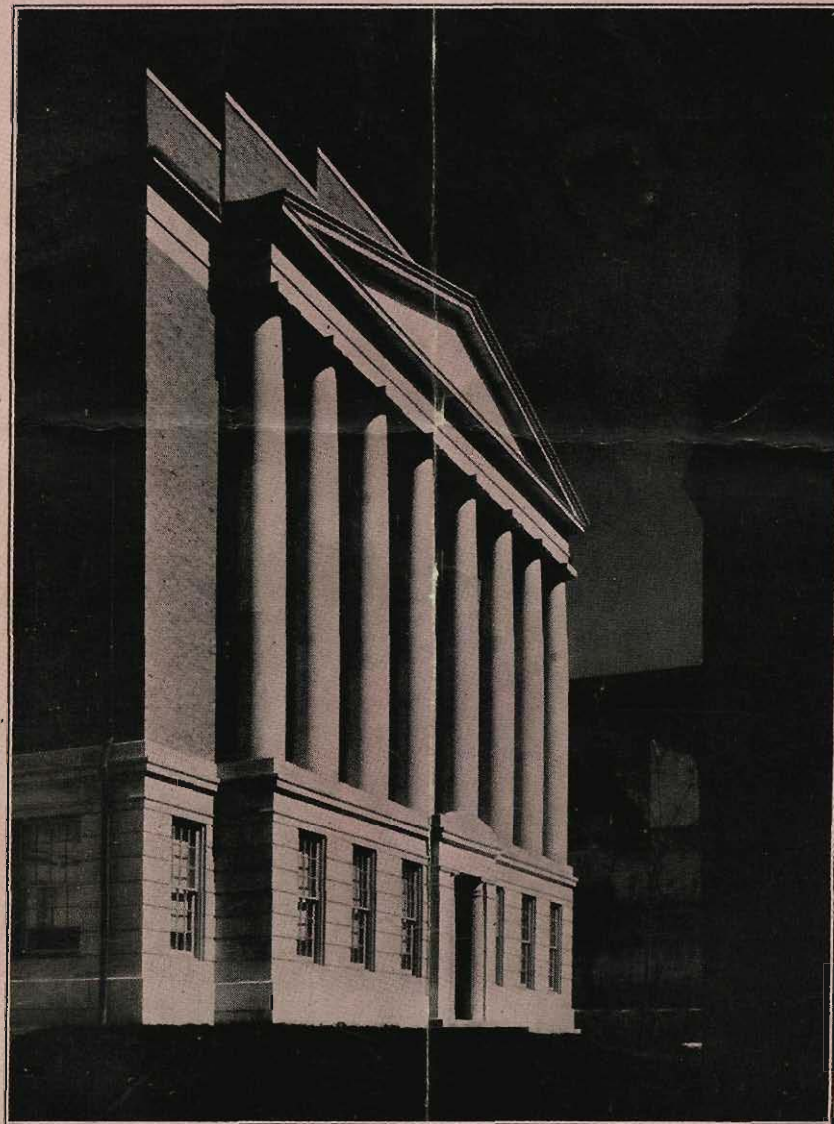


MARYLAND

The ALUMNI PUBLICATION of the
UNIVERSITY of MARYLAND



ENTRANCE TO THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The sun drenches the Entrance to the University of Maryland School of Law at the southeast corner of Redwood and Greene streets, Baltimore, Maryland.

Authorized in 1812

MARYLAND UNIVERSITY'S SCHOOL OF LAW

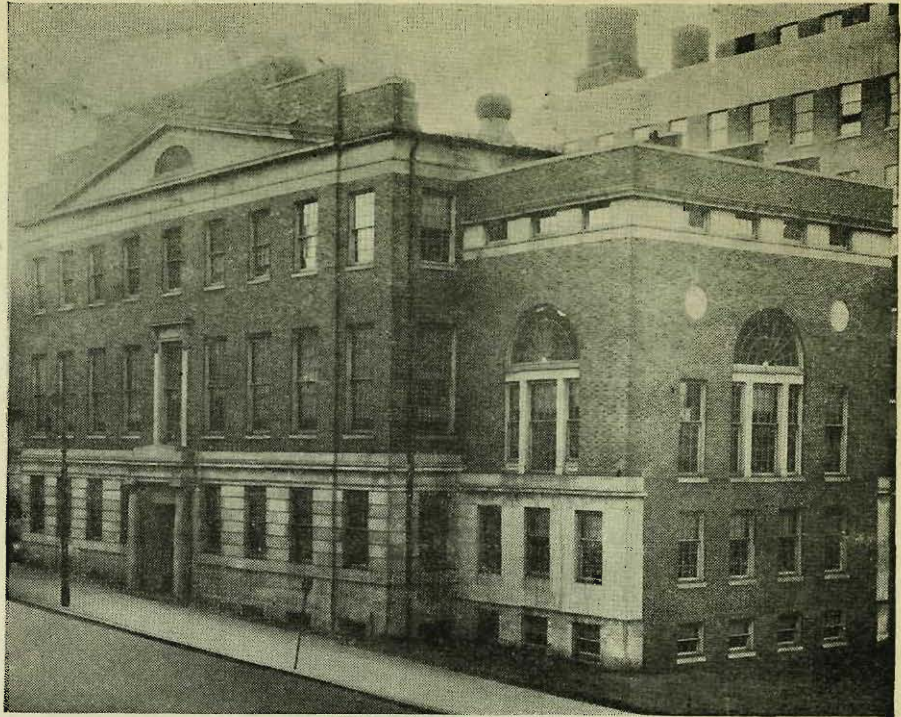
**Many of Old Line State's
Leading Legal Figures
Graduated from Second
Oldest of University of
Maryland's Schools. . . .**

SECOND oldest of the branches of the University now in existence, the School of Law of which Dr. Roger Howell is Dean, was one of the three "colleges or faculties" which the General Assembly of Maryland in 1812 authorized the College of Medicine of Maryland to "constitute, appoint and annex to itself" in order to establish "an University by the name and under the title of the University of Maryland."

In accordance with the authority so given, the Faculty of Law, consisting of David Hoffman, William Pinckney, Robert Goodloe Harper, John Purviance, Robert Smith, Nicholas Brice and Nathaniel Williams—all leaders of the Bar—was annexed to the Faculty of Physic on January 6, 1813, and proceeded to appoint one of their number, David Hoffman, as the first (and apparently the only) Professor of Law. It was not, however, until ten years later, in 1823, that the school was actually opened and regular instruction was begun. Of the law schools now operating in the United States, there are only three where instruction was offered at an earlier date—Columbia in 1773, William and Mary in 1779, and Harvard in 1817.

Planned Ten Years

In the interval between 1813 and 1823, Hoffman was devoting much thought and



THE SCHOOL OF LAW

University of Maryland's School of Law is located at the Southeast corner of Redwood and Greene Streets, Baltimore, Md.

time to the planning and development of a course of law study. In 1817 he published "A Course of Legal Study Addressed to Students and the Profession Generally," which attracted much attention and received high praise from commentators throughout the country. The *North American Review* devoted to it a review of thirty-three pages, pronouncing it to be "by far the most perfect system for the study of law which has ever been offered to the public—a model for the direction of students." Chief Justice John Marshall, said that it was "calculated to elevate and dignify the profession"; Justice Story declared it "an honor to the country"; DeWitt Clinton regarded it "as an invaluable guide to legal knowledge."

In Advance of the Times

The course of legal study set out in this treatise was an ideal one, as Hoffman realized, and would have required some six or seven years for its completion. It was far in advance of the times in regarding as essential to the training of the lawyer a broad basis of social studies—moral and political philosophy, political economy, comparative and statutory law were all emphasized. Indeed, it may be questioned whether legal education has ever approached the ideal that Hoffman envisaged.

In 1821, he published a "Syllabus of a Course of Lectures on Law proposed to be delivered in the University of Maryland—Addressed to the Students of Law in the United States." This provided for three hundred and one lectures, "embracing every title know to the great body of law, viz;

Ethics, commercial, statute, national, Roman, Admiralty, mercantile and constitutional law." In 1822 he gave notice in the newspapers of his intention to begin lectures, and in 1823 instruction was commenced.

At this time he published a seventy-six page "Introductory to a Course of Lectures now Delivering in the University of Maryland." The extensive plan of study outlined in his prior publication he seems now to have realized was impracticable and he speaks of the course as taking eighteen months to two years to complete. Subsequent introductory were also published, lamenting the "want of suitable encouragement" and the lack of zeal of law students for availing themselves of the facilities for study afforded them.

"Maryland Law Institute"

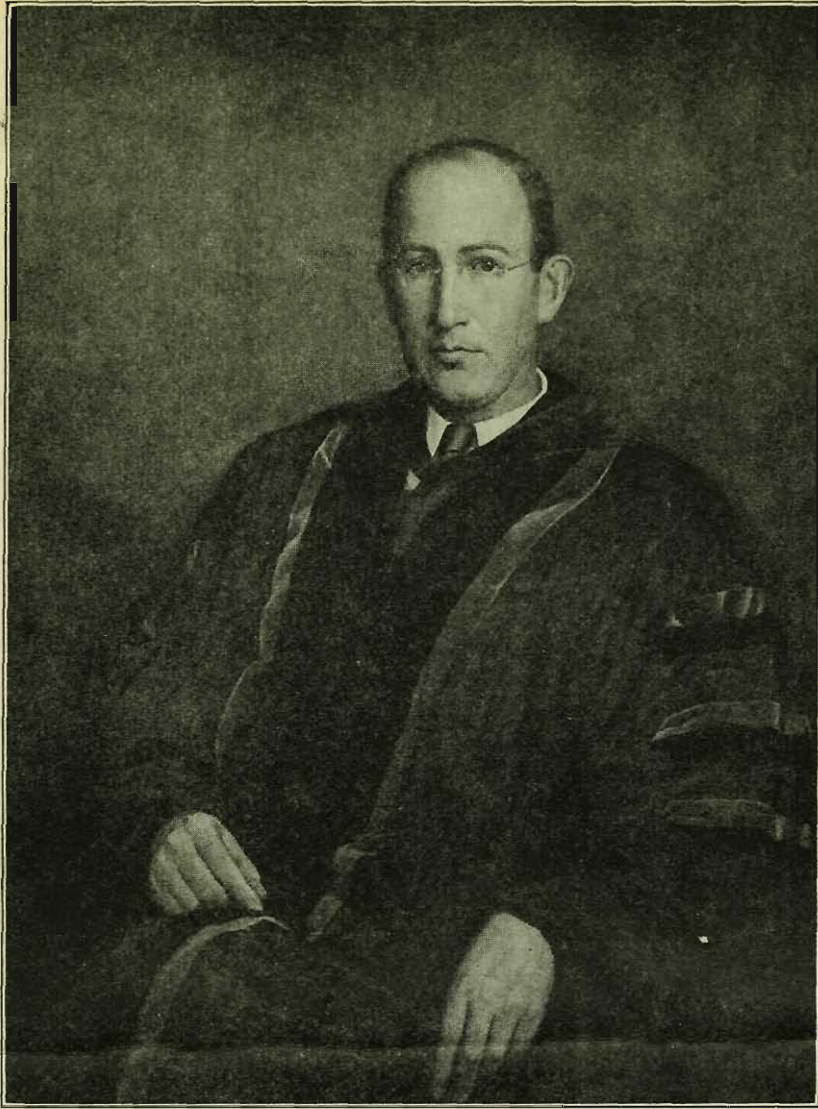
The School of Law was during this period called the Maryland Law Institute and was held in "a spacious and commodious building on South Street, near Market Street." No records are extant, nothing to show the number and names of the students or whether any degrees were ever awarded. In Judge Chesnut's article on the School of Law in Cordell's History of the University of Maryland, it is said that there were about thirty students in attendance in 1831, and that the school received students from eleven States and two foreign countries.

We know more of David Hoffman than we do of his school. In many ways he was a most amazing man. Eminent in his profession, he was also extremely widely read in other fields and the list of his published



BEFORE EXAMS

Just before final examinations University of Maryland Law Students in the entrance to the School of Law



DEAN OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW

The above is a photograph of Dean Roger Howell, from a painting by Waldemar F. Dietrich. This painting was presented to the University of Maryland by the student body of the law school in 1935. The painting now hangs in the student lounge of the Law School Building.

Dean Howell was born in Baltimore in 1895 and attended private schools there, Johns Hopkins University, and the University of Maryland School of Law. Received the A.B. degree in 1914 and the Ph.D. degree in 1917 from Johns Hopkins University and was Fellow in Political Science there in 1916-17, his last year of graduate work; also played on the baseball team two years (Johns Hopkins beat Maryland both years incidentally).

Received the LL.B. degree in 1917 also from the University of Maryland, the law work being taken concurrently with graduate work at Johns Hopkins. Served in World War I 1917-19, as 2nd Lieut., 1st Lieut. and Capt., U. S. Infantry with 17th Infantry and 33rd Machine Gun Battalion.

Resigned commission 1919 and practiced law in New York with the firm of Cravath and Henderson during 1919 and in Baltimore as member of firm of Maloy, Brady, Howell & Yost 1920-27.

Appointed professor of law University of Maryland 1927; assistant dean of law school 1930; dean of law school 1931. Member of Phi Gamma Delta; Phi Beta Kappa; Gamma Eta Gamma legal fraternity; Order of the Coif (legal honor society); Maryland State Bar Association (vice-president 1936); Bar Association of Baltimore City; American Bar Association; American Law Institute. Dean Howell was a member of the State Commission on Emergency War Legislation and advisor to the Commission on Revision of the Election Laws.

writings evidences the astonishing variety of his interests. Among these, for instance, was his "Chronicles Selected from the Originals of Cartaphilus," which was intended to be a six volume history of the world in the Christian era presented through the legend of the Wandering Jew, to collect the materials for which he spent several years in Europe; only three volumes were ever actually published. He received honorary degrees from Oxford and Göttingen as well as from his own university. His "Resolutions in Regard to Professional Deportment" largely anticipated the present canons of legal ethics of the American Bar Association.

Hoffman's relations with the University Trustees were far from friendly and in-

deed he seems to have been sued for the recovery of the library and furniture of the School. He ceased lecturing and the Law Institute was suspended in 1836. No attempt seems to have been then made to fill his place or to continue the work of the Law School, though the Faculty of Law remained technically in existence.

However, in 1869, the school was revived, upon the initiative of Professor Christopher Johnson of the Faculty of Medicine. The two surviving members of the Faculty of Law, Judge George W. Dobbin and John H. B. Latrobe, filled the vacancies on the Faculty by electing Messrs. George William Brown, Bernard Carter, H. Clay Dallam and John P. Poe; Judge Dobbin was made Dean and Judge Robert

N. Martin and Judge John A. Inglis were appointed professors. The two professors seem to have carried the entire teaching load at first; both of them had occupied judicial positions in the South, Judge Inglis having been a member of the Supreme Court of South Carolina, and had come to Baltimore following the Civil War. Judge Martin died the following summer, and was succeeded by another former judge from the South, Judge Alexander H. Handy, who had been a member of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. Mr. Poe was added to the teaching staff in 1870, teaching at night, and was joined by other members of the Baltimore bar on the return to Mississippi in 1871 of Judge Handy and the death in 1878 of Judge Inglis. From then until 1923, the instruction in the law school was carried on entirely by members of the Baltimore bench and bar, all of them then or later leaders of the profession in the State.

Two Year Course

The course of study from 1869 to 1882 was a two year one. For several years, however, a student could enter directly into the Senior class, take concurrently the subjects scheduled for both classes, and complete the entire course in one year; in 1882, this was changed to make entry directly into the Senior class conditional on passing an examination. The course was extended to three years in 1883, but for a considerable period thereafter it was possible to complete the course in two years, and admission on examination directly into one of the upper classes was permitted though apparently not encouraged. Classes were held in the late afternoon and evening, a practice which continued until 1918, when sharply decreased enrollment resulting from war conditions in World War I caused the afternoon classes to be discontinued. From 1918 until 1925 the School was entirely an evening school.

Great Instructors

During this period, instruction was given entirely by leading members of the Baltimore bench and bar, as was true in the great majority of American law schools of the time. From 1884 till his death in 1910, Mr. John P. Poe was dean of the faculty, and the teaching staff included at various times such legal giants of those days as Mr. Poe himself, Bernard Carter, Major Venable, Charles Marshall, Edgar Gans, Judge Charles E. Phelps, Charles McHenry Howard, Judge John C. Rose, Joseph C. France, and other great leaders of the Bar. Mr. Poe was succeeded as dean by Judge Henry D. Harlan, who had been secretary of the faculty for many years, and who served as dean until 1913. Two other law schools, the Baltimore Law School and the Baltimore University of Law, which had consolidated under the name of the Baltimore Law School in 1911, were merged into the University of Maryland School of Law in 1913; and in 1920, with the consolidation of the University of Maryland at Baltimore and the Maryland State College at College Park, the School of Law, together with the other Baltimore schools of the University, became an integral part of the State University.

Judge Harlan and his associates on the Law School faculty felt strongly that it was necessary to strengthen and modernize the school in its organization, facilities, policies

of admission and instruction, in order to bring it up to the standards of legal education prevailing in the better schools elsewhere. The greatly increased complexity of law as a science and a profession had made inadequate older methods of study and curricula that were in their time entirely satisfactory; this was reflected in the standards promulgated in 1921 by the American Bar Association.

Accordingly steps were instituted in 1925 looking toward that end. A day division for students devoting their full time to their studies was added; the evening division course was lengthened to four years; full time instructors were added to the faculty and the curriculum reorganized; the library was greatly increased; the requirements for admission were increased to at least two full years of college work at an approved college; and in 1931, with the construction of the present law school building, adequate physical facilities were furnished. The School was approved by the Section on Legal Education of the American Bar Association in 1930, and admitted to membership in the Association of American Law Schools in 1931; it is the only law school in the State so recognized and offering what is regarded by those organizations as proper preparation for the practice of law. Subsequent in 1938, the school was granted a chapter of the Order of the Coif, the national legal honor society corresponding to Phi Beta Kappa in the academic world, whose chapters are granted only to those schools maintaining the highest standards of legal training and scholarship.

Made Great Contribution

Throughout its history, the Law School has contributed largely, and it is believed worthily, to the professional and public life of the State. Here is where the majority of the State's bench and bar have been trained. Since its revival in 1869, it has graduated some 3,500 men and women; among them, one finds the names of a large proportion of the past and present leaders of the Maryland bar as well as many who

have won eminence in the profession elsewhere; one finds the names of distinguished members of the State and Federal judiciary; one finds the names of many men prominent in the public affairs of the State, of governors, senators, members of State and national legislatures, one finds the names of men who have attained prominence in the business world and in the fields of commerce and finance.

Among its alumni are two of the three Federal judges in Maryland; the Chief Judges of the Court of Appeals; the Chief Judge and nine of the Associate Judges of the Supreme Bench of Baltimore City; fourteen of the judges sitting in the Maryland county circuits. In the national government, both United States Senators from Maryland and one member of the House of Representatives and the newly appointed Solicitor General of the United States are its graduates. For the first time since 1920, the Governor of the State is not an alumnus of the Law School; but it is still well represented in the State government, with the Attorney General, the State Treasurer, six State Senators and 18 members of the House of Delegates.

The Faculty

The School at the present time has a faculty of eight full time and ten part-



JUDGE W. P. COLE, JR.

THE CHAIRMAN

Judge William P. Cole, Jr., Chairman of the Board.

time instructors, the latter members of the Baltimore bench and bar, and an enrollment of something over 300 students. While it is primarily a teaching institution, training its students for the practice of their future profession, members of its faculty also carry on regularly research activities, both in connection with the courses taught by them and with matters of general interest to the bench and bar in the State. Since 1936, the School has published the Maryland Law Review, a quarterly law journal devoted to the publication of articles dealing with matters of Maryland law and to the discussion of cases decided by the Maryland courts; the regular publication of the Review was badly interfered with by World War II, but it was never wholly suspended and is now being resumed. Members of its faculty have from time to time been called upon to act as members of or assist in the work of various State commissions, such as those on Emergency War Legislation, Revision of the Election Laws, the State Adoption Laws, and the Distribution of Tax Revenues.

The Principal Task

Its principal task, however, the School conceives to be that of affording to the people of the State the opportunity to secure sound and adequate legal education on a par with that to be obtained in the better law schools of the country. Law is a constantly developing and changing subject—never more so than at the present time—and legal training to be adequate must reflect both the growth and the change of the law and must reflect also the fundamental principles of justice lying at the base of all our institutions. To supply a course of training and curriculum that will achieve this objective is and must always be the main endeavor of the School.

FIRST NAVAL BATTLE

The first naval battle in America was fought on the Pocomoke river in 1735, between Claiborne's pinnace, LONG TAIL, and Governor Calvert's two pinnaces, the ST. MARGARET and the ST. HELEN.



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Hon. Philip B. Perlman

MARYLAND GRADUATE SOLICITOR GENERAL

PHILIP B. Perlman, University of Maryland, LL.B. 1912, whom President Truman nominated to be Solicitor General of the United States, has been prominent in Maryland and Baltimore politics since the first World War.

He has held various legal posts in the State and city governments, being a former Maryland Secretary of State and city solicitor of Baltimore.

One of the highest legal posts in the Federal Government, that of solicitor general ranks next to attorney general. The position pays \$10,000 a year.

A native Baltimorean, Mr. Perlman was born here on March 5, 1890.

Edited Baltimore Sun

Before his legal career, he was a newspaper man, and in nine years rose to the city editorship of *The Evening Sun*, a position which he resigned in 1917 to accept an appointment in the State Law Department under Albert C. Ritchie, then Attorney General of Maryland.

When, in March, 1918, the State Law Department was enlarged, Mr. Perlman became an assistant attorney general. Previous to this, in June, 1917, he had assisted the Attorney General in drafting the program of war legislation adopted at the war session of the General Assembly.

After Mr. Ritchie was elected governor in November, 1919, Mr. Perlman resigned as assistant attorney general to devote himself to the practice of law.

But Governor Ritchie appointed him secretary of state in January, 1920, and during the 1920 session of the Legislature the Governor intrusted Mr. Perlman with the drafting of the legislation to redeem the pledges made in the Democratic party platform.

Authored Many Bills

The bills he drew up included one establishing the State Merit System; another created a central purchasing bureau for all State departments and State institutions, and others raised the pay of teachers and policemen, revised the workmen's compensation laws and introduced modern plans for drainage.

Mr. Perlman also drafted the bill providing facilities for the registration and voting of women, and the law calling for quadrennial elections for State officials.

During his tenure as secretary of state, Mr. Perlman was a member of the law firm of Marbury & Perlman, with Ogle Marbury, now chief judge of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, as his partner.

In September, 1923, he resigned as Secretary of State and dissolved his partnership with Mr. Marbury to accept an appointment from Mayor Howard W. Jackson as city solicitor of Baltimore.

He retained that post until February,

Interesting and Varied Career of Prominent Maryland Alumnus Who Was Named by President Truman. . . .

1926, when he resigned to re-enter private law practice.

But in the meantime he had drafted a number of significant ordinances and Charter revisions, including the ordinance setting up the city pension system and the Charter revision bringing together the city's engineering departments under a chief engineer.

Mayor Jackson's successor, Mayor Broening, appointed him on a commission to revise the zoning laws, which as city solicitor,



SOLICITOR GENERAL

Hon. Philip B. Perlman, University of Maryland, LL.B. 1912. Appointed by President Truman. (The photograph is by Udel Bros., Baltimore)

he had tried in the lower and appellate courts, which finally established the validity of zoning regulations in the city. He was chairman of the subcommittee which drew up the present zoning laws.

In 1931, Mr. Perlman was appointed a member of the Mayor's Commission on Unemployment Relief. He drafted the legislation creating the Maryland Planning Commission, and legislation, enacted in 1933, creating the Maryland Water Resources Commission.

Mr. Perlman has worked with numerous other Government commissions and committees.

He is a member of the American, Maryland and Baltimore Bar association; vice

president of the board of trustees of the Walters Art Gallery; a member of the board of trustees of the Baltimore Museum of Art, the Maryland Institute and the Peale Museum.

He is one of the founders and president of the board of directors of the Baltimore Symphony Orchestra.

Mr. Perlman is general counsel of the Housing Authority of Baltimore; special counsel for the Baltimore Transit Company; counsel for the Maryland Co-operative Milk Producers, Inc., and has been special counsel for the Home Owners' Loan Corporation in tax problems passed on by the Maryland Court of Appeals.

He had charge of publicity for the 1932 Roosevelt campaign in Maryland, and was also active in 1936, 1940 and 1944. In both 1932 and 1940 he was a delegate to the national Democratic convention.

Entered Law School in 1909

In 1944, he was again a member of the Democratic Campaign Committee in Maryland, and was one of the leaders at party headquarters.

He is a member of the University Club, the Elkridge-Harford Hunt Club, the Maryland Historical Society and the Municipal Art Society.

He attended the city's public schools and was graduated from City College in the class of 1908. He then studied political economy and English at Johns Hopkins University and in 1909 entered the University of Maryland Law School.

It was during his college years that he entered the newspaper field and became a member of the staff of *The Evening Sun*. After his graduation from the University of Maryland in 1912, with a bachelor of laws degree, he became a court reporter and special writer.

As solicitor general, he is to succeed J. Howard McGrath, now a Democratic Senator from Rhode Island.

COL. EDGAR T. FELL

The chairman of Baltimore's USO campaign for \$274,954, Col. Edgar T. Fell, LL.B. Maryland 1917, received a second award of the Legion of Merit for his postwar services overseas as Theater Chief of the Court of Claims in Europe.

Colonel Fell is Chief of the Court of Claims in Washington. The citation said:

"Contributed immeasurably to the successful accomplishment of the difficult tasks" in connection with the claims service in Europe from May, 1945, until April, 1946.

The former award to Colonel Fell was given for his work before VE Day. He also holds the Order of the British Empire, Chevalier of the French Legion of Honor, the Bronze Star and other decorations.