Yes Mark - at Wilkes 48 - There are condensations in the Dyer Library Office - reports in the Berlin Bar Journal. I will see you with expanded notes.

~~It is~~ in his ~~own office~~, Tyler's office, that Mr. Young is remembered with respect, admiration and affection. The filing clerk studying law nights and Sundays hoping to pass his Bar exam this year. ~~Tells~~ me how proud he is to be in a firm where Owen Young was once a member.

The woman at the Telephone Exchange, warm hearted, Irish lady, records that it was he who brought her in, much to the discomfort of Mr. Tyler ~~himself - he~~ did not like to have women around. I think she tells me that Mr. Young thought that it would be good to have a woman to hold the men a little in check. At all events she made good and stayed and he tells her now of his consideration - his never failure to know if you are in trouble and to ask about it, to help out if he could. How unfailing and solicitious he was with everything that concerned his own faily. This she picked up over the phone, I take it, for as she says Mrs. Young never ran in like some women do to the office. She was too great a lady. It was she who introduces me to Nellie who in those years, when the Youngs were at Cambridge and things were possibly pretty hard sleding - babies ware coming. Mr. Young was working over-time, ran things with what one senses to be an affectionate dictatorship. It was she that would order him home to dinner - "a good warm dinner - even if you have to go back." She scolded when he did not come - studied his comforts & to whom he was always "so gentlemanly like." That is, here in all these relations wherever you touch him you find a man admired and loved for his consideration - admired for his ability, one who seems to have stood the test of time and to whose

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rare visit everybody on the floor looks to with joyful joy and thanksgiving.

attach to this of not used elsewhere
Triple 2 Earlier judgments:-

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He had taken the second step toward the law - was graduated had received diploma of an accredited school & put it to Bed - Never was still a student & later - the law examinations held in Massachusetts were conducted by practice - in Boston & passed - was made purposely made severe. He ankyled [illegible] later the examinations in Jan after his graduation. It was said he soon said

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14

(following "Professional Hour")

~~He had taken the second draft inside~~

~~his~~ He was

(Page 177) "Boston University deserves the credit of being the first school to attempt a three-year course." In general the schools had no fixed or graded courses of instruction and no regular examinations for degrees. Nor had they any requirements of regular attendance at lectures and they paid little attention to the qualifications for becoming students of the law. The existing conditions had been recognized and deplored, especially in Massachusetts, by the most eminent judges and practicing lawyers in the Commonwealth.

That the law was a subject for formal instruction in the School was not a thoroughly established thesis. Traditionally, professional equipment had been acquired by study under the care of the active practitioner; and such men as the late Lord Alverstone, Lord Chief Justice of England, were following the traditional path just after our Civil War. In England the division of the purely legal, the barrister's, field from the business-legal side, which remained with the solicitors, made the method really a system of instruction since the barrister was not cumbered with what an eminent American lawyer has called "client care-taking." In America the solicitor's as well as the barrister's labors fall on the "lawyer," and when he became eminent enough to attract pupils he was too busy to give them attention. At the close of the Civil War the times were ripe for schools of lwa, and in the two decades following, 1870-1890, the number of schools - thirty-one in 1870 - doubled.

At that time there was no graded system of instruction; no examination for advancement; no compulsory attendance at lectures or recitations in any law school. Such was the general background

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of the Boston University Law School at its establishment by vote of the trustees in Februayr, 1872.

The school which opened with about sixty students remained in its original quarters on Bromfield Street only during the first year. In 1873 the property No. 18 and 20 Beacon Street was acquired by the Trustees for general University purposes and two large rooms there were assigned to the Law School. The new premises were soon outgrown however and the school returned to the Wesleyan Building, its first home, where it occupied increasingly larger quarters until 1884 when it was removed to Ashburton Place. It has been on one side or other of that street since 1884, now occupying its own building at No. 11.

Boston University's background for the study of the law is found in the statement in this earliest catalogue, that of 1873, that "All persons purposing to enter upon the study of law, with a view to making it a profession, are earnestly recommended to first complete a course of liberal studies and take their first degree in arts or philosophy." Its immediate and lasting contribution to legal education is in the following, from the same announcement: "In all American Law Schools the regular course on Instruction is two years or less. Believing it to be possible and desirable to gradually extend the curriculum, the authorities of this School adopted statutes making its full course, like those in the Schools of Theology and Medicine, to cover three years. For the present, however, the degree of Bachelor of Laws is made attainable, here as elsewhere, at the end of the second year, and attendance the third year is

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entirely optional. All advantages of the third year are either gratuitous, or regulated as to expense by the desires of those who choose to remain in residence. This gratuitousness resulted in a senior class from the beginning.

A just blending of the impulse for the cultural and for the vocational is found in the precept, "Students of third year standing will find it very advantageous to take one or two hours instruction daily in the School of Oratory, elsewhere described. Scarce anything contributes more to success at the Bar or in a political career than a powerful and well-trained voice, and good delivery." And in the page devoted to the relation of the proximity of the various courts, "attendants upon the School enjoy the best possible dacilities for observing the organization and working of Courts, their interrelations, the actual process of notable cases, the arguments of eminent counsel, the ruling of judges, the processes of decision, exception, appeal, etc., and of the nearness of the State House where can be seen the functioning of the law and the processes by which are propounded, considered and amended and enacted the statutes which the tribunals of law are to interpret and apply."

The 1873 tuition costs were $100 for the first year, $50 for the second year, and the third year was free. Members of the bar who found it necessary to learn more law were instructed at half rates. Not the least of the interesting items in the earliest catalogue is the following: "The expenses of a student for board, room, laundry, etc., need not exceed $200 to $300 per scholastic year. Many young men obtain situations in lawyers'

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offices, or are otherwise able to do something toward their own support. As there are near two thousand attorneys in and about the city, the facitities for obtaining such situations are unusually good." That these modest figures are no longer possible is a matter of regret for the student body has always in large part financed itself and in the year just closed many students supported themselves wholly or in part doing among other things work in stores, at the Post Office, waiting on table, etc.

By 1881 the requisites for the degree of LL. B. had been put in the shape of a formula: "1st, A faithful study of the law for at least three years; 2nd, An average of sixty-five per cent. in all the studies of the examinations, and at least sixty per cent. in every study: 3rd, A satisfactory thesis on some specific branch of the law, selected by the student; 4th, A written synopsis on some leading topic, as selected by the Dean; 5th, Participation as counsel or judge in the required number of Moot Courts. In 1883 was added "satisfactory note books of all the required studies of the course." "Any student" says the catalogue "was "liable to be called upon at any lecture to read before the school his notes of the previous lecture subject to the criticism of the fellow students."

In that same year - 1895-6 - appears the heading, "The Study of Cases." "The faithful study of the cases given out in the lectures and the recitations cannot be too strongly urged upon every student. They are the original and only reliable

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sources of the law. The use of text-books or the exercises in the lecture hall cannot supersede the study of the cases. Indeed, the lectures are intended to aid and guide the student in studying the cases with more ease and profit. Each student is liable to be called upon to state the results of such study before his class; and the most important of them should be briefly inserted in the note-books. Students will find it useful to study cases together, and to state and discuss them somewhat formally in Law Clubs.

"It is an interesting historical fact and one too little known that of all American schools of law this was the first to introduce a graded course of instruction three years in duration and to require its full mastery in order to promotion to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and to the status of a university graduate. One by one the leading schools of the country have since adopted their standard, and the American Bar Association has recently given it hearty support.

For the more rapid extension of correct standards, in the law schools of the country at large, representatives of several of our more advanced schools united, at the beginning of the year here reviewed in forming an association to meet annually and to be known as the Association of American Law Schools." In this association which has had very great influence on the legal educating of the United States, Boston University Law School was a charter member.

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Dean Bigelow had new ideas which appeared at once in the school's announcement, "Courses of interest will be open to the students of the first division in Jurisprudence, International Law and Polity, and Elementary Roman Law having special regard to the bearing of the latter on general law of Spain, and the Commercial Codes of Germany and France." Three degrees were henceforth to be conferred, the Bachelor of Laws (LL.B.), and two new degrees, Bachelor of Jurisprudence (J.B.) and Master of Jurisprudence, (J.M.). The degree of J.B. being designed for persons already college graduates on entrance, the degree of J.M. was designed for those who had taken the J.B. and had completed instruction in Jurisprudence, etc. The Boston Transcript gave favorable editorial comment to this new departure. As to admission, the requirements were definitely made the completion of a not less than four years' High School course.

Reflecting these ideas the catalogue of 1905-06 puts it that "The faculty of the Law School is committed to the position that the function of an American School of Law is not satisfied by merely fitting students to pass bar examinations. That, of course, is the characteristic function of such a school, but not its only function or its only important one. A sound training in the law may well lead, and experience shows that it does in fact lead, to other vocations than the practice of law. Students from this and other law schools go out every year in considerable numbers of graduates to public life, and to posts of trusts and administration. They go to the legislature, and into places of responsibility for which their training fits them; graduates of

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law schools are likely at any time to be called into the public service, at home or abroad, in connection with foreign affairs or with the administration of order in the dependencies of the United States."

1894-95 - Students enrolled = 345339 - 7 colleges

Not until 1925 did the original aim of a 3yr college course requirement - raised ± yrs of college work from all over in spending in Phil. and the World - increase numbers but "it seems apparent that what the country needs is good more lawyers rather than merely more lawyers"

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