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THE DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW

I. Judge Reed's Law School*

WALTER H. HITCHLER*

Dickinson College was chartered on September 9th, 1783. The college as originally conceived by its founders was to be "Presbyterian to the Core." But the charter, which with minor changes still remains in force, due to political considerations, expressly provided that there should be no restrictions because of religious belief. The college nevertheless was Presbyterian in its inception, and its management was dominated by the Presbyterian church for a considerable period of time.

The first fifty years of the history of the college proved that there was no great need for it, and its poverty during this period justified the prediction of General Armstrong, who had opposed the establishment of the college, that "the resources and funds of the college should prove greatly inadequate."

In March 1832, the college, which by this time had ceased to be Presbyterian in fact as well as in law, was closed by the trustees, because of the fundamental weakness of its condition, for "some time to come."

At this time there was a general movement in the Methodist Church to establish colleges, which resulted in negotiations for the "obtaining of Dickinson College for a Methodist Institution." These negotiations were eventually successful. At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on June 6, 1833, the places of members of the board who had not attended meetings or given reasons for their absences were declared vacant and a sufficient number of those representing the Baltimore and Philadelphia conferences of the Methodist Church to form a quorum were elected to take their places. The newly elected members took the required oath, and all the old members withdrew. "The transfer was thus completed and the new era began."

*Articles dealing with the development of the Law School under Judge Graham and Dean Trickett will appear in subsequent issues.

*B.L., University of Virginia Law School, 1905; D.C.L., Dickinson College, 1932; LL.D., St. Francis College, 1932; Professor Dickinson School of Law, 1906—; Dean of Dickinson School of Law, 1930—.

On the last day of the first meeting of the new Board of Trustees, June 8, 1833, the following letter from John Reed, of the class of 1806 of Dickinson College, and then President Judge of the Ninth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, was presented for the consideration of the Board:

Carlisle, June 8th, 1833.

To the Trustees of Dickinson College,

Gentlemen:

I have contemplated for some time past the opening of a law school in Carlisle; there is nothing of the kind, I believe, in Pennsylvania, and I can't help thinking it might be made extensively serviceable to the profession. It has occurred to me, within a day or two past, that some nominal connection with the College would be auxilliary to my views, and that perhaps it might not altogether be without advantage to the institution. My residence from next spring will be in the immediate vicinage of the college: I will be provided with a spacious office, and will have abundant leizure, from my official duties, to conduct the operations of a school of the kind I have referred to. I would not contemplate more than a nominal connection with the College. I have taken the liberty of suggesting the subject to you; if it is of sufficient importance, or can in any way be brought to bear in favor of the College or myself, I would invite your attention to it.

With sentiments of respect,

Your obedt. Servt.

John Reed.

This letter was referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Knabb, Bubb, and Cluse, with instructions to report within an hour. In pursuance of these instructions, Mr. Knabb, presented, for the committee, the following report:

Resolved:—That a professorship of law be recognized by the Board of Trustees in connection with the college so far that a suitable person be appointed by them to be styled, "the Professor of law in connection with Dickinson College." That the department be under his entire superintendency and control, connected with the by-laws, statutes, and discipline of the institution. That the same be established under the pledge of mutual assistance and co-operation so far as may be practicable and expedient in conducting the operations of each. This professor is not to be considered as a member of the Faculty of the college. That upon the termination of a regular course of study and a favorable testimonial of the professor, for the time being, an appropriate diploma will

be granted by the Faculty of Dickinson College. It being understood that there will be no expense to the college arising out of the establishment herein provided for.

RESOLVED—That any regular student of the college may, with the approbation of the Faculty and under its direction, attend the lectures of the law professor.

RESOLVED—That ----- be and is hereby appointed Professor, agreeable to the foregoing resolution, the appointment to continue during the pleasure of the Board of Trustees or until he voluntarily resign.

This "report and resolution, being considered by the Board, were severally adopted." On the motion of Mr. Knabb it was then ordered that the Board "do now proceed to the election of the Professor of law in connection with Dickinson College." Mr. Knabb nominated the Honorable Judge Reed, and, "no other persons being nominated, Dr. Sewell and Mr. Lybrand were appointed tellers, who having received the ballots of the members and counted the same, reported that they were agreed upon their tally and that Judge Reed was unanimously elected." It was thereupon declared that Hon. John Reed was unanimously elected Professor of law in connection with Dickinson College, and the secretary was directed to inform him of his election. Judge Reed thus became the first professor of the reorganized College.

The Carlisle Republican for June 13, 1833, contained a notice, dated June 11, 1833, signed by Charles B. Penrose, Secretary, and published at the direction of the Board of Trustees, containing the statement "the Board also founded a professorship of law and unanimously elected Hon. John Reed professor of law of Dickinson College."

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees on September 26, 1833, a committee which had been appointed to report on the number and duties of professorships proper to be established reported that they deemed it expedient that there should be seven professorships, "including the professorship of law provided for at a former meeting of the board. This professor not to be one of the Faculty." This report was adopted, but no resolution establishing the professorships was adopted. Consequently at a meeting of the Board on May 10, 1834, it was resolved that the seven professorships "which on the 26th of Sept. 1833, a committee of this Board reported it expedient to establish, which report was made and adopted by the Board, be and they are hereby declared to be established as the professorships of Dickinson College, as having been then established as fully as if a resolution had been passed to establish them, and it was further resolved that the professors heretofore elected by this Board, be considered as elected to the proper professorships as hereby ratified and established."

On the second day of the September meeting of the Board in 1833, September 27, the following letter from Judge Reed was presented for the consideration of the Board:

Carlisle, Sept. 27, 1833.

To the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College.

Gentlemen:

I respectfully communicate to you the plan upon which I design opening my law school on the first of April ensuing. If it require any action of the Board, it is very respectfully submitted to their disposition.

I. As to the object of the institution. It is two-fold. First: To prepare students of law, thoroughly for the practice of their profession. Secondly: To afford others the means of such general instruction in the science of the law as is deemed indispensable to every finished scholar, and useful to every American citizen. The two objects, so far as expedient, will be separately attended to.

The first will embrace a minute inquiry into the science of the law, and the technical details involved in the practice of it; and in accomplishing this object, the severer studies will be relieved by an occasional attention to such parts of general literature as are especially connected with the study of law, and are deemed indispensable in forming a professional character.

The means of instruction will consist: I. In a methodical course of study, from the best books properly selected and arranged. II. In frequent examinations accompanied with familiar conversations, adapted to the progress and comprehension of each particular student. III. In a regular series of lectures.

The practice will be taught: I. By examination of approved precedents and books of practice. II. By presenting fictitious cases, and training the students through all the forms and distinctions of actions—pleas and pleadings—familiarising them with all the modes of procedure from the inception of a suit to its consummation by final execution. III. The application of theory and practice will further be made familiar by frequent exercises in conducting proceedings in a Moot-Court, to be organized for that purpose. Actions will be instituted, and regularly prosecuted through all the windings which the skill and ingenuity of the students can suggest; and in these prosecutions, regular discussions will be had on the debatable points that arise, both orally and in writing.

A course of collegiate lectures will be prepared for such students of the college, and others, as may choose to attend them, less in detail, but embracing the general principles of the science, exhibiting a view of the rights of persons and of property in their various relations—with the general incidents pertaining to the acquisition, enjoyment, transfer, and loss of property, injuries and wrongs suffered—with an outline of the remedies afforded for the redress of them. The constitution of the United States and of the several states—our political institutions and

forms of government, and the laws derived from—or modified by—their peculiar construction will claim attention.

Upon the course being satisfactorily finished by law students, and a final examination passed, the Degree of "Bachelor of Laws" will be conferred by the "Faculty of Dickinson College."

The length of the time required to finish the course, must depend, in some measure upon the age and previous amount of preparation of the student. Two years will be sufficient for a graduate of any respectable college, and for others properly prepared. When previous preparation is wanting, it must be made up by a longer time or more assiduous application.

The connection of the department with the college will enable the students to enjoy the advantages of the college library and admission into either of the Literary Societies connected with the college, will confer upon them the advantages of these institutions with their large and well selected libraries. An extensive law library will be appropriated to the exclusive use of the school.

If occasion require it, competent assistance will be procured.

The price of tuition to law students will be \$75. per annum. For collegiate lectures, \$15. the Session.

If my office should not be finished by the first of April, I solicit of the Board, the use of a lecture room in college if required till other arrangements are made.

John Reed.

After a consideration of this communication by the Board, the "requests therein contained were on motion granted."

The determination to reopen Dickinson College and the selection of Judge Reed as professor of law seem to have been cordially approved by the people of Carlisle. At a meeting of citizens, on June 8, 1833, convened for "the purpose of expressing their approbation of the measures which had lately been adopted in relation to the resuscitation of Dickinson College", Hon. John Reed was appointed president, and resolutions expressing the gratitude of the citizens for the reopening of the college were adopted.

In an editorial comment on this meeting published in the Carlisle Republican, and signed "Goethe", it was stated, "The names of Durbin, Vethake and Reed must gather the united suffrage of all who know them. Such men whose habits of meditation, whose peculiar talents for appreciating and penetrating the human character and, above all, whose sovereign power over the boundaries of language enable them to import a glowing energy to every intellectual sensation, must bear with them a charm that gives efficacy to instruction, and infallibly become the successful instruments of learning and truth."

In an "Address of the Trustees of Dickinson College to the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church within the bounds of the Baltimore and Philadelphia annual conferences," published in the Carlisle Republican on July 18, 1833, it is stated, that "A competent professor of law living on the spot, will exercise the duties of his chair without any salary from the college, relying on the fees he may obtain from his class."

A statement published in the Carlisle Republican for October 31, 1833, by order of the Board of Trustees, said, "At a late meeting of the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College it was resolved that the following plan shall be adopted. It is deemed expedient that there shall be seven professorships. * . * * 7th. Law Professorship. This department is to be under the entire control of Hon. John Reed, and it is expected to open the ensuing spring. There will be a class proper intended for the practice of law. Judge Reed will deliver a regular course of lectures on the general principles of law and on international law and on constitutional governments, particularly our own. The students of the college, at proper stages in their studies, will attend these important lectures."

An advertisement "designating the principles and terms upon which the law school is to be opened and conducted," was published in the American Volunteer of January 9th, 1834, and in eleven succeeding numbers. The advertisement, which was dated Jan. 6, 1834, and signed by Judge Reed, declared that "A law department has been established in connection with Dickinson College, at Carlisle, Pennsylvania, and it has been placed by the trustees under the sole direction of the subscriber." The advertisement set forth the plan and purpose of the school substantially as it was set forth in Judge Reed's letter to the trustees, and stated that the school would open for the reception of students on April 1st, 1834.

A statement, signed by Charles B. Penrose, secretary of the Board of Trustees, published in the Carlisle Republican of May 29, 1834, set forth that "A new Faculty having been organized in this institution the public are informed that the college will be opened on Wednesday the 10th day of September next.

Officers * * * *

7th. Professor of law in connection with Dickinson College."

Judge Reed's letter to the trustees, dated Sept. 27, 1833, contained a suggestion that his office might not be finished by the first of April; the advertisements in the American Volunteer continued to appear until April 10, 1834; and the statement of the Trustees of May 29, 1834, said that the college, having a "professor of law in connection" therewith, would be opened on September 10, 1834. It seems, however, that the school actually opened, as advertised, on April 1st, 1834, for on that day Alfred Nevins registered as a student in the school.

NOMENCLATURE

The official title of the "law school" thus founded by Judge Reed was "professorship of law in connection with Dickinson College," but it was occasionally referred to in the proceedings of the trustees as the "law professorship", as "a department", as an "establishment" and as "a chair." Judge Reed referred to it as "my school," "A law school" and as "a department of law," and "institution." It came to be known popularly as "Judge Reed's Law School."

Judge Reed's official title was "The Professor of Law in connection with Dickinson College." He was, however, sometimes referred to as "professor of law" and as "professor." He called himself "superintendent."

Students who took the course designed for those who intended to practice law were called "law students" or "regulars" to distinguish them from those who were attending the "collegiate lectures" on law.

The school year was divided into two equal parts which were designated as "terms" and not as semesters. The fee payable for instruction was designated as "the price of tuition."

EQUIPMENT

The residence of Judge Reed "in the immediate vicinage of the college" in which the law school was located was the building now used as the residence of the president of Dickinson College, and the "spacious office" in which the law classes were conducted was located in the basement.

The college library and the "extensive libraries" of the two literary societies were "accessible" to the law students, the latter "at the option of the societies and according to the forms of their respective constitutions." An extensive private law library was appropriated exclusively to the use of the "law school."

CONTROL

In Judge Reed's letter suggesting to the trustees the establishment of a "law school" he expressly stated that he did "not contemplate more than a nominal connection with the college," and the resolution of the trustees by which Judge Reed's proposal was adopted expressly stated that "the department" should "be under his entire superintendency and control." It was expressly stipulated in this resolution that the professor of law should "not be considered as a member of the Faculty of the college," and that "there will be no expense to the college arising out of the establishment herein provided for." In the "address" of the trustees to the public which was published on August 31, 1833, it was declared that the law department was to be under the entire control of Hon. John Reed. Judge Reed received no salary from the college, but was compelled to "rely upon the fees which he obtained from his class."

On the other hand, the resolution providing for the establishment of the law school stated that "the same be established under the pledge of mutual assistance and cooperation so far as may be practicable in conducting the operations of each," and that the "department" should be "connected with the by-laws, statutes, and discipline" of the college. Judge Reed, himself declared that "so far as the statutes of the college, in terms or principles, apply they will be applied," and President Durbin in his report to the Trustees on July 18, 1840, declared that the "Faculty recommend a liberal alteration in the statute on the law department."

COURSES

The plan of Judge Reed for teaching law at Dickinson included:

- I. A course of study for those who intended to practice law.
- II. A series of lectures for those who did not intend to practice law.
- III. A moot court, membership in which was permitted to any of the students of either the law school or college.

THE LAW COURSE

This course was designed "to prepare students of law thoroughly for the practice of their profession," and embraced "a minute inquiry into the science of the law and the technical details involved in the practice of it." One of the means of instruction consisted of "a methodical study of the best books properly arranged." The books prescribed by Judge Reed were: Blackstone's Commentaries; Kent's Commentaries; Chitty on Pleading; Stephen on Pleading; Phillips on Evidence; Paley on Agency; Theobald on Principal and Surety; Chitty on Contracts; Jones on Bailments; Platt on Covenants; Angel and Ames on Corporations; Powell on Contracts; Collyer on Partnership; Tidd's Practice; Foublanque on Equity; Laussat's Essay on Equity; Potter's Law of Executors; Sugden on Vendors; Chitty on Bills.

The course also included frequent examinations accompanied with familiar conversations and a regular series of lectures. The teaching of practice was emphasized. A final and "satisfactory" examination was required to be passed before graduation. The time required to complete the course was two years.

THE COLLEGIATE LECTURES

These lectures were designed to afford to those who did not intend to practice law "the means of such general instruction in the science as is deemed indispensable to every finished scholar and eminently useful to every American citizen."

The lectures prepared by Judge Reed for this purpose, all of which have been preserved, were "less in detail" but embraced "the general principles of the law as a science." The constitutions of the United States and the several

states and our political institutions and the laws derived from, or modified by, their peculiar construction were given special attention.

These lectures were open to "such students of the college and others as may choose to attend them." The trustees of the college had resolved that "any regular student of the college may, with the approbation of the Faculty and under its direction, attend" these lectures.

On June 29, 1840, Judge Reed wrote the following letter to President Durbin:

Dear Sir: Will you oblige me by inviting the attention of the Board of Trustees at the ensuing meeting to a consideration of the following suggestion.

I feel an almost insurmountable reluctance in repeating my lectures to the college classes. I have long been impressed with the inefficiency of lectures as means of instruction in many branches of the arts and sciences and particularly in such as embrace extended and significant nomenclatures and numerous and complicated classifications. No department, in my judgment, presents a branch more unsuitable for lectures than the law. I have carefully considered all of the published lectures, in England and this country, to which I could have access, and I find none either suitable to or designed for such purpose. Nor am I aware that in any American College such lectures are delivered to any other than law classes. It is so at Harvard and Yale and Princeton, and elsewhere I know of none. So far as judicial ethics and the elements of civil government are concerned, they are sufficiently noticed in the course of moral science. I fear the attention of no class can be held continuously—day after day—an hour at a time—upon a topic embracing so much technicality—so many hard names—and necessarily running so much into detailed classification. I would as leave undertake to lecture on Algebra without a blackboard, on geography without a globe or map, or on chemistry without apparatus, or on botany without specimens or plates. With these impressions deeply rooted in my mind, the duties of my office are onerous, and I solicit you to be relieved from the task. The interests of the college—and of literature, I am confident, will neither of them suffer by the omission. The students I have no doubt, would rejoice in being exempted from what they consider a burden.

The convenience to me personally by reason of the interruption of court and professional engagements I shall not urge—though they are serious and significant.

With most respect and esteem,

your obedient servant,

John Reed.

This letter was presented to the Board of Trustees at its meeting on July 18, 1840, and on the motion of Mr. Benson was referred to the Superintendency Committee, and the Faculty and the Professor of Law, with power to act in the premises.

Later on the same day, on the recommendation of those to whom the consideration had been referred, and on the motion of Mr. Roszell, it was ordered that Judge Reed's request be granted and "that the lectures in law to college students be dispensed with."

MOOT COURT

The moot court was intended primarily as one of the means of teaching practice. "The application of theory and practice" were "made familiar by frequent exercises in conducting proceedings" therein. It seems, however, that men were permitted to participate in the moot court who were taking neither the law school course nor "the collegiate lectures." The fee was fifteen dollars per annum.

TERMS AND VACATIONS

The school year was divided into two terms of five months each. The months of April and October were vacations. Students were not allowed to enter "for less than one term," but apparently were allowed to enter at any time. The records show registrations in every month of the year.

Instruction in the law school was given "daily," and not "only Saturday afternoons" as has been frequently stated.

FEES

The "price of tuition to law students embracing all charges" was seventy-five dollars "per annum." The fee for the attendance of the "collegiate lectures" was fifteen dollars "a session," and the fee for membership in the moot court was fifteen dollars "per annum." The rules of the school provided that if a student were dismissed from the school "the fees of the current session will be considered as due and, in no case, will any be refunded."

President Durbin reported to the trustees on July 19, 1838, that he had given it as opinion to Judge Reed that "the statutes do not require the law graduates to pay for their diplomas," but that the faculty were "unanimously of the opinion that usage and propriety suggest that they pay the usual charge." A regulation was therefore promulgated providing that "on receiving a diploma from the faculty of Dickinson College five dollars is to be paid to the President."

It was the common custom to pay the tuition fee in installments, frequently of one-half. Andrew Curtin is recorded as having paid "on account" on Sept. 1, 1836, and "in full" on April 11, 1837. Alex Ramsey is recorded as

having paid "in full" on November 12, 1839. Fathers are recorded as having paid for their sons, and "notes" were occasionally accepted.

DISCIPLINE

The discipline of the school seems to have been almost entirely in the control of Judge Reed. A regulation of his provided that "each student is considered as pledging his honor, upon his admission as a member of the law school, to deport himself with propriety during his continuance as a member," and that the "right of dismissal is reserved to the Superintendent for any violation of this stipulation."

President Durbin reported to the trustees on July 18, 1840, that "the Faculty are satisfied that it was not best either for the law students or the college for them to occupy rooms or board at the hotels," and that the Faculty understood Judge Reed to concur in this judgment. The President further stated, "Perhaps the Board may think proper to give some instructions on the case. Perhaps the statutes now cover the case."

No action seems to have been taken on this matter at this time. A letter of Judge Reed to the President and Trustees dated July, 1845, stated, "A radical mistake was heretofore committed—and that often at the instance of the parents—in allowing students to board or lodge at Taverns. It will now be announced that boarding, lodging or unnecessarily frequenting Taverns will be deemed a withdrawal from the Institution and the rule will be rigorously enforced."

DEGREES

The resolution of June 8, 1833, authorizing the establishment of the school stated merely "that upon the termination of a regular course of study and a favorable testimonial of the professor, for the time being, an appropriate diploma will be granted by the Faculty of Dickinson College."

In his letter of September 27, 1833, setting forth to the trustees his plan for the law school, Judge Reed expressly stipulated that "upon the course being satisfactorily finished by law students and a final examination passed, the Degree of Bachelor of Laws will be conferred by the Faculty of Dickinson College," and this "request" was "on motion granted" by the trustees.

The practice followed in conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws, which was invariably indicated by the letters B.L. and not LL.B., was as follows: Judge Reed would certify those who were entitled to the degree to the trustees who would in turn order the Faculty of the College to confer the degrees.

The following is a copy of Judge Reed's first certificate:

Carlisle, July 15, 1836.

"To the Rev. J. P. Durbin, President of the Board of Trustees of Dickinson College.

It is hereby certified that H. Nelson McAllister, Wm. P. Orbison, J. H. Carter, and Hyatt P. Hepburn, all of Pennsylvania, severally finished the course of study prescribed for the students in the Law Department of Dickinson College, and passed a final and satisfactory examination—entitling them to the Degree of Bachelor of Laws agreeable to the provisions of the XIII chapter of the statutes of said college. They are therefore severally recommended for that Degree.

John Reed,

Prof. of Law."

It appears from the minutes of the trustees for July, 1837, that a communication from Judge Reed was received "certifying that A. A. Anderson, Alfred Nevin, R. A. McMurtrie, and Andrew G. Curtin, in pursuance of the statutes and in virtue of having complied with the requirements of same are entitled to the degree of B.L." and that a resolution was adopted directing and commanding the Faculty to confer "publicly and according to custom the degree of Bachelor of Law" upon the four named men. On July 18, 1840, it was ordered by the trustees that "a manduamus be issued for conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws upon * * * Alexander Ramsey."

Section 1, of Chapter 11, of the college statutes was amended by the trustees on July 18, 1840, by inserting the words, "studies of the" between "the" and "law", the first two words in this section, and adding at the end the following, "that no student of bad morals shall receive his degree, and the Faculty of the College shall have concurrent judgment in the case with the professor of law." Judge Reed interpreted this as meaning that the "moral character and deportment of students were required to be satisfactory to the Faculty of the College to entitle them to a degree of Bachelor of Laws," and added to his subsequent certificates the statement that the men recommended were of "unimpeachable character."

STUDENTS AND GRADUATES

One hundred and seventeen students registered in Judge Reed's law school. Of these a few registered merely as members of the moot court. The first student registered on April 1, 1834, and the last on January 19, 1849. In 1838 there were fourteen students in the law school.

The following students from Carlisle were registered in the school: John Brown Parker, Jacquis M. Johnson, William B. Knox, and John N. Rhey. Robert Emory, a professor in the college, who later became president, regis-

tered in the law school on January 20th, 1838. Thomas Bowman, who later became bishop of the Methodist Church, registered on May 28, 1838.

Thirty-five students were graduated and awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and some others were graduated but not awarded degrees. In 1836 the only degrees awarded by the college were the four awarded to the graduates of the law school. Four degrees were awarded in 1837; three in 1838; three in 1839; thirteen in 1840; three in 1841; two in 1842; one in 1843; and two in 1846.

Graduates of the school became respectively Governor of Pennsylvania, preacher, writer on theological subjects, physician, farmer, colonel, deputy attorney general, district attorney, United States marshall, bank president, Member of Congress, Governor of Minnesota, United States Senator, Secretary of War, mayor, justice of the peace, editor, judge, Secretary of the State of Delaware, teacher, Speaker of the House of Delegates of Maryland, Minister to Turkey. A great majority became successful in the practice of their profession.

THE CLOSING OF THE SCHOOL

Judge Reed retired from the bench in 1839, and seems to have then contemplated resigning his professorship because of the pressure of his professional engagements. In July, 1845, he wrote the following letter:

To the President of Trustees of Dickinson College.

Gentlemen: After I resumed the practice of law a few years ago, I found it to interfere materially with my attention to daily instruction in the law school, and I contemplated resigning my appointment as Superintendent. I have found upon further experience, and under better arrangements, that I can bestow all needful attention, without injuriously interfering with my private business. I would be pleased, therefore, to bestow in the future more particular attention upon this department and to induce an increase in the number of the students. * * *

John Reed.

This letter was presented to the Board of Trustees at its meeting on July 10, 1845, and was ordered to be "filed among the papers of the board."

Judge Reed died in January, 1850. At the next meeting of the Board of Trustees, July 12, 1850, President Peck reported that the chair of law vacated by the death of Judge Reed was "still without an incumbent." He submitted "to the consideration of the Board whether it would not on the whole be better to abolish it," and stated that his colleagues agreed with him "in the opinion that to create a law department such as would be creditable to the college would require more means than are at present at the disposal of the

Board." He submitted the "whole subject respectfully for consideration" by the Board.

The Board seems to have agreed with the President for, though several professorships were elected at this meeting, a professor of law was not elected.