OFF THE RECORD

NOW that the deeds of these men of our faculty have been recorded, we pause in our haste. It is only a natural reaction that we should do so at this point. These faces and the mention of the courses over which each of these men presided, excite from our memories instances which at the time of their happening were considered by us as milestones of our careers.

Professors Harris, Sorg, Scarborough, Tyree, Groel, Marrayott and North were introduced during our first year. That year is, no doubt, the most trying year to any professor. He has before him a gathering of, well, for the want of a better title, we use the one the Romans thought of, Homo Sapiens. Professor Harris blasted our heads apart and crammed in Crimes, Professor Sorg sold us Blackacre. The Uniform Partnership Act made us partners of Professor Scarborough in complaining of our injuries under the law of torts. Misteh Tyree refused, point-blank, to replace his old horse "Dobby" with an up-to-date straight eight. We cited cases from the British Museum to Professor Groel in Common Law Pleading. Our layman's views were ruined by Professors North and Marrayott.

The second year added "Mike" Chanalis, Judge Hartshorne, the Governor, and Thornton Sinclair. Those of us who returned after the first year's mortality, were beginning to see the light. Professor Chanalis became "Crying Mike" because of his sincerity in looking after our welfare. We learned that a judge was a human being. The Governor taught us not what we should do, but what we should not do, as and if we should become privileged by the State of New Jersey to look after the rights of others. Thornton Sinclair rendered the Constitution of the United States.

Last, but not least, came along Judge Coffery, Bill Smith, S. W. W. Landon, Junior, and Mr. Kern. We are still guessing how the Judge remembers citations, Bill Smith became "Smilhey" the first lecture. A dead time was had by all under Professor Landon. We studied Wills. The class in "Chambers" bore the stamp of a well known and highly recommended breed of administrative law.

HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY LAW SCHOOL

NEW JERSEY Law School was organized in 1908 by Richard D. Currier. Associated with him was Percival G. Barnard, who at that time was a partner of Mr. Currier's in the practice of law in New York City. The first announcement of the opening was published in the Upsala College Bulletin of January, 1908, which read in part, as follows: "In order to meet the needs of law students in New Jersey, the President of Upsala College has had under advisement for some time plans for the opening of a Department of Law, to be known as the New Jersey Law School.

In furtherance of this plan he has availed himself of the services of Mr. Richard D. Currier (B. A., Yale, 1902, and New York Law School, LL.B., 1902) and Mr. Percival G. Barnard (A. B., Tufts, '96, and LL.B., Harvard Law School, 1904.) The full prospectus will appear in the next number of the Quarterly, which will be the annual catalogue of Upsala College.

The complete course of study leading to the degree of Bachelor of Laws will cover two years, and the Faculty will be such that the character of the instruction will be equal to that given in the best law schools of the country.

Full information may be had by any one contemplating entering a law school next year, or finishing a course already begun in some other law school by addressing the Dean, Richard D. Currier, Kentworth, New Jersey, or 1 Broadway, New York."

Shortly thereafter, a change of plans made it expedient to incorporate the new school, with its own officers, independent of any local institution, Mr. Currier and Mr. Barnard then asked the late Dean Charles M. Mason to become associated with them. The school was incorporated under the name "University of Newark," and has continuously operated under the same charter, except that the certificate was amended by changing the name to New Jersey Law School, since it was felt, so long as the activities of the institution were confined to instruction in law, the former name was too ambitious.

The preliminary announcement for the year 1908-09 listed the officers as Richard D. Currier, President of the Board of Trustees, and Percival G. Barnard, Secretary and Dean. The courses offered to those students in their Junior Year were Elementary Law, Chase's Edition on Blackstone; Torts, Burdick's Cases on Torts; Contracts, Clark on Contracts...
and Hopkin's Cases; Criminal Law, Chase's Blackstone and New Jersey Statutes; Sales, Tiffany on Sales and New Jersey Sales Act; Selected Topics, Lectures and Supplementary Readings; Agency, Tiffany on Agency; Corporations, Clark on Corporations; Partnership, George on Partnership; Bailments and Carriers, Hale on Bailments and Carriers; Personal property, Lectures and New Jersey Statutes including Chattel Mortgages, Conveyance Act and Warehouse Act. The courses offered to those in their Senior Year were Suretyship and Guaranty, Child on Suretyship and Guaranty; Equity, Eaton on Equity and Cases on Equity; Real Property, Hopkins on Real Property and Cases on Real Property; Pleading and Practice in Equity, Shipman on Equity Pleading; Evidence, McKelvey and Chase's Stevens' Digest; Pleading and Practice in Common Law, Shipman's Common Law, Pleading, Constitutional Law, Insurance, Vance on Insurance; Wills, Gardner on Wills.


Since 1910, an Advisory Board has assisted in the administration of the school. Its first members were Frederick Feilhusinger, President of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company; Hon. James E. Howell, Vice Chancellor; Edward D. Duffield, then Assistant Attorney General of New Jersey. Upon Vice Chancellor Howell's death, Mr. Alfred Hurrell, Vice President and General Counsel of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, took his place on the Board. When Mr. Hurrell became a member of the New Jersey Board of Regents, he was obliged to submit his resignation and Doctor Edgar Swan Wiers occupied the place until his death in 1932.

The school opened October 5, 1908, and held its first session on the fourth floor of the Prudential Building which at that time was the only thoroughly modern office building in Newark. Because the enrollment was too large for the quarters available, a large classroom was immediately procured on Market Street in the Wood Building, long since demolished. The office of the school remained in the Prudential Building until December, 1908.

In the meantime a three story house, located at 33 East Park Street, had been purchased, and alterations were completed so that the school occupied the building for the first time in December, 1908. There the school continued until June 15, 1930.

Our original location at No. 33 was formerly the home of Robert Peddie, at one time Mayor of Newark and the donor of the present Peddie Memorial Baptist Church on Broad Street. As the school grew, additions to its property in East Park Street were made. First was added 31 East Park Street, then 29, and later 35 and 37. With these additions and the construction of a large building on land at the rear of the five buildings, sufficient accommodations were provided for 2,335 students, which was our enrollment in 1927. New Jersey Law School was at that time the second largest law school in the United States.

In 1928, the Ballantine Brewery on Rector Street was purchased and the Pre-Legal Department of New Jersey Law School was moved into a portion of this building. In 1929, our Park Street property was purchased by the Public Service Corporation. The following year the Law School moved to the completed Ballantine property on Rector Street, where it has remained up to the present.

In May, 1909, the State Board of Bar Examiners officially recognized New Jersey Law School as complying with its requirements, thereby placing it upon its list of Law Schools of "established reputation" and permitting students to count time spent in New Jersey Law School as part of the necessary period of clerkship.

In 1912, the Legislature of New Jersey passed an act requiring all schools and colleges which had not been organized for at least twenty-five years to secure the approval of the State Board of Education before granting degrees. Application to the State Board of Education under this law resulted in the Board's approval of our continuing to grant the L.L.B. degree. In 1925, we were given the right to grant the L.L.M. degree which right was confirmed in 1932. New Jersey Law School was first registered with the Board of Regents of the State of New York on March 2, 1922. Since this latter date, the granting of degrees has been governed by the rules and regulations of that Board as well as those of the New Jersey State Board of Education.

In 1913, the Law School course was extended from two to three years. Following the recommendations of the American Bar Association, the first step toward placing the School on a college-entrance basis was taken. Prior to that time, the entrance requirements had been the satisfactory completion of an approved high school course. In October,
1922, a Pre-Legal course was offered for the first time. Instruction was given by professors from Columbia and Rutgers Universities. As the courses were optional, the enrollment was small. No class had over nine students. It was at once apparent that the effort to induce high school students voluntarily to take one or two years of college work before beginning their law studies was unsuccessful.

Plans for taking the next logical step, which was to make the pre-legal college work compulsory, were immediately begun. Accordingly, the New Jersey Law School catalogue of March 1, 1925, contained the following announcement:

"Change in Entrance Requirements. Students entering September, 1927, as candidates for the degree of Bachelor of Laws, will be required to present evidence of having satisfactorily completed one year of work in an approved college, or the equivalent. Students entering September, 1929, as candidates or the degree of Bachelor of Laws will be required to present evidence of having satisfactorily completed two years in an approved college or the equivalent."

At this time, New Jersey Law School was the only law school in northern New Jersey. We had not been asked by the State Board of Education to raise our entrance requirements nor had the Supreme Court of the Board of Bar Examiners up to that time seen fit to make this compulsory. The step was taken voluntarily on our part simply to bring New Jersey Law School in line with the requirements of the American Bar Association and the New Jersey State Bar Association.

The Pre-Legal Department was organized in September, 1926, and opened. Classes were conducted in the New Jersey Law School buildings on East Park Street for the first two years. It was then decided that the Pre-Legal Department was a nucleus around which a liberal arts college could be developed. It was nearly eighteen years after the incorporation of New Jersey Law School under the name University of Newark that the plans of a larger institution than a law school alone were possible to carry out. At no time during the eighteen years was the idea of the larger institution lost sight of. Just before we entered the World War, Mr. Currier submitted a printed report to the Advisory Board of New Jersey Law School urging an educational survey of Newark with a view to classifying the educational situation. It was planned to circulate this report widely. Our entrance into the World War rendered this impractical. The following is cited from page 16 of that report:

"ORGANIZATION OF DANA COLLEGE, 1930"

When the educational world began to stabilize itself a few years after the War, the enrollment of New Jersey Law School began to increase so rapidly that it was not possible to take on any additional activities and do justice to the Law School. In 1921 and 1922 the enrollment in the Law School was 401; the next year 567, the next year 926, the next year 1426, the next year 2156, and the final year of the increase of enrollment, that is, 1926-27, we reached the total of 2335, and New Jersey Law School was the second largest law school in the United States for that year.

Dana College was accordingly incorporated April 2, 1930, and the Pre-Legal Department of New Jersey Law School was turned over to the Trustees of Dana College to form the nucleus for that institution. The right to grant the A. B. degree has been given Dana College since that time by the State Board of Education. The endowment of the college to date is a trifle over $75,000.

At the same time that Dana College was organized, New Jersey Law School also organized under its own direction and control the Seth Boyden School of Business.

The last step in bringing the three schools completely together was taken in May, 1933, under the merger agreement whereby the three schools operate as a unit and become the center around which it is expected to develop a university in Newark. Under this merger agreement, all three institutions are operating on a non-profit-making basis. Dana College from the date of its incorporation had been
such an institution, and the charter of New Jersey Law School has been amended to comply with that of Dana College.

Due to the lack of a general education law in New Jersey and the weakness of the "Act to Incorporate Associations Not For Pecuniary Profit" approved April 21, 1928, and the acts amendatory thereto, a clause is now in the charter of both New Jersey Law School and Dana College providing that no stockholder or trustee shall derive any pecuniary profit from membership in the institution, and in the case of dissolution that all of the property or other assets shall be distributed by the Trustees to such similar educational institutions as they may direct, or in case of their failure so to do, the same shall be done by the Chancellor of the State of New Jersey.

The library of the school has kept pace with the growth and prestige of the school, and its 14,000 volumes of up-to-date, workable volumes are now commodiously housed, under the supervision of a graduate librarian and competent staff.


Debating occupies a prominent place. Since 1925 Mr. Frederick Groel has been the supervisor, and annually debates are held with leading universities in the East. In addition there are regularly scheduled inter-class debates for which awards are made each commencement.

Grand Moot Courts are featured by the McLelland Law Club, and by a Practice Court included in the curriculum.

Student activities are ably and conscientiously controlled by a Student Council, containing elected representatives from all classes.

The school maintains, and has for the past ten years maintained, an employment office, without charge either to employer or applicant, which has been of assistance in placing congenial positions.

Upon the death of Dean Charles M. Mason, a student loan fund was created as a memorial to him. This fund is administered by a Board of Trustees to assist annually many worthy and needy students.

Alumni and all friends of the school will be glad to know that President Currier is definitely making his plans for securing the entrance of the school into the Association of American Law Schools, and can confidently anticipate this ultimate goal within a few years.
# Past and Present Faculty

- Charles M. Mason, A.M., LL.B.
- Percival G. Berard, A.B., LL.B.
- Richard D. Currier, B.A., LL.B.
- D. Frederick Burnett, M.S., J.D.
- Charles F. Kocher
- Frederic Adams
- John A. Matthews, A.B., Ph.B., LL.B., LL.D.
- Edward D. Duffield, A.M., LL.B., LL.D.
- George D. Zahn, M.L.
- Frank L. Sage, M.S., LL.B.
- Nathan Belden, LL.B.
- Edward S. Corwin, A.B., Ph.D.
- Frank E. Bradnor, A.B.
- Edward G. Stanley, Jr., A.B., LL.B.
- Laura M. Wilson, LL.B.
- Max J. Herzberg, A.B.
- E. Morgan Barrodale, B.A., LL.B.
- Oscar M. Bette, A.B., LL.B.
- Abraham Deitel, B.A., Ph.M.
- Louis S. Headley, B.S., LL.B.
- Charles R. Frankham, M.A., LL.B.
- Willbur La Roe, Jr., A.B., LL.B.
- Winthrop H. Kellogg, A.B., LL.B.
- H. Gerald Chapin, LL.M.
- Calvin McClelland, Ph.D., LL.B.
- Clyde D. Souther, A.B., LL.B.
- Redcliffe Swinnerton, B.A.
- Richard M. Page, A.B., LL.B.
- Austin Scott, LL.D.
- H. Theodore Song, LL.B.
- Michael H. Cheranal, A.B., LL.B.
- Joseph Steiner, A.M., LL.B.
- Edwin C. Caffrey, A.M., LL.B.
- Salim A. Gellett, LL.B.
- Richard Hartshorne, Litt. B., LL.B.
- George S. Harris, Ph.B., LL.B.
- William N. Runyon, B.A., LL.B.
- Lewis Tyree, B.A., M.A., LL.B.
- Allison Rappay, A.B., J.D.
- James F. X. O'Brien, LL.B.
- Leslie C. Strickland, B.S., LL.B., J.D.
- Chester B. McLaughlin, Jr., A.B., LL.B.
- Paul J. Duffy, Litt.B., LL.B.
- Frederick H. Groel, A.B., LL.B.
- Harbert C. Hunseker, A.B., M.A.
- Raymond J. Hallman, A.B., LL.M.
- Joseph F. S. Fitzpatrick, A.M., LL.B.
- S. Whitney Lendon, A.B., LL.B., LL.M.
- Basil H. Polliitt, A.B., LL.B., J.D.
- Harland J. Scarborough, A.B., LL.B.
- Ernest L. Wilkinson, LL.B., S.J.D.
- William W. Crossley, A.B., LL.B.
- Reginald Parnell, B.A., LL.B.
- Franklin J. Merryott, Litt.B., LL.B.
- Ernest D. North, II, A.B., LL.B.
- A. Harry Moore, LL.B., LL.D.
- William F. Smith, Ph.G., LL.B.
- Thornton Sinclair, A.B., A.M., LL.B.
- Saul B. Ackerman, B.S., A.M., LL.B.
- Eugene J. Keefe, A.B., LL.B.
- Paul J. Kern, A.B., LL.B.