Indiana Law School
University of Indianapolis
Nineteen Hundred Ten
Nineteen Hundred Eleven
With Announcements of the
Faculty and Course of Study
Nineteen Hundred Eleven
Nineteen Hundred Twelve

CATALOGUE

OF THE

OFFICERS, INSTRUCTORS AND STUDENTS

OF THE

INDIANA LAW SCHOOL

Of the University of Indianapolis

FOR THE YEAR 1910–1911

WITH

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1911–1912

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY

1911

The University of Indianapolis

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Department of Liberal Arts

Butler College, Irvington

The purpose of this department of the University is to furnish the means of a general education in the arts and sciences. It is believed that such education not only contributes to liberal culture, but affords a preliminary training of immense practical value in professional or business life.

Butler College is well prepared to meet all demands made upon it. It has a competent faculty of instructors; it is conducted on modern methods; it is provided with thoroughly equipped laboratories, a well selected library, a commodious reading-room, a gymnasium furnished with requisite apparatus. Its buildings, five in number, are modern in construction and well suited to the purposes for which they were designed. They are lighted by electricity and heated by steam, and occupy a campus ample in extent.

Thorough courses are offered in various lines of study adapted to the special needs of students preparing for professional or literary or scientific pursuits. The affiliation of Butler College to the University of Indianapolis enables it to offer superior opportunities to students preparing for professional schools.

The institution is co-educational, and the interests of women students are carefully considered. Irvington, the seat of the college, is a healthful and pleasant resident suburb of Indianapolis, connected with the city by electric street car line.

The enrollment of students for the session 1910–1911 was 500.

For information and special catalogue of the Department of Arts, University of Indianapolis, address the President,

THOMAS C. HOWE, PH. D.,
BUTLER COLLEGE,
Irvington (Indianapolis), Indiana.

Department of Dentistry

Indiana Dental College

The Indiana Dental College will begin its twenty-seventh annual session October 4, 1911. The college is now occupying its own building, which was erected for dental educational purposes. The building is on the southwest corner of Ohio and Delaware streets, centrally located and easily accessible from all parts of the city.

During the session of 1910–1911 there were 128 students in attendance. The growth of the college has been steady and sure, indicating its worth as an educational institute. Our students come from all parts of the United States.

The fame of our city as an educational center is rapidly spreading. Indianapolis is now closer to the center of population of the United States than any other city. Its railroad facilities, healthfulness and other advantages combine to render it an ideal college town.

For catalogue and further information, address

GEORGE E. HUNT, D. D. S., Dean,
Indiana Dental College,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

Calendar

1911.
September 27. Fall Term begins, Wednesday.
September 27. Registration of students.
September 27. Preliminary examination.
September 27. Examination for admission to Senior Class.
November 30 to December 4. Thanksgiving recess.
December 4. Lectures resumed.
December 22. Fall Term ends, Friday.

WINTER VACATION.

1912.
January 2. Winter Term begins, Tuesday.
March 13. Winter Term ends, Wednesday.

SPRING VACATION.

March 20. Spring Term begins, Wednesday.
April 3. Last day for submission of graduating thesis, Wednesday.
May 29. Commencement, Wednesday.

Indiana Law School

Faculty and Lecturers

JAMES A. ROHBACH, A. M., LL. B.,
Dean and Professor of Law

LOUIS B. EWBANK, LL. B.,
Professor of Law

WILLETTS A. BASTIAN, A. B., LL. B.,
Professor of Law

JAMES M. OGDEN, Ph. B., LL. B.,
Professor of Law

CHARLES W. MOORES, A. M., LL. B.,
Instructor in Constitutional Law

HENRY M. DOWLING, A. B., LL. B.,
Instructor in Real Property

MERLE N. A. WALKER, A. B., LL. B.,
Instructor in Probate Law

JAMES M. BERRYHILL, B. S., LL. B.,
Instructor in Sales and Personal Property

FREMONT ALFORD, LL. B.,
Instructor in Criminal Law and Procedure

RICHARD V. SIPE, B. S., LL. B.,
Instructor in Domestic Relations

ADDISON C. HARRIS, A. M., LL. D.,
Lecturer on Negligence, International Law and Wills

WILLIAM F. ELLIOTT, A. B., LL. B.,
Lecturer on Pleading and Practice

JOHN T. DYE, A. M.,
Lecturer on Railroad Law

NOBLE C. BUTLER, LL. D.,
Lecturer on Federal Jurisprudence

ALBERT RABB, A. B., LL. B.,
Lecturer on Bankruptcy

Special Lecturers

HON. BYRON K. ELLIOTT, LL. D., ex-Judge Supreme Court of Indiana.

HON. JOHN V. HADLEY, A. B., ex-Judge Supreme Court of Indiana.

HON. JOHN G. WILLIAMS.

Indiana Law School

University of Indianapolis

The Indiana Law School was organized 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. The success attending the past sixteen years has been highly encouraging.

In the affairs of the Law School, and of the University of Indianapolis, the year 1899 saw considerable development. The Law School was the first department to pass under the control of the University Board of Trustees. The Law School Board of Trustees has been dissolved, and all its interests turned over to the University proper.

The school now forms a part of the University of Indianapolis, and degrees and diplomas are conferred by authority of the Senate and Trustees of the University.

The need of comprehensive legal training is greater now than ever before. With the rapid growth of the country and the consequent complication of business affairs, the demand for thoroughly equipped law schools has greatly increased. The large number of professional schools, the great increase in the number of students enrolled in these schools, the more stringent requirements for admission and graduation are evidences of their popularity and efficiency. The profession of law is properly regarded as a learned profession, and only the most rigid and systematic instruction can prepare the student for a successful career in this very complex science. The day is past when a student could obtain adequate legal instruction in the office of an attorney in active practice. The practicing attorney is ordinarily too much engrossed with his professional duties to give to the

student in his office that personal attention which is necessary to properly guide him in his studies. 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 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 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 seldom make a good lawyer.

The object of all college and university training should be to turn out a body of good learners, men who know how to study and who have learned how to use what they know. There can be no substitute for the daily contact of mind with mind—the mingling of numbers of alert and ambitious young men engaged in the pursuit of a common object.

A successful law school will give to its students a comprehensive and thorough knowledge of legal principles, coupled with a thorough acquaintance with the details of professional work. This school insists upon a knowledge of the growth and expansion of our system of law, it offers special preparation in the elementary principles of both substantive and remedial or adjective law; requiring frequent tests, both oral and written, it makes the student proficient in the expression of his knowledge of the law, and familiarizes him with the application of principles or rules to statements of facts.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

The modes of instruction are varied and each has its special merits. The school has not confined itself to any one of these methods to the exclusion of the others, but permits the instructor

to choose that one which appeals most strongly to him and which in his judgment best suits the course to be presented.

The three leading methods of instruction as now applied in the best law schools are instruction by lectures, text-book instruction, and the study of cases. The first, instruction by lectures, has the peculiar merit of being the means of giving the most vivid and forcible illustrations of legal principles; the text-book instruction furnishes the most accessible and convenient means of study; and the study of leading cases gives the best training in legal reasoning.

The instruction, whether by lectures or by the use of a text-book, is accompanied and supplemented by the discussion in the class-room of leading cases, so that, in those subjects wherein a book of cases is not the basis of instruction, the student is brought into familiarity with the leading or ruling cases, as well as with the authoritative cases of his own state. By this means, the student is trained thoroughly in the study of cases in almost every subject offered in the course, and the advantage of each of the modes of instruction are brought to his aid in his work. Some of the courses are based entirely upon the study of cases, especially where experience has demonstrated the advantages of that method.

The object of the instruction given is to familiarize the student with the principles of law, and to discipline the mind in proper legal reasoning, so as to prepare him for the practical work of an attorney in advising his client and caring for the interests which may be entrusted to him.

The greater part of the instruction is given by instructors who meet their classes one hour a day throughout the year, or a considerable portion of the year, thus making it possible to so arrange the subjects as to present them in natural and logical order, and continuously until each subject is concluded. This plan enables the student to obtain a clearer and more thorough understanding of the subjects presented than would be possible by any other arrangement of the course.

In order to determine the progress of the student, as well as to furnish a stimulus in study, written examinations follow the

completion of each course of instruction, and the candidate will not be recommended for graduation unless a satisfactory grade has been maintained upon each subject taught in the two years' course.

The course of study covers a period of two years of thirty-two weeks each, with a minimum of twelve hours of recitations per week to each class, exclusive of vacations, and the students are divided into two classes, viz.: the Junior and the Senior Class, and each class has separate and distinct instruction throughout the course.

The elementary subjects and those which are fundamental, and therefore very essential to satisfactory advancement in the study of law, are placed in the Junior year, and include among others, Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Evidence and Pleading. These subjects are the basis of a thorough preparation for advanced study, and a failure to master their elementary principles will be a serious obstacle to future progress in the study of the science of the law.

This school not only gives to the two classes separate and distinct instruction, but it has arranged the schedule of recitations in such manner as to devote two hours consecutively to each class; the Juniors having the earlier hours, and the Seniors the two succeeding hours. The third hour is given to each class in the afternoon.

This arrangement of the hours of instruction gives to the student the greatest use of his time for preparation, and makes it possible for the student in either class to attend the lectures to the other class. Those members of the Senior Class who have pursued their studies during the first year at some other school or in the office, or under the direction of an attorney, will find this arrangement of the hours of instruction of the greatest advantage in preparing thoroughly upon those subjects for which they do not have credit.

The instruction in the class-room to each class covers two hours daily, for five days in the week, and is divided between two subjects; however, during a portion of the year, each class will have a third subject at such hour as may be designated.

The schedule given below indicates the length of time devoted to each subject and the instructor in charge, and also presents the course of study in the order in which the subjects will be offered during the year 1911–1912.

JUNIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Elementary Law. A course of lectures, with recitations in Fishback's Elementary Law. Five weeks.

Contracts. Bishop on Contracts being used as a text-book, with study of cases. Twelve weeks. MR. ROHBACH.

Code Pleading. Instruction by lectures, with Bliss on Code Pleading as a text-book, with practical exercises in drawing pleadings and drafting legal documents. Seven weeks. MR. EWBANK.

WINTER TERM.

Torts. Cooley on Torts being used as a text-book, with study of cases. Seven weeks. MR. BASTIAN.

Evidence. Recitations in Greenleaf on Evidence, Volume I, with study of cases. Ten weeks. MR. ROHBACH.

Agency. Study of cases. Mecham's Cases on Agency being used as a text-book. Three weeks. MR. BASTIAN.

Criminal Law. Recitations, with the study of cases. Five weeks. MR. ALFORD.

SPRING TERM.

Criminal Procedure. Lectures, with practical exercises. Four weeks. MR. ALFORD.

Sales and Personal Property. Study of cases. Burdick's Cases being used as the text and a course in Bailments and Pledges, with study of cases. Six weeks. MR. BERRYHILL.

Negotiable Instruments. Recitations in Ogden on Bills and Notes. Five weeks. MR. OGDEN.

Domestic Relations. A course of lectures. Two weeks. MR. SIPE.

Partnership. Study of cases. Three weeks. MR. BASTIAN.

Moot Court. Trial of actual cases, preparation of pleadings, impanelling jury, examination of witnesses, argument of case, arguments from agreed statements of fact. Four weeks.

SENIOR YEAR.

FALL TERM.

Pleading and Practice. A course of lectures, with discussions of cases. Three weeks. MR. ELLIOTT.

Real Property, I. A course of lectures upon Estates, with recitations and the study of cases. Six weeks. MR. DOWLING.

Real Property, II. Study of cases, with recitations in Williams on Real Property. Six weeks. MR. DOWLING.

Equity. Recitations in Merwin on Equity, with the study of cases. Twelve weeks. MR. BASTIAN.

Negligence. A course of lectures relating to Common Carriers' Liability. Two weeks. MR. HARRIS.

Justice Practice. Recitations, with practical exercises. Three weeks. MR. BASTIAN.

WINTER TERM.

Private Corporations. Lectures, and the study of cases with recitations in Elliott on Private Corporations. Four weeks. MR. ROHBACH.

Public Corporations. A course of lectures, with the study of cases. Two weeks. MR. ROHBACH.

Railroad Law. A course of lectures. Two weeks. MR. DYE.

Carriers. Study of cases. Two weeks. MR. ROHBACH.

Mortgages. Recitations, with study of cases. Three weeks. MR. ROHBACH.

Wills. A course of lectures. Three weeks. MR. HARRIS.

Trusts. Study of cases, Ames' Cases being used as the text. Three weeks. MR. BASTIAN.

Common Law Pleading. Recitations in Shipman on Common Law Pleading. Three weeks.

SPRING TERM.

Constitutional Law. Recitations, with study of cases. McClain's Constitutional Law and Boyd's Cases being used as texts. Eight weeks. MR. MOORES.

Insurance. A course of lectures, with recitations and the study of cases. Three weeks. MR. ROHBACH.

Probate Law. Lectures, with practical application of statutory provisions on the execution and probate of wills, and the administration of decedents' estates. Two weeks. MR. WALKER.

International Law. A course of lectures. Three weeks. MR. HARRIS.

Damages. Recitations, with the study of cases, Beale's Cases on Damages being used as the text. Three weeks. MR. ROHBACH.

Federal Jurisprudence. A course of lectures. One week. MR. BUTLER.

Appellate Procedure. Lectures, with practical exercises. Four weeks. MR. EWBANK.

Bankruptcy. A course of lectures. One week. MR. RABB.

SPECIAL LECTURES.

The school takes pleasure in announcing that there will be offered during the year, in addition to the subjects above enumerated, lectures by eminent members of the profession, whose names are given in the list of Special Lecturers. They will meet the classes at such times as may be designated. The lectures will cover special subjects in Constitutional Law, Real Property, Equity, Taxation, Legal Ethics, Procedure and Jurisprudence.

MOOT COURTS.

The most approved modern methods of education require that students shall not only be instructed in principles, but that, so far as practicable, they shall be made familiar with the actual doing of the thing taught. The importance of moot courts as one of the most effective means to this end has long been recognized.

It is only recently, however, that legal educators have granted to the moot court the position it really merits. In the rudimentary form of moot court, the form that has prevailed in some of the leading law schools, the student is confined to mere argument upon more or less difficult points of law. It is true such exercise impresses upon the mind of the student what he has heard in his classes, and so is an aid to instruction. The real function of the moot court is not so much to teach the substantive law, as to familiarize the student with the procedure of the courts. The moot court must be made, so far as possible, the counterpart of the real court, and the student must be trained in the fictitious suits so that he may acquit himself with credit upon the trial of his first real case. Statements of fact are furnished, and students appointed counsel to represent the interests involved. Pleadings are prepared, to which motions, demurrers or answers are addressed by opposing counsel. An issue being formed, a trial is had before judge or jury. Changes of venue and continuances may be had by taking the proper steps. Juries may be impaneled, arguments are made, and after judgment, appeals are taken. In all things the similitude to actual practice in the courts is maintained so far as is possible. There will be four separate moot courts, under the supervision of the following instructors: Messrs. Rohbach, Bastian, Ogden, and Alford.

This practice, supplemented by attendance upon the sessions of the various state and county courts, gives to the student a thorough knowledge of the administration of the law.

LIBRARIES.

The school maintains a good working library, consisting of the Indiana Reports, the American Decisions, American Reports, and American State Reports, the Lawyers' Reports Annotated, the American and English Encyclopedia of Law (first and second editions), Encyclopedia of Pleading and Practice, the Encyclopedia of Forms, Digests and Statutes, English Reprints, and numerous English Reports and Notes, etc.

The law library of the Supreme Court of Indiana, which has a

wide reputation for its completeness, is located in the state capitol, as is also the Indiana State (miscellaneous) library.

By the courtesy of the Indianapolis Bar Association, students of the school are allowed, under certain restrictions and regulations, 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. The Indianapolis Public Library is but two blocks from the school. All of these libraries are open without charge.

Facilities for observing the actual practice in the courts are unsurpassed and easy of access. (See "Advantages of Location.")

UNIVERSITY AND STUDENTS' DAY.

The incorporation of Butler College, the Indiana Dental College and the Indiana Law School into the University of Indianapolis has already brought about a comradeship among the students which adds zest and interest to school life. The 22d of February has been set apart as a permanent students' day, on which appropriate exercises are held.

LOCATION OF SCHOOL.

The school is located in the fourth floor of the Talbott Block, northwest corner of Pennsylvania and Market streets, in the central part of the city. The office of the Dean is located at 1117-1118 Law Building. The Supreme and Appellate Courts of Indiana hold their sessions in the state capitol, near by. The United States Courts are held in the federal building, close at hand. The Marion Circuit Court, the Marion Criminal Court and the five divisions of the Marion Superior Court are held in the county court-house, within a few minutes' walk.

ADVANTAGES OF LOCATION.

As the location for a law school the city of Indianapolis 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; 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.

The classes may attend the open sessions of the Supreme Court, where they are greatly interested and instructed by the oral argument of some of the ablest lawyers of the country.

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.

ADMISSION TO JUNIOR CLASS.

Candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws must be college graduates or matriculates, graduates of high schools of approved standing, or be able to pass such an entrance examination as will convince the faculty that they possess satisfactory educational qualifications. The faculty considers such preparation for the study of the law a very essential requirement for a thorough knowledge of the subjects offered the students in the schedule of studies.

ADMISSION TO SENIOR CLASS.

Students who have successfully completed the Junior year, or who have done equivalent work at other law schools approved

by the Faculty of the Indiana Law School and the Senate of the University of Indianapolis, will be admitted to the Senior Class upon the following conditions: Such applicant will be required to pass successfully examinations upon a number of the subjects had by him, in order to show the degree of proficiency of the work he has done, the school giving credit after such test for the remaining subjects for which he brings credit from his former school.

Other candidates for the Senior Class will be required to pass a satisfactory written examination upon at least five of the subjects covered by the course of study in the Junior year, and all candidates for graduation will be required to have credit, either in this school or by certificate from some other recognized school, for all subjects in the two years' course.

DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES.

The degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred by the University of Indianapolis upon each student who, having attended at least one full school year, shall pass satisfactorily the examinations and fulfill the conditions required, and shall be recommended for the degree by the faculty of the school.

Any student who completes part of the course, though not entitled to graduate, may, upon application to the Dean, receive a certificate showing his work and standing.

To entitle a student to graduate or to pass from the Junior to the Senior Class a grade of 75 per cent. at least upon his examinations in each subject will be required.

GRADUATION.

Two years' study is required for graduation, one year of which must have been spent in this school. Students will be given credit for time of study in another school or in the office of some attorney to the extent of one year.

Each candidate for graduation will be required to write a thesis upon some subject chosen from a list of subjects to be furnished by the faculty. The thesis shall not be less than 2,500

words nor more than 5,000 words in length, exclusive of citations. The character of the thesis will be considered in determining the qualification of the candidate for graduation. All theses must be handed to the faculty on or before the first Wednesday of April, next preceding commencement. The faculty will submit the subjects for the theses and the requirements as to same before the close of the Fall term each year.

The management of the school have under consideration the lengthening of the course of study to three years.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

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

PRIZES.

The following prizes are offered for the year 1911–12, viz.:

The Edward Thompson Company Prize, consisting of a complete set of the American and English Annotated Cases, 20 volumes, offered by the Edward Thompson Company, publishers, Northport, L. I., N. Y., will be presented to that member of the graduating class who has maintained the highest grade, such grade being determined by the excellence of the thesis and class-room standing.

The Senior Law School Prize, Bouvier's Law Dictionary (2 volumes), offered by the school, will be presented to the member of the graduating class whose general average is second highest, such average being determined by the excellence of the thesis and class-room standing.

The Junior Law School Prize, a free scholarship for the Senior year, is offered by the school to the member of the Junior Class who has attained the highest average grade in the class-room for the year.

The Bobbs-Merrill Prize, consisting of a set of Elliott's General Practice, offered by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, publishers, Indianapolis, will be presented to that member of the Junior Class whose general average during the year is second highest.

The Callaghan and Company Prize, consisting of Andrews' American Law (2 volumes), offered by Callaghan and Company, publishers, Chicago, Illinois, will be presented to the member of the Junior Class whose general average during the year entitles him to third place.

SESSIONS AND VACATIONS.

The school year of 1911–1912 begins September 27, 1911, and ends May 29, 1912, and is divided into three terms of approximately equal length. There will be a holiday vacation, including Christmas and New Year, a spring vacation, and such other recesses as are indicated by the calendar.

The examinations for admission to the Senior Class, and Registration Day is Wednesday, September 27, 1911.

BOOKS.

In addition to the books required for the class-room, and which are enumerated in the course of study, we would advise the student to supply himself with the following: Anderson's Law Dictionary; Blackstone's Commentaries, either Cooley's or Lewis' edition; Andrews' American Law; the Indiana Statutes.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

The cost of tuition in either the Junior or the Senior course is $75 for the year.

The tuition is payable in advance, and may be paid at the rate of $25 per term.

An examination fee of $10 will be charged all candidates who enter the Senior Class, except those who have been enrolled in this school during at least one term of the Junior year.

Each student upon passing his final examination is required to pay the sum of $5 as a graduation fee.

Other expenses may be made very reasonable. Good board and rooms may be obtained at prices varying from $3.00 to $5.00 per

week, including fuel, light and care of the rooms. Where two students room together the cost may be lessened. The student will find a list of desirable boarding and rooming places at the office of the school, and every effort will be made to get the student satisfactorily and conveniently located.

The student will be assisted to offices and to library facilities, and whatever advantage may be offered during the session of the school.

For further information address the Dean,

JAMES A. ROHBACH,
1117-1118 Law Building,
Indianapolis, Ind.

Prizes and Honors

AWARDED AT THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES, MAY 25, 1910.

THE EDWARD THOMPSON PRIZE

CHARLES E. CHERRY, Altoona, Pa.

THE SENIOR LAW SCHOOL PRIZE

FRANK AARON SYMMES, Indianapolis, Ind.

HONORABLE MENTION

ARTHUR RAYMOND ROBINSON, Indianapolis, Ind.
CHARLES PORTER STEWART, Wilkinsburg, Pa.

THE JUNIOR LAW SCHOOL PRIZE

AURELIUS GALE PHEASANT, B. S., Brooksburg, Ind.

THE BOBBS-MERRILL PRIZE

LESLIE BERRY SULGROVE, Helena, Mont.

THE CALLAGHAN AND COMPANY PRIZE

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH, A. M., Advance, Ind.

HONORABLE MENTION

HORACE FRANK HANEY, A. B., Indianapolis, Ind.
NOBLE HUME WIBLE, Terre Haute, Ind.

Graduates of 1910

George Leonard Alexander, B. A.
Chester Boyd Barnett
Charles E. Cherry
Roy Chowen
Grover Vernon Coulter
Lawrence B. Cummings, A. B.
Joseph Allan Davidson
William Albert Diven, B. S.
Russell Tyner Gard, Ph. B.
Sydney Dwight Grubbs
Orph Marcelain Hall
Robert Reed Irwin
William John Kelly
Grafton Joshua Kivett
Robert Ingersoll Marsh
Harry Percy Miller
Lester Franklin Moorman
Lewis Wilson Morrison
Mallie John Murphy, A. B.
James Michael O'Neil
Norman Abram Oppenheim
Wade Leslie Quick
Arthur Raymond Robinson
Everett Murrell Schofield
Harry Clarence Shanks
Harry Edwin Shelton
Arthur Ray Smythe
Charles Porter Stewart
Frank Aaron Symmes
Herbert Virgil Tormohlen

Undergraduates of 1910-1911

SENIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
Amado, Ismael Alberto		San Mateo, P. I.
Baker, Clyde Edward		Indianapolis.
Been, Jason Mark		Burrows.
Bouvier, Donred Charles Arthur		Fort Collins, Colo.
Brill, Henry		Indianapolis.
Chalfant, Herbert Lee		Middletown.
Cohee, Albert		Indianapolis.
Curtis, George William		Indianapolis.
Harvey, Horace Frank	A. B., Lake Forest University.	Indianapolis.
Kanellopoulos, Elias N.		Chicago, Ill.
Karn, Francis John		Tyner.
Markowitz, Maurice Louis		Pittsburg, Pa.
Pheasant, Aurelius Gale	B. S., Hanover College.	Brooksburg.
Schoeneman, Carl		Indianapolis.
Schreiber, Adolph August		New Palestine.
Smith, William Henry	A. M., University of Illinois.	Advance.
Sulgrove, Leslie Berry		Helena, Mont.
Wible, Noble Hume		Terre Haute.

JUNIOR CLASS.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
ADAMS, GEORGE CLARIS		Indianapolis.
AINSWORTH, ALVAH FRANKLIN	A. B., Christian University.	Bloomington.
DAVIDSON, FRANK BENJAMIN		Indianapolis.
DULBERGER, ELIAS		Brooklyn, N. Y.
GORTON, VICTOR CHARLES		Indianapolis.
HARRISON, ESTIL MCHENRY		Alton.
HENDERSON, WILLIAM PLEASANT		Indianapolis.
HENDRICKS, BLYTHE QUIMBY	A. B., Princeton University.	Indianapolis.
HOWLAND, HENRY GREEN		Castleton.
KENNEDY, EARLE ADOLPHUS		Sullivan.
KRIBS, CHARLES JOSEPH		Indianapolis.
MCCRACKEN, EDWIN		Mooresville.
MADDOX, ROSCOE		Ripley, W. Va.
MONTGOMERY, THEOPHILUS HARLAN	A. B., Princeton University.	Seymour.
MOOREMAN, ORION JAMES		Indianapolis.
MOTE, CARL HENRY	A. B., De Pauw University.	Union City.
MURRAY, RAYMOND FRANKLIN		Indianapolis.
PATTON, WILLIAM BLAINE		Indianapolis.
SLUPESKY, FRANK BASIL		Indianapolis.
SPENCER, FRED BLAINE		Bellmore.
STEVENSON, THOMAS		Binghamton, N. Y.

NAME.	DEGREE.	RESIDENCE.
STEWART, ERNEST RICHARD		Lebanon.
SWARTZ, PAUL MARION		Indianapolis.
SWARTZ, WETZEL PEARL		Portland.
TONER, OSCAR GLADE		Edon, Ohio.
TURNER, ELMER AUGUST ADOLPH		Indianapolis.
WATSON, JAMES DALE		Athens, Ga.
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