this amount had been added an additional \$50,000 by Mrs. A. D. Williams at his death in 1950. With this as a nucleus, the remainder of approximately \$400,000 which went into the construction of the building, was secured by alumni, prominent citizens of Richmond, friends of the university, and various business firms.²⁶

The new building was opened in September, 1954. Thus, for the first time in thirty-seven years, the Law School was again on the main university campus. The "Columbia" building had become very inadequate for a top law school, although it had been in this building where the Law School had grown to even greater heights, both in standards and prestige. With the city of Richmond growing considerably from the days in which Richmond College first occupied the "Columbia" building,

26. The Richmond Collegian, XLI, 1.

give date.

the location had become less desirable. Nevertheless, the building at Lombardy and Grace Streets was fondly remembered by many members of the faculty and student body.²⁷

The new building, named after T. C. Williams, Sr., is in Gothic architecture. It affords to the student the most modern facilities. The library contains shelves for 50,000 volumes and a reading room which can accommodate two hundred students. In addition, there are numerous classrooms, a student lounge, faculty offices, seminar rooms, conference rooms, lockers for the students, and a very modern and beautiful courtroom.²⁸

Students of all divisions of the University were extremely happy to have the Law School located on the same campus. The facilities of the Law School are available to all students of the University, and are extremely beneficial to them. Also, the students of the Law School have the opportunity of using the facilities of the other divisions of the University.

The building was dedicated on October 15, 1954, "despite the efforts of Hurricane Hazel to blow the dedication program off the calendar."²⁹ On the day of the dedication, although one of the worst hurricanes in the history of Richmond occurred, the program proceeded as planned.

The first part of the dedication exercise was held at

27. Ibid.

28. Nettles, loc. cit.

29. Richmond News Leader, February 3, 1955, p. 17.

10:30 a.m. in the courtroom of the New Law School building. The Hon. Edward W. Hudgins, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, presided over the morning ceremony. The presentation of the building was conducted by Dr. T. Justin Moore, Rector of the Board of Trustees, with an acceptance by President George M. Modlin. Next on the program were greetings from the different deans of the law schools in Virginia. They were Dean Dudley W. Woodbridge of the Marshall-Wythe School of Law; Dean F. D. G. Ribble of the University of Virginia Law School; and Dean Clayton E. Williams of the Washington and Lee University Law School. The main address of dedication was delivered by Dean William T. Muse, entitled "Four Score and Four." The morning ceremony was concluded with a prayer of dedication by Dr. Ernest L. Honts, ^{Rector}~~Rector~~ of the Tabernacle Baptist Church of Richmond.³⁰

At noon on the same day a University convocation was held at the Cannon Memorial Chapel with President Modlin presiding. Greetings from the Association of American Law Schools was conducted by Dr. Sheldon D. Elliott. The principal address was delivered by Dr. Edwin N. Griswold, Dean of the Harvard Law School. There followed the conferring of honorary degrees.³¹

30. Program of the Dedication, October 15, 1954.

31. Ibid.

A luncheon was held at Milhiser Gymnasium at 1:30 p.m., followed by a open-house at the Law School building from 2:30-4:00 p.m. That night a banquet was held at the Hotel John Marshall. Dean Muse presided over this function. Greetings from the University of Richmond Law School Association were conducted by Senator M. M. Long. The main address was delivered by the Hon. Herbert F. Goodrich, Judge, United States Court of Appeals, Third District.³²

With the new building a new era was made possible for greater achievements by the T. C. Williams School of Law. In the dedication address by Dean William T. Muse, he expressed the feeling held by the members of the law faculty, the students and the entire University:

We have come to dedicate this magnificent (magnificent) new law building. We cannot dedicate it; we cannot consecrate it. The good men and women who made it possible by their labors, by their visions; and by their unselfish benefactors, have consecrated it far beyond our poor power to add or to detract. It is for us, who live and labor here, rather to be dedicated to the unfinished work that others have thus far so nobly advanced. It is for us, to here highly resolve that this School shall to-day have a new birth of inspiration and of service to all mankind through those who serve and study here. To these ideas we, under God, pledge our best efforts, to the end that the first four score and four years shall be but a prologue for future greatness and truth.³³

^{32.} Ibid.

^{33.} William T. Muse, "Four Score and Four," dedication address, p. 7.

CHAPTER V

A NEW ERA

With the dedication of the new Law School building, the School entered a new era. With the vast amount of adequate facilities now available there is an inevitable feeling of optimism which prevails among the law faculty and students.

The first year that the Law School was in operation at its new location was highly successful. The students of other divisions of the University were extremely happy to have the Law School on the same campus. Also, there developed a closer relationship among the various student bodies.

There are now eighty-four semester hours of law work required for the Bachelor of Laws degree. Those courses which are required for graduation are: Torts, Contracts, Personal Property, Real Property, Judicial Remedies, Criminal Law, Legal Profession, Wills and Administration, Agency and Partnership, Practice, Equity, Evidence, Private Corporations, and Constitutional Law. These courses make a total of fifty-four hours, with the remaining thirty hours to consist of electives.¹

The Williams Law Scholarships became available in September, 1953. On the death of A. D. Williams in 1952, he had

1. Catalogue of the T. C. Williams School of Law, Catalogue number for 1955, p. 9.

left the University of Richmond \$2,700,000. Of this amount \$600,000 was set aside for the exclusive use of the Law School. In addition to the annual income which will be secured from the \$600,000, "the law school will share with other units of the university in the earnings of the remaining \$2,100,000, most of which will be used for scholarships and fellowships."²

For the session 1955-56, there will be available two three-year Williams Law Scholarships each paying \$750 for the first year and \$500 for each of the succeeding years. In addition, there are two scholarships available for one year, each paying \$500. The Williams Law Scholarships are presented to outstanding students. The student is awarded the scholarship on the basis of his scholastic record, character, leadership ability, and his capacity for law study.³

The expenses have increased considerably for the students in comparison with those which were necessary in the early history of the School. However, they are not high in comparison with many other institutions of learning today. The student expenses for a regular session are:

College fee.....	\$300.00
Tuition.....	150.00
Student Bar fee.....	31.00
Total for session.....	\$481.00 ⁴

2. Nettles, op. cit., p. 1.

3. Catalogue of the T. C. Williams School of Law, Catalogue number for 1955, p. 11.

4. Ibid., p. 12.

The School works under the Honor System which is administered by the Student Bar. The library facilities have been vastly extended, now containing 24,000 volumes.⁵

With the most modern facilities now available and the capable law faculty, the T. C. Williams School of Law will reach even higher standards and prestige. The history of the Law School has been one of steady growth in its preparation of law students for the legal profession.

The present law faculty consists of the following: James H. Barnett, Jr.; Louis Shepard Herrink; Ellsworth Wiltshire; William T. Muse, Dean of the Law School; J. Westwood Smithers; William Samuel Cudlipp, Jr.; James W. Payne, Jr.; William L. Zimmer; Harry Lamont Snead, Jr.; Ellen Morris Keene.⁶

Although a lot of material which is not available would be useful in discovering the many problems and occurrences during the years since the School was first started in 1870, the catalogues of the University and reports of the various faculty members provide a fairly adequate picture. A great deal of credit for its advancement can be placed on the members of the faculty who have contributed so much for its development.

The Law School will remain as a memorial to the entire

5. Ibid., p. 6.

6. Ibid., pp. 3-4.

Williams' family, who through their generosity have made possible a firm foundation from which the School will grow and prosper.

The "Columbia" building will always be remembered as playing an important part in the development of the School, and also, as the place from which so many outstanding lawyers received their legal training. The spirit of Dr. Walter Scott McNeill will also remain as an integral part of the history of the Law School.

In the past the T. C. Williams School of Law has contributed greatly to the training of students for distinguished careers in the legal profession, and as it exists today, it is certain that this policy will continue on even a larger scale.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

GRADUATES OF THE T. C. WILLIAMS SCHOOL OF LAW
FROM 1871 THROUGH 1955*

1871

Bransford, H. W.
Cox, T. N.
Meredith, C. V.
Morris, C. S.
Pulliam, D. L.
Sampson, R.
Taylor, J. E.
Turpin, J. B.

Hawthorne, H. C.
Jeffries, W. L.
Kellam, W. P. M.
Meredith, E. D.
Rawls, R. H.
Richardson, D. C.
Tribble, J. L.
Wortham, R. D.

1872

Garnett, E. P.
Henson, B. A.
Smith, C. M.
Barnes, H. J.
Dudley, A.
Evans, S. T.
Thornhill, T. J.
Witt, S. B.

1878

Bayne, H. R.
Cutchins, S.
Garrett, O. H. P.
Hooper, G. J.
Lyons, J.
Nance, L. M.
West, F. T.
Willson, H.

1873

Broadus, A., Jr.
Gresham, W. R.
Holladay, A. L.
Martin, J.
Mills, N. C.
Moore, C. C.
Spottswood, M. L.

1879

Anderson, J. F.
Anderson, F. E.
Baum, E. M.
Gentry, J. C.
Jones, S. D.
Marye, L. T. W.
Rines, T.
Snyder, J. W.
Staples, A. P.
Turner, M. A.

1874

Alderson, T. M.
Bagby, T. P.
Brooke, E. C.
Caskie, J.
Daniel, J. R. V.

1880

Chambers, M. A.
Forbes, W. G.

* Catalogue of Richmond College, from session 1870-71 through session 1920-21; Catalogue of The T. C. Williams School of Law, from session 1921-22 through catalogue number for 1955.

Holland, W. S.
Meredith, W. R.
Nelms, J. H.
Perkins, J. D.
Robinson, E. S.

Long, E. M.
Montague, H.
Perkinson, A. V.
Pilcher, E. M.

1881

Bryan, G.
Christian, W.
Henry, W. W., Jr.
Holland, E. E.
Ingram, J. H.
Scott, R. E.
Seward, J. B.
Waters, J. J.

1895

Anderson, R. A.
Campbell, I. E.
Cardwell, C. P.
Gordon, J. W.
Harman, M. G.
Howard, J., Jr.
Tawless, J. T.
McCurdy, H. A.
Miller, B.
Register, S.
Sadler, J. P.
Shelton, J. L.
Symonds, E. H.
Wilke, T. R.

1882

Anderson, T. M.
Clunerus, T. J.
Harrison, M. B.
Throckmorton, C. W.

1896

Ashby, C. A.
Bargamin, R.
Casabona, L.
Chesterman, E. R.
Evans, W. D.
Folkes E. C.
Hanson, G. A.
Hutchinson, R. A.
Lewis, B. A.
Peterson, M. R.
Seaton, T. E.
Stern, C. E.
Winston, G. H.

1891

Gunter, B. T., Jr.

1892

Coalter, H.
Coleman, B. W.
Dawson, M. L.
Gregory, R. T.
Gregory, W. C. A.
Simms, W. H.
Wise, G. E.

1893

Dinneen, J. H.
Freeman, H. G.
Merces, W. H.
Mosby, T. T.
Waite, C. M.
Wolfe, L. C.

1897

English, E. B.
Gayle, S.
Grant, L. D.
Johnston, C. D.
Shumate, F. T.
Tucker, W. C.

1894

Cutchin, J. H.
Florance, R. R.
Folkes, M.
Hardaway, T. R.
Layman, G. W.

1898

Chandler, P. S.
Dawson, L.
Gay, W. D.

Lanier, A. S.
 Rawley, J. K.
 Stacy, G. P.
 Story, E. F.
 Temple, T.
 Wolfe, J. J.

1899

Anderson, C. C.
 Buchanan, R. W.
 Colonna, W. B.
 Conner, C. B.
 Hobson, H., Jr.
 Miller, H.
 Moncure, O. S.
 Norfleet, H. L.
 Perry, E. S.
 Skipwith, G. N.
 Tyler, H. T.
 Weckert, J. C.
 West, B. H.
 Williams, R. L.
 Winn, A. W.

1900

Bloomberg, H. S.
 Broaddus, C.
 Brunk, H. W.
 Campbell, F. C.
 Coleman, F. W.
 Crumpler, W. M.
 Goode, A. C.
 Goodwyn, H. W.
 Griffith, W. H.
 Jones, A. D.
 McIlwaine, J. S.
 Morris, J. L.
 Page, J. C.
 Pulliam, W. C.
 Welsh, J. B.
 White, D. M.
 Willeroy, W. A.

1901

Bristow, M. E.
 Davis, B. A.
 DeShields, H. C.
 Eggleston, J. S.

Fitzhugh, G. C.
 Hazlegrove, L. C.
 Norris, R. O.
 Pattie, W. B.
 Rew, H.
 Russell, J. M.
 Ryan, E. L.
 Simpson, F. A.
 Smith, W.
 Tidler, J. O. T.
 White, R. D.

1902

Allen, E. L.
 Cabell, R. E.
 Cox, L. B.
 DeHart, J. T.
 Garnett, C. B.
 Gathright, E. M.
 Gurney, C. H.
 Pollard, R. N.
 Sinclair, C. A.
 Spencer, H. G.
 Williams, E. H.
 Williams, R. E.

1903

Daniel, J. C.
 Drysdale, D.
 Gilliam, R., Jr.
 Hankins, J. G.
 Lloyd, M. R.
 Nelson, W. E.
 Schapiro, I.
 Schomburg, L. B.
 Sutherland, S. H.
 Tyler, W. G.
 Willis, R. H.

1904

Blake, J. J.
 Cohn, J. S.
 DeCamp, S. C.
 Hundley, D.
 Leake, W. A.
 Newell, P. F.
 Thomas, J. P., Jr.
 Turner, J. M.

Walker, A. P.

1905

Bragg, S. B.
Crockett, A. P.
Cutchins, J. A.
Gravatt, W. M.
Phillips, E. R.
Smith, P. B.
Tucker, L. G.
Walker, R. C.

1906

Coleman, Y.
James, P. W.
Kahle, J. S.
Morton, G.
Parker, R. R.
Riley, E.
Walker, O. P.
White, G. B.
Wilson, C. G.

1907

Bond, N.
Bowen, H. A.
Hubbard, F. N.
Jones, C.
Kerse, T. L.
Selby, T. C.
Wright, J. S.

1908

Boatwright, J. B.
Crockett, W. O.
Dunlap, E. A., Jr.
Goehler, H. S.
Hudgins, E. W.
Martin, J.
Miller, J. B.
Ricks, J. H.
Robertson, A. W.
Ruckman, F.
Steele, B. E.
Woodfin, P.

1909

Atkins, P. T.

Bremner, L. S.
Byrd, J. A.
Chewning, A. J. Jr.
Griffith, A. T.
Kaufman, D.
Morris, C. T.
Nance, W. M.
Ozlin, T. W.
Rawley, H. J.
Russell, C. C.
Snellings, S. T.
Terrell, J. B.

1910

Bazile, L. M. N.
Bond, J. D.
Cardoza, E. S.
Cook, G. F.
Hazlett, A. C.
Lipscomb, W. P.
Long, M. M.
McCotter, J. K.
Peine, W. W.
Schweickert, G. C.
Wilson, R. B.

1911

Ammons, R. A.
Arnold, V. L.
Belfield, A. B.
Billingsley, J. A.
Bowie, W.
Broudy, J. L.
Cole, O. L.
Gill, R. W.
Gilliam, H. B.
Hutton, J. K.
Ingram, J. L.
Jones, A. C., Jr.
Kershaw, A. R.
May, I.
Peck, J. C.
Shelton, S. W.
Sheppard, J. R.

1912

Byers, E. J., Jr.
Clarke, G. S.

Davis, Q. C., Jr.
 Garland, G. G.
 Hundley, P. J.
 Knott, A. F.
 Massie, J. B.
 Matthews, W. E.
 Meredith, A. R.
 Parker, J. D.
 Williams, T. A.
 Wilson, J.
 Winfrey, D. B.

1913

Duval, J. B.
 Duval, R. C., Jr.
 Ellis, A. J.
 Fifield, R. A.
 Fletcher, T. C.
 Goldsmith, W. W.
 Louthan, F. G.
 Smith, P. A. L., Jr.
 Snead, H. L.

1914

Blankenship, T. J.
 Brock, R. A., Jr.
 Byrd, T. B.
 Clark, G. G.
 Gellman, S. H.
 Jones, A. L.
 Mann, H. S.
 Miller, W. D.
 Ryland, R. A.
 Self, L. L.

1915

Crowder, C. W., Jr.
 Dunford, E. B.
 Gary, J. V.
 Gray, J. S.
 Jones, C. G.
 O'Flaherty, W. L.
 Pitt, A. T.
 Talley, T. I.

1916

Cardwell, W. H.
 Morewitz, J. L.

Pollard, O. A.
 Raney, G. M.
 Smith, P. S.
 Wicker, J. J., Jr.

1917

Barnett, J. H., Jr.
 Bronson, E. S.
 Crymes, T. N.
 Dunford, J. E.
 Ford, C. E.
 Lynch, A. O.
 Mellon, H. G.
 Satterfield, D. E., Jr.
 Timmins, H. C., Jr.

1918

Kidd, J. C.
 Omohundro, J. B.
 Palmer, R. O.
 Tate, V. B.
 Wilson, R. H.

1919

Linesay, A. D.
 Purcell, J. M.
 Ratcliffe, H. M.
 Tiller, W. L.

1920

Anderson, W. C.
 Chumbley, G. L.
 Donohue, J. H., Jr.
 Phipps, W. M.
 Sandford, C. D.
 Shepherd, G. W.
 Webster, C. C.
 Wood, C. R.

1921

Barrett, F. S.
 Broaddus, W. R., Jr.
 Fitzpatrick, H. G.
 Gardner, C. M.
 Gayle, R. B.
 Goode, V. R.
 Maurice, C. E.
 Richwine, G. C.

Sampson, R. L.
Shands, W. R.
Wright, J. N.

Smith, J. C.
Womble, J. B.

1922

Berman, M.
Johnson, J. M.
Lowry, O. E., Jr.
Pollock, G. E.
Smith, F. W.

1926

Abernathy, E. M.
Booker, G. E., III
Bowles, C. C.
Caudill, C. C.
Chesterman, E. R., Jr.
Doubles, M. R.
Durham, J. S.
Edwards, H. H.
Ferneyhough, J. F.
Hart, J. D.
Hening, J. H.
Hillard, M. M.
Levy, I. F.
Lowry, C. R.
Moss, C. R.
Stewart, C. E., Jr.
Tyler, D. G., Jr.
Wahrman, L.
Witcher, A. L., Jr.
Woolfolk, W. H.

1923

Anderson, E. S.
Ganzert, A. S.
Mahon, B. W.
Montague, C. W.
Ranson, R. A.
Robinson, W. L.
Rush, E. B.
Starritt, J. W.
White, J. H.

1924

Bowen, J. N., Jr.
Hall, W. A., Jr.
Harris, A. M.
Heinrick, L. D.
Hodges, Y. M.
James, E. R.
Knight, J. T.
Lyne, R. C.
Mays, D. J.
Smith, L. B.

1927

Blake, B. G.
Bristow, R. S.
Cooper, H. A.
Drinard, J. E.
Graves, F. E.
Grimm, E. L.
Hase, G. A., Jr.
Headlee, T. J.
Hilton, S. J.
Massie, C. S.
Mizell, J. T., Jr.
Moncure, M. W., Jr.
Pate, K. A.
Phillips, J. W.
Ratcliffe, D. T.
Toms, W. F.
Williams, J. C.

1925

Baroff, M. D.
Bowles, S. H.
Coberly, V. J.
Colona, F. W.
Conaty, W. J.
Feil, G. A.
Johnson, J. Z.
Lane, A. H.
Linsie, O. S.
Meyer, H. M.
Nuttie, C. A.
Ratliff, S. C.
Selph, O. M.

1928

Edwards, R. F.
Eldridge, E. F.
Freeman, P. E.

Herman, H. M.
 McKee, S. K., III
 Miller, W. J.
 Ryland, W. H.
 Rudd, R. H.
 Sadler, J. P., Jr.
 Saunders, J. R.

1929

Allcott, W. R.
 Atwill, F. H.
 Booker, R. E.
 Duggins, H. E.
 Fortna, D. E.
 Goddin, J. C.
 Miller, W. C., Jr.
 Oslin, B. E.
 Parsley, T. P.
 Phillips, H. N., Jr.
 Poole, J. W. H.
 Snead, H. F.
 Whitfield, P. W.

1930

Cohen, M.
 Muse, W. T.
 Powell, J. H.
 Stone, R. M.
 Williams, J. J.

1931

Abbitt, G. F., Jr.
 Abbitt, W. M.
 Cavanaugh, N. V. R.
 Cudlipp, W. S., Jr.
 Emroch, E.
 Ford, E. E.
 Forman, I. D.
 Garrett, J. B.
 Hamilton, B. W.
 Miller, B.
 Owens, T. D.
 Patterson, M. P.
 Powell, R. H.
 Rice, P. A.
 Sager, A. C.
 Sharone, J.
 Slagle, L. R.

Stallard, B. E.
 Whitehurst, J. D., Jr.

1932

Carlton, L. C.
 Cherry, P. E.
 Cohn, J. J.
 Derwishian, H. H.
 Dickerson, J. B., Jr.
 Dillon, J. W.
 Hopkins, W. J.
 Irvine, W. A.
 James, A. E.
 Moschetta, J. J.
 Nuckols, M. E., Jr.
 Shepherd, H. D.
 Smithers, J. W.
 Snow, J. E.
 Swink, D. M.
 Wood, H. B.

1933

Berkeley, A. C.
 Carlton, E. L.
 Chapman, B. E.
 Crenshaw, L. G., Jr.
 Farmer, F.
 Gray, C., III
 Jones, R. R.
 Mathewson, T. P.
 Maurice, H. C.
 Painter, J. A.
 Pierce, R. G.
 Williams, P. L.

1934

Adams, R. J., Jr.
 Bayliss, W. B., Jr.
 Binns, S. T., Jr.
 Booth, M. T.
 Duncan, V. L.
 Folkes, M., Jr.
 Jones, M. W.
 Keck, F. E.
 Macfarlane, R. B.
 McDearman, R.
 Nowicki, C. F.
 Parkinson, W. C.

Perkinson, C. A.
 Rogers, O. A.
 Ryerson, C. H.
 Sachs, S.
 Sanders, S. R., Jr.

1935

Barney, J.
 Barody, A. J.
 Betts, J. A., Jr.
 Blackwell, W. M.
 Cunningham, J. K.
 Goode, V. H.
 Laster, M. O.
 Purcell, W. G.
 Rader, J. K.
 Thornhill, E. O.

1936

Allen, G. A., Jr.
 Booker, H. K.
 Crawley, C. P.
 Dern, J. M.
 Dozier, C. M., Jr.
 Friedman, G. S.
 Gilmore, J. S.
 Givens, C. W., Jr.
 Grigsby, J. T.
 Gross, H.
 Johnson, Z. V., Jr.
 Jones, T. D., Jr.
 Kearfott, C. P.
 Kent, C. W.
 King, W. H.
 Kingdom, A. R.
 Tibby, L., Jr.
 Shaw, W. M.
 Study, G. N.
 Watts, M. B., Jr.
 West, R. G.
 Winfree, R. W., Jr.

1937

Ames, J. L.
 Cooke, L. H., Jr.
 Carbone, E.
 Cropper, H. H.
 Dillard, A. F.

Eure, M. A.
 Kong, B. F.
 McKown, G. C.
 Merier, E. G., Jr.
 Rogers, W. E.
 Rosenstein, M.
 Staples, A. W.
 Williams, D. D.
 Williams, W. D.
 Yudkin, H. B.

1938

Abbott, E. J., Jr.
 Alexander, J. A., Jr.
 Campbell, B. L.
 Dernishian, E. H.
 Elmore, R. T.
 Faggen, H. A.
 Kingdon, F. T.
 Lane, A. H., Jr.
 Murrie, R. B.
 Slagle, D. S.
 Slagle, E. S.
 Timberlake, F. H.
 Vicars, E. D.
 Weinberg, E. S.
 Woodson, B. F.

1939

Allen, S. H.
 Brown, W. G.
 Conway, M. B.
 Kell, W. L.
 Knibb, J. C.
 Lewis, W. M.
 Rice, D. C.
 Ryland, C. H.
 Sweeney, V. L., Jr.
 Taylor, G. T.
 Townsend, B. B.
 White, D. M., Jr.

1940

Blandford, W. R.
 Brown, D. W., Jr.
 Brown, E. P.
 Dovel, J. N.
 Fletcher, J. W.

Goode, W. S.
 Headen, H.
 Jones, H. D.
 Kincheloe, W. S., Jr.
 Long, A. L.
 Mase, S. J.
 McLemore, J. L., Jr.
 Nannine, E. J.
 Sanders, J. P.
 Schrieberg, H. J.
 Shetter, B. P.
 Staples, A. P., Jr.
 Temple, W. D.
 Tucker, R. W.

1941

Boatwright, J. B., Jr.
 Brown, L. E., III
 Calhoun, W. H.
 Crouch, T. C., Jr.
 Gaskins, M. B.
 Gordon, J. W., Jr.
 Harrell, C. L., Jr.
 Hutt, J. C.
 Gordon, F. H., Jr.
 McCaul, E. W.
 Pearsall, J. W.
 Stallings, M. E.
 Swink, G. R., Jr.
 Baker, B. E.
 Caplan, F. H.
 Gil, F. A.

1942

Fetter, C.
 Isbell, T. W., Jr.
 Jones, L. L.
 Polino, J. D.
 Parker, F. B.
 Parsons, L. S., Jr.
 Shields, G. M.
 Elmore, R. A.
 Honeyman, M.
 Luina, J. A.
 Merhige, R. R., Jr.
 Montgomery, J. H., Jr.
 Noonan, J. J., Jr.

Romino, D. J.

1943

Andrews, J. M., III
 Draper, G. W.
 Field, E. L., Jr.
 Craner, T. G.
 Hathaway, H. S.
 Hicks, D. Q., Jr.
 Lantz, H. L.
 Maurice, H. A., Jr.
 McConnell, N. R.

1944

Kuczko, J. M.

1945

Heiter, A. M.
 Shira, W. A., Jr.
 Ellwanger, A. T., Jr.
 Mears, W. J.
 Caser, A. H.

1946

Andrews, G. H.
 Capelli, S. W.
 Church, J. F.
 Feinberg, S.
 Geldin, M.
 Lahy, D. O.
 O'Connell, C. E.
 Retter, E. O.
 Walker, J. E.
 West, J. E.
 Berry, R. W.
 Combs, W. E.
 Garnett, H. D.
 Martin, H. W.
 Palmore, C. H.
 Smith, C. G.

1947

Lilly, C. B.
 Arenstein, D.
 Baker, E. B.
 Coates, W. S.
 Cridlin, C. Y.

Dillard, L. L.
 Sutton, T. D.
 Mann, C. R.*
 Bryan, T. P.
 Jones, F. M.
 Philpott, A. L.
 Snead, J. A.

1948

Barr, R. G.
 Cole, M. F.
 Daniel, W. T., Jr.
 Dixon, W. D.
 Gayle, J. L.
 Gibson, R. E.
 Goodman, S.
 Hammack, L. J., Jr.
 Kuzner, T.
 Payne, J. W., Jr.
 Penuck, G. R., Jr.
 Pregeant, V. E., III
 Roberts, G. E.
 Russell, J. W.
 Skinner, W. L.
 Stokes, G. W.
 Turner, H. G.
 Vick, H. C.
 Williams, S. L.
 Wilson, D. D.*
 Hamilton, L. C., Jr.
 Newton, M. A.
 Anderson, H. P.
 Blacker, M. R.
 Dennis, J. S.
 Elmore, J. M., Jr.
 Hughes, R.
 Jones, B. A.
 Lane, E. E.
 Lewis, R. E.
 Ossea, J., Jr.
 Revell, R. D.
 Ridenour, J. L., III
 Russinoff, A.
 Sadler, G. W.
 White, G. W., Jr.

Ivey, V. D.

1949

Babb, R. F.
 Bareford, J. M.
 Bareford, W. T.
 Cantor, R.
 Crowder, F. A.
 Fidler, W. B.
 Flax, H. L.
 Gambill, W. R.
 Green, J. T.
 Hanna, H. W., Jr.
 Hillard, M. M., Jr.
 Jamarik, P. A.
 Joyce, D. G.
 Lapsley, G. M.
 Lumpkin, R. J.
 McGehee, H. C., Jr.
 Minor, J. M., Jr.
 Miller, L. H., Jr.
 Miller, W. R., III
 Moncure, R. C. L.
 Savage, J. E.
 Simms, V. S.
 Thompson, H. L.
 Trainers, D. J.
 Turner, H. R.
 Wilkinson, W. B.
 Willis, G., III
 Jacobs, G. J.
 Moss, C. B.
 Nicastro, S. T., Jr.
 Regirer, W. W.

1950

Ambler, G. B., Jr.
 Beverly, W. E., Jr.
 Branch, C. L.
 Chandler, C. T., Jr.
 Cobbs, C. F.
 Deutsch, S. E.
 Fine, J. P.
 Fox, R. B., Jr.
 Garrett, E. G., Jr.

* Certificate of Proficiency

Gray, F. T.
 Harris, R. B.
 Hudson, J. B., Jr.
 Kessler, W. M.
 Laine, F. G., Jr.
 Moore, G. C.
 Spinella, J. F. P.
 Spinella, N. A.
 Tenhet, J. N., Jr.
 Williams, G. P.
 Wright, F. A. S.
 Bambacus, J. S.
 Bondurant, T. J.
 Byrne, L. P.
 Clark, M. F.
 Coats, R. K.
 Dance, J. C.
 Davis, G. A.
 Fisanick, V., Jr.
 Fleet, J. W.
 Gibson, G. K.
 Grinnan, D., IV
 Johnston, W. T.
 Leadbetter, P. I.
 Paul, K. W.
 Rapisarda, J. P.
 Ritz, W. J.
 Rogers, E. N.
 Shelley, B. N.
 Stockdon, W. B.
 Thacker, O. C., Jr.
 Tomlinson, R. P.
 Aldridge, M. D., Jr.
 Anderson, S. B.
 Byrd, G. N.
 Cradle, T. T.
 Ferguson, L. M.
 Greiner, D. M.
 Guild, A. C.
 Hardy, F. W.
 Layne, A. T.
 Lockowandt, W. H.
 Owen, A. E.
 Pembleton, R. E.
 Pinnell, C. W., Jr.
 Raine, D. L.
 Sewell, W. G.
 Simms, E. B.

Smith, J. A., Jr.
 Snead, H. L., Jr.
 Tyler, C. E.
 White, F. K.
 Axson, P. M., Jr.
 Broaddus, W. R., III
 DiNapoli, J. A.
 Hanson, B. G.
 Long, M. H.
 McMullan, J. D.
 Oxenham, T. H., Jr.

1951

West, B. W., Jr.
 Boyle, S. J.
 Cheeley, W. P.
 Clarke, L. S., Jr.
 Crush, A. B., Jr.
 Farmer, W. S.
 George, H. G.
 Krumenacker, N. A., Jr.
 Parr, R. J.
 Sheffield, W. P.
 Thomas, G. W.
 Thompson, H. R.
 Williams, R. T.
 Wiltshire, J. M., Jr.
 Wood, M. M.
 Young, A. R.
 Bendall, R. A.
 Butler, F. E.
 Carey, A. C., Jr.
 Carey, M. K.
 Ferguson, D. D.
 Forehand, T. V.
 Graham, O. J., Jr.
 Hamilton, V.
 Nash, R. H.
 Nuckols, O. W.
 Spencer, R. M.
 Turner, R. A.
 Willis, J. M.
 Brown, D. L.
 Campbell, J. E.
 Campbell, L. D., Jr.
 Deltor, D. P.
 Hill, M. L.
 Jones, J. L.

Lee, F. C.
 Rakes, R. C.
 Anderson, A. A.
 Skaham, R. J.

Walton, A. C., Jr.
 White, J. M.
 Wood, M. H.
 Hicks, R. L., Jr.

1952

Atkins, T. R., Jr.
 Binens, W. O., Jr.
 Carter, C. E.
 Carter, W. E., Jr.
 Conner, W. E.
 Dunkum, B. L.
 Ferguson, J. A. H.
 Flippin, J. W.
 Grady, R. C.
 Heath, G. E.*
 Mann, J. C.
 Mattox, C. B., Jr.
 Mazel, W.
 Moss, R. C., Jr.
 Norwood, C. W.
 Roberts, W. J.
 Barney, P.
 House, M. A.
 Lumpkin, J. M.
 Miles, C. W.
 Moody, W. J.
 Pearson, H. C.
 Travis, R. A., Jr.*
 Wells, A. O.
 Wilkinson, J. B.
 Barnes, J. H.
 Carter, J. M.
 Covington, K. M.
 Dandridge, J. A.
 Flesher, W. I.
 Gayle, J. C.
 Harris, W. M.
 Johnson, J. R., Jr.
 Kingsley, J. O.
 McDonald, A., Jr.
 Nohta, E. J.
 Norwell, R. C.
 Nunley, J. E.
 Nunnally, W. E.
 Rejeuich, F. J.
 Ryder, R. R.
 Taylor, J. A., III

1953

Berz, S. L.
 Blanton, C. A., III
 Catlett, R. H., Jr.
 Connell, G. M., Jr.
 Ellett, J. A.
 Land, W. E.
 Overstreet, J. R., Jr.
 Pendleton, L. S., Jr.
 Redding, L. J., III
 Sloan, W. M.
 Weaver, C. M.
 Cantor, E.
 Dishner, J. E.
 Dugger, J. M.
 Given, L. W.
 Hall, D. T.
 Lindley, J. O., Jr.
 Moody, J. A.
 Sayre, T. L.
 Smouse, R. R.
 Thompson, D. R.
 Winberg, C. H.
 Young, W. C.
 Bowers, B. B.
 Clanton, J. R.
 Connelly, C. C., Jr.
 Eacho, H. C., Jr.
 Finney, W. R.
 Haden, F. M.
 Jeffreys, H. P., Jr.
 Kelly, J. H., III
 Martin, W. H., Jr.
 Moncure, M. W., III
 Shaia, H., Jr.
 Smith, R. E.
 Stone, P. R., Jr.
 Turner, K. W.
 West, H. A.
 Wicker, J. T.
 Wilhoit, K. S.
 Winchester, A. L.
 Murphy, R. R.

1954

Bolton, W. B.
 Davis, C. E.
 Harris, F. D.
 Kelley, R. B.
 Rosner, C. P.
 Shaffer, H.
 Wood, H. E., Jr.
 Anderson, G. B.
 Esposito, D. J.
 Marshall, E. G.
 Mattox, R. D.
 Rogers, E. B.
 Stowers, S. C.
 Terry, D. F.
 Branham, H.
 Bruce, R. D.
 Consolvo, E. C.
 Gross, M. O.
 Lutins, H. S.
 Major, C. F.
 Moore, W. V., Jr.
 Omohundro, E. L.
 Stephenson, L. H.
 Sullivan, W. S.

1955

Armstrong, H. P.
 Byrd, B. L.
 Chaffin, W. W.
 Fields, G. W., Jr.
 Johnson, R. E., II
 Keane, D. A.
 Keeter, S.
 McAfee, C. E.
 Owen, J. S.
 Roberson, J. C.
 Wornom, B. C.
 Broadwell, W. R.
 Daniel, A. B., Jr.
 Devore, K. I.
 Draper, N. S.
 Edmunds, J. T.
 Flournoy, J. E.
 Gregory, W. N., Jr.
 Mapp, H. L., Jr.
 O'Bryan, J. D., Jr.
 Rison, G. T., III
 Rowe, J. D.
 Taylor, R. H. C.
 Weatherspoon, J. C.
 Williams, H. T., III
 Youell, R. M., Jr.
 Pickett, O. B.
 Renney, J. W.

APPENDIX B
RULES AND REGULATIONS UNDER WHICH THE MOOT COURT
WAS ORGANIZED*

1. This court shall be called "T. C. Williams' moot-court," of Richmond College.

2. It shall have jurisdiction of all cases cognizable in the courts of record in Virginia.

3. The members of the Law Faculty shall be judges of the court, any one of whom may hold a county, corporation, or circuit court; a majority of them, sessions of the Supreme Court of Appeals. No judges shall set upon a case in which he sat as judge in the court below. When on the bench, the T. C. Williams' professor of law shall preside; in his absence, the senior professor of law, in length of service, present and sitting.

4. The officers of the court shall be a clerk, a deputy-clerk, a sheriff, a deputy-sheriff, three commissioners of accounts--one for each court of probate represented, and five commissioners in chancery for the corporation and circuit courts; all to be elected by a majority vote of the members of the court present and voting.

5. The regular sessions of the court shall be held on

* Catalogue of Richmond College, session 1897-98, pp. 50-52.

alternate Fridays, at 5 p.m., commencing Friday the 10th day of February, 1899. Special, with the jurisdiction as regular, sessions may be called at any time by one of the judges of the court, at his discretion.

6. Process shall run in the name of the Law School of Richmond College, and be attested by the Clerk of the court. Service may be upon defendant's attorney, but return shall state it was made upon the defendant himself.

7. Every Thursday, from 4 p.m. to 5 p.m., shall be rule-day. All pleadings must be filled in duplicated, the original to remain in the files of the court, the duplicate to be handed to the attorney of adverse party, on his request.

8. Judgments, except those in the clerk's office, to be put in form, orders and decrees drawn by counsel, and, when directed to be entered, filed with the clerk.

9. The proceedings of this court, except so far as modified by its rules, will conform to those of the several courts it may represent, and to the statutes of Virginia in relation thereto.

10. In counting time for this court, in respect to service of notice and confirmation of accounts, one day shall be considered a week, and a week a month.

11. The proceedings of every court shall be entered in a book and read in open court by the clerk. After being

corrected, where it is necessary, the record shall be signed by the presiding judge.

12. The roll of members shall be called by the clerk immediately after the opening of each session of the court; the names of the absentees noted and a fine of 25 cents entered by the clerk against each absentee.

13. For good cause the presiding judge may remit a fine; if neither paid nor remitted in two weeks, it may be recovered, by motion, in this court on two days' notice--the proceedings to be in the name of the Law School of Richmond College. Money collected from fines to be applied to expenses of this court.

14. Without leave of court, no motion for judgment shall be made under section 3211 of Code of 1887, as amended by chapter 110 of Acts 1895-'6; nor shall any suit be dismissed without like leave.

15. Each session of the court shall be opened by the sheriff with the following proclamation: "O' yez! O' yez! O' yez! Silence is commanded, on pain of fine, while the 'T. C. Williams' Moot-Court' is in session. All persons having motions to make, please to enter, suits to prosecute, or other business before this court, will come forward and they shall be heard.

"May all persons present, during the session of the court, deport themselves in a decorous and gentlemanly manner."