THE JURISPRUDENCE COURSE

IT WAS the purpose when the institution was designated as a University to have the two faculties of Theology and Law added to the faculty of Philosophy, thus justifying the name University. A faculty of Theology was established in 1854, but was discontinued in favor of Crozer Seminary in 1868, after graduating thirty-seven men who were received as Alumni of Crozer.

In the same year, 1854, arrangements were made for opening a School of Law, and overtures were made to Hon. James Pollock to become head of the School. But Mr. Pollock was in the fall of that year elected Governor of Pennsylvania, and so the enterprise was given up and never revived.

It was not my intention in 1889 to establish a law school but to furnish a good foundation for young men who wished to prepare for the legal profession and for business. I called it the Course in Jurisprudence to avoid its being confounded with the business colleges which then abounded. When the hundred thousand dollars additional endowment was available, I secured the services of Ephraim M. Heim as Professor of Economic and Political Science, a graduate of Bucknell and with graduate work in that line at the University of Chicago in which he attained the highest distinction. He gave a general course in Production and Distribution, a second course in Money and Banking, a third in Public Finance, a fourth in Commercial Law, a fifth in Transportation and Commerce; to which were added courses in the Industrial History of the United States, in American Constitutional Law, in Comparative Politics, Municipal Government and International Law. Scarcely less important for the Jurisprudence Course, was the accession to the Faculty of Lincoln Hulley, a Bucknell graduate, with graduate work at Harvard and Chicago, who gave courses in the Constitutional History of the United States, in the Constitutional History of England, in Robinson's Elements of Law and in Blackstone's Commentaries. Important also was the course in Roman Law given by Professor Rockwood.

Especially must mention be made of Judge Harold M. McClure and Albert W. Johnson, later Judge, who without compensation gave for many years instruction in strictly legal subjects. In this they were ably assisted by Frederic E. Bower, Cloyd Steininger and Thomas Wood, all Alumni of Bucknell and distinguished members of the legal profession. Courses were given by them in Real Property, Personal Property, Contracts, Bills and Notes, Agency and Partnership. Judge McClure, in addition to his services as professor, presented to the Library a complete set of the Reports of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania and also those of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The strictly legal courses in our Jurisprudence Course were accepted by the University of Michigan for graduation and by all of the Western law schools which our graduates entered. When the Harvard Law School, in order to limit its attendance, decided to receive only those students who graduated in the upper third of their class, and made a list of a small number of colleges all of whose graduates were admitted, it included in the list Bucknell. To secure high standing for the Jurisprudence Course, we required that all who received the degree in that Course should reach an average standing of nine.

Bulletins outlining and explaining the Course were sent yearly to the lawyers of the State and others, and thus the number of persons interested in the College was nearly doubled. The young men who came because of the advantages offered for preparing for the legal profession and for business proved to be among the most capable of our students, and after graduation they were among the most loyal and helpful alumni, in both the moral and material support of the Institution.

Nor has the broadening of the scope of the schools been detrimental to the students for the ministry, but the reverse. It has made the ministerials better acquainted with the classes of men they will meet in after life and better able to work with them.