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Brooke and Willey Portraits

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period, the course of study was modified as to its content and the case method was firmly established. The College of Law was given recognition by being admitted to membership in the Association of American Law Schools. The library was increased from about five or six thousand to more than fifteen thousand volumes, and the foundation laid for an ultimately adequate library. The West Virginia Law Quarterly, with which The Bar was incorporated, was founded, and the combined magazine was made the official publication of the West Virginia Bar Association. Provision was made by the Legislature for a splendid new law building which will be completed next year, and which will give welcome relief from the present inadequate quarters.

To the newly elected members of the law faculty it is apparent that the credit for the marked progress of the College of Law during this period, and the sound condition in which it now is, belongs of right to Dean Jones and the members of his faculty, several of whom are no longer here. The administrative skill and tact of the dean, and the learning, ability and devotion of both the dean and the professors during this period, set a high mark. Professor James W. Simonton should be mentioned specially because of his long service and exceptional success as a teacher. The appreciation of the service of these men, both by their students and by the bar of the state, is altogether encouraging and inspiring to the new members of the faculty.

Brooke and Willey Portraits.—Former Dean Jones, in collaboration with a committee representative of practically all the graduating classes of the Law School, in 1919 arranged for the painting of portraits of former Professors St. George Tucker Brooke and William P. Willey, who were the first two teachers in the College of Law. The portraits are now completed and may be seen in the Council Room outside the President's Office. Upon the completion of the new law building next year these portraits, which are three-quarters length, measuring thirty-six by sixty inches, are to be placed in portrait niches specially designed for them on the landing of the marble stairway leading to the library floor. State universities are often thought of as lacking in traditions, and in appreciation of the work done by their early teachers. The placing of these portraits will give a distinct touch of the
finest traditions of this school and will show that in the construction of the splendid new law building the state and the law school have not forgotten the honor due to those who, as the first teachers, laid the basis for the present law school. These portraits, although splendidly painted, represent a cost of only $500.00, and it was the plan of Dean Jones and the committee to raise by contributions from the alumni and former students of the law school and the members of the Bar of the state, an amount sufficient to pay for these pictures and to use any balance remaining either to secure a suitable bronze tablet in memory of the law students of this school who participated in the World War, or for the purchase of engravings of eminent judges, lawyers and law teachers, or for both purposes, if the fund should be sufficient. One letter has been sent out to all former students of the law school but only a small response has been had to that letter. The expense of continued circularization is considerable and would reduce the amount available for the purpose for which the fund is being raised. The QUARTERLY is therefore glad to call the attention of its subscribers to this project and to recommend it to them. Contributions and suggestions should be sent to the treasurer, Colonel George S. Wallace, of Huntington, West Virginia.

A Study in Legal Education.—A recent publication by The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, entitled “Training For The Public Profession Of The Law,” by Alfred Zantzinger Reed, offers a valuable opportunity for study to those who are seriously interested in legal education or legal reform. Although the treatise is chiefly concerned with a comprehensive historical and analytical review of legal education, much of the discussion deals with contemporary and future problems involving the fundamentals of our legal structure. Without attempting any connected review of this exhaustive work, it is believed that a few topics of more than usual interest to the practititioner may be selected as illustrating the author’s attitude, which in many respects may be considered as original.

According to the author’s analysis of the situation, the greatest obstacle in the way of advancement of the legal profession in the United States is our persistent clinging to the false idea of a “unitary bar”. He claims that our bar has already divided it-