LAW DEPARTMENT
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO,
(Organized September 21, 1850.)

CIRCULAR FOR THE YEAR 1861

BOARD OF COUNSELLORS.
HON. THOMAS DRUMMOND,
HON. N. R. JUDD,
HON. GEORGE MANIELE,
HON. GRANT GOODRICH,
HON. ISAAC N. ARNOLD,
HON. HUGH T. DUKEY,
HON. THOMAS HOXE,
E. B. McCAGG, Esq.,
HON. MARK SKINNER,
HON. B. S. MORRIS,
HON. VAN H. HIGGINS,
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.
Lawrence E. Emmons, Bristol, N. H.
Daniel W. Linder, Chicago,
Isaac G. McCoy, Chicago,
Keene B. Payne, Fremont Centre, Ill.
Nelson Thompson, Chicago,
James A. Carlisle, Elgin, Ill.
Thomas J. Hewett, Foreston, Ill.
James E. McPherran, Dixon, Ill.
Wm. II. Mead, Augusta, Ga.
William Potter, Chicago,
PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

The superior faculties furnished by Law Schools, for instruction in the science and practice of Law, are becoming appreciated by the profession with increasing favor.

Formerly, the student, for want of better opportunities, was constructed to wait himself as could be had in the life of the practitioner. Amid constant interruption and distraction of business, by the usual perils of each mode as chance or accident cast in his way, he was expected to obtain a complete knowledge of the most complex and comprehensive of sciences, and acquire a mastery of all the useful arts of the practice.

Formerly, too, the student of science, practice, or society, was compelled, with but comparatively disadvantage, to accept such aid as could be had in the study of the practical physician. Now, he is expected to attend a Medical College, where he can hear the briefest plan of the science explained, and see the processes demonstratively exhibited by professors who have devoted their time and energies to this department of labor, and by long practice have reduced the business of instruction in an Art. To teach acceptably in any branch or department of human knowledge is an art, and studied, able, but little other valued. Why? requiring for its perfection, long experience and arduous practice.

What has been said of the medical student, is equally true of the student of Law. No, no, 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 task.

Now, the advantages of systematic, practical instruction in the profession of legal study, are not in point by any means. Experience has demonstrated the fact that a thorough preparation for the bar may be had in a Law School in one year, that is ordinarily obtained in an office or in two. Why should the student be deprived of this opportunity? If he has the fortune to be provided with a competent mentor, he can acquire frequently less frequently less frequently the same, or even more than for free. The distinguishing feature is less costly and more profitably employed with his clients, to afford the necessary, true, even if he has the requisite patience or skill as a student, to solve is doubt of his studies, who also can command multiple enterprises and opportunities, blindly groping his way through the pages of Coke or Blackstone. Every lawyer knows this. The practical difference between such arrangements, and those of a well conducted Law School, where it is the business of experienced professors, to direct, aid and stimulate the student's progress, is too obvious to require comment.

The form of these arrangements have long been felt in the West, where the legal profession has labored under a system of instruction of high weight of preparation for the bar.

To supply this deficiency in some degree, 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 the principles of law, as a Science. Next, it should be given to the students the opportunity of becoming acquainted with the principles of practice in an Art. Lastly, it should include the accomplishment of a graceful attention, a sound, easy and familiar style of extracurricular speech, without which, no matter with what other skill requirements he may be, it is next to impossible for him to attain eminence of the bar.

Our plan contemplates the admission of these several objects in the mode designed to be best adopted by each.

For making the student acquainted with the science, we rely chiefly upon the teaching of the best writers and commentators, under proper instructions, together with daily examination in the classes upon the subjects of his grades. 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 instruction received, in which each student is examined daily, or oftener, in the presence of the class, with the advantages of mutual assistance and free inquiry at the association, explanations and corrections by the professor, is a more effective method of imparting a thorough and accurate knowledge of legal principles, than any system of mere oral instruction by lectures. In this mode, as in each of the classes, the subject is required to participate in the exercise, the attention is required, erudition is required in all, and the statement of legal principles is acquired, and the knowledge of the student is transmitted, 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 all or all of the classes. We meet with these classes in the regular room, daily, for examination or lecture, devoting from four to five hours, in these exercises.

We believe there is no similar institution in the country where an equal amount of time and labor is devoted to the instruction of the student. By reason of this constant, patient and thorough drilling that students progress with a rapidity wholly unknown under the old method.

Next, for teaching the practice, we rely chiefly upon the plan of holding moot courts, as the customary exercises of the school. That the rules and method of practice may be taught in this way with advantage, has been fully shown in this and other Institutes. Here the student is familiarized with the application of legal maxims and the different forces of society, the handling of suits, drawing of papers and pleadings, and all the various stages and stages in the preparation of a cause for trial; then the trial, involving the application of the rules of evidence, argument of counsel, the charge, the verdict; the writs in arrest of judgment, writ of error, etc. In all these various stages, the forms of a trial are preserved; and the same trial place in the presence of the bar, who act in the capacity of counsel, jury, witnesses or officers of the court, and before the professor who sits as judge, with the whole object of illustrating important legal principles as well as the power to put to make a real application ofBars. Since these cases are devolved 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 interspersed advantage in the very outset of his career, over the office student, who has usually all these things to learn, perhaps by the most uncertain experience, after his admission to the bar.

Besides, the student is also instructed in time to trace the drawing of trusts, deeds, wills, etc., of all sorts of writings usual in the attorney's office.

Lastly, for the proper imparting of the grace of a finished education, and an easy, forcible style of extracurricular expression, in addition to the most causes, we have declensions, drill speeches, and recitations, under the instruction of a professor, as a part of the regular exercises of the school. These declensions 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 largely derived. Of course the student enjoys the incidental advantage of acquiring in this way, a familiar knowledge of these portions of history most important for his future.

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

A Congress comprising a Senate and House of Representatives, with speakers, committees, etc., 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 terms to be the year of thirty weeks, each 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 dents two years, or six terms, culminating 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 in indenture to devote themselves to mercantile pursuits. The time of the college year 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 has qualified to practice, receives the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

By an arrangement with the Congress, appointed by the Supreme Court, to examine candidates for the bar, in the third Grand Division, and Congress will admit these examinations for degrees, and grant certificates to such students as are found qualified to practice; which certificates will entitle to license without further examination.

TELEGRAPH FEES.

In order to place the benefits of the institution within the reach of 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, $50; and for three terms, or a school year, $75; in each case payable in advance, on the following school term. Any who are given 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 proportionate to the time spent in the school. Those whose engagements are such as to prevent a full attendance, or who wish to prove a partial course of study, will be received on reasonable terms. No other preparation is required than a good, common English education.

COURE 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, at reasonable terms. Those who buy their books, usually in entire classes, then a beginning is made in a little, but if they choose, they can sell them at the close of 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 economizing, by chalking 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 Lamson 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,

Post Office Box 19905

Chicago, Ill.
Announcement for 1886-87.

The

University Academy,

No. 3416 Rhodes Avenue,

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,

J. D. S. Riggs,

Associate Principals.

(Formerly Professors in the University of Chicago.)

Chicago, Sept. 10, 1886.
SEP 20 1878

Announcement for 1886-87.

THE

UNIVERSITY ACADEMY,

No. 3416 Rhodes Avenue,

CHICAGO,

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