

THE HISTORY OF WISCONSIN'S BLACK LAWYERS 2019



HISTORY OF WISCONSIN'S BLACK LAWYERS

The history of Black lawyers in Wisconsin is a rich one. There are many untold stories of attorneys who fought for civil rights and the dignity of Black people during a tumultuous time when there were very few Black lawyers.

Over the past year, a small group of attorneys met to discuss and gather information on Black attorneys who worked in Wisconsin over the last century, highlighting some of their challenges and triumphs. This booklet contains biographies of a selected few dating back to the late nineteenth century through the 1960s. It also includes the names of Black attorneys that have graduated and have been admitted to the Wisconsin State Bar. We found hundreds of names covering a span of over 100 years. While that is a very small number compared to the thousands of Wisconsin attorneys during a comparable time, the contributions are most noteworthy.

Early organizing of Black attorneys in Wisconsin began in 1958 with Theodore "Ted" Coggs. He convened a small group in his home to begin addressing particular concerns and challenges facing Black attorneys in Milwaukee.

In 1973, Attorney Lloyd Barbee filed articles of incorporation establishing the Wisconsin Black Lawyers Association (WBLA). The group started brief banks, collaborated with Black law students and were actively engaged in the community.

The WBLA changed its name in 1988 to the Wisconsin Association of Minority Attorneys (WAMA). Attorney Larry Farris was the first president under the new name. This group inaugurated an annual dinner in honor of W. Dale Phillips and established a scholarship program for Black law students. WAMA members coached young high school students in local mock trial competitions and partnered with the National Association for the Advancement for Colored People to provide legal advice to community members.



HISTORY OF WISCONSIN'S BLACK LAWYERS

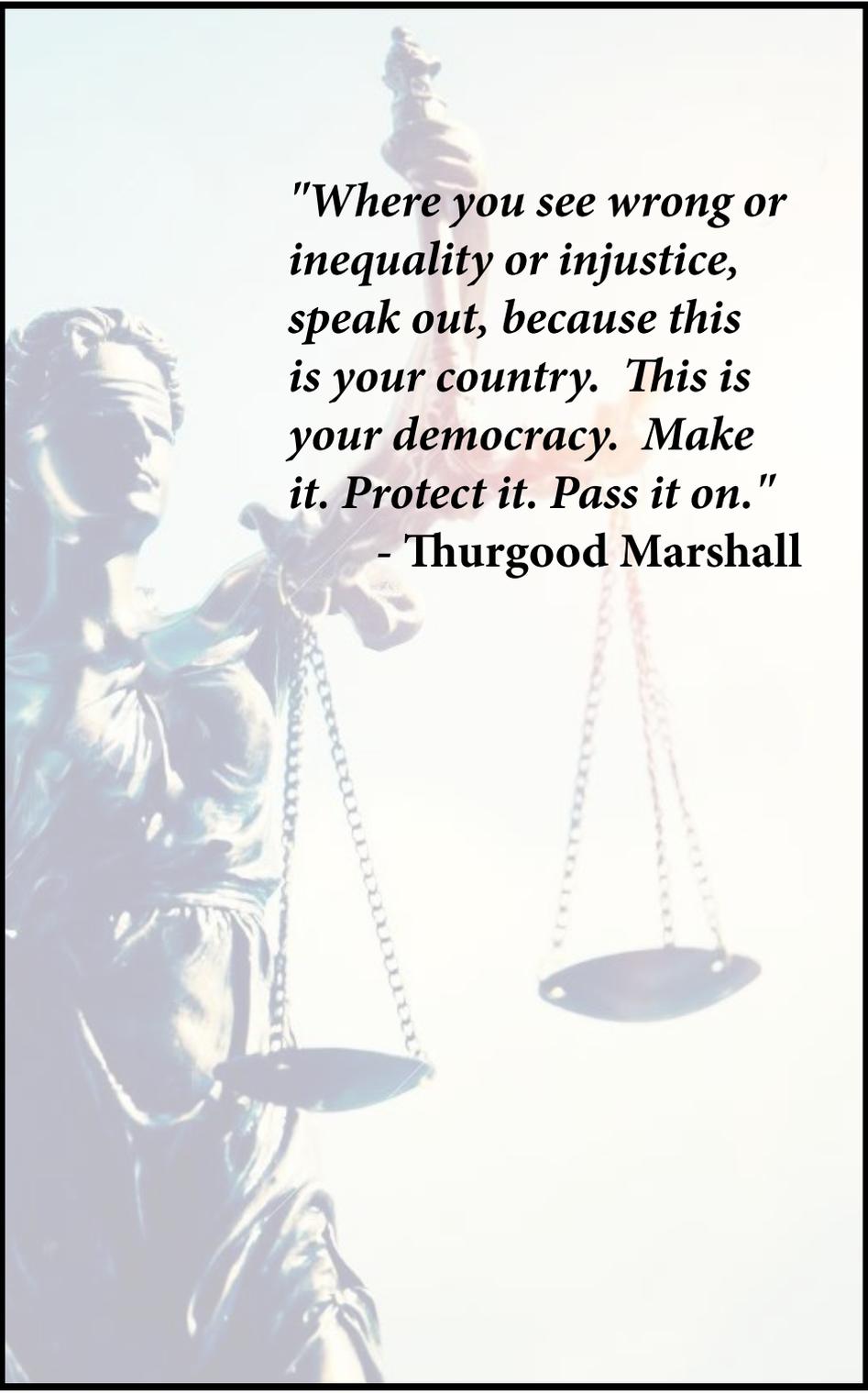
In 2001, WAMA became the Wisconsin Association of African American Attorneys (WAAL). This move was inspired by retired Judge Russell W. Stamper, Sr. who noted that WAAL more accurately reflected the composition of the organization. WAAL has been actively involved at all levels of legal leadership locally and statewide. Under its leadership the scholarship program and dinner were amended to recognize Attorney Vel Phillips and continues to increase the number of law students receiving financial assistance. Additionally, WAAL has been an outspoken voice on issues of diversity and inclusion. They have held workshops, continuing legal education seminars and written articles published in the Wisconsin Lawyer.

We are proud of the accomplishments of Black attorneys in Wisconsin. We recognize that this effort to identify the many Black attorneys who graduated from Wisconsin law schools or were members of the state bar is a significant undertaking, and that there may be names we have missed, or misspelled or listed in the wrong decade. We apologize for any of these errors. With this project, we are setting the stage for future lawyers to be recognized and to complete the list of Black attorneys in Wisconsin. Our work was premised on a group seeking to make sure that our history in the legal professions in Wisconsin is accurately reflected and recorded. It serves as a foundation to lift up the journey of those who have come before us. We hope that it will be continued with a commitment to who we are and where we have come from.

Standing on the shoulders of those who have paved the way for Wisconsin's Black attorneys,

- Planning Committee Members, 2019



The image features a blue-tinted background with a faint, large-scale image of the Statue of Liberty. She is depicted holding a torch aloft in her right hand and a pair of scales of justice in her left. The scales are positioned to the right of the text. The text is centered in the upper half of the image.

"Where you see wrong or inequality or injustice, speak out, because this is your country. This is your democracy. Make it. Protect it. Pass it on."
- Thurgood Marshall

ATTORNEY WILLIAM T. GREEN



William T. Green was born near Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada in May of 1860. He immigrated to the United States in 1884. After moving to Wisconsin in 1887 and working as a janitor in the state capitol, he became one of the first Black graduates of the University of Wisconsin Law School in 1892. He established himself with an office in Milwaukee in the Birchard Block building (331 E. Wisconsin Ave.) in 1893. His legal work included workers compensation, constitutional issues and criminal defense.

African Americans have been living and working in Wisconsin since the 18th century. The state's Black population grew throughout the 19th century, including the period when Wisconsin obtained statehood and the Civil War. During the late 19th century the African American population increased from 304 in 1880 to 980 in 1910 in Milwaukee. In 1889, Milwaukee's Black leaders called for a state convention that demanded an end to legal segregation in public places and state employment. Green was one of its organizers. He became a prominent attorney for Black Milwaukee residents arguing on behalf of civil rights.

He was one of the first African American lawyers to argue a case before the Wisconsin Supreme Court, *Howell v. Litt*, which ruled that discrimination by race was illegal in Wisconsin. The lawsuit led to the creation of Wisconsin's first Civil Rights Act which he authored. It became law in 1895 and is the foundation for modern civil rights legislation in Wisconsin. He opposed the Cady Bill (which sought to ban the marriage of Negroes and whites) which was defeated in 1906. He was a prominent member of the Republican Party and leader of Black Republicans in Milwaukee.

Green died in 1911 at the age of 49. He was the only practicing African American attorney in Wisconsin at the time of his death. During his legal career he advocated tirelessly challenging the status quo. His legal prowess and tenacity enabled him to break many barriers during his era. He was one of the early trailblazers who faithfully used his expertise to confront discrimination in its many forms.



ATTORNEY AMBROSE BENJAMIN NUTT

Ambrose Benjamin Nutt was born in 1890 in Locust Grove, Georgia. He graduated at the top of his class in 1914 at Morehouse College. After Morehouse, he defied the odds and matriculated into Harvard Law School in Cambridge, Massachusetts. On June 15, 1917, after his second year of law school, he joined the historic Des Moines, Iowa Military Training Camp for African Americans. On May 8, 1918, he sailed to France with the 367th Infantry 92nd Division. He was decorated three times in World War I and earned the position of Second Lieutenant. When he returned to the United States, he



became a vocal member of the **New Negro Movement**. A group based on the novel, *The New Negro*, by Alain LeRoy Locke. The term was popular during the Harlem Renaissance era. It reflected a segment of the Black population that advocated for the dignity of Black people and a quiet refusal to comply with the injustices of Jim Crow laws.

After his marriage to Willette Owens, a registered nurse, they moved to Wisconsin where he finished his law degree at the University of Wisconsin. He passed the Wisconsin bar and was admitted to practice on August 10, 1921. He went on to become the first president of the Milwaukee Urban League where he fought tirelessly against injustices. Attorney Nutt continued to practice law until his untimely death from tuberculosis in 1929. He died in Milwaukee, Wisconsin at the young age of 39. In that short span of time he achieved a distinguished legacy of academic achievement and legal advocacy. He is remembered as a distinguished trailblazer, ardent lawyer and valiant soldier who fought at home and abroad with an unyielding desire for racial equality and democracy. His son who was born in Milwaukee in 1920 was one of the original Tuskegee Airmen. (*This summary is a portion of the biography written by Attorney Nutt's great granddaughter, Mirembe Nutt Birigwa*).



ATTORNEY MABEL WATSON RAIMEY



Mabel Watson Raimey was born in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on December 12, 1895. She was the descendant of one of the first African American families in Milwaukee.

She graduated from West Division High School at the age of 14. While a student there, she was recognized as a skilled public speaker. When attending the Milwaukee Normal College, she was regarded as a talented orator and debater. Their yearbook attributed the following quote to her, “Try to argue if you can, I can beat ‘most any man.”

She has a legacy of many firsts. As a highly respected member of the Milwaukee community she was appointed by the Governor to serve as one of the delegates to the Negro National Educational Congress held in Washington, D.C. in 1916. The following month she entered the University of Wisconsin, Madison. She graduated in 1918 with a B.A. degree in English becoming the first African American woman to earn a degree from the university.

In 1922 while employed as a legal secretary, she became the first Black woman to enroll at Marquette Law School’s evening program. After successfully completing the required courses, she passed the Wisconsin Bar gaining admission in 1927. When she joined the Wisconsin State Bar on October 15, 1927, she became Wisconsin’s first African American woman lawyer and the seventeenth Black woman in the nation to achieve the distinction of being the “first” admitted in her state.

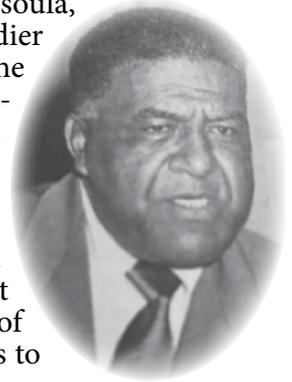
There were few opportunities for Black women attorneys during this time. She continued to work as a legal secretary until the opportunity presented itself for her to begin practicing law. Eventually she was able to practice law concentrating on family, corporate and probate work. She maintained a successful practice for many years.

While practicing law, she served as a founder and member of the Board of Directors of the Milwaukee Urban League, the Milwaukee Chapter of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, a member of the Board of Trustees of her church, and as an organizer of a YWCA facility to serve members of Milwaukee’s Black community. By the time of her death in 1986, Mabel Raimey had received numerous honors and recognitions for her unique achievements during a very challenging period in history for African American attorneys. Today, a historical marker to Ms. Raimey stands outside Marquette University’s Sensenbrenner Hall on Wisconsin Avenue.



ATTORNEY JAMES W. DORSEY

James Weston Dorsey was born in Fort Missoula, Montana in 1897. His father was a Buffalo soldier who had an outstanding career. He attended the University of Montana where he was a star athlete, earning several letters in both track and football. He was an outstanding student receiving a degree in psychology in 1922 and an LL.B (Bachelor of Law) in 1927. He was the first Black man to graduate from the University of Montana School of Law. In fact, he may have been the first Black to receive any degree from the University of Montana. He worked at a variety of menial jobs to put himself through college.



Dorsey's first efforts toward establishing a law practice were unsuccessful. After moving to Fort Dodge, Iowa and St. Paul, Minnesota he realized his occupation as a lawyer would require him to live in a city that had a larger black population. He found this in Milwaukee where he passed the Wisconsin state bar exam in 1928 and set up what became a lifelong practice. He was often referred to as the "Mayor of Bronzeville", the Black section of Milwaukee. He built a strong political base and ran for Alderman in the sixth ward in Milwaukee in 1936. Although he did not win the election, he was a force in the community. While serving as chair of the Milwaukee Branch of the NAACP during the 1930s and 1940s he played a prominent role in the cause of black activism. In 1941, he and Urban League Executive Director William Kelley worked to remedy the discriminatory hiring practices at many large Milwaukee plants. They were successful in addressing the discrimination of Black workers in the five large companies in Milwaukee during the 1940s.

Throughout his career Dorsey fought against discriminatory practices. He was a staunch advocate on behalf of Black people for decades confronting segregation and unfair practices. He even resigned his leadership post at the NAACP in protest over a local school boycott when he felt the organization was conceding its position. He was an unrelenting voice for justice. He died tragically in a fire at his home in 1966. Before his death, he blazed many trails, opened many doors and mentored many leaders in the Black community.



FAMILY COURT COMMISSIONER ANDREW R. RENEAU



Andrew R. Reneau was born in Pontotoc, Mississippi on September 22, 1916. He is the grandson of pre-civil War slaves. In 1919, his family moved to Beloit, Wisconsin where he graduated from high school in 1937. He went on to earn a Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1942 and a Juris Doctorate from Marquette University in 1946.

Reneau maintained a successful law practice for thirty years. He worked with Attorney James Dorsey on 8th and Walnut Streets. He was actively engaged in the field of law during a time when there were few Black lawyers. He broke many barriers being the first African American in several areas. He was the first African American to run for a judicial post in 1955 and was the first to be appointed as an Assistant District Attorney. He served in that capacity until he was appointed as an Assistant Family Court Commission in Milwaukee County rising to the head position as Family Court Commissioner in 1976. He served in that capacity until his retirement in 1995.

Reneau had a long and distinguished career in Milwaukee. He served on the State Bar of Wisconsin's Board of Governors, gave frequent lectures in the law schools on family law and was given a lifetime achievement award from Marquette University Law School. His contributions to the community are noted by his leadership role in the Milwaukee Chapter of the NAACP and as the first editor of the *Globe*, one of the first African American newspapers. He was one of the founding members of the Wisconsin Black Lawyers Association helping to pave a way for future generations.

Reneau was fondly referred to as "Andy". He had a quick wit and friendly sense of humor. Our trailblazer passed away in 2007 after serving in the legal community for almost 50 years.



ATTORNEY THEODORE (TED) COGGS

*Theodore (Ted) Cogg*s was born on September 26, 1916 in Muskogee, Oklahoma. He earned a bachelor of arts degree at Howard University in 1940 and a Bachelor of Law at the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1948. He soon opened his law practice in Milwaukee, Wisconsin on 7th and Walnut Streets. His practice focused on representing individuals in civil rights matters and criminal proceedings. He also represented many workers in the Hispanic community creating long lasting relationships.



In addition to his practice, Cogg was president of the Milwaukee Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) from 1949-51. In 1963, he served as the organization's state president.

Cogg was considered a fierce advocate. His tenacity was noted by Mayor Frank Zeidler which resulted in an appointment to the Police Relations Committee to address some of racial tensions in the city. Cogg served on the Milwaukee County Safety Commission from 1950-68.

Cogg was a leader. He is credited with organizing the first group of Black lawyers in the state. In May, 1958 he invited a group to his home to begin conversations to open lines of communication and create a professional organization. This informal gathering was a prelude to the Wisconsin Black Lawyers Association which was incorporated in 1973. Cogg was also a valued member of the National Bar Association, the Black counterpart to the American Bar Association. He served in numerous leadership positions in the NBA including president. A scholarship was named after him acknowledging his level of contribution to the organization and the Black legal community.

Cogg received many awards and recognitions throughout his career. He was the recipient of the National Bar Association E. Francis Stratford Award, the 1949 Birth Human Relations Award, a Citation of Merit by the Milwaukee School Board in 1964 and the Wisconsin Governor's Commission on Human Rights Award, to name a few.

He was married to the late Pauline Redmond Cogg for many years. Together they were early advocates for fair housing in Milwaukee. Our blazing advocate, tireless champion and fearless leader died of a heart attack in 1968. He was 51 years old.



JUDGE CLARENCE R. PARRISH



Clarence Randolph Parrish was born on October 22, 1921 in Louisburg, North Carolina and raised in Brooklyn, New York. He earned an LLB from St. John's University, Brooklyn, NY, and an LLM from the University of Wisconsin Law School. He maintained a solo practice from 1952 until 1980.

On February 8, 1980, Governor Lee S. Dreyfus appointed Parrish to the Milwaukee County Circuit Court Branch 21. He was the first African-American to win a contested judicial race in Milwaukee County on February 8, 1981. At his investiture, the late

Reverend Lovell Johnson, Sr. of St. Mark AME Church stated, "Judge Parrish is not a judge for the Black people, the White people, nor any particular people, but a judge for all people."

Parrish broke many barriers. He was the first African American in Wisconsin to hold positions on the Milwaukee Bar Association Board, Wisconsin Supreme Court Board of Bar Examiners, Magistrate, City of Milwaukee and Milwaukee County Judicial Court Commissioner, to name a few.

He served as Milwaukee National Association for the Advancement of Colored People president. He was one of the founding members of the Wisconsin Black Lawyers Association and served as a president in the earlier years of the organization. Moreover, he was a licensed Baptist minister and served as legal counsel for several churches while in private practice.

Parrish was a compassionate lawyer and jurist. He was respectful to everyone, in and outside of the courtroom. His training as an attorney and minister provided him with an excellent background to serve as a judge which was exemplified by his fairness and compassion.

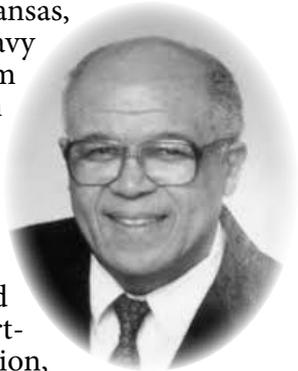
He was married to the late Mildred English Parrish of Worcester, Massachusetts and they had two daughters, Attorney Sheila M. Parrish-Spence and Sharon Andrews. Two scholarships in the names of Judge Parrish and his wife are administered through the Milwaukee Foundation and the University of Wisconsin Law School.

Parrish served the community for 40 years with a commitment to excellence. Our trailblazer passed away on June 23, 1992 after a life of teaching, guiding and mentoring others.



PROFESSOR JAMES E. JONES

James E. Jones was born in Little Rock, Arkansas, in 1924. After serving in the United States Navy during World War II, he graduated, magnum cum laude, with a degree in government from Lincoln University (Missouri) in 1950. He later earned a Master's degree in Industrial Relations from the University of Illinois in 1951 and a law degree from the University of Wisconsin in 1956.



After law school, Jones was part of a talented team of attorneys at the United States Department of Labor who worked on historic legislation, including the Civil Rights Act of 1964. He left government in 1971 to become the first African American faculty member at the University of Wisconsin Law School. He served on the faculty for several decades. He earned many distinctions and awards during his tenure. He was selected as the John Bascom Professor of Law from 1983 until 1991. He was then named the Nathan P. Feinsinger Professor of Labor Law in 1991.

In 1995, Professor Jones received the Wisconsin Law Alumni Association Distinguished Service Award. He was named the 1998, Teacher of the Year by the Society of American Law Teachers; and in 1999, he was inducted into the National Bar Association Hall of Fame.

Jones enjoyed a long and storied tenure at UW Law. An innovator and pioneer in equal employment and affirmative action policy, he taught labor law and arbitration for almost 30 years. He has written extensively in labor law, equal employment and affirmative action.

In 1973, he founded the William H. Hastie Teaching Fellowship, a LL.M. degree program, which prepares lawyers of color for tenure-track faculty positions. It is the oldest fellowship of its kind in the United States. In 2013, many of those lawyers and faculty members wrote essays paying tribute to him and acknowledging his impact in legal education and the profession.

Jones was a brilliant attorney, a beloved professor and legendary figure at the UW Law School. He was one of the most esteemed and consequential members of the faculty whose leadership and impact will endure for future generations. Our trailblazer passed away in 2014 after battling a long illness.



ATTORNEY LLOYD A. BARBEE



Lloyd Augustus Barbee was born in Memphis, Tennessee on August 17, 1925. He served in the military during World War II from 1943-46. He later went to the historically Black college, LeMoyné-Owen in Memphis and graduated in 1949.

After graduation, he went to the University of Wisconsin Law School but soon dropped out having experienced discrimination. He later returned and graduated in 1956.

He was a passionate and dedicated advocate of social justice. He first joined the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) when he was 12.

In 1963, he challenged the Milwaukee Public Schools to integrate but they refused. He helped organize a local group, Milwaukee United School Integration Committee (MUSIC). They coordinated boycotts and other activities challenging the segregated neighborhoods which resulted in patterns of discrimination in the schools.

In 1964, he won a seat in the 6th district of the Wisconsin State Assembly. Amongst his many accomplishments, he authored bills to support same sex marriage, marijuana legalization and abortion rights.

In addition to his tireless efforts in the state legislature, Barbee is most noted for the federal lawsuit he filed in 1965, *Amos, et. al vs. the Board of Directors of the City of Milwaukee*. The case was drawn out for over 10 years with Barbee as a solo practitioner before Judge John Reynolds appointed Irv Charne to assist him. In 1979, the court ruled in Barbee's favor which began the process of desegregating the public schools.

Throughout his career, he fought tirelessly for civil rights. He represented college students at UW-Oshkosh when they demanded equal rights in 1968. He championed the causes with Black legislators, politicians and attorneys. He and others incorporated the Wisconsin Black Lawyers Association in 1973 to address the needs and issues of Black attorneys and Black law students.

He has been recognized in numerous ways in Milwaukee. His most recent posthumous honor was the designation of his Milwaukee home as a 2019 Historic Preservation Site and duly registered with the National Historic Registry. Lloyd A. Barbee was truly an African American legal pioneer and giant. He was a teacher, a legislator, a mentor, a politician, an attorney and an avid advocate for social justice. Our trailblazer passed away in 2002 leaving an enduring legacy for us all to remember.



ATTORNEY PERCY L. JULIAN, JR.

Percy Lavon Julian, Jr. was born in Chicago, Illinois in 1940. His father was the renowned scientist, Dr. Percy L. Julian. The family moved to Oak Park in 1950. As one of the first African American families in the area, they were not welcomed. Their house was set on fire before moving in and it was later fire bombed. He and his sister were often harassed growing up in the schools and learned first-hand about discrimination based on their race and ethnicity.



Julian graduated from Oberlin College with a bachelor's degree in political science in 1962. He went on to receive a doctorate in law from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1966. Always under the shadow of his father with the same name, Julian carved out an outstanding career in law. He was a pioneering civil rights attorney based in Madison, Wisconsin. He was best known for his groundbreaking work representing University of Wisconsin-Madison students charged in the Dow Chemical demonstrations in 1967. He defended their First Amendment right to protest against the nation's involvement in the Vietnam War, and Dow Chemical, which made napalm, a highly flammable gel used on the battlefield by the U.S. military.

Julian also litigated pioneering employment discrimination and voting rights cases across the United States, often working in cooperation with the NAACP Legal Defense Fund. He played an integral role in the effort to desegregate schools in Springfield, Illinois, and was one of the first lawyers to fight for a woman's right to choose. Later in his career he was a training consultant to the U.S. Department of Housing & Urban Development (HUD), and taught housing discrimination law at the National Fair Housing Academy in Washington, D.C.

He was a quiet giant in the legal profession. He remained committed to civil rights during his career and had a lasting impact throughout the country. He has been described as a Renaissance man-attorney, intellectual and chef to name a few of his many accomplishments. Our trailblazer passed away in 2008 in Madison, Wisconsin after 40 years of service.



JUDGE HAROLD B. JACKSON



Harold Baron Jackson Jr. was born on December 28, 1939 in Washington D.C. During his teen years he went to the Lawrence Academy in Massachusetts. While there, he distinguished himself academically and athletically. He graduated in 1957 and earned a scholarship at Marquette University in Milwaukee. He excelled in basketball and after graduation was considered a finalist for the National Basketball Association team in St. Louis. He was influenced to continue his education and pursued a law degree from Marquette University where he graduated in 1967. Upon graduation, he was hired by the Milwaukee County District Attorney's Office. After two years, he entered private practice with Michael Clark, opening the Law Office of Jackson and Clark.

Jackson served as president of the Milwaukee School Board from 1970-72. He was the right person for the position. His insight and keen leadership coupled with his reserved demeanor helped the board navigate the challenges during the efforts to desegregate of the Milwaukee Public Schools.

Jackson was appointed to the Milwaukee Circuit Court in 1972 by Governor Patrick Lucey, becoming the second African American Judge following Judge Vel Phillips. He was an insightful jurist with a balanced judicial temperament. During his early years on the bench, he maintained his active and competitive edge by playing tennis. He won many matches earning trophies and state rankings demonstrating his athletic talent.

He resigned from the bench in 1985 to become a senior staff attorney at the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District, (MMSD). In 1990, while still at MMSD, Jackson was appointed "special master" by a Federal Judge to monitor overcrowding at the County Jail. He was recognized by lawyers, judges and others in the legal community as one of the sharpest legal minds in and out of the courthouse. He was a legal giant advocating quietly and effectively the causes of education and equal opportunity throughout his career. Our trailblazer passed away in 2016 after having a stellar career.



**ROSTER OF
WISCONSIN'S
BLACK
LAWYERS**

1888

TO

PRESENT



ROSTER OF WISCONSIN'S BLACK LAWYERS

“The following list includes all African American Wisconsin lawyers we were able to identify for the period 1888 (the year of the first African American lawyer in Wisconsin) through the present. Lawyers are grouped to reflect the time period the lawyer graduated from law school or commenced practice in the State.” (*lawyers are listed alphabetically in each section*)

1888-1899

William T. Green
Everett Simpson

1900-1940

George H. DeReef
James W. Dorsey
Ambrose Benjamin Nutt
Mabel Raimey
James G. Thurman

1941-1959

Lloyd A. Barbee
Leonard V. Brady
George R. Brawley
John R. Broadnax
Theodore Coggs
Holly Cooley
Theophilus C. Crockett
Stanley P. Hebert
James E. Jones
Harvey L. McCormick
Paul Miller

Clarence R. Parrish**

W. Dale Phillips

Vel Phillips
Andrew Reneau
Hugh Taylor
Roy B. Wilson

1960-1969

Bradley Carr
Glenn E. Carr
Thomas Dale
Emmett A. Gambrell
Horace George

Frank J. Holton
Eugene Hutchinson
Harold B. Jackson **
LeRoy Jones
Percy L. Julian, Jr.
Donald R. Murphy
Orville Pitts
Terrence Pitts
Fred St. Clair **
Leonard Tokus
E. Gordon Young

1970-1979

Nelson G. Alston
William Anderson
Richard Archia
Patricia Bailey
Patricia Banks
James C. Beckett
Marvin Benton
Daniel O. Bernstine
Nancy T. Bernstine
Susan Boatright-Simon
Quentin Brooks
Glenn L. Brown
Ross Brown
Robert J. Buffin
Mary L. Burks
Louis B. Butler **
Walter Cabell
John Chandler
William (Buddy) Clark
Charles Clevert **
Rocky Coe
Gregory Coggs
Kenneth W. Cummings
John W. Daniels, Jr.

ROSTER OF WISCONSIN'S BLACK LAWYERS

Reuben Daniels, Jr.
William Darling
Renee Davies-Flowers
Jean Davis
Peggy Davis
Ronald D. Davis
Jimmie Davison
Lela P. Davison
Frederick Dorsey
Lindsey D. Draper
George Drumming, Jr.
Louis Elder
Milton G. Emmerson
Louis E. Epps
Roy B. Evans
Timothy Falls
Dorothy A. Famber
Larry Farris
Thomas E. Fraser
Nathaniel Friends, Sr.
Connie Garrett
Gary R. George
Juanita M. Gist
Albert Grace, Jr.
Michael C. Gray
Sidney Gray
Edward Hales
James H. Hall, Jr.
Mildred Harpole
Horace Harris
Theodore W. Harris
Juanita Hawkins
Joan Hicks
Joseph D. Hill
Geraldine Hines
Ozell Hudson, Jr.
Ronald P. Huntley
Raymond Huff
Charles J. Hunter
Donald S. Jackson
Otha Jackson
Robert A. Jackson
Sylvia James
Ruby Jefferson-Moore
Marcus T. Johnson

Christine L. Jones **
Donna Jones
Larry Jones
William L. Jones
Harold Jordan
Che Karega
George Lacy
Robert A. Lane
Debra Lathen
Milton E. Lewis
Stephen Lythcott
James L. Martin **
William Maupins
Duane McCrary
Gerald McKinney
James C. McNeely
Herbert Miller
Louis L. Miller, Jr.
Paul T. Miller
Stanley Miller **
Negatu Molla
James V. Montgomery
Sid M. Nowell
Willie J. Nunnery
Clifton G. Owens
Michele D. Palmer
Sheila Parrish Spence
Edward Parsons, Jr.
William Phillips, Jr.
Richard Porter
Burnele Powell
Anthony J. Randall
Elvin E. Rawlins
Melvin L. Reddick
Janice M. Reese
Geraldine Richardson
Charles B. Robinson
Rudolph A.J. Saint Louis
Pamela Sampson
Henry Sanders
David A. Scott, Sr.
James C. Selmer
Scott Selmer
Clarence L. Sherrod
Michael Smith

ROSTER OF WISCONSIN'S BLACK LAWYERS

T.A. Sneed
Russell W. Stamper, Sr. **
Robert P. Steele
Johnny Stewart
Randolph Stone
Charles Swanson
Lynn Sylvester
Daphne Taylor
Robert L. Taylor
Joseph R. Thomas
Robert Thompson
Otto Tucker
Charles W. Turner
Phillip A. Turner
Stephan Walther
Larry Ward
Bruce R. Ware
Melvin K. Washington
Donald T. Watson
Alvin Whitaker
Mary N. Wilburn
Stanley V. Woodard
Gary Wyndham
James A. Wynn **
Troy Yancey

1980-1989

Wiley S. Adams
John F. Adamson
Ricky O. Amos
Linda W. Andrews
Carl Ashley **
Emile H. Banks, Jr.
Rustam Barbee
Gregory S. Bates
Michelle A. Behnke
Lisa Bender Adams
Jennifer L. Bias
Jacqueline L. Boggess
James E. Bond
Keith L. Borders
Mary Boyd
Sandra A. Boyd
Paul A. Brady

Ronald P. Britton
Keith B. Broadnax
Theresa Brookens
Lauren Brown Perry
Martin Carpenter
Charla Carrington
Lisa H. Clay
Karen Cobb Aronson
Lorenzo Cobb
Bernadette Cole
Charles Collier
Larry Collins
Brad Corbett
Cedric S. Cornwall
Renee I. Crain
Dinah M. Crayton
Rodney L. Cubbie
Shaune U. Curry
Henry L. Cuthbert
Paul Dale
Ray Daniel
Danae Davis
Edwin D. Davison
M. Joseph Donald **
Milton Donald
Josephine Dye
Milton B. Ellis
Elizabeth Estes
Fadge Flowers
Paula G. Forbes
Deborah Ford
Barbara N. Franks
Wendell K. Fredericks
Glenn Givens
Luther Glenn, Jr.
Avery Goodrich, Jr.
Fredrick Gordon
John A. Grandberry
Valerie Greaves
Jeanne A. Griffin
Kenneth J. Hanshaw
Yolander Hardaway
Emery K. Harlan
Lelia M. Harmon
Kate Harris

ROSTER OF WISCONSIN'S BLACK LAWYERS

Pamela R. Harris-Jenkins
Viola P. Hazley-Williams
DeAnn Heard
Ruth M Heitz
Reginald Henderson
Sharyn L. Henry
Leo B. Hicks
Marvis L. Hicks
Paul B. Higgenbotham **
Sheila Hill Roberts
David Hill
Emlee Hilliard-Smith
Carol Howard
Yvonne Huggins-McLean
Frank Humphrey
Celia M. Jackson
Frank D. James
Keith James
Lovell Johnson, Jr.
Linda M. Johnson
Sam Johnson
Richard Jones
Wilkins King, Jr.
Phyllis Kirk
Terry Kraucunas
Patrick K. Kwanashie
Carolyn M. Lane-Werner
Ronald E. Langford
Carol A. Latham
Edward F. Little
Michael C. Louis
LaVerta Lundy
Vincent P. Lyles
Calvin R. Malone
Felix Mantilla
Louis T. Maxey, Jr.
Patricia A. McGowan
Charles McKinney
Barbara A. Meacham
Sherman C. Mitchell
Nichelle A. Mitchem
Karen Morgan
Michael L. Morgan
Hazel Mosley
Kenneth Munson

Marshall B. Murray **
Emmanuel Muwonge
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Kathryn N. Jackson
Robert A. Jackson
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Jennifer L. Johnson
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Rochelle Johnson-Bent
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Ogochukwu A.C. Ano Kwute
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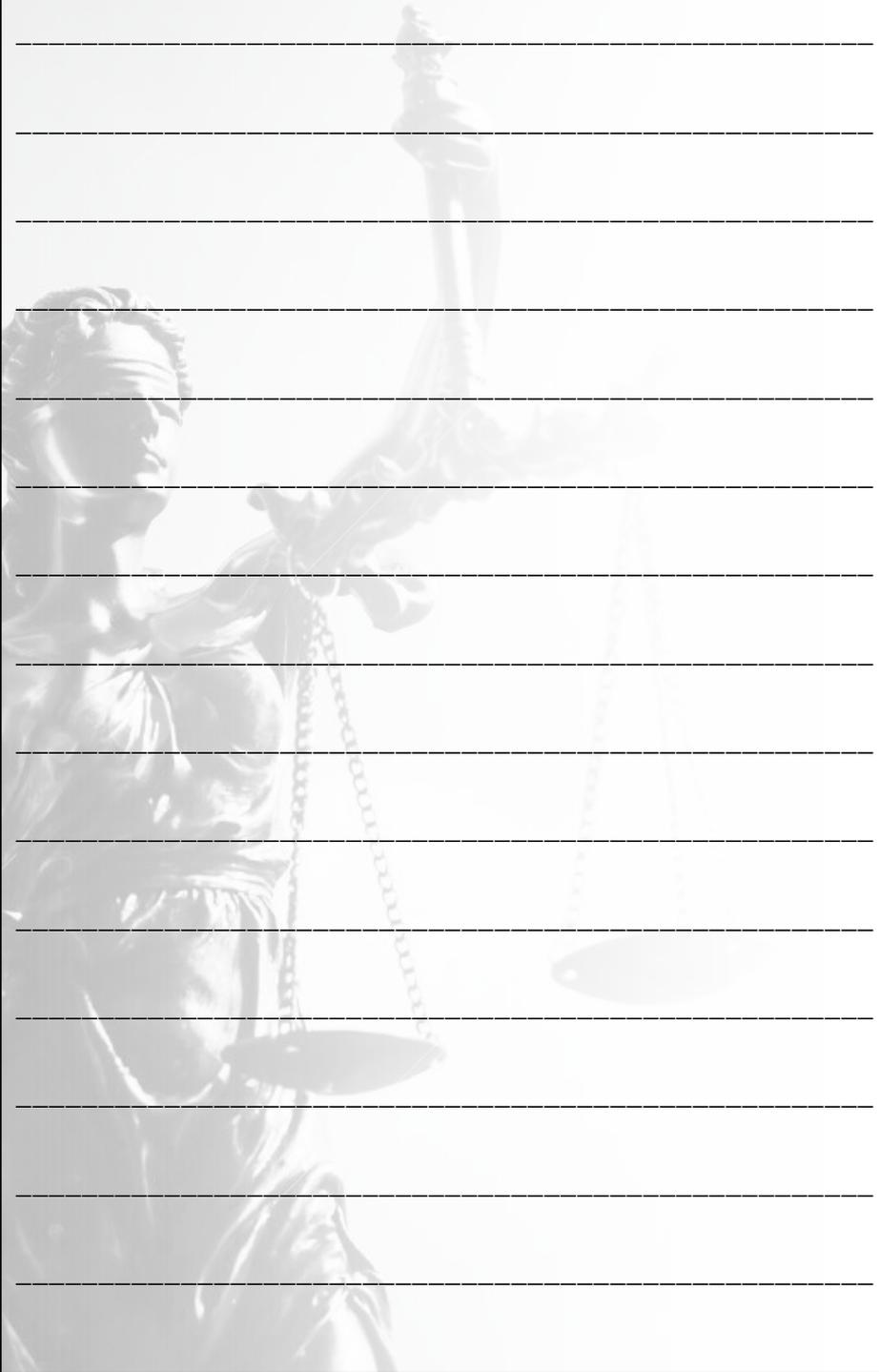
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