IMMEDIATELY following the close of the Civil War, the question was raised regarding the establishment of a Law Department of Washington University. There was a strong feeling on the part of bench and bar that the old methods of legal study were inadequate, that experience was proving the benefits to be derived from a regular and systematic scheme of legal education, and that the only adequate means for such instruction were to be found in the organized schools of law.

This led Dr. Wm. G. Eliot, who was President of Washington University, to appoint a committee for the purpose of investigating the subject and reporting a plan for the formation of such a school. In 1867 a meeting of this committee was held in the office of Judge Samuel Treat, of the United States District Court at St. Louis. Those present were James H. Lucas, Samuel Treat, John M. Krum, James E. Yeatman, John How and Henry Hitchcock.

It was pointed out that the advantages of the old method of reading law in an office were largely overbalanced by the disadvantages arising from constant interruptions, and that such a system was necessarily incomplete, and failed to present a systematic development of the science of the law. Although there was no intimation of a desire to establish a purely
theoretical system of instruction, nor to have the duration of the course coextensive with the time given to such study upon the continent, yet there was evinced a decided opinion that for the school of law which was necessary, the old methods of instruction and the system in England were inadequate.

The plan proposed and subsequently adopted—and continued with minor changes to the present day—was a compromise between the two ideas of legal education prevalent at that time. Its adaptability to the conditions then existing was obvious: The city was recovering from the effects of the war, business was developing, the population growing. The very atmosphere was practical, the life active. This largely influenced the scheme devised.

Instead of having professors who were to give their entire time and attention to the school, the plan provided for instruction by men in active practice. From a spirit of disinterested helpfulness these men gave of their time and ability without remuneration. This generosity and zeal for the cause of sound legal training has continued to exist, and animates the instructors of to-day. The benefits of this system can hardly be overestimated; nor can the need, arising from changed conditions, for professors who can devote their entire time to the work ever minimize or detract from the great advantages derived from the teaching of these public-spirited members of the bench and bar.

It will be impossible here to do more than mention the names of some of those most prominent in establishing the school and in carrying on its work. The first faculty was composed of Judge Samuel Treat, Alexander Martin, Judge Nathaniel Holmes, Albert Todd, Judge John D. S. Dryden and Henry Hitchcock. Henry Hitchcock was made Dean of the Faculty; and it is largely to his indefatigable efforts that the development
of the school is due. However brief any sketch of the Law Department, it would be incomplete without a hearty tribute to Mr. Hitchcock’s self-sacrifice, and to his eminent abilities as an organizer and instructor. During its entire history, one can see the constant aid given the young branch of the University by such men, who were interested in its purpose.

The foundation for a library was laid by the purchase of four hundred and eighty-three volumes with funds provided by Dr. Eliot. Some years later Mrs. Hitchcock contributed six thousand dollars toward the library, on condition that the rooms of the school be removed from the old Polytechnic Institute on Seventh and Chestnut streets to the Washington University building, on Seventeenth and Washington avenue. This was done and the library thus increased, added much to the efficiency of the work.

In 1880 the present building on Locust street was permanently dedicated by the Trustees to the exclusive use of the Law School. This structure, built for the Mary Institute, was admirably adapted to the uses of the school and large library; its lecture rooms and offices made the subsequent expansion of the institution possible.

In addition to the Faculty, there was selected an Advisory or Examining Board, composed of active practitioners. Before receiving a degree each student must pass an examination set by this Board, which is held at the end of the Senior year and is a test additional to the Faculty examinations held during the course. The papers are corrected by committees of the Board, and those who pass are not only given their degrees, but also are admitted to the bar.

The members of the first Advisory Board were Judge Samuel F. Miller, of the United States Supreme Court; Judge
David Wagner, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Missouri; Judge Arnold Krekel, United States Judge of the Western District of Missouri; Judge Charles B. Lord, of the St. Louis Circuit Court; Judge Samuel Reber, also of the St. Louis Circuit Court; Judge W. B. Napton, former Chief Justice of Missouri; Samuel T. Glover, John M. Krum, John R. Shepley, Charles C. Whittlesly and James O. Broadhead.

Starting with only eleven students, and a library of less than five hundred volumes, the school has had a rapid and continuous development. Through the generosity of friends, its endowment has been augmented from time to time and its library remarkably extended.

After a period of great expansion, Mr. Hitchcock was compelled to retire for a time from active administration. He was succeeded as Dean in 1870 by George M. Stewart, but in 1871 returned to his work, to be made Provost, and with Mr. Stewart to exercise control of the school for the next seven years. In 1878 he was again made Dean, and assumed entire responsibility until 1881, when he found his duties conflicting with his many professional obligations, and resigned.

Up to that time the entire management as well as instruction had been in the hands of active practitioners; but it then became necessary to have at the helm one who could devote his entire attention to the school. Such a man was found in William G. Hammond, LL.D., an eminent student of the law, and a man of wide experience in teaching. He had been Chancellor of the Law Department of the University of Iowa for thirteen years, and had contributed largely to legal literature, receiving a remarkable tribute from Sir Henry Maine in his work on "Early Law and Customs." Under Dr. Hammond’s scholarly influence the scope of the
work broadened, and the growth of the school was greatly accelerated. In 1894 William Samuel Curtis, a graduate of the school, was made Dean; and during his admirable administration the library has been more than trebled, the number of students greatly increased, and the school's influence largely extended. The success of having one man devote his entire time to law school work led, in 1902, to the choice of Judge William Winchester Keysor as an additional Professor of Law, who should have an office in the building, and thus be enabled to give his attention wholly to the work, and to come into personal contact with the student body.

The active teachers, excluding the present Faculty and those already named, who so generously have given their services during years past are: John M. Krum, Samuel Reber, John W. Noble, John F. Dillon, George A. Madill, George W. Cline, J. Gabriel Woerner, Chester H. Krum, Francis Preston Blair, Rochester Ford, Eugene C. Tittmann, George W. Lubke, D. D. Fisher, Charles Claflin Allen, Roderick E. Rombauer, James O. Broadhead, Paul F. Coste, Jacob Klein, F. A. Wislizenus, Edward C. Eliot and Pendleton Taylor Bryan. Of these, Judge Madill taught for twenty-five years with such eminent ability that his work contributed in a great degree to the efficiency of the course and to the reputation and influence of the school. His resignation from the Faculty in 1894 was received with deep regret by all because of his great popularity as a lecturer, and the universal esteem in which he was held. In addition to these services, his gifts towards the financial endowment of this department were greater than those of all other persons combined.

Besides the general work of the curriculum, a Moot Court is held weekly, presided over by a member of the Faculty with
whom is associated a member of the Senior Class, who hands down a written decision of the case. There are General Terms from time to time for the hearing of appealed cases by other members of the Faculty. The cases are conducted as nearly as possible with the procedure of an ordinary court of justice, and the students draw pleadings and conduct the case through all the stages of a legal or equitable suit before trying the issue. In connection with this Moot Court is issued a weekly publication known as The Record, in which is printed the statements of facts, briefs of counsel, and the opinions of the court.

At present the work of instruction is distributed among two men upon salaries, who devote their whole time to the work; two others, judges, filling professorships endowed by Judge Madill, who have two courses each; while eight courses are given, entirely gratuitously, by as many members of the St. Louis Bar.

The library of the school has recently received a most substantial addition through the purchase of the law library formerly belonging to the Union Trust Company building. This acquisition was made through the public-spirited generosity of the alumni and other friends of the school, who by a popular subscription among themselves raised the necessary funds.

The school now has upwards of eighteen thousand volumes, including duplicates, and embracing, besides treatises, digests and collections of statutes, all the published reports of the United States, both Federal and State, and a full collection of English reports.
WILLIAM SAMUEL CURTIS, LL.B., Dean of the Law School.

Born Wayne County, Ind., 1830. A.B., Washington University, 1873. LL.B., St. Louis Law School, 1876. Practiced law in Omaha, Neb., with firm of Curtis & Keysor, later Curtis & Shields. In September, 1894, became Dean of the Law Department of Washington University, succeeding Dr. Hammond.

JUDGE AMOS MADDEN THAYER, LL.D., (United States Circuit Judge,) Professor of Equity and Real Property Law.

Born Chautauqua County, N.Y., 1841. Graduate Hamilton College, 1862. Entered United States Army and was brevetted as major "for gallant services at the fall of Richmond." Came to St. Louis in 1866; took up study of law. Admitted to practice in 1868. Elected to Circuit Court, 1876; served until 1887, when he was appointed United States District Judge for Eastern District of Missouri. Presided over this court until appointment in August, 1894, as United States Circuit Judge of the Eighth Judicial Circuit, which office he still holds. Lectures in the Law School on Equity and Real Property.
JUDGE FRANKLIN FERRIS, LL.B., Professor Contracts and Commercial Law.

Born Clinton County, N. Y., 1849. Graduate Cornell University, 1873. LL.B., St. Louis Law School, 1875. Elected Judge St. Louis Circuit Court, 1886. Elected to the City Council, 1895, of which he was chosen vice-president. October, 1902, succeeded to the chair in the Law School formerly held by Mr. Charles Nagel.

JUDGE WILLIAM WINCHSTER KEYSOR, LL.B., Professor of Law.

Born Plattsburg, N. Y., 1852. Litt.B., University of Minnesota. Two years Superintendent of Public Schools, Minneapolis. LL.B., St. Louis Law School, 1883. Practiced as advocate and judge in Omaha, Neb. Elected three times to the District Bench, which office he resigned last September to accept a professorship in the St. Louis Law School.

GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS FINKELBURG, Lecturer on International Law.

Born Cologne, Germany, 1837. Came to Missouri in 1848. Academic education St. Charles College. Studied law in Ohio University at Cincinnati, and in 1860 admitted to the St. Louis Bar. In 1861 and 1863 elected to the State Legislature; representative to Congress, 1898, re-elected in 1870. Since then has practiced law in St. Louis, and has been a member of the faculty of the Law School for twenty-three years.
Charles Nagel, LL.B., Lecturer on Constitutional Law.
Born Colorado County, Texas, 1849. LL.B., St. Louis Law School, 1872. Then spent a year at University of Berlin, before entering active practice. Elected to the Legislature, 1881. President of the Council, 1893-1897. Since 1885 has lectured at the Law School and has been for many years a Trustee of Washington University and a member of the Board of Control of the St. Louis Museum of Fine Arts.

Governor Charles Philip Johnson, A.M., Lecturer on Criminal Law.
Born Lebanon, Ill., 1836. Admitted to St. Louis Bar, 1857. Except during the Civil War, has been practicing in St. Louis. Served several terms in the State Legislature; declined nomination for Congress; appointed, and afterwards elected Circuit Attorney for City and County of St. Louis. Elected Lieutenant-Governor, 1872. Became a member of the faculty of Washington University in 1891 and has since that time lectured on criminal law.

Frederick Newton Judson, A.M., LL.B., Lecturer on Comparative Jurisprudence.
ISAAC HENRY LIONBERGER, A.M., Lecturer on Corporations.

Born St. Louis, 1854. Graduate Princeton, 1875. After year of travel studied law in the office of Colonel Broadhead. Appointed Assistant Attorney-General of the United States by President Cleveland, 1896. Has lectured at the St. Louis Law School since 1896.

LEE SALE, LL.B., Lecturer on Partnership.

Born Louisville, Ky., 1861. Graduate Johns Hopkins University. Instructor in Boys' High School, Louisville, 1884-1886. LL.B., St. Louis Law School. Lecturer at St. Louis Law School since 1892.

CAMPBELL ORRICK BISHOP, LL.B., Lecturer on Criminal Law.

Educated Westminster College. Studied law at the Louisville Law School, practiced at the St. Louis Bar. Has devoted special attention to the criminal branch of jurisprudence, and has served for sixteen years as Assistant Circuit Attorney. Has for many years lectured on criminal law in the St. Louis Law School.
Edward Scott Robert, LL.B., Lecturer on Evidence.

Born Oakland, Greensville County, Va., 1857. LL.B., St. Louis Law School, 1881. Lecturer at St. Louis Law School, 1898-1903.

Henry Thompson Kent, LL.B., Lecturer on Jurisdiction of Federal Courts.

Born Louisa County, Va. Received bachelor's degree from University of Virginia in 1872. Admitted to the St. Louis Bar in 1873. Member of State Legislature, 1888. Lecturer at the University of Missouri Law School. Lecturer in the St. Louis Law School since 1900.

Daniel Noyes Kirby, LL.B., Lecturer on Agency.

Born Lyme, Conn., 1864. A.B., Washington University, 1886. LL.B., St. Louis Law School, 1888. Practiced with firm of Nagel & Kirby, now associated with the firm of Finkelnburg, Nagel & Kirby.
SENIORS

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William Homer Clifford
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Brevator Josiah Creech
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1903

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St. Louis
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McKinley, Oklahoma
Quincy, Illinois
Fayette, Missouri
Cameron, Missouri
Nashville, Illinois
St. Louis
Farmington, Missouri
St. Louis
Brooklyn, New York
St. Louis
STATEMENT

The Burlington Railroad, on a day certain, sold to Dinah Black, a lady of color, a first-class through ticket to St. Louis, Mo., from Dubuque, la. Neither on the said ticket, nor in the Dubuque station, nor in any other place or way, was there brought to Dinah notice that passengers ever were assorted with an eye to harmony of hues. The lady was permitted to choose a seat, where the conductor took up her ticket, without words. But after passing Keokuk the said official returned, to explain that the company aforementioned forbade negroes, and negresses likewise (which was a hard-boiled fact) to ride with whites, in Missouri. Dinah said she was pretty comfortable where she sat; that to pick up bag and baggage was a labor, and more than she had bargained for. Conductor pleaded that the other car was equally good to sit within; Dinah replied that the compulsory removal would be (a) giving up a good thing for a chance, and (b) a reflection on her character. So the conductor called the brakeman, and used some necessary force, and got Dinah moving obediently. Whereupon she mixed things, and was laid down at the next station. No train for twelve hours; important business for Dinah in St. Louis; another ticket to buy. Wherefore, the said Dinah desires to sue, for assault and battery; also for delay; also for the price of her second ticket; and also, for much pain, mental anguish, and distress of mind, growing out of the alleged indignity. Dinah Black was a feme covert.

BOND, MOSS AND OVERALL,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

CHANDLER, SUMNER AND HARRIS,
Attorneys for Defendant.