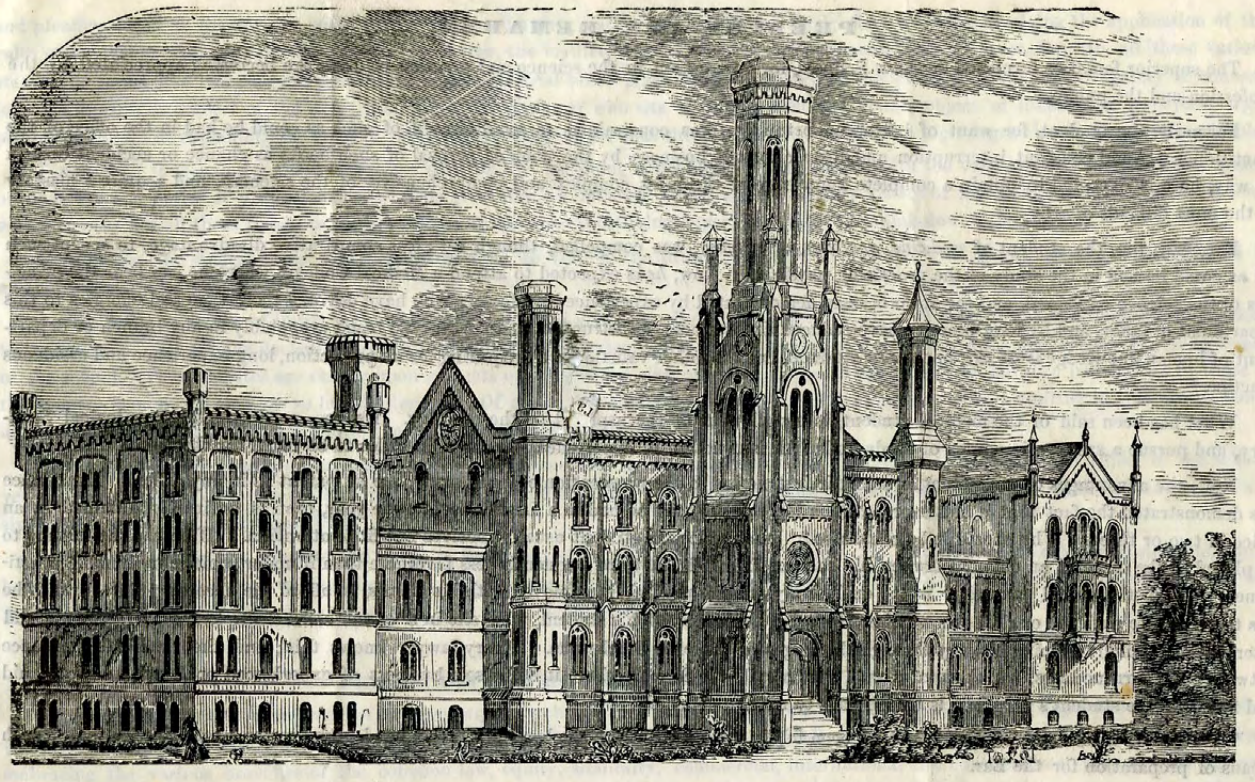

LAW DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,

(ORGANIZED SEPTEMBER 21, 1859.)

CIRCULAR FOR THE YEAR 1861.

BOARD OF COUNSELLORS.

HON. THOMAS DRUMMOND,	HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD,	HON. MARK SKINNER,
HON. N. B. JUDD,	HON. HUGH T. DICKEY,	HON. B. S. MORRIS,
HON. GEORGE MANIERRE,	HON. THOMAS HOYNE,	HON. VAN H. HIGGINS,
HON. GRANT GOODRICH,	E. B. McCAGG, ESQ.,	H. G. MILLER, ESQ.,

PROFESSORS.

HON. HENRY BOOTH,

Real Estate, Personal Property, Contracts, Commercial Law.

HON. JOHN M. WILSON,

Equity Jurisprudence, Common Law Pleadings, Practice.

HON. GRANT GOODRICH,

Evidence, Criminal Law, Personal Rights, Domestic Relations.

GRADUATES OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT--1860.

ALBERT D. BRADLEY,	Chicago,	Ill.	JAMES A. CARLISLE,	Elgin,	Ill.
LAWRENCE E. EMMONS,	Bristol,	"	THOMAS J. HEWITT,	Foreston,	"
DANIEL W. LINDER,	Chicago,	"	JAMES E. MCPHERRAN,	Dixon,	"
ISAAC G. MOTT,	Chicago,	"	WM. H. MEAD,	Augusta,	"
EUGENE B. PAYNE,	Fremont Centre,	Ill.	WILLIAM POTTER,	Chicago,	"
NELSON THOMASSON,	Chicago,	"			

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The superior facilities furnished by Law Schools, for instruction in the science and practice of Law, are becoming appreciated by the Profession and the public.

Formerly, the student, for want of better opportunities, was constrained to avail himself of such as could be had in the office of the practitioner. Amid constant interruption and distractions of business, by the unaided perusal of such books as chance or accident cast in his way, he was expected to obtain a complete knowledge of the most complex and comprehensive of the sciences, and acquire a mastery of the most difficult of arts.

Formerly, too, the student of *medicine*, *anatomy*, or *surgery*, was compelled, though with less comparative disadvantage, to accept such aid as could be had in the study of the practicing physician. Now, *he* is expected to attend a Medical College, where he can hear the principles of the science explained, and see its processes demonstrated by experienced professors who have devoted their time and energies to this department of labor, and by long practice have reduced the business of instruction to an Art. To teach acceptably in any branch or department of human knowledge *is an art*, not easily attained, but like other valuable arts, requiring for its perfection, long experience and assiduous practice.

What has been said of the medical student, is equally true of the aspirant to the ministry. He, too, must attend a Theological Seminary, and pursue a systematic course of study under the instruction of experienced teachers, in order to be fitted for the sacred desk.

Now, the advantages of competent, systematic instruction in the prosecution of legal study, are as patent as in any other. Experience has demonstrated the fact that a better preparation for the Bar may be had in a Law School in one year, than is ordinarily obtained in an office in two or three. Why should it be otherwise? In an office the student usually receives but little attention. If he has the fortune to be placed in the office of an eminent lawyer, his chances for proficiency are frequently less favorable than if under some more humble practitioner. The distinguished counsellor is too exclusively and too profitably employed with his clients, to afford the necessary time, even if he has the requisite patience or skill as a teacher, to solve he doubts of his student, who sits in a corner amid multiplex embarrassments and interruptions, blindly groping his way through the pages of Coke or Blackstone. Every lawyer knows this; and the practical difference between such surroundings, and those of a well conducted Law School, where it it the sole business of experienced professors to direct, aid and facilitate the student's progress, is too obvious to require comment.

The force of these considerations has long been felt in the West, where the legal profession has labored under a total destitution of such means of preparation for the Bar.

To supply this deficiency in some measure, and furnish the opportunity for a thorough training, without the expense of traveling abroad for the purpose, was the object designed in the establishment of this School. The time has fully come when such an institution is required, and will be sustained in the "great and growing West." Students in the older States, also, who intend practicing in the West, will appreciate the advantage of pursuing their preparatory studies on, or near, the scene of their future labors; where much may be learned incidentally in regard to the progress and character of the country, which will be of use to them in selecting a locality for practice.

With this preliminary statement of the views, purposes and hopes of the patrons of the institution, we proceed briefly to give

OUR PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

The training of a lawyer, in order to secure complete success, should be of a three-fold character. First: it should embrace a thorough critical and familiar acquaintance with the principles of Law, as a Science. Next, it should give him the power to make a ready application of those principles in practice, as an Art. Lastly, it should include the accomplishment of a graceful elocution, a fluent, easy and forcible style of extemporaneous speech, without which, no matter what other solid acquirements he may have, it is next to impossible for him to attain eminence at the Bar.

Our plan contemplates the attainment of these several objects in the mode conceived to be the best adapted to each. For making the student acquainted with the science, we rely chiefly upon his reading of the best writers and commentators, under proper instructions, together with daily examinations in the classes upon the subjects of his perusals. Lectures are also given occasionally, in certain departments of jurisprudence, for the sake of variety in the exercises of the School; but not to such an extent as to form a prominent feature of the plan. Experience and observation have taught us, that the recitation system, in which each student is examined daily, or oftener, in the presence of his class, with the advantage of mutual criticism and free inquiry by his associates, explanations and corrections by the professor, is a more effectual method of imparting a thorough and accurate knowledge of legal principles, than any system of mere oral instruction by lectures. In this mode, as each member of the class is required to participate in the exercise, the attention is aroused, erroneous impressions are corrected, familiarity with legal terms and phrases, and the statement of legal principles is acquired, and the knowledge of the student is rendered accurate, thorough and permanent.

We have at all times, three regular classes in the various branches of jurisprudence, adapted to different degrees of proficiency; and each student is at liberty to attend in either or all of the classes. We meet each of these classes in the lecture room, daily, for an examination or lecture, devoting from four to five hours, to these various exercises. We believe there is no similar institution in the country where an equal amount of time and labor is bestowed to insure the proficiency of the student. It is by reason of this constant, patient and thorough drilling that our students progress with a rapidity wholly unknown under the old methods.

Next, for teaching the practice, we rely chiefly upon the plan of holding moot courts, as one of the customary exercises of the school. That the rules and routine of practice may be taught in this way with advantage, has been fully shown in this and other institutions. Here the student is familiarized with the application of legal remedies and the different forms of actions, the bringing of suits, drawing of papers and pleadings, and all the various steps and stages in the preparation of a cause for trial; then the trial, involving the application of the rules of evidence; the argument of counsel, the charge, the verdict, motion in arrest of judgment, writ of error, &c. In all these various stages, the forms of a real case are preserved; and as the trial takes place in the presence of the class, who act in the capacity of counsel, jurors, witnesses or officers of the court, and before the professor who sits as judge, with the double object of illustrating important legal principles as well as explaining the rules of practice, it is easy to see that these exercises become in a high degree interesting and profitable.

The student thus acquires the Art of his profession, by becoming acquainted, in the school, with the various steps and processes which occur in the real duties of professional life. This gives him an immense advantage in the very outset of his career, over the office student, who generally has all these things to learn, perhaps by the most mortifying experience, after his admission to the Bar.

Besides this, the student is also instructed from time to time in the drawing of contracts, deeds, wills and all sorts of writings usual in an attorney's office.

Lastly, for the purpose of imparting the grace of a finished elocution, and an easy, forcible style of extemporaneous delivery, in addition to the moot courts, we have declamations, drill speeches and debates, under the instructions of a professor, as part of the regular exercises of the school. These debates are chiefly upon subjects of a historical nature, connected with the growth of our own institutions or those of the country from which ours are so largely derived. Of course the student enjoys the incidental advantage of acquiring in this way, a familiar knowledge of those portions of history most important for him to know.

Although but little time is devoted to these exercises, and they are regarded rather as a diversion after the severer labors of the school, yet it is truly wonderful to observe the proficiency which the confused, stammering novice in the art of extempore speaking, may make in a single term by constant, daily practice.

A Congress, comprising a Senate and House of Representatives, with speakers, committees, &c., has been organized by the students, which holds its sessions once a week for the discussion of questions of governmental policy, and which affords additional opportunities for practice in speaking, as well as for becoming acquainted with parliamentary rules and tactics.

TERMS, DIPLOMAS, ADMISSION TO THE BAR, ETC.

There are three terms in the year, of thirteen weeks each. The first term begins on the third Wednesday in September; the second on the first Wednesday in January; and the third on the second Wednesday in April. A full course of study occupies two years, or six terms; embracing the various branches of the common law, equity, admiralty, commercial, international and constitutional law, and the jurisprudence of the United States. There is also a less extensive course of commercial jurisprudence, for those intending to devote themselves to mercantile pursuits. At the close of the collegiate year, there is a public examination in the presence of the Faculty and Trustees of the University, when any student who has attended the exercises of the school for three full terms, and is found qualified to practice, receives the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

By an arrangement with the Committee, appointed by the Supreme Court, to examine candidates for the Bar, in the Third Grand Division, said Committee will attend the regular examinations for degrees, and grant certificates to such students as are found qualified to practice; which certificates will entitle to license without further examination.

TUITION FEES.

In order to place the benefits of the institution within the reach of as many young men as possible, it has been determined to reduce the tuition to the lowest rates, at which it can be afforded. Hereafter the student will be charged, for a single term, $30, for two terms, $55, and for three terms, or a school year, $75; in each case payable in advance. The graduating fee will be $10. In special cases, time will be given for payment of tuition, upon satisfactory security. Those who enter for part of a term will pay in proportion for the time they attend. Students can enter at any time with advantage, and the benefits will be in proportion to the time spent in the school. Those whose engagements are such as to prevent a full attendance, or who wish to pursue a partial course of study, will be received on reasonable terms. No other preparation is required than a good, common English education.

COURSE OF READING.

A well selected Course of Reading has been adopted, comprising the best elementary works and digests, in the several departments of Law and Equity.

Students will find their own books, and arrangements have been made by which they may be supplied at any time at the lowest trade prices. Many of the students obtain the use of Books from the numerous Law offices in the city, on favorable terms. Those who buy their books, usually prefer to retain them and thus begin a library; but if they choose, they can sell them at the close of each term, at slightly reduced prices, in which case the net expense incurred for books will be small.

BOARDING.

Good board may be had in boarding houses or private families at prices varying from $2.50 to $4 per week. Students who are desirous of economising, by clubbing together, can hire a room and board themselves at a considerably less expense.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.

Our location, in the heart of the great Metropolis of the North-west, within a few rods of the Court House, and in the immediate vicinity of the Courts, State and Federal, which are almost constantly in session, affords to the student advantages for becoming acquainted with every phase and variety of business, unsurpassed by that of any similar institution in the United States. The School Rooms are in the Larmon Block, N. E. Corner of Clark and Washington Streets, in immediate connection with the well known Commercial College of Messrs. Bryant, Bell & Stratton.

CONNECTION WITH THE UNIVERSITY.

This School is a branch of the University of Chicago, and the students have access to the Libraries of the University, and are admitted free to all Public Lectures delivered to the under graduates in the Literary Department. The terms in the two Departments commence at the same time.

By a special arrangement, we are also permitted to announce, that our students can attend in any of the regular classes at the University, and pursue any of the studies taught there, without additional charge.

A good Law Library belonging to one of the Professors, is kept in the lecture room, to which the students at all times have access.

The favorable regard of the Legal Profession throughout the West, is respectfully solicited for the advancement of this enterprise.

Communications should be addressed to

Prof. H. BOOTH,

Chicago, Ill.

Post Office Box 1965

Announcement for 1886-87.

THE

UNIVERSITY ACADEMY,

No. 3416 RHODES AVENUE,

CHICAGO.

R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS, THE LAKESIDE PRESS, CHICAGO.

The Board of Trustees of the University of Chicago have voted to suspend the educational work of the Institution. In view of this fact, its patrons have been compelled to seek elsewhere for the education of their children. Certain of them have expressed a strong desire that in some way the work of higher education should continue. To satisfy this desire as far as possible, and also to meet a demand in this part of the city for first-class Academic instruction, certain members of the Faculty of the University of Chicago design to found a new institution under entirely new auspices.

It is proposed to establish an Academy which shall prepare young men and women to enter the Sophomore class in College, and which shall also furnish to those who can take no further course, a thorough Academic education.

In addition to the usual curriculum of studies in Preparatory Schools and in Freshman classes in colleges, we shall be prepared to give instruction in English Literature, French, German and Elocution, and shall also form an intermediate class for instruction in the elementary branches.

We shall offer three courses of study—the Classical, the Scientific, and the Academic Course, the last being the English course with Modern Languages. Each course will extend through four years, and there will be one year preparatory to all in common.

The rate of Tuition will be thirty dollars per term, payable in advance.

The school year will consist of three terms of twelve weeks each. The first term will begin at nine o'clock on Monday morning, September 27, at which time all who wish to become students in the institution should appear.

Further information will be furnished by any of the Associate Principals, whose names are hereunto subscribed. Please address No. 3416 Rhodes Avenue, or call any day from 10 to 12 A. M. or from 2 to 4 P. M. Take Cottage Grove Avenue cars to University Place, and walk one block west.

A. J. Howe,
Lewis Stuart, } Associate Principals.
J. D. S. Riggs,

(Formerly Professors in the University of Chicago.)

Chicago, Sept. 10, 1886.

The school year will consist of three terms of twelve weeks each. The first term will begin at nine o'clock on Monday morning, September 7, at which time all who wish to become students in the institution should appear.

[illegible]

[illegible] Avenue, or Cottage Grove Avenue cars to U. Heavenly Tree, and walk one block west.

[illegible]

[illegible] Associate Principals.

(Form of Prospectus for the Summer Term.)

Chicago, [illegible] 1875

Announcement for 1886-87.

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