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## George Wayne Anderson (d. 1922)

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Byrd, of Highland County, 1,696 to 507 in the election to represent the counties of Alleghany, Bath, and Highland in a state constitutional convention. Anderson was appointed to the Committees on the Organization and Government of Cities and Towns and on Privileges and Elections. He introduced three resolutions: to hold quadrennial sessions of the General Assembly, to abolish the county court system and provide for the popular election of some magistrates, and to disfranchise as many black voters as possible without reducing the number of white voters. Anderson opposed literacy tests as a prerequisite for voting because many of his constituents were nonliterate white Democrats. Nevertheless, he voted for the restrictive suffrage provisions that the convention adopted on 4 April 1902. Anderson participated in the debates on several occasions and argued for retention of twelve-member juries and against proposals to allow majority verdicts in some civil cases. He also advocated stricter regulation of railroads in the interest of safety. In a key vote taken on 29 May, he unsuccessfully opposed proclaiming the new constitution in effect without obtaining the approval of voters in a referendum.

Following reorganization of the state's court system under the new constitution, the General Assembly in February 1903 elected Anderson judge of the Nineteenth Judicial Circuit, which included the counties of Alleghany, Bath, Botetourt, Craig, and Highland, and after 1906 the city of Clifton Forge as well. He was reelected three times, serving until his death and acquiring a reputation for carefully reasoned and just decisions that were seldom overturned on appeal. George Kimbrough Anderson died at his home in Clifton Forge on 3 February 1930 and was buried in Crown Hill Cemetery there.

*Richmond Daily Times*, 12 June 1901 (por.); *Clifton Forge Daily Review*, 3, 5 Feb. 1930; Malcolm H. Harris, *History of Louisa County, Virginia* (1936), 240; *Journal of 1901-1902 Convention; Convention of 1901-1902 Photographs* (por.); *Proceedings and Debates of 1901-1902 Convention*; obituaries in *Clifton Forge Daily Review*, 3 Feb. 1930, and *Lexington Gazette*, 4 Feb. 1930; tributes in *Clifton Forge Daily Review*, 5, 6 Feb. 1930; memorial in *Virginia State Bar Association Proceedings* (1930): 180-183 (por.).

BRENT TARTER

**ANDERSON, George Wayne** (10 July 1863-30 December 1922), attorney, was born at Edgemoor in Albemarle County, one of two sons and two daughters of Edward Clifford Anderson, a colonel in the Confederate army, and Jane Margaret Randolph Anderson, a granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. He grew up in Savannah, Georgia, where his father became a banker, and was educated at Hanover Academy and at the University of Virginia, from which he received a law degree in 1888. That same year he began the practice of law in Richmond.

Anderson joined the Virginia militia as a second lieutenant in the cavalry on 25 September 1890. After several changes of duty and promotions he retired with a rank of colonel on 20 November 1906. He played a key role in one of the most controversial assignments that the militia undertook during those years. In the summer of 1903 he commanded the thirteen hundred men Governor Andrew Jackson Montague called out during a strike by underpaid and overworked Richmond streetcar operators. The strikers had the support of much of the public, many businessmen, and Richmond mayor Richard M. Taylor, and after the company brought in outsiders to replace the striking streetcar workers, several violent incidents took place. Virginia militiamen under Anderson's command rode the streetcars for a month to protect the nonunion employees. During the unpopular operation, militiamen shot and killed a man who attempted to escape after being arrested.

Anderson also commanded a unit of militiamen who in February 1904 transported an accused rapist from Richmond to Roanoke to stand trial because Governor Montague and Roanoke authorities feared that without the presence of the militia a riot or lynching might ensue. On both occasions Anderson's performance received the approbation of the adjutant general of Virginia, but his participation in putting down the streetcar strike may have shortened his promising political career.

Anderson won election to the House of Delegates in 1899 as one of the five members from the city of Richmond. Two years later he was elected to the Senate of Virginia as one of two members for the district composed of

Richmond and Henrico County. His term included service on the legislative commission that oversaw the renovation and enlargement of the Capitol, but his principal achievement was sponsorship of a bill that reformed the procedure by which cities annexed territory from neighboring counties. Anderson's bill was enacted early in 1904 and ended the cumbersome and politically charged process requiring cities to obtain special legislation for each municipal boundary alteration. The new law substituted a judicial proceeding intended to remove political considerations from the process of city expansion.

In the spring of 1904 Anderson entered the race for mayor of Richmond, but he withdrew before the election, and later in the year he decided not to seek reelection to the Senate in 1905. He ran for commonwealth's attorney of Richmond but lost the nomination in the 1905 primary election. He served as assistant city attorney from 1907 to 1921 and as city attorney in 1921 and 1922.

On 21 December 1889 Anderson married Estelle Marguerite Burthe, who for many years was a leader in charitable and musical organizations in Richmond, a founder of the Instructive Visiting Nurse Association, an officer of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, president of the Richmond women's auxiliary of the American Legion, and a founder of Richmond's Riverview Cemetery. One of their four children was Edward Clifford Anderson, who became a leading banker and stockbroker in Richmond. George Wayne Anderson died of cancer in Richmond on 30 December 1922 and was buried in Hollywood Cemetery in Richmond.

Tyler, *Men of Mark*, 4:10-12; family history verified by grandson George Anderson, of Richmond; feature article on wife in *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 30 Nov. 1952; Jo Lane Stern, *Roster, Commissioned Officers, Virginia Volunteers, 1871-1920* (1921), 6-7; Adjutant General of Virginia, *Report* (1903): 25-54; (1904): 44-51, 71-78; Thomas J. Headlee Jr., "The Richmond Streetcar Strike of 1903," *Virginia Cavalcade* 25 (1976): 176-183; Chester W. Bain, *Annexation in Virginia* (1966), 8-10; *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 9, 10, 15 Apr. 1904, 22 June 1905; obituaries in *Richmond News Leader*, 30 Dec. 1922 (por.), and *Richmond Times-Dispatch*, 31 Dec. 1922.

W. H. BRYSON

**ANDERSON, Henry Watkins** (20 December 1870-7 January 1954), attorney and Republican Party leader, was born at Hampstead, the Dinwiddie County estate of his father, William Watkins Anderson, a doctor and farmer, and Laura Elizabeth Marks Anderson. He was the younger of two sons, and he and his twin sister were the third and fourth of five children. Although once prosperous, the Anderson family had lost much of its property and standing as a result of the Civil War. Anderson attended public schools in Dinwiddie County and had a succession of private tutors. After a brief stint at a business college, he worked for four years as a stenographer with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, then moved to Roanoke to take a similar position with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

In the summer of 1897 Anderson began to study law and work as a clerk for the law firm of Staples and Munford in Richmond. Later that year he became the secretary of William L. Wilson, president of Washington and Lee University, a position that enabled him to attend law school. He received an LL.B. in 1898 and returned to Richmond. He was admitted to the bar and on 1 October 1899 formed a partnership with his former employer, Beverley Bland Munford. Two years later Anderson persuaded Munford, Edmund Randolph Williams, and Eppa Hunton to form a new firm, which evolved into Hunton Williams, one of the largest and most prestigious law firms in the South.

Anderson soon demonstrated that he was a brilliant corporate lawyer. After a lengthy litigation he reorganized several Richmond companies and helped put together the Virginia Railway and Power Company. He served as vice president and general counsel of the company from 1909 to 1916, and he was also the general counsel of the International and Great Northern Railway from 1912 to 1914.

In 1916 Anderson met and fell in love with the novelist Ellen Glasgow. The two brilliant eccentrics, who did not easily fit into Richmond society, began to write a political novel together, for which Anderson supplied copies of his speeches. As a result, the character David Blackburn in Glasgow's *The Builders* (1919)