The Brief
of
The Lawyers Club

1925
Year Book
of the
Lawyers Club
of the
University of Michigan
DEDICATION

TO

William W. Cook, A. B., LL. B.

of the New York Bar

Whose vision and benevolent munificence has made possible

The Lawyers Club of the University of Michigan
Foreword

NOT the belief of perfection attained, but the hope of a fair foundation established, upon which great things may some day be built—this is the spirit in which we offer The Brief to you, the alumni and students of the University of Michigan Law School.

In its preparation, there has been a constant effort to keep in mind and truly to portray what seems to be the dual character of the institution. On the one hand, the Lawyers Club is a college dormitory, of a peculiarly refined type, but a dormitory none the less. On the other hand, it is a club, an association of men, interested in promoting a common object; in more truly understanding the law of today, and by that understanding, striving to mould in some slight degree, the form of the law of tomorrow.

In the belief that by and through this publication the Lawyers Club may be made more a club and less a dormitory, those whose efforts have produced The Brief find their compensation.
An Appreciation

THE BRIEF is the product of no regularly constituted staff. It is rather a topsy-turvy like publication and somehow it "just grew." It grew because there was a need for its growth, but that growth was not spontaneous. It needed planting and fertilizing and careful tending and cultivating to bring it to its full and fruitful maturity. It is not a weed in the publication garden.

The gardening process was no slight task, and only a division of labor by those who voluntarily expressed a willingness to help make possible its completion. It is in appreciation of the efforts of those gardeners that I wish to express on behalf of the Council and the Club the thanks we all feel due to:

Gaylord N. Bebout, 26L  
Hiram C. Bond, 26L  
Kit F. Clardy, 25L  
Douglas W. Clephane, 27L  
William R. Embridge, 25L  
Norman P. Lasca, 27L  
Ethan C. Prewitt, 27L  
Louis N. Wolfe, 27L

[Signature]

Managing Editor.

Lawyers Club,  
Ann Arbor, Michigan.  
May 10, 1925.
THE DINING ROOM LOBBY

THE MAIN LOBBY
Entrance to The Lounge
THE DINING HALL.
THIS MIGHT BE CALLED BEFORE.
One End of the Lounge

The Private Dining Room
The Lawyers Club—An Institution

By Dean Henry M. Bates, P. B., LL. B.

As is well known, the Lawyers Club buildings were given by Mr. W. W. Cook, of the New York Bar, a graduate of the College and also of the Law School of this University. The gift is remarkable not only for its munificence, though in that respect it is unequalled in the history of legal education, but quite as much for the breadth of understanding and vision shown by the plan for the use of these buildings in a unique way, to aid legal education and legal research. For the Lawyers Club is very much more than a group of buildings, beautiful as those buildings are, and more than a mere club. It is an institution, wisely planned in such way as to benefit all of the fundamental interests of law and its administration. As a social organization, in the broad sense of the term social, it is an institution made up of:

(1) Judges and lawyers of distinction, who constitute the class of non-resident members;

(2) The members of the law faculty and certain officers of the University; and

(3) The law students, who constitute the active membership.

The scope and character of the three classes of membership indicate the fundamental purpose of the donor. That is to unite, for the general improvement of law and its administration, active and eminent members of the Bar, legal scholars and law teachers, and the students who are to be the lawyers of the future.

It has been said, with some justice, that though the legal education given in the better law schools of today is, on the whole, vastly superior to the old type of office instruction, yet there is lacking something of the old personal contacts between the active members of the profession and legal scholars and law students. This old contact could not be restored, even if we were to go back to the old method of law office study, because successful lawyers of the present day for the most part are so busy with the vastly more intricate problems and the mass of business which come to them that they have not the time to impart instruction to students. The present plan is an attempt, which promises well, to secure in this Law School something like the older contacts, with their benefits in establishing sound traditions, ethical and practical, and a general esprit de corps and professional pride and sense of responsibility. It is believed that this can be accomplished by the establishment of the non-resident membership above referred to and by the bringing together in one place of the Law School and especially its library, so that non-resident members, as well as visiting lecturers, may be induced to come here to work in the library, away from the interruptions of busy offices; and while so doing, to have contacts with members of the faculty and with the student body. It is believed that this would be for the mutual benefit of all three classes.

The present Lawyers Club buildings indicate the completion of part of this program. It is obvious that the plan cannot operate with its greatest possible effectiveness until
we have the projected new Law School building and library, on the land already procured for that purpose by the University. The present building, both by reason of its location and its lack of library and office facilities, cannot be used to great advantage by visiting lawyers; but as is implied in this statement, the plan for a new Law School building and library, to be situated on the south side of the tract of land already acquired, has been definitely made, and the University authorities are hopeful of obtaining the money necessary to realize this plan in the not distant future.

In order directly to aid the prosecution of scientific legal research work, the donor has wisely provided that all profits from the operation of the Club buildings and from Club dues shall go into a fund to be used exclusively for legal research. We are all assured that this fund will run into several thousands of dollars a year, upon the present basis. As the University has generously provided the land, and has agreed to provide light, heat and power, and as the property is tax exempt, our overhead charges are reduced to a minimum and it should be, and is, possible to operate the buildings at going prices for room and board and still make a profit. If other dormitories are subsequently added, especially when we have secured the new Law School building, these profits will, of course, be multiplied. The money derived in this way is to be used to pay the salaries of research professors and in such other ways, for like purposes, as the donor may decide upon. It is not difficult to see that ultimately the Law School will be able to make a very unusual contribution, by this means, to the scientific study of law and its ends.

The Club also affords unusual opportunities for giving its active members experience in self-government and in affairs. The government of the Club is in the hands of a Board of Governors, constituted in the manner prescribed by the donor and agreed to by the Board of Regents; but this Board of Governors intends to look after only the strictly business side of the Club operation and to determine general policies. Within the limits thus indicated, the students are absolutely to govern themselves. During the current year this has been accomplished by the election, by all of the active members of the Club, of a Council of nine students, who have organized with a chairman and the other usual officers. This Council is charged with the establishment and maintenance of sound traditions and good general rules for living in the Club buildings, for the supply of newspapers, periodicals and other reading matter, and with the conduct of social affairs of the Club. With experience, it will doubtless become an increasingly useful and active governing board. The Board of Governors and the Council meet together frequently at dinner, to talk over, in an informal way, the affairs of the organization. These meetings are producing a mutual understanding and respect, and a spirit of co-operation which is very admirable.

The plan as a whole is unprecedented in the breadth of its scope and in the understanding of the problems of the legal profession. For this reason, not only the Law School and the entire University, but also the Bar of the country and those who derive benefits from the administration of justice, owe a debt of gratitude to the man who combines the financial ability, the wisdom and the generosity to make this great gift.
Some English Prototypes of the Lawyers Club

By Edson R. Sunderland, A. M., LL. B.

The contemporary visitor to Ann Arbor sees a great American university in process of rapid physical expansion, with its huge new buildings uncomfortably crowding the old ones on a campus none too large. Its recitation halls and laboratories rise high in the air with their imposing bulk—monuments to an age of bustling utility. The atmosphere of the place is modern, practical, intensely American. The university is young, and youth thinks mostly of the present and future, having little interest in the past.

But when the visitor enters the Lawyers Club the scene completely changes. Here is the art and beauty of the old world, as though taken bodily from England, the ancestral home of the common law. The quiet dignity of its gothic architecture, its wealth of ornament, and the mellow colors of its granite walls, give it an exotic air of age, refinement, and culture which is utterly unexpected.

In appearance the Lawyers Club has two English prototypes—the Oxford or Cambridge College and the London Inn of Court. Each of these has its quadrangles around which are built the residence halls for students; each has its great dining hall, with oak-beamed roof and mullioned windows. In the beauty and durability of its material the Lawyers Club is far superior to both, for the English Colleges are suffering severely from the dilapidations of time, and the Inns of Court have always suffered from the inartistic brick of which they are chiefly built. There is also a unity of design in the Lawyers Club which is lacking in its English prototypes, and a uniformity of architectural merit unspoiled by the many commonplace features which the passing centuries have introduced, one by one, in the Colleges and Inns of England. Some day the grounds about the Lawyers Club will compare favorably with the gardens and terraces of the English Colleges and Inns of Court, but nature works more slowly than man and gardens become beautiful only with time. Sir Francis Bacon devoted himself industriously during the greater part of his life to the development of the gardens of Gray's Inn.

When the magnificent plan of Mr. Cook is realized, and the law library is appropriately housed in the Law School unit of the Lawyers Club group, the physical comparison will be complete, for every one of the Inns of Court (in this respect surpassing the Colleges) has a separate library building conveniently located and adequately equipped for the use of its members.

Similarity in physical design suggests similarity of function. The parallel is obvious in the case of the Colleges at Oxford and Cambridge and is emphasized by the fact that the architectural features of the Lawyers Club and its general arrangement remind one more vividly of the English universities. But the more inviting analogy is that between the Lawyers Club and the Inns of Court, for law students are chiefly interested in the legal profession and in the means whereby the members of the bar receive their professional training.
The Inns of Court have been for more than five hundred years, completely organized and self-sufficient universities for the study of law. They furnished everything the students needed—a place to eat, a place to sleep and a place to work. They supplied the students with competent teachers and with books, maintained pleasant gardens in which they could enjoy the air, and offered abundant facilities for amusement and recreation. In ancient times, the course was long by present standards. The students began by serving novitiates in the Inns of Chancery, and term by term the best of them were transferred to the Inns of Court, becoming inner barristers. Here the serious work began. Seven years of study were required before one became an outer or "utter" barrister, and five years more before he became an "ancient" and entitled to practice in the courts.

During this long period of pupillage the training was mainly oral. Readers expounded the different branches of the law, and "moots" were held in the Halls, where doubtful cases were proposed and argued, exactly as in the club courts at Ann Arbor. Nothing was more characteristic of the old Inns of Court than these "moots," and the "bolts" which resembled them. A "moot" would begin after dinner in the Hall, with opening arguments by one or two of the benchers—members of the governing council of the Inn. Then would follow a sort of mimic law suit, with inner barristers reciting the pleadings in Law-French, outer barristers arguing for the respective parties, and the readers and benchers delivering judgments. But for some reason these practical exercises in legal argument fell into disuse in most of the Inns, and in modern times only Gray's Inn has preserved them. They are there held in the Hall and are presided over by eminent judges and leaders of the bar. Gray's Inn has published a "Moot Book," containing a great number of the cases which have been argued there. In a recent English book upon the Inns of Court the writer observes "the remarkable fact that in modern times, the 'moot' system has been cultivated in America much more widely and energetically than in England."

But it might well be surmised that the study of the law did not exhaust the time or energy of the students at the Inns of Court. Sir John Fortescue, who was Lord Chief Justice under Henry VI, has given an amusing and doubtless authentic picture of the life at the Inns of Court in his day. They are, he says, "a sort of academy or gymnasium fit for persons of their station; where they learn singing and all kinds of music, dancing and such other accomplishments and diversions, which are called revels, as are suitable to their quality, and such as are usually practiced at Court. At other times, out of term, the greater part apply themselves to the study of law. Here everything which is good and virtuous is to be learned, all vice is discouraged and banished. So that knights, barons and the greatest nobility of the kingdom, often place their children in those Inns of Court; not so much to make the laws their study, much less to live by the profession, having large patrimonies of their own, but to form their manners and preserve them from the contagion of vice. The discipline is so excellent, that there is scarce ever known to be any piques or differences, or any differings or disturbances among them."

The dramatic instinct which found expression in the "moots," determined the character of many of the amusements. Masques and revels were very popular among the
students of the Inns, and Queen Elizabeth and the Stuart kings often came to see them. Sir Francis Bacon organized the Masque of Flowers at Gray’s Inn; and all four Inns, in 1633, combined to put on a tremendous spectacle called the Triumph of Peace, which cost them $10,000. A hundred years earlier Cardinal Woolsey had attended a masque at Gray’s Inn, and the author and principal actor, whose performance had been displeasing to him, immediately found themselves in Fleet Prison. But the Revolution broke the spell which the masques had woven, and they lost their power to interest and amuse.

The most striking feature of the experience enjoyed by the students at the Inns of Court was the constant association with the active members of the legal profession. The Inns consisted largely of groups of buildings fronting on gardens or surrounding courts, filled with “chambers” occupied by the members. When students entered the Inns they became members, and remained such as long as they lived. After being called to the bar they might continue to occupy chambers there, using a portion of the apartment as living quarters and the rest as an office; or they might retain their chambers solely as offices, and reside elsewhere. Students and practicing barristers thus shared the residence halls, and the study and the practice of law went on side by side. All the members, old and young, sat together three times a day in the great dining halls, and met and conversed in the gardens. Students and lawyers participated in the “moots,” and took part together in the organization of entertainments. By this means the students accustomed themselves to the manners, customs, traditions and ideals of the bar, became acquainted with the lawyers and judges of their day, and assimilated that fine esprit de corps which has always been so marked a characteristic of the English legal profession.

The formal educational system of the Inns was doubtless far from adequate, and in modern times it was radically changed by the creation of a joint committee of the four Inns, which organized courses of lectures and examinations. This tended, however, to segregate the students and prevent them from enjoying much personal contact with the lawyers. The use of the chambers as offices rather than living quarters was another development in the Inns which forced students more and more to find lodgings elsewhere. So that it came about that the only occasions when the members met together were at the dinners in the great Halls. But so much importance was attached to this association between the students and the older members of the Inns, that it has always, to this day, been preserved as an indispensable condition for admission to the British bar. No matter how excellent has been the intellectual education of the student, he cannot be called to the bar until he has kept his terms in Hall, which means that he must be present with the members and benchers of the Inn at six or more dinners in each of twelve terms. If he is enrolled as a student in one of the English universities such as Oxford or Cambridge or the University of London, he is excused from all but three of these dinners each term. But no one can under any circumstances be admitted to practice in the English courts unless and until he has eaten at least thirty six dinners in the great Hall of his Inn, thereby obtaining some acquaintance with the traditions of the profession and with the men who are upholding them.

The Lawyers Club is the only institution in America which has definitely set itself the aim of bringing lawyers and law students together. The guest rooms of the
Club are designed expressly for lawyer members who may wish to temporarily reside at the Club while engaged in writing or study. When the Law Building, with its library facilities, is completed, the Lawyers Club will be an irresistible magnet. American judges and lawyers will meet the students in the great Hall of the Lawyers Club or in the spacious parlor, as English lawyers and judges have met English students for five hundred years in the Inns of Court in London. Such association will perhaps give to law students here that insight into the ideals of the profession which is no less important than knowledge of the law itself.
The Council of the Club

By Kit F. Clardy, Chairman

The Lawyers Club has one aspect which is by everyone recognized to be present, but with which few have had any direct contact. This is the administrative aspect of the institution. The bringing together of some one hundred and sixty men under one roof, quite naturally created a need for organization. The donor of the Club counseled with us, and the plan for this first year's administration must be accredited to him. The problems of administration seemed to divide themselves naturally into two main categories: the business problems and questions of management, and the problems connected with student life. The first obviously needed the attention of men of mature judgment and were committed to a Board of Governors of which the Dean of the law school is, ipso facto, president. Four other members of the law faculty and two members of the student body constituted the balance of this Board.

The problems of student life seemed properly to be left in the hands of the students themselves acting through a representative system of some kind. The dormitory being divided into nine separate sections, Mr. Cook suggested that we elect a representative from each section to a group to be known as the "Council." This body of nine representatives was then to select from its members, a chairman, a vice-chairman, a secretary and a treasurer. The body thus constituted was to have general charge of all proper student interests and activities. The Board of Governors was given final authority in all major matters but the Council was to have such powers as are customarily lodged in student governing bodies.

Mr. Cook's plans were carried out and the result has been such as to warrant very little change, except that for the sake of continuity of policy, it has been determined that the chairman of the Council shall be elected in the spring, by a general election of the Club, instead of in the fall by the section representatives. The chairman of the Council is thus a representative of the Club at large, and is the tenth member of the Council.

The Council has started a custom of bi-weekly meetings and dinners with the Board of Governors which has accomplished much in promoting a better understanding between the faculty and the members of the Club. General meetings of the entire membership of the Club have been held bi-weekly also. Many prominent men have been guests and have addressed the members on subjects of interest. Reading matter of all kinds has been provided, and this book itself is a product of the Council's activities. We have made no attempt to publish a long list of house rules—on the contrary we are quite proud of the fact that none have been necessary. As this book goes to press we are shaping part of a proposed constitution, a task which has been purposely delayed in order that we might profit by the experience of this first years work. The Council has found itself faced with many new and unexpected problems. The idea that actuated the donor has ever been before us and we have therefore proceeded with great caution in all our steps. We have sought to build for the future; we turn from our pleasant task with the hope that our feeble efforts have been in the right direction.
The Year in Retrospect—And That in Prospect

As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be,” well expresses the idea that what is once established, if it does not indeed succeed in fully sustaining itself, at least tends to remain and is modified only by a gradual, evolutionary process. What man has built, he is loath to destroy, and his natural inertia makes him rather endure the faults of what is than to tempt fate by trying the untried.

It was with some such thought in mind that little was done this year in establishing a tradition at the Lawyers Club. What has been done, has been after serious consideration and thought. Now that the year is done it may be of value to glance back for a moment over the events of the first year of the Lawyers Club’s life.

When registration began, on September 17, 1924, men began to appear and to occupy the rooms that had previously been assigned. Everything was in a surprising state of order and readiness, when one remembered that only twelve months before, there was not a sign of the club, but only a prophecy of it in the piles of debris that marked the sites of the old houses that had been razed to make room for the new structure. It was uncertain, even up to a week before the opening of school, whether the Club could be opened as scheduled. Due to the tireless efforts of all concerned, and especially of the directors who worked all through the summer, everything but very minor details were arranged on time.

The dining Hall opened, and the first meal was served there Sunday evening, September 21, with about eighty men present. The problems of getting started in school and getting rooms finally settled, prohibited all thought of organization until the second week in October. By that time the donor had made clear his wishes as to the general type of organization desired. Accordingly, meetings of each of the nine sections were called, and one person elected from each to act on a Council whose function is elsewhere explained.

On extremely short notice, plans were made for an informal dance to be given after the Wisconsin game, on October 25. The dining room was used on this occasion, and about one hundred couples found it a most enjoyable affair. With the proceeds from this dance, a complete set of brass tags for the club check room were purchased and installed, and the balance deposited in the club treasury.

The Council approved an assessment of fifty cents a month on all members at a general meeting of the entire Club on October 29. The purpose of this assessment was explained and the plan unanimously adopted. With funds thus provided, a liberal assortment of periodicals was subscribed for, comprising all the major law reviews, the better known daily papers, and the more serious weekly and monthly magazines. Chess and checker sets were provided in The Lounge and two deserving poor children were completely outfitted at Christmas time out of funds raised by this general levy for house dues. Finally, all remaining money has been spent on the present publication, thus permitting its distribution to club members at an absolute minimum.
In response to many requests, an open house night was decided upon for the evening after the Homecoming (Iowa) football game, on November 22. Many alumni and townspeople inspected the building including certain private rooms especially opened for the purpose, and carried away with them, an impression of what the Club is and what it will mean to the University.

A series of suggestions as to conduct about the house were read at a general meeting late in November, but no house rules were adopted. This policy has proved to be wise, and has shown the capability of the entire group for self-government. A suggestion box, installed in the office, made it possible for all to communicate criticism to the Council.

Christmas vacation caused a temporary lull in activities, but the Club again became active with the beginning of the New Year. On Friday, January 23, there appeared on the office bulletin board, a notice the like of which has never before been issued so far as is shown by the annals of the school. Astronomers prophesy that a similar event will not recur for some two hundred years. On this account it seems appropriate to publish a facsimile of this extraordinary document.

Examinations occupied every effort until well into the month of February. As soon as the new semester began, plans were formulated for the first formal dance which was held on February 27. Nearly one hundred fifty couples attended and the general opinion seemed to be in favor of more parties at the Club. However, it had been determined to limit the number but to make no restrictions on the quality of the social events at the Club, and this policy has been consistently followed.

Work on The Brief began soon after this and has now reached completion. On March 27, the Grease Dance was held at the Club, breaking the time honored tradition of holding it at the Union; but resulting most favorably, for the affair was conceded to be bigger and better than ever before.

The All Law Smoker and the Freshman Law Smoker found a new and most appropriate situs in the Club; the private dining room has been used weekly for the faculty luncheon; and the Club has, in other ways, been made an integral part of the life and activity of the law school. It has, in addition, been the unofficial host of many of the speakers who have visited Ann Arbor during the year. Among these people, were the members of the Oxford, England, debate team (who were opposed by a Michigan team made up of three members of the Club); Mr. George Creel; Mr. Harry E. Fosdick; Mr. Stanley High; Mr. Tom Sheyhill; and Mr. Scott Nearing. Most of these men addressed informal meetings of the club. Bi-weekly general meetings were held at which time some speaker discussed a topic of legal interest. Among these were Dean Hugh Cabot,
of the Medical School, who discussed some aspects of expert testimony; and Professor Edson R. Sunderland who, recently returned from England, talked about the procedure in English courts.

The final social event of the year was the formal dance held on May 1st. The attempt was made, and not wholly without success, to make the final event one that would leave a lasting impression of happy days spent at the Club on the thirty-three seniors who thereafter, began to prepare for final examinations that they hoped, yet somehow regretted, as the final "finals" of their school career.

There has been in this first year, much of healthy growth. Experience, usually a dear teacher, has taught many lessons at but slight cost. The tradition of having only a very limited number of social events has been established; the general plan of student government has become fixed; a year book has been published more or less successfully. There is much still to be done, however. The Club needs more unity. To this end, a Club song should perhaps be composed, singing arranged for in The Dining Hall or Lounge at meal times, a place for outdoor play conveniently provided—perhaps a few tennis and quoit courts provided out of doors, while the large room under The Lounge should be fitted out as a gymnasium and recreation room. Many other things will suggest themselves and will be arranged for as and when the need arises. In the meantime, we who have been the first active members of the Lawyers Club, may rest assured that we have not left undone, all those things we should have done, and that we have done but few of the things we should not have done.
The Lawyers Club—An History

THE history of the Lawyers Club may well be taken to be a narrative of the events of the first days of a new epoch in the field of legal education.

In December, 1922, Henry M. Bates, ’90, Dean of the Law School made the following announcement in the Michigan Alumnus: "The generous gift of an internationally known lawyer who is a graduate of this Law School has made it possible for the Law School to plan a splendid group of buildings. When the whole plan is finally realized, we shall have an equipment for the professional work and living arrangements of our law students hitherto unequaled anywhere in the history of legal education."

Two years ago the building was planned—today it exists in all of its collegiate Gothic splendor. Pictures and an architect’s vocabulary will describe the inspirational beauty, the stabilizing solidity, and the luxurious comfort enjoyed by the first generation of student occupants of the Lawyers Club. But the Lawyers Club is more than a striking example of Gothic Architecture—it is an institution. And it is the institutional aspect of the project that is of greatest interest to a student of the Law. Mr. W. W. Cook, ’80; ’82L, the famous lawyer who made this generous gift to the University, in a telegram referring to the completion of the building expressed in his cogent style, the true extent and scope of the institution. He said, "Your building is of little consequence except: First, to elevate the standard of the law school and of the legal profession, and, secondly, to help simplify and clarify the law by reason of your large income."

A short sketch of the life of the man who made possible the creation of the Lawyers Club should be included in a paper which describes a project for the advancement of the profession. William Wilson Cook is one of the leading lawyers of the New York Bar. He was born at Hillsdale, Michigan, and received his legal education at Michigan University. At present, he is a resident of Rye, Long Island. Mr. Cook is the author of a very excellent book "The Law of Corporations" and the condensed and simplified book, "The Principles of Corporation Law" written with the view in mind of clarifying the law for the student. It might be added that Mr. Cook gave the royalties from the latest edition of his "Law of Corporations" for the use of the Michigan Law Review. Mr. Cook has been most successful and has accumulated a large fortune. Besides the Lawyers Club and certain endowment funds he has given the Martha Cook dormitory to the University. It is interesting to note that he has never returned to Ann Arbor since the time of his graduation, forty years ago; having it seems, an ideal conception of the buildings he has created, he does not wish his vision marred by any flaws which reality might reveal.

When the plans of the Lawyers Club are carried out, the buildings will form a quadrangle. The present unit, occupying the corner of South University Avenue and State Street, includes a large club room over which, on the second floor, are a number of bedroom suites for the accommodation of the guests of the Lawyers Club. The dormitory begins at the east end of the Club and extends to the intersection of Tappan Avenue and South University Avenue. South of the Club room is the beautiful dining hall sug
gestive of King's Chapel at Cambridge University, England. It is hoped that within the near future the other buildings may be completed. The plan is to place another dormitory on State Street running south from the Dining Hall to Monroe Street. A second dormitory unit is to extend the entire length of the eastern side of the eleven acre tract which constitutes the quadrangle. The quadrangle will be completed by the erection of the law school building on the south side closing the gap between Tappan Avenue and State Street. The law building will be the dominant structure of the entire group, and will face toward the north, looking across the inner court. This structure is to be approximately the size of the General Library building and is to consist of reading rooms and the Law Library. Great stress is being placed on the development of a library. The library as planned is to have accommodations for 100,000 volumes, which will be twice as large as the present library. Valuable additions are being made every year and with the improved accommodations, Michigan University will soon have one of the best Libraries in the country.

With the wonderful group of buildings, the improved Library, the various plans for research work, an excellent faculty, and the very capable management of it all by Dean Bates, Michigan University has become an ideal place to study Law. The Law students are extremely fortunate in having this institution at their disposal and Mr. Cook, Dean Bates, and the other men who are working for its development shall feel justly repaid for their labors and expenditures only if a well trained and efficient group of lawyers are developed.
The Lawyers Club Architecturally Considered

A detailed description of the architecture of the buildings at present comprising The Lawyers Club is of course, impossible. In general, they may be said to be Elizabethan, a transitional style between Gothic and Renaissance, with the features of the former and the detail of the latter. The buildings which have been completed, are all in this style and comprise three connected units, the Dining Hall, Lounge and Dormitory.

The former, very similar to the chapel at Eton College, contains one of the most imposing rooms in America. It is one hundred and forty feet long and thirty-four feet in width. The roof, some fifty feet above, is supported by nine large trusses, forming what is known as a hammer beam ceiling. These are of old ship timbers and each bears a carving of the head of an eminent jurist, Blackstone, Coke and Marshall being among those represented. Turrets run up each corner of the building on the outside, terminating about twelve feet above the roof in a Byzantine dome. Around the edge of the roof are fourteen small spires, each bearing unique Gothic sculpturing and connected with each other by a low rampart.

The eight large Gothic windows on each side are of cathedral glass bearing English Gothic tracery and run the full height of the building, starting just above the dark oak wainscoting which runs around the room to a height of about ten feet. This is of small panels with typical Renaissance designs carved around the top. The room is planned to accommodate three hundred diners, the expected total capacity of the complete dormitories.

The floor is of Missouri and Tennessee marble, worked into an attractive design. The walls are of Indiana limestone; the turrets of granite.

There are two entrances, one connecting with the Lounge, the other with what will eventually be the court in the center of the quadrangle. All the doorways to the buildings and arches are Renaissance in style, and the principal ones bear above them appropriate inscriptions of a quasi-legal character. Perhaps the most typical of these is that above the State street entrance which reads:

"The character of the legal profession depends on the character of the Law schools. The character of the Law schools forecasts the future of America."

North of this building and connected with it by a hall on the sides of which are the administrative offices of the club and a small private dining room, is the Lounge room. This latter is distinctly Renaissance in style and is equipped with appropriate furniture. It measures thirty-four by eighty-four feet, exclusive of the large semi-circular bay window on the north, facing the campus. The vaulted ceiling is of white plaster with a Renaissance bas-relief; the floor of wide, white quartered oak, and the walls of dark
oak panelling. On the east side is a huge fireplace, above which is an elaborately carved mantel in the usual Renaissance style. On the opposite side are several small bay windows.

Running along the east side of this building is the cloister, it is an extention of the first arch under the dormitories, the east side being open and looking out upon the prospective inner court. The roof is here supported by Ionic pillars, connected by low arches.

Above both the lounge and the cloister are the guest rooms, eight in number. These are each provided with a bed, dresser, desk, chairs and private bath. There is also a common writing room and library for the accommodation of guests and intended for those doing research work at the club.

Running eastwards from, and at right angles with the lounging room for two blocks are the present dormitories. These follow the English college arrangement of apartments, separate entryways and stairs being provided for each of the nine sections. This eliminates halls running through the center of the building, saving space and reducing noise to a minimum. With the exception of the center and end sections, these are three stories in height and accommodate thirteen students. The first and third floors contain single rooms, the second suites of rooms and a bath.

The floors of the halls and stairs are of Welsh tile while the edges of all the steps are protected with copper. The walls are of an attractive old gold Roman brick of unique size and shape. The living rooms have rough plaster walls and concrete floors. The first and second floor rooms facing the court contain stone fire places, each with a separate chimney and imported Welsh andiron.

The central or "D" tower over what was previously Oakland avenue, is worthy of special description. It is five stories in height with two very attractive suites on each floor. Octahedral turrets run up the corners, and for some distance above the roof, each being surmounted by a Byzantine spire. The third and fourth floors have bay windows on the north and south sides. Beneath the towers are English door arches, the main ridges of which are supported from the walls by carved gnomes, those in the central arch representing the six presidents of the university, the others the various branches of scholarship and athletics.

Every effort has been made to insure permanence throughout. The roofs of the dormitories and lounging room are of vericolored heavy slate, the towers and dining hall of imported lead and those of the oriel windows, of which there are eight on each side, are of copper. The eaves are inside a stone railing which runs along the edge of the roof. From these between the dormers run heavy imported lead drain pipes, each surmounted by an elaborately designed cap which in themselves, contribute in no small degree to the effectiveness of the building's appearance.
Large medieval hammered iron hinges are on all the outside doors. All the windows are leaded glass with copper fittings. The entire building is of weathered Massachusetts granite.

The rooms have been made as attractive and serviceable as possible. The furniture is all of quartered oak, the woodwork of light chestnut. Steam heat from the university power plant and electricity from the same source is used throughout. Each room contains a single bed, desk, reading lamp, small table, dresser, two chairs, a mirror and a basin supplied with hot and cold water. The equipment is doubled for the suites and separate sleeping rooms provided. Each section is provided with a telephone connected with the switchboard in the office.

A vacuum system for cleaning extends throughout the building.

The kitchen, which is just south of the dining hall, is a one story building constructed in the same style of architecture as the rest of the Club and equipped with the most modern facilities. In fact, no expense or labor was spared anywhere to make the institution the most beautiful and serviceable of its kind in the country.
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