

Moore,
O. T. Bruce

CIRCULAR OF
INFORMATION
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INDIANA LAW SCHOOL

INDIANAPOLIS

FOR THE YEAR

1894-'95

Carlton & Hollenbeck, Printers,
Monument Place.

CALENDAR.

1894.

October 2. Opening of school year.

October 2, 3, 4. Examination of candidates for admission to Senior class.

October 2, 3, 4, 5. Registration of students.
Introductory lecture to both classes.
Instruction begins.

November 6. Election day recess.

November 29, 30. Thanksgiving recess.

December 22. Holiday vacation begins at end of instruction for the day.

1895.

January 2. Instruction resumed. Beginning of second term.

February 22. Washington's Birthday recess.

May 29. Commencement.

INDIANA LAW SCHOOL.

OFFICERS OF INSTRUCTION AND GOVERNMENT.

FACULTY.

BYRON K. ELLIOTT, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, DEAN.

ADDISON C. HARRIS.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

JOHN R. WILSON.

DIRECTORS.

BYRON K. ELLIOTT, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS.

ADDISON C. HARRIS.

JOHN R. WILSON.

WILLIAM P. FISHBACK.

WILLIAM C. BOBBS, TREASURER.

ALLAN HENDRICKS, SECRETARY.

ADVISORY TRUSTEES.

HONORABLE BENJAMIN HARRISON,
Ex-President of the United States.

HONORABLE CLAUDE MATTHEWS,
Governor of Indiana.

HONORABLE WILLIAM A. WOODS,
Judge of the United States Circuit Court.

HONORABLE JOHN H. BAKER,
Judge of the United States District Court.

HONORABLE ALBERT G. PORTER,
Ex-Governor of Indiana.

HONORABLE SILAS D. COFFEY,
HONORABLE LEONARD J. HACKNEY,
HONORABLE JAMES McCABE,
HONORABLE TIMOTHY E. HOWARD,
HONORABLE JOSEPH S. DAILEY,
Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana.

HONORABLE GEORGE L. REINHARD,
HONORABLE FRANK E. GAVIN,
HONORABLE THEODORE P. DAVIS,
HONORABLE GEORGE E. ROSS,
HONORABLE ORLANDO J. LOTZ,
Judges of the Appellate Court of Indiana.

HONORABLE WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.
SIMON YANDES, ESQ.
REV. N. A. HYDE,
ELI LILLY, ESQ.
JOHN H. HOLLIDAY, ESQ.
D. P. ERWIN, ESQ.

LECTURERS AND THEIR TOPICS.

BYRON K. ELLIOTT, EQUITY JURISPRUDENCE; EQUITY - 100 -
PLEADING AND PRACTICE; CORPORATIONS.

ADDISON C. HARRIS, RAILWAY LAW; NEGLIGENCE;
WILLS.

CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS, SPECIAL TOPICS OF
RAILWAY LAW.

WILLIAM P. FISHBACK, ELEMENTARY LAW; EVIDENCE;
CRIMINAL LAW; CONTRACTS; LEGAL ETHICS.

JOHN R. WILSON, CONSTITUTIONAL LAW; REAL
PROPERTY; MORTGAGES.

WILLIAM H. H. MILLER, JURISDICTION OF THE
FEDERAL COURTS.

JAMES B. BLACK, TORTS.

AUGUSTUS LYNCH MASON, COMMERCIAL LAW.

WILLIAM F. ELLIOTT, PLEADING; CIVIL PROCEDURE.

JOHN A. FINCH, INSURANCE.

JOHN L. GRIFFITHS, SALES.

WILLIAM W. THORNTON, BILLS AND NOTES.

SPECIAL LECTURERS.

HONORABLE WILLIAM A. WOODS.

HONORABLE JOHN H. BAKER.

HONORABLE SILAS D. COFFEY.

HONORABLE LEONARD J. HACKNEY.

HONORABLE JAMES McCABE.

HONORABLE TIMOTHY E. HOWARD.

HONORABLE JOSEPH S. DAILEY.

HONORABLE GEORGE L. REINHARD.

HONORABLE FRANK E. GAVIN.

HONORABLE THEODORE P. DAVIS.

HONORABLE GEORGE E. ROSS.

HONORABLE ORLANDO J. LOTZ.

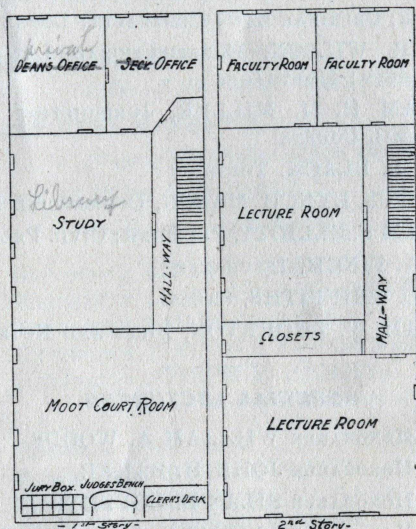


DIAGRAM OF FLOOR PLANS.

The Indiana Law School.

The Indiana Law School was organized in the latter part of the winter of 1893-4 for the purpose of giving to the law students of the Middle-west an opportunity to acquire a more thorough and systematic knowledge of the law than has heretofore been afforded them by any institution within easy reach of their homes. It is a notable fact that until this time many students have been required to go to distant points in order to acquire such a legal education as will properly fit them for the bar. The need of comprehensive legal training is greater now than ever before. The day is past when a student could obtain adequate legal instruction in the office of an attorney in active practice. With the rapid growth of the country and the consequent complication of business affairs the demand for thoroughly equipped law schools has greatly increased.

Only the most rigid instruction can now properly educate the student in this most complex of all the sciences, and the lawyer in active practice is ordinarily too much engrossed with his professional duties to give the student in his office the personal attention needed to train him for the bar. The late Chief Justice Waite expressed the opinion of all the most eminent jurists when he said that law schools are now a necessity. The same conditions which to-day require greater application to his studies on the part of the student demand also greater concentration in his professional work on the part of the practitioner. The attorney of high standing and large practice can not give up time

for the well-weighed advice and daily drill that must form a great part of the legal education of to-day. Even though the lawyer may endeavor to give the attention needed he will be subject to the numerous demands and interruptions of his clients, who are entitled to the first right to his time and attention. The student in an office is thus thrown in great measure upon his own resources, and is obliged to pick his way well-nigh unaided through even the most intricate branches of the law. More than this, he must pursue his studies subject to the many hindrances and annoyances imposed upon him by the duties he owes to the lawyer in whose office he is.

It must be conceded that such office training is of great value in a practical way, but it is urged that it alone can not to-day yield satisfactory results. He who is well versed in the science of the law will readily take up the routine of office work, but he who only knows the formal workings of a law office can never make a good lawyer.

The successful school to-day must be modern in all respects. The old doctrines must, to a great extent, be laid aside and such a plan of instruction be adopted as will bring about the best results in this later condition of professional and business affairs.

The traditions and doctrines formerly held must be put away and instruction must be given in accordance with the most advanced ideas. That law school will be most successful which has given its graduates the most comprehensive and thorough knowledge of legal principles coupled with the most thorough acquaintance with the details of professional work. To accomplish this it is necessary that the school shall have a force of instructors who are lawyers of wide professional experience and of special aptitude for the work of instruction. They must be men who can present the various branches of the law not only fully and clearly, but in an interesting manner as well, for subjects so presented will be best remembered.

Experience has shown it to be not enough, however,

that a law school should be equipped with an able corps of lecturers and instructors, conducting their scheme of education in accordance with a well considered course of study and method of instruction. To secure the best results, the school should be located in a city where the student may breathe the atmosphere of courts and watch the administration of the law in tribunals of all grades, from the highest to the lowest. This must be in addition to the moot court work which should always be part of a law school course. The association with courts and with lawyers is of the greatest aid to students, and the advantages of such association can hardly be overestimated. In a word, the work of the advocate can only be thoroughly taught in a law school where the student is enabled to supplement his class-room and moot court work by the object lessons of the actual court-room.

The Indiana Law School offers all of these advantages. The faculty and lecturers are of the first rank; some are in active practice, others are upon the bench, several are authors of widely known legal textbooks. The course of study is thorough and complete, and joins theory and practice in such a way as to free the graduate from many embarrassments under which the young practitioner usually labors in making practical application of legal principles during his early work at the bar. The method of instruction has received the most particular consideration by the faculty, and that system of teaching will be used in each branch of study which will insure the best results.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.

The Indiana Law School was born of a need long felt for a law school at the place of its location. Its organization was a matter of comparatively recent date, but the idea it embodies has been under consideration for a number of years, and each feature has received the most careful thought.

As the location of a law school the city of Indian-

apolis has no superior in the country. Nowhere has the student better opportunities to watch the progress of all sorts of litigation in courts of all grades. All of the courts of the state of Indiana from the Supreme Court down to that of lowest jurisdiction, and also the United States Circuit and District Courts are in almost continuous session here during the school year. The value to the student of the knowledge of court procedure to be thus secured can hardly be placed too high. He not only learns routine court work, but he learns, also, the manner of cross-examination of witnesses; he sees the practical application of the rules governing the admission of evidence and the methods of its introduction; and he familiarizes himself as well with the uses of the various motions known in practice. Not only this, but the student is thus afforded opportunities to observe and study the trial methods and styles of argument of prominent lawyers from all parts of the country as they are brought here by litigation in which they are interested.

Indianapolis presents the advantages of city life without the drawbacks of a city of the largest size. The cost of living here is low, although it is the seat of great professional and commercial activity. The litigation arising in the different courts is of the most varied character, and involves the most diverse business interests, and the student may thus acquaint himself with business methods as well as court procedure.

REQUIREMENTS FOR ADMISSION.

No examination will be at present required for admission to the Junior class, but the student must have received such general education as will enable him to pursue with profit the course of study prescribed for the Junior year.

Candidates will now be admitted to the Senior class upon satisfactory examination in the course for the Junior year, upon the certificate of an attorney in good standing showing that the student has diligently studied law under his direction for one year.

Students who have successfully completed the Junior year at other law schools, approved by the faculty, will be admitted to the Senior class without examination.

The examination for admission to the Senior class will be held on the first three days of the school year.

REGISTRATION AND ASSIGNMENT OF SEATS.

Candidates for admission must register their names and pay the first half of their tuition fee at the office of the Dean in the school building, during the first week of the year. The second half of the tuition fee must be paid during the week following the resumption of work after the holiday recess.

Students may select their seats in the lecture-room in the order in which they pay their tuition fees. Each student will be expected to occupy the seat chosen during the entire school year.

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred upon those students who pass the Senior examinations at the close of the course. When a student shall have successfully completed such a portion of the course as does not entitle him to graduate, he may, upon application to the Dean, receive a certificate setting forth that fact.

COURSE AND METHOD OF INSTRUCTION.

It is the intention of those who organized the school to afford its students such a legal education as will be fully equal to that attainable elsewhere, the purpose being to prepare students for practice in any State. The course of instruction unites the advantages of all approved methods, and the student will not only be taught legal principles, but also how to apply them to cases as they arise. With this end in view, theory and practice will be combined.

The course of study covers a period of two years

of eight months each. There are two terms in each year, the first ending at the beginning of the holiday vacation, and the other covering the remainder of the year.

Each student is expected to attend every lecture and recitation of the class of which he is a member and also to take part in moot court work.

The course of study is as follows:

JUNIOR YEAR.

Elementary Law—Mr. Fishback.

Elements of Equity—Mr. Byron K. Elliott.

Pleading—Mr. William F. Elliott.

Real Property—Mr. Wilson.

Contracts—Mr. Fishback.

Torts—Mr. Black.

Text-books—Walker's American Law; Kent's Commentaries; Blackstone's Commentaries; Bishop on Contracts; Bliss on Code Pleading; Tiedeman on Real Property; Cooley on Torts.

SENIOR YEAR.

Constitutional Law—Mr. Wilson.

Civil Procedure—Mr. William F. Elliott.

Real Property and Mortgages—Mr. Wilson.

Equity Jurisprudence—Mr. Byron K. Elliott.

Wills—Mr. Harris.

Evidence—Mr. Fishback.

Criminal Law—Mr. Fishback.

Corporations—Mr. Byron K. Elliott.

Insurance—Mr. Finch.

Railway Law—Mr. Harris.

Contracts—Mr. Fishback.

Special Topics in Railway Law—Mr. Fairbanks.

Negligence—Mr. Harris.

Equity Pleading and Practice—Mr. Byron K. Elliott.

Commercial Law—Mr. Mason.

Bills and Notes—Mr. Thornton.

Torts—Mr. Black.

Text-books—Stephen on Pleading; Bliss on Code Pleading; Cooley on Torts; Tiedeman on Real Prop-

erty; Bispham's Principles of Equity; Bishop on Contracts; Greenleaf on Evidence; Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law; Bishop on Criminal Law.

The necessary text-books can be purchased as cheap at Indianapolis as elsewhere.

MOOT COURTS.

Moot courts constitute an important feature of the course, and will be held every week of the school year under the especial charge of Mr. Harris. Suits will be formally commenced and conducted to issue, trial, judgment, appeal, etc., thus giving the student an opportunity to qualify himself for the practical application of the lessons received in the lecture room. These moot courts will familiarize the student with the lesser details of routine court work as well as with the more general matters of pleading and practice.

PRIZES.

There will be several prizes offered for proficiency. These will be announced later in the school year.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

The diploma of the Indiana Law School will admit the graduate to the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and also to that of the United States Courts, without examination.

LOCATION OF SCHOOL.

The school is located at No. 71 West Market St., in the business center of the city and in the district in which the lawyers' offices lie. The Supreme Court of Indiana and the Appellate Court of Indiana are in continuous session during the school year in the State Capitol, one half block distant. The Circuit and District Courts of the United States are held in the Federal Building, which is two and one-half blocks distant from the school. The Marion Circuit Court, the three divisions

of the Marion Superior Court, and the Marion Criminal Court, hold their sessions in the county court-house, three and one-half blocks from the school.

The building in which the school is located has been remodeled with a view to its occupancy by the school. The first floor consists of a moot court room, a library and study room, and the offices of the Dean and the Secretary. On the floor above are two large lecture rooms and two faculty rooms. The building is amply lighted by natural light during the day and is fitted with electric lights for night use.

LIBRARIES.

The law library of the Supreme Court of Indiana, which has a wide reputation for size and completeness, is located in the State Capitol, as is also the Indiana State (miscellaneous) Library. The Indianapolis Public Library is but two blocks from the school. All of these libraries are open without charge.

By the courtesy of the Marion County Bar Association, students of the school are allowed the free use of its large and very complete law library in the county court-house.

The new building of the Indianapolis Public Library contains reading rooms open to the public on every day and evening of the week. All periodicals and books of reference may be found there. The State Library also has a reading room in connection with it.

GYMNASIUM.

The gymnasium of the Y. M. C. A. is in the Y. M. C. A. Building, one block from the school. All the privileges of the Association, including the use of the gymnasium, reading room and bath rooms, may be had for the sum of five dollars per year.

SESSIONS AND VACATIONS.

The course of study for each year will extend from the first Tuesday in October to the last Wednesday in

May. There will be a holiday vacation including Christmas and New Years, and such further recesses as are indicated by the calendar on the second page of this circular.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

The tuition fee is \$80.00 per annum, one-half of which is payable on the opening of the school year, the remainder when work is resumed after the mid-winter recess. The fee for graduation is \$5.00.

Students can obtain board and lodging at prices varying from \$3.50 to \$8.00 per week, including fuel and light. Where two students room together, the cost may be lessened.

Many students can find desk room in the offices of attorneys of the city free of charge.

For further information address the Secretary,

ALLAN HENDRICKS,
Indianapolis, Ind.