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The Remarkable First 50 Women Law Graduates of St. Mary's University: Part One

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ARTICLE

THE REMARKABLE FIRST 50 WOMEN LAW GRADUATES OF ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY: PART ONE

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Fifteen months ago, faculty members asked me to write an article about the women graduates of St. Mary's University School of Law to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the *St. Mary's Law Journal*. At the time, I was too busy to agree to write an article. Instead, I conceded to write an article. The requested topic was broad enough to allow me to control the scope of an article, but at the same time, vague enough to leave me wondering what to write about.

My initial thoughts focused on the extraordinary accomplishments of the law school's women graduates. The law school's women graduates have excelled in various aspects of life—law practice; judicial, military, and community service; government; business; religion; caregiving; education; and even sports. That approach, however, risked excluding someone whose accomplishments I knew nothing about.

My second thoughts focused on women graduates who achieved some sort of "first." The law school's women graduates can boast of many firsts,¹ but the list I compiled contained too many omissions to serve any meaningful purpose. Those second thoughts, however, motivated me to research the obvious "first"—the first woman graduate. What I discovered about the first woman graduate motivated me to research the second

1. "Firsts" include: Irma Lerma Rangel, Class of '69, first Mexican-American female Texas legislator; Elma Teresa Salinas Ender, Class of '78, first Hispanic female to serve as a Texas state district court judge; Hattie Elam Briscoe, Class of '56, first African-American woman to graduate from a Texas law school; M. Colleen Hugh, Class of '81, first female president of the State Bar, first female head of the University of Texas Regents, and first woman to serve on the Public Safety Commission; Deborah Ackerman, Class of '79, first female general counsel of Southwest Airlines; Martha Trudo, Class of '70, first elected district judge for Bell County, Texas; and L. Sue Funk, Class of '75, first female municipal court judge in New Braunfels, Texas.

woman graduate. What I discovered about the second woman graduate led to my commitment to discover the stories of the first fifty women graduates.

Although committed and motivated, the research required more work and time than I could have imagined. Most early graduates passed away many years ago. Many changed their names through marriage, complicating the identification process. Some passed away without heirs to tell their stories. Obtaining information required searching newspaper and church archives, public records, and probate files; pursuing Freedom of Information Act requests; tracing family histories to find someone who knew an early graduate; and countless phone calls, e-mails, letters, and interviews. The research progress was so slow and tedious that I could complete only the first twenty-five women graduates for the fiftieth anniversary volume.

I could not have completed the stories of the first twenty-five women graduates without the help of four law students from the Dean's Research Fellows: Stephanie Huser, Lilly Wilson, Pauline Portillo, and Troy Collum. Stephanie bore the lion's share of newspaper archive searching—a time-consuming and tedious process. Stephanie's out-of-the-box thinking provided puzzle pieces that helped me piece together the stories that follow. Lilly searched through bar journals looking for clues. Pauline ensured research conformed to *The Bluebook*. Troy supervised the work and responded to many late-night requests. The information Stephanie, Lilly, Pauline, and Troy collected helped me locate people who knew something about the early graduates. That information led to the personal interviews that helped me obtain details that I could not otherwise have found. Along the way, people who I have never met kindly responded to my requests for information and reached out to others to help me find people who knew early graduates. I am grateful for everyone who helped.

What I learned is that each woman graduate was remarkable in her own way. I saw no indication that an early woman graduate thought of herself as anything but ordinary, but the stories that follow show the early women graduates were extraordinary. I hope the stories that follow will inspire readers to do what the early women graduates did—excel!

Class of '36: **Mary Agnes Aird.** The law school's history of remarkable women graduates began with the school's first woman graduate, Mary Agnes Aird. Ms. Aird was born in 1905 in Chihuahua, Mexico, where

her father worked for a railroad.² Later, her family moved to Victoria, Texas; then to Seguin, Texas; and finally to San Antonio, Texas.³ In San Antonio, Ms. Aird attended Brackenridge High School, where she acquired the nickname "Mutt."⁴ The nickname stuck with Ms. Aird throughout adulthood.⁵

After high school, Mutt first worked as a secretary for an attorney, and then for drilling operator Renshaw Thomas.⁶ Thomas was a Texas wildcatter who drilled wildcat wells throughout South Texas.⁷ Mutt worked in Thomas's twentieth-story office in the former Alamo National Bank building.⁸ There, she learned the ins and outs of the oil business. Mutt was likely the best employee Thomas ever had. One Friday during the Depression of 1930, Thomas could not make payroll.⁹ Knowing the roughnecks who worked for Thomas might throw him out the window of his twentieth-story office, Mutt went to the bank, withdrew her savings, and gave the money to Thomas for payroll.¹⁰ The bank failed over the weekend.¹¹ Had it not been for her generosity, Mutt would have lost her savings; Thomas may have lost more.

By that time, Mutt had married William Bryce Aird, a Scottish immigrant.¹² After a few years of marriage, the Airds decided to go to law school for "mental exercise."¹³ In 1934, when St. Mary's University took over the San Antonio College of Law, the Airds were among thirty-one enrolled students.¹⁴ During the day, Mutt worked for Thomas; in the evenings, she attended class. Although she knew her professors thought

2. Interview with Marilyn & Dwight Lieb, Ms. Aird's daughter and son-in-law (July 11, 2018).

3. *Id.*

4. *Id.* The nickname flowed from Ms. Aird's complexion and a comparison of her height—5'7"—with the height of a shorter friend. *Id.*

5. *Id.*

6. Interview with Marilyn & Dwight Lieb, *supra* note 2.

7. *Explosion Burns 2 Men in Trailer*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Nov. 20, 1936, at 9 (characterizing Thomas as "one of the most extensive operators in South Texas").

8. Interview with Marilyn & Dwight Lieb, *supra* note 2.

9. *Id.*

10. *Id.*

11. *Id.*

12. *Id.*

13. Jeanne Barnes, *Woman of the Year in Business: If It's Oil, She Knows It*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS NEWS, Jan. 9, 1955, at 5E.

14. BETTY TRAPP CHAPMAN, *ROUGH ROAD TO JUSTICE: THE JOURNEY OF WOMEN LAWYERS IN TEXAS* 47–48 (2008) (explaining that the law school was established when St. Mary's University absorbed the San Antonio School of Law); JAY BRANDON, *LAW AND LIBERTY: A HISTORY OF THE LEGAL PROFESSION IN SAN ANTONIO* 52 (1996).

women had no place in law school,¹⁵ Mutt persevered. In 1936, Mutt and William graduated as part of the school's second graduating class.¹⁶

After law school, the Airds passed the Texas bar exam;¹⁷ but despite whatever plans Mutt may have had, what happened next changed the course of her life. The month after graduation, Thomas died unexpectedly from an accident, leaving behind three minor sons.¹⁸ Once again, Mutt's generosity served her boss. She took the Thomas boys in and reared them as her own.¹⁹ In addition, she ran Thomas's drilling business for nine years, until the Thomas brothers returned from World War II and took over the business.²⁰ In the interim, the Airds had three children: a son in 1938, a daughter in 1941, and a son in 1944.²¹ The Airds enjoyed the first son for only a few years; the child passed before his sister was born.

Although Mutt turned over the Thomas business, she was not unemployed for long. In the late 1940s, wildcatter and petroleum geologist Morris Cannan hired Mutt as a temp to set up a new office in San Antonio.²² Like Thomas, Cannan drilled wildcat wells throughout South Texas.²³

15. Interview with Marilyn & Dwight Lieb, *supra* note 2.

16. *Law School to Give Diplomas*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Oct. 6, 1936, at 12-A; *School of Law to Graduate 15*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Oct. 6, 1936, at 18.

17. Barnes, *supra* note 13. Although not practicing law, the Airds maintained their membership in the Texas State Bar in the 1940s. *Roster of State Bar Members*, 9 TEX. B.J. 462, 508 (1946); *Roster of State Bar Members*, 7 TEX. B.J. 331, 366 (1945); *State Bar Membership Is 8,000*, 5 TEX. B.J. 333, 368 (1942).

18. See Barnes, *supra* note 13 ("[W]hen [her boss] was killed in an accident . . . and left three minor sons, [Mrs. Aird] took over . . . [and] was appointed their guardian as well as their trustee so that she and they feel they 'belong' as much as her own two children."); *Gas Blast Burns Claim Operator*, AUSTIN STATESMAN, Nov. 24, 1936, at 1 (stating Thomas died from his burns; Thomas was at a wildcat location in Duval County where the explosion occurred); *Oil Operator to Be Buried at Houston*, CORPUS CHRISTI TIMES, Nov. 24, 1936, at 8 (explaining Thomas had three surviving sons); *Explosion Burns 2 Men in Trailer*, *supra* note 7 (reporting Thomas was critically burned when the oil stove in a house trailer exploded; Thomas and his drilling superintendent used the house trailer as a travelling office and living quarters).

19. Interview with Marilyn & Dwight Lieb, *supra* note 2.

20. Barnes, *supra* note 13.

21. Interview with Marilyn & Dwight Lieb, *supra* note 2.; *Vital Statistics: Births Reported*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, May 10, 1938, at 10-B (announcing the birth of a son to Mrs. William Bryce Aird on May 4, 1938).

22. Barnes, *supra* note 13.

23. See Nancy Heard, *Big Wells, Northwest Webb Tests on Oil Schedule: Northwest Webb*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Sept. 24, 1970, at 4-H (reporting Cannan's drilling in Webb County); Nancy Heard, *Duval 15,000-Ft., Padre 17,000-Ft Wildcats Due: District One*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Jan. 31, 1968, at 6-B (reporting Cannan's drilling in Zavala County); Nancy Heard, *Milam, Wilson, San Patricio, Starr to Get Tests*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS/NEWS, June 10, 1967, at 5-A (reporting Cannan's drilling in Wilson County); Nancy Heard, *Zapata 14,500-Ft. Humble Test Due: At Tuleta*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Nov. 13, 1970, at 5-F (reporting Cannan's drilling in Bee County); Nancy Heard, *Mosbacher-Mendell Start*

Although hired as a temp, Mutt worked for Cannan for over twenty years, handling all company paperwork, including “the original lease papers, all the work and titles and papers which have to be filed with the Railroad Commission[,] and all the many reports that follow through until a well is completed and producing.”²⁴

In 1954—upon Cannan’s nomination—the *San Antonio Express and News* recognized Mutt Aird as its “Woman of the Year” in the field of business.²⁵ Described as an “oilwoman,” Mutt reported that her legal training was “highly helpful” in her work.²⁶ During her time with Cannan, Mutt regretted having never obtained an undergraduate degree, so she returned to St. Mary’s University and, in 1966, obtained an undergraduate degree in “Combination-Law.”²⁷

By 1970, Mutt had stopped working for Cannan, but she continued to work in the oil industry well into her eighties.²⁸ She was a very intelligent woman and a great money manager whom others trusted—so trusted that she served on the Board of Directors for City Savings Bank when she was eighty.²⁹ Mutt’s generous spirit never waned. During her retirement years, she took care of others, driving friends who could not drive at night, obtaining a birth certificate for a woman with no record of her birth, and doting on her grandchildren.³⁰

In 1954, when recognized as “Woman of the Year,” friends and co-workers described Mrs. Aird as a “[h]omemaker, mother, wife, attorney, student, oil expert[,] and just a wonderful person.”³¹ Forty years later, she was all those things and more. But she was never a mutt—she was a thoroughbred. Mrs. Aird passed on Sept. 24, 1994, at age eighty-eight, having set a very high bar for the women who followed her.

New Karnes Edwards Test: Wilson, Dimmit, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, June 30, 1962, at 5-B (reporting Cannan’s drilling in Wilson County).

24. Barnes, *supra* note 13.

25. *Awards Made to Ten Outstanding Women*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Jan. 23, 1955, at 10A (describing Mrs. Aird as an oil executive); *Do You Know an Outstanding Woman? We’re Looking for 10!*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Nov. 6, 1960, at 1-E; Myrtle Oefinger, *Women of the Year Balloting to Begin*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Nov. 5, 1972, pt. II, at 2-B.

26. Barnes, *supra* note 13.

27. E-mail from Ronan McAshan, Exec. Dir., Advancement Servs., St. Mary’s Univ., to author (July 12, 2018, 07:54 CST) (on file with author).

28. Interview with Marilyn & Dwight Lieb, *supra* note 2.

29. *Id.*

30. *Id.*

31. Barnes, *supra* note 13.

Class of '40: **Josephine Florence Verain**. Six years passed before the law school had its second woman graduate. The second graduate, Josephine Florence Verain was born in Corpus Christi, Texas, in 1899.³² No public record exists of her birth or her birth parents, but 1920 census data describes her as the adopted daughter of Concha Rodriguez, a private family nurse from Mexico.³³ Like Ms. Aird, Ms. Verain attended law school while working in the oil industry.

Like most women law graduates, Josephine Florence Verain—known as “Miss Josephine”—worked as a stenographer and bookkeeper. In Corpus Christi, Miss Josephine worked for a hardware store,³⁴ and later for attorney Lester Whipple in San Antonio.³⁵ Miss Josephine attended law school while working for Whipple.³⁶ Miss Josephine obtained her law degree in 1940³⁷ and passed the Texas bar exam in 1941.³⁸

In 1942, Whipple began working for Gilcrease Oil Company,³⁹ owned by Thomas Gilcrease. Gilcrease owned land within the Glenn Pool oilfield, where oil was first discovered in Oklahoma.⁴⁰ Oil from that land enabled

32. *Josephine F. Verain*, FIND A GRAVE, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/156186552/josephine-f-verain> [<https://perma.cc/8DC3-Q35W>]; *Memorials: J.F. Verain*, 55 TEX. B.J. 888, 889 (1992).

33. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920: Texas, Nueces County, Corpus Christi, Sheet 14B (reflecting Josephina Verain as nineteen-year-old adopted daughter of Concha Rodriguez from Mexico).

34. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930: Texas, Nueces County, Corpus Christi, Sheet 16B (reflecting employment at age thirty-one as stenographer for Garden & Boon); U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, FOURTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1920: Texas, Nueces County, Corpus Christi, Sheet 14B (reflecting employment at age nineteen as stenographer for Corpus Christi hardware store).

35. Telephone Interview with Eugene “Gene” Ames Jr., CEO of the former Venus Oil Company and former geologist for Gilcrease Oil Company (July 18, 2018); U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940: Texas, Bexar County, Alamo Heights, Sheet 10B. Ms. Verain’s responses to the 1940 census suggest she supported her aunt, two nephews, and two nieces; her nieces and nephews were teenagers, and her aunt was unemployed. *Id.*

36. Telephone Interview with Eugene “Gene” Ames Jr., *supra* note 35.

37. *55 Graduates to Get Degrees at St. Mary’s Commencement*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, May 19, 1940, at 8A (reporting Miss Josephine Verain and two men received Law Certificate diplomas from St. Mary’s University).

38. *See 64 Licenses Are Granted*, 4 TEX. B.J. 239, 239 (1941) (listing Josephine Florence Verain as admitted to the State Bar of Texas since the February 1941 exam); *Membership Passes 8,500 Mark*, 4 TEX. B.J. 277, 277 (1941) (listing Josephine F. Verain, who worked in the Milam Building in San Antonio, as new registrant with the Supreme Court of Texas); *see also State Bar Membership Is 8,000*, 5 TEX. B.J. 333, 371 (1942) (listing Josephine F. Verain as a member of the State Bar of Texas).

39. *Memorials: Lester S. Whipple*, 37 TEX. B.J. 1207, 1214 (1974).

40. *Thomas Gilcrease Dies, Reared West of Enfaula*, INDIAN J., May 10, 1962, at 5 (discussing how Gilcrease founded Gilcrease Oil Company).

Gilcrease to attend college and start his own oil exploration company, Gilcrease Oil Company.⁴¹ Although originally headquartered in Oklahoma, Gilcrease moved his company headquarters to San Antonio, Texas, in 1937 “to be closer to his major field operations.”⁴² Whipple and Miss Josephine worked in the San Antonio headquarters.⁴³ Whipple went on to become vice president and general counsel of Gilcrease Oil,⁴⁴ Miss Josephine worked for Gilcrease Oil as an attorney.⁴⁵

During the years Miss Josephine worked for Gilcrease Oil, Gilcrease purchased and collected what would become “the nation’s most comprehensive collection of art of the American West.”⁴⁶ Gilcrease displayed his art in San Antonio, in what art historians characterize as “the first museum ever devoted to Western American art.”⁴⁷ Despite an extraordinary collection, “San Antonians never mustered much enthusiasm for [Gilcrease’s] museum.”⁴⁸ Gilcrease closed the display in 1947 and moved his collection to a new museum in Tulsa. Although Gilcrease continued to collect art works, “the oil revenues that [he] depended upon to finance his acquisitions began to lag and by 1953 [Gilcrease was] financially strapped and unable to pay some \$2.5 million he owed to business associates and to galleries and art brokers for various acquisitions.”⁴⁹ In 1954, Gilcrease transferred his collection to the City of Tulsa, as part of an effort to pay his debts and to “secure his treasures for the community.”⁵⁰

41. Nancy Heard, *Oilman, Americana Collector, Thomas Gilcrease, Dies in Tulsa*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, May 7, 1962, at 2-A (explaining Gilcrease became involved in oil business at age twenty “simply because oil was found on the 100-acre headright he’d received as his Indian heritage[.]” which “happened to be in the middle of Oklahoma’s famous Glenn Pool” (internal quotation marks omitted)).

42. *History*, GILCREASE MUSEUM, <https://gilcrease.org/about/history/> [<https://perma.cc/8LGC-LNDX>]; see also Heard, *supra* note 41 (stating Gilcrease Oil’s headquarters had been in San Antonio since 1936).

43. Telephone Interview with Eugene “Gene” Ames Jr., *supra* note 35.

44. *Ames Heads Gilcrease Company*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Mar. 5, 1947, at 9-A (identifying Whipple as vice president of Gilcrease Oil); *Memorials: Lester S. Whipple*, *supra* note 39 (describing Whipple as general counsel for Gilcrease Oil from 1942 to 1962).

45. Telephone Interview with Eugene “Gene” Ames Jr., *supra* note 35.

46. GILCREASE MUSEUM, *supra* note 42.

47. *Id.*; see also Heard, *supra* note 41 (reporting that Gilcrease’s famous art collection was once housed in old Flatiron building by Casino Club).

48. GILCREASE MUSEUM, *supra* note 42.

49. *Id.*

50. GILCREASE MUSEUM, *supra* note 42; see also Winnifred Gillette, *Louvre of the Plains*, DAILY OKLAHOMAN, June 12, 1949, at D-9 (describing the mission of the Gilcrease Foundation as “dedicated

Miss Josephine, a diligent transactional lawyer,⁵¹ handled Gilcrease's end of the transaction.⁵² Gilcrease's treasures are now housed in The Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, "the world's largest and most comprehensive collection of art and artifacts of the American West."⁵³ Miss Josephine played a key role in securing Gilcrease's treasures for the community.⁵⁴

Miss Josephine continued working for Gilcrease Oil until Gilcrease passed in 1962.⁵⁵ After he passed, company assets were distributed to stockholders. A new company, Venus Oil Company, was created to operate the company properties.⁵⁶ Miss Josephine then began working for Venus Oil,⁵⁷ continuing the "terribly important administrative and legal work" she had provided for many years.⁵⁸ She continued that work "until she retired in 1971."⁵⁹ Described as "a very capable, careful, and detailed-oriented attorney," former Venus Oil CEO, Gene Ames, Jr., recalled that he didn't want to let her go,⁶⁰ but the time had come—Miss Josephine was seventy-two years old.

Throughout her life, Miss Josephine was a faithful servant of the Catholic Church.⁶¹ In the late 1940s, she served as the chairman of the San Antonio Archdiocese's legislative committee.⁶² She was a member of the Legion of

to the preservation for public use and enjoyment of artistic, cultural, and historical records of the American Indian").

51. Telephone Interview with Sandra Whipple East, Lester Whipple's daughter and friend of Miss Josephine (Aug. 20, 2018); E-mail from Eugene "Gene" Ames Jr., CEO of former Venus Oil and former geologist for Gilcrease Oil Company, to author (July 26, 2018) (on file with author).

52. Telephone Interview with Eugene "Gene" Ames Jr., *supra* note 35.

53. *About Gilcrease Museum*, GILCREASE MUSEUM, <https://gilcrease.org/about/> [https://perma.cc/2NMW-NLYV].

54. *Thomas Gilcrease Dies, Reared West of Eufaula*, *supra* note 40 (praising Gilcrease for ambition "to make the Gilcrease Museum the cultural center of the world on all phases of Indian life").

55. *Prominent Oilman Dies Saturday*, EL PASO TIMES, May 7, 1962, at 1-B (characterizing Gilcrease as a "former San Antonio oilman whose [Americana] collection was famous the world over").

56. Nancy Heard, *Gilcrease Becomes Venus Oil Company*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS/NEWS, July 26, 1964, at 7-S (characterizing Venus Oil Company as "the extension of operations into the future of the pioneer Gilcrease Oil Co., which dates back to the early part of this century" and reporting "Venus Oil Co. operates 302 oil and gas wells on 51 leases in Kansas, Oklahoma[,] and Texas").

57. E-mail from Eugene "Gene" Ames Jr., *supra* note 51.

58. Telephone Interview with Eugene "Gene" Ames Jr., *supra* note 35.

59. *Memorials: J.F. Verain*, *supra* note 32.

60. Telephone Interview with Eugene "Gene" Ames Jr., *supra* note 35.

61. See *Catholic Women's Unit to Plan Year's Projects: Archdiocesan Board Calls Meeting for Nov. 30; Committee Heads Named*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Nov. 21, 1948, at 16-C (identifying Ms. Verain as chairman of legislation committee for Archdiocese Council of Catholic Women).

62. *Id.*

Mary, a Roman Catholic prayer group.⁶³ During her retirement years, San Antonio Archbishop Francis J. Furey recognized Miss Josephine for her exceptional service to the Catholic Church and to the community.⁶⁴ Miss Josephine passed in 1992 at age ninety-three.⁶⁵ She lies in rest at Holy Cross Catholic Cemetery and Mausoleum in San Antonio.⁶⁶

Class of '41: **Mary Louise Villaret.** The law school's third woman graduate—Mary Louise Villaret—was born in San Antonio, Texas, in 1918.⁶⁷ Ms. Villaret—nicknamed “Deedee”—was the eldest of four children.⁶⁸ Her father was City Marshal for Alamo Heights, Texas, for twenty-five years.⁶⁹ The Villarets attended St. Mark's Episcopal Church in San Antonio.⁷⁰ Deedee's friendship with church minister Bishop Everett Jones would serve as the inspiration for a second career.

After graduating from Alamo Heights High School,⁷¹ Deedee first attended San Antonio Junior College and then the University of Texas, where she obtained a bachelor's degree in political science.⁷² After college, she worked as an assistant to Judge Charles W. Anderson's male secretary in Bexar County Probate Court.⁷³ During that time, Deedee began law school.

After graduating from law school, Deedee became Judge Anderson's secretary and stenographer,⁷⁴ her work included auditing probate files.⁷⁵ Perhaps Deedee would have continued her work in probate court, but World War II began and she followed the footsteps of her brothers—her

63. *Legion of Mary Plans Conference*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS/NEWS, Aug. 10, 1968, at 13-A (announcing San Antonio members of Legion of Mary, Roman Catholic prayer group, would host three-day legion and identifying Ms. Verain as contact person).

64. *Memorials*: J.F. Verain, *supra* note 32.

65. *Id.*

66. *Josephine F. Verain*, FIND A GRAVE, <https://www.findagrave.com/memorial/156186552/josephine-f-verain> [https://perma.cc/8DC3-Q35W].

67. Telephone Interview with Catherine Spinks, Ms. Villaret's younger sister (July 3, 2018).

68. *Id.*

69. *Id.*; *Miss Villaret Named Aide to Anderson*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Aug. 5, 1941, at 10-A.

70. Telephone Interview with Catherine Spinks, *supra* note 67.

71. *Id.*

72. *Id.*; *Woman Speaker Slated for Grace Episcopal*, CUERO REC., Oct. 15, 1967, at 1, 10; *Miss Villaret Named Aide to Anderson*, *supra* note 69.

73. *Miss Villaret Named Aide to Anderson*, *supra* note 69.

74. Pat Pinson, *Episcopal Speaker Outlines New Educational Program*, ALICE DAILY ECHO, Nov. 17, 1949, § 2, at 1; *Miss Villaret Named Aide to Anderson*, *supra* note 69.

75. *Woman Speaker Slated for Grace Episcopal*, *supra* note 72; *Religious Conference to Be Held at Episcopal Church*, PANAMA CITY NEWS-HERALD, Feb 9, 1951, at 4.

brothers joined the U.S. Marine Corps.⁷⁶ Close behind, Deedee joined the Marine's new women's reserve and became the school's first woman graduate to join the Marines.⁷⁷ Before leaving for the Marines, Bishop Jones told her, "When the war is over, come to see me. I have great plans for you."⁷⁸

As a marine, Deedee first worked as an administrative officer at Marine Corps Base Camp Lejeune and later as an attorney in the judge advocate's office at Naval Station Great Lakes.⁷⁹ At the end of the war, she was discharged as a reserve captain.⁸⁰ She remained in the reserves for a brief time, but she quickly set out on a new career.

After the war, Deedee returned home to San Antonio and visited Bishop Jones.⁸¹ Bishop Jones encouraged her to attend Columbia University and begin a new career in Christian Education.⁸² Deedee set off for Columbia by doing a friend a favor—she drove her friend's car to an East Coast port for shipment overseas.⁸³ Deedee spent two years at Columbia and earned a master's degree in Christian Education in 1946.⁸⁴ She then began working as the director of Christian Education for the Episcopal Church Diocese of West Texas.⁸⁵ Shortly afterward, she accepted a position as a field worker for the National Department of Christian Education.⁸⁶ As a field worker, she worked for the national Episcopal Church in the development of a new educational curriculum.⁸⁷ Her duties included traveling throughout the United States to interpret the philosophy of Christian education among members of the Episcopal

76. Telephone Interview with Catherine Spinks, *supra* note 67.

77. *Id.*; *Citations: General Wins Silver Star for Action at Mindanao*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, July 27, 1945, at 3-A.

78. Telephone Interview with Catherine Spinks, *supra* note 67.

79. Jean Lipscomb, *Episcopal Team Includes Artist, Lawyer and Minister*, CORPUS CHRISTI TIMES, Nov. 27, 1951, at 10.

80. *Woman Speaker Slated for Grace Episcopal*, *supra* note 72; Lipscomb, *supra* note 79; *Religious Conference to Be Held at Episcopal Church*, *supra* note 75; Pinson, *supra* note 74.

81. Telephone Interview with Catherine Spinks, *supra* note 67.

82. *Id.*

83. *Id.*

84. *Christian Life Is Subject of Conference*, RENO EVENING GAZETTE, Mar. 7, 1953, at 8; *Religious Conference to Be Held at Episcopal Church*, *supra* note 75.

85. E-mail from David M. White, Archivist, Episcopal Diocese of W. Tex., to author (June 28, 2018, 10:52 AM) (on file with author); Pinson, *supra* note 74.

86. *Educator Gets New Church Post*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, June 14, 1950, at 7-A.

87. *Educator Gets New Church Post*, *supra* note 86.

Church.⁸⁸ Deedee, a woman artist and a minister, drove to churches throughout the United States teaching and distributing Christian education materials.

In the 1950s, Deedee worked as Assistant Secretary of the Division of Leadership Training for the national church.⁸⁹ In 1963, she returned to San Antonio as Director of Camps and Conferences and Director of Christian Education for West Texas.⁹⁰ Deedee worked in those capacities for many years, while volunteering as a docent for the San Antonio missions and for the Texas Institute of Cultures.⁹¹ During those years, she developed cancer.⁹² She beat her illness once, but in the late 1990s, the cancer returned.⁹³ Deedee's health began to fail, so she retired and moved to San Angelo, Texas, where her family lived.⁹⁴

Deedee spent the last eighteen years of her life in San Angelo, but she remained active.⁹⁵ She cared for her parents until they passed.⁹⁶ Deedee continued to serve the Episcopal Church on the Vestry and in other volunteer church jobs,⁹⁷ like organizing church archives.⁹⁸ She also served as a volunteer ambassador for the Texas Institute of Cultures and as a local board member for the National Arthritis Foundation.⁹⁹ Deedee passed away in 2009 at age ninety.¹⁰⁰ A long-time friend described Deedee as "an outstanding woman."¹⁰¹ Perhaps a more accurate description is a holy, outstanding woman.

88. *Christian Life Is Subject of Conference*, *supra* note 84; *Educational Team Comes to St. John's This Week-End*, *CORSICANA DAILY SUN*, Jan. 17, 1952, at 2; Lipscomb, *supra* note 79.

89. Telephone Interview with Catherine Spinks, *supra* note 67.

90. E-mail from David M. White, *supra* note 85; *Sunday School Teachers Will Hold Workshop*, *McAllen Monitor*, Aug. 18, 1968, at 13; *Woman Speaker Slated for Grace Episcopal*, *supra* note 72; *Episcopal Women Hear Talk on Witnessing*, *BROWNSVILLE HERALD*, Feb. 3, 1963, at 15.

91. E-mail from Sheila Fisher, part-time archivist of Emmanuel Episcopal Church and Ms. Villaret's friend, to author (June 29, 2018, 8:15 AM CST) (on file with author).

92. Telephone Interview with Catherine Spinks, *supra* note 67.

93. *Id.*

94. *Id.*

95. *Id.*

96. *Id.*

97. In *Loving Memory Of: Mary Louise "Deedee" Villaret*, IN REMEMBRANCE, <http://www.inremembrance.org/texas/san-angelo/mary-louise-deedee-villaret/7198> [<https://perma.cc/NYG4-3GEA>].

98. E-mail from Sheila Fisher, *supra* note 91.

99. *Id.*

100. In *Loving Memory Of: Mary Louise "Deedee" Villaret*, *supra* note 97.

101. E-mail from Sheila Fisher, *supra* note 91.

Class of '50: **Barbara Benson Mansell.** The fourth woman law school graduate was Barbara Benson Mansell. Ms. Mansell entered law school in her late twenties. She had planned to go to law school earlier,¹⁰² but World War II changed her plans.¹⁰³ After graduating from Cornell University with a degree in economics, she joined the WAVES—Women Accepted for Volunteer Emergency Service—World War II women's branch of the United States Naval Reserve.¹⁰⁴ The Navy sent Ms. Mansell to work in Seattle, Washington. There, she met a Baylor law student turned Navy pilot, Calvin Mansell.¹⁰⁵

After the war, the couple married and moved to New York, where Calvin completed his law degree.¹⁰⁶ A few years later, the couple moved to San Antonio¹⁰⁷ where Calvin worked for the Bexar County District Attorney's Office.¹⁰⁸ At that time, the Mansells had two small daughters.¹⁰⁹ After Calvin came home from work, Barbara attended evening classes at the law school, leaving Calvin with "the supper dishes and the children to put to bed for three years."¹¹⁰ At times, Ms. Mansell took four-year-old daughter Katherine with her to class, where Katherine sat under her desk.¹¹¹ Ms. Mansell graduated magna cum laude.¹¹² After graduation, Ms. Mansell sat for the Texas bar exam. Ms. Mansell received the second highest grade of 324 bar examinees; she missed the highest grade by one point.¹¹³

102. *Meet Your Neighbor*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Aug. 19, 1951, at 10-D; *Although Husband, Wife Both Attorneys: Mansells Put Ban on Law Talk at Home*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Oct. 15, 1950, at 1-E (graduating from Cornell University and majoring in economics and minoring in personnel administration and history); *Barbara Mansell*, PORTER LORING MORTUARIES, <http://porterloring.tributes.com/obituary/show/Barbara-Mansell-102528728> [<https://perma.cc/JGT5-X26E>].

103. *Meet Your Neighbor*, *supra* note 102.

104. *Id.*; PORTER LORING MORTUARIES, *supra* note 102.

105. *Meet Your Neighbor*, *supra* note 102; *Although Husband, Wife Both Attorneys: Mansells Put Ban on Law Talk at Home*, *supra* note 102.

106. *Meet Your Neighbor*, *supra* note 102.

107. *Id.*

108. *Although Husband, Wife Both Attorneys: Mansells Put Ban on Law Talk at Home*, *supra* note 102.

109. At the time, the Mansells had two small daughters, Patricia and Katherine. Patricia would later attend St. Mary's University School of Law and work in the City Attorney's Office.

110. *Meet Your Neighbor*, *supra* note 102.

111. E-mail from Katherine "Kitty" Mansell Merritt, daughter of Barbara Benson Mansell, to author (June 3, 2018, 1:03 PM CST) (on file with author).

112. *Five St. Mary's Seniors Cited Magna Cum Laude*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, June 1, 1950, at 8.

113. *See S.A. Woman in High Bar Grade*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Sept. 18, 1950, at 1 (reporting Mansell's score as 83); *Barbara Mansell High in Law Exam*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Sept. 19, 1950, at 12-E (reporting highest score was 84).

A few months later—in December 1950—the San Antonio Bar Association (SABA) hired Ms. Mansell as the organization's executive secretary; then, based on SABA's recommendation, Bexar County hired Ms. Mansell as the first full-time librarian of the Bexar County Law Library.¹¹⁴ Over the next seven years, Ms. Mansell was instrumental in establishing the county law library as a resource for both lawyers and members of the public. She also served as SABA's point of contact for its first Lawyer's Reference Service.¹¹⁵ Ms. Mansell worked as executive secretary and librarian until July 1958, when she resigned to travel to Europe with her mother and daughter.¹¹⁶

Ms. Mansell never practiced law. After returning to San Antonio, she worked in non-legal jobs, where she doubled as an attorney.¹¹⁷ Her employers undoubtedly benefitted from her extraordinary intellect. Ms. Mansell supported numerous local organizations—McNay Museum of Art, San Antonio Zoo, San Antonio Botanical Society, Texas Old Missions and Forts Restoration—to name a few.¹¹⁸ She inspired a family of lawyers: daughter Patricia Anne Mansell and grandson Jason Merritt.¹¹⁹ Ms. Mansell passed away in 2009 at age eighty-eight.¹²⁰

Class of '52: **Barbara Etelka McCluer** and **Mary Louise Murray**. The Class of 1952 included the fifth and sixth women graduates.

Barbara Etelka McCluer, known as Etelka, was born at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas, in 1919.¹²¹ The daughter of an Army artillery officer, Etelka attended eighteen schools before graduating from high school and college.¹²² In 1940, Etelka earned a Bachelor of Arts

114. *De Minimis*, SUBPOENA, Dec. 1950, at 4; *Librarian Takes Post*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Dec. 1, 1950, at 7-C; *Fence Torn Out by Rains Ordered*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, May 6, 1958, at 1-C.

115. *Legal Service Plan Offered by Bar Assn.*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Feb. 25, 1952, at 1-A.

116. *De Minimis*, *supra* note 114; *Librarian Takes Post*, *supra* note 114; *Fence Torn Out by Rains Ordered*, *supra* note 114.

117. E-mail from Katherine "Kitty" Mansell Merritt, *supra* note 111.

118. PORTER LORING MORTUARIES, *supra* note 102.

119. E-mail from Katherine "Kitty" Mansell Merritt, *supra* note 111.

120. Barbara Mansell Obituary, *supra* note 102.

121. Birth Certificate for Barbara Etelka McCluer, 12 Jan. 1919, File No. 473-458 Tex. Dep't of State Health Servs., Vital Statistics Unit (on file with author) (recording birth as Jan. 12, 1919); see also *Etelka McCluer: Obituary*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS NEWS, <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/sanantonio/obituary.aspx?n=etelka-mccluer&pid=88832026> [<https://perma.cc/KNS9-MG3A>].

122. *Etelka McCluer: Obituary*, *supra* note 121; *McCluer Addresses Delphian Members*, SEGUIN GAZETTE, Feb. 21, 1982, at 13.

degree in archaeology from Mount Holyoke College in Massachusetts.¹²³ There, she met Professor Lucy T. Shoe Merritt—a “renowned student of Greek archaeology” and the editor of *Hesperia: The Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens*.¹²⁴ Etelka “greatly admired” Professor Merritt and corresponded with her for many years.¹²⁵ Professor Merritt would ultimately serve as inspiration for a second career.

After graduating from Mount Holyoke College, Etelka attended secretarial school and began working for the U.S. Army at her father’s various duty stations: as a civilian clerk typist and clerk stenographer at Fort Devens, Massachusetts; a clerk stenographer in St. Augustine, Florida; a clerk stenographer in Dallas, Texas; and a clerk stenographer and reports analyst at Fort Shafter, Hawaii; a civilian personnel classification analyst at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; and a clerk stenographer at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio.¹²⁶ Because her civil service jobs had been temporary up to that point, she applied for a permanent position and obtained a position as a clerk stenographer for Headquarters Fourth Army, Engineer Section.¹²⁷ In May 1947, she obtained a job as a claims adjuster/stenographer for the Judge Advocate’s Office.¹²⁸

Working in the Judge Advocate’s Office inspired Etelka to attend law school.¹²⁹ For four years, she worked full-time during the day and attended law school at night.¹³⁰ Etelka described working and attending law school

123. *Etelka McCluer: Obituary*, *supra* note 121; *McCluer Addresses Delphian Members*, *supra* note 122; *see also* U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm’n, SF 57, Application for Federal Employment (Nov. 12, 1946) (on file with author) (reflecting attendance at Mount Holyoke College from 1936 to 1940 and degree in archaeology); Transcript, Mount Holyoke College, Sept. 21, 1940 (on file with author) (awarding degree in archaeology on June 10, 1940).

124. E-mail from Dr. Joseph Coleman Carter, Professor & Dir. of the Univ. of Tex. Inst. of Classical Archaeology, to author (June 30, 2018, 11:10 AM CST).

125. *Id.*

126. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm’n, SF 57, Application for Federal Employment (Nov. 12, 1946) (on file with author).

127. *Id.*

128. U.S. War Dep’t, Form 50, Report of Personnel Action (May 5, 1947) (on file with author) (transferring Etelka from clerk/stenographer, Headquarters Fourth Army, Engineering Section, to clerk/stenographer, Judge Advocate’s Office).

129. *McCluer Addresses Delphian Members*, *supra* note 122; *St Mary’s Grad Admitted to Bar*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Aug. 26, 1952, at 8-C.

130. Letter from Barbara Etelka McCluer to Lucy Shoe Merritt (1940) (on file with Archives of Bryn Mawr College).

as "rugged."¹³¹ She graduated from law school in 1952, third in her class.¹³²

During that time, Etelka was promoted to claims examiner/typist.¹³³ Passing the Texas bar exam¹³⁴ earned her promotion to claims examiner,¹³⁵ but she would have to wait many years for an attorney position. Later, she was promoted to claims adjudicator.¹³⁶ Her work involved a variety of legal issues—legal assistance, drafting legal opinions, researching legal issues, and claims against the government. In 1960, Etelka applied for an attorney position.¹³⁷ Etelka obtained a position as an attorney in October 1961—nine years after becoming a licensed attorney.¹³⁸ Etelka's supervisors consistently rated her performance as outstanding.¹³⁹ In 1972, the Army recognized Etelka for outstanding service.¹⁴⁰ She described her experience working as a lawyer in *The Lighter Side of Practicing Law*.¹⁴¹ Etelka retired on June 30, 1973, after over thirty-one years of federal service.¹⁴²

131. *Id.*

132. *St Mary's Grad Admitted to Bar*, *supra* note 129; Letter from Ernest A. Raba, Dean of St. Mary's Univ. Sch. of Law, to "Whom It May Concern" (Feb. 18, 1960) (on file with author) (certifying that Etelka graduated from the School of Law and ranked third in her graduating class).

133. U.S. Dep't of the Army, SF 50, Notification of Personnel Action (Aug. 1, 1949) (on file with author) (notifying employee about promotion from clerk stenographer to claims examiner/typist).

134. *New Lawyers*, 15 TEX. B.J. 462, 462 (1952).

135. U.S. Dep't of the Army, SF 50, Notification of Personnel Action (July 29, 1953) (on file with author) (notifying employee about promotion from claims examiner/typist to claims examiner).

136. *See id.* (promoting employee from claims examiner to adjudicator/torts); *see also* U.S. Dep't of the Army, SF 50, Notification of Personnel Action (Oct. 10, 1961) (on file with author) (promoting Etelka from "Adjudicator (Torts)" to "General Attorney").

137. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 50, Application for Federal Employment (May 17, 1960) (on file with author); Letter from Francis J. Jehl to Office of the Sec'y of the Army, Civilian Lawyer Comm. (July 14, 1960) (on file with author) (writing that adjudicator position must be licensed attorney).

138. U.S. Dep't of the Army, SF 50, Notification of Personnel Action (Oct. 10, 1961) (on file with author) (promoting Etelka from adjudicator/torts to general attorney).

139. U.S. Dep't of the Army, DA 1052 Employee Performance Rating (June 1, 1970) (on file with author); U.S. Dep't of the Army, DA 1052 Employee Performance Appraisal (Feb. 15, 1966) (on file with author); U.S. Dep't of the Army, DA 1052 Employee Performance Appraisal (Apr. 23, 1963) (on file with author).

140. *Military Lawyers Honored at Conference*, ARMY LAW., Dec. 1972, at 25.

141. Etelka McCluer, *A Court Reporter's Reversible Error*, in *THE LIGHTER SIDE OF PRACTICING LAW*: WE, THE LAWYERS 66 (4th ed. 1996).

142. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 2801, Application for Retirement (June 7, 1973) (on file with author) (asking for retirement date of June 30, 1973).

While working as a lawyer,¹⁴³ Etelka was active in the former Kappa Beta Pi International Legal Sorority, and served as one of five national officers in 1959.¹⁴⁴ She was also president of the Cloverleaf Toastmistress Club and a member and former president of the Alliance Française (French club).¹⁴⁵ In 1964, Etelka visited an Army civilian colleague working in Europe.¹⁴⁶ During the trip she toured Egypt and Greece, returning with slides she shared with San Antonio's Business and Professional Women's Club.¹⁴⁷

After leaving federal service, Etelka pursued a long-time interest in archaeology and obtained a master's degree in classical archaeology from the University of Texas.¹⁴⁸ She was an "enthusiastic student . . . and participated in graduate seminars [S]he was happy in her studies and was inspired to make a visit to [M]etaponto[l, Italy,] arriving just as an important temple was discovered"¹⁴⁹ In 1972, she served as director of the Southwest Texas Archaeological Society.¹⁵⁰ She traveled to Athens, Olympia, and Corinth.¹⁵¹ She was active in the San Antonio Chapter of the Archaeological Institute of America. Etelka passed away in 2003. She lies in rest at Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery. Her former professor characterized her as "a remarkable woman."¹⁵²

143. *Association Activities*, 15 TEX. B.J. 625, 625 (1952); *Military Lawyers Honored at Conference*, *supra* note 140; *see also Club Members Learn of Greece*, KERRVILLE MOUNTAIN SUN, Apr. 15, 1971, at 4 (describing Ms. McCluer as lawyer for Fort San Houston Judge Advocate's Office); *Secretaries to Sponsor Human Relations Workshop*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Feb. 14, 1962, at 13-A (characterizing speaker as lawyer for Army Staff Judge Advocate, Fourth U.S. Army, Fort Sam Houston).

144. *In Chambers We Learn*, 24 TEX. B.J. 850, 859 (1961); *S.A. Woman Attorney Holds National Office*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, May 3, 1959, at 10E.

145. *S.A. Woman Attorney Holds National Office*, *supra* note 144.

146. *B&PW Members to View Slides of Egypt and Greece*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Nov. 17, 1964, at 36.

147. *Id.*

148. E-mail from Dr. Joseph Coleman Carter, *supra* note 124; *McCluer Addresses Delphian Members*, *supra* note 122.

149. E-mail from Dr. Joseph Coleman Carter, *supra* note 124; *see also* Letter from Barbara Etelka McCluer to Lucy Shoe Meritt, *supra* note 130 (referring to work at Etruscan Temple and trips to Italy, Sicily, and Greece).

150. *S.A. Woman Attorney Holds National Office*, *supra* note 144.

151. *McCluer Addresses Delphian Members*, *supra* note 122.

152. *Etelka McCluer*, FIND A GRAVE, https://search.ancestry.com/cgi-bin/sse.dll?dbid=60525&h=44169587&indiv=try&o_cvc=Image:OtherRecord [<https://perma.cc/WFE5-NRG4>]; E-mail from Dr. Joseph Coleman Carter, *supra* note 124.

Mary Louise Murray was born in 1928 in Floresville, Texas.¹⁵³ Her grandfather and father were both attorneys, and her mother was an attorney's daughter.¹⁵⁴ Three of Mary's four brothers became attorneys.¹⁵⁵ By the time Mary was born, her father was well on his way to becoming chief justice of the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals in San Antonio.¹⁵⁶ For Mary, the legal profession was a family legacy. Considering this legacy, perhaps Mary was destined to attend law school.

After graduating from Alamo Heights High School in San Antonio,¹⁵⁷ Mary wanted to attend Texas Tech in Lubbock, Texas.¹⁵⁸ In those days, there were no women's dormitories, so Mary lived with a brother so she could attend Texas Tech.¹⁵⁹ But Mary didn't do well with mornings and would not attend classes.¹⁶⁰ Her parents then enrolled her in the University of Texas in Austin and boarded her in the Scottish Rite women's dormitory.¹⁶¹ Mary still would not attend class, so the Murrays brought Mary home to San Antonio, enrolled her in San Antonio College, and stood watch over her to ensure she attended class.¹⁶²

Mary fared better in law school, perhaps because, at the time, the law school operated as an evening program. Or, perhaps she fared better because she found a friend and study partner in classmate H. F. "Hippo" Garcia;¹⁶³ Garcia would later serve as a U.S. district judge

153. Telephone Interview with Betty Murray, Mary Louise's sister-in-law and best friend (Aug. 19, 2018).

154. Alice Bonnett, *Today Is the Day for Food and Family*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Nov. 27, 1969, at 1-B (providing Murray family background).

155. E-mail from John Murray, Mary Louise's nephew, to author (July 12, 2018, 8:35 PM CST) (on file with author).

156. See *Judge Dies, Rites Set*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Feb. 18, 1974, at 5-A (identifying William O. Murray as chief justice of the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals for thirty-four years); Joe Davenport, *Practice of Law Changes, Justice Murray Reminisces*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Jan. 19, 1963, at 12-A (characterizing William O. Murray as chief justice of the Fourth Court of Civil Appeals).

157. See *Many Entertain in Bright Shawl: Departing San Antonians, Graduates and Visitors Honored at Luncheons*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, May 24, 1945, at 10 (reporting that W.O. Murray complimented his daughter Mary Louise Murray, graduate of Alamo Heights High School).

158. Telephone Interview with Betty Murray, *supra* note 153.

159. *Id.*

160. *Id.*

161. *Id.*

162. *Id.*

163. *Id.*; E-mail from Mark Murray, Mary Louise's nephew, to author (Aug. 5, 2018, 6:31 PM CST) (on file with author).

in the Western District of Texas.¹⁶⁴

After graduating from law school at age twenty-two,¹⁶⁵ Mary obtained a job with United Services Automobile Association (USAA), an insurance company that, at the time, limited membership to military officers.¹⁶⁶ USAA was expanding to its first location outside of San Antonio—Frankfurt, Germany. USAA offered Mary the opportunity to work in the Frankfurt location.¹⁶⁷ Mary accepted and loved working in Frankfurt.¹⁶⁸

After working in Frankfurt for a couple of years, Mary returned to San Antonio and worked in USAA's legal department.¹⁶⁹ Mary oversaw insurance claims that proceeded to litigation.¹⁷⁰ Consequently, she knew many personal injury attorneys in San Antonio.¹⁷¹ Mary always protected her employer's interests.¹⁷² In one instance, a military officer sought insurance to cover the shipment of his convertible to an overseas assignment.¹⁷³ Mary recommended full coverage, but the military officer thought full coverage cost too much and purchased lesser coverage.¹⁷⁴ During shipment, the ship's tie-downs detached, causing the convertible to roll forward and backward during shipment, almost destroying the car.¹⁷⁵ When the military officer filed his damage claim, Mary insisted that a \$50

164. See *U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas: Judges*, FED. JUD. CTR., <https://www.fjc.gov/history/courts/u.s.-district-court-western-district-texas-judges> [<https://perma.cc/XRU3-S57T>] (listing Hipolito Frank Garcia as a serving U.S. district judge in the Western District of Texas from 1980–2002).

165. E-mail from Natalee Nuñez, Serv. Coordinator, Office of the Registrar, St. Mary's Univ., to author (Aug. 13, 2018, 8:28 AM CST) (on file with author); *Graduation Gallery for 1952*, BARRISTER NEWS, Summer 1952, at 4, available at <https://commons.stmarytx.edu/barristernews/4> [<https://perma.cc/84AN-9U8Z>].

166. E-mail from Mark Murray, *supra* note 163; *Memorials: M.L. Murray*, 57 TEX. B.J. 683, 685 (1994); Davenport, *supra* note 156 (identifying Mary Louise Murray as legal staff of the United States Automobile Association); Babs Batot, *Career Night Proves Big Success*, HONDO ANVIL HERALD, Mar. 5, 1954, at 5 (describing Mary Louise Murray as “employed by United Service Automobile Association as a legal consultant in the Claims Department”).

167. Telephone Interview with Betty Murray, *supra* note 153; E-mail from Mark Murray, *supra* note 163.

168. Telephone Interview with Betty Murray, *supra* note 153; E-mail from Mark Murray, *supra* note 163.

169. E-mail from Mark Murray, *supra* note 163.

170. *Id.*

171. *Id.*

172. Telephone Interview with Molly Murray Bunner, Mary Louise's niece (Sept. 8, 2018) (describing Mary Louise as “fiercely loyal to USAA”).

173. Telephone Interview with Betty Murray, *supra* note 153.

174. *Id.*

175. *Id.*

deductible applied to every instance the convertible moved.¹⁷⁶ Questioned about whether she ever approved a claim, Mary responded that she approved legitimate claims.¹⁷⁷ Mary loved working for USAA, so much that USAA was her only employer.¹⁷⁸ She worked for USAA for over thirty years and retired in 1986.¹⁷⁹

Mary never married, but she doted an extended family that included four nephews and one niece. Family members characterized Mary as generous to a fault.¹⁸⁰ She often loaned her Pontiac convertible to her nephew, a loan that included gas money.¹⁸¹ Mary paid for a younger nephew's first couple of years of college¹⁸² and helped her niece obtain her first job out of college.¹⁸³

Mary was a wonderful family care-giver. She spent countless hours sitting with her niece at the hospital when her niece's husband underwent treatment for cancer.¹⁸⁴ She immediately flew to Lubbock to help family members when a newborn family member developed medical complications.¹⁸⁵ She lived in the same building as her parents¹⁸⁶ and cared for her mother after her father passed.¹⁸⁷

Characterized as "intelligent and charming," Mary was proud of her family legacy in the law and loved spending time with family.¹⁸⁸ She had a wonderful sense of humor, finding humor in many life events.¹⁸⁹ Once she laughed at what neighbors must have thought about her when she chased her dog while wearing a colorful muumuu dress and calling "Whoopi, Whoopi," not knowing her new dog was named after comedian Whoopi Goldberg.¹⁹⁰ During her retirement years, Mary developed

176. *Id.*

177. *Id.*

178. E-mail from Mark Murray, *supra* note 163.

179. *Memorials: M.L. Murray*, *supra* note 166.

180. Telephone Interview with Molly Murray Bunner, *supra* note 172; E-mail from Mark Murray, *supra* note 163; Telephone Interview with Betty Murray, *supra* note 153.

181. E-mail from Mark Murray, *supra* note 163.

182. E-mail from John Murray, *supra* note 155.

183. Telephone Interview with Molly Murray Bunner, *supra* note 172.

184. *Id.*

185. E-mail from Mark Murray, *supra* note 163.

186. Telephone Interview with Betty Murray, *supra* note 153.

187. *Id.*

188. E-mail from Mark Murray, *supra* note 163.

189. Telephone Interview with Molly Murray Bunner, *supra* note 172; Telephone Interview with Betty Murray, *supra* note 153.

190. Telephone Interview with Molly Murray Bunner, *supra* note 172.

leukemia.¹⁹¹ She passed away in 1993 at age sixty-four, surrounded by the family she loved and a family who loved her. Mary lies at rest at Sunset Memorial Park in San Antonio,¹⁹² having continued her family's legacy.¹⁹³

Class of '53: **Selma Lorrayne Halbig, Elizabeth M. Leeman and Mary G. Sinderson.** The Class of 1953 included the seventh, eighth, and ninth women graduates.

Selma Lorrayne Halbig, known as Lorrayne, was born on December 18, 1919 in Albuquerque, New Mexico. Lorrayne's father was a lawyer who enlisted in the New Mexico National Guard at the outset of World War I.¹⁹⁴ At the end of the war, Lorrayne's father was discharged from Kelly Field in San Antonio, Texas,¹⁹⁵ the place where Lorrayne would later spend most of her working career.

After graduating from Thomas Jefferson High School in 1936, Lorrayne did what many female high school graduates did—she attended Alamo City Business College to learn shorthand and typing. Then, she attended San Antonio Junior College.¹⁹⁶ Two years later, she attended Our Lady of the Lake College in the mornings and worked as her father's secretary in the afternoons. Lorrayne completed a bachelor's degree in art in 1940 and obtained a Texas teacher certification.¹⁹⁷ She then began teaching art in Charlotte, Texas.¹⁹⁸ In May 1942, Lorrayne's mother passed away.¹⁹⁹ Lorrayne put teaching behind her and returned home to San Antonio.

A few months later, Lorrayne obtained her first federal civil service position—a stenographer for Headquarters Eighth Service Command at Fort Sam Houston. Six months later, she obtained a job at Kelly Field, first as a junior clerk-stenographer²⁰⁰ and later as an assistant clerk

191. *Id.*

192. Telephone Interview with Betty Murray, *supra* note 153.

193. *Memorials: M.L. Murray, supra* note 166.

194. *Memorials: William B. Halbig*, 14 TEX. B.J. 656, 660 (1951).

195. *Id.*

196. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 57, Application for Federal Employment (Nov. 12, 1942) (on file with author); *Students to Hear Bobbitt*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Jun. 3, 1938, at 15-B (listing Selma as member of San Antonio Junior College graduating class).

197. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 57, Application for Federal Employment (Nov. 12, 1942) (on file with author).

198. *Id.*

199. *Funeral Notices*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, May 19, 1942, at 9-B; *Mrs. Selma Halbig, 52, Dies in San Antonio*, ALBUQUERQUE J., May 20, 1942, at 7.

200. War Dep't., Form AC-CP 50, Changes in Civilian Personnel (Dec. 1, 1942) (on file with author).

typist.²⁰¹ In May 1945, she obtained a job as a clerk-stenographer for the Judge Advocate's Office at Kelly Field.²⁰² In that capacity, she worked as a court reporter during court martial proceedings and pretrial investigations, and as secretary to the assistant judge advocate.²⁰³ A few years later, Lorraine began attending law school in the evenings.²⁰⁴ During that time, Lorraine's father passed.²⁰⁵ Lorraine graduated in May 1953,²⁰⁶ without either parent having had the opportunity to see their daughter graduate from law school. After Lorraine passed the Texas bar exam,²⁰⁷ her achievement was rewarded by a promotion to legal assistant!²⁰⁸

As a legal assistant, Lorraine researched and prepared opinions on military administration, reviewed documents for legal sufficiency, and researched laws, regulations, and judge advocate general opinions.²⁰⁹ She received numerous citations for exemplary duty²¹⁰ but continued to work

201. War Dep't., Form 50, Notification of Personnel Action (Jan. 16, 1945) (on file with author).

202. War Dep't., Form 50, Notification of Personnel Action (May 22, 1945) (on file with author).

203. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 57, Application for Federal Employment (June 12, 1946) (on file with author) (applying for position of stenographer).

204. *St. Mary's Dean's List Names 20*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Mar. 4, 1951, at 12C (reporting Selma made Dean's List for fall semester, meaning Selma was in top ten percent of law school students); *Woman Passes Her Portia Exam*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Aug. 4, 1953, at 25 (acknowledging Selma attended night school for five years while working as administrative chief and executive secretary in the Judge Advocate's office at Kelly Field).

205. *Memorials: William B. Halbig*, *supra* note 194; *Deaths*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Apr. 15, 1951, at 5-E.

206. *Twenty-Eight to Graduate in May*, BARRISTER NEWS, Spring 1953, at 1, <https://commons.stmarytx.edu/barristernews/2> [<https://perma.cc/C2UV-PMLM>] (listing Selma as one of twenty-eight graduates, three of whom were women).

207. *New Lawyers*, 16 TEX. B.J. 559, 559 (1953); *17 from S.A. Pass Bar Exam*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, July 29, 1953, at 5 (listing Lorraine Halbig as passing Texas bar exam); *Woman Passes Her Portia Exam*, *supra* note 204 (reporting Selma of Kelly AFB staff judge advocate's office passed the Texas state bar examination); *St. Mary's Again Scores 100% on Bar Exams*, BARRISTER NEWS, Summer 1953, at 1, <https://commons.stmarytx.edu/barristernews/1> [<https://perma.cc/5UUR-HSEF>] (including Selma among those who passed the Texas bar exam in 1953).

208. U.S. Dep't of Air Force, SF 50, Notification of Personnel Action (Sept. 23, 1953) (on file with author); U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 59, Request for Approval of Transfer, Reinstatement, or Position Change (Sept. 9, 1953) (on file with author) (recommending Lorraine for promotion from secretary to legal assistant because she attended law school at night, received law degree on June 2, 1953, and passed Texas bar exam in July 1953).

209. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 58, Experience & Qualifications Statement (May 23, 1962) (on file with author).

210. *Military Awards Are Given*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Aug. 13, 1964, at 1-C; U.S. Dept. of Air Force, AF Form 1001, Recommendation for Incentive Award (May 26, 1964) (on file with author); Letter from John T. McConathy, Acting Officer, U.S. Air Force, to Miss Selma L. Halbig (June 5,

as a legal assistant for almost ten years. In June 1964, Lorrayne's hard work paid off; she was finally promoted to attorney-adviser²¹¹—one week before the enactment of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act. Lorrayne worked as an attorney-adviser for ten years. She retired in June 1974, after over thirty-one years of federal civil service.²¹² She later moved to California, where her brother lived. Lorrayne passed away on July 28, 2004, at the age of eighty-four.

Elizabeth Martin Leeman was born in 1909; her father was an auditor for the Florida state comptroller's office.²¹³ In 1928, Ms. Leeman obtained an undergraduate degree from Winthrop College; and in 1939, she received a graduate degree from the University of Texas.²¹⁴ She received her law degree from St. Mary's University School of Law in 1953,²¹⁵ passed the Texas bar exam in May 1954,²¹⁶ and began teaching at the law school.²¹⁷ No records show how long she taught at the law school.

In 1961, she earned a Master of Law in librarianship from the University of Washington.²¹⁸ She then began working for the American Bar Foundation (the Foundation) as a project supervisor for the "computerized

1963) (congratulating Lorrayne for the commendable manner in which she performed her duties); U.S. Dept. of Air Force, AF Form 1001, Recommendation for Incentive Award (May 15, 1963); Letter from Jerome W. Jackson, Colonel, U.S. Air Force, to Miss Selma L. Halbig (June 29, 1962) (on file with author) (congratulating Lorrayne for the commendable manner in which she performed her duties); U.S. Dep't. of Air Force, AF Form 1001, Recommendation for Incentive Award (May 15, 1962) (on file with author); Letter from Winston S. Hey, Colonel, U.S. Air Force, to Miss Selma L. Halbig (June 30, 1961) (on file with author) (congratulating Lorrayne for the commendable manner in which she performed her duties); U.S. Dep't. of Air Force, AF Form 1001, Recommendation for Incentive Award (May 29, 1961) (on file with author); Letter from Alfred K. Lee, Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Air Force, to Miss Lorrayne Halbig (Feb. 19, 1954) (on file with author) (praising Lorrayne for material contribution to standing and success of Air Force law firm); Letter from Clements McMullen, Major Gen., U.S. Air Force, to Miss Lorrayne Halbig (Feb. 19, 1954) (on file with author) (thanking Lorrayne for her industry, cooperation, and devotion to duty to sound and efficient legal office).

211. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 50, Notification of Personnel Action (June 26, 1964) (on file with author).

212. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 50, Notification of Personnel Action (June 30, 1974) (on file with author).

213. *Deaths: David E. Martin*, TALLAHASSEE DEMOCRAT, Jan. 1, 1965, at 2.

214. MICHAEL IRVEN SWYGERT & W. GARY VAUSE, FLORIDA'S FIRST LAW SCHOOL: HISTORY OF STETSON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW 435 (2006); Richard B. Amandes, *The History of the School of Law of Texas Tech University*, 1 TEX. TECH L. REV. 37, 45 (1969).

215. Amandes, *supra* note 214.

216. *New Lawyers*, 17 TEX. B.J. 262, 263 (1954).

217. Amandes, *supra* note 214.

218. *Id.*; *What's New with Law Schools*, 31 TEX. B.J. 911, 919–20 (1968).

indexing of current state legislation.”²¹⁹ Considering no Westlaw, Lexis, or Internet existed, this effort was a tremendous task. The Foundation sought to create “an entirely new research tool for the law, making readily available the current statutory output of all fifty state legislatures.”²²⁰ The project produced a bi-weekly index of current state legislation through 1964, when the publication transferred to the University of Pittsburg.²²¹

After completing the project, Ms. Leeman began teaching at Florida State University's (FSU) School of Business.²²² In September 1966, she transferred to FSU's new law school and worked as an assistant professor and law librarian.²²³ She also served as an editor and revisor of Florida municipal codes.²²⁴

In 1967, Texas Tech sought staff and faculty for its new law school and recruited Ms. Leeman.²²⁵ At the time, Ms. Leeman was one of a few with degrees in both law and librarianship.²²⁶ In December of that year, she began working at the new law school as assistant law librarian and assistant professor of law.²²⁷

In Fall 1970, Leeman became the first woman lawyer to join the full-time faculty at Stetson University School of Law—the first in the school's seventy year history.²²⁸ Ms. Leeman worked as an associate professor of law and assistant law librarian.²²⁹ She taught Legal Research and Writing to first-

219. AM. BAR FOUND., ANNUAL REPORT: 1962–1963, at 18, 24 (1963) [hereinafter ANNUAL REPORT 1962–1963]; AM. BAR FOUND., ANNUAL REPORT 1961–1962, at 8, 14 (1962) [hereinafter ANNUAL REPORT 1961–1962]; see also SWYGERT & VAUSE, *supra* note 214 (highlighting the career of Ms. Elizabeth Leeman, including her time at the American Bar Foundation).

220. ANNUAL REPORT 1961–1962, *supra* note 219, at 27.

221. AM. BAR FOUND., ANNUAL REPORT: 1964–1965, at 25 (1965); AM. BAR FOUND., ANNUAL REPORT: 1963–1964, at 28 (1964); ANNUAL REPORT 1962–1963, *supra* note 219, at 18.

222. *Mrs. Leeman Gets Post*, ORLANDO SENTINEL, Apr. 29, 1966, at 12.

223. SWYGERT & VAUSE, *supra* note 214; Amandes, *supra* note 214; *What's New with Law Schools*, *supra* note 218; *Temple Mound NSA Members Go to Education Institute*, PLAYGROUND DAILY NEWS, Mar. 7, 1967, at 5 (describing Ms. Leeman as assistant professor and librarian of Florida State University College of Law); *Opportunity Knocks for Secretaries*, TALLAHASSEE DEMOCRAT, Feb. 19, 1967, at 4B (announcing Ms. Leeman would speak at the Tallahassee Chapter of the National Secretaries Association's 12th Annual Educational Institute).

224. Amandes, *supra* note 214.

225. SWYGERT & VAUSE, *supra* note 214; Amandes, *supra* note 214; *Tech Appoints New Assistant Law Librarian*, LUBBOCK AVALANCHE-J., Dec. 13, 1967, at 2.

226. *Tech Appoints New Assistant Law Librarian*, *supra* note 225.

227. Amandes, *supra* note 214; *What's New with Law Schools*, *supra* note 218.

228. SWYGERT & VAUSE, *supra* note 214; Robert Batey & Scott William Fitzpatrick, *The Early Years of the Stetson Law Review*, 30 STETSON L. REV. 213, 222 (2000).

229. SWYGERT & VAUSE, *supra* note 214.

year and third-year students, and developed the format for teaching the course that included a first-year moot court competition.²³⁰ She spent countless hours working with students individually to help them become strong legal writers.²³¹

One of Ms. Leeman's duties at Stetson was serving as the faculty adviser for the *Stetson Intramural Law Review*.²³² Although previously a student-driven journal, Ms. Leeman's role increased over the years as she strived to upgrade the quality of the journal.²³³ "Professor Leeman approved each *Law Review* member's topic, and then, after the member had worked with an editor to produce a draft, meticulously critiqued the draft in marathon sessions with the student."²³⁴ A woman of exacting standards, Ms. Leeman's oversight slowed the publication process, as she was "committed to producing pithy but serviceable casenotes, to aid the harried practitioner in understanding recent decisions."²³⁵ She "did not care how long it took to produce work that met her standards nor how few works actually did meet them."²³⁶

In 1976, as students grew unhappy with Ms. Leeman's high standards, she resigned as faculty advisor and retired from teaching.²³⁷ After her retirement, Stetson honored Ms. Leeman by creating an annual award in her name for the best student article published in the law review. The Honoria read: "Stetson University College of Law expresses its thanks to Professor Elizabeth M. Leeman who was instrumental in establishing the *Stetson Intramural Law Review*. In recognition of her efforts as an organizer and guiding force during her term as faculty adviser."²³⁸ Ms. Leeman passed away in 1987 at age seventy-eight.²³⁹

Like Ms. Mansell, **Mary G. Sindors** joined the WAVES. Originally from Iowa, Mary lost her parents as a teenager, moved in with another family, and

230. *Id.*

231. *Id.*

232. Ms. Leeman was the first woman advisor of the *Stetson Law Review*. *Id.*

233. Batey & Fitzpatrick, *supra* note 228, at 229.

234. *Id.* at 226.

235. *Id.* at 229.

236. *Id.*

237. *Id.* at 230.

238. *In Appreciation*, 7 STETSON L. REV. 97 (1978).

239. *In Memoriam*, 50 TEX. B.J. 805, 807 (1987).

never finished high school.²⁴⁰ At the outset of World War II, she joined the WAVES and worked in the medical corps at Camp Shoemaker in California.²⁴¹ That is where she met her future husband, John Walter Sinderson, a young marine.²⁴² After the war, John received medical treatment at a nearby California naval station.²⁴³ John had been held in a Japanese prisoner of war camp for three and a half years;²⁴⁴ dysentery and malnutrition robbed John of most of his sight.²⁴⁵ The couple married a month after meeting.²⁴⁶ After the war, both were discharged from the military,²⁴⁷ and John received rehabilitation at the Institute for the Blind in New York. The couple then moved to John's home in Clifton, Texas.²⁴⁸

In Clifton, the couple attended Clifton Junior College, where Mary served as John's eyes for reading assignments.²⁴⁹ Mary's efforts produced big results. When the couple graduated in 1948, John was valedictorian and Mary was salutatorian.²⁵⁰ The couple then attended Baylor University, with John planning to study law and Mary to study journalism.²⁵¹ After a year at Baylor, both decided to study law.²⁵² Oddly, had it not been for John's visual impairment, neither would have likely pursued law degrees.²⁵³ The couple moved to San Antonio and began their studies at St. Mary's University. John graduated in June 1952 and passed the Texas bar exam;

240. Telephone Interview with John Walter Sinderson, Jr., son of John Walter Sinderson and Mary G. Sinderson (June 24, 2018).

241. *Wife and Partly Blind Husband Honor Students*, WACO TRIB.-HERALD, Jan. 25, 1948, at 11.

242. *Id.*

243. Jim Gillan, *Sinderson Retires as Committee Chairman; Writer Gives Profile in Courage*, MEDFORD MAIL TRIB., Apr. 2, 1961, at A3; A.W. Riberdy, *Personnel Officer at Camp White Discovers War-Caused Blindness No Handicap to Work*, MEDFORD MAIL TRIB., Oct. 8, 1956, at 7; *Wife and Partly Blind Husband Honor Students*, *supra* note 241.

244. *Two Austin Boys in Jap Prison Camp*, AUSTIN STATESMAN, May 25, 1943, at 3 (listing John Sinderson as a prisoner of war).

245. Gillan, *supra* note 243; Riberdy, *supra* note 243.

246. Gillan, *supra* note 243; Riberdy, *supra* note 243.

247. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 57, Application for Fed. Employment (Aug. 14, 1967) (on file with author) (reflecting the duration of Mary's U.S. Navy service as Mar. 23, 1944 to Nov. 25, 1945).

248. Gillan, *supra* note 243; Riberdy, *supra* note 243.

249. Riberdy, *supra* note 243.

250. *Id.*; *Wife and Partly Blind Husband Honor Students*, *supra* note 241; see also *Ex-Baylor Student Is on Dean's List at Law School*, WACO NEWS-TRIB., Mar. 22, 1952, at 14 (reporting that John Sinderson was on Dean's List in law school). Mary obtained an associate degree. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 57, Application for Fed. Employment (Aug. 14, 1967), at 5 (on file with author).

251. *Wife and Partly Blind Husband Honor Students*, *supra* note 241; *Nearly Blind Vet Fighting Plan to Annex Alta Vista*, WACO NEWS-TRIB., Nov. 18, 1947, at 1.

252. Riberdy, *supra* note 243.

253. Telephone Interview with John Walter Sinderson, Jr., *supra* note 240.

Mary graduated the following year—fifth in her class²⁵⁴—after getting a later start due to illness.²⁵⁵ All the time, Mary served as John's eyes for reading assignments.²⁵⁶

After law school, John got a job with the City of San Antonio and then with the Veterans Administration (VA)—first as a personnel officer trainee in Waco, next as an assistant personnel officer in North Carolina, and then as a personnel officer in Oregon.²⁵⁷ Mary put her career plans on hold and focused on her family. When the family moved to Oregon, they had two small children.²⁵⁸ There, Mary worked as a title examiner for a title insurance company for six months²⁵⁹ until John's transfer to Chicago.²⁶⁰

In Chicago, Mary began working as a VA claims adjudicator.²⁶¹ She worked as a claims adjudicator for over four years and then resigned because she could not find reliable child care for her son.²⁶² She then practiced law part-time for one year until John was transferred to South Carolina.²⁶³ There, Mary worked as a VA claims examiner for four years.²⁶⁴ In 1974, Mary began working as a lawyer, initially as a VA staff attorney²⁶⁵ and later as Regional Director of the VA in Kentucky.²⁶⁶ Mary was the first woman

254. Letter from Mary G. Sinderson to Reg'l Dir., U.S. Civil Serv. Comm'n 7th Region, (Jan. 20, 1962) (on file with author).

255. Riberdy, *supra* note 243.

256. *Id.*; *Wife and Partly Blind Husband Honor Students*, *supra* note 241.

257. Gillan, *supra* note 243; *In Chambers We Learn*, 10 TEX. B.J. 639, 640 (1955).

258. Telephone Interview with John Walter Sinderson, Jr., *supra* note 240.

259. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 67, FSEE Application for Federal Employment (Dec. 5, 1961) at 2 (on file with author).

260. Gillan, *supra* note 243.

261. Telephone Interview with John Walter Sinderson, Jr., *supra* note 240.

262. Veterans Admin., SF 50, Notification of Personnel Action (June 3, 1966) (on file with author) ("I cannot find dependable help to care for my [twelve-]year[-]old son and I feel my primary obligation is to him.").

263. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 86, Security Investigation Data for Sensitive Position (June 19, 1979) at 4.

264. *Id.*

265. Veterans Admin., Form 5-4065a, Request for Approval of Personnel Action Centralized to Administrator (Jan. 13, 1976) (on file with author).

266. Mary G. Sinderson, *Letters to the Editor*, INTERIOR J. (Stanford, Ky.), Oct. 11, 1979, at 2 (identifying herself as Regional Office Director); Jay Lawrence, *VA Official to Pay for Use of Intensive-Care Bed*, COURIER-J. (Louisville, Ky.), Apr. 20, 1978, at 17 (reporting John was shot in VA hospital waiting room for unknown reason); Jay Lawrence, *VA Hospital Allowed Wife of Shooting Victim to Stay in Room*, COURIER-J. (Louisville, Ky.), Apr. 14, 1978, at 6 (reporting high-ranking VA official stayed in her husband's hospital room for two nights and stating that wife had just retired as a VA staff attorney); *Veterans Bureau to Increase Funding*, MESSENGER-INQUIRER (Owensboro, Ky.), Mar. 8, 1978, at 2D (relaying budget numbers from director of VA regional office); Mary G. Sinderson, *Programs for Vietnam*

to hold the position and the second woman to ever serve as a VA regional director.²⁶⁷ Ultimately, she became VA District Counsel in the District of Columbia.²⁶⁸ Mary retired from that position²⁶⁹ after over twenty-two years of federal civil service.²⁷⁰ By that time, John had also retired from federal service, so the couple moved to Charleston, South Carolina.²⁷¹ Later, the couple moved to Diamondhead, Mississippi, to be closer to grandchildren.²⁷²

In Mississippi, Mary served as the president of the Mississippi National Active and Retired Federal Employees Association, a board member for a local animal shelter, and a board member for a local library.²⁷³ According to a longtime employee of Hancock County Library System, Mary served on the library board of trustees and the Library Foundation, raising money to support and enhance library programs and services.²⁷⁴ John passed away in 1999. In 2004, Mary married Truman Edward Boutar after meeting him at a Navy football game in Annapolis, Maryland.²⁷⁵ In 2005, Hurricane Katrina destroyed Mary's Mississippi home, but Mary was safe at Truman's home in Virginia.²⁷⁶

Veterans, COURIER-J. (Louisville, Ky.), Feb. 20, 1978, at A6 (signed as Director, Regional Office, Veterans Administration).

267. News Release, Veterans Admin. Info. Serv. (Sept. 27, 1977) (on file with author).

268. Telephone Interview with John Walter Sindors, Jr., *supra* note 240.

269. *Id.*

270. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 1150, Record of Leave Data (Oct. 31, 1983) (on file with author).

271. Telephone Interview with John Walter Sindors, Jr., *supra* note 240.

272. *Id.*

273. *Obituary, Mary Josethine Sindors*, SUN HERALD (Gulfport, Ms.), July 28, 2011 (on file with author); *Weaver New NARFE Member*, UNION APPEAL (Union, Miss.), Feb. 7, 2001, at 4A; *NARFE Meeting*, NEWTON REC., (Newton, Miss.), Jan. 31, 2001, at 7A; *NARFE Holds Annual Convention*, SCOTT COUNTY TIMES (Forest, Miss.), June 14, 2000, at 10B; *Plans Made for Convention*, HATTIESBURG AM., (Hattiesburg, Miss.), Mar. 15, 2000, at 4A.

274. E-mail from Mary M. Perkins, Pub. Affairs/Dev. Officer, Hancock Cty. Library Sys., Bay St. Louis, Miss., to author (June 22, 2018, 2:15 PM CST) (on file with author).

275. E-mail from Mary M. Perkins, *supra* note 274. Mary Sindors loved Navy football. She was in Annapolis, visiting friends and attending a Navy football game when she met Truman Boutar. Telephone Interview with John Walter Sindors, Jr., *supra* note 240.

276. Michael Kunzelman, *Federal Judge Considers Class Action in State Katrina Lawsuits*, HATTIESBURG AM., (Hattiesburg, Miss.), Mar. 1, 2007, at 4D (quoting eighty-seven-year-old retired attorney Mary Sindors, whose home was destroyed by Katrina, saying she might not live long enough to have her claim with insurance company resolved if cases were tried individually). Mary never rebuilt her home. Telephone Interview with John Walter Sindors, Jr., *supra* note 240.

Mary passed away in 2011, having inspired her son to attend law school. She rests in the National Cemetery in Biloxi, Mississippi.²⁷⁷ According to someone who knew her well, she was “a fine woman.”²⁷⁸ That’s a true statement, but it’s an understatement.

Class of '54: **Dorothy A. Campbell.** The tenth woman graduate, Dorothy Atwood Campbell, was born on April 22, 1920, in Mexico City, Mexico.²⁷⁹ At the time, Dorothy’s father was a U.S. Army officer working as a military attaché to Mexico.²⁸⁰ Dorothy’s father retired at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, so Dorothy attended Thomas Jefferson High School.²⁸¹ After high school, Dorothy first attended San Antonio Junior College²⁸² and then the University of Texas in Austin.²⁸³ Dorothy obtained an undergraduate degree in business administration.²⁸⁴

After college, Dorothy worked for the former Foreign Economic Administration in Peru and Ecuador.²⁸⁵ She later worked as a personnel placement officer for the military in Germany and

277. *Obituary: Mary Josethine Sindors*, *supra* note 273.

278. E-mail from Mary M. Perkins, *supra* note 274.

279. Miriam McGary, *Pilon*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Dec. 7, 1945, at 3-C (writing Dorothy was born in Mexico City when dad worked there as military attaché).

280. *Social Happenings*, LEAVENWORTH TIMES, Aug. 7, 1917, at 5 (covering visit by Mrs. Robert Madison Campbell who visited her parents in Kansas City and left to join her husband in Mexico).

281. *Daughters of U. S. Army Elect*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Jan. 15, 1939, at 12D (announcing Miss Dorothy Campbell was elected secretary of Fort Sam Houston Chapter of the Daughters of the United States Army).

282. *Miss Campbell Attends S.M.U.*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, July 21, 1940, at 11D (stating Dorothy graduated from “San Antonio Junior College last spring”).

283. *Mrs. R. Campbell to Visit Mother*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Mar. 23, 1942, at 8 (mentioning mother visited daughter Dorothy who attends University of Texas in Austin); *The Bexar Facts*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Dec. 9, 1941, at 3B (reporting Dorothy will perform in Texas University Light Opera Company production of “The Chocolate Soldier”); *Summer Days Find Many Collegiennes Busy Boosting Rating in Studies*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, July 6, 1941, at 4D (describing Dorothy’s summer activities: attending summer school in Austin studying tenets of warehousing and commercial matters leading to a BBA degree); *‘Brat’ Regiment to Entertain New Students*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Aug. 13, 1941, at 2B (identifying Dorothy Campbell as army girl leaving for college); *Mrs. Campbell in California*, Society, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Mar. 8, 1941, at 6 (mentioning mother visited daughter Dorothy who attends University of Texas in Austin).

284. *See Three San Antonians on Texas Honor Roll*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Feb. 24, 1942, at 8A (listing Dorothy as on honor roll at University of Texas’s school of business administration).

285. *Tip-off*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Dec. 9, 1945, at 14B (“Dorothy Campbell, who has had a grand job in the American Embassy at Lima, Peru, came back home Saturday.”); McGary, *supra* note 279 (explaining Dorothy just returned from two years at American Embassy in Lima, Peru).

Austria.²⁸⁶ When she returned to the United States, she attended law school.

Dorothy graduated from law school,²⁸⁷ but public records provide no information about what she did afterward other than a trip to Rio de Janeiro in 1962.²⁸⁸ Nothing suggests Dorothy practiced law. Dorothy passed away on January 2, 1999, at age seventy-eight.²⁸⁹

Class of '56: Hattie Elam Briscoe and Carol Haberman Knight-Sheen. The Class of 1956 included the eleventh and twelfth women graduates—Hattie Elam Briscoe and Carol Haberman Knight-Sheen. Both women shared the experience of hearing that women had no place in law school.²⁹⁰ The nay-sayers were wrong—twenty-eight years later, both women were inducted into the San Antonio Women's Hall of Fame.

Hattie Elam Briscoe was born Hattie Ruth Elam on November 13, 1916²⁹¹ in Shreveport, Louisiana, where Hattie's father worked at a sawmill and her mother taught music.²⁹² Hattie's mother died when Hattie was only nine years old.²⁹³ After her mother died, Hattie's father later moved the family to Marshall, Texas, where he worked as a blacksmith.²⁹⁴

286. *Welcome Mats Kept Busy, Fetes Planned for Guests*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Mar. 9, 1949, at 1B (writing that Miss Dorothy Campbell departs for Stuttgart on Monday); *Home from Germany*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Feb. 20, 1949, at 11-C (reporting Dorothy was home after three years in Germany); McGary, *supra* note 279 (reporting that Dorothy Campbell now works for the government in Munich); *see also* Dep't of Justice, Passenger Manifest, USNS William O. Darby (Apr. 18, 1951 to Apr. 27, 1951) (on file with author) (showing Dorothy as passenger arriving from Bremerhaven, Germany).

287. *154 to Get St. Mary's Degrees Sunday Night*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, May 28, 1954, at 8A (listing Dorothy A. Campbell as candidate for Bachelor of Laws); *see also* 2100 Due S.A. Diplomas, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, May 18, 1954, at 38 (picturing Dorothy as a graduate of St. Mary's School of Law).

288. Dorothy's probate record indicates she lived in San Antonio, but lawyers practicing in San Antonio at the time Dorothy graduated from law school (Jimmy Allison, Julius Grossenbacher, and Roy Barrera Sr.) do not recall Dorothy working as a lawyer.

289. Tex. Dep't of Health, Records & Statistics, Deaths for 1999 (Mar. 8, 2001) (on file with author).

290. Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, in San Antonio, Tex. (Feb. 21, 1997), at 25 (on file with Archives for Research on Women & Gender Oral History Project, University of Texas at San Antonio Archives & Special Collections MS 317).

291. *Id.* at 12.

292. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930: Louisiana, Ouachita County, Police Jury Ward 4, Sheet 1B (reporting Hattie's father's occupation as laborer at a sawmill).

293. Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, *supra* note 290, at 5.

294. *Id.* at 10–11 (explaining why the family moved to Marshall, Texas).

At age sixteen, Hattie graduated from high school and began attending Wiley College in Marshall.²⁹⁵ Hattie paid her tuition with a scholarship, but she otherwise supported herself by washing clothes, ironing, cooking, and cleaning.²⁹⁶ During that time, she met William Briscoe, who she later married.²⁹⁷ Hattie earned an undergraduate degree in education from Wiley College in 1937.²⁹⁸

After college, Hattie's employer helped her get a teaching position in Wichita Falls, Texas, as a fourth-grade teacher.²⁹⁹ At age twenty, Hattie taught a class of fifty-four students!³⁰⁰ Hattie worked as an elementary school teacher for four years.³⁰¹ During that time, she married William. In 1941, she left Wichita Falls and joined William in San Antonio.³⁰² Initially, she worked in William's beauty shop as a beautician and then later taught cosmetology at the former Phyllis Wheatly High School for ten years.³⁰³

In 1951, Hattie obtained a master's degree in administration from Prairie View A&M College.³⁰⁴ The school principal promptly terminated Hattie, either for sassing white people or obtaining the same level of education as the school principal.³⁰⁵ Had that not happened, Hattie would not have

295. Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, *supra* note 290, at 2, 14.

296. Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, in San Antonio, Tex. (Mar. 5, 1997), at 5, 16 (on file with Archives for Research on Women & Gender Oral History Project, University of Texas at San Antonio Archives & Special Collections MS 317).

297. Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, *supra* note 290, at 13–14.

298. Johnny W. Thomas, *Remembering Hattie Ruth Briscoe*, SAN ANTONIO LAW., Jan.–Feb. 2012, at 9.

299. Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, *supra* note 290, at 16.

300. Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, *supra* note 296, at 16.

301. Thomas, *supra* note 298.

302. *Id.*

303. *Id.* at 9–10; Veronica Salazar, *Injustice Spurred Her to Achievement*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Mar. 29, 1984, at 12; Craig Phelon, *Hattie Briscoe: Still Sassin' After All These Years*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Oct. 28, 1984.

304. Thomas, *supra* note 298, at 9–10.

305. Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, *supra* note 296, at 9, 21 (stating the principal refused to explain reasons for her termination and she never received an explanation for her termination); *Ousted Teacher Backers to Meet*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Nov. 16, 1951, at 13-B (describing uproar over Ms. Briscoe's termination); *Teacher Ouster Action Upheld*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Nov. 15, 1951, at 8A (reporting San Antonio superintendent of schools advised NAACP members that he would uphold school principal's decision to terminate Ms. Briscoe despite petition signed by 2,095 members of the public seeking Ms. Briscoe's

attended law school. After her termination, a friend and co-worker, Dr. Ruth Ann Bellinger, encouraged her to apply to the law school.³⁰⁶

Hattie entered the law school in 1952.³⁰⁷ She and Carol Rhode Haberman were the only women in a class of thirty students. At the time, Hattie was "San Antonio's first, and only, Negro woman to enter St. Mary's School of Law."³⁰⁸ A male professor told Hattie and Carol that women had no business in law school.³⁰⁹ During law school, Hattie worked full-time as a clerk typist at Kelly Air Force Base.³¹⁰ Despite working full-time, Hattie made the Dean's List every semester.³¹¹ She graduated first in her class,³¹² but the law school did not recognize her achievement during her graduation ceremony.

Despite outstanding academic credentials, the Bexar County District Attorney's Office denied Hattie's job application, because the office wasn't hiring blacks or women.³¹³ So, Hattie opened her own law office³¹⁴ and practiced law as the only black woman lawyer in San Antonio for twenty-seven years.³¹⁵ During those years, Hattie earned the respect of judges, lawyers, and litigants,³¹⁶ and served as Bexar County's first special prosecutor.³¹⁷ Known for her quick wit, Hattie once urged a police officer testifying about how her client assaulted a fellow police officer to show

reinstatement); *Austin Agency to Review S.A. Teacher's Case*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Apr. 29, 1952, at 8-A.

306. Thomas, *supra* note 298, at 9-10; Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, *supra* note 290, at 22; Phelon, *supra* note 303.

307. Thomas, *supra* note 298, at 10.

308. *Mrs. William Briscoe Another First*, SAN ANTONIO REG., Feb. 11, 1955, at 4.

309. Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, *supra* note 290.

310. Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, *supra* note 296, at 9, 23-24.

311. Thomas, *supra* note 298, at 10; *see also Lagniappe*, SAN ANTONIO REG., July 1, 1955, at 4 ("Attaining the honor roll again at St. Mary's University School of Law, is Mrs. Hattie Briscoe. It's getting to be a habit with her!"); *16 St. Mary's Students Honored*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Mar. 10, 1954, at 10-C (announcing names of students on Dean's List).

312. BRANDON, *supra* note 14, at 80-81; CHAPMAN, *supra* note 14, at 66; Thomas, *supra* note 298, at 10.

313. BRANDON, *supra* note 14, at 81; CHAPMAN, *supra* note 14, at 66; Salazar, *supra* note 303; Thomas, *supra* note 298, at 10;

314. *See Classified Ad*, SAN ANTONIO REG., Oct. 5, 1956, at 6 (advertising Ms. Briscoe's new law practice, "Hattie E. Briscoe, Attorney at Law").

315. BRANDON, *supra* note 14, at 66; CHAPMAN, *supra* note 14, at 47; Thomas, *supra* note 298, at 10.

316. Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, *supra* note 296, at 7.

317. *Id.* at 3.

"how a 'little woman' had knocked down the [officer's] buddy." The witness officer asked, "Do you want me to demonstrate on you?" Hattie replied, "No, demonstrate on the City Attorney."³¹⁸

Eventually, times changed. In 1992, the law school recognized Hattie as a Distinguished Law Alumna. Her portrait hangs in the law library's Alumni Room as an inspiration for perseverance. Hattie passed away in 1998 at age eighty-one, after practicing law for forty years.³¹⁹ During much of that time, Hattie led a lonely professional life, but she remained grateful for her classmate,³²⁰ Carol Rhode, who invited her into her circle.³²¹

Carol Haberman Knight-Sheen was born Carol Rhode on September 20, 1928. She grew up in Whitelaw, Wisconsin, where her father worked as an auto mechanic and owned an auto garage.³²² Carol would become Bexar County, Texas's first woman district judge,³²³ but the road to that "first" began with "[t]en years of college at night while she managed a home and raised two sons."³²⁴ Carol first attended Texas Christian University, while working full-time as a secretary at Consolidated Vultee Aircraft Corporation, and later attended law school³²⁵ while working as a stenographer for Stanolind Oil and Gas Company.³²⁶ During that time, she married Rudy A. Haberman; Evelyn Kubala—Class of '59—served as

318. *His Order: Judge Sets Aside First Motions*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, June 20, 1963, at 1.

319. See Thomas, *supra* note 298, at 11 ("In 1998 her portrait was unveiled at the St. Mary's Law School . . . shortly after Mrs. Briscoe retired in 1998.").

320. Salazar, *supra* note 303 (explaining Briscoe often felt like a freak in the courtroom because no one had seen a black woman lawyer).

321. See Phelon, *supra* note 303 (stating Carol Haberman invited Briscoe to join her study group); Transcript of Interview by Ruthe Winegarten with Hattie Elam Briscoe, *supra* note 290, at 26 (explaining Carol Haberman invited Briscoe into her study group).

322. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940: Wisconsin, Manitowoc County, Cato, Sheet 4B (listing father's occupation as owning an auto garage).

323. James McCrory, *County Bench Now Includes Three Women*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Jan. 2, 1975, at 3-A (announcing swearing-in of Bexar County's first elected women judges: Carolyn Spears, Carol Haberman, and Rose Spector).

324. Norma Reed, *Carol's Years of Hard Work Now Pay Off*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, June 11, 1970, at 2B.

325. Marjorie Miley, *Off the Society Spindle*, PARTIAL MANITOWOC HERALD TIMES, Jan. 16, 1965, at 4-M.

326. WORLEY'S SAN ANTONIO CITY DIRECTORY 762 (John F. Worley Directory Co., 1952-1953) (listing occupation for Carol Rhode as stenographer for Standolind Oil & Gas Company); Renwicke Cary, *Around the Plaza*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Sept. 4, 1955, at 10A (describing Carol Rhode as "Stanolind Oil and Gas co. pretty").

Carol's maid of honor.³²⁷ Carol was married to Rudy for over forty years, until Rudy passed in 1994.

After obtaining her law degree, Carol practiced law for seventeen years before becoming a judge. During those years, Carol was active in local and state civic groups³²⁸ and known for her advocacy for equal rights for women.³²⁹ She somehow found time to earn a master's degree in social services from Our Lady of the Lake College.³³⁰

After practicing law for thirteen years, and at the recommendation of the Good Government League, Carol replaced Mayor Pro Tem Lila Cockrell

327. *Couple at Home in San Antonio*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Apr. 18, 1956, at 5B (announcing marriage of Mrs. Rudy A. Haberman; Evelyn Kubala served as maid of honor). Evelyn Kubala is discussed *infra* pp. 146-48.

328. Ms. Haberman was an active member and leader of the Business of Professional Women's Club of San Antonio. *Abilene Meet Beckons*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, June 8, 1961, at 29 (listing Ms. Haberman as president-elect); *BPW Club to Fete Media Folk*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, May 15, 1960, at 9-D (identifying Ms. Haberman as program coordinator); *Mr. Street on Program*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Aug. 13, 1961, at 7-E (reflecting Ms. Haberman as president); *New BPW Heads to Take Over*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, June 14, 1959, at 11-D (announcing Ms. Haberman as one of three vice-presidents). Ms. Haberman held leadership positions in the San Antonio Council of Presidents; the Council included the presidents and past presidents of civic, business, educational, cultural, and philanthropic organizations interested in prosperity, welfare and the development of San Antonio. *Council of Presidents' Banquet Due*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS/NEWS, May 26, 1963, at 7-D (announcing Ms. Haberman as third vice president); *Presidents Council Sets Lunch*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Oct. 4, 1963, at 32 (listing Ms. Haberman as a vice president). She also served in the Texas Federation of Business and Professional Women. *Board of B&PW Will Meet*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Feb. 15, 1964, at 8 (listing Ms. Haberman as state first vice president); *Fem Candidate to Be Honored*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Apr. 24, 1964, at 2 (describing Ms. Haberman as president-elect); *Mrs. Haberman to Honor Judge Sarah T. Hughes*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS/NEWS, Nov. 21, 1965, at 6-E (listing Ms. Haberman as state president); *She'll Head State B&PW*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, June 10, 1965, at 29 (announcing Ms. Haberman as president of the state organization).

329. *Headliner Awards Announced*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Apr. 25, 1965, at 7-B (recognizing Ms. Haberman for promoting "equal legal rights for women"); Nell Fenner Grover, *MCSWT Urged to Lead Women Toward Better Jobs*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Aug. 12, 1970, at 8-D (reporting Ms. Haberman urged Mayor's Commission on Status of Women to take a lead in working toward better employment opportunities for women); Reed, *supra* note 324 (characterizing Ms. Haberman as a "staunch defender of women's rights," and instrumental "in encouraging state legislation which freed women from many of the antiquated laws which denied them many legal rights"); *Women's Commission Is Created*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS/NEWS, Jan. 14, 1967, at 5-A (appointing Ms. Haberman on Governor's Commission of the Status of Women, which "was established to develop recommendations for new and expanded services to enable women to continue their role as wives and mothers while making a maximum contribution to the world around them, and for overcoming any unequal policies in employment, political and civil rights" (internal quotations omitted)).

330. Miley, *supra* note 325; Reed, *supra* note 324 ("After obtaining her law degree, Mrs. Haberman went back to college at the Worden School of Social Service at Our Lady of the Lake and obtained a master's degree in Social Service.").

on the San Antonio City Council.³³¹ As a councilwoman,³³² Carol “promoted tourism, expansion of the City’s convention facilities, and the San Antonio River[,] and helped initiate [e]mergency [m]edical services . . . [and] the night magistrate program.”³³³ While a male council member sometimes referred to her as “Carol Baby,”³³⁴ Carol served with distinction from 1970 to 1973,³³⁵ including a term as Mayor Pro Tem.³³⁶

In November 1974, Carol ran for judge of Bexar County Probate Court No. 2. Although encouraged to run against Rose Spector (Class of ’65) and Carolyn Spears for a newly created county court as a strategy to ensure Bexar County elected its first woman judge,³³⁷ each woman chose a different court. Carol chose a newly created probate court. She defeated her male

331. Norma Reed, *GGI Taps Carol for Lila: Council Sub Slated*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, June 10, 1970, at 10 (reporting Good Government League recommended Ms. Haberman to replace Lila Cockrell on the City Council; Ms. Cockrell resigned from City Council to become San Antonio mayor); *The Don’s Bagatelles*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, June 21, 1970, at 4-E (commenting on Ms. Haberman’s appointment to City Council); *The Don’s Bagatelles*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, July 5, 1970, at 6-E (“Mrs. Carol Haberman says she will have to cut down on her out-of-city law work now that she’s on the City Council”).

332. Although initially appointed to the City Council, Ms. Haberman later ran for office and won the election despite seven opponents. See *Big Anniversary Gift*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Apr. 7, 1971, at 15-A (writing voters gave Ms. Haberman big wedding anniversary present in the form of win without a run-off despite seven opponents); Joy Cook, *Seven Councilmen Sworn In; Three More Ceremonies Due*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Apr. 13, 1971, at 12-A (commemorating oath of office on April 12, 1971).

333. Barbara Neller-moe, *The Trailblazing Trio of Haberman, Spector & Spears*, SAN ANTONIO LAW., Nov.–Dec. 2001, at 6; see also *Judge Carol Haberman Speaker for B&PW Anniversary Dinner*, DEL RIO NEWS HERALD, Nov. 26, 1978, at 3B (providing biographical information); *Bexar County Judge, B&PW Guest Speaker*, ALICE ECHO-NEWS, Feb. 19, 1975, at 3 (listing her promotion of the expansion of the San Antonio River and the night magistrate program among her accomplishments as a councilwoman).

334. *The Don’s Bagatelles*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Feb. 14, 1971, at 9-D (reporting a male councilmember first “referred to Councilwoman Carol Haberman as ‘Carol, baby’ and then followed it up with the more formal (and correct) ‘Mrs. Haberman’”); *Tipoff*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Feb. 14, 1971, at 4-H (reporting Ms. Haberman still got flustered when male council member called her “Carol Baby,” noting “sharp legal and business backgrounds plus an attractive face still aren’t solid political armor”).

335. See Election Guide, *County Court No. 4*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Nov. 3, 1974, at 3-H (providing Ms. Haberman’s qualifications including her time on City Council from 1970-1973).

336. *Id.*; *Judge Carol Haberman Speaker for B&PW Anniversary Dinner*, *supra* note 333 (providing biographical information); Don Politico, *Mayor Pro Tem May Be Woman*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Feb. 9, 1972, at 2-C (speculating Ms. Haberman would replace mayor pro tem who resigned to run for county commissioner; if chosen, she would be second woman mayor pro tem).

337. Neller-moe, *supra* note 333.; Barbara Neller-moe, *Female Judges Get “COLORFUL” in Memory of Bexar County’s First Female District Judge*, SAN ANTONIO LAW., Nov.–Dec. 2009, at 11 (“In November of 1974, Haberman, along with Rose Spector and Carolyn Spears, broke the gender barrier when she was elected to the Bexar County judicial bench.”).

opponent by a 3-1 margin³³⁸ and became the first judge of Bexar County Probate Court No. 2.³³⁹

Carol took the bench on January 1, 1975, but her presence there was short-lived because Governor Dolph Briscoe appointed her as district judge of the 45th District Court on August 1, 1977.³⁴⁰ She later ran for election and won. In 2001, Carol married J. Phillip Knight-Sheen.

Judge Haberman enjoyed a reputation as an even-handed judge and she was known to occasionally take a recess during a hearing, call the attorneys into her chambers, and urge them to settle the case before she made a ruling, warning them that neither side would be happy with her order. She enjoyed wearing colorful robes on the bench—turquoise, red, navy, gold, and white—and after she passed, her husband gave her robe collection to the 45th District Court, where successive judges use them on special occasions.³⁴¹

Carol served as judge of the 45th District Court until she retired in 2002.³⁴² In 2003, the law school recognized Carol as a Distinguished Law Alumna.³⁴³ Carol's many accomplishments included serving on St. Mary's University Board of Trustees and serving as a past president of the university's Law Alumni Association. Before passing away, she asked that any memorials go to the "Judge Carol Haberman Knight-Sheen Memorial Law Scholarship Fund for a Working Woman Law Student" at St. Mary's University School of Law.³⁴⁴ Her portrait hangs in the law library Alumni Room as an example of the best of public service. Carol passed away on October 22, 2008, at age eighty. She lies at rest at Holy Cross Cemetery in San Antonio.

338. *Haberman Elected as Judge*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Nov. 6, 1974, at 3.

339. Nellermeoe, *supra* note 333, at 7.

340. *Briscoe Appoints Justice, Judges*, VICTORIA ADVOCATE, Sept. 2, 1977, at 5A (reporting Ms. Haberman was chosen as Robert R. Murray's replacement as judge of 45th District Court); *Power Players: Movers and Shakers*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Sept. 4, 1977, at 2-H (describing chain of moves that resulted in Ms. Haberman's appointment to district judge).

341. E-mail from Retired Judge Barbara Nellermeoe, Judge Haberman's successor to the 45th District Court., to author (Dec. 20, 2018) (on file with author).

342. Barbara Hanson Nellermeoe, Class of '83, succeeded Ms. Haberman as judge of the 45th District Court. Gayla Corley, *Judge Barbara Hanson Nellermeoe: From Books to Bar to Bench*, SAN ANTONIO LAW., Nov.–Dec. 2014, at 5, 8; *Nellermeoe to Speak at TIU Graduation*, SEGUIN GAZETTE ENTERPRISE, Dec. 7, 2003, at 4B.

343. *Association Honors Haberman Knight-Sheen as Distinguished Graduate*, LAW NOTES, ST. MARY'S UNIV. SCH. L. NEWSL., Winter 2003, at 1, 4.

344. Nellermeoe, *supra* note 337.

Class of '57: **Dora Grossenbacher Hauser** and **Patricia Luke Pelton**. The Class of 1957 included the thirteenth and fourteenth women graduates.

Dora Grossenbacher Hauser was born Dora Dolores Guerrero on May 26, 1931, in San Marcos, Texas. Dora's father owned a farm and family restaurant, and sold insurance;³⁴⁵ he died when Dora was seventeen years old.³⁴⁶ Dora was one of ten children.³⁴⁷ Dora's parents emphasized education.³⁴⁸ At age twenty, Dora attended the local college—Southwest Texas State Teachers College—and obtained a bachelor's degree in speech and English.³⁴⁹ Shortly afterward, while working in the family restaurant, Dora met Captain Glenn "Tommy" Thompson.³⁵⁰ Tommy—a World War II veteran and U.S. Army pilot—was in San Marcos for pilot training.³⁵¹ When Tommy received orders for Germany, the couple married, and Dora followed Tommy to Germany via a freighter.³⁵² In Germany, Dora learned to play bridge, an interest that later led to a second marriage.³⁵³ Dora and Tommy were in Germany for a short time when Tommy died in a plane crash.³⁵⁴

Dora returned to the States, widowed and pregnant, via an army hospital at Presidio of San Francisco, where first son Glenn was born.³⁵⁵ By that time, Dora's mother had moved to San Antonio, near St. Mary's University.³⁵⁶ Dora returned to Texas and moved in with her mother.³⁵⁷ Dora had a degree from a teachers college, but she did not want to teach school; she decided to pursue an advanced degree.³⁵⁸ At the time, nearby St. Mary's University did not offer a graduate degree program, so Dora

345. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940, Texas, Hays County, San Marcos, Sheet 5B.

346. Interview with Glenn Grossenbacher, Dora's eldest son (Dec. 3, 2018).

347. Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, Dora's second husband (Dec. 6, 2018).

348. Interview with Glenn Grossenbacher, *supra* note 346.

349. *Obituaries*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Mar. 10, 2002, <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/sanantonio/obituary.aspx?n=dora-hauser&pid=88822952> [<https://perma.cc/WU5E-E5K9>] [hereinafter *Dora Hauser Obituary*]; *Dr. Grossenbacher UTSA Dean Named*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Jan. 31, 1973, at 6-B.

350. Interview with Glenn Grossenbacher, *supra* note 346.

351. Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, *supra* note 347; Interview with Glenn Grossenbacher, *supra* note 346.

352. Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, *supra* note 347.

353. *Id.*

354. *Dora Hauser Obituary*, *supra* note 349.

355. Interview with Glenn Grossenbacher, *supra* note 346.

356. Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, *supra* note 347.

357. Interview with Glenn Grossenbacher, *supra* note 346.

358. Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, *supra* note 347.

decided to obtain an advanced degree by attending the university's law school.³⁵⁹

There, Dora met her second husband, Julius Grossenbacher.³⁶⁰ Julius knew how to play bridge, so the two played bridge after classes and studied together.³⁶¹ Dora excelled in law school; she made the Dean's List nearly every semester.³⁶² When Dora graduated in January 1957,³⁶³ she began preparing for the Texas bar exam.³⁶⁴ After day one of the exam, Dora told Julius that she had done so poorly she did not want to return to the exam.³⁶⁵ Julius, roses in hand, took Dora to dinner and convinced her to return for day two.³⁶⁶ Dora's worry was needless—Dora received the third highest score of the exam!³⁶⁷

Dora and Julius married shortly afterward.³⁶⁸ By then Julius had opened a law practice.³⁶⁹ Dora obtained a job as an attorney/title examiner with Alamo Title Company, but the job was short-lived.³⁷⁰ Dora stopped working when daughter Lisa was born.³⁷¹ Four years later, son Gary was born.³⁷² Although busy with her family, Dora became and remained active

359. *Id.*

360. *Id.*

361. *Id.*

362. *Dean's List*, BARRISTER NEWS, Fall 1956, at 1, <https://commons.stmarytx.edu/barristernews/18> [<https://perma.cc/3FKS-6D8W>] (Dean's List Fall 1956); *Dean's List*, BARRISTER NEWS, Summer 1956, at 1, <https://commons.stmarytx.edu/barristernews/16> [<https://perma.cc/E6JX-DS9C>] (Dean's List Summer 1956); *Dean's List*, 4 BARRISTER NEWS, Spring 1956, at 1, <https://commons.stmarytx.edu/barristernews/17> [<https://perma.cc/WXH7-8GDJ>] (Dean's List Spring 1956); *Dean's List*, BARRISTER NEWS, FALL 1955, at 1, <https://commons.stmarytx.edu/barristernews/7> [<https://perma.cc/6WM9-2NRK>] (Dean's List Fall 1955); *see also Barristers Elect Officers*, BARRISTER NEWS, Spring 1955, at 1, <https://commons.stmarytx.edu/barristernews/6> [<https://perma.cc/E42J-77SH>] (elected as Sergeant-at-Arms for the Barrister's Club in Spring 1955); *Barrister's Club Elects Officers*, BARRISTER NEWS, Fall 1954, at 1, <https://commons.stmarytx.edu/barristernews/9> [<https://perma.cc/59VA-4DJ2>] (elected as Barrister's Club Historian in Fall 1954).

363. E-mail from Office of the Registrar, St. Mary's Univ., to author (Dec. 7, 2018) (verifying completion of degree requirements on Jan. 24, 1957).

364. Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, *supra* note 347.

365. *Id.*

366. *Id.*

367. *Id.*

368. *Id.*

369. *Id.*

370. *Id.*

371. *Id.*

372. *Id.*

in the Democratic Party.³⁷³

Dora was a licensed attorney, but her destiny did not lie in practicing law. Like Deedee Villaret, Dora was destined for the field of education. Her first job in the education field flowed from the Grossenbacher family's friendships with the Marianist Brothers.³⁷⁴ As a result, Marianist Brothers were often dinner guests at Dora and Julius's home.³⁷⁵ In 1963, St. Mary's University became a co-educational institution.³⁷⁶ At that time, most faculty members were Marianist Brothers who had little experience with female students; the Marianists needed someone to help integrate female students into a previously all-male university.³⁷⁷ One of Julius's friends, Brother Joseph W. Schmitz, recommended Dora for a new position to look after newly enrolled female students.³⁷⁸ The university offered Dora the position—a part-time position as Dean of Women.³⁷⁹ Dora accepted and became the university's first Dean of Women.³⁸⁰

Dora's first task was to find housing for out-of-town female students. Dora arranged for students to live at a downtown residence for young women run by the Daughters of Mary Immaculate.³⁸¹ Shortly afterward, Dora initiated and directed the construction of a women's dormitory on

373. See *Coalition Office Open*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Apr. 1, 1964, at 11C (announcing the opening of Bexar County Democratic Coalition and naming Dora as "in charge of the office"); James McCrory, *Connally Supporters Ready Rump Meet*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, May 9, 1964, at 16-A (announcing Mrs. Dora Grossenbacher was selected as Democratic convention secretary); Don Politico, *More Work*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Apr. 5, 1964, at 7-C (describing Dora as in charge of Democratic headquarters in San Antonio); *Wright Visit Warms Race*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Dec. 6, 1960, at 15 (reporting the Democratic Forum elected Mrs. Dora Grossenbacher as secretary); see also Lloyd Larrabee, *Candidates Woo Nurses of Texas*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Apr. 13, 1966, at 8-D (describing Dora as campaigning or "pinch-hit[ting]" for her husband for Chairman of the Bexar County Democratic Party).

374. Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, *supra* note 347.

375. *Id.*

376. JOSEPH W. SCHMITZ, SESQUICENTENNIAL: ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY, 1852–2002, at 5, 39 (2002).

377. *Dora Hauser Obituary*, *supra* note 349; Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, *supra* note 347.

378. Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, *supra* note 347.

379. *Dora Hauser Obituary*, *supra* note 349.

380. *Attorney's Wife Appointed Dean*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, June 13, 1964, at 3-B (announcing appointment of Mrs. Dora Grossenbacher as Dean of Women at St. Mary's University); see also *Dr. Grossenbacher UTSA Dean Named*, *supra* note 349 (stating Dr. Dora Grossenbacher had served as Dean of Women at St. Mary's University since 1964).

381. Annette Parham, *St. Mary's Dorm Planned*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS/NEWS, Oct. 29, 1966, at 10B (explaining female students lived at Villa Maria Residence for Girls in downtown San Antonio); Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, *supra* note 347.

campus.³⁸² Dora was so effective in shaping university policy for the integration of women, the university ultimately hired her as Dean of Students.³⁸³ During this time, Dora served as Vice President of the United Way and received the "Headliner Award" for community service.³⁸⁴

Dora was working at St. Mary's University as Dean of Students in 1969 when the Texas Legislature approved the creation of the San Antonio campus of the University of Texas (UT).³⁸⁵ Because creating a new campus requires staff, UT set out to find someone to fill the position of Dean of Students. In 1973, UT offered Dora the position.³⁸⁶ Dora accepted and became the University of Texas at San Antonio's (UTSA) first woman dean.³⁸⁷ As Dean of Students, Dora established policies, administrative rules, and procedures for UTSA, and managed non-academic student activities and student services.³⁸⁸

Dora worked for UTSA for eighteen years. During that time, she served as the President of the Texas Association of College and University Student Personnel Administrators,³⁸⁹ a member of the Executive Committee of the Defense Advisory Committee on Women in the Service, a director on the Board of Directors of the Texas National Bank and the Executive National Bank,³⁹⁰ and a member of the Board of Directors and Executive Council

382. *Dora Hauser Obituary*, *supra* note 349; *Five to Receive Headliner Awards*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS NEWS, Apr. 23, 1967, at 1E, 5E (explaining Dora planned and directed first women's residence); Parham, *supra* note 381 (stating plans for first "girls' dormitory" and quoting Dora as Dean of Women).

383. Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, *supra* note 347.

384. *Dora Hauser Obituary*, *supra* note 349; *Five to Receive Headliner Awards*, *supra* note 382.

385. Act of 1969, Tex. Gen. Laws, 61st R.S., ch. 442, 1480-81, June 5, 1969.

386. *Dora Hauser Obituary*, *supra* note 349.

387. *Women Hold Top Posts*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Aug. 12, 1973, at 16-K (describing Dr. Grossenbacher as UTSA's first woman dean); Doris Wright, *UTSA Grad School Gets Off to Good Start*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, May 9, 1973, at 2-A (describing Dr. Dora Grossenbacher as Dean of Students at UTSA); Doris Wright, *On Campus*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Jan. 7, 1977, at 5-F (characterizing Dora as a licensed attorney and UTSA's first Dean of Students).

388. *Dora Hauser Obituary*, *supra* note 349.

389. Wright, *supra* note 387. (commenting on Dr. Grossenbacher's election as president); *Grossenbacher Named President*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Nov. 17, 1975, at 4-A (announcing Dr. Dora Grossenbacher as the newly elected president).

390. *Dora Hauser Obituary*, *supra* note 349; *Krueger Names Military Academy Review Boards*, DEL RIO NEWS HERALD, Dec. 21, 1977, at 22; *see also* Edna McGaffey, *Women Are 'Banking' on Better Jobs*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, July 17, 1977, at 1-E (naming Dr. Dora Grossenbacher as one of eight women who served on board of directors for San Antonio banks); *Texas State Bank: The Bank with a Heart Welcomes Two New Directors*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Feb. 27, 1977, at 7-E (welcoming Dr. Dora Grossenbacher as bank's Advisory Director).

of the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.³⁹¹ Also during that time period, Dora and Julius headed in different directions and divorced, but remained good friends.³⁹² Dora later married radiologist Dr. Bill O. Hauser.

When Dora left UTSA, she never really retired. In 1992, she served as Chairwoman of the San Antonio Cable Television Advisory Committee.³⁹³ From 1994 to 1998, she served on the State Bar of Texas's Grievance Committee and chaired the Texas Bar's Mentor Program for Lawyers Committee.³⁹⁴ She served on the Board of Directors, and as President of the San Antonio Little Theater and the San Pedro Playhouse.³⁹⁵ Dora and Bill "traveled the world, frequented the theater, and built a second home on Canyon Lake for entertaining good friends and gathering the family."³⁹⁶ Despite daily morning workouts, Dora developed an advanced cancer she could not overcome.³⁹⁷

Dora passed away in 2002 at age seventy.³⁹⁸ She was a spectacular person with a beautiful smile who captivated everyone who met her.³⁹⁹ She lies in rest at Mission Burial Park North in San Antonio, next to husband Bill.⁴⁰⁰ The law school's award of the Dora Grossenbacher Hauser Memorial Scholarship for Legal Studies honors Dora's legacy.

Patricia Luke Pelton, nicknamed "Pat," was born in 1935 in Harlingen,

391. *Dora Hauser Obituary*, *supra* note 349.

392. Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, *supra* note 347.

393. *Cable Company Reacts to Suicide Show by Changing Schedule*, ODESSA AM., Nov. 12, 1992, at 7-B.

394. See Jeanette Ahlenius, *Do We Toss Them or Teach Them?*, 57 TEX. B.J. 1090, 1092 (1994) (identifying Dora G. Hauser as Chair, State Bar Mentor Program for Lawyers Committee); Freddie Baird, *A Step in the Right Direction: Mentor Program for Lawyers*, 58 TEX. B.J. 144, 144-46 (1995) (describing plans for state bar's lawyer mentor program); Dora G. Hauser, *Mentor Program for Lawyers*, 61 TEX. B.J. 704, 704-05 (1998) (describing the benefits of state mentor program and stating seven local bar associations had adopted mentor program); Dora G. Hauser, *Mentor Program for Lawyers Committee*, 60 TEX. B.J. 663, 663-64 (1997) (reporting six local bar associations had adopted mentor program); Dora G. Hauser, *Mentor Program for Lawyers*, 58 TEX. B.J. 740, 740-41 (1995) (explaining purpose of Mentor Program for Lawyers Committee).

395. *Dora Hauser Obituary*, *supra* note 349.

396. *Id.*

397. Interview with Glenn Grossenbacher, *supra* note 346.

398. *Id.*

399. Telephone Interview with Julius Grossenbacher, *supra* note 347.

400. *Dora Hauser Obituary*, *supra* note 349.

Texas.⁴⁰¹ Pat's father was a real estate developer; her mother worked as a journalist and an astrologist.⁴⁰² Soon after her birth, Pat's father moved the family to San Antonio, where Pat attended Alamo Heights High School.⁴⁰³ By age fifteen, Pat decided she wanted to become a lawyer.⁴⁰⁴ She wasted no time in doing so. After high school, she graduated from Trinity University⁴⁰⁵ and then began law school. Although she felt she had to work harder to gain the respect of her professors,⁴⁰⁶ any question about why she was there served only to make her more determined to become a lawyer.⁴⁰⁷ Pat characterized herself as a person with "true grit."⁴⁰⁸

After graduating from law school in 1957,⁴⁰⁹ Pat completed a judicial clerkship and then began practicing civil law.⁴¹⁰ In 1960, she married Everett Allen Pelton, Jr.⁴¹¹ The couple had three children. While the children were young, Pat practiced law from home. Fiercely independent, Pat placed male colleagues on notice that no matter how tough they planned to be, she would be tougher.⁴¹² After working in San Antonio for several years, Everett obtained a job in Fort Worth as a bank vice president, so Pat closed her San Antonio law practice and the family moved to Fort Worth.⁴¹³ There, Pat joined the law firm of George C. Thompson & Associates.⁴¹⁴ Pat worked for the law firm for many years and then opened her own law practice, focusing on real estate law.⁴¹⁵

401. *Obituaries, Patricia Luke "Pat" Pelton*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS (May 13, 2018), <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/sanantonio/obituary.aspx?n=patricia-luke-pelton-pat&pid=189005887> [<https://perma.cc/76XA-4MFL>] [hereinafter *Patricia Pelton Obituary*].

402. Telephone Interview with Sandra Lee Pelton, Patricia Luke Pelton's oldest daughter (July 30, 2018).

403. *Patricia Pelton Obituary*, *supra* note 401; *Miss Pat Luke Entertained*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Jan. 15, 1950, at 13-C.

404. Telephone Interview with Sandra Lee Pelton, *supra* note 402.

405. *Patricia Pelton Obituary*, *supra* note 401.

406. Telephone Interview with Sandra Lee Pelton, *supra* note 402.

407. *Id.*

408. E-mail from Sandra Lee Pelton, Patricia Luke Pelton's oldest daughter (Sept. 24, 2018) (on file with author).

409. *Patricia Pelton Obituary*, *supra* note 401.

410. Telephone Interview with Sandra Lee Pelton, *supra* note 402.

411. *Patricia Lee Luke, Everett Pelton Jr. Recite Marriage Vows*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Apr. 24, 1960, at 4-E.

412. Telephone Interview with Sandra Lee Pelton, *supra* note 402.

413. *Bank Appoints Everett Pelton*, MID-CITIES DAILY NEWS, Sept. 5, 1973, at 1.

414. *In Chambers We Learn*, 38 TEX. B.J. 861, 862 (1975).

415. Telephone Interview with Sandra Lee Pelton, *supra* note 402.

By 1999, Pat began to experience health problems following a vehicle accident.⁴¹⁶ She retired from law practice and moved to Colorado to help with her grandchildren.⁴¹⁷ In 2002, she returned to Texas, where she lived a quiet life in Bulverde next door to her son.⁴¹⁸ As the years passed, Pat developed more significant health problems, which ultimately required in-patient nursing care.⁴¹⁹ Pat passed away in 2018 at age eighty-two.⁴²⁰ She was a beautiful woman who loved her family, her pets, and gardening, but most of all, she loved the law.⁴²¹

Class of '58: **Ina Moye Edwards.** The fifteenth woman law graduate, Ina Moye Edwards, was born on May 25, 1910 in Kenedy, Texas. Ina's father was a farmer who moved his family to San Antonio, Texas, and worked as a traveling salesman.⁴²² Public records document few details about Ina's life, but census data shows Ina worked as a stenographer when she was nineteen years old.⁴²³ She married Travis Alamo Edwards⁴²⁴ at age twenty and moved to Austin, where Travis worked as a teacher for Austin State School.⁴²⁵ The couple had two children.⁴²⁶ Their marriage failed after a few years. After divorcing,⁴²⁷ Ina returned to San Antonio with her children to live with her parents and began working as a typist for an attorney.⁴²⁸ In 1946, Ina married Elmer Lafoy Cute.⁴²⁹

416. *Id.*

417. *Id.*

418. *Id.*

419. *Id.*

420. *Patricia Pelton Obituary*, *supra* note 401.

421. Telephone Interview with Sandra Lee Pelton, *supra* note 402.

422. U.S. DEP'T OF COMMERCE, BUREAU OF THE CENSUS, FIFTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1930: Texas, Bexar County, San Antonio, Sheet 28-B (reflecting father's employment as commercial traveler for a cake company).

423. *Id.* (reflecting employment as stenographer for wholesale house at age nineteen).

424. *Vital Statistics: Intentions to Marry*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS NEWS, Aug. 5, 1931, at 22.

425. Birth Certificate for Gene Edwards, 11 Aug. 1932, File No. 65494, Tex. Dep't of State Health Servs., Vital Statistics Unit (on file with author) (recording son's birth and showing Travis's occupation as teacher at Austin State School).

426. Son Gene was born on August 11, 1932; daughter Janet was born October 24, 1933.

427. *Vital Statistics: Divorces Granted*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Aug. 21, 1935, at 8-B.

428. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940: Texas, Bexar County, San Antonio, Sheet 14A.

429. *Vital Statistics: Marriage Licenses*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Sept. 27, 1946, at 6-C (listing marriage license issued to Elmer Lafoy Cute and Ina Moye Edwards).

She divorced from Cute in 1954.⁴³⁰

Public records do not reveal when or why Ina began law school, but the death of her daughter in 1953, her divorce from Cute in 1954, and her marriage to classmate Jerry Philip Heltzel, Class of '60, suggest Ina began law school in the mid-1950s. By that time, Ina's remaining child was an adult.⁴³¹ Ina graduated from law school,⁴³² passed the Texas bar exam, and began practicing law with husband Jerry⁴³³ and classmate James Barlow.⁴³⁴ When Barlow became Bexar County District Attorney, he hired Jerry as an assistant district attorney, and later hired Ina as chief of the office's civil section.⁴³⁵ Ina was likely the office's first woman section chief.⁴³⁶

As section chief, Ina's work involved appeals, condemnation actions, and commissioner's court advising.⁴³⁷ In the latter capacity, she advised commissioner's court about the feasibility of a proposed County Home Rule Charter for Bexar County, Texas.⁴³⁸ Ina viewed the plan as unworkable; Barlow—a member of the charter-writing commission—favored the plan.⁴³⁹

Shortly after joining the office, Ina conflicted with Barlow's administrative assistant, Thomas J. Lee. According to newspaper reports,

430. Application to Probate Will, No. 1987PC3504 (Bexar Cty. Prob. Ct. No. 2, Tex. Oct. 16, 1987 (reflecting divorce in 1954).

431. Efforts to reach Ina's son for an interview failed.

432. *140 Admitted to Bar*, 22 TEX. B.J. 13, 14 (1959); *12 Lawyers Win Licenses*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Nov. 30, 1958, at 14-A.

433. *Mrs. Edwards Resigns Post in DA Office*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, July 25, 1963, at 3-B (reporting husband Jerry Heltzel practiced law with Ina before joining district attorney's office).

434. *Id.* (explaining Ina and Barlow practiced law together before Barlow became Bexar County District Attorney).

435. *Two Section Chiefs Named*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Feb. 23, 1963, at 3-A (reporting Mrs. Jerry Heltzel would replace L.J. (Buck) Gittinger as chief of civil section beginning March 1, and indicating Mrs. Heltzel was "known professionally as Mrs. Ina M. Edwards").

436. Interview with Preston Dial, Barlow's first assistant as district attorney, in San Antonio, Tex. (June 26, 2018).

437. *Id.*; see also *Tax Collector Quizzed About Swales Hiring*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Aug. 1, 1963, at 1-E (covering county commissioner's court hearing about controversy over hiring new county appraiser who held Democratic Party post with Democratic Party; Ina advised that law permitted county appraiser to hold precinct position).

438. *Home Rule Plan Draws Complaint*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, July 19, 1963, at 8-D (covering hearing on County Home Rule Charter; Ina Edwards, chief of district attorney's civil section, opined that charter was not workable).

439. *Suit Attacks Home Rule Charter, Seeks to Declare it Illegal*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Aug. 12, 1963, at 1 (identifying Barlow as member of commission to write charter).

Lee ordered an investigation of Ina, causing Ina to see “red.”⁴⁴⁰ Barlow intervened, but problems persisted between Ina and Lee.⁴⁴¹ Ultimately, Ina resigned her position after five months on the job and returned to private practice.⁴⁴²

Ina was likely feisty. Upon leaving the Bexar County District Attorney’s Office, Ina intervened in a lawsuit naming Barlow as a defendant, seeking to block the proposed county home rule charter.⁴⁴³ She then filed a lawsuit on behalf of a plaintiff, charging Lee with fraudulent management and control of a corporation.⁴⁴⁴ A few months later, husband Jerry left the Bexar County District Attorney’s Office and joined Ina in private practice.⁴⁴⁵ Together, the two practiced law for several years until divorcing in 1973.⁴⁴⁶ After the couple divorced, Ina continued to practice law in the area of estate planning.⁴⁴⁷

Outside of the legal profession, Ina enjoyed singing in a chorus and honoring the traditions of cattle drives.⁴⁴⁸ Ina passed away on October 1, 1987.⁴⁴⁹ She lies at rest at Kenedy Cemetery where her father was buried. Her headstone reads, “Attorney at Law.”

440. Don Politico, ‘Sewerola’ a Gold Mine, *DA Office*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, May 19, 1963, at 28-A (covering conflict between Ina and Thomas J. Lee).

441. *Another DA Assistant Announces Resignation*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Oct. 23, 1963, at 8-D (attributing Ina’s resignation from DA’s office to conflict with Tom Lee); *Barlow Aide May Resign Her Position*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, July 9, 1963, at 11-C (reporting Ina indicated that she may leave the district attorney’s office due to conflicts with Tom Lee); Politico, *supra* note 440 (explaining how Barlow intervened on Ina’s behalf and curtailed Lee’s duties).

442. *Mrs. Edwards Resigns Post in DA Office*, *supra* note 433 (blaming resignation on conflicts with Lee and differences with Barlow over home rule charter).

443. *Former Aide Fights Charter*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Sept. 1, 1963, at 10-A (indicating Ina filed a brief asking judge to declare proposed county home rule charter unconstitutional and to deny writ of mandamus seeking to force commissioner’s court to hold election on controversial charter).

444. *Suit Names DA’s Aide Defendant*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS/NEWS, Sept. 14, 1963, at 17-D.

445. *In Chambers We Learn*, 26 TEX. B.J. 1035, 1036 (1963) (announcing Jerry Heltzel left the district attorney’s office to join wife in private practice); *Another DA Assistant Announces Resignation*, *supra* note 441 (announcing Jerry Heltzel planned to leave the district attorney’s office and join Ina in private practice).

446. *In Chambers We Learn*, *supra* note 445.

447. Telephone Interview with Sandee Bryan Marion, former presiding judge of probate court (June 25, 2018) (recalling that as a probate judge, she probated many wills that Ina prepared).

448. *Daughters Name New Slate*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Oct. 26, 1966, at 59 (mentioning Ina installed new officers); *Trail Drivers Daughters’ Party*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Feb. 6, 1966, at 2-F (identifying Ina as secretary of Daughters of the Texas Trail Drivers); *They Say: Ride Hobby Hard—or Not at All*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, July 1, 1955, at 21 (identifying Ina’s hobby as singing in chorus).

449. *In Memoriam*, 51 TEX. B.J. 413, 413 (1988).

Class of '59: **Evelyn Mae Kubala**. The sixteenth woman graduate, Evelyn Mae Kubala, was born in the Scheffel School community near Seguin, Texas, in 1925.⁴⁵⁰ She was the youngest of eight children.⁴⁵¹ "Her family lived near the school where her father was a teacher."⁴⁵² Because the school was located on the opposite side of the Guadalupe River from Seguin, Evelyn and her siblings crossed the Guadalupe River daily to attend school.⁴⁵³ The school's students often swam in the Guadalupe River.⁴⁵⁴ At some point in her childhood, Evelyn's family moved to Seguin, where Evelyn attended Seguin High School and graduated as valedictorian.⁴⁵⁵ She lived a happy childhood in Seguin, once riding upon the back of an elephant in a town parade.⁴⁵⁶

After high school, Evelyn attended the University of Texas where she served as vice president of the "Common Sense Club," a club where university students discussed political and social issues.⁴⁵⁷ She obtained a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1949.⁴⁵⁸ A few years later, Evelyn began law school and served as president of the Barrister's Club Evening Division.⁴⁵⁹ She graduated in 1959 and passed the Texas bar exam.⁴⁶⁰

Always searching for the "right fit" in her work as a lawyer, Evelyn held a variety of legal jobs.⁴⁶¹ In the mid-1960s, she worked for the City of San

450. E-mail from David M. Kubala, Evelyn Mae Kubala's nephew, to author (Sept. 5, 2018, 08:48 AM CST) (on file with author); Telephone Interview with David M. Kubala, Evelyn Mae Kubala's nephew (Aug. 18, 2018).

451. Telephone Interview with David M. Kubala, *supra* note 450.

452. E-mail from David M. Kubala, *supra* note 450.

453. Telephone Interview with David M. Kubala, *supra* note 450.

454. *Id.*

455. *Remember When*, SEGUIN GAZETTE-ENTERPRISE, Feb. 20, 2005, at 4B.

456. E. JOHN GESICK JR. & SEGUIN-GUADALUPE COUNTY HERITAGE MUSEUM, IMAGES OF AMERICA: SEGUIN AND GUADALUPE COUNTY 89 (2010) (picturing Evelyn sitting behind her sister, atop an elephant).

457. *Phil Klein, Evelyn Kubala Head Common Sense Club Officers*, DAILY TEXAN, Feb. 12, 1948, at 5 (explaining that name "Common Sense" flowed from title of Tom Paine's pamphlet during the American Revolution).

458. *City Attorney Names Assistant*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Feb. 13, 1964, at 6-A (describing Ms. Kubala as a University of Texas graduate); *479 UT Seniors to Graduate in Arts, Sciences*, AUSTIN AM.-STATESMAN, Aug. 14, 1949, at 17 (listing Evelyn Mae Kubala from Seguin as one of 479 University of Texas graduating seniors).

459. *Ryan New Barristers Presy: Barristers Hold Fall Elections*, BARRISTER NEWS, Fall 1956, at 1, <https://commons.stmarytx.edu/barristernews/18/> [<https://perma.cc/NSP5-WT55>].

460. *139 Lawyers Licensed*, 23 TEX. B.J. 15, 16 (1960); *9 from S.A. Pass the Bar*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Dec. 2, 1959, at 27 (listing Ms. Kubala as one of nine newly licensed lawyers from San Antonio); *22 from Austin Pass Law License Exam*, AUSTIN AM., Dec. 2, 1959, at A-15.

461. Telephone Interview with David M. Kubala, *supra* note 450.

Antonio in the Tax Division.⁴⁶² In the early 1970s, she worked for the newly created Texas Air Control Board (TACB).⁴⁶³ As a presiding board member, she enforced construction permit conditions and board regulations.⁴⁶⁴ Later, Evelyn returned to work for the City of San Antonio, this time in the Consumer Services Division.⁴⁶⁵ During that time, she advocated for legislation to protect consumers who received defective goods or services.⁴⁶⁶ She also made television appearances, once engaging in a weight-loss challenge with viewers.⁴⁶⁷ At one point, Evelyn considered a job in Alaska working with the Alaskan pipeline, but decided not to work there due to the ruggedness of the terrain.⁴⁶⁸

Throughout the years, Evelyn often returned to Seguin to visit family. Although allergic to poison ivy, she braved infested banks along Geronimo Creek to fish with her visiting nephew.⁴⁶⁹ Evelyn loved to travel.⁴⁷⁰ She traveled to Europe at least twice to visit relatives in Czechoslovakia.⁴⁷¹ With time, Evelyn's feet began to hurt, and she grew weary of working and retired from municipal service.⁴⁷² She passed away in 2000 at age seventy-

462. *In Chambers We Learn*, 27 TEX. B.J. 253, 254 (1964); *City Attorney Names Assistant*, *supra* note 458.

463. *For Pollution Control: Air Control Board Watches*, GRAND PRAIRIE DAILY NEWS, Dec. 21, 1970, at 10 (identifying Ms. Kubala as presiding hearing officer).

464. TEX. SUNSET ADVISORY COMM'N, TEX. AIR CONTROL BD., SUNSET REVIEW DOCUMENTS FOR 1984-1985 REVIEW CYCLE 1 (1984); *see also For Pollution Control: Air Control Board Watches*, *supra* note 463 (reporting, according to Ms. Kubala, manufacturing plants failed to convince board that plants had firm and realistic plans for pollution abatement).

465. *Powwow on Purse Strings*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, May 16, 1976, at 4-A (announcing speakers for "Women in the Consumer World" seminar and identifying Ms. Kubala as an attorney with the office of consumer services); *Women in Key Roles*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, May 6, 1976, at 1-H (reporting that one-fifth of city attorney office employees were women); *Woman's World: Topic is Consumerism*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Jan. 15, 1974, at 1-C (characterizing Ms. Kubala as attorney with consumer services division).

466. Bill Kidd, *Consumer Bill Lies in Committee for Lack of Vote*, IRVING DAILY NEWS, Apr. 27, 1975, at 9.

467. Telephone Interview with David M. Kubala, *supra* note 450.

468. E-mail from David M. Kubala, *supra* note 450; Telephone Interview with David M. Kubala, *supra* note 450.

469. Telephone Interview with David M. Kubala, *supra* note 450.

470. *Id.*

471. *Id.*; Telephone Interview with Carol Negrette, Evelyn Kubala's niece (Aug. 11, 2018).

472. E-mail from Tish Root, Legal Assistant, Tex. Mun. Ret. Servs., to author (Dec. 26, 2018, 10:47 AM CST) (on file with author) (confirming Evelyn retired from municipal service); Telephone Interview with David M. Kubala, *supra* note 450.

four.⁴⁷³ Evelyn's ashes were spread where her life began, over the Guadalupe River.⁴⁷⁴

Class of '60: **Elizabeth Duncan Reeder.** The seventeenth woman graduate, Elizabeth Duncan Reeder, nicknamed "Lib," was born in Kingsville, Texas, on July 20, 1923.⁴⁷⁵ Lib's father worked as a railroad conductor; her mother worked as a school teacher.⁴⁷⁶ Lib's mother passed when she was only fourteen years old.⁴⁷⁷ Lib began attending Texas A&I University at age sixteen.⁴⁷⁸ After a few semesters, she transferred to Sam Houston State University where she met her future husband, Crawford. Upon first sight, Lib decided to marry Crawford, describing him as "the most handsome man she had ever seen."⁴⁷⁹ A few months later, friends arranged a blind date—the blind date was Crawford.⁴⁸⁰

Lib and Crawford continued their studies, but like many students at the time, World War II changed the course of their lives. After graduating from Sam Houston State University, Crawford joined the Army Air Corp, the couple married, and Lib returned to the university to complete her degree.⁴⁸¹ Shortly afterward, Crawford's fighter jet was shot down over Italy, and Crawford was sent to a German prisoner of war camp for the remainder of the war.⁴⁸² By then, the couple had a three-week-old daughter

473. *Memorials*, 64 TEX. B.J. 318, 318 (2001); *Death Notices*, SEGUIN GAZETTE-ENTERPRISE, Apr. 4, 2000, at 2.

474. Telephone Interview with Carol Negrette, *supra* note 471.

475. Birth Certificate for Elizabeth Horner Duncan, 20 July 1923, File No. 41009, Tex. Dep't of State Health Servs., Vital Statistics Unit (on file with author).

476. *Id.* (recording father's occupation as "R.R. conductor" and mother's occupation as "teacher").

477. Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, Ms. Reeder's eldest daughter (July 12, 2018); *see also* Death Certificate for Edith Horner Duncan, 15 Dec. 1937, File No. 61617, Tex. Dep't of State Health Servs., Vital Statistics Unit (on file with author) (recording death of Edith Horner Duncan as December 15, 1937).

478. *Memorials: E.D. Reeder*, 48 TEX. B.J. 612, 612 (1985); Telephone Interview with Joan Reeder Townsend, Ms. Reeder's youngest daughter (July 2, 2018).

479. Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, *supra* note 477; Telephone Interview with Joan Reeder Townsend, *supra* note 478.

480. Telephone Interview with Joan Reeder Townsend, *supra* note 478.

481. *Elizabeth Duncan Weds Lt. C. B. Reeder*, KINGSVILLE REC., Dec. 2, 1942, at 6 (announcing marriage of Miss Elizabeth Horner Duncan and Lt. Crawford Burton Reeder III; "Crawford received his commission from Brooks Field in San Antonio . . . Mrs. Reeder will resume her studies at Sam Houston").

482. *Lt. Crawford Reeder*, AMARILLO DAILY NEWS, Oct. 19, 1943, at 10 (reporting that Ms. Reeder learned from telegram that Crawford was missing in action).

whom Crawford had never met.⁴⁸³ After the war, the Army sent Crawford to Japan and the family reunited.⁴⁸⁴ At the completion of that tour of duty, Crawford left the Army, attended law school, and embarked on a distinguished legal career that led to employment with the City Attorney's Office in San Antonio, Texas.⁴⁸⁵ By that time, the couple had four children.

Although devoted to her family, Lib cared little about housework, but she loved politics and she wanted to talk intelligently about the law.⁴⁸⁶ So at age thirty-four, Lib decided to go to law school.⁴⁸⁷ She hired Lula Mae Johnson to help with the children and spent long nights studying at the law library, often until 4:00 a.m.⁴⁸⁸ At school, Lib focused on her studies, knowing Lula Mae had everything under control; Lula Mae became a family member who taught the children everything from how to dance to how to paint the house.⁴⁸⁹

When not in school, the children took turns accompanying Lib to class.⁴⁹⁰ After class, Lib would take her accompanying child to the Mexican Manhattan Restaurant where she met classmates.⁴⁹¹ Lib loved law school, but it was very stressful because her father was terminally ill; Lib frequently drove to Houston, children in tow, to visit her father and help her sister who cared for her father.⁴⁹² She also frequently drove to San Angelo to help another sister whose husband was ill.⁴⁹³ Frequent travel made it hard to study, but Lib persevered. She graduated from law school in 1960; she was the only woman in her class.⁴⁹⁴

483. *Id.*

484. *Crawford Reeder Obituary*, PORTER LORING MORTUARIES (Feb. 17, 2013), <http://porterloring.tributes.com/obituary/show/Crawford-B.-Reeder-102531601> [<https://perma.cc/W5FN-W6BP>].

485. *Id.*

486. Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, *supra* note 477.

487. Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, *supra* note 477; Telephone Interview with Joan Reeder Townsend, *supra* note 478.

488. Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, *supra* note 477; Telephone Interview with Joan Reeder Townsend, *supra* note 478.

489. Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, *supra* note 477.

490. Telephone Interview with Joan Reeder Townsend, *supra* note 478.

491. *Id.*

492. *Id.*

493. Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, *supra* note 477.

494. *Memorials: E.D. Reeder*, *supra* note 478; *132 Lawyers Licensed*, 23 TEX. B.J. 821, 871 (1960); *St. Mary's University Senior Law Class*, BARRISTER NEWS, Spring 1960, at 5, <https://commons.stmarytx.edu/barristernews/14/> [<https://perma.cc/7TYE-XX48>] (announcing Ms. Reeder's graduation from law school at age thirty-six with four children and plans to enter private practice).

Although Lib initially planned to enter private practice,⁴⁹⁵ the children were still school age. So instead, she focused on two loves—her family and politics.⁴⁹⁶ For the next few years, Lib was very active in the Parent–Teacher Association.⁴⁹⁷ Every morning after the children went to school, Lib met Republican friends Glenda Hill and Dorothy Bryan at Earl Abel's for breakfast to talk about politics.⁴⁹⁸ One day, a man sitting in an adjacent booth commented: “You women don’t talk about the things most women talk about.”⁴⁹⁹ The man was probably correct at the time, as all three were very active in the Republican Party.⁵⁰⁰ Lib served as Republican Precinct Chairman during the 1960s and early 1970s.⁵⁰¹ She had a great sense of humor and people loved to be with her.⁵⁰²

During this time, Crawford represented the City of San Antonio in one of the most controversial freeway projects in U.S. history—the McAllister Freeway.⁵⁰³ Conservationists opposed construction, leading to more than a decade of litigation.⁵⁰⁴ Lib was not involved in the litigation, but her stewardship over the family undoubtedly freed Crawford to focus on the litigation that led to one of the City's most important highways.

495. *St. Mary's University Senior Law Class*, *supra* note 494.

496. Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, *supra* note 477; Telephone Interview with Joan Reeder Townsend, *supra* note 478.

497. James McCrory, *Bexar Delegation Will Carry Impact Funds Appeal to D.C.*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Jan. 21, 1970, at 8-D (detailing Elizabeth's itinerary for the upcoming Washington trip); *P-TA Open House*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Oct. 12, 1965, at 11 (discussing Elizabeth's initiative to raise money for school air-conditioning); *7 S.A. School Officials Seek Washington Aid*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Jan. 21, 1970, at 31 (identifying Elizabeth Reeder as Legislative Executive Chairman of the Fifth District of Parent–Teacher Associations and discussing her representation of Bexar County delegation in efforts to maintain federal funding for local schools).

498. Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, *supra* note 477.

499. *Id.*

500. *Id.*

501. *Memorials: E.D. Reeder*, *supra* note 478; Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, *supra* note 477.

502. Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, *supra* note 477.

503. Mary M. Heidbrink, *City Official Helped Clear Path for McAllister Freeway*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS (Feb. 21, 2013, 7:47 PM CST), <https://www.mysanantonio.com/business/article/City-official-helped-clear-path-for-McAllister-4298745.php> [<https://perma.cc/MV D7-9NHG>] (distinguishing Crawford Reeder as the attorney “who fought a [seventeen] year battle on behalf of the city to get McAllister Freeway built”).

504. *The San Antonio North Expressway Study, June 1971*, TEXASFREEWAY: HIST. INFO. (Aug. 6, 2001), http://www.texasfreeway.com/sanantonio/historic/281_1971_study/281_1971_study.shtml [<https://perma.cc/6H8K-46KP>] (singling out the San Antonio Conservation Society as the driving force behind litigation obstructing McAllister Freeway).

In 1965—the children now older—Lib began practicing law with law school classmate Charlie Teal.⁵⁰⁵ She practiced law until 1971, when her health failed due to emphysema. Lib passed away in 1983 at age sixty, with the most handsome man she had ever seen at her side. She was “a very intelligent woman who loved the law.”⁵⁰⁶

Class of '61: Anne Carabin Walsh. The eighteenth graduate, Anne Louise Carabin Walsh, was born in San Antonio, Texas, on November 2, 1931.⁵⁰⁷ Her father—a dentist⁵⁰⁸—and her mother—a public health nurse—worked at San Antonio's first tuberculosis hospital.⁵⁰⁹ Anne was born at the same hospital.⁵¹⁰ Anne's parents insisted that Anne and her three brothers get a good education; one brother became a lawyer; another, a reverend; and the third, a doctor.⁵¹¹ Anne wanted to become a doctor, but her father told her that she could not do that because working as a doctor would take a job from a man who needed to support a family.⁵¹²

With medical school eliminated, Anne obtained a Bachelor of Science degree in nursing⁵¹³ and later a master's degree in nursing anesthesiology.⁵¹⁴ Anne then worked as a certified registered nurse anesthetist at San Antonio's Robert B. Green Memorial Hospital.⁵¹⁵ That's where Anne met her future husband, Dr. John N. Walsh.⁵¹⁶ John worked

505. *Memorials: E.D. Reeder*, *supra* note 478; Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, *supra* note 477; Telephone Interview with Joan Reeder Townsend, *supra* note 478.

506. Telephone Interview with Edie Daniel Payette, *supra* note 477.

507. Birth Certificate for Anne Louise Carabin, 2 Nov. 1931, File No. 91928, Tex. Dep't of State Health Servs., Vital Statistics Unit (on file with author).

508. *Dr. Carabin Mass Slated for Monday*, KERRVILLE DAILY TIMES, Dec. 17, 1972, at 12-A.

509. The hospital—San Antonio's Woodmen of the World War Memorial Hospital—opened in 1923 to address the spread of tuberculosis. Paula Allen, *Medical Progress, Taxes, Took Out Free Hospital*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, June 11, 2016, https://www.expressnews.com/life/life_columnists/paula_allen/article/Medical-progress-taxes-took-out-free-hospital-8049864.php [<https://perma.cc/644N-2ZX6>].

510. Interview with Judge Stephani Walsh, Anne Carabin Walsh's eldest child, in San Antonio, Tex. (July 31, 2018).

511. *Dr. Carabin Mass Slated for Monday*, *supra* note 508 (identifying the careers of Anne and her siblings).

512. Interview with Judge Stephani Walsh, *supra* note 510.

513. Johnnie Cresens, *Mainly About Women: Student Nurses Face Packed Schedule*, AUSTIN AM.-STATESMAN, Sept. 11, 1949, at 13-B (noting Anne Louise Carabin launched her nursing career at Brackenridge School of Nursing).

514. *Memorials: Anne Carabin Walsh*, 41 TEX. B.J. 383, 388 (1978).

515. Robert B. Green Memorial Hospital was the predecessor to Bexar County's University Healthcare System.

516. Interview with Judge Stephani Walsh, *supra* note 510.

at the hospital as an obstetrician and gynecologist.⁵¹⁷ Soon after meeting, Anne and John married and started a family.⁵¹⁸

Married and pregnant, Anne put nursing on a back burner. Later, Anne would anesthetize a few dental patients—patients of John's colleagues—and work in John's medical office;⁵¹⁹ but with a child on the way, Anne was expected to stay home—a sign of the times. Anne's new family, however, was larger than the typical newlywed's family; the family included John's four children from an earlier marriage.⁵²⁰ John's children lived out of state, but Anne arranged for them to spend summers in San Antonio.⁵²¹ As for Anne, she had a child every year for eight years.⁵²²

As the family grew, the Walsh family needed more space, so Anne set out to find a new home.⁵²³ But Anne had a problem. At the time, Texas law did not allow married women to own property. Knowing this, realtors would not show property to married women without their husbands present,⁵²⁴ but John was too busy practicing medicine to look at properties. Anne was undeterred, but she could not hide the fact that she was married with a car full of children.⁵²⁵ So Anne devised ruses to convince realtors to show her properties—ruses like, “my husband is on the way,” “my husband just received a call for a medical emergency,” and “I’m a widow with children.”⁵²⁶ The ruses worked; Anne found a five-acre property that became the Walsh home.

The Walsh household was typical in many ways, but in other ways, it was extraordinary. During the summer months, the household consisted of twelve children.⁵²⁷ In addition, the five acres served as home for chickens, sheep, geese, ducks, pet skunks, coons, cats, dogs, horses, and rabbits.⁵²⁸

517. *Id.*

518. *Memorials: Anne Carabin Walsh*, *supra* note 514; *Vital Statistics: Marriage Licenses*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Oct. 8, 1954, at 47 (indicating that John N. Walsh and Anne L. Carrabin obtained a marriage license).

519. Interview with Judge Stephani Walsh, *supra* note 510.

520. *Id.*

521. *Id.*

522. *Id.*

523. *Id.*

524. *Id.*

525. *Id.*

526. Jade Esteban Estrada, *Glitter Political: Frankly, My Dears, Stephani Walsh Gives a Damn*, SA CURRENT, Aug. 19, 2014, at 4.

527. Suzanne Diehl, *Doctor, Lawyer, Dogen 'Chiefs'*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Aug. 15, 1965, at 1-E.

528. *Id.*

With so much going on, Anne devised a system for accomplishing household tasks.⁵²⁹ She divided the children into four teams and chores into four lists.⁵³⁰ Every week, the teams rotated through the lists of chores.⁵³¹ Each team also maintained an area of the five-acre property.⁵³² There were no boy chores or girl chores;⁵³³ everyone did the same chores.⁵³⁴ Anne—whose father taught her electrical, plumbing, carpentry, and small-engine-repair skills—taught twelve children the same skills.⁵³⁵ Anne also took an active role in maintaining the property, mending fences, setting up garden irrigation, and completing small electrical, plumbing, and carpentry projects for the main house, bunk house, and barn.⁵³⁶

The Walsh household was about more than work. Anne insisted that everyone stop working at some point during the day and have some fun.⁵³⁷ Anne made life fun. During the summers, Anne took the children camping on the beach, loading her International Harvester Travelall with children and a travel trailer with camping gear.⁵³⁸ At other times, she drove the children to Mexico to see bull fights.⁵³⁹ The children lived happy lives, riding horses, swimming, playing musical instruments, cooking, and reading. As the children grew older and left for college, new children arrived—rebellious teenagers who refused to return home.⁵⁴⁰ With plenty of space and a generous spirit, Anne welcomed them all.⁵⁴¹

Despite a busy life, Anne managed to attend law school. Oftentimes, her eldest daughter accompanied her to school.⁵⁴² At home, Anne studied, surrounded by at least six children.⁵⁴³ Anne passed the Texas bar exam⁵⁴⁴ but, like nursing, placed law practice on a back burner. Other than

529. *Id.*

530. *Id.*

531. *Id.*

532. *Id.*

533. Interview with Judge Stephani Walsh, *supra* note 510.

534. *Id.*

535. *Id.*

536. Dichl, *supra* note 527.

537. *Id.*

538. Interview with Judge Stephani Walsh, *supra* note 510.

539. *Id.*

540. *Id.*

541. *Id.*

542. *Id.*

543. *Id.*

544. *Austinite High Scorer, 133 of 163 Pass Examination*, AUSTIN AM., Apr. 22, 1961, at 10 (listing Anne Carabin of San Antonio as passing the Texas bar exam).

occasional notary work and small legal matters for neighbors, Anne did not consider law practice for fifteen years.⁵⁴⁵ By then, the Walsh marriage had failed. With law school in the distant past, and Anne's youngest fourteen years old, Anne set out to prepare herself for law practice by shadowing her attorney-brother Dan Carabin.⁵⁴⁶ That effort, and her generous spirit, ultimately led to her death.

In 1977, Dan represented a homeless teenager who committed a burglary. Anne accompanied Dan to the teenager's sentencing hearing.⁵⁴⁷ The trial judge was willing to sentence the teenager to probation, but there was a problem: at the time, the teenager had no place to live.⁵⁴⁸ The probation plan called for the teenager to return to Houston to live with his mother, but Dan hadn't yet found the teenager's mother.⁵⁴⁹ The teenager needed a temporary home.⁵⁵⁰ Without hesitation, Anne volunteered to take the teenager in until Dan could find the teenager's mother and return the teenager to Houston.⁵⁵¹ One week later, the teenager murdered Anne in her home.⁵⁵² She was only forty-five years old.⁵⁵³ She left behind eight children and four step-children who adored her. Anne lies in rest in Bandera, Texas, next to her father.⁵⁵⁴ Anne died the way she lived—exercising generosity and loving children.

545. Interview with Judge Stephani Walsh, *supra* note 510.

546. *Id.*

547. *Id.*

548. *Id.*

549. *Id.*

550. *Id.*

551. *Id.*

552. Cannon v. State, 691 S.W.2d 664, 667–78 (Tex. Crim. App. 1985) (en banc); see also *Death Penalty Foes Say Prison Changed Man*, HERALD-ZEITUNG, Apr. 17, 1998, at 5A (stating Texas Coalition against the Death Penalty opposed execution because Cannon was only seventeen “when he shot to death one of the few people who ever tried to help him” and explaining the public defender persuaded the judge to “grant Cannon probation for a burglary in which he stole food, then waited for police to arrive”); *Death Asked for Youth Killer*, SAN BENITO NEWS, Feb. 11, 1979, at 7A (describing details leading to the death of Ms. Walsh, including that she took in seventeen-year-old who received probated sentence for burglary one week before murdering her); *Youth, 19, Is Assessed Death for Killing*, CHILDRESS INDEX, Feb. 8, 1979, at 6 (reporting a nineteen-year-old youth received the death penalty for the shooting death of “woman attorney who had taken him into her home after the youth was convicted of burglary”).

553. *Death Notices: Anne Carabin Walsh*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS NEWS, Oct. 2, 1977, at 32-D.

554. Interview with Judge Stephani Walsh, *supra* note 510; Death Certificate for Anne Louise Walsh, 30 Sept. 1977, File No. 73003, Tex. Dep't of State Health Servs., Vital Statistics Unit (on file with author).

Class of '62: **Sparta Christ Bitsis**. The nineteenth graduate, Sparta Christ Bitsis, was born on August 13, 1938 in Nowata, Oklahoma; she was the youngest of four children.⁵⁵⁵ Sparta's parents immigrated from Greece⁵⁵⁶ but met in Nowata.⁵⁵⁷ Sparta's father owned and operated a successful restaurant in Nowata, until his health forced him to retire and relocate to a drier climate.⁵⁵⁸ Upon leaving Nowata, Sparta's parents placed a quarter-page ad in the local newspaper to express their gratitude for the opportunity immigration had provided, explaining that their "prime object in life now is to give our children a good education so that they may in some way do something for the country that has been so good to us."⁵⁵⁹

Sparta's parents moved the family to San Antonio, Texas, and achieved their goal. Each of Sparta's brothers obtained advanced degrees.⁵⁶⁰ After graduating from Thomas Jefferson High School, Sparta obtained an undergraduate degree in accounting.⁵⁶¹ She then attended law school, where she was active in student organizations.⁵⁶²

555. Telephone Interview with Demosthenes Bitsis, Sparta's second brother, & Diana Bitsis Gagne, Sparta's niece (Dec. 31, 2018); U.S. Dep't of Justice Immigration & Naturalization Serv., Form N-406, Pet. for Naturalization for Geneva Christ Bitsis, No. 14159 (on file with author) (listing Sparta as one of four children with incorrect year of birth).

556. U.S. Dep't of Justice Immigration & Naturalization Serv., Form N-406, Pet. for Naturalization for Geneva Christ Bitsis, No. 14159 (on file with author) (reflecting mother's place of birth as Trikala, Greece); Death Certificate for Christ Nickolaos Bitsis, 21 Aug. 1962, File No. 46891, Tex. Dep't of State Health Servs., Vital Statistics Unit (on file with author) (reflecting father's place of birth as Greece).

557. Telephone Interview with Demosthenes Bitsis & Diana Bitsis Gagne, *supra* note 555.

558. *Id.*; Christ Bitsis, *Farewell to Nowata*, undated newspaper clipping provided by Marilyn Bitsis, Sparta's sister-in-law (on file with author); *He's Grateful and Proud of It*, TROY REC., Jan. 28, 1947, at 19 ("When ill health forced Christ Bitsis, retired Nowata restaurant operator, to move to Texas, he bought a quarter-page advertisement in the *Nowata Daily Star* to report: 'I will always be grateful to America for the opportunities it has offered to me since I came to this country from Greece when a young man. Our prime object in life is now to give our children a good education so that they may in some way do something for the country that has been so good to us.'"). Sparta's father owned a second restaurant in Northeast Oklahoma but closed that restaurant during The Great Depression. Telephone Interview with Demosthenes Bitsis & Diana Bitsis Gagne, *supra* note 555.

559. *He's Grateful and Proud of It*, *supra* note 558.

560. Brother Nicholas Bitsis obtained an accounting degree; brother Socrates Bitsis obtained a business degree; brother Demosthenes Bitsis obtained a master's degree in education. Telephone Interview with Marilyn Bitsis, Sparta's sister-in-law (Jan. 2, 2019).

561. Sam Kindrick, *Moynihan Passed Over: Woman Prosecutor Set for Corporation Court*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Jan. 16, 1963, at 8-D; Telephone Interview with Demosthenes Bitsis & Diana Bitsis Gagne, *supra* note 555.

562. *Hunter Heads Barristers Club*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Nov. 7, 1960, at 4-A (announcing Sparta's selection as Secretary of the Barristers Club); *Barristers Club Officers for Fall Semester 1960*, BARRISTER NEWS, Fall 1961, <https://commons.stmarytx.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1014&>

After graduating from law school, Sparta passed the Texas bar exam⁵⁶³ and began working for the City of San Antonio in the tax office.⁵⁶⁴ Within a few months, the City Attorney's Office hired Sparta as a prosecutor for San Antonio's Corporation Court—making her the court's first woman lawyer.⁵⁶⁵ Sparta worked for corporation court for two years, rising to the position of first assistant to the chief prosecutor.⁵⁶⁶ In 1964, the chief prosecutor left corporation court to join the Bexar County District Attorney's Office.⁵⁶⁷ Sparta joined the chief prosecutor and pursued delinquent taxes on behalf of Bexar County.⁵⁶⁸

Four years later, the district attorney asked Sparta to head a new appellate division to respond to an increase in applications for habeas relief.⁵⁶⁹ The following year, Sparta was promoted to felony prosecutor, but she continued to work on appeals.⁵⁷⁰

In 1970, Governor Preston Smith hired Sparta to work in Austin, Texas, as Program Director for his newly created Texas Criminal Justice Council (the Council),⁵⁷¹ an agency created to respond to rising crime rates.⁵⁷² The Council administered federal funds under the Omnibus Crime Control and

context=barristernews [https://perma.cc/J97T-JCMK] (listing Sparta as Secretary of Barrister's Club for fall semester and reporter for Barrister News); *Rutherford Heads Barristers*, BARRISTER NEWS (1961), https://commons.stmarytx.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1016&context=barristernews [https://perma.cc/S6H6-L5X5] (identifying Sparta as Sergeant-at-Arms of Barrister's Club).

563. *278 Lawyers Admitted to Bar*, 25 TEX. B.J. 861, 914 (1962).

564. *Miss Bitsis to Join D.A.*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Feb. 12, 1964, at 8-D (reporting Ms. Bitsis worked in back-tax office when she joined City Attorney's Office in 1962).

565. *Id.* (describing Sparta as corporation court's first and only woman lawyer); Kindrick, *supra* note 561.

566. *Miss Bitsis to Join D.A.*, *supra* note 564.

567. *In Chambers We Learn*, 27 TEX. B.J. 253, 254 (1964); *Miss Bitsis to Join D.A.*, *supra* note 564.

568. *Miss Bitsis to Join D.A.*, *supra* note 564.

569. *Jailhouse Lawyers*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, June 23, 1968, at 6-C (reporting Sparta headed appellate section; filings of writs of habeas corpus and appeals had increased).

570. *Assistants Promoted*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Oct. 24, 1969, at 16-E; *see Court Hears Appeal of 99-Year Terms*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Feb. 19, 1970, at 2E (reporting Sparta argued in an appeal before the Texas Court of Criminal Appeals that defendant waived his argument by pleading guilty).

571. *Order with Justice*, 33 TEX. B.J. 686, 686-90 (1970) (discussing governor's new Texas Criminal Justice Council); *Miss Bitsis Appointed*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Nov. 21, 1970, at 8A (announcing Sparta's appointment as program coordinator for Texas Criminal Justice Council); *Poipourri*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Oct. 18, 1970, at 8B (reporting Sparta would leave district attorney's office on Oct. 24, 1970 for spot on Texas Criminal Justice Commission after having been with district attorney's office since March 1964).

572. *Order with Justice*, *supra* note 571 (discussing governor's new Texas Criminal Justice Council).

Safe Streets Act.⁵⁷³ Thus, at only age thirty-two, Sparta served as Program Director for a state-wide program.

In 1972, Sparta returned to San Antonio to work for the City Attorney's Office as Crawford Reeder's assistant.⁵⁷⁴ She worked for the City Attorney's Office until she retired from municipal service.⁵⁷⁵ During her years with the District Attorney's Office and the City Attorney's Office, Sparta developed friendships with many local police officers. Every morning, she met her police-officer friends for breakfast at an Earl Abel's restaurant; Sparta continued meeting her friends for breakfast well into her retirement years.⁵⁷⁶

Breakfast at Earl Abel's is how Sparta met husband Sam Russell Nigrelli, a retired Army sergeant, local businessman, and Italian immigrant; Sparta and Sam married in 1981.⁵⁷⁷ Over time, Sparta's health began to fail. Although Sam was twenty years older than Sparta, Sam took care of Sparta until he passed away.⁵⁷⁸ Sparta's family then moved her to an assisted living facility where she could receive the care she needed. Sparta passed away in 2013 at age seventy-four, having achieved her parents' dream: she obtained a good education and spent her career in public service. Sparta lies in rest at Fort Sam Houston National Cemetery with her husband Sam.

Class of '63: Elizabeth Jandt and Evangeline Wilson Swift. The Class of 1963 included the twentieth and twenty-first women graduates.

573. William B. West, III, *Legal Services (Civil and Criminal)*, 33 TEX. B.J. 493, 502 (1970) ("Texas Criminal Justice Council . . . administers funds made available to Texas under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968."); *Bexar, Justice Council Officials Hold Talks*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, May 29, 1971, at 11-A (reporting Sparta and others visited San Antonio to discuss local programs for federal funds appropriated through Omnibus Crime Bill and Safe Streets Act).

574. *In Chambers We Learn*, 36 TEX. B.J. 67, 69 (1973); *Legal Staff Boosted*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Nov. 2, 1972, at 11-H (announcing Sparta would work as Assistant to City Chief Trial Attorney, Crawford Reeder).

575. E-mail from Tish Root, *supra* note 472; *see also* *Zaragoza v. City of San Antonio*, Tex., 464 F. Supp. 1163, 1163 (W.D. Tex. 1979) (listing Sparta as attorney in civil rights case filed against City of San Antonio); *Air Force Vill. Found., Inc. v. Northside Indep. Sch. Dist.*, 561 S.W.2d 905, 906 (Tex. App.—El Paso 1978, writ ref'd n.r.e.) (listing Sparta as attorney of record in case involving recovery of ad valorem taxes); *Women in Key Roles*, *supra* note 465 (mentioning Sparta as Assistant City Attorney who works in Back-Tax Office).

576. Telephone Interview with Marilyn Bitsis, *supra* note 560.

577. *Id.*; Telephone Interview with Demosthenes Bitsis & Diana Bitsis Gagne, *supra* note 555.

578. Telephone Interview with Marilyn Bitsis, *supra* note 560.

Elizabeth Carrie Jandt was born in Seguin, Texas, on October 30, 1939.⁵⁷⁹ Her father, an alumnus of St. Mary's University School of Law, practiced law in Seguin, Texas.⁵⁸⁰ Elizabeth knew she wanted to be a lawyer by the time she was in sixth grade.⁵⁸¹ "When most middle school adolescents were focused on mastering their studies, she was busy plotting which classes to take and what college to attend so that she could one day be a lawyer."⁵⁸² Her plan included graduating from Texas Lutheran College just as her father had done.⁵⁸³

Elizabeth's father served as her role model. "During law school and while growing up, Elizabeth worked in her father's office, learning the ins-and-outs of being an attorney."⁵⁸⁴ She earned money for law school tuition by stuffing pocket parts in law books, hand drawing maps, and typing documents.⁵⁸⁵ She earned enough to finish law school debt free.⁵⁸⁶ During law school, she felt no hesitation to speak in class "about criminal cases involving murder or rape, because she had seen it all working for her father's firm[.]"⁵⁸⁷ When she graduated, she became the first woman graduate who was the daughter of an alumnus.⁵⁸⁸ A few months later, Elizabeth passed the Texas bar exam⁵⁸⁹ and began practicing law with her father,⁵⁹⁰ making her the first woman to practice law in Guadalupe County.⁵⁹¹

579. Birth Announcement for Elizabeth Jandt, 30 Oct. 1939, p. 1009, Tex. Dep't of State Health Servs., Vital Statistics Unit (on file with author).

580. *Memorials*, 41 TEX. B.J. 1003, 1007 (1978) (recognizing passing of Elbert R. Jandt, 1936 graduate of St. Mary's University School of Law).

581. Interview by Stephanie Huser with Elizabeth C. Jandt, in Seguin, Tex. (July 31, 2018).

582. *Id.*

583. Lucille Stubbs, *County Attorney Handles Job with Ease and Ability*, SEGUIN GAZETTE, Mar. 24, 1977, at 3-1; *Jandt First Woman County Attorney*, SEGUIN GAZETTE, May 9, 1968, at 1-1.

584. Interview by Stephanie Huser with Elizabeth C. Jandt, *supra* note 581.

585. *Id.*

586. *Id.*

587. *Id.*

588. *Precedent Set at St. Mary's*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Sep. 14, 1963, at 18-D.

589. *153 Lawyers Licensed: Gerald G. Moore, UT Graduate, Makes High Grade on Bar Examination; Bar President Cole Speaks in Ceremony*, 27 TEX. B.J. 13, 14 (1964).

590. Ashley Matthews, *Bar Recognizes Jandt for Trail-Blazing Career*, SEGUIN GAZETTE-ENTERPRISE, Dec. 21, 2004, at 1A; *Jandt First Woman County Attorney*, *supra* note 583 (reporting that Elizabeth practiced law with her father since graduating from law school).

591. Stubbs, *supra* note 583 (introducing Seguin's first woman attorney); *see also Jandt First Woman County Attorney*, *supra* note 583 (noting Elizabeth was "the first woman" Guadalupe County Attorney).

Shortly after graduating, Elizabeth ran for an elected position. "Her father told her it was a great way to advertise and get her name recognized for future business. Back in the sixties, attorneys could not advertise like they can now."⁵⁹² She did not win the election, but she ran for office a few years later and became the first woman to serve as Guadalupe County Attorney.⁵⁹³ She defeated a twenty-eight-year incumbent, the first woman to defeat a male candidate for a county office.⁵⁹⁴ The local newspaper recorded Elizabeth's response: "You get quite a[] humble feeling when you realize that so many people trust you. I'm very grateful for this privilege to serve my county."⁵⁹⁵

Elizabeth served as Guadalupe County Attorney for twenty-four years.⁵⁹⁶ As County Attorney, she earned the respect of members of her community and the legal profession. She prosecuted misdemeanor criminal cases, filed felony cases in Justice Court and County Court of Law, assisted the Guadalupe District Attorney, assisted with juvenile cases, and handled child support cases, child abuse cases, and driver's license appeals.⁵⁹⁷ She later explained: "When I was [C]ounty [A]ttorney I most enjoyed representing children I'm proud that I've been able to help remove many children from abusive situations."⁵⁹⁸

After leaving the County Attorney's office, Elizabeth returned to law practice, practicing in the areas of family law, criminal defense, probate, and personal injury.⁵⁹⁹ She also worked as Municipal Prosecutor for the City of Seguin.⁶⁰⁰

In addition to practicing law, Elizabeth actively engaged in her community. She was a member of the Seguin Business and Professional Women's Association, a member of the Zonta Club, a member of the State Bar of Texas, a member of the District and County Attorney Association, a board member for the Camp Board of the Southern District of Lutheran

592. Interview by Stephanie Huser with Elizabeth C. Jandt, *supra* note 581.

593. *Jandt First Woman County Attorney*, *supra* note 583.

594. *Id.*

595. *Id.*

596. Matthews, *supra* note 590; *Candidates Talk to GOP Women*, SEGUIN GAZETTE-ENTERPRISE, Feb. 26, 2002, at 9; *Jandt Files for Judge*, SEGUIN GAZETTE-ENTERPRISE, Jan. 4, 1998, at 1A.

597. *Representing Guadalupe County in the Courts: Elizabeth Jandt*, SEGUIN GAZETTE- ENTERPRISE, Mar. 18, 1979, at 6-8; Stubbs, *supra* note 583.

598. Matthews, *supra* note 590.

599. *Jandt Files for Judge*, *supra* note 596.

600. *Id.*

Churches, and a member of the Seguin Art League.⁶⁰¹

As a lifelong member of Emanuel's Lutheran Church, she serve[d] in the choir and the handbell choir, as assisting minister and on the Church Council. She . . . served as Sunday School teacher, department leader, as a member of various committees, and as both chairperson and secretary of the congregation.

. . . .

Jandt [was] a member of the Seguin Fire Department Ladies Auxiliary where she was a member of the ladies' pumper team for about [ten] years.⁶⁰²

Elizabeth remains active in her church and now serves as President of the Alamo Dog Obedience Club.⁶⁰³

As of this writing, Elizabeth continues to practice law and serve as a magistrate judge for Guadalupe County. When asked about plans to retire, she explained that she has "tried to cut down her caseload, but more and more cases keep coming in."⁶⁰⁴ She appears to have no plans to retire. And why should she? This remarkable woman has practiced law for fifty-five years!

Evangeline Wilson Swift was born as Evangeline Wilson on May 2, 1939 in San Antonio, Texas.⁶⁰⁵ As a child, Evangeline picked up the nickname "Van," a nickname she still uses today.⁶⁰⁶ After high school, Van's family moved to San Marcos, Texas, where Van's father became the minister of First Methodist Church of San Marcos.⁶⁰⁷

By the time Van was a teenager, she knew she wanted to be a lawyer.⁶⁰⁸ She saw the profession as a path to helping others.⁶⁰⁹ That path began with attending Southern Methodist University, then the University of Southern

601. Stubbs, *supra* note 583.

602. *Jandt Files for Judge*, *supra* note 596; see also *Religion Calendar*, SEGUIN GAZETTE-ENTERPRISE, May 20, 2005, at 5 (characterizing Elizabeth as an active participant in Emanuel's Lutheran Church events such as its summer musical, summer handbell camp, and summer organ camp).

603. Interview by Stephanie Huser with Elizabeth C. Jandt, *supra* note 581.

604. *Id.*

605. Telephone Interview with Justin Lee Swift, Evangeline W. Swift's son (June 25, 2018).

606. Telephone Interview with Evangeline W. Swift (Dec. 21, 2018).

607. Telephone Interview with Justin Lee Swift, *supra* note 605.

608. Telephone Interview with Evangeline W. Swift, *supra* note 606.

609. *Id.*

California, and finally, the University of California, Los Angeles, where Van completed the requirements for an undergraduate degree in sociology.⁶¹⁰

Van then began her law studies—first at Cumberland University School of Law, then, at the encouragement of a professor, at the University of Denver Sturm College of Law.⁶¹¹ When family circumstances prevented Van from completing her law studies, she returned to Texas.⁶¹² Back at home, Van met her future husband, George “Lee” Swift, a young lawyer who practiced law in San Marcos.⁶¹³ Lee had worked for Lyndon Baines Johnson’s campaign for Vice President; that experience would later lead to a job with the federal government. Van resumed her law studies at St. Mary’s University, married Lee,⁶¹⁴ and passed the Texas bar exam.⁶¹⁵

After law school, Van began volunteering for Congressman Homer Thornberry,⁶¹⁶ responding to letters from constituents.⁶¹⁷ When Thornberry resigned in 1963 to take a judicial position, Van continued her volunteer work for Thornberry’s successor, Congressman James Jarrell “Jake” Pickle.⁶¹⁸ Like Lee, Pickle had worked on Johnson’s political campaign.⁶¹⁹ By then, Johnson had assumed the presidency following the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Connections to Johnson landed Lee a federal government job in Washington, D.C.⁶²⁰ Frustrated with Texas laws prohibiting married women from contracting and owning property, Van happily accompanied Lee to Washington, D.C.⁶²¹ At the time, federal agencies operated under a hiring freeze, so Van did volunteer work for President Johnson.⁶²² The first speech Van ever wrote was President Johnson’s speech commemorating the one-year anniversary of the

610. *Id.*

611. *Id.*

612. *Id.*

613. *In Chambers We Learn*, 24 TEX. B.J. 850, 859 (1961).

614. *San Marcos Ceremony Weds Couple July 27*, AUSTIN AM., July 31, 1963, at 8.

615. *153 Lawyers Licensed*, *supra* note 589, at 58; *Austinite Tops 183 Passing Bar Exams*, AUSTIN-AM. STATESMAN, Dec. 3, 1963, at 5.

616. Homer Thornberry represented the tenth congressional district of Texas from 1949 to 1963.

617. Telephone Interview with Evangeline W. Swift, *supra* note 606.

618. Telephone Interview with Justin Lee Swift, *supra* note 605.

619. JAKE PICKLE & PEGGY PICKLE, JAKE 36–40 (1st ed. 1997) (explaining how he met Lyndon Baines Johnson and campaigned for Johnson).

620. Telephone Interview with Justin Lee Swift, *supra* note 605.

621. Telephone Interview with Evangeline W. Swift, *supra* note 606.

622. *Id.*

enactment of Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.⁶²³

Van's volunteer work paid off. When the hiring freeze ended, Van obtained her first federal government job—an attorney advisor with the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC).⁶²⁴ Five weeks earlier, Van had given birth to son Justin.⁶²⁵ Van became one of two women lawyers in an agency that employed 2,000 lawyers.⁶²⁶ While working for the ICC, Van met Robert Sargent Shriver, Jr. Shriver was the Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity.⁶²⁷ Shriver implemented President Johnson's War on Poverty, an effort that included the newly created Head Start program. Shriver asked Van to consider a "detail" from the ICC to work for Head Start.⁶²⁸ Van agreed and began working as a lawyer for Head Start.⁶²⁹ Her role quickly changed after Shriver visited the Head Start office in the middle of the night and found Van as the only attorney working to complete the grants for Head Start.⁶³⁰ Shriver fired the other attorneys and placed Van in charge!⁶³¹ Van worked for Head Start for one year before returning to the ICC.⁶³²

After Van returned to the ICC, Lee applied for a job as special legal assistant to the Vice Chairman of the new federal agency created to implement Title VII—the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).⁶³³ Lee's interview required a "spouse" interview to ensure Lee would be a good fit.⁶³⁴ At the conclusion of the interview, the interviewer offered Van the job!⁶³⁵ Van accepted.

Van's new job included writing many of the EEOC administrative regulations.⁶³⁶ Van did such a good job for the Vice Chairman that the agency promoted her to executive legal assistant to the EEOC Chairman.⁶³⁷

623. *Id.*

624. *Id.*

625. *Id.*

626. *Id.*

627. *Id.*

628. *Id.*

629. *Id.*

630. *Id.*

631. *Id.*

632. *Id.*

633. *Id.* The EEOC was created to implement Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which prohibits employers from discriminating in employment based on race, color, national origin, and sex.

634. *Id.*

635. *Id.*

636. *Id.*

637. Telephone Interview with Justin Lee Swift, *supra* note 605.

During this time, Van represented the United States at the twenty-third session of the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women.⁶³⁸ Van delivered her first speech at the United Nations during the session.⁶³⁹

In 1971, Van became Chief of the EEOC's Decisions Division.⁶⁴⁰ In that capacity, Van was responsible for the legal staff that wrote the EEOC's decisions.⁶⁴¹ In 1976, she became EEOC Associate General Counsel for Litigation Services.⁶⁴² From 1977 to 1979, she worked on President Jimmy Carter's transition team; her task—to identify qualified women candidates to fill as many executive branch positions and open federal jobs as possible.⁶⁴³ She also worked as a consultant for the Department of Labor's Employment of Standards Administration.⁶⁴⁴ During this time period, Van and Lee separated.⁶⁴⁵

Van returned to federal service in 1979 as the first general counsel of the newly created Merit Systems Protection Board (MSPB).⁶⁴⁶ The MSPB was one of three new government agencies that replaced the Civil Service Commission.⁶⁴⁷ Among other duties, Congress charged the MSPB with assuming the Civil Service Commission's federal employee appeals function.⁶⁴⁸ The timing couldn't have been worse for employees of a newly created agency. In 1981, President Ronald Reagan fired over 11,000 striking

638. Comm'n on the Status of Women, Report on the Twenty-Third Session, U.N. Doc. E/4831, at 78 (1970) (reflecting Ms. Swift as delegate); *Area Woman at Swiss Confab*, AUSTIN AM.-STATESMAN, Mar. 23, 1970, at 8 (reporting that Mrs. Evangeline W. Swift of San Marcos will serve as one of four delegates to the Status of Women Conference in Geneva, Switzerland). "The Commission on the Status of Women (CSW) is the principal global intergovernmental body exclusively dedicated to the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of women." *Commission on the Status of Women*, UN WOMEN, <http://www.unwomen.org/en/csw> [https://perma.cc/86CR-GVUR].

639. Telephone Interview with Evangeline W. Swift, *supra* note 606.

640. *Id.*

641. *Id.*

642. *Id.*

643. *Id.*

644. Telephone Interview with Justin Lee Swift, *supra* note 605.

645. *Id.*

646. Telephone Interview with Evangeline W. Swift, *supra* note 606.

647. Civil Service Reform Act of 1978, Pub. L. No. 95-454, 92 Stat. 1111 (amending the United States Code to include merit system principles).

648. *See id.* § 3, 92 Stat. at 1112 (providing that "Federal employees should receive appropriate protection through increasing the authority and powers of the [MSPB] in processing hearings and appeals affecting Federal employees"); *id.* § 7701(a), 92 Stat. at 1138 ("An employee, or applicant for employment, may submit an appeal to the [MSPB] from any action [that] is appealable to the Board under any law, rule, or regulation.").

air traffic controllers who ignored an order to return to work and banned them from federal service for life.⁶⁴⁹

What followed must have seemed like an unsurmountable agency challenge: 11,225 MSPB appeals!⁶⁵⁰ The following excerpt from a MSPB annual report described the impact:

No discussion of [MSPB] operations in 1982 could overstate the impact that the [air traffic controller] appeals were to have on the [MSPB]: every office and every employee felt the repercussions. To provide some perspective, in the entire year of 1980, the [MSPB] processed 5,544 appeals. In 1981, that figure had grown to 7,154. Thus the [air traffic controller] appeals alone represented [two] year's work when compared to 1980, and one and a half year's [sic] when compared to the 1981 adjudications. Add to those appeals the [non-air-traffic-controller] appeals that were received or already on hand . . . and the significance of the [air traffic controller] cases should be clear In December of 1981, the [MSPB's] budget was cut by 16% [T]he impact on [MSPB] operations were little short of devastating.⁶⁵¹

Van led the MSPB's efforts to resolve the appeals. By 1984, the MSPB had cleared the backlog and returned to what was "considered a normal inventory."⁶⁵² During that time, Van wrote many of the MSPB's administrative regulations and ensured every MSPB lawyer in the Office of General Counsel had the opportunity to obtain courtroom experience.⁶⁵³ Van served as MSPB general counsel until 1985,⁶⁵⁴ when she took a sabbatical to work for the Corporation for Public Broadcasting.⁶⁵⁵ During that time, Van drafted legislation for the Older Women's League,⁶⁵⁶ an advocacy group for women over forty.

Van returned to the MSPB in 1986 and worked as Director of MSPB's

649. Bryan Craig, *Reagan vs. Air Traffic Controllers*, UVA MILLER CTR., <https://millercenter.org/reagan-vs-air-traffic-controllers> [<https://perma.cc/Q8ZU-3WKA>] (stating President Reagan announced, "Tell them when the strike's over, they don't have any jobs").

650. U.S. MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD, U.S. MERIT SYSTEMS PROTECTION BOARD FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT 7 (1983).

651. *Id.* at 8–9.

652. *Id.* at 11.

653. Telephone Interview with Evangeline W. Swift, *supra* note 606.

654. *Id.*

655. *Id.*

656. *Id.*

Office of Policy and Evaluation until 1997.⁶⁵⁷ From late 1992 to early 1993, she worked on President Bill Clinton's transition team, training all new Clinton personnel in federal personnel policy and ethics.⁶⁵⁸ During that time, she received the MSPB's highest award for her work involving the recruitment of college-educated people for federal service and addressing the extent and nature of sexual harassment in the government workforce.⁶⁵⁹ Van studied the role of women in government service and reported that although women held almost half the government's white collar jobs, few held executive and supervisory jobs—one in four federal supervisors was female and one in ten senior federal executives was female.⁶⁶⁰ Van excelled as a woman federal executive, and by doing so, she paved the way for increased opportunities for women. Van retired from federal service in 1997 after thirty-four years of service.⁶⁶¹

Although retired from federal service, Van never abandoned her goal of helping others. After retiring, she moved to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where she served as president of the Santa Fe Desert Chorale, as a director on the boards of the Northern New Mexico Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union of New Mexico and the Santa Fe Interfaith Homeless Shelter, and as a major acolyte in the ordination and consecration of the new Bishop for The Episcopal Diocese of the Rio Grande.⁶⁶² She obtained a pilot's license, learned to fly fish, and began painting.⁶⁶³ When her daughter-in-law passed away, she moved to Las Vegas for five years to care for her granddaughters.⁶⁶⁴ Now back in Santa Fe, Van serves her church

657. OFFICE OF THE FED. REGISTER, NAT'L ARCHIVES & RECORDS ADMIN., THE U.S. GOV'T MANUAL 578 (1996–1997); OFFICE OF THE FED. REGISTER, NAT'L ARCHIVES & RECORDS ADMIN., THE U.S. GOV'T MANUAL 600 (1995–1996); OFFICE OF THE FED. REGISTER, NAT'L ARCHIVES & RECORDS ADMIN., THE U.S. GOV'T MANUAL 633 (1994–1995).

658. E-mail from Evangeline W. Swift to author (Dec. 27, 2018, 10:50 AM CST) (on file with author).

659. *Swift Earns Top Award*, KERRVILLE TIMES, Dec. 14, 1988, at 18 (highlighting America University's School of Public Affairs recognition of Ms. Swift for executive leadership).

660. *Women in Federal Government Hit 'Glass Ceiling,' Report Says*, AUSTIN AM.-STATESMAN, Oct. 29, 1992, at 4 (reporting Ms. Swift found fewer women received promotions during their first five years of federal employment than men with the same qualifications and backgrounds).

661. Telephone Interview with Evangeline W. Swift, *supra* note 606.

662. E-mail from Evangeline W. Swift, *supra* note 658; Telephone Interview with Evangeline W. Swift, *supra* note 606; Telephone Interview with Justin Lee Swift, *supra* note 605.

663. Telephone Interview with Evangeline W. Swift, *supra* note 606.

664. *Id.*

as an acolyte and a lay minister providing pastoral care.⁶⁶⁵ At age seventy-nine, Van still helps others. She is an incredible woman.

Class of '64: **Ann Calhoun Williams.** The twenty-second graduate, Ann Calhoun Williams, was born Annie Moss Calhoun on February 4, 1931 in San Antonio, Texas.⁶⁶⁶ Ann's father was a lawyer, who worked as an assistant district attorney and later as a judge for corporation court.⁶⁶⁷ At age three, Ann decided she wanted to become an astronomer.⁶⁶⁸ High school teachers advised Ann to take physics and chemistry.⁶⁶⁹ Later, when attending the University of Texas, Ann learned that the best path to astronomy was through physics.⁶⁷⁰ Ultimately, Ann would become a fifth-generation lawyer.⁶⁷¹

In 1953, Ann received a Bachelor of Science degree in physics;⁶⁷² she was the only woman in her class to obtain a degree in physics.⁶⁷³ After graduating, she worked as a research scientist for the Military Physics Research Laboratory at the University of Texas;⁶⁷⁴ her work involved missile trajectories.⁶⁷⁵ While working for the university, Ann married an Air Force ROTC cadet and geology student, Arthur Branch Williams Jr. When Arthur obtained work in the oil industry in 1954, Ann left her work as a research scientist to travel with Arthur.⁶⁷⁶ Eighteen months later, the

665. Telephone Interview with Justin Lee Swift, *supra* note 605.

666. *Obituary: Ann Calhoun Williams*, ILES FUNERAL HOME (Nov. 20, 2013), <https://www.ilesfuneralhomes.com/obituary/Ann-Calhoun-Williams/Johnston-IA/1316076> [<https://perma.cc/8XYL-LA4S>] [hereinafter *Ann Calhoun Williams Obituary*].

667. *Id.*; *O'Brien Theft Indictments Dropped*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Nov. 29, 1932, at 5A (characterizing Temple Calhoun as First Assistant District Attorney); *Indicted Sleuts Out on \$500 Bond; Charges Denied*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Mar. 5, 1932, at 2A (identifying Temple Calhoun as First Assistant District Attorney); U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940, Texas, Bexar, San Antonio, Sheet 4A (indicating Ann's father was judge of corporation court in San Antonio).

668. Kay Fish, *Our Women in Science*, ROCHESTER DEMOCRAT & CHRON., Sept. 10, 1966, at 4B.

669. *Id.*

670. *Id.*

671. *Id.*

672. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 171, Personal Qualifications Statement (June 10, 1972) (on file with author).

673. Fish, *supra* note 668; *see also DA Names New Staffer*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Mar. 4, 1965, at 19 (stating Ann obtained a physics degree in 1958); *Woman Becomes Assistant DA*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS, Mar. 4, 1965, at 2-H (acknowledging Ann's physics degree).

674. Fish, *supra* note 668.

675. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 171, Personal Qualifications Statement (June 10, 1972) (on file with author).

676. *Id.*

couple moved to San Antonio, where Ann worked as a clerk typist for San Antonio Savings & Loan Association.⁶⁷⁷ That job was short-lived because Arthur entered active duty military service and received transfer orders to Montana.⁶⁷⁸ The couple's son was born in Montana.⁶⁷⁹

Ann didn't work outside the home in Montana, but returned to the workforce in 1957 as a research assistant for Harvard University's Radio Astronomy Station in Fort Davis, Texas.⁶⁸⁰ Ann's work involved data analytics, radio astronomy, and analysis of spectrum radio emissions from the Sun.⁶⁸¹ During this time, Ann and Arthur divorced.⁶⁸² Ann left Fort Davis in 1959 to attend the University of Texas.⁶⁸³

At the University of Texas, Ann obtained a job as a research scientist with the Defense Research Laboratory, working on classified military matters involving sonars and transducers.⁶⁸⁴ That job kindled a desire to return to radio astronomy.⁶⁸⁵ Ann returned to that field when she obtained a job as a research assistant for Stanford University's Radio Science Laboratory in Palo Alto, California.⁶⁸⁶ There, Ann prepared the first maps of the Sun's radio waves.⁶⁸⁷ Due to Stanford University's emphasis on patents, Ann became interested in patent law.⁶⁸⁸ In 1961, she left the radio science laboratory to pursue her interest in patent law by attending law school.⁶⁸⁹

In 1962, Ann interrupted her law school studies for six months to work as a patent examiner for the U.S. Department of Commerce's Patent Office in Washington, D.C.⁶⁹⁰ Her work involved examining patent applications

677. *Id.*

678. *Id.*

679. Efforts to reach Ann's son for an interview failed.

680. *Id.*; *DA Names New Staffer*, *supra* note 673; *Woman Becomes Assistant DA*, *supra* note 673.

681. *Id.*

682. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 85, Data for Non-Critical Position (June 10, 1972) (on file with author).

683. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 171, Personal Qualifications Statement (June 10, 1972) (on file with author).

684. *Id.*

685. *Id.*

686. *Id.*

687. *Id.*; Fish, *supra* note 668.

688. Fish, *supra* note 668.

689. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 171, Personal Qualifications Statement (June 10, 1972) (on file with author); Fish, *supra* note 668.

690. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 171, Personal Qualifications Statement (June 10, 1972) (on file with author); U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 52, Request for Personnel Action (Nov. 23, 1962) (on file with author) (resigning to return to law school).

for electrical measuring instruments and patent searches.⁶⁹¹ When Ann returned to San Antonio to complete her law degree, she worked as a proofreader for Naylor Publishing Company.⁶⁹² After graduating and passing the bar exam,⁶⁹³ Ann worked for the Bexar County District Attorney's Office, where her father had worked many years before.⁶⁹⁴ Because Ann's interest lie in patent law, she left the District Attorney's Office and moved to Washington, D.C. in search of a job involving patent law.

In 1966, Ann landed a patent-law job in Rochester, New York, in the legal department of Stromberg-Carlson Corporation.⁶⁹⁵ Stromberg-Carlson, now defunct, manufactured telecommunications equipment and electronics. At Stromberg-Carlson, Ann interviewed inventors, prepared patent applications, and protected company trademarks.⁶⁹⁶ After three and a half years with Stromberg-Carlson, Ann returned home to San Antonio and entered private practice.⁶⁹⁷ She practiced in the areas of patent law, copyright law, and general law for three months, but needed a job that produced more income.⁶⁹⁸ Over the next several months, Ann moved from job to job⁶⁹⁹ until she obtained a job as a patent advisor for the U.S. Navy's Office of Naval Research in Arlington, Virginia.⁷⁰⁰

Ann worked for the Office of Naval Research until June 1988, when she medically retired.⁷⁰¹ As a patent advisor, Ann received numerous awards

691. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 171, Personal Qualifications Statement (June 10, 1972) (on file with author).

692. *Id.*

693. *157 Lawyers Are Licensed*, 28 TEX. B.J. 11, 41 (1965); *Six from S.A. Pass Bar Exam*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Dec. 6, 1964, at 24-A.

694. *In Chambers We Learn*, 28 TEX. B.J. 292, 296 (1965); *DA Names New Staffer*, *supra* note 673; *Woman Becomes Assistant DA*, *supra* note 673.

695. Fish, *supra* note 668.

696. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 171, Personal Qualifications Statement (June 10, 1972) (on file with author); Fish, *supra* note 668.

697. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 171, Personal Qualifications Statement (June 10, 1972) (on file with author).

698. *Id.*

699. Ann worked as Counsel for the Small Business Administration's Disaster Loan Office in Corpus Christi, Texas, from April 1971 to August 1971; as an Assistant City Attorney for the City of San Antonio from August 1971 to April 1972; and as a solo practitioner from April 1972 to July 1972. *Id.*

700. U.S. Civ. Serv. Comm'n, SF 50, Notification of Personnel Action (July 10, 1972) (on file with author).

701. U.S. Office of Pers. Mgmt., SF 50-B, Notification of Personnel Action (June 7, 1988) (on file with author) (recording retirement date as June 7, 1988).

for exemplary service.⁷⁰² In the evenings, Ann took courses at George Washington University's National Law Center to enhance her job performance.⁷⁰³ In 1986, Ann began working as a patent attorney.⁷⁰⁴

After retiring from federal service, Ann moved to Ankeny, Iowa, to live near her son and his family.⁷⁰⁵ A few months before her death, she moved to Johnston, Iowa, to live with her son and grandchildren.⁷⁰⁶ Ann passed away at her son's home on November 20, 2013.⁷⁰⁷

Class of '65: **Mary Anne Crosby** and **Rose B. Spector**. The Class of 1965 included the twenty-third and twenty-fourth women graduates.

Mary Anne Crosby was born Mary Anne Vials on August 17, 1939, in Houston, Texas.⁷⁰⁸ Mary Anne's mother was a former school teacher and her father sold dental supplies.⁷⁰⁹ The family moved to San Antonio in 1948,⁷¹⁰ where Mary Anne attended Providence High School.⁷¹¹ There, Mary Anne served as president and salutatorian of her senior

702. Dep't of the Navy, Office of Naval Research, Certificate of Commendation (July 11, 1982) (on file with author) (recognizing ten years of service); Letter from A.F. Kwitnieski, Dir. of Navy Patent Program/Patent Counsel for the Navy, to Ann (June 6, 1980) (on file with author) (thanking Ann for presentation during 1980 Navy Conference of Patent Counsel); Letter from Robert T. Crawford, Ann's supervisor, to Office of Naval Research, Code 300, Mar. 23, 1973 (on file with author) (recommending Ann for sustained superior performance award).

703. Office of Naval Research, Training Request Authorization & Record (Aug. 15, 1975) (on file with author) (authorizing course in administrative law); Office of Naval Research, Training Request Authorization & Record (Dec. 26, 1974) (on file with author) (authorizing course in government contracts claims and litigations and administrative law); Office of Naval Research, Training Request Authorization & Record (July 17, 1974) (on file with author) (authorizing course in U.S. and international trademark practice); Office of Naval Research, Training Request Authorization & Record (July 17, 1974) (on file with author) (authorizing course in government procurement law); Office of Naval Research, Record of Training (May 30, 1974) (on file with author) (showing completion of courses in federal antitrust law and court review of patent office decisions); Office of Naval Research, Record of Training (June 30, 1973) (on file with author) (showing completion of courses in patent and technical data, patent office practice, patent licensing, patent law, and copyright law).

704. U.S. Office of Pers. Mgmt., SF 50-B, Notification of Personnel Action (Aug. 3, 1986) (on file with author) (changing Ann's position from patent adviser to patent attorney).

705. *Ann Calhoun Williams Obituary*, *supra* note 666.

706. *Id.*

707. *Texas Bar Journal Memorials*, 77 TEX. B.J. 744, 746 (2014); *Ann Calhoun Williams Obituary*, *supra* note 666.

708. Interview with Mary Anne Crosby (Dec. 14, 2018).

709. *Id.*

710. *Id.*

711. *Id.*

class.⁷¹² After high school, Mary Anne received a scholarship to attend Catholic University of America.⁷¹³ She initially studied speech and drama, but soon realized she was more intellectual than dramatic, so she switched to bio-chemistry.⁷¹⁴ After two years at Catholic University of America, she returned to San Antonio and completed her studies at Incarnate Word College.⁷¹⁵ Despite having changed majors, she finished her degree requirements in one year.⁷¹⁶ Upon graduation, she married high school sweetheart Tony Crosby.⁷¹⁷

With a degree in bio-chemistry, Mary Anne hoped to teach biology, but that idea was too novel at the time for her to obtain a job teaching biology, so she obtained a job at the Southwest Foundation for Research and Education.⁷¹⁸ There, Mary Anne worked in the laboratory as a scientist studying hormone chemistry.⁷¹⁹ After about two years, she ran the lab, but she grew bored with her chemistry work.⁷²⁰ Boredom led to law school.

Mary Anne began law school in 1962. For the first three years, she continued to work full-time as a scientist and attended law school.⁷²¹ The dean at the time, Ernest Raba, made an exception so Mary Anne could split her course load between the day program and the evening program so she could continue working.⁷²² During her second year of law school, Mary Anne's first son was born—three days after her law final exam.⁷²³ Ten days later, she was back at school.⁷²⁴ Despite working full-time and rearing a family, Mary Anne excelled in law school.⁷²⁵ She graduated first in her class.

712. *Bells for Three Couples: Crosby; Wood; Grona Nuptials Read*, SAN ANTONIO LIGHT, Aug. 7, 1960, at 4-D; *Parents Announce Daughter's Betrothal*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, May 15, 1960, at 6-F.

713. Interview with Mary Anne Crosby, *supra* note 708.

714. *Id.*

715. *Id.*

716. *Id.*

717. *Id.*; *Parents Announce Daughter's Betrothal*, *supra* note 712.

718. Interview with Mary Anne Crosby, *supra* note 708.

719. *Id.*

720. *Id.*

721. *Id.*

722. *Id.*

723. *Id.*

724. *Id.*

725. *Kappa Beta Pi*, BARRISTER NEWS, Fall 1965, at 15 (characterizing Mary Anne as honor graduate); *Dean's List*, BARRISTER NEWS, Summer 1965, at 13 (listing Mary Anne on Dean's List for Spring 1965); *Dean's List*, BARRISTER NEWS, Apr. 1965, at 9 (identifying Mary Anne as first on Dean's List in Fall 1964); *Awards and Honors*, BARRISTER NEWS, Dec. 1964, at 11 (stating Mary Anne won

After passing the Texas bar exam,⁷²⁶ Mary Anne obtained a job with the former law firm of Oppenheimer, Blend, Harrison & Tate, Inc., in part, because she had taken tax law in law school.⁷²⁷ Initially, she did legal research and client interviewing for Jesse Oppenheimer, but later worked for a different attorney in the same law firm.⁷²⁸ The attorney took her to court and surprised her by telling the judge that Mary Anne would do the closing argument.⁷²⁹ At the time, Mary Anne was seven months pregnant with her second son.⁷³⁰ When she stood up to begin her argument, the judge was speechless at the sight of a pregnant attorney.⁷³¹ She delivered her argument and the client won the case.⁷³² She worked for the law firm until her second son was born.⁷³³ A few years later, her third son was born.

For the next several years, Mary Anne stayed busy rearing her sons. When the boys became teenagers, she began teaching corporations and juvenile law as an adjunct professor at the law school. Mary Anne's efforts as an adjunct professor laid the groundwork for the law school's clinical education program. Initially, Mary Anne worked with the Bexar County District Attorney's Office to provide experiential learning opportunities for students with juvenile cases.⁷³⁴ This effort was so successful that the law school dean asked Mary Anne to develop a broader program, one to satisfy the ABA's accreditation requirements.⁷³⁵ With the help of full-time professors, Mary Anne expanded the program to include experiential learning with the United States Attorney's Office, the City of San Antonio Attorney's Office, and Bexar County Legal Aid.⁷³⁶

Over time, Mary Anne obtained clinical opportunities with state district court judges, bankruptcy court, the Department of Immigration, and the

award for Appellate Procedure and Eminent Domain and received nomination for inclusion in *Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges*).

726. 377 *Lawyers Licensed*, 23 TEX. B.J. 853, 854 (1965).

727. Interview with Mary Anne Crosby, *supra* note 708.

728. *Id.*

729. *Id.*

730. *Id.*

731. *Id.*

732. *Id.*

733. *Id.*

734. Sue Bentch, *A History of the Law Clinics at St. Mary's University School of Law*, 46 ST. MARY'S L.J. 285, 286 (2015).

735. Interview with Mary Anne Crosby, *supra* note 708.

736. See generally Bentch, *supra* note 734 (highlighting Mary Anne Crosby's initiation of the externship program at St. Mary's School of Law).

estate, tax, and trust departments of local banks.⁷³⁷ She even obtained a grant that paid for a full-time supervising attorney. Under the grant, students worked with Bexar County Legal Aid and earned academic credit for their efforts.⁷³⁸ In 1986, Mary Anne left the law school to spend more time at home.⁷³⁹ When she left the law school, efforts to support clinical education lapsed.⁷⁴⁰

There was no clinical education until Barbara Aldave became dean in 1989. One of Dean Aldave's goals was to create law clinics.⁷⁴¹ Dean Aldave set out to hire clinical professors, but her first hire could not start immediately, so she hired Mary Anne to "get the first in-house clinic off the ground."⁷⁴² Hiring full-time faculty members Jon Durbin and Sue Bentch placed the program in good hands. Overtime, the law school's law clinic program expanded to what it is today, in significant part, because of Mary Anne's contributions.

With the law clinic program in good hands, Mary Anne left the law school in 1990 to care for her parents and help with her grandchildren.⁷⁴³ She returned to the law school in 1999 and taught accounting for lawyers.⁷⁴⁴ Since that time, she has travelled with her husband, served as a volunteer docent at the McNay Art Museum, and helped with the family ranch.⁷⁴⁵ Today, the law school's clinical education program not only educates students, it addresses "the otherwise unmet legal needs of income-qualified people in San Antonio and South Texas."⁷⁴⁶ The program serves as a living legacy to Mary Anne's efforts.

Like Mses. Aird, Mansell, and Briscoe, **Rose Spector** didn't go to law school right away. After graduating from Barnard College, Columbia

737. See *id.* at 286–87 (describing Professor Schmolesky and Professor Reamey's volunteer effort to expand Mary Anne Crosby's successful externship program).

738. See *id.* at 287 (chronicling Mary Anne Crosby's acquisition and administration of a three-year grant from the Legal Services Corporation for the establishment of a Clinical Internship Program).

739. Interview with Mary Anne Crosby, *supra* note 708.

740. See Bentch, *supra* note 734, at 287 (explaining Mary Anne Crosby's departure from the faculty resulted in the evaporation of the experiential offerings she had developed).

741. *Id.* at 286 (explaining that law students initially obtained experiential learning by working part-time for practicing attorneys prior to the creation of the St. Mary's School of Law Clinic Program).

742. *Id.* at 289.

743. Interview with Mary Anne Crosby, *supra* note 708.

744. *Id.*

745. *Id.* Crosby served as a docent for the McNay Art Museum from 1997 to 2017.

746. *Clinical Program*, ST. MARY'S UNIV. SCH. L., <https://law.stmarytx.edu/academics/special-programs/center-legal-social-justice/clinical-program/> [<https://perma.cc/3GZ9-PEPR>].

University,⁷⁴⁷ she married and started a family. "She had been married eight or nine years and had two children when she decided to study law."⁷⁴⁸

[S]he got the idea to go to law school after a female friend, whose husband also was a doctor, showed up on her doorstep with an armload of law books. . . . [H]er friend, who had attended St. Mary's for a year, had quit because her husband objected to her being in law school. [The friend said,] "I'm quitting. Here are the books I've earned. You ought to go to law school."⁷⁴⁹

With her husband's encouragement, that's what she did. She graduated second in her class.⁷⁵⁰ Later, she would encourage women who thought it too late to pursue a career to do so, explaining that "problems that may seem unsurmountable are not necessarily that way and that adjustments of home and work can be worked out."⁷⁵¹ To work things out so she could pursue a legal career, Ms. Spector hired a woman to drive her car, pick her children up from school, prepare dinner for her children, and pick her up from class.⁷⁵² She later explained that she loved law school, especially the friendship she developed with then law professor, and later Chief Justice of the Fourth Court of Appeals, Carlos Cadena.

After passing the Texas bar exam,⁷⁵³ Ms. Spector worked for a civil law firm for three years and then as a solo practitioner and part-time municipal judge for Olmos Park.⁷⁵⁴ In 1974, she joined Carol Haberman and Carolyn Spears in running for judge in Bexar County. Like Mses. Haberman and Spears, she won the election and became one of three first women judges in

747. At Barnard College, friends nicknamed Ms. Spector "Tex." Interview by Stephen Sheppard & Paul Pellegrini with Justice Rose Spector, in San Antonio, Tex. (Sept. 29, 2015), available at https://mediaspace.stmarytx.edu/media/2016+Oral+History+Project+-+Justice+Rose+Spector/1_q5fl6nqt/53160542 [<https://perma.cc/XD5J-53NJ>].

748. Donnie Smith, *When I Grow Up I Want to Be . . .*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Jan. 25, 1976, at 2.

749. John Council & Mary Alice Robbins, *Raising the Bar: How Moms' Counsel Helped Form Future Lawyers*, TEX. LAW., May 3, 2010, at 14.

750. Council & Robbins, *supra* note 749; Mike Ward, *Spector Kicks Off Campaign; First Woman on State's Highest Court*, AUSTIN AM.-STATESMAN, Dec. 16, 1997, at B6.

751. Donnie Smith, *When I Grow Up I Want to Be . . .*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS, Jan. 25, 1976, at 2.

752. Interview by Stephen Sheppard & Paul Pellegrini with Justice Rose Spector, *supra* note 747.

753. *377 Lawyers Licensed*, 28 TEX. B.J. 853, 896 (1965).

754. Council & Robbins, *supra* note 749; Ward, *supra* note 750 (including the following work history: "Davis, O'Connor & Pullen, 1965-[19]68; solo private law practice, 1968-[19]74; municipal judge in Olmos Park, 1969-[19]71").

Bexar County.⁷⁵⁵ But this “first” was not Ms. Spector’s only “first.” After serving as a county court at law judge from 1975 to 1980, Ms. Spector was elected to Bexar County’s 131st Judicial District Court, where she presided from 1981 to 1992.⁷⁵⁶

In 1992, Ms. Spector became the first woman elected to the Supreme Court of Texas.⁷⁵⁷ There, she “maintained her reputation as an even-handed jurist and as a consensus-builder”⁷⁵⁸ She would later explain to women lawyers:

There were no role models—no one to empower me You alone empower yourselves Once you make the big decisions, the little decisions seem to take care of themselves. Each time we succeed, it allows us to come out for the next round . . . it’s the same as when we lose—we just move on to the next challenge.⁷⁵⁹

Ms. Spector was not re-elected, but she moved on to the next challenge, after opening the door for other women to serve on Texas’s highest

755. Nellerhoe, *supra* note 333, at 7; Barbara Culver, *Women on the Bench*, 42 TEX. B.J. 523, 523 (1979) (stating that San Antonio also claimed women judges).

756. Hannah Kiddoo, Lindsay Stafford Mader & Patricia Busa McConnico, *Feature: Trailblazers*, 77 TEX. B.J. 163, 167 (2014); Ward, *supra* note 750; *Court Races*, AUSTIN AM.-STATESMAN, Oct. 25, 1998, at D6.

757. See CHAPMAN, *supra* note 14, at 161–62 (noting 1992 as the first year a woman was elected to a six-year term on the Texas Supreme Court); Ward, *supra* note 750 (writing that Ms. Spector was the first woman elected to the court in its 150-year history); *The Supreme Court of Texas*, 58 TEX. B.J. 814, 817 (1995) (“Justice Rose Spector, the first woman ever elected to the Texas Supreme Court in its 150-year history, previously served [eighteen] years on the trial bench. She served six years as judge of Bexar County Court at Law No. 5 and [twelve] years as judge of the 131st District Court.”); Hollace Weiner, *Article: A Case When Women Reigned Supreme*, 59 TEX. B.J. 890, 891 (1996) (interviewing Justice Spector during her time on the Texas Supreme Court); *The Supreme Court of Texas*, 56 TEX. B.J. 817, 819 (1993) (chronicling Justice Spector’s career prior to joining the Texas Supreme Court). Ms. Spector was also the first Jewish person elected to a statewide position in Texas. Glenn Dromgoole, *Jewish Population Small in Number, Large in Influence in Texas*, ABILENE REP.-NEWS (Mar. 11, 2007, 12:00 AM), <https://web.archive.org/web/20120512084627/http://www.reporternews.com/news/2007/mar/11/jewish-population-small-in-number-large-in-in/> [https://perma.cc/JM6X-TWZ3].

758. Press Release, PR Newswire, Former Justice Rose Spector Joining Bickerstaff, Heath to Establish Mediation Practice; Former Texas Justice Partnering with Myra McDaniel to Serve Austin, San Antonio and the State (Jan. 15, 1999) (on file with author); see *Feature: Oath of Office*, 62 TEX. B.J. 154 (1999) (“‘Justice Spector brought a sense of duty, loyalty, and humor to the court,’ said Chief Justice Phillips. He praised her ability to build consensus among the court’s members. ‘She was respected by each justice on the court, and each of us felt comfortable talking and sharing our secrets with her,’ he observed.”).

759. Regina Galindo, *Women and the Law: Through Empowerment Comes Success*, 56 TEX. B.J. 600, 600–01 (1993).

courts.⁷⁶⁰ Ms. Spector continued to serve the legal community by working as a mediator and visiting judge and teaching at the University of Texas.⁷⁶¹ Her portrait hangs in the law library's Alumni Room as a trailblazer who opened the door for many other women to become judges.⁷⁶² Now retired, she lives with her husband in San Antonio.

Class of '66: **Patricia Ethel Grant.** The twenty-fifth woman law graduate, Patricia Ethel Grant, was born on March 12, 1921 in Creston, Montana, to a farmer and his wife.⁷⁶³ The Grant family later moved to Cushing, Oklahoma, where Mr. Grant began working as a caretaker for the Cushing Country Club.⁷⁶⁴ At that time, the club had a nine-hole golf course. There, Pat—as she was known—her sister, and her brother grew up playing golf, often playing to determine who would wash the dinner dishes.⁷⁶⁵ Playing for chores paid off. As a thirteen-year-old high school freshman, Pat won the Oklahoma State High School Golf Championship; she won the state golf championship three more times!⁷⁶⁶

Pat's accomplishments in golf earned her a position as the Cushing Country Club's golf pro and a scholarship to Oklahoma Baptist

760. Weiner, *supra* note 757 ("Spector, a Democrat elected four years ago, was joined in January 1995 by Priscilla Owen, a Republican from Houston.").

761. *Honoring a Trailblazer, Back Page*, 71 TEX. B.J. 870, 870 (2008) (featuring Ms. Spector as distinguished jurist and picturing her at unveiling of her portrait); *Not So Civil War Brews in Circle C, Most Residents Ignore Infighting, Charges of Dirty Dealing, Lawsuit*, AUSTIN AM.-STATESMAN, June 16, 2003, at A1; *Lawyers on the Move*, 62 TEX. B.J. 377, 378 (1999); *Allstate Settlement Could Top Hit \$120 Million*, AUSTIN AM.-STATESMAN, Jan. 15, 1999, at D1 ("Former Texas Supreme Court Justice Rose Spector will join Austin's Bickerstaff, Heath law firm and open a mediation practice for the firm.").

762. Kiddoo, Mader & McConnico, *supra* note 756.

763. Birth Certificate for Patricia Grant, 12 Mar. 1921, File No. 05218, Mont. Dep't of Pub. Health & Human Servs., Div. of Vital Statistics (on file with author).

764. U.S. CENSUS BUREAU, SIXTEENTH CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES: 1940, Texas, Bexar, Alamo Heights, Sheet 11B; *Obituary: Patricia E. Grant*, LEGACY, <https://www.legacy.com/obituaries/name/patricia-grant-obituary?pid=179140963> [<https://perma.cc/VS85-UB7H>] [hereinafter *Patricia Grant Obituary*].

765. *Four Will Be Inducted into Women's Oklahoma Golf Hall of Fame*, STILLWATER NEWS PRESS (Apr. 17, 2010), http://www.stwnewspress.com/sports/four-will-be-inducted-into-women-s-oklahoma-golf-hall/article_53cd422c-3bb4-56b5-b829-17403b496c48.html [<https://perma.cc/UJ34-6XBA>]; *Oklahoma Golf Hall of Fame 2010 Inductee: Pat Grant*, OKLA. GOLF HALL OF FAME, <https://oklahomagolfhof.org/pat-grant/> [<https://perma.cc/W7PX-V78V>]; Robbie Robertson, *The Outstanding Pat Grant*, ION OKLA. ONLINE, <http://www.ionok.com/sports/the-outstanding-pat-grant/> [<https://perma.cc/ZN25-UV5J>].

766. *Patricia Grant Obituary*, *supra* note 764.

University.⁷⁶⁷ At the time, the university had no golf team, but the university offered Pat a scholarship on the condition that she would teach golf to other students.⁷⁶⁸ At the university, Pat continued her achievements in golf, winning the Oklahoma Women's State Amateur Golf Championship at age eighteen.⁷⁶⁹ Pat became the only person in Oklahoma history to win the state championship five years in a row.⁷⁷⁰ Pat graduated from Oklahoma Baptist University in 1942 with a degree in physical education.⁷⁷¹ Pat planned to pursue her golfing career, but World War II intervened.

At the outset of World War II, Pat set aside her golf career and enlisted in the Women's Army Corp (WAC).⁷⁷² Later, she received one of the first regular Army commissions given to women outside of the medical field.⁷⁷³ After the war ended, Pat began to play golf again, winning many Army golf titles throughout the United States and Europe. While in the Army, Pat's duty titles included "Company Commander; Battalion Supply Officer; Supply Officer with the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials; Personal Assistant and Military Aide to the Civilian Governor of the Occupation Zone in Stuttgart, Germany; Personnel and Administrative Chief of the Ordinance School; Comptroller and Management Officer of the Artillery and Missile School; War Times Plans Officer, Orleans, France; Deputy Comptroller, Munich sub-area; and Staff Engineer and Liaison Officer on the construction of a WAC Center."⁷⁷⁴ She also served as a personal escort for Eleanor Roosevelt when Mrs. Roosevelt toured Germany in 1948.⁷⁷⁵

767. John Parrish, *Pat Grant: Oklahoma Hall of Fame Golfer*, OKLA. BAPTIST UNIV. ATHLETICS, <http://www.obubison.com/news/2016/4/21/womens-golf-obu-athletics-heritage-series-pat-grant.aspx> [https://perma.cc/3MFW-W6SY].

768. *Four Will Be Inducted into Women's Oklahoma Golf Hall of Fame*, *supra* note 765; *Oklahoma Golf Hall of Fame 2010 Inductee: Pat Grant*, *supra* note 765; Robertson, *supra* note 765.

769. *Patricia Grant Obituary*, *supra* note 764.

770. *Id.*

771. *Pat Grant, State's No. 1 Woman Golfer, Is WAAC*, DAILY OKLAHOMAN, Dec. 12, 1942, at 10 (reporting that Pat graduated from Oklahoma Baptist University with a degree in physical education and then enlisted in the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps; Pat served as the golf pro at Cushing Country Club). *But see John F. Tafolla & Arthur C. Troilo, Jr., Nominated for President-Elect*, SUBPOENA, SAN ANTONIO B. ASS'N, June 1974, at 4 (reporting degree in business administration).

772. *Pat Grant, State's No. 1 Woman Golfer, Is WAAC*, *supra* note 771 ("Pat Green, queen of Oklahoma's fairways, was sworn in as a member of the Women's Auxiliary Army Corps . . .").

773. *Seven Oklahoma Women Get Bars*, DAILY OKLAHOMAN, Dec. 28, 1948, at 2.

774. Parrish, *supra* note 767; *see also* U.S. Dep't of the Army, SF 18, Record of Assignments (Jan. 16, 2019) (on file with author) (providing Patricia Grant's Military Service Record).

775. *Patricia Grant Obituary*, *supra* note 764.

While in the Army, Pat received numerous commendations⁷⁷⁶ and earned a master's degree in government administration from the University of Pennsylvania. Pat's last military assignment was at Fort Sam Houston in San Antonio, Texas. In 1965, she retired from active duty with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, after twenty-two years of active duty service.⁷⁷⁷

After retiring from the Army, Pat attended law school and graduated in the top ten percent of her class.⁷⁷⁸ After obtaining her law license,⁷⁷⁹ she practiced family law for over thirty years, mostly as a solo practitioner, but at times with a law partner.⁷⁸⁰ She later explained why she chose family law: to "bandage the men and women who have been 'robbed and beaten' by divorce and whose families are being destroyed."⁷⁸¹ Expressing disappointment that the Church and Christians often shun those facing divorce, she explained, "As Good Samaritans, we need to put our arms around them, tell them that we love them and bring them to a position where they can deal with the grief caused by a destroyed marriage."⁷⁸² Pat retired from law practice in 1995.

In 1999, Pat moved to Cortez, Colorado, where she learned to fly ultralight airplanes and belly dance.⁷⁸³ In 2010, Pat was inducted into Oklahoma Baptist University's Athletic Hall of Fame for her achievements in golf—the university's first woman inductee.⁷⁸⁴ Pat was often quoted as saying, "It has been a good trip. God has chosen a life of adventure for me. I wouldn't trade it." She passed away in 2013 at age ninety-three. Pat lies

776. *Id.*; U.S. Dep't of the Army, SF 18, Record of Assignments (Jan. 16, 2019) (on file with author).

777. *Awards Are Given at Local Bases*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Jan. 30, 1965, at 8-A.

778. *John F. Tafolla & Arthur C. Troilo, Jr., Nominated for President-Elect*, *supra* note 771 (indicating Pat ran for director of San Antonio Bar Association); *Equal Legal Rights Theme for BPW Meet*, PORT ISABEL PRESS, Oct. 26, 1972, at 2; U.S. Dep't of the Army, SF 18, Record of Assignments (Jan. 16, 2019) (on file with author) (showing Patricia Grant received an honorable retirement from the Army effective Feb. 1, 1965).

779. *220 Lawyers Are Licensed*, 30 TEX. B.J. 11, 12 (1967); *11 from S.A. to Receive Law Licenses*, SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS & NEWS, Nov. 26, 1966, at 2-A.

780. *Memorials*, 77 TEX. B.J. 998, 988 (2014) (referencing early partnership of Grant & Mullenax); *In Chambers We Learn*, 32 TEX. B.J. 104, 106 (1969) (announcing partnership with Robert M. Tippins).

781. Patricia E. Grant, *The State of Our Profession: A Family Lawyer's Perspective*, CHRISTIAN LEGAL SOC'Y Q., Winter 1987, at 13.

782. *Id.*

783. Video, Paul Grant: Oklahoma Golf Hall of Fame 2010 Inductee, *available at* <https://oklahomagolfhof.org/pat-grant/> [<https://perma.cc/KBX6-SMGZ>].

784. *Patricia Grant Obituary*, *supra* note 764.

at rest at the Cortez Cemetery in Cortez, Colorado. Perhaps the inscription on her monument best characterizes her life: "No stone left unturned"—a theme for most early women graduates.