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UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA.



LAW DEPARTMENT.

ATHENS, JUNE 1st, 1859.

The undersigned, under the sanction of the Board of Trustees, will open in Athens, on 1st of October next, a Law School, in connection with the University of Georgia.

Believing that such a school is demanded by the wants of the profession and of the State, and looking alone to its own income for the reward of our labor, we shall devote our energies to the effort, which we will not lightly abandon. We expect success only by deserving it. If we deserve it, we shall not fear obtaining it.

That it is needed by the profession, will be readily admitted by them. A higher standard of legal learning, and a more just appreciation of their moral position, will be a blessing to them and to the community.

A young man of Georgia preparing for the Bar enters the office of some practising lawyer. His preceptor is immersed in business and occupied with the daily routine of his duties. He has hardly time to question his student, at rare intervals, as to what he has read—none at all to prepare *himself* by previous

study and reflection for the task of teaching. The result is, that the student is admitted to the Bar with such knowledge as he can gather, unaided, from Blackstone and Chitty, and then he begins the struggle for business and practical success.

If a love of the law as a science, and a clear, logical perception of its principles are to be acquired, they must be, as a general rule, obtained during the lawyer's student life. It can rarely be done afterwards.

Our object shall be, as far as in us lies, to teach law, not as a collection of arbitrary rules, but as a connected logical system, founded on principles which appeal for their sanction to eternal truth. We shall endeavor to train and develop those faculties that make up what we call a "legal mind," and so send out our pupils, prepared to apply to every case as it arises, the test of controlling principles, which power, as we all know, is what makes the true lawyer, as distinguished from the mere legal quibbler.

The advantages of a Moot Court, where the young advocate can be trained for the conflict of the Bar, are too manifest to be dwelt upon. To this branch of legal education, we shall give special attention, and seek to send forth our students, not only *learned*, but *skilled*.

But it is not those only who intend to devote themselves to the law, that we invite to attend our school. There is in our State a large number of young men who intend to devote themselves to the honorable employment of cultivating the estates they inherit from their fathers. This class are the pride and strength of our State, and belong particularly to a Southern society. To them a knowledge of the gen-

eral principles of law, is of inestimable value. They expect to be the Legislators of the land; they expect to make themselves useful to their counties as Judges of the Interior Courts; they will confer blessings on their poorer neighbors, by settling disputes among them. To do these things well, and to maintain that position of honor and respect that the Georgia planter ought to occupy, some familiarity with the law is indispensable. And a year or two could not be better employed than in attaining it; and with it, that enlargement of the mind and development of thought that the study of the noble science of Jurisprudence never fails in some degree to effect.

In treating of "Commercial Law," we shall endeavor to make our Lectures so practical as to render them highly advantageous to the merchant and business man. We invite the attention of the young men looking to this highly inviting field for wealth and honor, to the advantage of such instruction as will arm them against fatal mistakes and their consequences.

The physician is frequently forced to be the legal adviser, and sad consequences often follow his blundering legal prescription. Can he do better than prepare himself for such emergencies?

The advantages of Athens as a temporary residence—its healthfulness, its pleasant climate and its cultivated society, are known to the State and need not be enlarged upon.

The Law Students will have the use of very complete libraries, both of Law and Literature. We hope they will have opportunities of attending lectures on other important branches of knowledge, if they wish to do so.

We shall have two terms of four months each, during which lectures will be regularly delivered, and moot courts held.

Judge Lumpkin will give to the School such attention as is in his power, consistently with the duties of his judicial position. The other lecturers will be regular in their attendance.

JOS. HENRY LUMPKIN,
WM. H. HULL,
THOS. R. R. COBB.



SESSIONS AND RATES OF TUITION.

First Session.—From 1st October to 1st February.

Second “ From 1st April to 1st August.

FEES.—*Fifty Dollars* per session, and *Five Dollars* for Diploma.

The Students will be furnished the necessary text Books, for the use of which, and the Library, they will be charged a fee of *Five Dollars per annum*.

For further information, application may be made to either of the Professors.