

*Indiana Law School  
University of Indianapolis  
Nineteen Hundred Twenty  
Nineteen Hundred Twenty-One  
With Announcements of the  
Faculty and Course of Study  
Nineteen Hundred Twenty-One  
Nineteen Hundred Twenty-Two*



CATALOG  
OF THE  
INDIANA LAW SCHOOL

Of the University of Indianapolis

FOR THE YEAR 1920-1921

WITH

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR THE YEAR 1921-1922

PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY  
1921



## 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 1920-1921 was 755.

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

REGISTRAR, BUTLER COLLEGE,  
Irvington (Indianapolis), Indiana.



Department of Law

**Indiana Law School**

**Special Announcement**

Beginning with the school year 1916--1917, the course of study was raised to cover a period of three years.

For particulars see pages 12 to 16.

Department of Dentistry

**Indiana Dental College**

The Indiana Dental College will begin its thirtieth annual session October 5, 1917. The college is now occupying its own building, which was erected for dental educational purposes. The building is on the southwest corner of Meridian and North streets, centrally located and easily accessible from all parts of the city.

During the session of 1920-1921 there were 258 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

FREDERIC R. HENSHAW, D. D. S., DEAN,  
INDIANA DENTAL COLLEGE,  
Indianapolis, Indiana.



## Calendar

1921.

September 21. Fall Term begins, Wednesday.  
September 21. Registration of students.  
September 21. Preliminary examination.  
September 21. Examination for admission to Second and Third Years.  
November 24 to November 27. Thanksgiving recess.  
November 28. Lectures resumed.  
December 23. Fall Term ends, Friday.

### WINTER VACATION.

1922.

January 3. Winter Term begins, Tuesday.  
March 17. Winter Term ends, Friday.

### SPRING VACATION.

March 20. Spring Term begins, Monday.  
April 20. Last day for submission of graduating thesis, Wednesday.  
May 30. Memorial Day.  
May 31. Commencement, Wednesday.

## Indiana Law School

### Faculty and Lecturers

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

CHARLES W. MOORES, A. M., LL. B., Litt. D.,  
Professor of Law

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

WILLIAM G. WHITE, LL. B.,  
Professor of Law

ROBERT N. FULTON, LL. B.,  
Professor of Law

FRED MCCALLISTER, A. B., LL. B.,  
Professor of Law

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

FRANK B. ROSS, LL. B.,  
Instructor in Probate Law

L. ROY ZAPP, A. B., LL. B., M. Dip.,  
Instructor in International Law and Diplomacy



**Special Lecturers**

LOUIS B. EWBANK, LL. B.,  
Lecturer on Appellate Procedure

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

HENRY M. DOWLING, A. B., LL. B.,  
Lecturer on Real Property

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

**Indiana Law School****University of Indianapolis**

The Indiana Law School was organized in 1894 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 twenty-three 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. Most 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.

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 three years' course.

The course of study covers a period of three years of thirty-five weeks each, with a minimum of twelve hours of recitations per week to each class, exclusive of vacations, and the students are



divided into three classes, each class having 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 First year, and include among others, Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, and Civil Procedure at Common Law. 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 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.

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 any class to attend the lectures to the other classes. Those members of the Second or Third Year classes 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 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 1917-1918. For additional courses of instruction see Special Announcement on page Four.

### FIRST YEAR.

#### FALL TERM.

**Elementary Law.** A course of lectures, with recitations in Fishback's Elementary Law and Blackstone's Commentaries, Books I and II. Three hours a week.

**Contracts.** Bishop on Contracts being used as a text-book, with study of cases. Benjamin and Messing's Cases on Contracts. Three hours a week.

**Criminal Law.** Clark's Criminal Law being used as a text-book, with study of cases. Knowlton's Cases on Criminal Law. Two hours a week.

**Civil Procedure at Common Law.** Scott's Cases on Civil Procedure. Two hours a week.

**Torts.** Cooley on Torts being used as a text-book, with study of cases. Chase's Cases on Torts. Two hours a week.

#### WINTER TERM.

**Contracts, continued.** Three hours a week.

**Criminal Law, continued.** Two hours a week.

**Civil Procedure, continued.** Two hours a week.

**Torts, continued.** Two hours a week.

**Domestic Relations.** Long on Domestic Relations, with study of cases. Two hours a week.

**Courts.** Their organization, history, jurisdiction, etc., both under the English and the American system, under the latter including the Federal and State courts. One hour a week.

#### SPRING TERM.

**Contracts, continued.** Two hours a week.

**Criminal Procedure.** The Code and study of cases, with practical exercises. Two hours a week.

**Sales of Personal Property.** Burdick's Cases on Sales. Three hours a week.

**Code Pleading.** The Code, Bliss on Code Pleading, and study of cases, with practical exercises. Three hours a week.

**Partnership.** Mechem's Cases on Partnership. Three hours a week.



## SECOND YEAR.

## FALL TERM.

Agency. Mechem's Cases on Agency, with additional selected cases. Two hours a week.

Negotiable Instruments. Ogden on Negotiable Instruments being used as a text, with study of cases. Three hours a week.

Sales, continued. Two hours a week.

Code Pleading, continued. Two hours a week.

Insurance. Wambaugh's Cases on Insurance. Two hours a week.

Bailments and Pledges. Study of cases. Two hours a week.

## WINTER TERM.

Agency, continued. Two hours a week.

Evidence. Wigmore's Cases on Evidence and Greenleaf on Evidence, Volume I. Three hours a week.

Negotiable Instruments, continued. Three hours a week.

Carriers. McClain's Cases on Carriers. Two hours a week.

Negligence. A course of lectures. One hour a week.

Insurance, continued. Two hours a week.

## SPRING TERM.

Evidence, continued. Three hours a week.

Suretyship. The study of cases. Two hours a week.

Damages. Beale's Cases on Damages. Two hours a week.

Real Property. Gray's Cases on Property. Two hours a week.

Private Corporations. Wilgus' Cases on Private Corporations, with additional selected cases. Three hours a week.

## THIRD YEAR.

## FALL TERM.

Equity. Merwin on Equity and Hutchins and Bunker's Cases on Equity. Three hours a week.

Real Property, continued. Two hours a week.

Private Corporations, continued. Two hours a week.

Constitutional Law. Boyd's Cases on Constitutional Law. Two hours a week.

Bankruptcy. Lectures and the study of cases, with practical exercises. One hour a week.

Probate Law. Study of cases and practical exercises. Two hours a week.

Mortgages. The study of cases. One hour a week.

## WINTER TERM.

Equity, continued. Three hours a week.

Real Property, continued. Two hours a week.

Constitutional Law, continued. Two hours a week.

Pleading and Practice. The Code and study of cases, an advanced course in pleading under the Code. Two hours a week.

International Law. Lectures with the study of cases. Two hours a week.

Public Corporations. The study of cases. One hour a week.

Mortgages, continued. One hour a week.

Conflict of Laws. Beale's Cases on Conflict of Laws. Two hours a week.



## SPRING TERM.

Trusts. Ames' Cases on Trusts. Three hours a week.

Real Property, continued. Two hours a week.

Justice Practice. The Code, study of cases and practical exercises. Two hours a week.

Wills. Lectures and study of cases. Two hours a week.

Appellate Procedure. The study of cases and practical exercises. Two hours a week.

Federal Jurisprudence. A course of lectures. One hour a week.

In addition to the above schedule of studies, the Second and Third Year classes will have two hours of moot court practice weekly, a court being maintained for each class.

## 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. 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 exer-

cise 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 the 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, White, Alford and Hendrickson.

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, Cyclopedia of Law and Procedure, 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.")

#### 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 com-

mercial 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 FIRST YEAR 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 SECOND AND THIRD YEAR CLASSES.

Students who have successfully completed the First 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 Second year, or those who have completed the course of the First and Second years, or who have done equivalent work at other law schools, will be admitted to the Third Year 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 advanced standing will be required to pass a satisfactory written examination upon at least eighty per cent. of the subjects covered by the course of study in each year preceding the one which he seeks to enter, 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 three 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 First Year to the Second Year class, or from the Second Year to the Third Year class, a grade of 75 per cent. at least upon his examinations in each subject will be required.

## GRADUATION.

Three 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 to the extent of two years, or in the office of some attorney to the extent of one year, but will not be given credit for work done, except by written examination.

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 second 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.

## ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Graduation from the Law School of the University of Indianapolis qualifies for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and also to that of the United States Courts.

## SESSIONS AND VACATIONS.

The school year of 1921-1922 begins September 21, 1921, and ends May 31, 1922, and is divided into three terms of approximately equal length. There will be a holiday vacation, including Christmas and New Year, and such other recesses as are indicated by the calendar.

The examinations for admission to Advanced standing, and Registration Day is Wednesday, September 21, 1921.

## BOOKS.

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

## FEES AND EXPENSES.

The cost of tuition is \$105 for the year. *The tuition is payable in advance, and may be paid at the rate of \$35 per term.*

A library fee of \$2.50 per term is charged, *payable in advance.*

An examination fee of \$10 will be charged all candidates who enter either the second or third year class, except those who have been enrolled in this school during at least one term of the preceding year.

Each student upon passing his final examination is required to pay the sum of \$10 as a graduation fee.

Other expenses may be made very reasonable. Good board and rooms may be obtained at prices varying from \$4 to \$6 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,

Indiana Law School,

Indianapolis, Indiana.