



the alumni magazine of washington and lee
Volume 51, Number 3, April 1976

William C. Washburn, '40..... *Editor*
Romulus T. Weatherman..... *Managing Editor*
Robert S. Keefe, '68..... *Associate Editor*
Joyce Carter, Jan Shivel..... *Editorial Assistants*
Sally Mann *Photographer*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Dean Gilliam, 1895-1976	1
The Gilliam Legacy	4
A Living Institution	5
A Student's Model	7
A Visit to Robert E. Lee	8
Virginia Convention, 1776	14
Morefield Gift	20
Washington Miniatures	21
Alumni Fund Telethon	22
Estate Planning Council	24
Chapter News	25
Class Notes	27
In Memoriam	32
Another Bicentennial	Inside Back

Published in January, March, April, May, July, September, October, and November by Washington and Lee University Alumni, Inc., Lexington, Virginia 24450. All communications and POD Forms 3579 should be sent to Washington and Lee Alumni, Inc., Lexington, Va. 24450. Second class postage paid at Lexington, Va. 24450, with additional mailing privileges at Roanoke, Virginia 24001.

Officers and Directors
Washington and Lee Alumni, Inc.

C. ROYCE HOUGH, '59, Winston-Salem, N.C.
President

VERNON W. HOLLEMAN, '58, Washington, D.C.
Vice President

THEODORE M. KERR, '57, Midland, Texas
Treasurer

WILLIAM C. WASHBURN, '40, Lexington, Va.
Secretary

THOMAS B. BRANCH, III, '58, Atlanta, Ga.
EDWIN J. FOLTZ, '40, Gladwyne, Pa.
MARION G. HEATWOLE, '41, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SAMUEL B. HOLLIS, '51, Memphis, Tenn.
COURTNEY R. MAUZY, JR., '61, Raleigh, N.C.
JERRY G. SOUTH, '54, San Francisco, Calif.
CHARLES C. STIEFF, II, '45, Baltimore, Md.
J. THOMAS TOUCHTON, '60, Tampa, Fla.
ROBERT M. WHITE, II, '38, Mexico, Mo.

ON THE COVER: Frank Johnson Gilliam, dean emeritus, whose death on March 19 saddened the whole Washington and Lee community. He was one of a kind, and his contributions to Washington and Lee University were prodigious and enduring. Accounts of his life and times begin on the opposite page. *Drawing by Ted Trinkaus.*



**Our good,
gray dean:
Frank J.
Gilliam,
1895-1976**

Washington and Lee's good, gray dean is dead. And an era has ended.

Frank Johnson Gilliam, revered dean of students for more than 30 years until his retirement in 1963—a man who in so many ways epitomized those characteristics that make Washington and Lee unique—died on March 19 in Stonewall Jackson Hospital in Lexington. He was 80.

He had suffered from a heart ailment for several years, but pneumonia was the immediate cause of death.

Dean Gilliam was held in affection by generations of alumni, many of whom have testified that he had a profound influence for the good upon their lives.

University President Robert E. R. Huntley said:

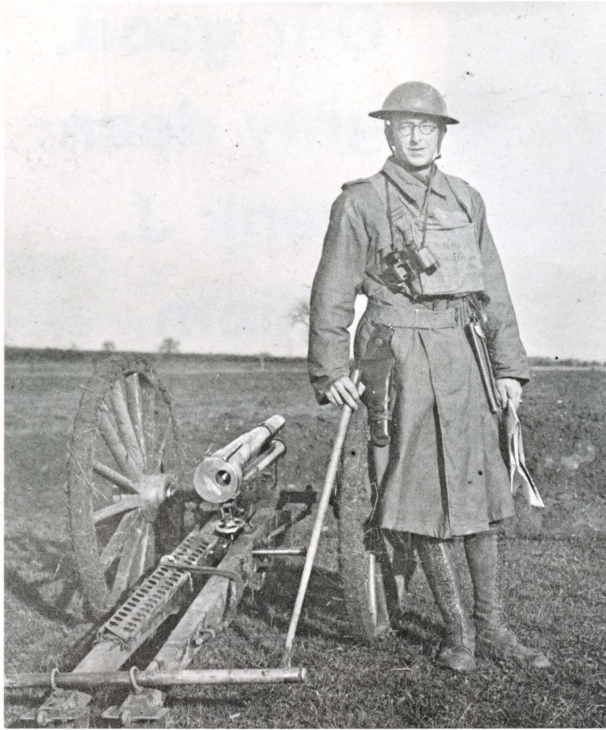
"This University has had more than its share of special persons in its history—but it may be that even W&L has never had another like Dean Gilliam." Dean Gilliam, he added, was characterized by "complete integrity, daily concern with the needs of others, and strong-minded devotion to high principles."

Dean Gilliam's confidence in Washington and Lee never wavered. In a 1971 interview he observed: "We are so far superior to what we have ever been before, so much stronger in our ability to meet our primary goals,

our educational objectives, that I cannot help but be immensely pleased with the developments I've seen."

Even in retirement, Dean Gilliam remained close to University affairs. Last December, for instance, Dean Gilliam was the first person in Lexington to learn that John Lee Pratt, the Fredericksburg philanthropist, had bequeathed approximately \$11 million to the University, and it was he who telephoned the good news to President Huntley, who was waiting for a call from Fredericksburg.

Dean Gilliam received his B.A. from Washington and Lee in 1917. He joined the faculty in 1926 as an English teacher. He liked to tell how that came about. He and Mrs. Gilliam had been working in a mission in the Congo. A physician had ordered Mrs. Gilliam home to Lynchburg, and accordingly he was looking for a job in education—"but not in any great hurry to make a decision," he recalled. "One night in November, the telephone rang. It was Dr. [Edgar F.] Shannon of the English Department. He asked if I could come up and teach freshman English for him. I caught the five o'clock train [the next morning] out of Lynchburg and taught my first class at nine." In a letter to a new W&L employee six years ago, he wrote: "In 1926, I came here for



1st Lt. Frank J. Gilliam in France, 1919



English professor at W&L in the 1930s

a three-weeks assignment. I've been here for 44 years."

He was named dean of students in 1931, and shortly thereafter began admissions work. He continued for a number of years to teach English. From 1951 to 1962, he officially "wore two hats," as dean of students and director of admissions, but in 1962, at his own request, he was relieved of his responsibilities as dean of students in order to devote his full attention to admissions.

Dean Gilliam was widely recognized in the academic world for his work as admissions director and dean of students. Under his influence, Washington and Lee became the first men's college in the South to require applicants to take the College Board tests, and in 1952 he became the first representative of any Southern school to be named to the College Entrance Examination Board's executive committee.

Dean Gilliam established in 1928 Washington and Lee's highly successful "freshman camp," an intensive period of orientation before the start of classes; he directed the camp for years. He was instrumental in setting up the requirement that freshmen must live in dormitories, and he led in the development of the dormitory counselor system. His leadership was also evident in the establishment of the faculty adviser program for freshmen, and he worked tirelessly in the planning of Evans Dining Hall, the need for which he often encountered in his admissions work. He also helped establish the Publications Board, the Dance Board, and the Student Control Committee, and he gave his full support to the University's non-subsidized athletic program during its early, unpopular days.

He knew virtually all students by name and remembered them when they would return to the campus years later. He was a patient and understanding counselor and

was never too busy to take time to hear, discuss, and help resolve a student's problem. "It is a black and almost non-existent day when he can't remember a student's name, no matter how seldom he sees him," a student wrote in 1949.

In October 1974, the Board of Trustees named a freshman dormitory for Dean Gilliam, noting in a resolution that freshmen "were customarily the principal beneficiaries of his most direct concern, his first obligation." The resolution said it was unlikely "that any other man ever associated with the University has drawn to himself such breadth and depth of personal devotion, such intense sentiments of close friendship as he has." The friendships were lasting, and returning alumni beat a path to his door.

Even after his formal retirement from administrative duties in 1963, when he was elected dean emeritus by the Board of Trustees, he remained an active adviser of Washington and Lee's presidents, and he had an office in Washington Hall until his death.

Dean Gilliam was born in Lynchburg on April 22, 1895, a son of the late James R. Gilliam and Jessie Johnson Gilliam. He was married in 1924 to the former Louise Fontaine Johnson of Lynchburg, an outstanding community leader who died May 27, 1973. She was as devoted to Washington and Lee as he, and she was a gracious hostess in her home to many students and alumni.

After graduation from Washington and Lee, Dean Gilliam served as a first lieutenant in the 119th Infantry as part of the Allied Expeditionary Force; he saw further military service during World War II as an Army major.

He taught for a year at Augusta Military Academy



At Belfield, his and Mrs. Gilliam's home in Lexington



Freshman Camp, begun by Mr. Gilliam in 1928

and then, from 1920 to 1926, was director of education for the American Presbyterian Congo Mission. He learned the Baluba dialect of Bantu in his first three weeks in Africa and spent the succeeding years teaching and translating textbooks.

He received the A.M. degree from Columbia University in 1928.

Interested in the affairs of Lexington, he was elected in 1937 to the board of the Peoples National Bank, now the Lexington office of the First National Exchange Bank. He served for a period as vice president of Peoples Bank, retiring from the board in 1972.

He was for many years a member of the vestry and was a trustee of R. E. Lee Memorial Episcopal Church. He served as senior warden of the church and was active in the Rockbridge Layman's League.

He and Mrs. Gilliam developed extensive formal and informal gardens at Belfield, the Tudor-style house they built in Lexington in the late 1920s. The gardens were opened regularly for Historic Garden Week in Virginia. In 1960, the Gilliams were awarded the Massie Medal given by the Garden Club of Virginia, the organization's highest award. It was only the second time the award had been presented to a husband and wife together.

Belfield was a gathering place for both students and alumni. Hundreds of them were entertained there at formal occasions and, more often, at informal breakfasts.

Washington and Lee awarded him the honorary Doctor of Laws degree in 1969, with the observation that "if indeed it were possible for the magnitude of his dedication to and affection for Washington and Lee to be exceeded, it could be surpassed only by the love and admiration of all those to whom he will always be 'the

good dean'."

He also held an honorary degree from Virginia Episcopal Seminary, becoming in 1968 only the fourth layman to be so honored in the 150-year history of the seminary. He had previously served as a member of the board of trustees of the seminary.

The Washington and Lee student government award which annually recognizes "the outstanding contribution to the University" made by a graduating student is named for Dean Gilliam. The award was established in 1963.

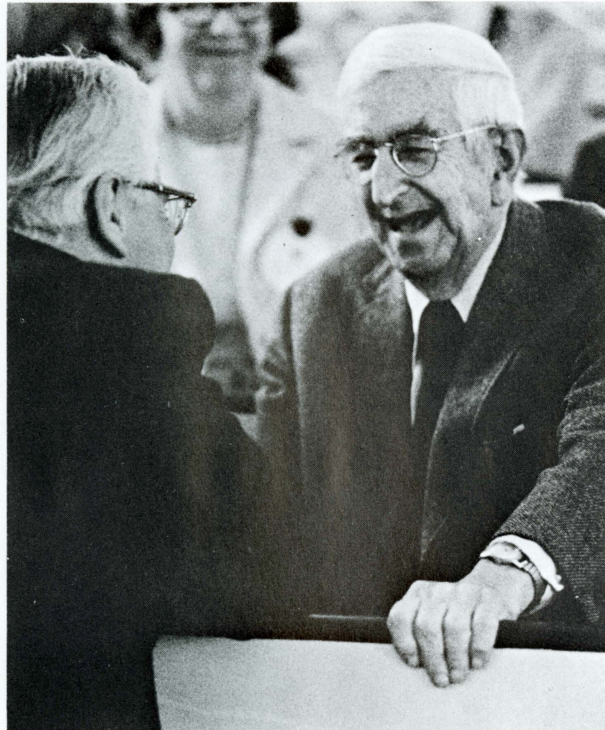
In 1964, the Lynchburg chapter of the Washington and Lee Alumni Association presented him its annual citation, the highest honor any W&L alumni chapter confers, for "giving emphasis and direction to the ennobling traditions which abide in the minds and hearts of Washington and Lee men, wherever they be."

In 1971, Dean Gilliam was asked by an interviewer what he would say to alumni if he had them all together at once. He replied:

"I would say that when everything is considered Washington and Lee is as fine an institution as it was when you were here, even though, thank heaven, it is different in many respects. I see no likelihood of Washington and Lee losing its essential distinction of excellence. I would say if you are inclined to complain, try to analyze what has happened in education in America and look at where Washington and Lee is today. You have to accept many things which, at first glance, you probably don't like. Many of you think you are paying the University a tremendous compliment when you say you don't want one thing changed from the way it was when you were here. But if you had that institution unchanged, most of you would be ashamed of it. I would



At unveiling of his portrait, Evans Hall, 1963



Greeting old friends

try to assure alumni about what Washington and Lee is today and will continue to be. I am optimistic about Washington and Lee, and I glory in what it is now as I gloried in it when I first came here."

The funeral for Dean Gilliam was held at R. E. Lee Memorial Episcopal Church; he was buried in Stonewall Jackson Cemetery.

He is survived by a brother, James R. Gilliam Jr. of Lexington; a son, Fontaine J. Gilliam of Gaffney, S. C.; a daughter, Mrs. Robert L. Hopkins of Ashland, Va., and three grandchildren.

The family suggested that those wishing to honor the memory of Dean Gilliam make contributions to Washington and Lee's scholarship endowment, to R. E. Lee Episcopal Church, or to Stonewall Jackson Hospital.

by *Robert G. Holland, '63*
Associate Editor, *Richmond Times-Dispatch*

The Gilliam legacy

Ours has often been called an impersonal age in which neighbors are strangers, government is bureaucratic, business is big, and cities are sprawling metropolitan areas. In higher education, this syndrome is called the "multiversity" where students are computer cards.

Let's pause for a moment to pay tribute to one 20th century man who was the absolute antithesis of all those things: Dean Frank J. Gilliam of Washington and Lee University, who died last weekend in Lexington at the age of 80.

Dean Gilliam cared about the high school juniors and seniors who came to his office on the beautiful W&L Colonnade seeking entry during his more than three

decades as admissions director. He cared about them as dean of students during the same span when they came to him as W&L students for guidance or encouragement. And he continued to care about them long after they had left to take up careers and families, even if they only rarely, if ever, showed up for homecoming or class reunions.

The dean cared not in a mawkish, "let's be buddies" sense like some youth-worshipper, but rather showed his genuinely Christian concern in practical, everyday ways. He became a legend at Washington and Lee for his ability to call virtually every student he passed on campus by name, and to recall their names instantly when they returned years later. They say Gen. Robert E. Lee had the same name-recall ability when he was president of the institution after the War Between the States; but then General Lee had 100 students, while Dean Gilliam had over 1,000.

The dean's "Freshman Camp," a relaxed introduction to W&L life at a Natural Bridge retreat prior to fall classes, was a typically humanistic Gilliam innovation. A Lynchburg native who was a Presbyterian missionary in Africa before coming to W&L in 1926 to teach English, Gilliam also was devoted to high academic standards. One evidence of that was W&L's becoming, under his persuasion, the first men's college in the South to require its applicants to take the College Board examinations.

One Richmond alumnus of W&L will forever treasure the string of personal notes he received from "the good dean" over the course of his career, some of them gently correcting a grammatical transgression or a factual goof, some of them giving praise. But he will treasure most a note that arrived a few years ago after



Honorary degree, 1969 W&L commencement



With Mrs. Gilliam in Belfield's formal gardens

the dean had suffered a devastating stroke. He had typed the message with the one finger he could use, a process that must have been as painful as it was laborious. He had gone to the trouble simply to offer congratulations for some minor accomplishment. It was typical of the man.

Lauding Gilliam's "complete integrity, daily concern with the needs of others, and strong-minded devotion to high principles," W&L President Robert E. R. Huntley commented: "This University has had more than its share of special persons in its history—but it may be that even W&L has never had another like Frank Gilliam."

Coming from the president of a college that was endowed by George Washington and is older than the United States, that's quite a statement. But Dean Gilliam was quite a man. His credo of personalized education is a tradition that W&L should strive to carry on—and that others should try to adopt.

An Editorial in the Richmond *Times-Dispatch*
March 26, 1976

Reprinted with Permission

by Sidney M. B. Coulling, '46
Professor of English

A living institution

So much has been said about Mr. Gilliam's remarkable achievements as dean of students and director of admissions that it is sometimes forgotten that he returned to Washington and Lee not to take an administrative position but to teach English. He had been a member of the English Department for several years, in fact, before he became dean, and for a number of

years thereafter he regularly taught courses in composition. I must be one of many, therefore, who remember him, with gratitude and admiration, as both a teacher and a dean.

The circumstances that led to my being one of his students were unusual but such as to elicit a characteristic expression of his deeply ingrained sense of duty. It was wartime, and some two weeks into the fall semester my class in freshman English lost its instructor to the Navy. Mr. Gilliam immediately replaced him, without the loss of a single meeting of the class, and I have always assumed that he voluntarily undertook this responsibility in addition to his administrative work.

Like every other member of the class I felt that a cordial relationship with the new instructor already existed, for of course he had greeted us individually on our arrival in September. But I also felt that I could claim a kind of prior acquaintance from having read his comments on my elder brother's reports, mailed home four times a year, and marveled at the industry and dedication that annually produced such comments by the thousands. Everyone who was a student at Washington and Lee in pre-computer days will recall those reports, with their large, black, rather intimidating alphabetical letters to designate the student's grades, and underneath, in the clear, firm, controlled hand that countless alumni came to recognize instantly, a personal note from Mr. Gilliam, with its commendation, or encouragement, or admonition, or whatever else, in drawing from his unrivaled knowledge of the members of the student body, he considered most appropriate.

To our class he brought the same conscientiousness and concern that governed everything else he did. He marked our essays meticulously and returned them



A familiar figure on campus for 50 years



Alumni never failed to seek him out at reunions

promptly, and on the outside of each paper he wrote a brief criticism, invariably softened by a word of praise. I cannot pretend to remember now precisely what we did in class, but I distinctly recall that we dealt with general and basic principles of writing as well as specific matters of usage, and the highest compliment I can pay to the excellence of his teaching is that I am still aware in my own teaching of trying to employ methods I first learned from him.

It is also a tribute to his teaching that my impressions were formed during a relatively short time, for in November the Army School for Special Services arrived on campus, and Mr. Gilliam accepted a commission as major in order to serve with it in a liaison capacity. The appointment was not, I think, one that he could have welcomed, but he assumed his new responsibilities as dutifully as he had undertaken to teach our class.

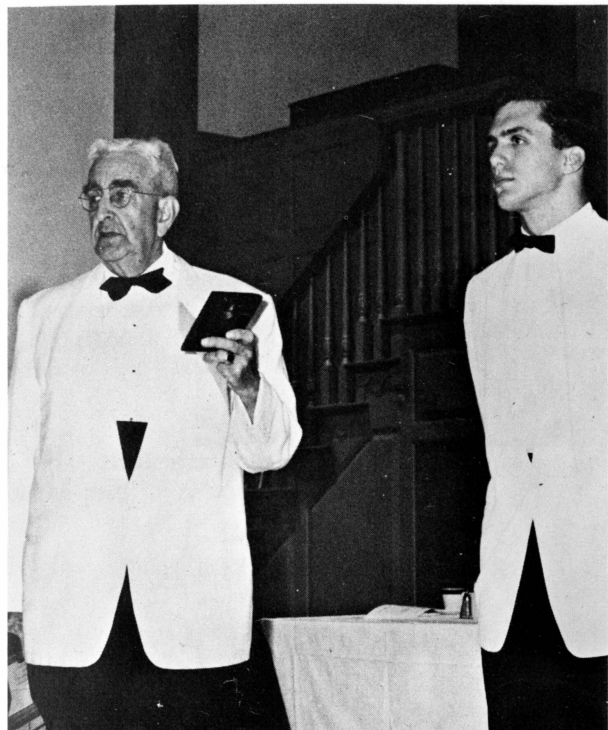
I did not again have him as a teacher, but I never lost the feeling one has for a former professor he respects, and like hundreds of others I continued to be conscious of his influence and of my indebtedness to him for numerous kindnesses. But though I did not see him in the classroom I was nonetheless aware of his presence, as who was not? Periodically during the day could be heard from his office in Washington Hall a powerful voice booming "Mrs. Brownlee!" into the intercom, making it the most superfluous piece of equipment on campus; and early in the morning and late in the afternoon a familiar figure, unmistakably Mr. Gilliam because of the immense hat pulled far down over his forehead, could be seen engaged in friendly conversation with faculty or students.

By the time of his retirement he had become a living institution. Throughout the University he had left the

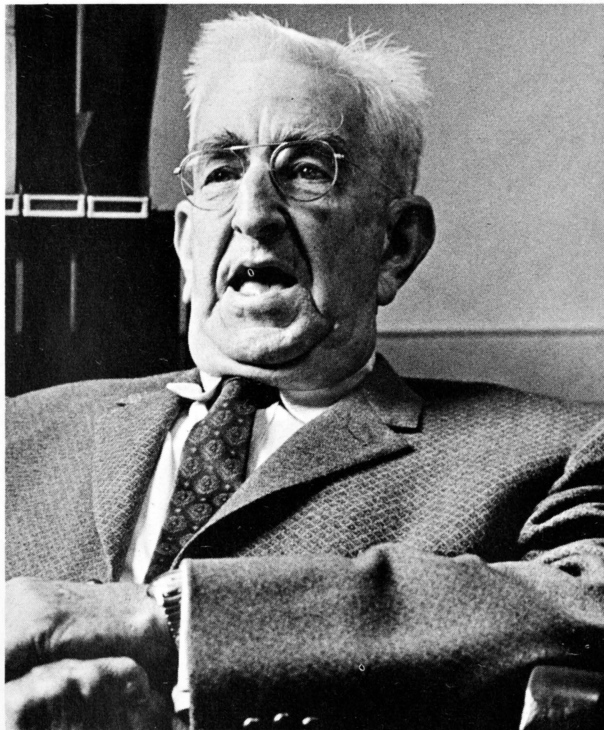
stamp of his personality in various and subtle ways, and the evidence of his contributions in visible form: admissions, freshman camp, dormitory and dining facilities, to name a few of his most notable accomplishments. Nor did his services to Washington and Lee go unappreciated. Mr. Gilliam, it should be gratefully noted, was not a prophet without honor in his own country, and before his death the University had bestowed upon him every recognition it had power to confer.

He was uniquely devoted to Washington and Lee, and perhaps in some sense the University was the center of his life. But he was also vitally interested in other institutions, such as the Virginia Episcopal Seminary, of which he was trustee at one time, and the Stonewall Jackson Hospital, in Lexington, which he was instrumental in helping establish. Perhaps, too, he was a Puritan, with his deep religious convictions and his strong sense of morality and duty; and he may recall no one so much as a formidable headmaster of the nineteenth century, Dr. Thomas Arnold. Yet to stress this side of Mr. Gilliam is to ignore the diversity of his pleasures—in games, and travel, and books, and particularly his gardens. To the very end of his life he remained interested in all sorts of things, and one of the last times I spoke with him on campus was in the library, where he had come to examine the shelf of newly acquired titles.

Still, the old-fashioned word *character* most accurately conveys his essential trait. His life was in many ways richly satisfying, as he saw the gradual realization of his dreams for the University, the success of his students in their chosen careers, and the return of alumni for reunions, when he was always warmly recognized. But the years also took their toll in illness, bereavement, and the loneliness of advanced age; and these Mr. Gilliam en-



Presenting the first Gilliam Award, 1963



"... no other like Frank Gilliam."

dured with characteristic patience, fortitude, and cheerfulness.

He was to all of us an extraordinary person, and as I write these words I am irresistibly reminded of one of his favorite expressions, used to denote something so utterly different and distinctive as to be unique—*sui generis*. To everyone who knew him, Frank Johnson Gilliam was himself *sui generis*.

by Leland McCullough III, '76
President of the Student Body

A student's model

The purpose of a Washington and Lee education is to teach young men to be gentlemen as well as scholars. And as significant as it may be for a student to learn an academic subject under a professor who is well versed in his field, it is just as important for the W&L student to cultivate the virtues and amenities of a gentleman by having a proper model to pattern his life after.

Dean Gilliam was a man who had all the attributes of a gentleman, and because he practiced what he preached, he was the perfect model for us to emulate. The Dean's students never saw him without a coat and tie, and we felt uneasy in his presence unless we, too, looked like gentlemen. The Dean's love for us inspired us in our efforts to live up to his expectations. And it would hurt inside to know that we had disappointed him, for the Dean had given us so much of himself that we never wanted to let him down.

The Dean showed his Christian love and concern for his students as individuals by trying to get to know as

many of us as possible. In his last two years, he had trouble remembering the names of a few students, but he never forgot a face. Quite often the Dean would invite a young man to Belfield for conversation over lunch or dessert, checking at intervals to see if he were imposing on his guest's time.

The Dean kept a close watch on "his boys," being quick to praise us for our achievements and careful to correct us on points of grammar or gentlemanly behavior in a fatherly way, which somehow always drew us closer to him.

Never possessed of a loose tongue or an unkind word to pass on about anyone, the Dean was a friend we could go to in confidence whenever we had problems or just wanted a little helpful advice.

Dean Gilliam lived to serve his students, and in an unassuming sense, he wished that his life might be used as an example from which we could learn to develop the qualities that are found in a gentleman—honesty, integrity, selflessness, modest pride in one's manners and appearance. Any man who has been exposed to the "Washington and Lee experience" must admit that although we are urged to strive for these ideals, rarely do we find among us one who has been able to attain to a high degree all the characteristics which typify the W&L gentleman. More than an example for us to follow, the Dean was our standard. He maintained Washington and Lee's fine reputation and hoped that his students would carry on that same tradition long after he was gone.

Caring for us to the very end, the Dean made the following statement to one of his students just days before he died: "No matter what happens to me, I know you boys are going to turn out all right. I've entrusted you to the Lord."

by George C. Scott

'Notes on a visit to Robert E. Lee'

This is Main Street, Lexington, Virginia. On Sept. 19, 1865, a big, sandy horse with a dark mane and tail strode effortlessly down this street. He carried a tall, stooped man with a pearl-white beard who might have been taken for a farmer—the muddy boots, the faded, literally colorless riding coat, the sweat-brown, broad-brimmed hat.

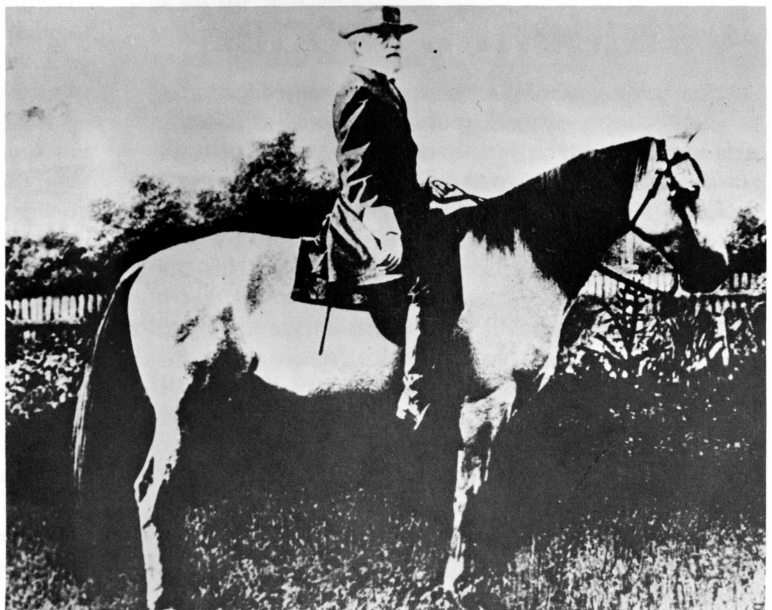
But he was not an ordinary citizen bent on some mundane domestic chore. Neither ordinary—nor a citizen. Neither was his mission commonplace.



Main Street, Lexington . . . today (photo by Thomas C. Bradshaw II)



Main Street, Lexington . . . 1890 (Michael Miley Collection, W&L)

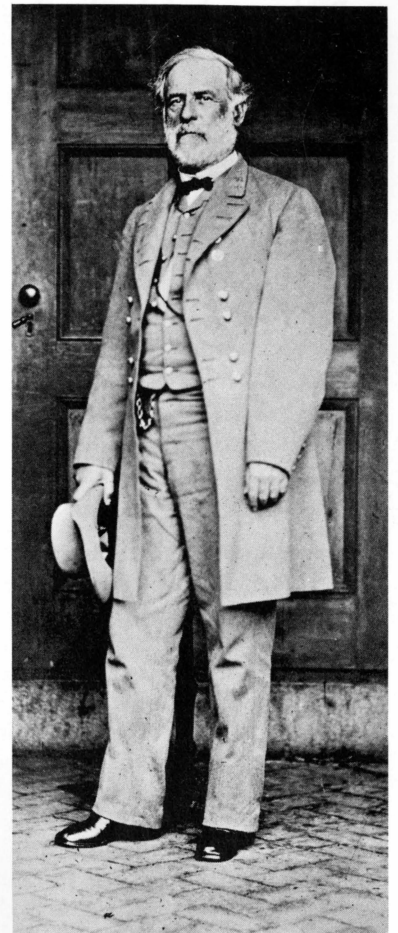
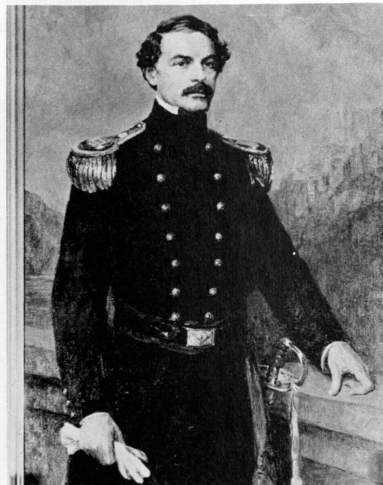


Robert Edward Lee on Traveller, the "big, sandy horse" . . . 1867, Rockbridge Baths (Miley photo)

This essay was written by George C. Scott, the Academy Award-winning actor who is also a serious Robert E. Lee scholar. "Notes on a Visit to Robert E. Lee" was developed as a feature shown by NBC-TV on the Today show April 9. Most of the filming was done on the campus of Washington and Lee University; Lee was president of the institution (then Washington College) from 1865 until his death in 1870. Scott gave Washington and Lee permission to reproduce his script.

He was Robert Edward Lee: late hero of the Mexican conflict; late construction engineer of the vast Mississippi dock complexes around St. Louis; late superintendent of West Point; commanding officer of the 2nd Cavalry against the Apache on the Texas frontier; captor of John Brown at Harper's Ferry; commanding general of the Army of Northern Virginia throughout one of the bloodiest and most vicious civil wars in the history of modern man; general-in-chief of the armies of the foredoomed Confederate States of America.

But these challenges and accomplishments were in the past.



Lieut. R. E. Lee, 1828 (portrait by West; Washington and Lee collection); Lee as superintendent at West Point, 1852-55 (copy portrait painted ca. 1931 by Burdette; Washington and Lee collection); Lee in Richmond, summer 1865, just before coming to Lexington (photo by Mathew Brady).

On that pleasant fall morning, 11 years before America would celebrate her Centennial year, R. E. Lee was about to become president.

Obviously, and some say unhappily, the presidency was not that of the United States. Rather, it was as chief administrator of tiny, impoverished Washington College that Lee had come to serve.

He was a paroled prisoner of war under indictment for high treason. Reviled by many as the Prince of Rebellion, he was totally disenfranchised—unable either to vote or to hold any public office.



Actor-Lee scholar George C. Scott, filming on the Colonnade.

But he was also beloved to the point of mythology by millions of his countrymen—and among these were the trustees of Washington College. They borrowed the train fare and a suit of clothes to send Judge J. W. Brockenbrough to offer this house as a residence, the chair of president and an annual salary of \$1,500.



Lee-Jackson House, completed in 1844 (Miley photo)

Broken in health and fortune, looking a decade older than his 58 years, Lee was apprehensive to accept. He knew very well his years were waning. But he wanted desperately to be of use to what he always termed the “rising” generation of his country. And when Judge Brockenbrough insisted that his acceptance would “evinced a mind superior to despair,” he gratefully agreed.

About the only recreation President Lee enjoyed during those last few years was taking daily rides through the surrounding countryside on that great grey horse, Traveller. One of the places he visited frequently was the hillside graveside of Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson.



At the original site of Stonewall Jackson's grave

Prior to the war, Jackson had been a professor at nearby Virginia Military Institute. Lee probably stood at that grave and spoke quietly to his eccentric, strait-laced old comrade. Jackson, even to this day internationally recognized as one of the profound tactical geniuses of all time, was known to some of his men as “School Marm.”

And Lee probably joked softly with him that they were both school marms now.

Undoubtedly, since they were religious men, Lee knelt here and prayed for both their souls. And he probably assured “Stonewall” that they would be united again before very long.



Statue of Jackson (in Stonewall Jackson Cemetery) . . . dedicated in 1891 (Miley photo)

But bitterness and morbidity were foreign to Lee's nature. And so was looking backwards. He worked diligently, even in rapidly failing health, and the college prospered—three days after his death becoming Washington and Lee University.

He designed this new President's House, and he and his son Custis supervised the construction of this building. The wide verandas on three sides were for the convenience of Mrs. Lee's "rolling chair," as they termed it, since she was an invalid. There was experimental central ventilation, and gravity-forced water from a cistern on the roof.



The "new" President's House, soon after its completion in 1868 (Miley photo)

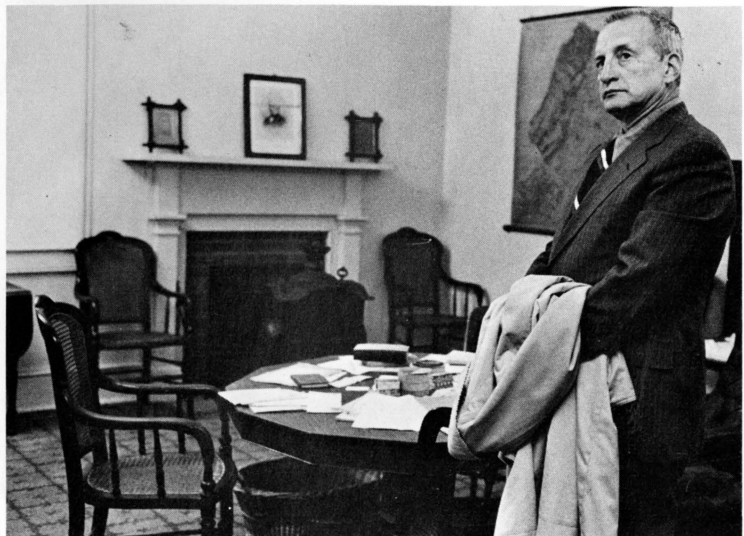
And Traveller had a new home in an adjoining brick outbuilding. He must have been grateful, since souvenir hunters had so ravaged his mane and tail that he resembled a plucked duck more than a dignified old warhorse.

This building, however, as far as Lee was concerned, was the focal point of the college. This is the "new" chapel which he designed.



Lee Chapel today . . . built under Lee's supervision in 1867; now a National Historic Landmark

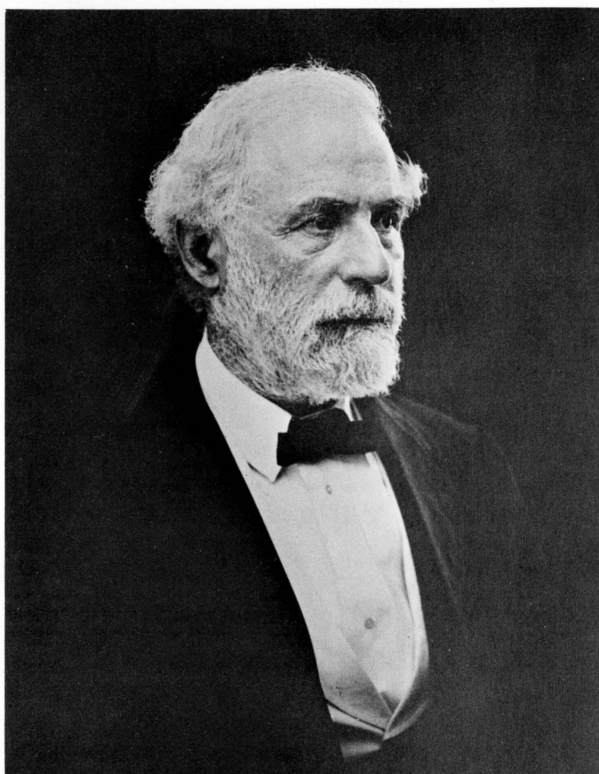
In the chapel basement, he fashioned and furnished this office—loved it—and worked in it up until the morning his terminal illness overcame him. It is preserved as he left it.



Scott in Lee's office . . . preserved as Lee left it.

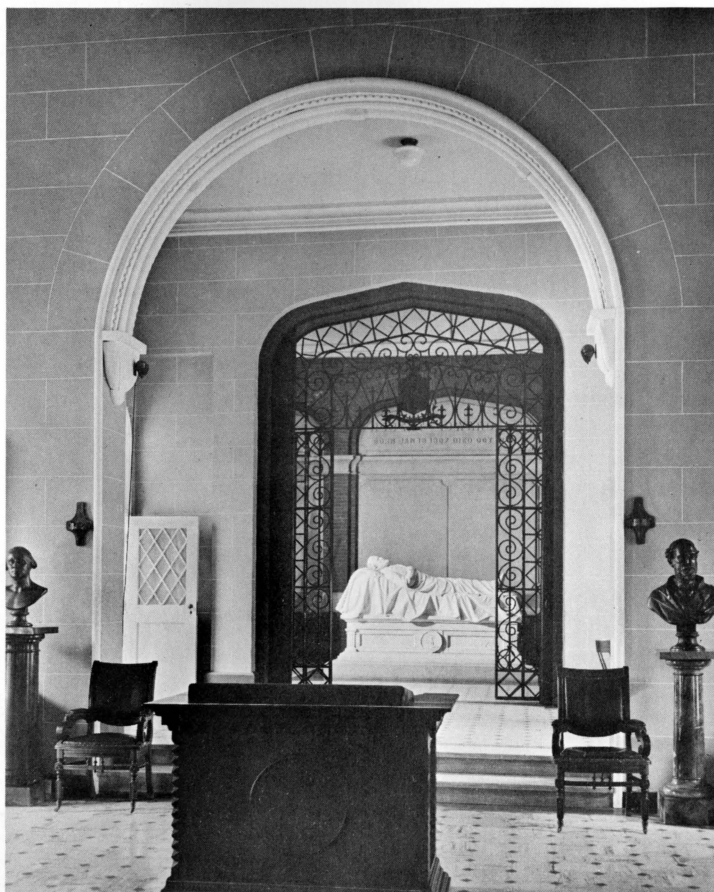
At breakfast with his son Robert on the morning of his murder, Abraham Lincoln looked at a portrait of Robert E. Lee and said, "It is a good face. I am glad the war is over at last."

It was indeed a good face. Was it not—indeed, is it not still—the face of a good man?



"A good face": R. E. Lee, January 1870 . . . the last photograph (Miley photo)

Edward Valentine, who had sculpted a likeness of Lee from life, said: "An artist, above all other men, is quick to observe the faintest suggestion of posing. The slightest indication of movement or expression that smacks of vanity, he is sure to detect. Such weaknesses (which, as far as I know, are shared by many who are called great ones of the world) were totally lacking in General Lee."



The apse of Lee Chapel, prior to its 1962-63 restoration. In the background: Edward Valentine's famous Recumbent Statue of Lee asleep on the battlefield (dedicated in 1883).

This is Bicentennial America.

This is Election-Year America.

This is 20th-century, thermo-nuclear, porno-liberated, cokey-alky, oligarchy, in-order-to-get-mine-I-gotta-grind-you America.



Filming at Liberty Hall ruins

What are you and I supposed to learn from or feel about the world and the character of a man like R. E. Lee?

He's cold. We're cool.

He's *passee*. We're *avant*.

He's out of it. We're up to here in it.

Well, there are a few qualities this remarkable creature had which may serve us too, if we consider them.

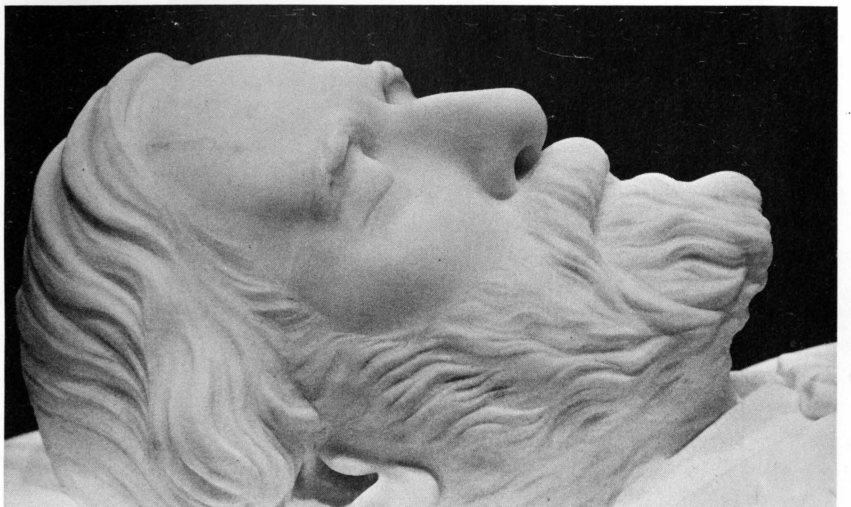


Lee Chapel in the morning mist on a campus where Lee's spirit still lives.

Patience—quiet good humor—adoration of children—loyalty—respect for hard work—dedication to an ideal—love of animals—appreciation of duly constituted authority coupled with an abhorrence of authoritarianism—a devotion to history, for, as General Lee said, “It is history that teaches hope”—gentleness and the aspiration to achieve gentlemanliness—understanding of the state of being young—courtesy toward the conditional frailty of advanced age.

Acceptance of responsibility.

Personal integrity.



“Gentleness and the aspiration to achieve gentlemanliness”: The Recumbent Statue by Valentine (detail).

by *Hampden H. Smith III*
Assistant Professor of Journalism

Virginia Convention of 1776: Step by step, the dependable framer of American liberty



The Colonial Capitol at Williamsburg was the site where legislators voted on May 15, 1776, to adopt the Virginia Resolution for Independence. Changing of the flags commemorates the date. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation photo.)

“Virginia is always to be depended upon.”

It was only a few days before one of the most startlingly revolutionary meetings in the history of mankind was to begin in Williamsburg that Elbridge Gerry of beleaguered Massachusetts penned those words.

Two hundred years ago. May 6, 1776. As it had on and off for nearly a year, the oldest representative body in America—the Virginia House of Burgesses—tried once more to act. But it could not raise a quorum. Lord Dunmore, the royal governor, had fled to a British man-of-war nearly a year earlier and had refused to return to Williamsburg. Without Dunmore to ratify its actions, the House was impotent.

Edmund Pendleton wrote Richard Henry Lee, who was in Philadelphia at the Continental Congress, “We met in Assembly yesterday and determined not to adjourn, but let that body die—and went into Convention.”

That was it. Virginia’s colonial assembly, which first met 156 years before on Jamestown Island, simply died.

In its place rose the Virginia Convention that would change the course of history. Before it adjourned two months later, the Convention set in motion the Declaration of Independence, formulated a declaration of human rights that remains a bellwether of democracy, wrote Virginia’s first constitution and elected Patrick Henry its first governor.

It was high time that something happened.

Ever since the French and Indian War had ended with the Peace of Paris in 1763, England had sought to tighten its political and economic hold on the American colonies. The Stamp Act, the Sugar Tax, the Coercive or Intolerable Acts—their very names bespeak the colonists’ distaste for them—had been bitterly protested in America.

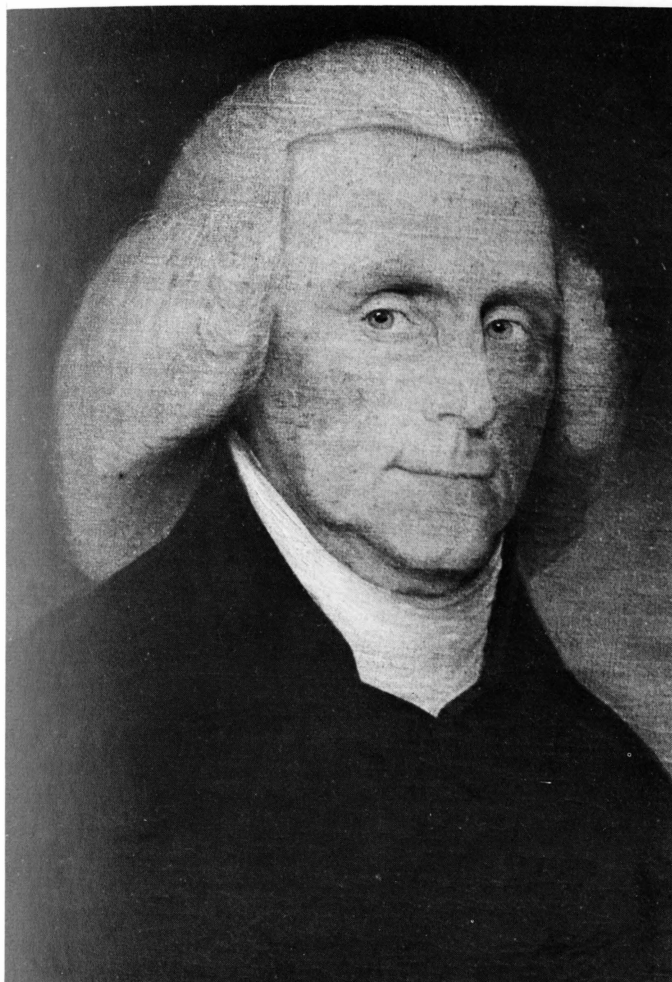
“Olive branch” petitions and memorials to king and Parliament alike elicited only stony silence.

Destroyed stamps and Boston Tea Parties only brought the colonists more British redcoats and new parliamentary schemes to tax them.

And there was war. George Washington had led the Continental Army against General Gage in Boston. Ethan Allen’s Green Mountain Boys had taken Fort Ticonderoga. Congress had authorized Benedict Arnold’s expedition to Quebec, an openly aggressive attempt to make Canada the 14th colony. And the “shot heard round the world” had been fired in Concord, Mass., more than a year ago in April 1775. But the colonists still sought reconciliation, not revolution.

The ostensible purpose of the Continental Congress, which

Mr. Smith based this article on research he conducted last summer while working with the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation. The article will appear in a forthcoming issue of *Commonwealth, The Magazine of Virginia*; it is published here by permission of that magazine and its editor, James S. Wamsley, '50.



Edmund Pendleton of Caroline County presided over the historic Virginia Convention. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation photo.)

first met in Philadelphia in 1774, was to persuade George III and Parliament to repeal the Coercive Acts and restore imperial relations to their more happy balance before 1763.

But England was not taking too seriously these complaints from armed rebels. On August 23, 1775, George declared the colonies to be in a state of rebellion.

Then, in January 1776, Thomas Paine's pamphlet *Common Sense* swept through the colonies like a brush fire. Until now, the case for independence had been phrased by lawyers and aristocrats in complex philosophical terms. But *Common Sense* spoke sense to the common man. Its theme is surprisingly familiar today: "Society in every state is a blessing, but Government, even in its best state, is but a necessary evil."

The conservatives could no longer hold back the rising tide

of agitation. If they urged restraint too strongly, they would be denounced as Tories and thrown out of office. If they were to keep the radicals from pushing through sweeping democratic reforms, they had no choice but to support war and independence.

Yet still the colonial leaders—radicals and conservatives alike—held back.

On May 16, 1776, Jefferson himself, one of the stalwarts of independence, wrote from Philadelphia to Thomas Nelson that creating a form of government "is the whole subject of the present controversy; for should a bad government be instituted for us in future, it had been as well to have accepted . . . the bad one offered to us from beyond the water, without the risk and expense of conflict."

But many colonists now saw no hope of reconciliation. John Adams of Massachusetts, also in Philadelphia as a delegate to the Continental Congress, wrote that by "every Post and every day, Independence rolls in on us like a torrent."

It was the same in Williamsburg.

The 128 delegates streaming into Virginia's colonial capital brought from their counties petitions demanding independence.

Augusta County proclaimed "the necessity of making the Confederacy of the United Colonies the most perfect, independent and lasting, and of framing an equal, free and liberal government that may bear the test of all future ages."

Cumberland County requested the convention to "abjure any Allegiance to his Britannick Majesty, and bid him a good Night forever."

Buckingham County's instructions to its delegates declared, "We instruct you to cause a total and final separation from Great Britain to take place as soon as possible."

This, then, was the scene when the Fifth Virginia Convention began in Williamsburg on May 6.

Edmund Pendleton of Caroline County, one of the conservative leaders, was elected Convention president. He struck the keynote of the session in his acceptance address: "We are now met in General Convention . . . at a time truly critical, when subjects of the most important and interesting nature require our serious attention . . . [in all] subjects which may come under our consideration, permit me to recommend calmness, unanimity, and diligence, as the most likely means of bringing them to a happy and prosperous issue."

It is unlikely the Convention opened with the calmness Pendleton sought, however, for independence was in the air.

As delegate John Page wrote Jefferson, "Almost every man here, except the Treasurer, is willing to declare for Independence."

General Charles Lee (not one of the Virginia Lees) was in Williamsburg recruiting troops for Washington's Continental Army. He wrote his commander in chief on May 10, "A

noble spirit possesses the Convention. They are almost unanimous for independence. . . . Two days will decide it."

Lee was close. It took five days.

On May 15 the Virginia Resolution for Independence was unanimously approved. Even the Treasurer, Robert Carter Nicholas, had been won over.

Other colonies had given their delegates to Congress the power to vote for independence, but the Virginia Convention was the first to order its delegates to propose it.

The resolution began with a long list of grievances and noted the colonists' attempts to reach some agreement with Britain had gone unanswered. Then came the revolutionary proposal:

"RESOLVED unanimously, That the delegates appointed to represent this colony in General Congress be instructed to propose to that respectable body to declare the United Colonies free and independent states, absolved from all allegiance to, or dependence upon, the crown or parliament of Great Britain; and that they give the assent of this colony to such declaration, and to whatever measures may be thought proper and necessary by the Congress for forming alliances, and a confederation of the colonies, at such time, and in the manner, as to them shall seem best."

With the passage of the resolution, Williamsburg erupted.

The celebration began, perhaps, with the symbolic act of pulling down the British Union Jack from the cupola of the Capitol and running up the new Grand Union flag of the united colonies.

The bell at the Capitol and Virginia's "Liberty Bell" in Bruton Parish Church pealed forth the news, and the citizens who gathered outside the Capitol greeted passage of the resolution with shouts, songs and general jubilation.

Two separate *Virginia Gazettes* were being published in Williamsburg at the time, and both recorded the exciting events with what seems to be an almost self-conscious pride.

One reported that the local militia "went through their firings, and various other military manoeuvres, with the greatest exactness." That hardly was likely, for the abilities of such part-time colonial volunteers had long been the brunt of caustic jokes among their own leaders and the British regulars. But this was a day for rejoicing, not accuracy.

The celebrations continued on Friday, May 17, but with a more sober tone. That day had been set aside as a day of fasting and prayer. The members of the Virginia Convention led a procession from the Capitol to Bruton Parish Church, where the convention's chaplain was to preach. The church rector was not to lead the service for good reason: He was a Tory.

The Rev. Thomas Price's sermon used the text, "Harken ye, all Judah! . . . Be not afraid nor dismayed, by reason of this great multitude, for the battle is not yours, but God's."

each colony, be left to the respective colonial legislatures.

RESOLVED unanimously, that a committee be appointed to prepare A DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, and such a plan of government as will be most likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and secure substantial and equal liberty to the people.

EDMUND PENDLETON, president.

(A copy)

John Tazewell, clerk of the Convention.

In consequence of the above resolution, universally regarded as the only door which will lead to safety and prosperity, some gentlemen made a handsome collection for the purpose of treating the soldiery, who next day were paraded in Waller's grove, before brigadier-general Lewis, attended by the gentlemen of the Committee of Safety, the members of the General Convention, the inhabitants of this city, &c. &c. The resolution being read aloud to the army, the following toasts were given, each of them accompanied by a discharge of the artillery and small-arms, and the acclamations of all present:

1. *The American independent states.*
2. *The Grand Congress of the United States, and their respective legislatures.*
3. *General Washington, and victory to the American arms.*

The UNION FLAG of the American states waved upon the Capitol during the whole of this ceremony, which being ended, the soldiers partook of the refreshment prepared for them by the affection of their countrymen, and the evening concluded with illuminations, and other demonstrations of joy; every one seeming pleased that the domination of Great Britain was now at an end, so wickedly and

tyrannically exercised for these twelve or thirteen years past, notwithstanding our repeated prayers and remonstrances for redress.

who rather merit the thanks of their country; the ferer in his property by the of the ministerial pirates, using his best endeavours, his life, to repel those law
ALEX

I HAVE at the publick store burg, a quantity of leather into shoes for the army, and to engage proper workmen pose. I will either sell the leather shoes, or give the value
WILLIAM

MANCHESTER, M THE subscribers have several LING-HOUSES, &c. ALEX. & PETERFIELD

A VALUABLE LIBRARY consisting of *Laws, Physic &c. &c.* to be sold. For and terms, apply to the P.
(4)

A PERSON that can t Writing, and *Arithmet.* comes well recommended, good encouragement by ap Printer. z||

F O R S A L TWO well improved b situated on the main town of *Fredericksburg*, formerly of *William Houston*. file may be known by applying to *Thomas Towles* of *Spotsylvania* county, or to the subscriber at *Hamp* prior thereof. OLIVER

Virginia Gazette of May 17, 1776, telling of the celebration following the adoption of the resolution. (Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.)

It was propitious that Virginia took the lead in declaring independence. Those Massachusetts hotheads had been agitating for years, and any bold step from them would have gotten short shrift from the middle colonies.

But Virginia—that was another matter. She was the largest, richest and most populous of the colonies. Her conservative and aristocratic leaders had long been looked to with respect by the other colonies. George Washington had been chosen commander in chief of the Continental Army as much for those political reasons as for his military experience. And Peyton Randolph of Williamsburg had been elected president of both the First and Second Continental Congress.

So it was Richard Henry Lee of Virginia who, following the Fifth Convention's instructions, rose in Independence Hall

Resolved That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.
That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign Alliances.
That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation.

Facsimile of Lee's Resolution of Independence, (Courtesy of Colonial Williamsburg Foundation.)



Richard Henry Lee carried out the Convention's instructions and proposed independence in Congress on June 7, 1776. (Virginia State Library.)

on June 7, 1776, to propose independence.

Lee's resolution was stripped of philosophy and oratory. The time for talk was gone.

"RESOLVED, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, free and independent States, that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British Crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved.

"That it is expedient forthwith to take the most effectual measures for forming foreign Alliance.

"That a plan of confederation be prepared and transmitted to the respective Colonies for their consideration and approbation."

That was it. The resolution declaring the colonies free

from nearly 200 years of British imperial rule contained 80 words, fewer than on a modern-day Virginia driver's license.

Congress debated the Virginia delegation's resolution only two days before appointing a committee to write a formal declaration of independence, but the final vote was postponed until July 1 so the delegates could seek instructions from their colonies before casting their votes.

While the delegates to Congress awaited their instructions and Jefferson was composing the Declaration of Independence, George Mason was completing another declaration in Williamsburg.

The same Virginia Resolution that called for Congress to declare the united colonies "free and independent states" concluded with a second proposal, this one addressed to the Virginia Convention: "Resolved unanimously, That a committee be appointed to prepare a DECLARATION OF RIGHTS, and such a plan of government as will be most likely to maintain peace and order in this colony, and secure substantial and equal liberty to the people."

As soon as the Convention approved the Virginia Resolution on May 15, President Edmund Pendleton appointed a 28-man committee to draft both the Declaration of Rights and the Virginia constitution.

But George Mason had not yet arrived in Williamsburg. He had suffered another of his frequent attacks of gout and didn't straggle in until May 17. Pendleton immediately named Mason to the drafting committee and Mason quickly took over.

Ten days later, the committee had completed its work.

Mason's Virginia Declaration of Rights holds second place to no document in the history of man's struggle to govern himself. Harvard historian Samuel Eliot Morison, for example, has called it "one of the great liberty documents of all time."

Throughout early June, the Declaration of Rights was debated at length. It remained largely Mason's work, but two or three complete articles were added and a fundamental strengthening of the article on religious freedom was made by young James Madison.

One of the major debates was over the first article. In the committee's draft, it stated, "That all Men are by Nature equally free and independent, and have certain inherent Rights, of which they cannot, by any Compact, deprive or divest their Posterity; namely, the Enjoyment of Life and Liberty, with the Means of acquiring and possessing Property, and pursuing and obtaining Happiness and Safety."

That unqualified "all Men" led to long and bitter debate.

As Thomas Ludwell Lee wrote his brother Richard Henry Lee on June 1, "I will tell you plainly that a certain set of Aristocrats,—for we have such monsters here,—finding that their execrable system cannot be reared on such foundations,

Virginia Convention

have to this time kept us at Bay on the first line, which declares all men to be born equally free and independent. A number of absurd or unmeaning alterations have been proposed. The words as they stand are approved by a very great majority, yet by a thousand masterly fetches and stratagems the business has been so delayed that the first clause stands yet unassented to by the Convention."

That first line raised two issues: slavery and aristocracy.

First, it would seem to include the slaves. Although several Virginians, Mason among them, were opposed to slavery—and Virginia in 1778 became the first state to make importation of slaves a criminal offense—this was not the time to embroil the Convention in a debate over abolishing the institution. To make that clear, they modified "all Men are by Nature equally free and independent" with "when they enter into a state of society." Slaves were not considered part of "society" in the terminology of the day.

But the aristocrats were not so successful in the second argument. They saw "all Men" as a threat to the old British feudal traditions of entail and primogeniture, which in effect kept the great landed estates intact by passing them on complete to the eldest son.

They were right, but they could not amend it. Jefferson, especially, battled mightily against these practices and, later, Virginia's first legal code was to eliminate them.

On June 12, the Declaration of Rights was approved unanimously.

Still the Virginia Convention's job was not complete. It had initiated the colonies' declaration of independence and created one of the fundamental documents of democratic principles, but the Old Dominion had no basic law, no framework for government.

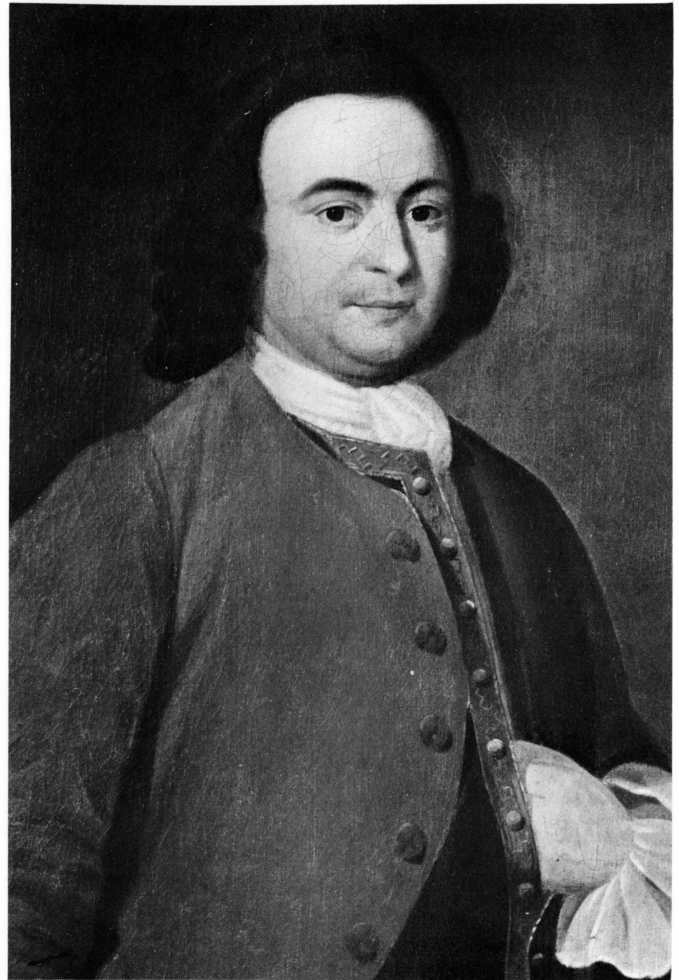
Debate on the constitution was at least as long and bitter as on the Declaration of Rights. But one thing most of the Convention delegates seemed to agree on: The governor must have so little power he "would be a mere phantom," as Patrick Henry put it.

It would be the General Assembly, the direct representatives of the people, that would run the new state. The governor would be elected by the Assembly, which also would choose a Privy Council to oversee his every move.

So, when Henry was elected Virginia's first governor, he became its first "mere phantom." It was Edmund Pendleton, speaker of the House, who would be the real head of the government.

That done, the Virginia Convention adjourned on July 5 and the delegates left Williamsburg for home. They didn't even wait to find out what happened in Philadelphia.

The framers of the Declaration of Rights said they hoped "that in all the revolutions of time, human opinion, and government, a perpetual standard should be erected around



George Mason, author of "one of the great liberty documents of all time." (Virginia Museum of Fine Arts.)

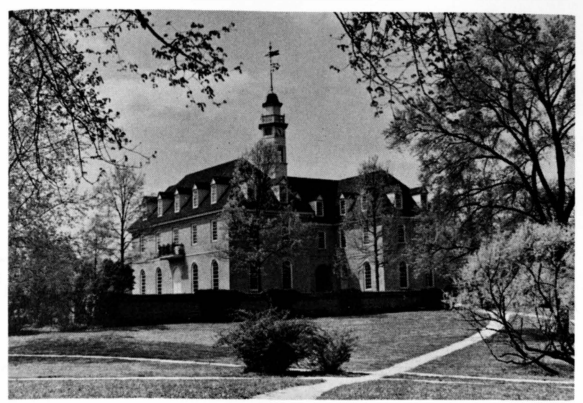
which the people might rally, and by a notorious record be forever admonished to be watchful firm and virtuous." Their hope was realized, certainly, beyond their wildest dreams.

They realized the Declaration of Independence would not only free the colonies from the tyranny of George III but also break them loose from the British traditions defined in the Magna Carta of 1215 and the English Bill of Rights in 1689—loose from the very rights and privileges they were fighting to reclaim.

Those traditions, then, had to be restated.

Both the Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of Rights set forth a philosophy of human relationships and government that looked beyond the immediate need to create a new political community and, because they did, they

The Capitol at Colonial Williamsburg, where the historic events of 1776 took place. (Colonial Williamsburg photo.)



such manner as shall be judged most conducive to the peace & safety of the Colonies.

4. That no man, or set of men, are entitled to exclusive or particular emoluments or privileges from the community, but the duration of public services, which not being deemed ought the offices of Magistrate, Legislator, or Judge, to be held for life.

5. That the legislative & executive powers of the Colonies be separate & distinct from the judicial; and that the two first may be restrained from oppression & participating the burthens of the people, they shall, at certain periods, be reduced to a private station, & return to the power from which they were originally taken; and the same shall be supplied by frequent, certain & regular elections.

6. That Elections of Members, to serve as Representatives of the people in the Legislature, ought to be free, and that men having sufficient evidence of permanent connection with, & attachment to the community, have the right of Suffrage, and can not be taxed, or deprived of their property for public uses, without their own consent, or Representatives so elected, nor bound by any laws they have not, in like manner, assented for the consent of the people.

7. That all powers of suspending Laws, or the execution of the same, by any authority, without consent of the Representatives of the people, is injurious to their Rights, and not to be exercised.

A page from George Mason's Virginia Declaration of Rights. (Copy courtesy of the Virginia State Library.)

have influenced much of the history of mankind ever since. The principles enunciated in the two declarations are recurrent phrases in most of the statements of basic law written since 1776.

As the Virginia Resolution for Independence did, the Declaration includes a long list of grievances against George III. It was not specific acts of the king that the Declaration centered on, however, but a universal assertion that tyranny from any source is to be rejected:

"We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just

powers from the consent of the governed. That whenever any form of government becomes destructive to these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

The Declaration of Rights stated in universal terms those principles for the protection of the individual from arbitrary power called for in the Declaration of Independence: "That all power is vested in and consequently derived from, the people; that magistrates are their trustees and servants, and at all times amenable to them."

As a universal statement, the Declaration of Rights gave to future generations the same legacy offered by the Declaration of Independence. Morison called it "the parent of all later Bills of Rights"—not only of the rest of the states, but of the U.S. Bill of Rights, the French Declaration of the Rights of Man, of unnumbered national constitutions and of the United Nations Charter—of all later bills of rights, Morison said, "which have attempted to define the basic rights of man which no government or official has a right to infringe."

Basic to the Declarations were the Lockian concepts of limited government and social compact. Government is a necessary evil, not a positive good, and it is only when men find it necessary to create some form of social control that a government is created. Further, government is created by a social compact among the members of the community.

This makes the government and the governors subservient to the people, and it gives them the right to reject that government or those governors whenever they infringe upon the inherent and superior rights of the people.

Thus, all men—not just the aristocracy, but the yeomen and the serfs and, finally, the slaves—have equal claim to the benefits of society and to protection by it. No government, no king, has a "divine right" to rule; only so long as the government serves the people does it have any right to exist.

In the eighteenth century this was, as Thomas Paine put it, common sense. The Mayflower Compact of 1620 and innumerable such arrangements throughout the American frontier were based on these concepts. But the Declarations inaugurated an experiment no nation had ever tried before. This was to be the first time a community of men would make practical use of those ideals in creating a new society.

Most of the reforms of the nineteenth century—abolition, universal suffrage, labor laws, popular education—and most of the nationalist and anti-colonial movements since 1776 based their philosophy at least in part on the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence and the Declaration of Rights.

"Virginia," Gerry had said, "is always to be depended upon."

\$50,000 gift toward Benedum Challenge—'because we're selfish'



Jim Morefield

Colleges always talk about "the joy of giving," the satisfaction to be derived from generosity. And the reason they talk that way is because of people like Jim and Barbara Morefield.

The Morefields have just given \$50,000 to Washington and Lee toward the Benedum Scholarship Fund challenge in the School of Law. And even before he's asked about it, Jim Morefield will tell you: "Barbara and I have already received more enjoyment from this gift than even the recipients [of the scholarship income] will receive—really and truly."

Jim is a West Virginia native; Barbara is originally from North Carolina. Jim did his undergraduate work at Concord College and West Virginia University; Barbara is a graduate of the University of Houston, and the Morefields now reside there. So it was natural that they should have chosen to designate income from their gift to benefit outstanding law students from the four states with which they themselves have been associated—West Virginia, North Carolina, Virginia and Texas—who plan careers in government, business or in the legal profession.

The Morefield gift will have the further effect of helping meet the \$150,000 challenge grant made to W&L by the Claude Worthington Benedum Foundation. Income from the Benedum grant and matching gifts is designated to support an honors scholarship in the law school specifically for students from West Virginia.

In 1949 Jim came to Washington and Lee to study law, and received his LL.B. in 1952. Comments Barbara today: "Jim is devoted to W&L. I've never known anybody who is quite so loyal to his school."

After graduation from W&L, Jim went to Houston "because I had a brother there." As Jim tells it, "I came to town without a penny in my pocket." He recalls taking the first-year course in property law transactions at W&L under the late Dean Clayton Epes Williams, "and wondering if I could ever get through it."

So it was all the more remarkable that his very first job would be as ad valorem tax agent with Trunkline Gas Co., and that his second would be in title research.

He soon met and married Barbara Crutchfield. In 1958 they decided to go into the abstracting business for themselves, and Jim founded South Texas Abstract Service, Inc., in Houston.

Jim and Barbara Morefield thought carefully about their gift to Washington and Lee—and they concluded that Washington and Lee in general, and the Benedum scholarship program in particular, merited their devotion and their tangible support, for both intellectual and subjective reasons.

It was at W&L, after all, that he learned "the true value of education," Jim says. "Washington and Lee did an awful lot for me. I'm thankful W&L allowed me to attend, and that the University put up with me."

And it is evident that Barbara shares his enthusiasm for W&L. She is the perfect example of what the late Ross L. Malone, rector of W&L's Board of Trustees, had in mind when he said "I've chuckled so many times about the wives of Washington and Lee graduates who have not had an occasion to be on campus previously. When they finally visit, they become *completely* indoctrinated with the W&L spirit."

Barbara Crutchfield grew up in Greensboro, but went to college in Houston, where she met Jim, newly out of law school. She was a pre-law major, and her husband recalls she always wanted to be a lawyer. She never became one formally, but Jim says she knows every bit as much about the law as he does.

"I like the things W&L stands for," Barbara says. "I think we *need* the values that W&L helps put in the minds of people."

Jim agrees. W&L's principles are, he says, the principles he first learned from his parents, the late William Brown and Hattie Porter Morefield, of Princeton, W. Va.—the principles upon which he has

tried to build his life ever since. Even in the Rotary Club (in which he has been extremely active for some 15 years), he brings that set of values to bear—the virtues of truth, fairness, good will, and general benefit to all affected.

Morefield is extremely active in civic and charitable affairs in Houston. He is a member and immediate past president of the Sharpstown Rotary Club, a trustee of the Rotary Boy's Club, and a member of the Paul Carrington Chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was also a member of the board of directors of the Eliza Johnson Center, Inc., for 10 years and its president for three years.

And the Morefields believe strongly in W&L's traditional independence. "There's no way anyone pays for his own education—tuition doesn't even come close to covering the cost," Barbara remarks. "The choice is whether governments or private benefactors make up the difference—whether control comes from the outside or remains within the institution itself."

They recognize, too, the critical importance, especially now, of continuing to strengthen W&L's financial aid programs. "It's the middle-class family that is being hit the hardest" by rising costs everywhere, Jim notes, and college costs are no exception. "And these are the people we [the Morefields and W&L together] want to and *need* to help."

An education such as that he received from Washington and Lee "can literally do wonders," Jim has discovered—"if a person will allow it to." He compares education with a businessman's capital investment or a merchant's inventory—with the difference that education keeps on growing with use, that it cannot be lost or stolen. "Its value," he says, "can only appreciate with use."

This is what the Morefields cherish about Washington and Lee, and why they chose to indulge themselves by making their gift. "We are both," says Jim, "very selfish people."

'Washington and His Times' in fine detail: '64 alumnus donates Szyk series to library

A collection of 38 miniature prints by the late artist Arthur Szyk, centering on the career of George Washington, has been given to Washington and Lee by a 1964 graduate and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Winfred (Skip) Essex Jr. of New York City.

The collection, "George Washington and His Times," portrays Revolutionary War scenes, primarily involving Washington. The series was commissioned by the United States government in 1932 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of Washington's birth.

Scenes such as the battles of Concord, Bunker Hill and Fort Moultrie and portraits of Revolutionary leaders including Washington, Lafayette, Pulaski and Steu-

ben are in the collection.

Szyk, who died in 1951, was famous for the intricate detail in his works, from illuminated manuscripts to anti-Nazi cartoons during World War II. He studied at the Academie Julienne in Paris when he was 15 and decided to work in miniatures two years later. He later apprenticed in Cracow, Poland, and studied Oriental Art in the Near East. The oriental influence is evident in the collection, primarily in the attention to detail and the expressions of the characters.

His wartime cartoons, appearing in both English periodicals and such American publications as *The New York Post*, *Time* and *Life*, were used to inspire the Allied armed forces.

Szyk also provided illuminated drawings for several books, including *The Song of Songs*, *The Book of Esther*, *Rubaiyat*, *Andersen's Fairy Tales*, *Canterbury Tales*, and the *Arabian Nights*.

Some of Szyk's works hang in Luxembourg Palace and in the National Library in Paris. His unfinished work depicting the covenant of the League of Nations has been displayed in the Museum of Art History in Geneva.

"George Washington and His Times" is now a part of Washington and Lee's special collections in McCormick Library, where it is available to students and scholars. The University plans also to make extensive use of the series this Spring in its Bicentennial observance.



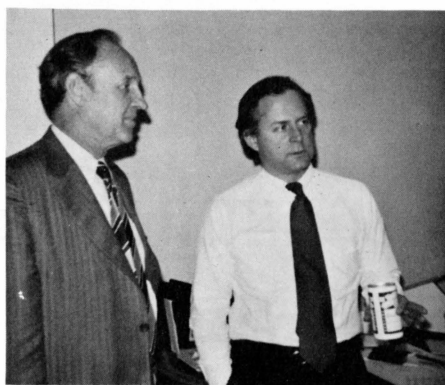
Alumni Fund annual Telethon nets \$27,000 in pledges

Seventy-eight alumni—20 accompanied by their wives—made more than 800 telephone calls during the annual Alumni Fund Telethon on the evenings of March 9-10-11. The calls resulted in pledges to the Alumni Fund totaling over \$27,000.

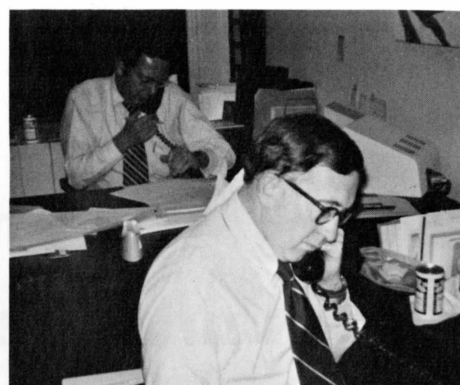
For the third consecutive year, the telethon was held at the offices of Wheat First Securities in Richmond under the direction of Gordon Miller, '45, telethon vice chairman. A smaller telethon was also held at the Williams Club in New York on the evening of March 8 under the direction of Alumni Fund Vice Chairman Jack Neill, '38, and Russ Browning, '42.

Several of the callers in the Richmond telethon came long distances to take part. For the second straight year Alumni Fund Vice Chairman Herbert Jahncke, '30, and his wife, Carol, drove all the way from New Orleans, and for the third year in a row Vice Chairman Russ Browning, '42, and his wife, Irish, came down from Newark. Law Vice Chairman Mac Squires, '70A, '73L, drove up from Columbia, S. C. These three vice chairmen made calls on all three nights. But perhaps the best example of dedication was that shown by Stew Epley, 1949A Class Agent. Stew and his wife, Nancy, left Albany, N. Y., at 5 a.m. on March 9 in a snowstorm to drive all the way to Richmond to make calls that night.

As the pictures on these pages show, all those who participated in the telethon seemed to enjoy themselves.



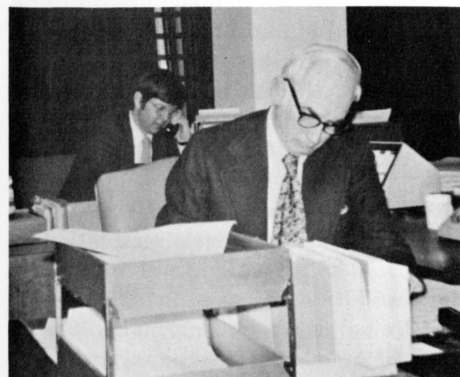
1



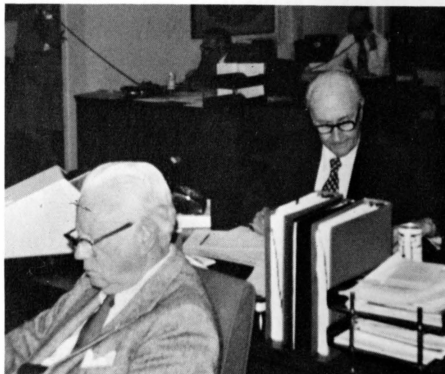
5



2



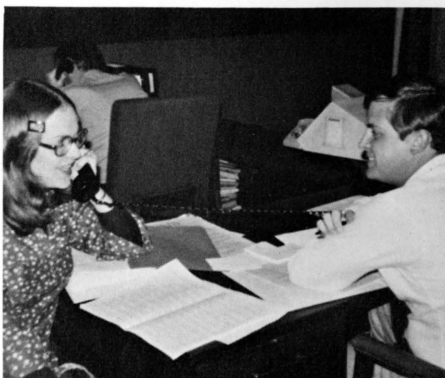
6



3



7



4



8

1. Gordon Miller, '45, Telethon vice chairman; Carter Fox, '61, Alumni Fund chairman.
2. Walt Williams, '49A; Harry Hill, '70A, '74L.
3. Bill Jacobs, '29A; Toot Gibson, '29A Class Agent.
4. Greg Raetz, '71A, and wife, Tillie.

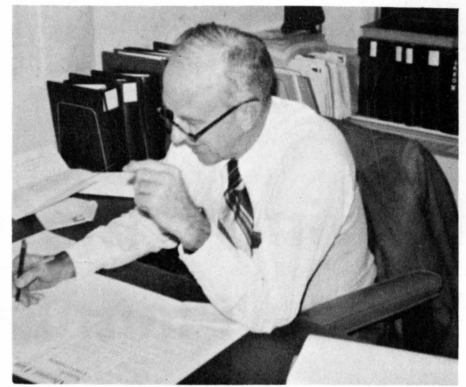
5. Sam Dudley (rear), '56A, '57A, '58A; Opie Pollard, '54A, '57L.
6. Dave Redmond, (rear), '69L Class Agent; Don Maloy, '38A.
7. Fund Chairman Carter Fox and wife, Carol.
8. Chick Heiner (rear), '41L; Pete DeBoer, '49A.



9



13



17



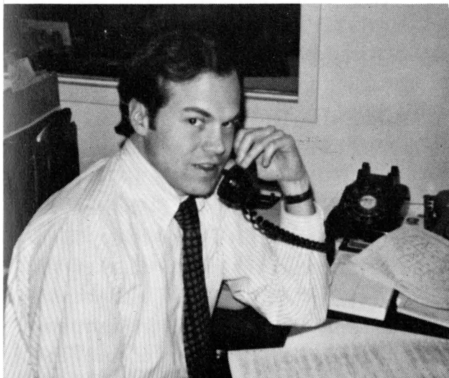
10



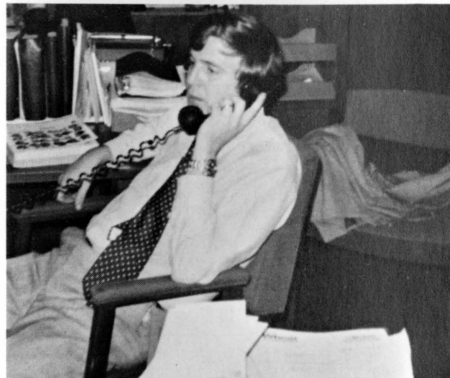
14



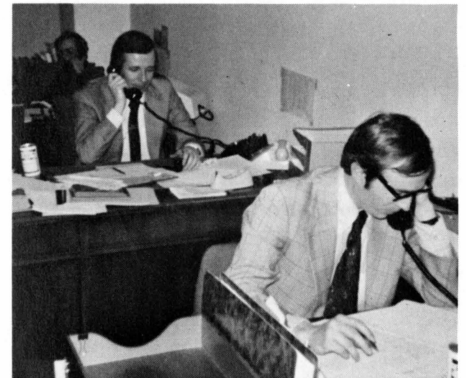
18



11



15



19



12



16



20

9. Stew Epley, '49A Class Agent; Nancy Epley; Sam White, '50L Class Agent; Bill Hamilton, '49A. The Jack Daniels was awarded to the Epleys for driving down from New York.
 10. Jeff Williams, '65A.
 11. Rob Turnbull, '72A Class Agent.
 12. Mac Squires, '70A, '73L, vice chairman for '70s Law Classes.

13. Charlie Pritchard, '34A. He won his fifth for getting the largest number of pledges on the evening of March 9.
 14. Dan Balfour, '63A, '65L.
 15. Bill Etherington, '74L.
 16. Dave Peters, '63A; Dan Balfour (rear); '63A, '65L.

17. Bob Peery, '41A.
 18. Herbert Jahncke, '30A, '26A-'32A vice chairman, and wife, Carol.
 19. Jerry Hendrick (rear), '73L; Jay Pascal, '73L; John C. Moore, '73L Class Agent.
 20. Angelica Didier (front), '75L Class Agent; Lee Brown, (rear), '74L; Fran Framme; Larry Framme, '74L; Beth Franke.

Edwin A. Morris heads Estate Planning Council

Edwin A. Morris, '26, of Greensboro, N. C., has been named chairman of the Washington and Lee Estate Planning Council. Morris, chairman of the board of Blue Bell, Inc., succeeds Martin P. Burks III, '32, of Roanoke, Va., retired general counsel of the Norfolk and Western Railway.

As chairman, Morris will oversee and coordinate the volunteer efforts of about 90 alumni who serve as class agents for bequests and deferred gifts and as regional members of the Estate Planning Council.

Morris received his B. S. degree in business administration from Washington and Lee in 1926 and also attended Harvard Business School. He worked for various clients as an industrial engineer until joining Blue Bell in 1937, beginning as a plant manager. He became executive vice president in charge of manufacturing in 1941 and was elected president and chief executive officer in 1948. He became chairman of the board in 1966 and remained chief executive until 1974.

He has been active in community and professional affairs. He was president of the American Apparel Manufacturers Association from 1958 to 1960 and is a former director of the United States Industrial Council and the National Association of Manufacturers. He is currently a director of the North Carolina Citizens Association, the North Carolina

4-H Development Fund, Inc., and the North Carolina Department of Natural and Economic Resources Board. He is also a trustee of the Wesley Long Hospital in Greensboro.

Members of the Council and the class agents, who represent those classes that were graduated 25 or more years ago, seek to acquaint alumni and other friends of Washington and Lee with various ways in which capital gifts to the University can be made part of their long-range financial planning. With professional support from the staff of the Office of University Development, these volunteers are ready to help donors and their advisors determine the most appropriate way in

which to include Washington and Lee in their plans.

The importance of bequests and other kinds of deferred gifts to Washington and Lee cannot be overemphasized. Of the more than \$30 million that has been committed to the University Development Program for the 1970's, more than \$7 million has come from estates. Many familiar campus buildings, as well as professorships and funds for scholarships or other special purposes, bear the names of those who have shared their estates with Washington and Lee. The University's recent bequest of about \$11 million under the will of John Lee Pratt is just one striking example of many such gifts.

Under the leadership of Burks, who served as chairman of the Council from the time of its formation in 1971, the deferred gifts program has benefited from the creation of trusts and other life income arrangements with a market value of about \$1.5 million. Of this amount, over \$900,000 is invested in the Washington and Lee Pooled Income Fund, managed by United Virginia Bank, Richmond. These life income gifts represent capital that will ultimately strengthen Washington and Lee but that now is providing income for the donors.

Information about deferred gifts and bequests, the use to which these gifts may be put, and the often highly favorable tax consequences of such gifts may be obtained from the Office of University Development.



Edwin A. Morris

Chapter news

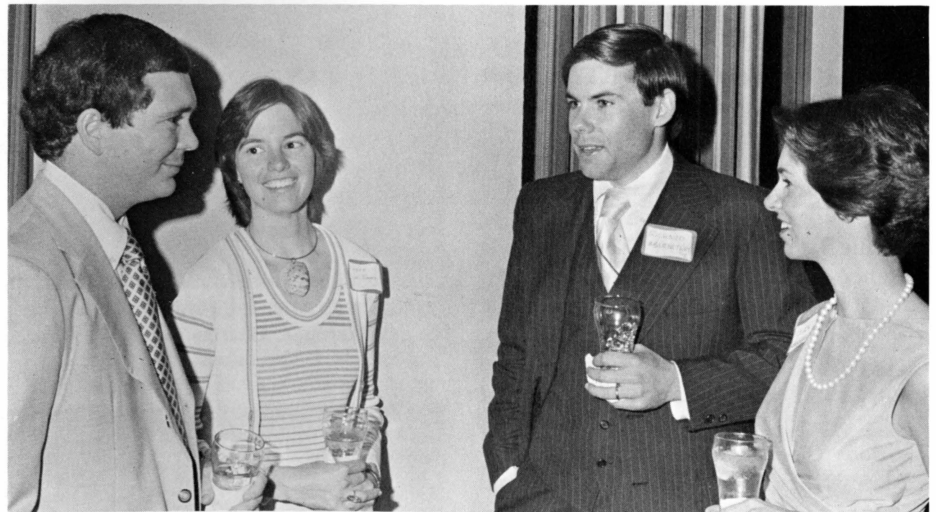
CHARLOTTE. The Top of the Tower, overlooking the night lights of Charlotte, was the setting of a stag smoker on March 3. David T. Johnson Jr., '68, chapter president, introduced David Braun, '76, publicity director of the 1976 W&L Mock Democratic Convention. Braun enthusiastically reported on the floats, bands, and national speakers that will be associated with this year's convention. Tom Imeson, '61, chemistry professor and a Lexington city councilman, followed up with a description of Lexington's Bicentennial renovations. Farris Hotchkiss, '58, director of development, discussed the Pratt bequest to the University and answered questions. He emphasized the need for continuing alumni financial support to finance a new undergraduate library. John L. Crist, '45, a member of the Board of Trustees, discussed the board's recent decision to keep W&L an all-male school. Those attending represented a wide range of classes—from F. A. Henry, '21, who recently moved to Charlotte from Nashville to Lewis Hannah, '74.

APPALACHIAN. Roy Steinheimer, dean of the School of Law, and Mrs. Steinheimer were guests of honor at a reception and dinner at the Bristol Country Club on March 12. The dinner was preceded by a cocktail hour and drew a large number of alumni from the Tri-City area. James D. Bowie, '56, '65L, retiring president, presided and introduced the guests. Dean Steinheimer discussed University affairs, emphasizing the progress being made on Lewis Hall, the outstanding new facility of the School of Law. John W. Nickels, '50, reported for the nominating committee, and the following new officers were elected: Robert A. Vinyard, '70, president, and C. Jack Cartwright, '71, secretary-treasurer. Alumni Secretary Bill Washburn also attended the meeting.

BIRMINGHAM. An exceptionally large number of alumni, their wives, and



APPALACHIAN—Jack Nickels, '50; C. Jack Cartwright, '71; Robert A. Vinyard, '70; Dean Roy Steinheimer; Frank Goodpasture Jr., '43.



BIRMINGHAM—Crawford Williams, '69; Mrs. Williams; Richard Abernethy, '72; Mrs. Abernethy.

friends attended a cocktail and dinner meeting on March 19 at the Relay House. Dr. Louis Hodges, professor of religion, and Mrs. Hodges, were special guests. Dr. Hodges gave an up-to-date report on the University and campus life, which was enthusiastically received. The gathering was the first general meeting of alumni in the Birmingham area in several years,

and the consensus was that it was one of the best alumni functions ever. The newly elected officers of the chapter made the arrangements. They are: Richard Abernethy, '72, president; David R. Pittman, '75, vice president; and Felix M. Drennan III, '73, secretary-treasurer. Many alumni and friends came from other parts of Alabama. A lively question-and-answer

period followed Dr. Hodges' remarks. Abernethy, in adjourning the meeting, said the chapter was planning a meeting to honor the young men in the area who will enter W&L this fall.

JACKSON. Alumni Secretary Bill Washburn met with a small group of interested alumni at the Capitol City Club on March 22 in Jackson to discuss plans for organizing an alumni chapter in the central Mississippi area. Sherwood W. Wise, '32, '34L, arranged the luncheon. The group asked Leigh B. Allen III, '60, to head a committee to study the extent of the chapter areas. These plans will be reported later.

MOBILE. A large number of alumni from the Mobile area as well as several members of the Pensacola chapter met on March 23 at the Athelstan Club to discuss University affairs with two members of the Board of Trustees: Joseph T. Lykes Jr. of New Orleans and Jack W. Warner of Tuscaloosa. Also present were Farris Hotchkiss, director of development; Adrian Williamson, a development staff associate, and Bill Washburn, alumni secretary. The stag meeting began with a cocktail period. The alumni expressed their pleasure at having an unusual opportunity to discuss the University with leading administrators. Dinner followed cocktails, and the group was pleased to have A. Peyton Bush, '29, join the discussion. Several Mobile alumni arranged the meeting, including G. Russell Ladd, '57, G. Sage Lyons, '58, and Harvey E. Jones Jr., '64.

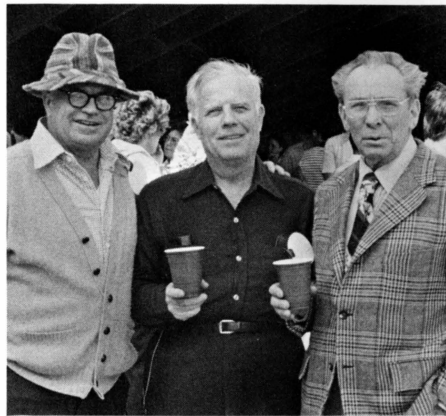
TIDEWATER. For the first time in several years, pleasant weather prevailed for the chapter's annual oyster roast at Bayville Farms in Virginia Beach. A large number of alumni, their wives, and dates turned out for the feast. Guests from the University included President and Mrs. Robert E. R. Huntley, Alumni Secretary and Mrs. Bill Washburn, Director of Development Farris Hotchkiss, and Publications Director and Mrs. Rom Weatherman. Other guests included Mr. and Mrs. Eldridge Whitehurst, Mrs. Huntley's parents. The oysters were delicious and plentiful and so was the beer. Everyone seemed to enjoy himself, eating, drinking, and keeping time to the Bluegrass and jazz music supplied by the Chesapeake Bay Bearcats. The arrangements were made by several members of the chapter, including Peter Agelasto, '62, Richard Burroughs, '68, David Shufflebarger, '69, Davis Reed, '60, and Bill Candler, '63, who was chief cook.



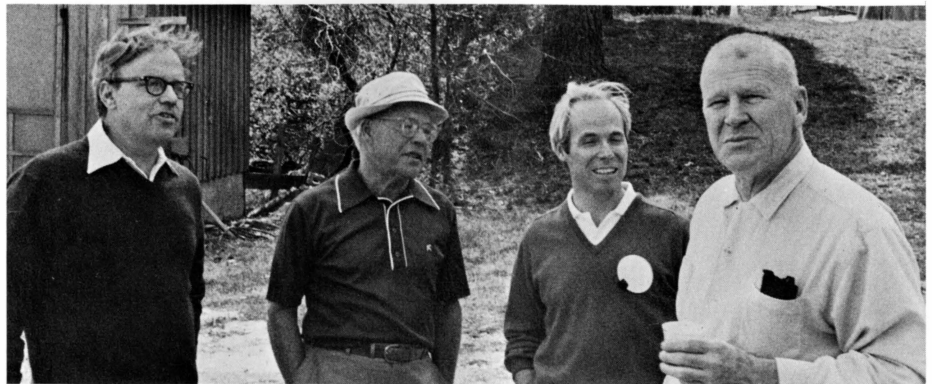
JACKSON—U. Grey Flowers, '43; Leigh B. Allen III, '60, new chapter president; Sherwood W. Wise, '32.



MOBILE—William O. Shropshire, '42; A. Peyton Bush Jr., '29; W&L Trustee Jack Warner, '40; Gossett McRae, '27; Joe Mighell, '40; Billy Lott, '29.



TIDEWATER—At left: Stockton Tyler Jr., '39; Vaughan Beale, '39; Sam C. Jones Jr., '39. At right: Charles Tucker, '51; Jack E. Greer, '51; Judge John W. Eggleston, '06, and Mrs. Eggleston.



TIDEWATER—President Huntley, '50, James H. Tyler III, '31; Farris Hotchkiss, '58; Everett Martin, '37.

Class notes



THE
WASHINGTON AND LEE
CHAIR

With Crest in Five Colors

The chair is made of birch and rock maple, hand-rubbed in black with gold trim and arms finished in cherry. It makes a welcome gift for Christmas, birthdays, anniversaries, or weddings. All profit from sales of the chair goes to the scholarship fund in memory of John Graham, '14.

Price: \$68.00 f.o.b.

Lexington, Virginia

Mail your order to

WASHINGTON AND LEE
ALUMNI, INC.

Lexington, Virginia 24450

Immediate shipment
from available stock.

1922

R. BLEAKLEY JAMES, a retired attorney with the Veterans' Administration in Clifton Forge, Va., was honored in New Orleans, by the Board of Commissioners of the Port of New Orleans. James and his wife were present for the christening and launching ceremony, on Dec. 11, 1975, of a new 1.5 million dollar dredge dedicated in the name of Robert Bleakley, the first president (1896) of the Board of Commissioners and the grandfather of James. Following the ceremony the Jameses attended a banquet held at the Commander's Palace Restaurant in the historic garden district.

1932

ALLAN S. DELAND, now fully retired, is chairman of the legal committee of Hilltop Place Community Association in New London, N.H. He plays a lot of golf and enjoys cross-country skiing.

1934

RICHARD SALE's tenth novel, *The White Buffalo*, has just been published. He is working with Dino de Laurentis Co. on the film production of the novel.

DANIEL B. STARTSMAN was with Clenny Glass Co. in Cincinnati for 38 years before it dissolved in 1974. He is now with Nurre Co., a building materials firm.

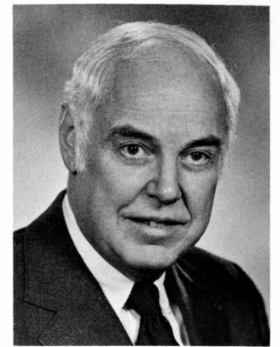
VICTOR F. TUCKER, having retired from Flintate Co., is engaged in real estate business in suburban Philadelphia.

1937

JAMES S. BRUCE becomes director of corporate relations for Eastman Kodak Co. June 1, 1976. Bruce, a resident of Irondequoit, N. Y., joined Eastman in 1939 as an engineer in the paper service division of Kodak Park and was appointed assistant superintendent of that division in 1952. He moved to Kodak Office in 1956 as assistant director of training. In 1962 Bruce was appointed director of the business and technical personnel department and three years later he returned to Kodak Park as associate director of the photographic technology division and was named a director in 1970. He was appointed assistant director of corporate relations in 1973.

1938

DR. FLOYD R. MAYS JR. expects to retire from medical practice in two years. Mays lives in Big Spring, Texas, and is a certified YMCA scuba instructor.



J. S. Bruce, '37

PAUL M. MILLER is in his second year as U. S. Consul in Santo Domingo.

1940

HOWARD T. SHEPHERD is a trust officer with Worthen Bank and Trust Co. in Little Rock, Ark. A retired Air Force Reserve and a Selective Service Reserve member, Shepherd received the Air Force Commendation Medal and the Selective Service System Meritorious Service Medal.

J. C. SNIDOW JR. of Christiansburg, Va., is judge of General District Court, 27th Judicial District.

1941

J. F. CUNNINGHAM has opted for early retirement as newsman from the *Honolulu Advertiser*.

1942

EDGAR M. BOYD, a partner of the investment firm of Baker, Watts, & Co., has been named the new president of the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan Baltimore. He has been associated with the organization since 1973 and has been a member of the executive committee. He is also a past president of the Rotary Club and the Bond Club of Baltimore. He serves on the boards of the Maryland General Hospital, Baltimore Life Insurance Company, Baltimore Industrial Development Corporation, the Merchants Club and the Greater Baltimore Committee. Boyd joined Baker, Watts, & Co. in 1946.

1943

ALLIE H. LANE, after ten years on the bench, resigned as Circuit Judge in Florida in January, 1975, and is now involved with private practice in Bartow, Fla. He is with the firm of Lane, Massey, Trohn, Clarke, Bertrand & Smith which also has offices in Lakeland.

1944

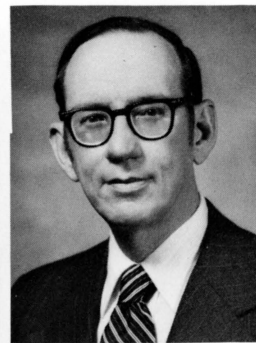
ROBERT H. SEAL, former executive vice president, has been elected president of the National Bank of Commerce in San Antonio, Texas. Seal has been with NBC since 1973 and is also a director of the bank, a director of the San Antonio Presbyterian Foundation, and a director of Southwestern Graduate School of Banking at Southern Methodist University. He is a former mayor of Terrell Hills, Texas, and is past president of the Fiesta San Antonio Commission.

1945

WILLIAM C. MOWRIS is a regional sales man-



F. S. Hughlett, '46



M. C. Bowling Jr., '51



S. M. Turk, '52

ager for military sales for Eastman Kodak Co. His territory includes the states of California, Utah, Nevada, Idaho, Oregon, Washington and Alaska.

1946

FLEET S. HUGHLETT has joined Mutual Trust Life Insurance Co. as a general agent. He will head the office located in Easton, Md. Hughlett belongs to the National Association of Life Underwriters; the Baltimore Association of Life Underwriters; the Baltimore Chapter, Chartered Life Underwriters; and the Estate Planning Council. He also holds the Chartered Life Underwriters designation of the American College of Life Underwriters. He is a resident of Bozman, Md.

1947

WILLIAM H. PIFER is practicing otolaryngology in Winchester, Va. He is also chairman of Winchester City School Board.

THOMAS R. WATKINS, a Hampton, Va., lawyer, has been appointed to the State Board of Education by Gov. Mills Godwin. Watkins is a former president of the Hampton Bar Association and a former chairman of the Virginia State Bar Committee on the Judiciary.

ALLIE H. LANE (See 1943).

1948

JOSIAH P. ROWE III, general manager and co-publisher of *The Free Lance-Star* in Fredericksburg, Va., has been elected to the board of the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Co. of Virginia. Rowe is a member and past president of the Virginia Press Association. He is also on the boards of Historic Fredericksburg Foundation Inc., Mary Washington Hospital and Farmers & Merchants State Bank.

1950

JOHN C. EARLE is the assistant to the dean of the University of Detroit School of Law. He, his wife, and their three children live in Birmingham, Mich.

GEORGE W. GINN is a mineral resource engineer with the California State Land Commission. He is involved in oil, gas, and mineral operations on the outer continental shelf.

ROBERT W. SWINARTON, vice chairman of the board of Dean Witter & Co., was a participant in the National Association of Securities Dealers Automated Quotation Seminars, which were held between Dec. 8, 1975 and

Jan. 9, 1976 in major cities throughout the country. Swinarton delivered a detailed paper entitled "The Outlook for our Capital Markets." He is a member of the National Market Advisory Board, the 15-member group created by Congress to advise SEC and Congress in matters relating to the changes mandated in the Securities Amendments Act of 1975. In January 1976, he became chairman of the Board of Governors of NASD.

THOMAS R. WATKINS (See 1947).

1951

MARVIN C. BOWLING JR. has been elected to the board of directors of the Lawyers Title Insurance Corp. He joined Lawyers Title in 1951 and since that time has been assigned to the company's home office in Richmond, Va. He was elected counsel in 1971, a vice president and counsel in 1972, and a senior vice president and general counsel in 1975.

ERIC G. CURRY is employed by the Maryland Health Service Cost Review Commission. He lives in Towson.

1952

OREST NEIMANIS is in Munich, Germany, serving as president and managing director of Neimanis Buchvertrieb, Ltd., the largest wholesale distributor of Russian-language books.

DONALD L. SHUCK has been promoted to the position of assistant vice president in the stockbrokerage firm of Moore, Leonard & Lynch, in Pittsburgh, Pa. Before joining the firm in 1964, he was vice president with Shaffer Coach Lines. The family lives in Coraopolis, Pa.

S. MAYNARD TURK, effective June 1, 1976, will become general counsel of Hercules, Inc. Turk joined the company in 1954 as an attorney at the Hercules-operated, government-owned Radford Army Ammunition Plant in Virginia. In 1959, he was transferred to the legal department as a counsel in the corporate headquarters in Wilmington, Del. He was named senior counsel in 1966, senior patent counsel, patent department, in 1970, and, in 1972, he was named director of that department, the position he held at the time of his new assignment.

1954

J. ELLIS CROSBY JR., after receiving his LL.B.

from Emory University in 1956, entered the Coast Guard where he saw active duty in New Orleans. He and his wife, the former Miranne Garton, have three children and since 1957 have lived in Jacksonville, Fla. Crosby is with Foley Lumber Co., which engages in retail lumber and building materials.

HASWELL M. FRANKLIN was recently elected vice president of the Baltimore Life Underwriters Association.

GEORGE H. GREER is completing eight years as city commissioner and mayor pro-tem of Owensboro, Ky.

SEDGWICK L. MOSS is president of the Washington Numismatic Society. The organization was first founded in 1927.

1955

J. HARDIN MARION III is the managing partner of the law firm of Tydings & Rosenberg in Baltimore. He is chairman of the board of directors of Dismas House of Baltimore, a halfway house for federal and state offenders returning to society. He is also a member of the Baltimore City Charter Revision Commission, and active in politics.

DR. THOMAS W. ROBBINS JR. is still with Merck Sharp & Dolme Research Laboratories. He is currently in Stockholm, Sweden for six months for close supervision of Merck's research efforts in Scandinavia and North-eastern Europe.

1957

WILLIAM L. KAUFFMAN and his family have moved from Minneapolis to Chester, N.J., where he is executive vice president of B. Shehadi & Sons Inc. of Chatham, N.J. The retail firm specializes in residential and commercial carpeting and oriental rugs.

1958

A. LEE MULLINS has been elected to the board of directors of the Tucson Realty and Trust Co.

J. HARDIN MARION III (See 1955).

1959

BIRTH: MR. and MRS. JOHN H. ESPERIAN, a son, Christopher John, in June, 1975. Esperian is currently the assistant headmaster and head of the Upper School of the American School in Vienna but has been appointed the new headmaster of Linden Hall School

for Girls in Lititz, Pa. He writes, "We can see a few homecoming games now!"

TOM L. LARIMORE, an attorney in Ft. Worth, serves as president of the Rotary Club of Western Fort Worth, president-elect of the Senior Citizens Cents Inc., president of the Fort Worth Horseshoe Club, and chairman of the admissions committee for District 7 of the State Bar of Texas. Larimore is also a member of the board of All Saints Episcopal Church and a member of the board of management of the YMCA.

1960

DR. H. HUTSON MESSER practices obstetrics and gynecology in Tallahassee, Fla. He holds an appointment as clinical associate professor in the department of obstetrics and gynecology at the University of Florida in Gainesville. He enjoys sailboat racing in his free time.

CHARLES A. PERKINSON JR. is the judge of Brunswick County General District Court and the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. The family resides in Lawrenceville, Va.

1962

JEROME M. DATTEL is vice president and manager of Drexel Burnham & Co. of Atlanta, Ga.

JAMES A. GWINN continues with New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. and is a life member of the Million Dollar Roundtable.

1963

NICHOLAS MONSARRAT and his family were featured in an article which was carried in the March 1976 issue of the *Ladies Home Journal*. The article dealt with how he and his wife, Dorothy, had chosen a life style in Williamstown, Vt. that included the things they loved: skiing, other outdoor sports and fresh air. They also wanted homey pleasures, like baking their own bread; time to spend with their children; a sturdy, warm, snug old house with plenty of acreage which is conducive for a slow-paced way of enjoying life. Upon graduation from Washington and Lee, Monsarrat took a job at the *Rutland Daily-Herald*. Later he became associated with the Vermont Press Bureau, a statewide news service; and was at the same time

Time magazine's stringer in Vermont. Two years ago Monsarrat became an editor of the *Times-Argus*, the newspaper that serves Barre and Montpelier. He writes for the editorial page. The Monsarrats have three children and live in a 75-year old field stone house. Dorothy is quoted as saying, "We have all of the really important things we moved up here for. We are building a solid feeling as a family that I hope will make our children whole and secure people. I wouldn't trade our life for anything."

1964

DAVID J. ANDRE is a partner in the law firm of Kuykendall, Whiting & Costello in Winchester, Va.

PETER K. NOONAN is employed by Fidelity Investment Advisors as vice president of equity acquisitions. He is also vice president and director of the Levine Realty Co. and the Financial Land Co. Noonan and his wife, the former Margaret Stack, have one son. The family lives in Springfield, Ohio.

WILLIAM MC. SCHILDT is an assistant U. S. Attorney for the District of Maryland.

1965

DR. ROBERT H. COFIELD has been appointed as an orthopedic surgeon to the permanent staff of the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.

DR. KIAH T. FORD III is on the teaching staff at Walter Reed General Hospital in the Diagnostic Radiology Department. He holds the rank of major. He and his wife have two children.

DAN J. FRIEDMAN JR. has recently been promoted to an advisory programmer for IBM Corp. in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

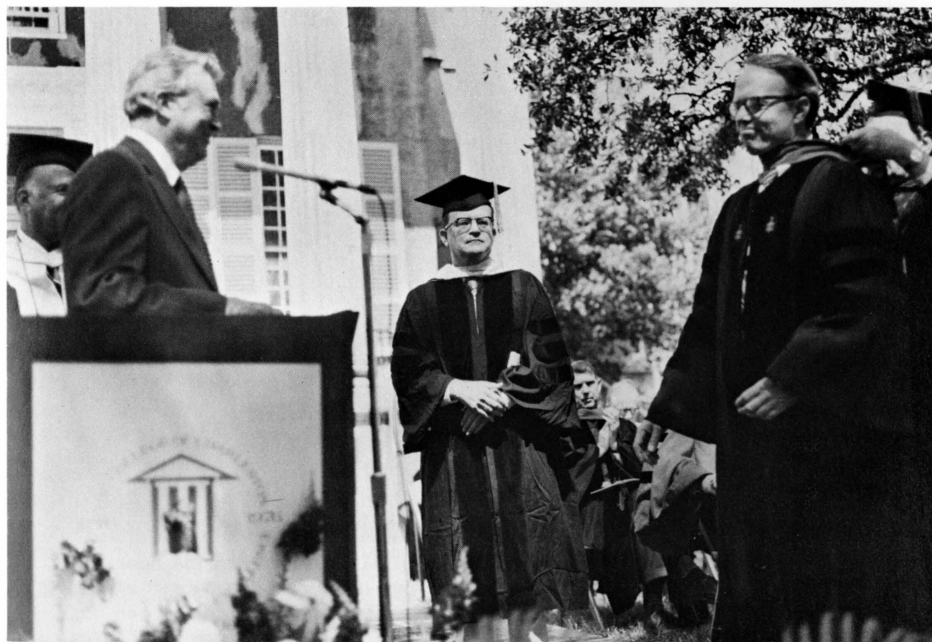
VICTOR R. GALEF is marketing director of Wyler Foods, a division of Borden, Inc. and a manufacturer of drinks and soups. He and his wife, Mimi, have two children. The family lives in Northbrook, Ill.

DOUGLAS D. HAGESTAD has recently been promoted to assistant vice president of market development of Illinois Central Gulf Railroad.

GEORGE M. SANDERS continues as senior staff psychologist and coordinator of the After-care Program at the guidance center of Camden County, N. J. He lives in Cherry Hill.

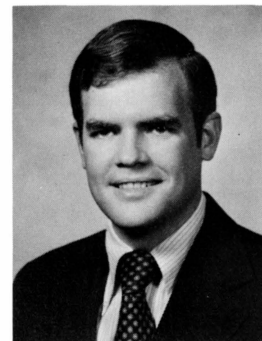
1966

BIRTH: MR. and MRS. ROBERT C. VAUGHAN,



W&L President Robert E. R. Huntley received the honorary Doctor of Letters degree this spring from the College of Charleston (S.C.) in ceremonies marking that institution's 206th Founder's Day. Washington and Lee was one of 16 pre-Revolutionary colleges honored by Charleston as a Bicentennial event. W&L, founded in 1749, is the sixth-oldest institution in America. Huntley also holds honorary degrees from Wake Forest University and Randolph-Macon College.

Class Notes



L. N. Miller Jr., '66

a second daughter, Elizabeth Schuyler, on June 23, 1975. The family lives in Charlottesville, Va.

ROBERT R. BALDWIN is teaching estate planning at the University of Delaware Law School.

In July 1975 DAVID FLEISCHER began a fellowship in gastroenterology at Harbor General Hospital (UCLA) in Los Angeles. He and his wife, Karen, have one son.

SAMUEL H. FRAZIER is practicing with the law firm of Spain, Gillon, Riley, Tate, and Etheledge in Birmingham, Ala.

J. MICHAEL MARCOUX had an article published recently in the 1975 Annual Report of Section of Public Utilities Law, American Bar Association, dealing with the rate design in the electric, gas, and telephone utility business. The article is entitled "Social and Economic Factors in Rate Design."

LEWIS N. MILLER JR. has been promoted to the position of vice president of the Central National Bank in Richmond, Va. Miller joined CNB in June, 1972 in the financial planning area. He is responsible for corporate planning.

CHARLES W. REESE JR. is with the legal staff of Kaiser Industries Corp. headquartered in Oakland, Calif. His responsibilities include real estate development and marine insurance activities of the affiliated Kaiser companies.

DR. WALTER STELLE of Morganton, N.C., is executive director of a four-county mental health catchment area in North Carolina. He and his wife, Gini, have two children.

1967

BIRTH: MR. and MRS. WARREN E. STEWART, a son, McHenry Chapman, on Oct. 24, 1975. The family lives in San Antonio, Texas.

ANDREW H. LUPTON is serving as executive director of the New Jersey Commission on Financing Higher Education. The assignment concerns the development of a long-term financing system to enable New Jersey to maintain a diversified public and private group of qualified colleges and universities.

DAVID W. OGILVY, formerly credit and area administrator for the Bank of America in northern Mexico, is now an account executive with Lawrence Systems, Inc. with responsibilities in Arizona.

BRADFORD SHINKLE IV is currently product

manager for General Mills.

DAVID J. ANDRE (See 1964).

1968

MARRIAGE: PHILIP CLINTON THOMPSON to Julie Ann Young on Feb. 7, 1976 in Atlanta, Ga. Thompson is a practicing attorney in Atlanta.

BIRTH: MR. and MRS. H. WILLIAM WALKER JR., a son, William Campbell, on Dec. 16, 1975. A practicing attorney in Miami, Fla., Walker is working for an LL.M. degree at the University of Miami specializing in taxation and estate planning.

DR. PAUL A. BROWER is currently a resident in the Department of Urology at U.C.L.A. and has recently presented papers at meetings of the American College of Surgeons and the Western Section of the American Urologic Association.

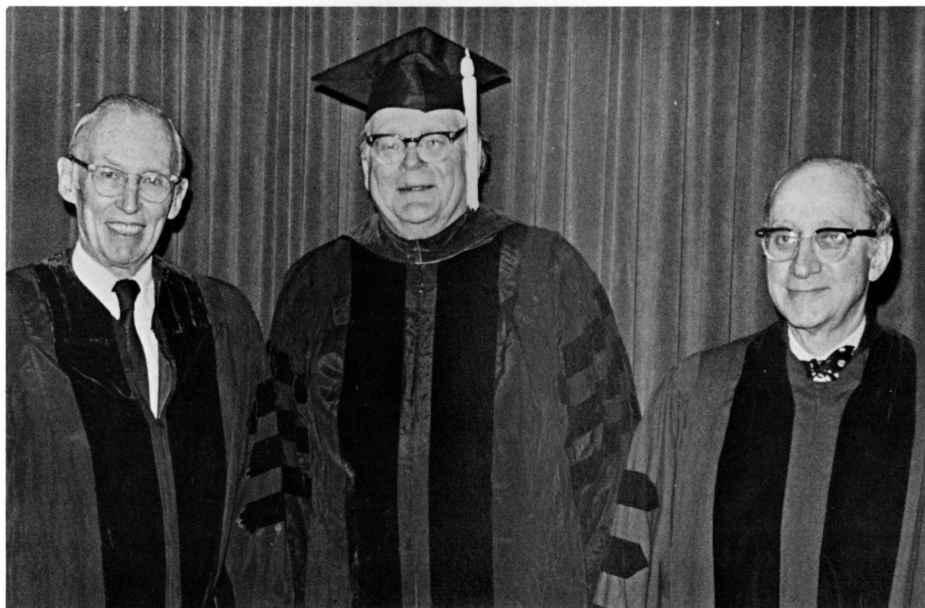
JON T. HULSIZER is a communication consultant with New Jersey Bell Telephone Co.

He lives in Morristown, N. J.

RONALD H. MARKS, an attorney with the law firm of White and Marks in Norfolk, Va., has recently been elected president of the young lawyers' section of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association. In addition, he serves on the executive committee of the Norfolk and Portsmouth Bar Association and the young lawyers' section of the Virginia Bar Association.

WINSTON E. MATHEWS JR. was with the Richmond District of the Internal Revenue Service as an attorney of estate tax. In February, 1976, he became associated with the law firm of Cale, Wells, Morano, Axselle and Johnson.

CHARLES BAILY TOMB, after undergraduate days at W&L, served four years as a Navy diver and as a lieutenant in the submarine service. Upon graduation from W&L Law School in 1975, he became associated with the New York firm of Winthrop, Stimson, Putnam & Roberts.



Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell Jr. (left), '29, '31L, was awarded the honorary Doctor of Laws degree by Yeshiva University this spring in exercises marking the opening of its new Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law. Powell was also the principal speaker at the convocation. Also receiving honorary doctorates from Yeshiva were U.S. Atty. Gen. Edward H. Levi (right); Chaim Herzog, Israeli ambassador to the United Nations; Morris B. Abram, former president of Brandeis University; and Henry L. Schwartz, president of the Brookdale Foundation and Ramapo Trust. Powell, a member of W&L's Board of Trustees since 1961, is a former president of the American Bar Association and has been on the nation's highest court since 1971. He holds six other honorary degrees (his first was from W&L, in 1960). In center is Monrad G. Paulsen, dean of the new school.

WILLIAM MC. SCHILDT (See 1964).

1969

MARRIAGE: H. WARD DORER to Laura Ann Degnan, in May, 1975, at the United Nations Chapel in New York. Dorer, who holds the M.B.A. degree from the Wharton School of Business, works for Nabisco, marketing breakfast cereals.

MARRIAGE: ROBERT ALEXANDER HULTEN to Hillary Garrison on Feb. 28 in Short Hills, N. J. Hulten is an assistant district attorney for Queens County, N. Y. Mrs. Hulten is the merchandise event director for Macy's in New York.

BIRTH: DR. and MRS. BRITT McJUNKIN, a son, Carter Brittain, on Jan. 19, 1976. In July the McJunkins expect to move to Pittsburgh, Pa., where Britt will be doing a two-year fellowship in gastroenterology at the University of Pittsburgh hospitals.

DR. JOHN GREGORY SIMMONS is a resident at Tulane University School of Medicine in Maxillo-facial surgery and otolaryngology.

1971

BIRTH: MR. and MRS. ALBERT V. CARR JR., a son, Albert Van Devente III, on Dec. 30, 1975. Carr, formerly with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission Hearing Council, is now practicing with the Washington, D. C., firm of Shannon, Morley, and Morley.

JOSEPH BERNSTEIN, a third-year law student at the University of Baltimore School of Law, is a bill analyst with the House Appropriations Subcommittee in the Maryland General Assembly.

THOMAS CARLETON BILLUPS JR. and HENRY W. STEPHENSON JR., have started an investment advisory service, Stephenson, Billups & Co. Their principle office is located at Atlas Plantation in Columbus, Miss.

JOHN D. COPENHAVER JR., is in Anaheim, Calif., where he is working as a student minister at King's Canyon National Park.

HUGH F. HILL III and his wife are "surviving" their internship in the St. Louis University program. They will return to Virginia in the summer of 1976 when Sandy Hill will begin her dermatology residency at the Medical College of Virginia in Richmond.

THOMAS B. HUDSON JR., after receiving his

J.D. degree from the University of Texas in 1974, is now a practicing attorney in the Washington, D. C., firm of Baker & Botts. He is married to the former Dianne Lindsay of Dallas, Texas.

PHILIP CLINTON THOMPSON (See 1968).

H. WILLIAM WALKER JR. (See 1968).

1972

ROBERT J. HUMPHREYS of Wilmington has been named Assistant Attorney General for the State of Delaware.

MERYL D. MOORE has completed his military service with the U. S. Navy and is now pursuing a law degree at the University of Virginia.

LT. PAUL E. WEEKS is stationed at Ft. Richardson in Alaska.

1973

MARRIAGE: PETER J. FUREY to Kristine Pustery on July 12, 1975. Furey is county, state, and federal grants coordinator for the Ocean County, N. J., Planning Board.

After completing two years service with the U. S. Army, STEPHEN P. FLUHARTY is pursuing a master's degree in mechanical engineering at the University of South Florida.

RONALD T. GOLD, transferred to the 3D Marine Division in Okinawa, Japan, is performing duties as defense counsel, as Japanese Jurisdiction Attorney and as Legal Assistance Attorney. He plans to return to the U.S. in November, 1976.

LT. NICHOLAS P. GRANT has graduated from flight training as a U. S. Army aviator at Ft. Rucker, Ala. He plans to continue his career as an intelligence officer and aviator in the U. S. Army.

CONWAY HUNTER will begin an M.F.A. program at the Univ. of Southern California in September, 1976. After graduation, he was engaged in a major restoration project of a historical edifice in Lexington. In January, 1975 he took a trip with DAVID KEELING, '73, to Corn Island, Nicaragua. Hunter is presently living in Athens, Ga.

JOHN LAURENS III is pursuing an M.B. from the College of Architecture at Georgia Tech University.

CHARLES D. PERRY JR. is associated with Perry Supply Co., Inc. of Birmingham, Ala., and is also the managing officer of Charles

D. Perry Co. of Anniston, Ala. He is managing general partner of the Birmingham Businessman's Association.

DAVID A. POWERS works as assistant wrestling coach at the University of Richmond while finishing studies at the T. C. Williams School of Law. Upon graduation in May, he expects to work as a legislative assistant to Sen. Harry F. Byrd in Washington, D.C.

A. RICHARD SOTELO is serving as the public defender in Annapolis, Md.

WALTER J. WILKINS III is in his second year at Austin (Texas) Theological Seminary and working towards his Master of Divinity degree.

ROBERT ALEXANDER HULTEN (See 1969).

1974

BIRTH: MR. and MRS. W. F. ETHERINGTON, a son, Sanford Garland III, on Oct. 22, 1975. Etherington is a practicing attorney in Richmond, Va.

GARY C. BINGHAM was recently promoted to actuarial assistant in the group actuarial department, Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Co., Springfield, Mass. Bingham is an associate in the Society of Actuaries and a member of the Boston and Hartford Actuaries Clubs. He resides in Holyoke, Mass.

KENT MASTERSON BROWN is a junior partner with the law firm of Nunn, Odear & Arnold in Lexington, Ky.

DOUGLAS B. HUTTON is publications editor of Madison College in Harrisonburg, Va. He works on Madison's new public radio station producing *Earmontage*, a weekly news, music and public affairs program.

ROBERT L. JACKSON is employed as an analytical chemist for Ranger Fuel Co. of Beckley, W. Va.

TOM A. MATTESKY, after a year as a staff writer for the *Evening Sentinel* in Carlisle, Pa., is now employed as a reporter for WDBJ-TV in Roanoke.

LANE NALLEY received his M.B.A. in finance from Georgia State University. He is administrative manager of Nalley Motor Trucks, Inc. of Atlanta, Ga.

DOUGLAS J. NEWELL, formerly with the Hertz Corp., has now joined the First and Merchants National Bank in their trust tax department. He is headquartered in Richmond, Va.

1975

BIRTH: MR. and MRS. ANDREW T. SMITH, a daughter, Meaghan Lindsey, on Sept. 1, 1975. Smith is practicing law in Miami with the firm of Alley and Alley.

ROBERT C. FLOYD is a computer programmer for Burrough's Corp. He lives in Greensboro, N. C.

GUY KERR is a first-year student at Southern Methodist University Law School and lives in Dallas.

CAPT. J. I. McCLURKIN is serving as defense counsel for Second Marine Division, Camp Lejeune, N. C.

T. O. RAINEY III is attending the Marshall Wythe School of Law at the College of William and Mary.

FRANK SLAVIN is law clerk to Chief Justice I'Anson of the Virginia Supreme Court with offices in Portsmouth.

S. C. THIENEL is attending graduate school in economics at V.P.I. in Blacksburg, Va.

CHARLES BAILY TOMB (See 1968).

In Memoriam

1909

EDWIN LEROY ALDERSON, a former field engineer with Raybestos-Manhattan, died Jan. 4, 1976. He was retired and lived in Houston, Texas, at the time of his death.

LEVI THOMAS WILSON, who was associated with the faculty at the U.S. Naval Academy for 34 years, died in St. Petersburg, Fla., on Dec. 20, 1975, just four days before his 90th birthday. Wilson, a native of Arkansas, received degrees from Washington and Lee, University of Virginia, Columbia and Harvard. After teaching at several universities, Wilson joined the faculty of the Naval Academy in 1917 as an assistant professor. He became dean of the mathematics department in 1941, and was honored with the title, Senior Professor of Mathematics, in 1942. He served as chairman of the academic council and as director of the education extension program. In 1951 he was named professor emeritus. He was Phi Beta Kappa at UVa., a member of the American Mathematics Association and the Association of Electrical Engineering and belonged to the boards of the YWCA and YMCA of Annapolis.

1914

HONORE MORANCY HAYNE, a civil engineer with the Department of Public Works for the State of Louisiana, died Feb. 19, 1976 in Franklin. He was also on the Mineral Board of the state and was primarily involved in granting leases on oil land. He was the state engineer for lands for 23 years. Hayne also served as an engineer in South America and the Middle East.

1917

DR. WILEY D. FORBUS, one of the world's leaders in the field of pathology and father of the North Carolina medical examiner system, died Mar. 3, 1976 at Duke University Hospital. Forbus was one of the original medical faculty members at Duke University and was chairman of its pathology department for 30 years until his retirement in 1960. During this time he led a long campaign in the state to up-grade the coroner system, resulting in the 1955 passage of legislation establishing the state's medical examiner program. During World War II, he was a consultant on infectious diseases to the secretary of war and to the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology. His first textbook, *Reaction to Injury*, met with limited acceptance when first published in 1943 but is now regarded as one of the most influential pathology textbooks ever published. Forbus worked actively and lectured widely for improvement of medical education. He helped modernize medical schools and pathology laboratories in Taiwan, Japan, China and Indonesia. A year ago the American Association of Pathologists and Bacteriologists presented Forbus with the profession's highest award, the Gold Headed Cane.

JOHN S. HANSEL, an attorney in Monterey, Va., died Jan. 28, 1976. Hansel also engaged in farming, insurance, and real estate interests. From 1928 to 1932 he served as Commonwealth Attorney for Highland County and from 1933 to 1935 he was mayor of Monterey. He was an elder and clerk of the Session for the Monterey Presbyterian Church.

1918

GEORGE BEN LAMPTON, president of Lampton Company in Columbia, Miss., died Feb. 9, 1976. Lampton served in World War I with American Expeditionary Forces for two years. He spent two years in California before coming to Columbia in 1922 where he began working as an employee of the Lampton Co.

He served as vice president and became president upon the death of his father. In 1955 the Lampton Company celebrated its diamond jubilee anniversary. On that occasion the *Columbian-Progress* had an editorial which stated "We salute this week a name, a family, an institution and a way of life in this area. The name is Lampton—a name synonymous with honesty, integrity, thrift, initiative and Christian living. It is a name borne with justifiable pride." Lampton was a member of the board of directors of the Columbia Bank and a former president and member of the board of directors of the Marion County Chamber of Commerce. He was a member of the Newcomer Society of America and a former member of the State Agricultural and Industrial Board and of the Mississippi Economic Council.

1919

RODNEY CLAY REID, a retired teacher and farmer, died Mar. 6, 1976 in New Port Richey, Fla. Reid had been in public education most of his life and was a member of the state and national education associations. He was a native of Rockbridge County, Va.

1922

A. FELIX CANTRELL JR., former president and owner of Cantrell Building Supplies Inc. of Tampa, Fla., died Feb. 6, 1976.

1927

RICHARD MARVIN WRIGHT, former publisher and general manager of the *Journal Newspapers* in Northern Virginia, died Feb. 17, 1976 in Alexandria, Va. In the early 1940's, Wright founded the *Arlington Journal* and the *Alexandria Journal*. In 1950 he founded the *Fairfax Journal*. In 1971 Wright joined the R.M.W. Advertising Graphics, Inc. in Alexandria, a firm founded by his son, and served as chairman of the board. He was a past commander of the Robert E. Lee Chapter of Sons of Confederate Veterans, and a past director of the Alexandria Chamber of Commerce.

1934

HARRY LEE EICHELBERGER JR., a prominent citizen and furniture merchandiser in Keller, Va., died Sept. 1, 1975.

1946

RICHARD BURTON STOCKTON died Nov. 19, 1975. At the time he was residing in St. Petersburg, Fla. He was a native of St. Louis, Mo.

Another Bicentennial

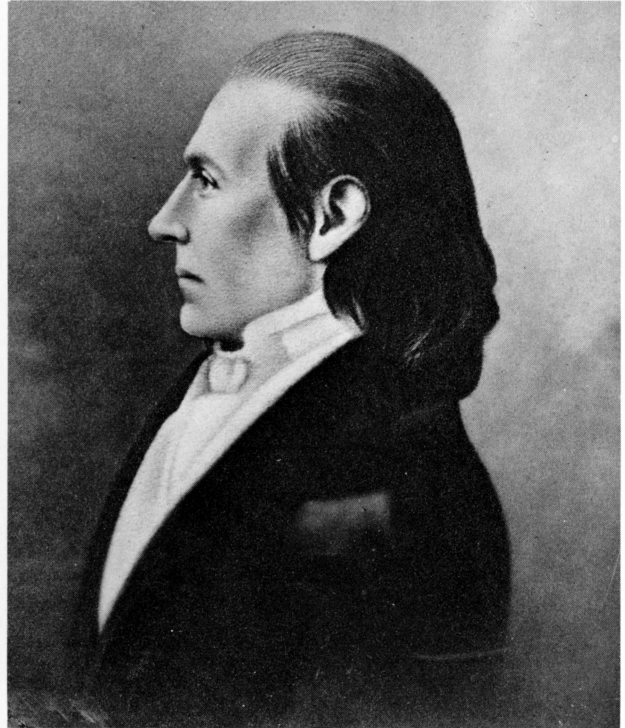
May 13th 1776 Pursuant to an order of Honour the better to be the Head Liberty Hall Academy appointing a Committee for purposes therein mentioned the following Members met viz) M^r William Graham Alex^r Stuart Sam^l Lyle Robert Campbell John Houston Hon^{ble} M^r Lee and present to Chuse a Chair man & Clerk M^r William Graham Chairman & Hon^{ble} M^r Lee Clerk

Capt. Alex^r Stuart gave a Bond in one Hundred pounds for Making a Deed to the trustees and their successors for forty acres of land for the use of the Academy joining Timber & planting a Hoop land & land formerly Robert Houston's

And Samuel Houston Jun^r gave a Bond with John Houston Samuel Houston Sen^r Sam^l Lyle & John M^r Lee his securities and in two other land pounds for Making a Deed for forty acres of Land joining Timber & planting Hoop Land & Capt. Alex^r Stuart's to the trustees for the use of the Academy

This Committee is to meet on Monday the 23rd Day of August in order to let the Building of a Hoop for the Trustees of the Academy and each Member is desired to give Notice of the same & to draw to get in that week they can

Page from the minutes of the trustees' executive committee, May 13, 1776, on which the name Liberty Hall is first mentioned.



William Graham, principal and later first rector of Liberty Hall Academy. Was he the author of a "bold act of defiance"?

Washington and Lee University marks a very special bicentennial of its own this spring: the 200th anniversary of the name Liberty Hall. The tiny, struggling classical school was just 27 years old in May 1776, when its trustees adopted the new title—the first official endorsement of independence by any educational institution in the Colonies.

No one is certain exactly how, or even when, the change came about. In the minutes of the trustees' executive committee meeting May 8, 1776, the school is still referred to as Augusta Academy. In the minutes of the same committee five days later, however, the institution is termed Liberty Hall.

According to William Henry Ruffner, editor of *Washington and Lee University Historical Papers I* (1890): "We are left to surmise as to just when and how the change was made, but as the institution was then not incorporated, probably there was no legal

difficulty in the way of a change of name by anybody having official control over the school. . . . This band of patriots, as we may reasonably suppose, on the occasion of [the May 13, 1776] meeting, gave to the newly organized school the stirring name of Liberty Hall Academy. Most likely the name was suggested by Graham [William Graham, principal and later the first rector of the institution, its chief officer in all from 1774 to 1796].

"It was a bold act of defiance, for, up to this time, the British flag floated over the capital of Virginia, and it was nearly two months in advance of the Declaration of Independence."

A bold act, indeed. The trustees knew it; but they felt compelled to accept the risk on behalf of their precious heritage of freedom—and their conviction that education was the surest guarantee of its preservation.



Available Again



WASHINGTON AND LEE
**COMMEMORATIVE
PLATES**
(Wedgwood)

Sold only in sets of four different scenes
Price \$50.00 for set of *four*
including shipping charges

Available in blue color only

The four scenes are:

LEE CHAPEL

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, 1857

LEE-JACKSON HOUSE

WASHINGTON COLLEGE (contemporary)

Send order and check to
WASHINGTON AND LEE ALUMNI, INC.
Lexington, Virginia 24450