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# A Short History and Some of the Graduates of the Department of Law of the University of Michigan

Burke A. Hinsdale

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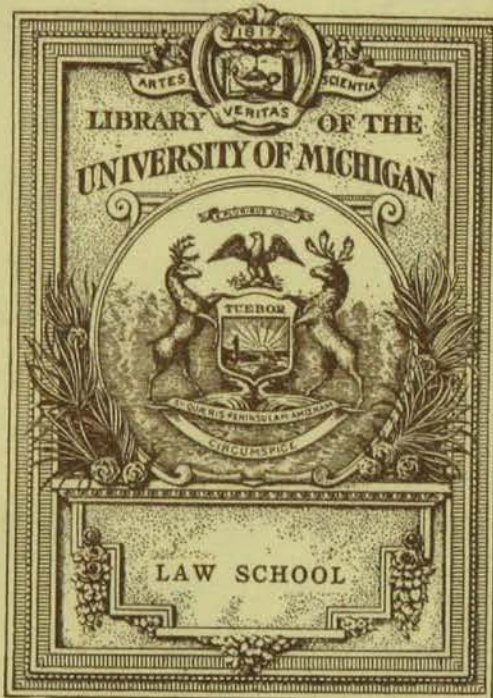


HINSDALE, BURKE A

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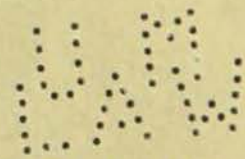
Hinsdale, Burke A.

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**A SHORT HISTORY**  
 AND  
**SOME OF THE GRADUATES**  
 OF  
**THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW**  
 OF THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

*Reprint from The Michigan Alumnus*  
*March, 1908*

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## A HISTORY OF THE LAW DEPARTMENT OF THE UNIVERSITY\*

Until recent years the great majority of American lawyers received their professional training in lawyers' offices. This system of legal education was introduced from England in colonial times, and took a firm hold both of the public and professional mind. Carried on under favorable circumstances, the system had much to recommend it, particularly in the days when the law was comparatively undifferentiated, when the literature of the profession was mainly found in the two great books, and when there were able lawyers who had time and disposition to take students into their offices and give them the instruction that they needed. In fact, an excellent preliminary legal education could be obtained by "reading in an office," as it was called. Not unnaturally many lawyers were drawn to the work both by interest in the subject and by interest in students, and some of them, although engaged in active practice, actually made of their law offices Law Schools, just as some ministers and physicians, from similar motives, made of their studies and offices Divinity Schools and Medical Colleges. The peculiar excellences of this mode of instruction were the close personal relations that it effected between the pupil and the teacher, and the direct practical character of the instruction; excellences that are not always reproduced with ease, to an equal degree, in law schools.

But this system, good as it was in its time, could not endure under conditions to which it was not adapted, and in process of time it began to break up and disappear. Still, it has

by no means wholly passed away to this day. The first American professorship of Law was founded in William and Mary College, Virginia, in 1782, and the first American Law School was established at Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1783. The dates of other early Law Schools, or Law Professorships are:—The University of Pennsylvania, 1790; the Harvard Law School, 1817; the Columbia Law School, 1822. From these later dates onward the number of similar schools in the country has steadily increased until, in 1897-1898, there reported to the Bureau of Education 82 Law Schools, with 845 instructors, 11,615 students, and 3,065 graduates. These statistics betoken a great revolution in legal education, as well as a vast increase in the legal business of the country.

Judge T. M. Cooley is authority for the statement that the plan of founding a Law School in Michigan was discussed in Territorial days; but there is no trace of the subject in legislation until the Organic Act of 1837 provided for a Law Department in the University, as well as Departments of Literature, Science, and the Arts, and of Medicine and Surgery. In fact, Law had precedence over Medicine in the Act; but for some reason, as perhaps the greater interest in the subject on the part of the medical profession of the state, the right of way was given to Medicine in 1848-1849, and Law was obliged to wait ten years longer. The superior interest of the medical men is something more than a hypothesis. Many lawyers, probably a large majority of those practicing in Michigan at the time, still adhered tenaciously to the old office mode of legal education, and were stoutly opposed to Law Schools alto-

\* Reprinted from Prof. Burke A. Hinsdale's "History of the University."



THE LAW BUILDING



gether. The Law Schools of the country have been obliged to live down this opposition, which has been a work of time.

However, the Medical School was hardly upon its feet before petitions began to come in praying for the establishment of a Law School in connection with the University. Unfortunately, the Board was not in a financial condition seriously to consider the subject until 1858, when it appointed three of its members, J. E. Johnson, B. L. Baxter and Donald McIntyre, all lawyers, a Committee to investigate the subject and submit its findings. Already, it seems, one or more courses of lectures on Law had been gratuitously given at the University by practitioners coming from different parts of the state. In March following this Committee submitted its report, embodying the results of visits that it had made to existing Law Schools, together with its own ideas. Hitherto the assumption had been that the school would require the appointment of but one Law Professor, distinctly so-called, but the Committee recommended three Professorships—one of Common and Statute Law, one of Pleading, Practice and Evidence, and one of Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading and Practice. The Board adopted the report including the recommendation that the school should at once be organized and go into operation at the beginning of the next University year. At the same time the Board elected James V. Campbell, Charles I. Walker and Thomas M. Cooley to the three chairs, which, a little later, were officially styled the Marshall, Kent and Jay Professorships of Law. Professor Campbell was one of the Justices of the State Supreme Court, residing in Detroit; Professor Walker was a lawyer in active practice, also residing in Detroit; Professor Cooley, the youngest of the three, residing at Adrian, had already made a favorable reputation by his

compilation of the state statutes and his practice at the Bar. It was thought important that there should be a resident Professor, and Cooley, to whom all the circumstances seemed clearly to point as the proper man, at once removed to the seat of the University, where he continued to reside until his death. He took his seat upon the Supreme Bench in 1864, and left in 1885.

Professor Campbell was the first Dean of the Faculty, and on October 8, 1859, he delivered an inaugural address in one of the churches on the Study of Law. The next morning the school was regularly inaugurated, President Tappan making a brief address and Professor Walker delivering the first formal Law lecture. The three Professors appear to have been elected without previous consultation of the Board with them. They were left to divide the subjects of instruction among themselves, and they worked together effectively and harmoniously until the old Faculty was broken up by Walker's resignation in 1876. Years afterwards President Angell bore this public testimony to this first Law Faculty:

"Perhaps never was an American Law School so fortunate in its first Faculty, composed of those renowned teachers, Charles I. Walker, James V. Campbell and Thomas M. Cooley."

When the new school was inaugurated there were, as nearly as can be ascertained, eighteen Law Schools in the country that are still in existence. Of these, four were west of the Allegheny mountains, one in Cincinnati, one in Louisville, Kentucky, one at Greencastle, Indiana, and the fourth at Bloomington, in the same state, in connection with Indiana University. The Law Department of Northwestern University opened its doors to students the same year.

The success of the new school was at once demonstrated. The enrollment was 92 the first year and 159 the



second. The first class, 24 in number, graduated in the spring of 1860. In seven years the school had shot ahead of the Literary Department, and almost overtaken the Medical Department, a lead, however, which it maintained for only two or three years. At periods of five years the enrolment of students has been from the beginning as follows:

1860, 92; 1865, 260; 1870, 308; 1875, 345; 1880, 395; 1885, 262; 1890, 533; 1895, 670; 1900, 837.

The first woman student was admitted to the school in 1870, and the first one graduated in 1871. Since that day the total number of women graduates has been 39.

So far nothing has been said about the several homes of the Law School. It was inaugurated in advance of any adequate provision for its accommodation. At first the lectures were delivered in the old Chapel in the North wing, and the books were stored in the general library on the floor above. But, happily, Chapel and Library were both very ill adapted to their old uses, and still more to the new ones; and so a plan was devised for taking care of all these interests in a new building, to be constructed for their special use. The Board attempted to raise by subscription, the \$15,000 needed to carry the plan out, but was baffled in the attempt, and ultimately compelled to meet the whole expenditure out of the University funds. There was delay in construction, and it was not until October, 1863, that the law lecture hall was dedicated, Judge Cooley delivering an address, and D. Bethune Duffield, Esq., of Detroit, reading an original poem.

Still the new building could not long accommodate its numerous occupants, provided the University continued to grow. In fact, it soon became overcrowded, as the Chapel and the old Library had been. The school obtained needed relief in 1872 when the new Chapel was ready for occu-

pancy in University Hall, and again in 1882 when the general Library was removed to its present quarters in the Library Building. The Law School enjoyed the undisturbed use of the building for the next ten years. Then the growth of the school in 1893 compelled its enlargement and partial reconstruction, and again its practical demolition and the construction of a much more commodious and convenient building in 1898. The school took possession of its new home, which is in some respects, the finest building on the Campus, and the one best adapted to its use, in October, 1898. The cost of the reconstruction of 1893 was \$30,000, and of 1898 \$65,000.

Internally the school has changed, perhaps, even more than externally. Reference is now made to the Faculty, terms of admission, terms of graduation, and methods of instruction. These topics will be briefly considered. First, however, it should be remarked, that the ideal of the school has never essentially changed. This has always been professional rather than academic. The department was designed, so the original announcement ran, to give a course of instruction that should fit young gentlemen for practice of the law in any part of the country, embracing the several branches of Constitutional, International, Maritime, Commercial and Criminal Law, Medical Jurisprudence and the Jurisprudence of the United States, together with such instruction in Common Law and Equity Pleading, Evidence and Partnership, as could lay a substantial foundation for the practice in all departments of the Law. Since this description was written the instruction has greatly widened and greatly deepened; but it is as applicable to the work of today as respects the end in view, as it was to the work of forty years ago. Of course the application of the principle is much wider. The present head of the school has said: "The primary object of the Law

School should, of course, be the training of young men for active work at the Bar; but the school that has simply the practice in view fails in one important particular. The Law School of today should teach and should encourage the study of Law in its larger sense."

In 1866 the fourth Professorship was created and named for the Hon. Richard Fletcher of Boston, who had given his library to the University. It was filled for two years by that distinguished lawyer, Ashley Pond, Esq., who then found its longer retention incompatible with his professional business and so resigned it. He was succeeded by Charles A. Kent, also well known at the Bar and in public life. Mr. Kent discharged the duties of the Professorship eighteen years, resigning it in 1886. The fifth Professorship took its name from President Tappan, the Tappan Professorship, and was held for the first four years, 1879-1883, by Hon. Alpheus Felch, who dying at a great age in 1896, had not only held at different times many of the great offices of the state, besides seeing national service, but had also been recognized as one of the greatest citizens of the state.

Mr. Walker resigned his chair in 1876, although he subsequently gave one or two courses of lectures. Judge Cooley resigned in 1884, but afterwards lectured not unfrequently on special subjects. Judge Campbell resigned in 1885. Judge Cooley succeeded Judge Campbell as Dean in 1871. Since that time the succession of the Deans has been Charles A. Kent, 1883, Henry Wade Rogers, 1885, Jerome C. Knowlton, 1890, Harry B. Hutchins, 1895.

As the school grew and its internal economy changed, a much larger proportion of the teaching staff must necessarily reside in Ann Arbor. "While the resident Faculty has been largely increased in numbers in order to meet the demands of changed methods and

additional requirements," the present Dean explains in a published article, "it is still the policy of the department and properly so, I think, to retain upon its staff representative men from active professional life." The reason that the Dean assigns for this opinion is the obvious practical reason and need not be formally quoted. It was twenty-four years before the school had a Professor who devoted himself wholly to the work of the Department, and a large majority of the Faculty have always been practising lawyers.

In all 39 men have served the Law Department as instructors in different capacities; or, rather, that is the number of names found in the annual catalogues and calendars. The roll is one that reflects great credit upon the University as well as upon the legal profession. Some of the most distinguished judges, law-writers, and practitioners at the Bar appear in its columns. Besides those already named, particular mention should be made of Hon. H. B. Brown, one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, who lectured for a series of years upon the subject of Admiralty Law.

The Law Library . . . has received many valuable gifts, and now contains something more than 15,000 volumes. The library room is admirably fitted and the books are well chosen to meet the wants of the hundreds of students and of the Professors who comprise the school.

In the beginning the only requisites for admission were that the candidate should be eighteen years of age, and should sustain a good moral character, the latter fact to be duly authenticated by a certificate. No previous course of reading in the Law was required, but was rather discouraged. Still the early classes undoubtedly stood well in respect to ability. Some members of the first class were already practising lawyers, and others were on the verge of being admitted to the Bar. Both

classes desired to take at least one course of lectures the better to fit them for their work. The course of instruction embraced two terms of six months each, from the first of October to the end of March. All the instruction was given in the form of lectures. There were six series of lectures, three each term, and the two groups of series alternated so as to allow students to enter the school at either term. It was also announced that the work was so laid out that students could enter profitably at any time, and that one term was as suitable as the other. As a result of this arrangement, which was made to economize time, the Junior and Senior classes took all their lectures together. There was little quizzing, and such as there was the Professors did at the beginning or end of the lecture period, which was two hours in length. Two distinct lectures on separate subjects were given in each period, separated, however, by a short breathing space. Only the Seniors were quizzed, but they were quizzed on the Junior as well as the Senior subjects. Ten lectures and as many quizzes were given each week. The moot court, presided over by the Professors who lectured for the day, was a weekly exercise. The students also organized and conducted club courts, with such assistance from the Professors as they needed. At the end of the course an oral examination was held, and such students as passed this ordeal and presented an acceptable thesis received the degree of LL.B. This degree was given also to students who had taken one year of equivalent study in a lawyer's office and one year in the school, as well as to lawyers who had practiced law one year under an approved license and then taken one term of study in the school.

The foregoing arrangements stood unchanged in all their essential features for almost twenty years. A feebler organization and a looser ad-

ministration could hardly have held the school together. Indeed, if the mark of a school is to be found in organization and administration, then this was hardly a school at all; but if such mark is to be found in the ability of teachers, the value of the instruction given, and the enthusiasm of students, it was a school of a high order. In a word, it was the Professors and the conditions, not organization, administration, and discipline, that made the school what it was.

But obviously enough such a regimen as this cannot endure indefinitely. Faculties will change and conditions will alter, and in the end method, order, system, must, in large measure, take the place that was first held by genius and enthusiasm. So it was at Ann Arbor.

The first intimation of the coming change is met with in 1877 when it was announced that students would henceforth be expected to be well grounded in at least a good English education, and be capable of making use of the English language with accuracy and propriety. This meant an entrance examination; but it is not necessary to suppose that it was a very difficult one. Here it may be said in explanation, if not in defence, of the low standard of qualification for admission, that it was no lower than the one found at the similar schools in the country, at least with very few exceptions.

A few years later it was announced that graduates of Colleges, and students who had honorably completed an academical or high school course and presented the appropriate certificate or diploma, would be admitted to the school without a preliminary examination. All other candidates must pass a satisfactory examination in Arithmetic, Geography, Orthography, English Composition and the outlines of the History of the United States and of England. The examination would be conducted in writing, and the

writer must evince a competent knowledge of English Grammar. In 1894 still higher requirements were announced to take effect in October, 1897; and the next year the standard was made the same as for admission to Group IV., the old B.L. course, in the Literary Department, said action to take effect in September, 1900.

In 1884 the two terms making up the course of instruction were lengthened from six months to nine months each; that is, were extended over the whole of the University year. In 1886 the Faculty introduced a graded course of instruction, and the two classes were henceforth separated. This change was attended by important modifications of the method of instruction. For one thing, the quizzes and examinations became much more systematic and effective. Again, in 1895, after due notice had been given, a third year was added to the course, and at the same time other steps were taken to strengthen the department.

To trace out in detail the introduction of successive new studies would encroach too heavily upon our space. The important subject of Conveyancing was introduced in 1898. For the rest, it will suffice to put the earlier requirements for graduation in contrast with the later ones.

The original course of study in the department was but two terms of six months each, at the rate of ten lectures a week. The course has now been expanded to three full terms, or years, of nine months each, fifteen lectures a week, besides an option in the Senior year of three courses of lectures in a list of eight such courses. The requirements for the degree of Bachelor of Laws have more than trebled since the department opened its doors to students; or, to be strictly accurate, the ratio is 405 hours to 120.

Three distinct methods of giving instruction have been in vogue, and

are still in vogue, in American Law Schools. The lecture, the text-book, and study of selected cases characterize these methods. As we have seen, the lecture method, pure and simple, was employed in the first period at Ann Arbor. Since that time, it has been supplemented by the partial introduction of both of the others. Text-books first appeared in the department in 1879; and from that day they have continued to encroach upon the earlier method, until at present a major part of the instruction is given in that form. It is impossible to make a statement equally definite relative to the third method. The study of cases attended the method employed in the first period. The library has always been a valuable source of instruction. In recent years, however, selected cases have been a more prominent factor. The system of instruction that is now generally followed, outside of a limited number of text-book subjects, is the following: The Professor opens out his subject in outline by means of lectures, and then sends his students to the library laden with references to find illustration, expansion, and verification of the principles presented. Responding in recent years to the spirit of the time, the school has given increasing attention to the historical side of legal studies.

The changes that have been made in requirements for admission, in the course of instruction, and in methods of teaching have told favorably upon the intellectual cultivation of the students. However it may be in respect to native ability and force of character, there can be no doubt that the members of the department are a much better educated body of men than they were in its early history. Still more, both the number and the proportion of College trained men tends slowly to increase.

One of the most important of recent innovations was the abolition of the old moot court and the establish-

ment of the practice court. This change was made in 1892-1893, and was established for the purpose of extending and rendering more thorough the application of legal principles to particular cases. The practice court is an integral part of the department, and is presided over by the Professor of Practice, who not only gives his entire time to this work, but also receives assistance from other members of the Faculty.

The growth of the school, particularly in recent years, has been not only steady but rapid. In point of numbers it is now the first Law School in the country. In the forty years that it has been in operation it has sent out 6,210 graduates. The largest number, 328, was in 1896, a number that was somewhat swollen by contemplated changes in the course of study that were to take effect about this time. These graduates are found scattered over the American Union, and many in foreign lands as well. This wide dispersion is due to the great breadth of the school's constituency, together with changes of residence following graduation. But while so widely scattered the graduates are much more numerous, of course, in Michigan and the other states of the middle West than beyond those limits. The list is one that reflects great honor upon the department and the University. Its rolls contain the names of many of the most eminent legal practitioners, judges and men in public life of recent and current years. Comparisons are odious, but the University has no more loyal and enthusiastic alumni than the graduates of the Law Department, taken as a body.

It would be strange indeed if such a school as has now been described had not exerted a great and beneficial influence, not only on legal education, but on American life. Such is the fact. In respect to the first of these topics a word farther may be allowed.

The influence of the school upon Law Schools, particularly in the middle and farther West, is comparable to the influence that the University as a whole has exerted upon education as a whole.

But it must not be supposed that the influence of the department has been limited to the teaching that it has done in Ann Arbor. The Faculty have contributed generously to the legal literature of the country, some of the most distinguished law writers being found upon its staff. Much the most voluminous as well as the ablest of those who have been intimately connected with the school at least, who have contributed to the literature of the profession, was Judge Cooley, perhaps the ablest American jurist of his time. Nor can there be a better gauge of the quality of instruction that he gave his students than the fact that his best known books were simply his law lectures written out *in extenso*, printed, and bound up in law calf.

Perhaps no department of American education has been more highly appreciated by foreign, or at least by English writers, than our Law schools. "I do not know if there is anything in which America has advanced more beyond the mother country," says the Right Honorable James Bryce, "than in the provision she has made for legal education. All the leading Universities possess Law Schools, in each of which every branch of Anglo-American Law and Equity as modified by Federal and State Constitutions and Statutes is taught by a staff of able men, sometimes including the most eminent lawyers in the state." Other English writers, as Sir Frederick Pollock and Lord Russell the Lord Chief-Justice of England, have borne similar testimony. The University of Michigan can congratulate itself that its own Law Department has contributed materially to winning this deserved praise from these distinguished foreigners.

## SOME GRADUATES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF LAW OF THE UNIVERSITY

The influence of the University of Michigan, especially of her Department of Law, upon the judicial and political history of the country during the past fifty years has undoubtedly been far reaching. But it is an influence that it is difficult to measure accurately or with perfect justness to all concerned for the accessible records of the distinguished alumni of the University are imperfect. In many cases we must depend upon the memory of teachers and former classmates. It is, nevertheless, possible to make a very suggestive showing.

It goes without saying that the graduates of the Department of Law, scattered as they are throughout every part of the country, have for years taken a large and important part in the business of the law offices and of the courts and have had a great influence upon the growth of jurisprudence. It is the exception, particularly in the middle West, to find a town in which the leaders of the bar have not among their number several graduates of this department. But aside from the purely professional work of the graduates, in which so large a number occupy the very first rank, we find that many have served with distinction upon the bench. Graduates of the department are to be found in judicial positions in both federal and state courts the country over.

We realize that the data that follow are fragmentary and in a measure unsatisfactory, and that many names, which should rightfully be included, will not be found. The reason is obvious. We have done the best we could, however, with the material at our command. The record is brought down only to 1890. Of course, many who have graduated since that date, might well be included. We feel sure that the record, imperfect as it is,

will prove of interest to the graduates of all departments.

O'Brien Joseph Atkinson was the first to receive a diploma from the Department of Law. He was graduated with the Class of 1860. Soon thereafter he settled in Port Huron, Mich., where a large part of his professional life was spent. However, for a few years he was associated with his brother, John, in Detroit. He died July 9, 1901.

During his long career at the bar, Mr. Atkinson was engaged in many cases of importance. A skillful and forceful trial lawyer, he appeared at his best probably in jury trials, although he was no mean antagonist in the discussion of purely legal questions. An examination of the supreme court reports, when he was at the bar, will show that he was on one side or the other of almost every case of importance that went to the supreme court from his section of the state. Mr. Atkinson was a Democrat in politics and was several times nominated by his party for important places. He was nominated at least once for a place on the supreme bench, but he was defeated by his Republican opponent.

One of the distinguished members of the Class of 1861 was the Hon. Isaac Marston. Soon after graduation, Mr. Marston settled in Bay City, Mich., and practiced law there with great success until he was elected to the supreme bench in 1875. Previous to his service upon the supreme bench, he served for one or two terms as attorney general of the state. He was also once or twice a member of the Michigan Legislature. His chief public service, however, was as a justice of the supreme court of the state, in which capacity he served with great success and to the entire satisfaction

of the profession from 1875 to 1883. Resigning from the bench in the latter year, Judge Marston settled in Detroit, and during the remainder of his life was engaged in active practice. His standing as a lawyer and as a judge was such as to bring to him business of importance, and after his retirement from the bench he was engaged in many cases involving large interests. He died a comparatively young man, Oct. 31, 1891.

John Atkinson, a brother of O'Brien J. Atkinson, was graduated from the Department of Law in the class of 1862. After graduation he entered the army and in 1864 left the service with the rank of lieutenant colonel. He immediately began the practice of law at Port Huron in partnership with his brother, O'Brien. After remaining at Port Huron for several years, he removed to Detroit, where he was very busily engaged in the practice of his profession until his death in 1898. Mr. Atkinson took a prominent place at the bar. He was wonderfully skillful as a trial lawyer. After going to Detroit he became the attorney of many of the leading business houses of the city, and was constantly engaged in litigation of large importance. He was for several years the counsel of Governor Pingree. While noted principally as a skillful trial lawyer, he was nevertheless well grounded in the fundamental principles of the law and made many notable arguments in the Michigan Supreme Court. He easily ranked as one of the leaders of the bar. While Mr. Atkinson never sought public office, he was for one term a member of the Michigan State Legislature.

Among the successful members of the Class of 1864 is William Story of Ouray, Colo. Judge Story has distinguished himself not only at the bar but also upon the bench. He was United States District judge from 1871 to 1874 inclusive. Although giving his principal attention to the law, Mr. Story has had something to do with

politics. He was Lieutenant Governor of Colorado from 1891 to 1893 inclusive. He is at present devoting himself entirely to the practice of his profession, being a senior member of the firm of Story & Story.

The Hon. Frank Arthur Hooker, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of Michigan at the present time, was graduated from the Department of Law in 1865. He was of the famous Hooker family of New England and was born at Hartford, Conn. Early in his career he came West. After leaving the Law Department, he practiced law for one year in Ohio and then removed to Charlotte, Mich., where he was engaged in the practice of his profession for several years. He served as prosecuting attorney of the county for four years, and as judge of the fifth judicial circuit from 1878 until 1893, when he was elected to the supreme bench. Justice Hooker has rendered distinguished service to the state in the cause of jurisprudence since he has been a member of the Michigan Supreme Court. He is eminently judicial in his habits of thought and admirably fitted for the work of an appellate judge.

Another distinguished member of the Class of 1865 is the honorable Thomas J. O'Brien, who at present is our Ambassador to Japan. Until he entered diplomatic service, Mr. O'Brien was in the practice of his profession at Grand Rapids, Mich., where for many years he was a leading railroad lawyer. In 1881 he was a candidate for justice of the supreme court, but was defeated.

Levi Lewis Barbour, for many years a prominent member of the Detroit bar, who has served the University long and faithfully upon the Board of Regents and has also been its generous benefactor, was also a member of the class of 1865.

Carroll Curtis Boggs, who was a student in the Law Department in the year 1863-64, is now upon the bench of the supreme court of Illinois. Prior

to 1897, when he was elected to the supreme bench from the First Supreme Court District, he was successively state attorney, county attorney of Wayne, circuit judge from 1885 to 1897, filled by assignment; he also served six years on the appellate bench of the Third Appellate District. He also presided as Chief Justice for the term beginning in June, 1900.

Byron M. Cutcheon, of the class of 1866 before entering the Department had attained distinction in the army. He left the service at the close of the civil war with the rank of brigadier general; practiced his profession first at Manistee and later at Grand Rapids. For several terms General Cutcheon represented his district in Congress, and from 1876 to 1883, he served upon the Board of Regents of the University.

James Lambert High, after graduation from the Law Department in 1866, settled in Chicago. He soon took rank as a lawyer of marked ability. Notwithstanding his activity in the practice of his profession, he found the time to prepare several treatises upon the law that are highly regarded by the profession and, have a permanent place in legal literature. Mr. High was for several years a non-resident lecturer in the Department of Law of this University. Other members of 1866 who may be mentioned are Loftus N. Keating, a successful practitioner at Muskegon, Mich., William M. Kilpatrick of Owosso, Mich., and Judge Allen Zollers, who served with distinction as a Justice of the Indiana Supreme Court from 1883 to 1889.

Donald M. Dickinson was of the Class of '67. From graduation he gave his attention quite exclusively to the practice of his profession in Detroit, but his interest in public affairs and his ability as a lawyer and his thorough knowledge of national and international questions soon commanded public recognition. For sev-

eral years he was a member of the Democratic national committee, was postmaster general in President Cleveland's Cabinet; was later senior counsel for the United States for the International High Commissioners on the Behring Sea Claims; and in 1902 was a member of the Court of Arbitration to adjust a controversy between the United States and the Republic of Salvador. Mr. Dickinson was a strong trial lawyer, and a forceful and impressive public speaker. His knowledge of affairs made him a valuable member on international boards, and few men in public life had more influence than he during the administration of President Cleveland, and subsequent administrations have repeatedly sought his advice and assistance.

Philip T. Van Zile was also graduated with this class. In his early professional career Judge Van Zile was prosecuting attorney, judge of probate and circuit judge in Eaton county. For several years he was United States District Attorney for Utah. He returned to Michigan to resume his practice at Detroit. He has been Dean of the Detroit College of Law since 1891, and in connection with his work there has done some valuable law writing. For more than twenty years Judge Van Zile has been prominent in state affairs and his name has been frequently spoken of in connection with a position on the Supreme Court of the state.

David Mills of Toronto, prominent in the Canadian Government, was graduated with this class. He has been Professor of International and Constitutional Law in Toronto University, and for a considerable time a member of the Canadian Parliament and the Queen's Privy Council. Also John Allen Schauck, Judge of the Ohio Supreme Court since 1895 and Professor of Law in Ohio State University since 1898 was of '67.

A member of the Class of '68 is



Marshall D. Ewell, best known as an educator and a law writer. He was also graduated from the Chicago Medical College in 1884. During the past thirty years Dr. Ewell has contributed extensively to scientific journals, has written and edited many books of law, has held law professorships in the Union College of Law and the Kent College of Law at Chicago, and has delivered lectures at many of the leading Universities of the country on legal and medical subjects. He is well known as a microscopist and a handwriting expert.

Special mention should be made of Roger W. Butterfield of Grand Rapids. He was graduated with the class of '68, and for many years has given his attention to the practice of law. Few men in the state are better or more favorably known to the profession and to the alumni of the University. He was a member of its Board of Regents from 1888 to 1904 and during these years he gave freely to his Alma Mater much of his time and his best thought. Other prominent members of this class were Jonas H. McGowan, who was Regent of the University from 1870 to 1877, and John W. McGrath, who for several years was a member of the supreme court of Michigan.

Graduating with the Class of '68 were also Edgar Aldrich, United States District Judge for the State of New Hampshire and member of the Constitutional Convention of that state in 1902, who was granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by the University in 1907; Joseph N. Carter for many years a Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, and William C. Stevens, Auditor General of Michigan 1883-1887.

Aaron B. McAlvay was graduated with the Class of '69. He spent many years in the practice of the law at Manistee, Mich.; was circuit judge of the 19th Judicial Circuit for several terms and has been a member of

the supreme court of the State since Jan. 1, 1905. He was a non-resident Professor of Law at the University from 1897 to 1903. He has been prominent in state affairs for over twenty years and was elected to his present position by reason of his generally recognized judicial temperament and learning in the law.

Lorenzo Thurston Durand, who was graduated from the Department in 1869, has since graduation been in the active practice of his profession in Saginaw, Mich. He is among the leaders of the Saginaw County Bar and is found on one side or the other of most of the important cases tried in the Saginaw Valley. Mr. Durand has given himself entirely to the practice of his profession. He has been a conscientious, painstaking, and a studious lawyer. He has had little to do with politics, although he was once the Democratic candidate for the Governorship. Mr. Durand is highly esteemed, not only as a lawyer, but as a public-spirited and progressive citizen.

Orlando W. Powers was graduated with the class of '71. Mr. Powers commenced the practice of law in the state of New York but soon moved to Kalamazoo, Mich., where in the early eighties he became prominent in Michigan politics. In 1885 President Cleveland appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of Utah, a position he resigned in 1886 to resume practice at Salt Lake City. For twenty years he has been prominent in controversies in that state championing the side of the gentiles against the Mormons, and has been an official member of several Democratic National Conventions.

Theophilus L. Norval, also a graduate with the Class of '71, was a member of the Supreme Court of Nebraska from 1889 to 1901. He is an able jurist and his opinions are repeatedly referred to with approval by the courts of several states.

Of this class also were Luther Short, United States Consul General to Constantinople, Turkey, 1893-'98, and Charles S. Thomas, Governor of Colorado, 1899-1901.

Rufus Fleming, United States Consul at Edinburgh since 1897, was graduated with the class of 1873. Soon after graduation he entered upon newspaper life with the Missouri Republican at St. Louis, and then became managing editor of the Cincinnati Times Star, a position he held for several years. He is a well-known writer on commercial and economic subjects.

Charles Nelson Potter, a graduate of this class, is now a justice of the supreme court of Wyoming, and has been a member of that court since 1895. He was Chief Justice of the court from 1897 to 1903. Justice Potter went to Wyoming soon after graduation and engaged in active practice. He came rapidly to the front; was prosecuting attorney of his county; then member of the Wyoming Constitutional Convention; then attorney general; and then elected to the judicial position which he has so long and creditably filled.

Arthur A. Birney, now engaged in his profession in Washington, D. C., was also graduated in '73. During the first ten years of his practice, Mr. Birney became distinguished as United States Attorney for the District of Columbia, particularly in investigating for the government speculations by senators in sugar stock, etc., and in proceedings over the election of Senator Clark of Montana. Since 1878 he has been a Professor of Law in Howard University.

In the Class of '73 also was Charles R. Whitman, well-known to the state as a lawyer of marked ability. He was state railroad commissioner under Governor Winans, and Regent of the University from 1886 to 1894. He is now practicing law in the city of Chicago.

Clarence M. Burton, of Detroit, was graduated with the Class of '74. He is best known for his historical research, having given special attention to Detroit and the Northwest. He has collected an extensive library of books, pamphlets, and documents on the subject and has contributed many valuable papers. He is a leading authority on the early history of the Northwest territory. Of this class also was Peter N. Cook of Corunna, Mich., who was a member of the Board of Regents of the University, 1891-1900.

The law graduates in the early seventies remember well William Rufus Day, now an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Day studied in the Law Department during the years 1870-71, and was admitted to the bar in 1872. He commenced the practice of the law at Canton, Ohio. His life on the judicial bench and as Secretary of State under President McKinley is a conspicuous part of history and demonstrates his eminent fitness for the high position to which he was called in 1905. Two others of well-known prominence, who about this time received their early education in law in this Department, occur to us. Joseph V. Quarles, United States Senator from Wisconsin from 1899 to 1905 and now United States Judge for the Eastern District of Wisconsin, was a student in our Department of Law in the years 1866-67, and in 1903 received the degree of Doctor of Laws from the University. William L. Penfield, Solicitor in the United States Department of State since 1897, a well-known authority on international law and frequently prominent as counsel before international boards of arbitration, was a student in law with the class of '72, having received his literary degree from this University with the class of '70.

Among those graduated with the Class of '75 was Seneca Haselton, a

Judge of the Supreme Court of the State of Vermont since 1902. In 1904-05 Judge Haselton was United States Minister to Venezuela. In this class also was John B. Clayberg of Helena, Mont. For several years Mr. Clayberg has delivered lectures in the Law Department on mining law and irrigation law, subjects in which he has been recognized as an authority throughout the West.

Russell C. Ostrander was graduated with the Class of '76. He entered upon the practice of the law at Lansing, Mich., and gave his attention quite exclusively to his profession. His scholarly attainments at the bar soon attracted attention. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Ingham County and mayor of his city, but political attainments were not to his liking and he returned to private practice. In 1895 he was made a member of the state board of law examiners, a position he filled until he was elected an associate justice of the supreme court of the State of Michigan in 1904. He is in every way qualified by education and training for this high place, and his opinions handed down are a credit to his Alma Mater. Among the other graduates in this class was Charles C. Hopkins, who has been clerk of the Supreme Court of the State since 1887.

In the Class of '78 there were several men who have gained distinction in the profession. Prominent among those whose names come up as we think of this class is that of George Proctor Wanty. He went to Grand Rapids immediately upon his graduation and there continued in the practice of his profession until called to the bench of the federal court for the Western District of Michigan in 1900, which position he held until his death in London, England, in July, 1906.

His reputation as a practitioner and as a judicial officer carried him far toward the front in leadership in the state and nation. One of his pro-

fessional associates, speaking of him in public address, said that to his mind he was at the time of his appointment to the bench "easily the leader of the bar of Western Michigan." His interest in the advancement of the profession of the law was keen and effective. President of the State Bar Association in 1884, he was one of its most enthusiastic members. He was a regular attendant at the meetings of the National Association and at one time Chairman of its General Council. He accomplished much but there was so much promise in his life that his early death was most deeply mourned by the profession at large.

Another of these men of '78 was William Leland Carpenter. Judge Carpenter as a student in the Department was a quiet, earnest man, characteristics which he carried out into his professional life. While Judge Wanty, upon graduation, went to the metropolis of the western part of the state, his friend, Judge Carpenter, went to the metropolis of the eastern part of the state. He advanced rapidly in his profession and was elected to the bench of the Wayne County circuit court in 1893. He remained on the bench until his election to the bench of the supreme court of the State in November, 1902, which position he still continues to occupy. The standard for judicial excellence in Michigan has been set high and while it is quite too early to put an estimate upon the life work of Judge Carpenter, we are assured by the work already accomplished that the University will ever delight to honor him.

Kingpay Saito is another of this class to attain judicial honors, in this case on the other side of the globe. Japan, while much nearer America than it was even in the days when Kingpay Saito was a student in the Law Department, yet is still so far away as not to make it easy to keep in touch with the lives of those who

go out from us to this country. We therefore are not presently able to say how much farther up the ladder he has climbed in the last half dozen years or more, but as early as 1900 he was Presiding Judge of the District Court of Hakodate, Japan.

Samuel W. Smith, also of '78, came to the Law School after having been admitted to the bar and after graduation went back to his home county to practice his profession in Pontiac. Twice elected prosecuting attorney of his county, and to the State Senate in 1884, he was in 1896 elected to represent the Sixth District in Congress. He has been successively elected to the 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th and 60th congresses and has taken high rank as a member of the Federal Legislature. The importance of his committee assignments is evidence of the esteem in which he is held in Washington.

Few practitioners in the state are recognized as standing higher in their profession than Hon. Alfred E. Lucking, of Detroit, also of the law class of '78. Always public spirited, he sacrificed his professional interests to accept a nomination to Congress in 1902 and was elected. His is the somewhat unusual case of one accepting political office without serious detriment to his reputation in his profession. Many could be found to say that in certain branches of his professional work he is surpassed by none in the state.

There are many others of this class worthy of mention with these. We might speak of big James MacGregor Ashley, who has done other big things besides to grow big; of Samuel William Vance, who at the time of his early death was judge of the 31st judicial circuit of Michigan; of Henry M. Campbell, conspicuous in the profession in the state for his learning and ability as a practitioner, and one of the most prominent and effective men in the Constitutional Con-

vention which has just finished its sessions; of Lee Burget Des Voignes, now occupying the bench in the thirty-sixth circuit of Michigan; of Charles William Smith on the bench in the 34th judicial district of Kansas; and many others among whom may be some who have even surpassed some of these whose names have been mentioned in the measure of their accomplishment.

Among those who took work with the class but were not graduated with it, Henry Wade Rogers is conspicuous. Mr. Rogers came back to the Department in 1882 as Tappan Professor of Law, and was made Dean of the Department in 1885. He resigned this position in 1890 to accept the Presidency of Northwestern University, which office he held till 1900. He then went to the Yale Law School as Lecturer and became Dean of that school in 1903, which position he still holds. Aside from his administrative and instructional duties he has found time to do much writing on legal subjects, and he has persistently given much time in support of every effort for the advancement of the cause of legal education and in the general interest of his profession.

Porter J. McCumber, present United States Senator from North Dakota, was graduated from the Law Department of the University with the Class of 1880. The year following his graduation he went to the state of his present residence and began the practice of law with B. L. Bogart. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature in 1885 and in 1887, and was also State's Attorney of Richland County. He was elected United States Senator in 1899 and re-elected in 1905. His residence is Wahpeton, N. Dak.

In the Class of '81 is the name of Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Omaha, Neb., who is at present editor of the Omaha Herald, and member of the Congress of 1907. Alexis C. An-

gell of Detroit, was also of the class of '80, since which time he has been a leading attorney in that city. He was Professor of Law in the University from 1893-1898.

Judge Frederick W. Mayne, of Charlevoix, Mich., was also a member of this class. He has been a judge of the 13th Circuit since 1897.

David H. Mercer, of the Law Class of '82, was member of Congress from 1893 to 1903, elected from Omaha, Neb., upon the Republican ticket. In addition to his services as city clerk and probate judge, he has been chairman and secretary of the Republican state committee, and is secretary of the National Republican Congressional Committee.

Kenneth R. Smoot, who has become one of Chicago's well-known lawyers, and Otto E. Sauter, of Grafton, N. Dak., Judge of the 7th Judicial District of N. Dak., since 1895, are also well-known members of the Law Class of '82. William W. Cook of New York city was graduated with this class. He is general counsel for the leading telegraph cable companies of that city and is perhaps the best known author on the law of Private Corporations in this country.

Abraham Lincoln Brick, member of Congress from 1899 to 1907, was a member of the law class of '83, studying previously at Cornell and Yale. He has also been a member of the faculty of the Law Department of the University of Notre Dame, and in 1886 was prosecuting attorney of St. Joseph and LaPorte Counties, Ind., and member of the Republican State Central Committee in 1890. Willis B. Perkins, Grand Rapids, Mich., Judge of the 17th Judicial District in 1900, and Horace M. Oren of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Attorney General of the State 1899-1904, were also of this class.

Ex-Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois, was a member of the law class

of 1884. He was a son of Richard Yates, the famous war governor of Illinois from 1861 to 1865. Upon graduation he became city attorney of Jacksonville, a position which he held until 1891. In 1894 he became Co-Judge of Morgan County, and in 1897 United States Collector of Internal Revenue at Springfield. Upon the expiration of his term as Governor of the State of Illinois, he resumed his private practice at Springfield, where he may be addressed at present.

Willis J. Abbot, who has become an author and journalist in New York, was also a graduate of the Law Department in 1884. Shortly after leaving college he took up newspaper work, becoming managing editor of the Chicago Times from 1892 to 1893, and writing editor of the New York Journal from 1896 to 1898. In 1898 he was Chairman of the Henry George Campaign Committee in New York, and in 1900 Manager of the Democratic National Press Bureau in the presidential campaign. He has written a number of books; Bluejackets of '76; 1812; '61; Battlefields of '61; Carter Henry Harrison, a Memoir; American Ships and Soldiers, etc. He is also a contributor to the magazines. From 1900 to 1905 he was editor and part owner of The Pilgrim, published at Battle Creek, Mich.

Frank B. Leland, who has just become Regent of the University, was also a member of this class. In 1890 he took up the practice of law in Detroit, which he continued until 1901, when he became instrumental in the organization of the Detroit National Bank of which he has since been Vice-President. Regent Leland is greatly interested in mountain climbing and has ascended a number of well-known peaks, including Mt. Orizaba, the highest peak in North America, and Mt. Sir Donald in British Columbia. A Japanese member of this class, who has since attained some prominence is Takanori Fujikawa, Public

Procurator of Nagasaki Appeal Court. He lives at Muramatsumachi, Echigo, Japan. Another Japanese, who has become a prominent journalist in Tokio, is a member of the class of '85, Kadzu Tomo Takakashi.

Professor Andrew C. McLaughlin, a graduate of the University in the Literary Department in 1882, is also a member of the Law Class of '85. Shortly after his graduation in the Department, he became instructor in Latin in the University, and later instructor in history, and in 1891, Professor in History, which position he held until 1903 when he became Director of the Bureau of Historical Research of Carnegie Institution, Washington. He accepted the Professorship of History in the University of Chicago in 1906. He is the author of Lewis Cass (American Statesman Series); History of the Higher Education of Michigan; Civil Government in Michigan; a History of the American Nation, published in 1899; and "Confederation and the Constitution," published in 1905. He was also Managing Editor from 1901 to 1905 of the American Historical Review.

In the Class of 1885 also is Judge Frank B. Smith, of Mitchell, S. Dak., who has been Judge of the 4th Judicial Circuit since 1895.

George L. Munn, of the class of '86, is at present a leading lawyer at Seattle, Wash., with a large corporation practice. Delbert J. Haff, of Kansas City, Mo., was of this class. He has a large practice in that city and is a well known attorney throughout the Southwest.

Webster W. Davis, who was Assistant Secretary of the Interior under President McKinley from 1897 to 1900, was graduated from the Law Department of the University with the class of '87. Upon his graduation he practiced law in Kansas City; was defeated for Congress in 1892, but became Mayor of Kansas City in 1894, a position he held for two years.

In the same class was Frederick W. Job, who has practiced law in Chicago since his graduation. In 1894 he was appointed Hawaiian Consul General at Chicago, which position he held for six years. He was also member and chairman of the Illinois State Board of Arbitration from March, 1901, to December, 1902, which position he resigned to accept that of general secretary of the Chicago Employers Association. He has also served as Consul at Chicago of the Dominican Republic.

William H. King, member of the 55th and 56th Congress from Salt Lake City, was also graduated with '87. After his graduation, he was elected to various offices in the state, serving three terms in the legislature of Utah, becoming President of the Territorial Senate. He was appointed, in 1894, associate justice of the supreme court of Utah by President Cleveland, and was elected to the United States Congress in 1896. He was also elected to Congress in 1900 by a special election. In the same class also is Frederick W. Stevens, of Detroit, the general solicitor of the Pere Marquette and Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, and Judge Louis O. Rasch of the Superior Court, who resides at Evansville, Ind.

William Hickman Moore, of the Law Class of '88, was judge of the superior court of Washington from 1897 to 1901. He has also been a member of Congress and Mayor of Seattle, Wash., his home.

James Carson Needham was a law graduate of the University of Michigan of the Class of '89. He has been a member of Congress since 1899. His home address is Modesto, Calif. Other members of the class are Judge Frederick D. Fulkerson of Batesville, Ark., circuit judge since 1898, and Joseph Eugene Carpenter, who was in college one year, '87-'88. He has been vice-president of the Carpenter Paint Company of Minneapolis, direc-

tor of the Trust and Savings Bank and other banks of Minneapolis.

In the Class of '90 may be mentioned Jacob J. Thomas, County Judge at Seward, Mont., since 1890; Oliver D. Comstock of Minnewaukon, N. Dak., Attorney General of N. Dak. since 1890; and Robert L. Stephens, of Chicago, member of the firm of Hamline, Scott, Lord & Stevens.

A partial list of the graduates of the Department of Law down to 1890, who have held and are holding judicial positions, is given below. It is well-known, moreover, that the graduates of this department have been especially prominent in legislative and executive positions, many having served as governors of states, as members of the United States Congress, and of state legislatures.

*Justice of the United States Supreme Court*

William R. Day, '70, '71-'72, LL.D. '98, LL.D. (Univ. of City of New York) '99, Washington, D. C.

*United States Circuit Judge*

William B. Gilbert, '72, LL.D. (Williams) '98, Portland, Ore.

*United States District Judges*

William Story, '64, Lieutenant Governor of Colorado, 1891-93, Ouray, Colo.

Edgar Aldrich, '68, Littleton, N. H.

John A. Riner, '79, Cheyenne, Wyo.

George P. Wanty, '78, Grand Rapids, Mich., deceased.

Elias Finley Johnson, '90, Manila, P. I. Professor of Law, University of Michigan, 1897-1901.

*Justices of State Supreme Courts*

Thomas J. Anders, '61, Olympia, Wash.

Isaac Marston, '61, Bay City, Mich., deceased.

Frank A. Hooker, '65, Lansing, Mich., deceased.

Allen Zollers, '66, Fort Wayne, Ind.

Job Barnard '67, LL.D. (Denison) '88, Washington, D. C.

James H. Cartwright, '67, Judge of the 13th Circuit of Illinois, 1888-95, Oregon, Ill.

John A. Shauck, '67, LL.D. (Otterbein) '95, Judge of the 2d Ohio Circuit, 1885-95, Professor of Law in Ohio State University, 1898, Columbus, Ohio.

Joseph N. Carter, '68, LL.D. (Illinois Coll.) '98, Quincy, Ill.

LaVega G. Kinne, '68, Des Moines, Ia., deceased.

John W. McGrath, '68, Detroit, Mich., deceased.

Aaron V. McAlvay, '69, Lansing, Mich.

John C. Tarsney, '69, Member of 51st, 52d, 53d, and 54th Congresses. Kansas City, Mo.

Theophilus L. Norval, '71, Seward, Neb.

James E. Riddick, '72, Little Rock, Ark.

William R. Smith, '72, Topeka, Kans.

Charles N. Potter, '73, Justice of Supreme Court of Wyo., 1895-97; Chief Justice, 1897. Cheyenne, Wyo.

Russell C. Ostrander, '76, Lansing, Mich.

William L. Carpenter, '78, Judge of Third Michigan Circuit, 1894. Detroit, Mich.

Frank W. Parker, '80, Las Cruces, N. Mex.

Bayard T. Hainer, '87, Perry, Okla.

*Judge of State Appellate Court*

Woodfin D. Robinson, '83, Princeton, Ind.

*Judges of State Circuit Courts*

Robert E. Frazer, '61, Detroit, Mich.

Henry Hart, '65, Midland, Mich., deceased.

Thomas C. Batchelor, '66, Vernon, Ind.

Hannibal Hart, '66, Allegan, Mich., deceased.

Lucius Hubbard, '66, South Bend, Ind.

Westbrook S. Decker, '67, Denver, Colo., deceased.

James F. Hughes, '67, Mattoon, Ill., deceased.

George W. Beeman, '67, Knox, Ind.

Matthew P. Simpson, '67, McPherson, Kans., deceased.

George P. Cobb, '68, Bay City, Mich.

Robert J. Kelley, '68, Battle Creek, Mich.

Michael Brown, '68, Big Rapids, Mich.

Harvey B. Shively, '69, Wabash, Ind.

John R. Carr, '70, Cassopolis, Mich.

John R. Bond, '71, Brownsville, Tenn.

Charles H. Wisner, '71, Flint, Mich.

James E. Hazell, '72, Jefferson City, Mo.

George Gartner, '72, Detroit, Mich., deceased.

William R. Kendrick, '73, Saginaw, Mich.

Stearns F. Smith, '73, Owosso, Mich., deceased.

John C. Broady, '73, Quincy, Ill.

Colostin D. Myers, '74, Bloomington, Ill.

Charles J. Pailthorp, '75, Petoskey, Mich.

George W. Smith, '75, Pontiac, Mich.

Truman E. Ames, '77, County Judge, 1887-97, Shelbyville, Ill.

William Watts, '77, Crookston, Minn.

Samuel C. Stough, '77, Morris, Ill.

Jeremiah G. Wallace, '77, Russellville, Ark.

Charles W. Smith, '78l, Stockton, Kans.  
Samuel W. Vance, '78l, Port Huron,  
Mich., deceased.

Victor H. Lane, '78l, Judge of the First  
Michigan Circuit 1888-97, Fletcher Pro-  
fessor of Law, 1897. Ann Arbor, Mich.

Robert B. McKnight, '79l, Saginaw, Mich.,  
deceased.

Roscoe L. Corbett, '80l, Traverse City,  
Mich., deceased.

Frederick W. Mayne, '81l, Charlevoix,  
Mich.

Willis B. Perkins, '83l, Grand Rapids,  
Mich.

Frank B. Smith, '85l, Mitchell, S. Dak.

John Charles Richter, '86l, La Porte, Ind.

Frederick D. Fulkerson, '89l, Batesville,  
Ark.

#### *Judges of State District Courts*

Lucian C. Blanchard, '66l, Oskaloosa, Ia.

Jefferson H. Broady, '67l, Lincoln, Neb.

George Carson, '68l, Council Bluffs, Ia.

Abraham H. Stutsman, '68l, R. F. D. 1,  
Santa Ana, Calif.

Albert H. Babcock, '68l, Beatrice, Neb.,  
deceased.

Cyrus Gordon, '69l, Clearfield, Pa.

Alfred W. Lamson, '69l, Cleveland, Ohio.

Alexander M. Harrison, '70l, Minneapolis,  
Minn.

John B. Cleland, '71l, Portland, Ore.

John S. Stull, '71l, Auburn, Neb.

Adelbert C. Fanning, '74l, Towanda, Pa.

Moses P. Kinkaid, '76l, O'Neill, Neb.

Otto E. Sauter, '82l, Grafton, N. Dak.

Henry Hermann Rolapp, '84l, Ogden,  
Utah.

Wm. Alexander Cant, '85l, Duluth, Minn.

Charles H. Hart, '89l, Logan, Utah.

#### *Judges of State County Courts*

John W. Sale, '66l, Janesville, Wis.

James W. Barnum, '70l, Cherry Valley,  
N. Y.

William F. Kenfield, '71l, Lewiston, Ida-  
ho.

John C. Pearson, '72l, Aberdeen, Wash.

Gerrit S. Conger, '72l, Gouverneur, N. Y.

William T. Kelsey, '73l, Baraboo, Wis.

Chauncey B. Dean, '73l, Belvidere, Ill.

Orson H. Gillmore, '73l, Judge Pension

Board of Appeals, 1890-96, Woodstock, Ill.

Rauseldon Cooper, '75l, Oquawka, Ill.

Charles O. Coleman, '75l, Florence, Wis.

Gilbert M. Cleveland, '76l, Hot Springs,  
S. Dak.

Thomas I. Briscoe, '76l, Salida, Colo.

Calvin C. Staley, '77l, Champaign, Ill.

Charles A. Barnes, '78l, Jacksonville, Ill.

Frank G. Bohri, '78l, Clark, S. Dak.

Louis C. Schwerdtfeger, '79l, Lincoln,  
Ill.

George Grimm, '79l, Jefferson, Wis.

Carl E. Epler, '79l, Quincy, Ill.

John E. Magers, '79l, Portland, Ore.

Isaac N. Deck, '82l, Pond Creek, Okla.

Benjamin F. Roach, '82l, Harrodsburg,  
Ky.

David E. Roberts, '82l, Superior, Wis.

Morton Wright Thompson, '83l, Danville,  
Ill.

William C. Bicknell, '85l, Morris, Minn.

Oris C. Tarpinning, '86l, Wahoo, Neb.

Sumner S. Anderson, '88l, County Pro-  
bate Judge, Charleston, Ill.

Milton Millard Wildman, '88l, York, Neb.

James L. Cooper, '89l, Cañon City, Colo.

Jacob John Thomas, '90l, Seward, Neb.

#### *Judges of Courts of Common Pleas*

James E. Hawes, '62l, Xenia, Ohio.

Allen Smalley, '68l, Upper Sandusky, O.,  
deceased.

Samuel B. Eason, '69l, Wooster, Ohio.

Elam Fisher, '72l, Eaton, Ohio.

Festus Walters, '72l, Circleville, Ohio.

Stephen A. Armstrong, '73l, Celina, Ohio.

Malcolm Kelly, '73l, Sandusky, Ohio.

Horace L. Smith, '75l, Xenia, Ohio.

Joseph Hidy, '78l, Washington C. H.,  
Ohio.

John A. Mansfield, '79l, Steubenville, O.

Frank E. Burrough, '85l, Cape Girardeau,  
Mo., deceased.

#### *Judges of Municipal Superior Courts*

David H. Hammer, '65l, Chicago, Ill.,  
deceased.

Benjamin N. Smith, '66l, Los Angeles,  
Calif.

Lucas F. Smith, '68l, Santa Cruz, Calif.

Edwin A. Burlingame, '69l, Grand Rap-  
ids, Mich.

Samuel C. Stimson, '72l, Terre Haute,  
Ind.

Emmet W. Wilson, '76l, Eureka, Calif.

Louis O. Rasch, '87l, Evansville, Ind.

William Hickman Moore, '88l, Seattle,  
Wash.

#### *Judges of State Probate and Surrogate Courts*

Henry C. White, '62l, Cleveland, Ohio,  
deceased.

Allen M. Stearns, '65l, Kalamazoo, Mich.

James M. Severens, '66l, Montevideo,  
Minn.

Obadiah P. Howell, '67l, Port Jervis, N.  
Y.

Charles L. Wilson, '67l, Saranac, Mich.

David E. Hinman, '68l, Buchanan, Mich.

Benjamin F. Heckert, '68l, Paw Paw,  
Mich.

Theodore D. Robb, '70l, Lima, Ohio.

Quincy A. Smith, '71l, Lansing, Mich.,  
deceased.

Curtis Buck, '72l, Ironwood, Mich.

Edward L. Stone, '73l, Baraga, Mich.,  
deceased.

Jacob P. Winstead, '73l, Circleville, O.,  
deceased.



Lawson C. Holden, '73l, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Frank Buchanan, '74l, El Paso, Texas.

Thomas B. McGee, '74l, Kingfisher, Okla.

Griffith H. Francis, '74l, West Bay City, Mich.

Charles M. Merrill, '76l, St. Johns, Mich.

Alfred B. Quinton, '76l, Topeka, Kans.

Lorenzo D. Hagerty, '76l, Columbus, O.

Benjamin Gore, '76l, Larned, Kans.

Lee B. Des Voignes, '78l, Cassopolis, Mich.

Louie B. Winsor, '79l, Reed City, Mich.

Frank M. Ford, '79l, Zanesville, Ohio.

Henry W. Newkirk, '79l, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Willard E. Gray, '80l, Lake Linden, Mich.

D. Stuart McClure, '80l, Marlette, Mich.

John S. Francisco, '81l, Butler, Mo.

Lewis Brucker, '81l, Mansfield, Ohio.

George C. Beis, '83l, Sandusky, Ohio.

George McClung Anderson, '84l, Akron, Ohio.

William Henry Burgess, '84l, Sandusky, ~~Ohio~~ Mich.

Thos. Burchard White, '86l, Escanaba, Mich.

Francis Wright, '86l, McBain, Mich., deceased.

Merrill C. Tift, '88l, Glencoe, Minn.

Robert M. Carothers, '89l, Grand Forks, N. D., deceased.

#### United States Congressmen

Walter I. Hayes, '63l, Marshall, Mich., deceased.

Seth C. Moffatt, '63l, died at Washington, D. C., 1887.

John H. O'Neill, '64l, Washington, Ind.

Edwin W. Keightley, '65l, Constantine, Mich.

Samuel R. Peters, '67l, Newton, Kans.

Adoniram J. Holmes, '67l, Clarinda, Ia., deceased.

Edward P. Allen, '67l, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Thomas J. Wood, '67l, Crown Point, Ind.

Joseph J. Gill, '68l, Steubenville, Ohio.

William H. Harries, '68l, Caledonia, Minn.

Marriott Brosius, '68l, Lancaster, Pa., deceased.

George Ford, '69l, South Bend, Ind.

Melvin M. Boothman, '71l, Bryan, Ohio.

James Laird, '71l, Hastings, Neb., deceased.

William Flavius L. Hadley, '71l, Edwardsville, Ill., deceased.

John A. Pickler, '72l, Faulkton, S. Dak.

John D. White, '72l, Manchester, Clay County, Ky.

Timothy E. Tarsney, '72l, Detroit, Mich.

Hamilton K. Wheeler, '72l, Kankakee, Ill.

Thomas A. E. Weadock, '73l, Detroit, Mich.

Nils P. Haugen, '74l, Madison, Wis.

Theobald Otjen, '75l, Milwaukee, Wis.

James S. Gorman, '76l, Chelsea, Mich.

Samuel W. Smith, '78l, Pontiac, Mich.

Winfield Scott Kerr, '79l, Mansfield, O.

Porter J. McCumber, '80l, Wahpeton, N. Dak. United States Senator, 1899-1911.

George D. Meiklejohn, '80l, Assistant Secretary of War, 1897-01. Fullerton, Neb.

Ferdinand Brucker, '81l, Saginaw, Mich., deceased.

David H. Mercer, '82l, Omaha, Neb.

Abraham L. Brick, '83l, South Bend, Ind.

Edward T. Noonan, '83l, Chicago, Ill.

James C. McLaughlin, '83l, Muskegon, Mich.

James E. Wilson, '84l, Boise, Idaho.

Benjamin F. Shively, '86l, South Bend, Ind.

William H. King, '87l, Salt Lake City, Utah.

Marion De Vries, '88l, Stockton, Calif.

James C. Needham, '89l, Modisto, Calif.

#### Faculties

Bradley M. Thompson, '60l, Jay Professor of Law, Ann Arbor, Mich.

George E. Morrow, '66l, President University of Oklahoma, 1894-99. Deceased.

Marshall D. Ewell, '68l, Dean of Kent College of Law, Chicago, Ill.

John C. Watson, '73l, Professor of Law in University of Nebraska, Nebraska City.

Alfred G. Carpenter, '76l, Professor of Law in Western Reserve University Law School, Cleveland, Ohio.

John W. Yerkes, '77l, Professor of Law in Centre College, Danville, Ky. Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

Jerome C. Knowlton, '78l, Marshall Professor of Law, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Robert E. Bunker, '80l, Professor of Law, Ann Arbor, Mich.

John M. Cochrane, '81l, Professor of Law in University of North Dakota. Deceased.

Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin, A.B. '82, '85l, Professor of History, Michigan 1891-1905, Chicago 1905 —.

Thomas A. Bogle, '88l, Professor of Law, 1894, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Edward C. Higgins, '88l, Professor of Law in Lake Forest University, 59 Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

John Barton Mecham, '88l, Professor in Chicago Law School, Joliet, Ill.

Calvin E. Reed, '89l, Professor of Law in University of Colorado, Denver. Deceased.

Shotaro Ozawa, '90l, Professor of Law in Tokyo Law School, Kanagawa-Ken, Japan.

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