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Law School Construction Since 1940— An Annotated Bibliography

By CAROL MEYER BRATTON* AND BETTY W. TAYLOR**

The flurry of new law school construction in the 1960's is evident. Vast nationwide enrollment increases since World War II plus a publications' explosion have been the prime motivating factors in the expansion of physical facilities for all types of higher educational purposes. Graduate and professional schools were among the last to be faced with the challenge for additional space for students and libraries. Law schools are endeavoring to solve space pressures through building programs. Articles appearing in architectural, library, and legal publications pertaining to building programs completed, as well as proposed, are annotated in Part II.

Like many other law schools, the University of Florida College of Law proposed in the late 1950's to meet its law library's requirements by renovation of a floor in the building for library stacks and to accommodate more students via a new addition, the latter of which became a reality in 1961. This wing added two classrooms, a seminar room, and four faculty offices. Soon after the new wing was occupied, startling admission projections brought about the realization that the facilities would be inadequate within a few years. A study conducted by the college in cooperation with the University Statistical Laboratory and Computing Center projected enrollment through 1975. The results indicated a crisis looming ahead. The building was designed for 350 to 400 students; and the study projected 605 students in 1964, 905 in 1966, 1,238 in 1968, and 1,500 in 1970. Dean Maloney alerted the lawyers of the State of Florida to the alarming development in 38 *Fla. B.J.* 957 (1964).

Interest in a new building ripened into a real necessity as several fall enrollment projections proved surprisingly accurate. Events occurred—in rapid succession, and almost simultaneously an appropriations justification for a new law building was presented to the 1965 legislature, a controlled admissions policy was inaugurated, and the board of regents con-

ducted a statewide survey to determine law school needs for the next decade. No doubt existed as to the urgency for erecting a much larger law facility at the University of Florida; thus, the dream for a law center including dormitories and dining facilities became a reality. Other law schools have pursued similar methods to work out proposals for new or expanding facilities; for example, see "University of Oregon School of Law Plans for the Future," by Allan Hart in 46 *Oregon L. Rev.* 88 (1966); "Orderly Law School Expansion—The Houston Satellite Plan," by John Mixson in 19 *J. Legal Ed.* 82 (1966).

A statement of law school functions and the philosophy of legal education at the University of Florida College of Law laid the framework for preliminary design planning. In the initial meeting with the architects it was agreed that a group consisting of the architects, an engineer, the dean, a faculty building committee member, and the librarian should visit a select number of law schools. The librarian assembled for each member of the traveling group a manual consisting of articles appearing in law reviews, library journals, and architectural magazines, college catalog statements, building plans describing the facilities of the law schools to be studied, and a pad of paper for note taking. In addition, general information pertaining to carrels, lighting, size of library tables, and similar items to be emphasized or varied in a law library was inserted. In between building inspections the group reviewed the material in preparation for the next visit and discussed the various phases of law school functions applied to schools visited. Inasmuch as the manual proved most useful as a reference guide and as an outgrowth of subsequent research on aspects of specific law schools, the following annotations took shape. To you who are in the preliminary planning stages, the compilers pass along this bibliography.

PART I

GENERAL REFERENCES

(The following entries refer to legal sources pertaining to law school construction and related topics. Articles appearing in professional

* Cataloger, University of Cincinnati Law Library.

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library literature have been omitted from Part I.)

"Book Brigade Shifts Library." 60 *L. Library J.* 283 (1967).

Approximately 100,000 volumes were moved by 100 students in the book-moving operation at Gould Law School, the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. (24 *Trojan B.*, Nov. 11, 1966, at 1.)

Dale, C. E. "The Law Library of Baylor University." 49 *L. Library J.* 31 (1956).

Moving plans were made ahead of time and accomplished in an orderly manner. Details are set out.

Davies, B. J. "New Law Library Building at the University of Illinois." 49 *L. Library J.* 34 (1956).

Moving a collection of 110,000 volumes over a mile and reshelving the volumes in the new location in 15 eight-hour working days is detailed by the librarian.

Elliott, Lucile. "How One Law Library's Perennial Problem Influenced the Building Program." 7 *J. Legal Ed.* 235 (1954). Illustrated.

Problems and solutions evolved in planning for a new addition to a law library are discussed in relation to new construction at the University of North Carolina. Details on making the library compact yet permit 24-hour access to a large part of the collection and coordinating library work areas are included. Carefully selected design, colors, furniture, and lighting contribute toward a pleasing library.

Kelly, R. Q. "Moving Your Law Library." 51 *L. Library J.* 34 (1958).

The librarian of De Paul University College of Law Library relates in detail the total moving plan for a law school library based upon his experience.

LeBus, B. V. "Law Building for Indiana University." 50 *L. Library J.* 213 (1957).

The librarian describes the plans for and moving of the library collection to new facilities.

Lehman, Warren. "Talking to Architects." 19 *J. Legal Ed.* 469 (1967).

Informing the architects about the functions of the law school and philosophy of legal education are most important to effective preliminary planning. A statement prepared by the

Washington School of Law on the relation between legal education and law school design assisted the architects in designing a building to approximate the school's needs. The statement as set out includes the law library, faculty-library relation, faculty-student body relation, the school and the public, lounges, courtrooms, and secretarial service.

Monaghan, Richard, and G. H. Boldt. "New Courtroom Arrangement." 47 *J. Am. Jud. Soc'y* 209 (1964). Illustrated.

Description and illustrations of a new type of courtroom arrangement permitting "the judge, both batteries of lawyers, the jury and the witness on the stand an unobstructed view of each other and an opportunity to hear normal speech clearly."

Mueller, G. O. W. "Movement for Law Centers." 39 *J. Am. Jud. Soc'y* 134 (1956). Illustrated.

Description of the trend in this country to establish law centers composed of the law school with a library, dormitories, and dining facilities. Specific law schools are discussed along with photographs of clusters of buildings in the centers.

Niles, R. D. "Planning and Building the Arthur T. Vanderbilt Hall." 4 *J. Legal Ed.* 265 (1952). Illustrated, floor plans.

This is an excellent article enumerating the problems of preliminary planning of architecture and proceeding through the interior, location of the library, auditorium, lounges, classrooms, moot courtroom, administrative offices, faculty offices, seminar rooms, student activities offices, research projects, and future building construction. It is based upon experience attained in building Vanderbilt Hall at New York University. Dimensions, capacity, and location of rooms are included along with three pages of floor plans.

Orne, Jerrold. "Academic Library Building in 1967." 92 *Library J.* 4345 (1967).

This is the *First Annual Statistical Survey of the Year's Work in College and University Library Architecture*, including two law schools. Its purpose is to provide building planners with construction data for comparison and precedence. The accompanying chart indicates the name of the school, project cost, area, square foot cost, building cost, equipment cost, volume capacity, seating, and architect's name.

"Planning Law Library Buildings—A Panel." 51 *L. Library J.* 319 (1953).

A panel composed of librarians, an architect, and an engineer discuss various topics relating to law library construction: selection of an architect, the architect's expectations from the librarian, air conditioning, the problems of a library in a campus building, and miscellaneous aspects of building planning.

Poldervaart, Arie. "New College of Law Library at the University of New Mexico." 46 *L. Library J.* 26 (1953).

Moving the library from seven different locations on the campus to one central library brought about difficult problems of integration. Description of a slide for lowering boxes of books from upper floors and the final arrangement of the collection is included.

Searls, E. M. "Demise and Fall of Library Fungus." 57 *L. Library J.* 209 (1964).

The architect and library must be aware of menaces to books so that a clean, pestproof, and fungus-free library building may be designed.

"Harvard Law Library Moves 300,000 Books." 53 *L. Library J.* 226 (1960).

Allocation of space for future accessions and employment of high school boys are two features discussed in this article.

Wallach, Kate. "Postwar Problems of the Law Library Equipment and Quarters." 41 *L. Library J.* 329 (1948).

Upon inquiry via a questionnaire, half of the librarians responding reported that library facilities were inadequate. All had worked out emergency expansion. Footnotes cite sources for planning library buildings.

PART II

LAW SCHOOLS

AKRON UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

Manning, R. A. "Akron . . . The First Fifteen Hundred Days." 9 *Student Lawyer* 18 (Oct. 1963). Illustrated.

The new building for the college of law, with greatly expanded facilities and library holdings, is scheduled for completion and occupancy by the fall term of 1964.

ALABAMA UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

"Long-range Planning Results in Growth of

University of Alabama Law Library." 58 *L. Library J.* 55 (1965).

In March 1964, construction was started on a \$415,000 annex to the law building which will provide faculty offices, classroom, seminar room, 320-seat auditorium, and library space. The stacks are designed for a capacity of 120,000 volumes. Details on use of library space are included.

Payne, J. C. "From Small to Medium—An Interim Progress Report on the University Law Library." 26 *Alabama Lawyer* 287 (1965).

The new wing of Farrah Hall, opened in early 1965, provides for a capacity of 120,000 volumes, another reading room, carrels for advanced students, quarters for audio-visual equipment, library offices, and work space. Details on the improvement of the book collection over the past ten years are included.

Payne, J. C. "University of Alabama Law School Since World War II." 18 *Alabama Lawyer* 159 (1957).

Built in 1927, Farrah Hall houses the entire law school. The new wing was added in 1949 expanding the facilities to accommodate moot court, seminar and classrooms, library reading room, stack space, faculty and law review offices. Planning for the future contemplates addition of a new wing for the expanding library collection.

AMERICAN UNIVERSITY.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE OF LAW.

Lippman, S. R., and G. R. Sager. "Washington College of Law of the American University." 12 *Student Lawyer* 9 (1967). Illustrated.

Dedicated on October 31, 1964, the building provides for a courtroom and a library with open stacks and carrels. Description of interior walls and furnishings included.

Warren, Earl. "Dedication of the John Sherman Myers Building, American University." 14 *Am. U. L. Rev.* 117 (1965). Illustrated.

Beginning construction in March 1963, the first classes were held in the fall of 1964. The building consists of a library, classrooms, and administrative offices.

"Washington College of Law Has New Building." 58 *L. Library J.* 301 (1965).

The John Sherman Myers Hall consists of two floors and a lower level. Faculty offices,

faculty lounge, classrooms, and lockers occupy the top floor; classrooms, courtroom, law review offices, student bar office, administrative offices, and student lounge occupy the first floor; and the library is located on the lower level. The main reading room and closed stacks provide for a capacity of 75,000 volumes with accommodation for 50 students in the reading room in addition to carrels. Three offices and a workroom complete the library space.

ARIZONA UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

Riggs, R. E. "Arizona . . . A New Look on the Old Frontier." 8 *Student Lawyer* 18 (April 1963). Illustrated.

The new building was built and equipped at a cost of \$871,443 and provides for a 40,000 volume law library with stacks, study carrels, reading tables, a courtroom, seminar room, and four classrooms varying in seating from 48 to 108.

Leflar, R. A. "Waterman Hall at Arkansas." 6 *J. Legal Ed.* 379 (1954). Illustrated.

Preliminary planning of architecture and design is discussed in depth. The building, completed and occupied in 1953, contains a combination courtroom-auditorium-large classroom, seating 125 with expansion to 300 persons, two additional classrooms designed for 72 and 48 students, student lounge, dean's suite, and student lockers. The library occupies the east 2/3 of the building above the first floor, and contains a reading room, two floor book stacks, mezzanine, typing room, workroom for visiting lawyers, micro-card room, library offices, and adjacent law review offices. Floor space totals 36,000 square feet, and the structure cost \$365,000 (exclusive of equipment). Description of construction materials is included.

ARKANSAS UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Treat, K. L. "New Home of the University of Arkansas Law Library." 47 *L. Library J.* 150 (1954).

In May 1953, the school of law moved into its new home, Waterman Hall. The three-story building houses a moot courtroom and the library of 65,000 volume capacity with a reading room, consultation room, student bar association office, typing rooms, faculty and law review offices. Space reserved for library functions is described.

BAYLOR UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Dale, C. E. "The Law Library of Baylor University." 49 *L. Library J.* 31 (1956).

In September 1955, the school of law moved into Morrison Constitution Hall. The building houses a courtroom auditorium with seating capacity of 223, a smaller courtroom, classrooms, dean's offices, student lounge, and faculty offices. The library consists of a reading room divided into study rooms and alcoves, stack capacity of 65,000 volumes, workrooms, elevator, and law review office. Construction materials are detailed.

BOSTON COLLEGE OF LAW.

"Boston College Law School." 4 *Catholic Lawyer* 152 (1958). Illustrated.

In September 1954, the Boston College Law School moved into St. Thomas More Hall. The building provides for a library with seating of 240 and shelf space for 250,000 volumes. History of the college comprises the major portion of the article.

Morrison, S. G. "New Boston College Law Building." 48 *L. Library J.* 226 (1955).

Boston College of Law dedicated its new building; St. Thomas More Hall, in the fall of 1954. The three-level building houses administration offices, courtroom seating 100, student bar office, law review office, two classrooms seating 96 persons each, one classroom seating 120 persons, cafeteria, student lounge, 16 faculty offices and faculty library, and lounge. The library reading room seats 240 readers, the mezzanine provides 36 carrels, and the stack capacity is 200,000 volumes.

BOSTON UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

"Alumni Drive Is Launched for New Law School at Boston University." 55 *L. Library J.* 52 (1962).

The new law school building, a "high rise" concept, will house moot courtrooms, 28 lecture rooms, and alumni center. The law library will be adjacent to the main building. An auditorium will seat 600. (4 *Boston University L. School Brief*, Oct. 1961, at 1.)

"Boston University Law School Moves to Charles River Campus." 57 *L. Library J.* 149 (1964).

On January 15, 1964, the law library was moved into its new building, housing a capac-

ity of 100,000 volumes. The 19-story main building cost \$5,500,000 and is designed for the school of law and the school of education. The three-story Pappas Law Library adjoins the main building. The Pappas Law Library will include space for 200,000 volumes, seating for 400 persons, and areas for special collections. (3 *The Brief*, Feb. 15, 1960, at 1).

"Boston University Receives Gift for New Law Center Library." 53 *L. Library J.* 217 (1960).

Canty, Donald. "Boston University Begins to Build a Vertical Campus." 120 *Architectural F.* 122 (June 1964). Illustrated.

The 19-story tower houses the law school on the first 8 floors. The law library is a separate ornament east of the tower.

"Dedication Issue." 45 *Boston U.L. Rev.* 1 (Winter 1965). Picture only.

Engleman, L. M. "Boston University . . . Excellence and Innovation in Legal Education." 10 *Student Lawyer J.* 16 (June 1965). Illustrated.

The law school is now housed in an ultra-modern 18-story building. The Pappas Law Library is linked to the tower and occupies three levels and provides for a reading room, tax library, and open stacks in addition to a 600-seat auditorium. Other features of the complex include a special center for the law review and graduate tax program, moot court consisting of large trial courts, appellate courtroom, jury room and offices, faculty library lounge, reception hall, alumni center, and dean's suite. There are 81 other conference rooms, student research rooms, lecture halls, and seminars.

"\$350,000 Gift to Boston University for New Law Library." 85 *Library J.* 515 (1960).

Gift of Pappas brothers contributes toward construction of a new legal center to house a library of 200,000 volumes, seat 400 persons, and provide study and research facilities for students, faculty, alumni, and other members of the profession.

BROOKLYN LAW SCHOOL.

"Brooklyn Law School Construction on New Law Building." 60 *L. Library J.* 283 (1967).

Occupancy is tentatively scheduled for Sept. 1968, in the 10-story, ultra-modern, air-conditioned, multi-million dollar building now under construction. Space provides for a li-

brary with a capacity of 110,000 volumes, separate reading room, moot courtroom, and a 350-seat auditorium.

The library will occupy one-half of the first floor and the entire second floor featuring high ceilings and mezzanines. Seating provides for 400 students. Stacks will extend to sub-level space. Twenty-five faculty offices, library, and lounge are also located on the ground floor.

Student activities, centered on the third floor, include law review offices, student bar association, alumni offices, and placement office. A student cafeteria and private lockers are located on the sub-level. Administrative offices and mechanical equipment each occupy an additional floor (27 *The Justinian*, May 19, 1967, at 1).

BUFFALO UNIVERSITY.

"University of Buffalo Coordinates Library Expansion with Plans for New Law Center." 55 *L. Library J.* 241 (1962).

In the fall of 1961 the housing capacity of the library was increased by 28% with the installation of new book stacks. Long-range plans for expansion to be coordinated with the building of the new law center are detailed.

CALIFORNIA. UNIVERSITY. HASTINGS COLLEGE OF LAW.

"California Legal Education." 42 *J. St. B. Cal.* 918 (1967).

Groundbreaking for the new addition was scheduled for October. It will double the facilities by adding three classrooms, two seminar rooms, student lounge, expanded library facilities, ultra-modern moot courtroom, faculty offices, and enlarged service areas. Class schedules in 1968-69 will be changed in order to permit alterations to the original building and to join the two structures.

"The Hastings College of Law Has a New Home." 46 *L. Library J.* 147 (1953).

On March 2, 1953, the building was opened, housing a library with two reading rooms seating 220 students and stacks for 100,000 volumes. Cost of the building is \$1,750,000.

Hogan, E. A. "New Home for the Oldest Law School in the West." 6 *J. Legal Ed.* 226 (1953). Illustrated.

Dedicated on March 26, 1953, the Hastings College of Law building was planned for a maximum enrollment of 1,000 students. It

houses a moot courtroom, four large classrooms, two small classrooms, administrative and faculty offices, seminar room, conference room, law journal offices, student association offices, meeting room, lounge, typing room, and lockers. The library has two reading rooms, work room, office and browsing room, and shelving capacity for 100,000 volumes. 16,000 square feet are dedicated to library purposes. Dimensions of the building are 165' \times 101' \times 70' with 50,000 square feet of usable space out of 90,000 square feet of gross space. Detailed dimensions of the various rooms, types of construction materials, and floor arrangements are included.

CALIFORNIA. UNIVERSITY, BERKELEY.
EARL WARREN LEGAL CENTER.

"Expansion of Facilities of Earl Warren Legal Center at U. of C. in Berkeley Announced." 56 *L. Library J.* 267 (1963).

Plans for the center and law school addition include a new reading room, office space, carrels, graduate research rooms, and audio-visual wing.

"University of California Warren Center to Open Fall of 1967." 60 *L. Library J.* 286 (1967).

The new Earl Warren Legal Center is scheduled for operation in the fall of 1967. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held in 1963. \$1,250,000 was raised to pay the costs. The facilities provide dormitory space for 120 students, dining space for 250 persons. Expanded new facilities include 42 faculty, associate and research offices, 2 conference rooms, 460-seat auditorium, 66 student carrels (total 260), 20 graduate carrels, bringing total seating capacity to 328. A library reading room for 75 students was added. Student lounges are provided in the new center.

CALIFORNIA. UNIVERSITY, LOS ANGELES.
SCHOOL OF LAW.

"California Legal Education." 42 *J. St. B. Cal.* 912 (1967).

The school of law announces dedication ceremonies of the new wing of the law building on September 30, 1967.

Light, L. W. "UCLA—New Star Rises in the West." 4 *Student Lawyer J.* 16 (Oct. 1958). Illustrated.

Groundbreaking took place on February 15, 1950, and the completed physical plant opened its doors to 290 students on September 24, 1951. The three-story structure houses administrative offices, practice court with seating for 72, three large and one small auditorium-type classrooms, lounges, conference rooms, typing room, faculty offices, study lounge, library, seminar rooms, mimeograph room, student association office, and law review office. The library provides seating for 242 in the reading room and stack shelving for a capacity of 150,000 volumes. The building is designed for expansion by way of shell walls on the north and east. In 1957-58 Acting Dean Harno presented formal recommendations for expansion of academic and library facilities in addition to dormitory and eating facilities.

CHICAGO. UNIVERSITY. LAW SCHOOL.

Benyon, E. V. "New Law Library at the University of Chicago." 53 *L. Library J.* 111 (1960).

Law quadrangle, occupancy beginning on October 5, 1959, consists of four connecting buildings: 475 seat auditorium—190 seat courtroom, 4 classrooms—5 seminar rooms, six-story library-office building, and administrative wing.

"Law School Building Activities." 51 *L. Library J.* 151 (1958).

Groundbreaking for the new six-story, \$4,000,000 building was held on December 5, 1957. Completion is expected by fall 1959. Features include auditorium seating 475 persons, moot courtroom for 350, and 300,000-volume library.

"Law School Center, University of Chicago." 128 *Architectural Record* 132 (Nov. 1960). Illustrated.

The law center consists of four buildings dominated by a six-story library and office building, a circular two-level auditorium and courtroom building, classroom-seminar building, and administrative building. The library building consists of a ground floor lounge-exhibit-conference area, reading room, balcony, study areas, law review offices, stacks, and faculty offices. The auditorium seats 475 and the courtroom, 190. Floor plans, elevations, and illustrations included.

"New University of Chicago Law School Dedicated." 53 *L. Library J.* 43 (1960).

Dedicated on October 5, 1959, the \$4,100,000 law center consists of a circular courtroom and auditorium, a classroom and seminar building, six-story glass-walled library, and an administration building, all opening on a reflecting pool. Housing is provided on the campus for law students.

"Two Sparkling Stones in Different Settings." 105 *Architectural F.* 112 (Aug. 1956). Illustrated.

The proposed law center will consist of a seven-story law library and office building, two-level seminar-classroom unit, and hexagonal auditorium building.

CHICAGO-KENT. COLLEGE OF LAW.

Bepko, Gerald. "Chicago-Kent . . . Seventy-Five Years Young." 8 *Student Lawyer* 18 (June 1963). Illustrated.

The building was completely remodeled and equipped with air conditioning, modern lighting, and similar appointments in 1961 at an expense of over \$300,000. The building contains administrative offices, the law library, the student reading room, and auditorium outfitted for moot court purposes, faculty offices, four classrooms, seminar room, student lounge with separate locker rooms, student bar association office, and law review office.

"Chicago-Kent Undergoes Extensive Remodeling." 54 *L. Library J.* 42 (1961).

Construction at a cost of \$300,000 was begun in the fall of 1959 and completed in time for the opening of school in the fall of 1960. The remodeled buildings provide five new classrooms, eight faculty offices, student lounge, new and enlarged library, moot court-auditorium, faculty library, law review workshop, seminar room, and elevator (Chicago-Kent. *Letter*, no. 14).

"Dedication Ceremonies Held at Chicago-Kent." 54 *L. Library J.* 232 (1961).

The three major units of the newly remodeled buildings were dedicated on April 18 (Chicago-Kent. *Letter*, no. 16 (Mar. 1961)).

CINCINNATI. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

"New Law Library Under Construction at the University of Cincinnati." 57 *L. Library J.* 76 (1964).

A gift of \$425,000 made possible the construction of a new library for completion for

the academic year 1964-65. Provided are a main reading room, study carrels, stack space for 100,000 volumes, and research areas. Renovation of Alphonso Taft Hall at a cost of \$150,000 will facilitate the expansion of the law school program.

CLEVELAND-MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL.

Oleck, H. L. "Cleveland-Marshall . . . A Balance of Theory and Practice." 11 *Student Lawyer J.* 16 (Feb. 1966). Illustrated.

The four-story building contains 9 classrooms (three expandable into an auditorium), faculty and administrative offices, library of over 50,000 volumes, moot courtroom, snack bar-lounge, and conference rooms.

"Law School Building Activities." 51 *L. Library J.* 151 (1958).

Dean Stapleton announced recently that that institution has purchased the structure in which it is located and is engaged in extensive remodeling operations.

COLORADO. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

King, E. C. "History of University of Colorado School of Law." 36 *Dicta* 139 (1959).

Dedication of the Fleming Law Building is scheduled for June 24, 1959. The total cost was \$925,000, and it has a capacity for 250 students.

"Law School Building Activities." 51 *L. Library J.* 151 (1958).

Construction has commenced on a million dollar research center and law school building.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

"Move to Columbia University's New Law Library Planned." 53 *L. Library J.* 220 (1960).

Kent Hall, the new law building, will have a library capacity of 700,000 volumes when completed January 1, 1961. Three reading rooms, library space usage, and book stack philosophy are described (14 *Columbia L. School News*, no. 8, p. 3; no. 9, p. 3).

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

"Columbia to Construct \$7,000,000 Law School." 51 *L. Library J.* 235 (1958).

Final working plans for construction of a new law school building are under way. The structure will include in addition to the law school, a residence hall for graduate students

of law, engineering, and business, and a center for students of Columbia's professional and graduate schools. A parking garage is contemplated.

Phillips, E. L., Jr. "Columbia Enters Its Second Century." 4 *Student Lawyer* 16 (April 1959). Illustrated.

Warren, W. C. "Columbia University School of Law: 1858-1958." 58 *Columbia L. Rev.* 1115 (1958). Illustrated.

Model of law school building under construction pictured.

CONNECTICUT. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

"Columbia Law Library Dedicated to Memory of William Nelson Cromwell." 58 *L. Library J.* 298 (1965).

Dedication was held on March 20, 1965. The law library was named in honor of William Nelson Cromwell who bequested \$1.5 million, which was used toward construction of the law school building.

"U. of Connecticut Law Library Moves into Program of Rapid Expansion." 58 *L. Library J.* 58 (1965).

Completed in mid-June 1964, the library is designed for a student body of 350 and a collection of 90,000 volumes, seating for 156 patrons, with carrels in addition. Information about arrangement of the collection and book budget is included. The building is designed for 1,000 students and a 600,000-volume library. The eight-story building provides for lecture and seminar rooms, courtroom, and library reading rooms opening on a planted terrace.

DENVER. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

Dyer, J. M., and J. E. Mills. "Denver—For Leadership in the Law." 5 *Student Lawyer* 18 (Oct. 1959). Illustrated.

The new law center to be completed in September 1960 will include classrooms, faculty offices, student recreational facilities, auditorium seating 500 people, lawyers' lounge, expanded library with secretarial and typing rooms, office, conference, and seminar space. Total cost is over \$3,250,000. Architect's conception of the law center included.

"University of Denver Law Center Will Service Rocky Mountain Legal Profession." 54 *L. Library J.* 232 (1961).

The new \$1,500,000 law center opened in March after 22 months under construction. The three-level building houses administration offices, Denver and Colorado Bar Associations' headquarters, 500-seat auditorium, 80,000-volume library, classrooms, seminar rooms, faculty and student publications' offices, and student lounge. The two major classrooms seat 90 students in "U"-shaped rows of desks rising in tiers. Two smaller classrooms seat 40 students (*University of Denver Report*, April 1961).

"University of Denver Law Center Pictured." 38 *Dicta* 276 (1961). Illustration.

DE PAUL UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

Kelly, R. Q. "De Paul University College of Law." 6 *Catholic Lawyer* 287 (1960). Illustrated.

The college of law occupies two floors of the 18-floor Frank J. Lewis center skyscraper given to De Paul University.

DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW.

"Dickinson Law School Plans New Research Center." 54 *L. Library J.* 170 (1961).

A new library-law research center is estimated to cost \$375,000 for expansion needs (9 *Alumni News* 1 (Dec. 1960)).

"Dickinson Opens New Library-Research Center." 57 *L. Library J.* 250 (1964).

Open on May 2, 1964, the three-level center provides reading and work space. Description includes space usage, style, future plans for development. Seating accommodates 235 students. Stack capacity is 140,000 volumes; cost, \$300,000.

DUKE UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Sondee, R. W. "Duke—For Progress in the Law." 5 *Student Lawyer* 16 (Feb. 1960).

Need exists for a new plant for increased library, office, and classroom space to provide for a student body of 300.

Warren, Earl. "Dedication of the New Duke Law School Building." 1963 *Duke L.J.* 387 (1963). Illustrated.

Picture of the new law school.

DUQUESNE UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

McGonagle, F. C. "Duquesne University School of Law." 6 *Catholic Lawyer* 137 (1960). Illustrated.

Groundbreaking for the \$2,500,000 ten-story building took place in 1956 and the law school along with the school of business administration moved in 1958. The school of law occupies two floors with additional space on another. The seventh floor contains the administrative offices, classrooms, student lounge, and moot courtroom. The eighth floor provides space for a faculty suite, offices, library, and lounge for faculty, student discussion rooms, and the library. The reading room seats 120 persons, and the library's book capacity is about 250,000 volumes.

EMORY UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW.

"New Law School Building Program Proposed by Emory University School of Law." 60 *L. Library J.* 114 (1967).

A target date within 5 years has been set for the construction of a new 2 million dollar law school building. A Federal grant will be sought to assist in financing the cost.

FLORIDA AGRICULTURAL AND MECHANICAL UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

"Florida A. & M. Law School Faces Uncertain Future." 38 *Fla. B.J.* 974 (1964).

The four-story law school building, commenced in August 1952, houses three classrooms, reading room, stacks, student lounge, moot courtroom, and faculty offices.

FLORIDA. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

"Ground Broken for New Law Center." 3 *U. Fla. L. Center News* 1 et. seq. (Dec. 1966). Illustrated.

On October 28, 1966, groundbreaking ceremonies were held. The academic building will contain classrooms, library designed for 200,000 volumes, reading rooms, faculty offices, law fraternity offices, and administrative suite. The building is expected to be occupied in the fall quarter of 1968.

Joiner, C. W. "Role of the Law School in the Organized Bar." 40 *Fla. B.J.* 84 (1966).

An illustration of the University of Florida law school.

"Law Schools Report." 17 *B. Examiner* 80 (1948).

The law library wing was built in 1941 and as a result of post-war enrollment is inadequate. University authorities plan to build an exten-

sion to the library and renovate the whole plant.

"Reitz Reveals Law Center Plans." 1 *U. Fla. L. Center News* 1 (Nov. 1964). Illustrated.

President Reitz announced the plans for an extensive law center complex to include a law school dormitory and cafeteria in addition to classrooms, library, and office space.

"University of Florida College of Law Faces Crisis; Proposes New Legal Center." 38 *Fla. B.J.* 957 (1964). Illustrated.

A request for new facilities will be placed before the 1965 Florida Legislature.

Woods, T. F. "Florida . . . Meeting the Demand for Growth." 7 *Student Lawyer* 16 (June 1962). Illustrated.

This year a new wing is being added to the college of law and the entire school has been air conditioned. When completed, the wing will provide additional classrooms, offices, and library space.

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Monteleone, A. J. "Fordham . . . Law at Lincoln Square." 8 *Student Lawyer* 16 (Oct. 1962). Illustrated.

In September 1961, Fordham moved into its new L-shaped law building. It includes a library, seven classrooms with seating varying from 30 to 150, two seminar rooms, 20 faculty offices, four lounges, conference rooms, moot courtroom seating 150 persons, cafeteria, lockers, and showers. The three-story building provides a library with five stack levels, 250,000 volume capacity, main reading room with over 6,000 square feet seating 250 students. Carrels are arranged throughout at the end of each stack, the law review overlooks the reading room, the librarian and reference librarian have offices, and two lawyers' rooms are available for private conferences.

Mulligan, W. H. "Fiftieth Anniversary of Fordham University School of Law." 2 *Catholic Lawyer* 207 (1956). Illustrated.

Proposed Fordham Midtown Center depicted.

GEORGE WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY. NATIONAL LAW CENTER.

"New Law Library Is First Unit of George Washington National Law Center." 59 *L. Library J.* 104 (1966).

One of the first law schools to receive a Title II grant, the new building will consist of a library with eight floors, 111 carrels, seating capacity for 415 readers, elevator, capacity for 250,000 volumes. The overall dimensions of the building are 56 feet by 100 feet. The total cost of the building is estimated at \$1,200,000 with an additional \$250,000 for renovation of Stockton Hall. Rooms designated for library functions and architecture are fully described. Construction on the new building is scheduled to begin March 1966.

Spence, H. M. "George Washington . . . Law in the Nation's Capital." 5 *Student Lawyer* 16 (April 1960). Illustrated.

In 1942 the law school moved into its new building, named Stockton Hall. In 1954 expansion of facilities occurred when the National University Law School merged with George Washington University Law School.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.

Lucey, F. E. "The Story of Georgetown Law School." 3 *Catholic Lawyer* 129 (1957). Illustrated.

Plans are being made to more than double the size of the reading room and triple the stack capacity.

GEORGIA. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

"From the Bottom of Nothing." 90 *Time Magazine* 51 (Dec. 1, 1967). Illustrated.

The new \$2,750,000 building for the law school has been dedicated recently. Article describes growth in faculty, students, and library.

"University of Georgia Law Building Halfway Toward Completion." 59 *L. Library J.* 103 (1966).

Built around the original structure, the new plant, about half completed, will cost almost \$3,000,000. The three-story library wing will provide six times the present space, including carrels, elevator, broad corridors, monumental reading room with a 125 ft. window.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL.

"Harvard Law School Association Seeks a Memorial for War Dead." 72 *Library J.* 1750 (1947). Illustrated.

\$100,000 required to construct a treasure room for Harvard's rare books; includes floor

plan and a description of the rarities; providing 145,000 gross square feet. A parking garage for 300 cars is projected along with basement storage and active library areas. A 30,000-volume working library and periodical room and basement storage are included in the faculty office building as well. (*Harvard L. School Bulletin*, no. 4 (Mar. 1967).)

"Harvard Reports Further on Buildings for New Growth." 60 *L. Library J.* 287 (1967).

Construction on two new buildings will begin in July. One is a 5-story classroom and administrative office building to be completed in 1969.

"Harvard University Starts Fund Drive." 60 *L. Library J.* 112 (1967).

A new fund drive has been launched to raise \$6 million for two new buildings for the law school. One will provide for faculty offices and one for seminar-sized classrooms, as well as office space for student organizations (43 *Harvard L. Record* 1 (Nov. 3, 1966)).

"Law School Building Activities." 51 *L. Library J.* 151 (1958).

Harvard Law School has begun construction on a \$1,000,000 addition for international studies, additional library space, and an increase in classroom and faculty facilities.

Leininger, J. E. "Buildings for New Growth." 18 *Harvard L. School Bull.* 4 (Mar. 1967). Illustrated. Floor plans. Campus plans.

Work on two new buildings is expected to commence this year. One is a five-story faculty office building to provide book storage, administrative offices, classroom for 60 to 90 students, two seminar rooms, elevator, conference area for faculty committee meetings, 30 offices for 30 faculty members and their secretaries, a faculty library of 30,000 volumes. The classroom and administrative office building (about 110,000 square feet) will provide book storage, medical clinic, student lockers, 12 classrooms and seminar rooms, a multi-purpose room for 800 persons for lectures or 400 for dinner affairs, and other rooms. Total cost is \$7 million for 145,000 gross sq. ft.

"Physical Expansion of Harvard Law School." 52 *L. Library J.* 53 (1959).

A recent program of physical expansion includes modernization and expansion of Langdell Hall, the construction of a new interna-

tional legal studies building, and a new tunnel system. Innovations in the library include rearrangement of shelving in the reading room, improved lighting, additional work space on the new fourth floor, and a new office on the third floor for the librarian.

Pulling, A. C. "The Harvard Law School Library." 43 *L. Library J.* 1 (1950).

In 1943 plans were made to build a treasure room in Langdell Hall that would have heat and humidity controls to preserve rare materials. In July 1948, the treasure room became a reality.

HOUSTON. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Mixson, John. "Orderly Law School Expansion—The Houston Satellite Plan." 19 *J. Legal Ed.* 82 (1966). Illustrated.

Final working plans for the construction of a research center are under way. The reference library in the central structure will house 200,000 books, the administrative offices, and an auditorium for 500 students. Surrounding the library will be five autonomous teaching units, each to accommodate no more than 500 full-time law students, faculty offices, classrooms, student activity offices, and moot court-rooms. A new unit will be added as the enrollment requires. Architectural plans of the center expansion are shown. Completion date for the library, auditorium, and the first teaching unit is fall 1967.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY. LAW SCHOOL.

Daniel, A. M. "Law Library of Howard University 1867-1956." 51 *L. Library J.* 201 (1958).

In August 1956, the law library moved into the new law school building. It provides for a reading room, offices for the librarian and assistants, open shelves for 50,000 volumes, reserve book section for 25,000 volumes, stack space for 75,000 volumes, individual carrels, faculty library and reading room, and conference-smoking room. The new school opened on September 10, 1956, in the new building; and dedication was held May 1, 1958, in connection with Law Day.

ILLINOIS. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

Davies, B. J. "New Law Library Building at the University of Illinois." 49 *L. Library J.* 34 (1956).

The new building opened its doors on October 10, 1955. It will accommodate 500 students with 110,000 square feet. Cost of construction totaled \$1,700,000 with an additional sum of \$265,000 for equipment. The east wing consists of four large classrooms, one small classroom, auditorium seating over 300, a courtroom, and a student lounge. The west wing is the research and office area. The library has a formal reading room, mezzanine, seating for 378, shelving space for 365,000 volumes, and three offices. Twenty-six faculty offices flank the north walls on two floors. Also in this wing are two seminar rooms, *Law Forum* offices, administrative suite, lounge, and faculty study. Detailed descriptions of size of the various areas, use of space for library functions, furniture, and the library move are included.

Harno, A. J. "A Law Center in Illinois: Plans and Dreams for the 'Minds Eye.'" 34 *A.B.A.J.* 464 (1948).

Plans for new law center buildings are under way, and a request for funds has been submitted.

Harno, A. J. "University of Illinois Gets a New Law School Building." 42 *Ill. B.J.* 290 (1954).

A total sum of \$2,460,000 is available for the erection of the building, equipment, and utility extensions. It will provide 80,000 square feet of usable space for three classrooms seating 40, 75, and 125 students, auditorium for 300, courtroom, two seminar rooms, student lounge, library with two-story reading room and balcony, six reading alcoves, library office space, 50 carrels, and faculty offices. Long-range planning envisions dormitories for law students.

Hubbard, F. L. "Illinois . . . Logic, History and Custom." 9 *Student Lawyer* 20 (April 1964).

The new law building, dedicated in 1956, was designed with windowless classrooms. The lounge, auditorium, and classrooms are in a separate wing of the building from the office and administrative wing. Both wings join the library.

Mueller, G. O. W. "Movement for Law Centers." 39 *J. Am. Jud. Soc'y* 134, 138 (1956). Illustrated.

Picture of the University of Illinois Law Building units.

"Planning Law Library Buildings—A Panel." 51 *L. Library J.* 319 (1958).

Discussion of planning for a new law library building in consultation with the architect and faculty, based upon experience at the University of Illinois. Helpful hints are suggested in planning for stacks, reading areas, carrels, browsing alcove, color, furnishings, ceilings, glass walls, heating, and lighting.

Stouffer, E. L. "For Law Students, a Clean Break." 106 *Architectural Forum* 124 (Mar. 1957). Illustrated.

The new building consists of a classroom unit, lecture hall, courtroom, and library. It was built at a cost of \$2,000,000 or \$17.30 per sq. ft. Interior design, color, and furniture described.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

LeBus, B. V. "Law Building for Indiana University." 50 *L. Library J.* 213 (1957).

Funds became available early in 1954, construction began January 1, 1955, and occupancy occurred in September 1956. The building is designed for 500 students and a library capacity of 175,000 volumes. It includes a moot courtroom seating 272 persons, two classrooms seating 156 each, two classrooms seating 80 each, three seminar rooms, administrative offices and lounges, faculty offices, and stenographic pool. The library provides a library office, large room for other library employees, a conference room, student typing room, and reading room seating 235 persons. Use of space for library functions, as well as procedures for moving the library collection, are described in detail.

Nelson, Ronald. "Indiana, A Venerable Tradition." 8 *Student Lawyer* 18 (Dec. 1962).

Illustration of the law building.

IOWA. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

Ladd, Mason. "Report of the Dean of the Iowa Law School to the Bar." 47 *Iowa L. Rev.* 1 (1961).

The new law building is adjacent to the Law Commons and includes the library and three classrooms. The library capacity is set at 250,000 volumes and provides for stacks, reading areas, and study carrels around the outside of the stacks. The largest classroom is designed for freshmen and is expandable for use as an

auditorium seating 300. Reconstruction of the Law Commons provides for faculty offices, research assistant space, law review, Agricultural Law Center, courtroom seating 100, student lounge, five seminar rooms, office space for visiting lawyers, and conference area. The building will be occupied in September 1961, and the dedication is scheduled for April 1962.

"New Law Center Completed at the University of Iowa." 55 *L. Library J.* 49 (1962).

In September 1961, the college moved into the new law center. The structure, a three-story building, includes a library with capacity for 250,000 volumes and three large classrooms. Description of the physical arrangement of the library and classrooms is given. Renovation of the Law Commons provided expanded facilities.

JOHN MARSHALL LAW SCHOOL, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Veit, Fritz. "Reorganization of the John Marshall Law School Library." 44 *L. Library J.* 296 (1951).

The library was reorganized on the fifth and sixth floors of the law building doubling the reading room and stack capacity, providing 5,700 square feet. Use of library space is described in detail.

KANSAS. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Logan, J. K. "Law School Dean's Report." 13 *Kan. L. Rev.* 1 (1964).

Justification for new law building on the basis of a report by Deans Sullivan and Havighurst is reproduced in the article.

Logan, J. K. "Law School Dean's Report." 16 *Kan. L. Rev.* 1 (1967).

Plans are under way for the construction of a new law center building. The architect is expected to submit preliminary drawings and model in November 1967. One-third of the financing is expected to come from Federal funds under Title II of the Higher Education Facilities Act.

KENTUCKY. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

Stahr, E. J., Jr. "University of Kentucky College of Law." 20 *Ky. St. B.J.* 163 (1956).

Lafferty Hall, built in 1938, has a new roof, air-conditioned library, improved lighting, a

newly outfitted courtroom, and new seminar room.

"U. Kentucky's New College of Law Building Completed." 59 *L. Library J.* 106 (1966).

Dedication of the new \$1,450,000 law building was held on December 4, 1965. The three-floor, L-shaped building provides space for the courtroom, library, 5 classrooms and faculty offices. The three large classrooms provide seating space for 130, 100, and 75 students, respectively, and are equipped with television. The library seats 275 students including 38 carrels and 35 carrel tables and provides for a capacity of 150,000 with expansion to 175,000 volumes. Description of other space for library functions is included.

LOUISIANA STATE UNIVERSITY. LAW SCHOOL.

Hebert, P. M. "Biennial Report of the Law School to the Chancellor of Louisiana State University, Main Campus, 1964-66." 26 *La. L. Rev.* 317 (1966).

A sum of \$3,000,000 was made available in December 1965, and in addition an application for supplemental Federal funds is pending. The general plan for the proposed law center contemplates a substantial additional library, classroom, and office unit to be erected in the rear of the present building along with a complete renovation of the existing structure. The expansion calls for space for 300,000 volumes, reading room, typing rooms, carrels, library work space, classrooms, improved office facilities, work areas for the Louisiana State Law Institute and the law review, seminar rooms, practice court facilities, space for research activities, student lounge, and special collections. The library equipment will be modernized throughout.

Hebert, P. M. "The Law School 1959-60." 20 *La. L. Rev.* 350, 355 (1960).

The newly acquired space has provided for more adequate offices for the dean, law review, library work space, new seminar room, and additional book stacks.

Hebert, P. M. "Report of the Dean of L.S.U. Law School." 24 *La. L. Rev.* 350, 352 (1964).

Describes the need for an expanded law center and the steps being taken to secure allocations for improvement of physical facilities.

LOUISVILLE. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

Dobie, O. P. "University of Louisville College of Law." 20 *Ky. St. B.J.* 168 (1956).

Defines the need for additional physical facilities.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, LOS ANGELES. SCHOOL OF LAW.

"Loyola Moves into New Law School Located near Los Angeles Civic Center." 58 *L. Library J.* 51 (1965).

The new two-story building was ready for occupancy in fall 1964. Space of 56,000 square feet provides three classrooms, two seminar rooms, moot court, administrative and faculty offices, faculty and student lounges. Television equipment is installed in one classroom and the moot courtroom. Law library capacity is 100,000 volumes and seats 200 students. The building is designed to accommodate 500 to 550 students. Description of room use for library functions is included.

"Our Law Schools." 36 *Cal. St. B.J.* 516, 518 (1961).

The new law school addition will cost \$1,750,000.

"Rapid Growth Reported for Loyola Law Library." 58 *L. Library J.* 167 (1965).

The new building was occupied in September 1964.

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY, NEW ORLEANS. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Papale, A. E. "The Law School of Loyola University, New Orleans." 5 *Catholic Lawyer* 219 (1959). Illustrated.

Plans in the university development program include a new, fully air-conditioned building to provide for library expansion and enrollment increases for fifteen years.

MCGEORGE COLLEGE OF LAW, SACRAMENTO, CALIFORNIA. (See also: PACIFIC UNIVERSITY.)

"McGeorge College of Law Moves into New Law Library." 56 *L. Library J.* 73 (1963).

The new law library wing was completed early in 1962 with 7,000 square feet and seating for 95 students.

MARYLAND. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Byrnes, J. C. "Maryland . . . A Century and a Half of Service." 12 *Student Lawyer J.* 18 (Oct. 1966). Illustrated.

The new law building was occupied in November 1965. The new library triples the size of the former library, has carrel-type desks, microcard room, carpeted reading area, smoking area, and student typing facilities. The building offers spacious and modern faculty offices, law review suite, moot courtroom, five classrooms, and four seminar rooms.

"Construction of New U. Maryland Law School Started." 58 *L. Library J.* 169 (1965).

Opening of the new buildings is scheduled for fall 1965. The three buildings consist of the library, classroom, and auditorium (to be completed at a later period). The classroom building contains a moot courtroom, four large classrooms, one small classroom, four seminar rooms, student activities room, faculty lounge-conference room, and administrative offices. The library consists of a reading room and shelving along with 20 faculty offices, faculty lounge, and law review offices. Description of interior included. (3 *Student Advocate* 7 (Dec. 1964).)

"University of Maryland Law School Honors Memory of Margaret Coonan in Its New Building." 59 *L. Library J.* 214 (1966).

The library was built for a capacity of 100,000 volumes, extending two floors. General description of space for other law school functions, furniture, and physical expansion is included.

MERCER UNIVERSITY. WALTER F. GEORGE SCHOOL OF LAW.

Quarles, J. C. "Annual Report of the Dean, April 1966-April 1967." 18 *Mercer L. Rev.* 469 (1967).

The third floor of the new Langdale Law Library Building was prepared and equipped for use the summer of 1966. Flooring, metal shelving, lighting, and seating space for 50 complete construction of the new building.

MIAMI UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Dingwall, W. M. "Miami . . . A Purpose and a Plan." 4 *Student Lawyer* 16 (June 1959). Illustrated.

The law school is composed of three units with a separate student lounge. The library, two floors; the four-story administrative unit houses faculty, administrative and district court of appeal offices; the two-story classroom build-

ing contains six classrooms, one of which is occupied by the district court of appeal. One classroom is equipped for audio-visual instruction, and another constructed to represent a courtroom. The student lounge houses the offices of the law review.

French, H. L. "Baron de Hirsch Meyer Buildings, University of Miami." 50 *L. Library J.* 18 (1957).

The building, dedicated on June 11, 1956, provides for a two-storied library (expandable to three), reading room, open and closed stacks, library office space, carrels, faculty section, four-story office building for the dean and administrative staff, faculty, and law quarterly, two-floor classroom section with courtroom, and a student lounge with offices for student activities. There is a separation of functions in the arrangement of the buildings so that there is a minimum of interference but accessibility with the others.

"The Law Schools Report." 17 *B. Examiner* 67 (1948).

A temporary wooden building has been constructed across the street from the law school, accommodating 180 students.

"University of Miami Law School Seeks to Develop Statesmen." 38 *Fla. B.J.* 964 (1964). Illustrated.

The law school is housed in a complex of buildings consisting of four units. These buildings were given to the university in 1956 by Baron de Hirsch Meyer. They consist of a separate two-story library building, being enlarged in 1964-65 by the addition of a third floor, a four-floor office building for the dean, faculty, and student activities, two-floor classroom building, including a courtroom and two seminar rooms. The student lounge houses the law review. Description of space use for library functions is included.

MICHIGAN UNIVERSITY. LAW SCHOOL.

Brown, E. G. "Law School of the University of Michigan, 1859-1959." 38 *Mich. St. B.J.* 16 (Aug. 1959). Illustrated.

In 1955 a four-story stock addition expanded the facilities of the Legal Research Building.

Mueller, G. O. W. "The Movement for Law Centers." 39 *J. Am. Jud. Soc'y* 134, 137 (1956).

Aerial view of the University of Michigan Law Quadrangle.

MISSISSIPPI. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

"One-man Law Library: Problems and Solutions Explored—A Round Table." 50 *L. Library J.* 320 (1957).

An appropriation has been made and plans are underway for an addition to the law school building.

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Beiswanger, G. L. "Montana . . . A Tradition of Excellence." 7 *Student Lawyer J.* 16 (Dec. 1961). Illustrated.

The new building was completed in the summer of 1961 with dedication set for September 6. A split-level structure, a one-story section houses the faculty and administration offices; and the two-story section provides for classrooms, the library, and student facilities.

NEBRASKA. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

Pelrman, H. S. "Nebraska . . . A Fusion of Theory and Practice." 10 *Student Lawyer J.* 15 (April 1965). Illustrated.

A recent extension of the law building provides study carrels, typing rooms, and space to house over 100,000 volumes.

NEW MEXICO. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Gausewitz, A. L. "A Building for a Smaller Law School." 5 *J. Legal Ed.* 363 (1953). Illustrated. Floor plans.

The building was constructed for \$260,000 and equipment cost \$15,000. It provides for a student population of 150, shelving area for 75,000 volumes, student lounge, moot court-classroom, two smaller classrooms, a seminar room, dean's suite, 11 faculty offices, and two research cubicles. The library contains a typing room, microfilm room, offices, rooms for rare books, and special collections. The basement is available for storage. The law school occupied the building in September 1952.

Poldervaart, Arie. "New College of Law Library at the University of New Mexico." 46 *L. Library J.* 26 (1953).

The new building provides for a library with capacity of 75,000 volumes, spacious reading rooms on two floors, typing room, browsing room, housing a special memorial collection, microcard room, rare book room, closed carrels. In addition, there are eight faculty offices, law review offices, and the dean's administrative

suite, moot courtroom, classrooms, students' lounge, and basement storage.

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

"Growth of N.Y.U. Law Library Makes Building Expansion Imperative." 59 *L. Library J.* 320 (1966).

The law library collection as of May 31, 1965, consisted of 237,975; and at the current rate of expansion, the stack space will have been exhausted in two years.

Blinick, Michael. "New York University . . . A Study in Excellence." 12 *Student Lawyer J.* 21 (Nov. 1966). Illustrated.

The Mills Memorial Law Library provides shelving for 250,000 volumes. The \$6,000,000 Vanderbilt Hall is the setting for the offices of the president and other university officials, as well as for law faculty offices, legal aid, moot court, and student bar association offices. The law school operates a 17-story apartment house and an 8-floor adjacent structure housing over 500 people, including married students and faculty members. Residence hall facilities include lounges, cafeteria, swimming pool, steam room, exercise room, bookstore, as well as its own library.

Marke, J. J. "Mills Memorial Library of the School of Law of New York University." 45 *L. Library J.* 79 (1952). Illustrated.

The library situated in the new Arthur T. Vanderbilt Hall contains a reading room 200 ft. in length with a book capacity of 15,000 volumes. At the north end of the room, the Dean Frank H. Sommer Reading Room provides a browsing area for students. With a collection of 125,000, the library is equipped for 250,000 volumes with the ability to double this figure when it becomes necessary. The books are distributed among five floors; two beneath the main reading room, the third floor faculty library, and fourth floor research library. One hundred twenty-four carrels are located in the stacks. The staff works in rooms on the first stack level. A lounge for library personnel has been well received as a wonderful morale builder. Smoking is permitted in adjacent student lounges and conference rooms. Designed as the graduate library, the second floor stacks seat 125 students. The third floor faculty library holds 15,000 books with a reading room and alcoves. The five floors are connected by elevators, a pneumatic tube sys-

tem, and electric book lifts. Architecture, flooring, acoustical tile, lighting, air conditioning are described in detail.

Marke, J. J. "Mills Memorial Library of the School of Law of New York University." 45 *Special Libraries* 107 (1954). Illustrated.

The Mills Memorial Library, located on the ground floor of the new Arthur T. Vanderbilt Hall, has a shelf capacity of 250,000 with facilities to double the capacity when necessary. The main reading room seats 374. The stacks are provided with 124 carrels. Description of the Dean Sommer Reading Room, circulation desk, card catalog alcove (1,000,000 storage capacity), flooring, lighting, arrangement of book collections on five floors, and a library work space is included.

"New York University Has New Law Library." 77 *Library J.* 1170 (1952).

The Mills Memorial Library contains a main reading room, special collections room, five floors of stacks with potential capacity of 500,000 volumes, faculty library, research library, 135 carrels (34 sound-proofed for typing), work rooms, elevator, and graduate library seating 125. Interior design details included.

Niles, R. D. "Dedication of Arthur T. Vanderbilt Hall." 27 *N.Y.U.L. Rev.* 1 (1952). Illustrated.

Views of exterior and interior of the building.

Niles, R. D. "Planning and Building the Arthur T. Vanderbilt Hall." 4 *J. Legal Ed.* 265 (1952). Illustrated. Floor plans.

This is an excellent article enumerating the problems of preliminary planning with architecture and proceeding through the interior, location of the library, auditorium, lounges, classrooms, moot courtroom, administrative offices, faculty offices, seminar rooms, student activities offices, research projects, and future building construction. Dimensions, capacity, and location of rooms included along with three pages of floor plans.

Vanderbilt, A. T. "Idea of a Law Center." 23 *N.Y.U.L.Q. Rev.* 1 (1948). Illustrated.

Architects concept of Mills Memorial Library reading room.

NORTH CAROLINA. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Elliott, Lucile. "History of the Law Library." 24 *N.C.L. Rev.* 412 (1946).

Following World War II a temporary supplementary reading room (built by the Navy) was situated 150 feet behind the law library.

Elliott, Lucile. "How One Law Library's Perennial Problems Influenced the Building Program." 7 *J. Legal Ed.* 234 (1954). Illustrated.

Problems and solutions evolved in planning for a new addition to a law library are discussed in relation to new construction at the University of North Carolina. Details on making the library compact yet permitting 24-hour access to a large part of the collection and coordinating library work areas are included. Carefully selected design, colors, furniture, and lighting contribute toward a pleasing library with a collection of 75,000 volumes.

"Federal Grant Boosts New Building." *Tar Heel Barrister* 4 (Oct. 1966). Illustrated.

A Federal grant of \$730,536 will bring the funds available for the new building to a total of \$2,500,000. Features made possible by the new funds are an additional student typing room, extra carrels, additional shelf and stack space, faculty elevator, better facilities in faculty offices, vinyl-asbestos flooring, improved quality of paneling, carpets, furnishings, and accessories.

Phillips, Dickson. "Law School (From September 1964 to December 1965)." 44 *N.C.L. Rev.* 127 (1965).

Preliminary planning for a new building to adjoin the institute of government building is in progress. The new building should serve a student body of 750 and be sufficient for fifteen years of growth.

"Progress Continues on New Law Building." *Tar Heel Barrister* 1 (Dec. 1967). Illustrated.

When completed before September 1968, the new building will contain 103,000 square feet, a library reading room, stacks, student typing, 120 library carrels, lockers, student lounge, office space for the student bar association, law review, and other student organizations, five seminar rooms, six classrooms, administrative offices, faculty lounge and offices. The building is designed for an enrollment of 650.

"University of North Carolina Plans New Law Building." 60 *L. Library J.* 286 (1967).

Groundbreaking ceremonies for the new law building were held on March 22, 1967. Completion is scheduled for early summer 1968. State financing amounts to \$2,350,000 with an additional Federal grant under the Higher Education Facilities Act. (*Tar Heel Barrister* 4 (May 1967).)

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

"Combined Structures at Northwestern Place it Among the Six Largest Law School Libraries." 54 *L. Library J.* 451 (1961).

The structure provides for a book capacity of 400,000 volumes and seating for 300. The staff numbers 14 full-time and 15 part-time persons. The contents of the collection are described. (*The Reporter* 6 (May 1961).)

"New Addition to Northwestern School of Law Dedicated." 54 *L. Library J.* 41 (1961).

Dedication of the Robert R. McCormick Hall and the Owen L. Coon Library was held May 14. The library will house the largest law collection in Chicago and the sixth largest law school library in the United States. No description of physical facilities. (Taken from *The Reporter* 1-2 (June 1960).)

"New Building for Northwestern University School of Law." 53 *L. Library J.* 41 (1960).

Robert R. McCormick Hall, a three-story building, will contain classrooms, office space, courtroom, seminar rooms, and a library. A cornerstone was laid May 5, 1959. A grant of \$400,000 was donated on the condition that the school match the sum. (Taken from *The Reporter*, Northwestern School of Law (June 1959).)

"Northwestern University School of Law Receives Grant." 51 *L. Library J.* 45 (1958).

A grant of \$400,000 will be applied to a fund to complete the unfinished quadrangle by adding a new building to the present law school. McCormick Hall, the new building, will double the size of the library to increase its book capacity to 400,000 volumes. Additional reading room space along with carrels, tables, and chairs will be provided. Other new features that may be incorporated in the new building include a faculty library, student typing room, facilities for microfilms and micro cards, rare book room, and special collections

room. Remodeling of the present facilities will provide more office and work space for the library staff.

Rahl, J. A., and Kurt Schwerin. "Northwestern University School of Law: A Short History." 55 *Northwestern L. Rev.* 131, 191 (1960). Illustrated.

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held on July 30, 1958, and dedication scheduled for May 14, 1960. The library building doubles its size, and the three-story structure attached to the library would contain three additional classrooms, a courtroom, a large conference room, a faculty lounge, offices for professors, teaching associates, graduate students, student editors, and other facilities. Total cost of construction is estimated at \$1,750,000.

Schwerin, Kurt. "Northwestern Expands, Owen L. Coon Library Added to the Elbert H. Gary Library." 53 *L. Library J.* 98 (1960). Illustrated.

Expansion of the library materialized in 1957 with a gift toward new construction at about \$1,750,000. The new building, Robert R. McCormick Hall, was started in September 1958. The three-story building houses an auditorium seating 152, courtroom, lounge, two classrooms seating 100 and 110 persons respectively, seminar and conference room, 13 new faculty offices, 16 associate offices, and law review offices.

The additional library building doubles the library size, provides another reading room, 400,000 book capacity, seating for 300, twice the workspace, elevator, treasure room, browsing room, faculty library, student typing cubicles, 27 carrels, and a new office for the assistant librarian. Construction materials, design, colors, and furniture are described along with remodeling details.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

"The Ohio State University College of Law Library Moved Into New Building Before the Autumn Quarter." 53 *L. Library J.* 45 (1960).

The \$2,500,000 library is built for a capacity of 400,000 volumes with 5 stack levels. Use of rooms for library functions is described.

Pollack, E. H. "The Ohio State University Law Building." 53 *L. Library J.* 103 (1960). Illustrated.

In the summer of 1959 the college moved

into its new \$2,500,000 physical plant. The first division of the plant was occupied in 1956. The three-story building consists of three large classrooms accommodating 150 students each, four classrooms seating 75 each, four seminar rooms for 10-35 students, courtroom seating 75, and two lounges. An auditorium seating 362 is attached to a large classroom in the instructional unit, thus seating the entire student body at one time. Adaptation for motion pictures and television is a feature of the auditorium. The library-office unit provides an attorney's room, student lounge, five levels of stacks accommodating 400,000 volumes, seating for 319 expandable to 390, reading room 80 × 90 feet, projection and microcopy room, typing rooms, rare book room, library staff office space, faculty offices around the library, suite for legal aid clinic, offices for law journal and student bar association, elevator, and book conveyer. Details relating to stacks, furniture, air conditioning, and lighting are included.

OREGON UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Hart, Allan. "University of Oregon School of Law Plans for the Future." 46 *Ore. L. Rev.* 88 (1966).

The university has recommended a new building to house the law school to provide for a student body of 500 and library collection of over 100,000 volumes. Federal funds in the amount of \$750,000 are expected to be available for construction.

PACIFIC UNIVERSITY. McGEORGE SCHOOL OF LAW.

(See also: McGEORGE COLLEGE OF LAW)

"California Legal Education." 42 *J. St. B. Cal.* 910 (1967).

The school has acquired additional property for paving and parking places. Two structures on the property will be used for student housing and a student union. The school has just completed a new wing adding two classrooms, three faculty offices, and an addition to the library.

PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

"University of Pennsylvania Law School Building Campaign." 19 *Shingle* 7 (Jan. 1956).

A building campaign to create additional space and facilities for the University of Pennsylvania Law School began in 1955. One of the

additional facilities is a \$900,000 law school dormitory and commons. With the completion of the dormitory—expected by the fall of 1957—the law school will be able for the first time to house out-of-town students in quarters of its own. Contemplated also are a major renovation of the law school's building and the construction of an addition to it. Construction cost will be \$2,500,000.

RUTGERS STATE UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

"New Law Center Under Construction at Rutgers." 58 *L. Library J.* 54 (1965).

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held on April 7, 1964, for the new law center at a cost of \$2,000,000. The library capacity is set at 200,000 volumes. Space provides for classrooms, moot court, student and alumni lounges, administrative and staff offices, seminar rooms, and a 200-seat auditorium capable of division into three lecture halls. (15 *N.Y.L.J.* 1 (April 16, 1964).)

"Newark Campus." 120 *Architectural F.* 40 (June 1964). Illustrated.

A new campus for Rutgers University includes the first building, Ackerson Hall, a law center with an attached auditorium.

"Rutgers Law Center." 46 *L. Library J.* 146 (May 1953).

The law center is expected to cost \$1,500,000 with a library of 100,000 volumes.

"Rutgers To Have New Law Center in Newark." 55 *L. Library J.* 242 (1962).

The new law center will provide a capacity for 112,000-volume library in a three-story building. Construction is expected to begin in the fall of 1962 and occupancy scheduled for early 1964. Construction design details are included.

"Two New Libraries To Be Built on Rutgers Campus in Newark." 87 *Library J.* 1106 (1962). Illustrated.

A law center housing a 112,000-volume law library will be among the first units to be constructed at the Newark campus. The three-story building will contain the library, 96 reading and study carrels. Construction is scheduled for the fall and occupancy early in 1964. Half of \$1,020,000 was contributed by alumni and donors, and the other half appropriated by the state.

ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY. LAW CENTER.

"Law Center Planned for St. Mary's University." 56 *L. Library J.* 150 (1963).

The new law center will house administrative offices, dining facilities, and the law library with a capacity of 100,000 volumes. The adjoining penthouse campus will contain offices, classrooms, seminar rooms, 500-seat auditorium, and housing facilities. (Taken from 10 *Barrister News* no. 2, 1, 3p.)

SAN DIEGO. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Ratelle, J. D., II. "San Diego . . . A Mission of Public Service." 9 *Student Lawyer J.* 18 (Feb. 1965). Illustrated.

In 1957 the school acquired its own building, More Hall, which has a fully equipped moot courtroom, five classrooms with capacity for 12 classrooms, and a spacious law library. It was designed to accommodate 500 students. The library has 25,000 square feet of floor space and will hold 100,000 volumes.

SAN FRANCISCO. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Rohner, James. "San Francisco . . . A Law School in Search of a Home." 7 *Student Lawyer J.* 16 (Oct. 1961). Illustrated.

A circular-shaped building, the new law school represents an innovation in architectural design. The fan-shaped lecture rooms are designed to enhance classroom participation. The circular portion will house a moot courtroom and library accommodating over 100,000 volumes. A typing room provides for 50 students. The administrative and faculty offices will occupy the rectangular wing. The building measures 205 feet by 105 feet and is three stories high. It is intended to serve 500 students. A gift of \$1,010,000 will provide a permanent home for the law school.

"University of San Francisco School of Law To Have New Home." 55 *L. Library J.* 121 (1962).

Kendrick Hall, the new three-story, circular-shaped building, will provide for lecture rooms, moot court, and library of over 100,000 volumes. The move is anticipated in mid-1962.

Vachon, R. A. "The University of San Francisco School of Law." 6 *Catholic Lawyer* 221 (1960). Illustrated.

Ground will be broken for a new building during the school's golden jubilee. It shall ac-

commodate 500 students, classrooms, moot courtroom, 100,000 volumes, study areas for 200 students, and typing room for 50 students.

SANTA CLARA. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

McKenney, W. P. "Santa Clara University College of Law." 5 *Catholic Lawyer* 61 (1959). Illustrated.

Plans for new law library, classrooms, faculty offices, student lounge rooms, and courtroom are under consideration. Groundbreaking is expected during 1959-60.

"New Law Library Dedicated at Santa Clara." 57 *L. Library J.* 81 (1964).

Dedicated on October 12, 1963, the Edwin A. Heafey Law Library cost \$350,000, contains 18,000 square feet with a stack capacity for more than 100,000 volumes. Space devoted to library functions and architectural design are described. Renovation of Bergin Hall provided expansion of the law school facilities.

SOUTH CAROLINA. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Boynton, S. S. "South Carolina . . . Continuing a Great Tradition." 10 *Student Lawyer J.* 16 (Oct. 1964). Illustrated.

In 1950 the school occupied a new building. The three-story stucco structure conforms with the architecture of the campus. It contains 26,000 square feet and will accommodate 300 students.

"Lucile Elliott Attends Dedication of Law Building." 43 *L. Library J.* 69 (1950).

University of South Carolina dedicated its new law building and law library on April 15, 1950.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

Adair, S. A. "Southern California—The Measurement of a Law School." 5 *Student Lawyer J.* 20 (Dec. 1959). Illustrated.

The law school consists of a four-story building centered around the library with classrooms on the third floor. Renovations in 1958 provided for a student lounge on the second floor, a moot courtroom on the third floor, and additional offices on the fourth floor. Future planning includes increasing the size of the library, construction of a dormitory wing and dining hall, and a judge's chamber off the moot courtroom.

"Financing of New U.S.C. Law Center Explained." 60 *L. Library J.* 285 (1967).

October 1, 1967, is the target date set for groundbreaking for the new law center. The total cost for the new structure will be \$3,400,000 with \$1,038,840 furnished by a Federal Government grant. (24 *The Trojan B.* 1 (March 16, 1967).)

"New Law Center Planned for USC." 58 *L. Library J.* 299 (1965).

A three-building complex, using the present building, is planned for the new law center. A new seven-story building will contain faculty and administrative offices. The present building will be renovated for classrooms, seminar rooms, student activities offices, and a spacious lounge-canteen-recreation room. The new third building will house the library of five floors with a capacity of 300,000 volumes, large reading room, 64 carrels, and open stacks.

SOUTHERN METHODIST UNIVERSITY,
DALLAS, TEXAS SCHOOL OF LAW.
SOUTHWESTERN LEGAL CENTER.

Carpenter, G. R. "Southwestern Legal Center—A Laboratory in Law." 57 *Case & Com.* 12 (May-June 1952).

The legal center main building is four stories high and houses five levels of stacks, administrative offices, faculty offices, and library, 400-seat auditorium, lounge, and seminar rooms. Lawyers Inn provides a dormitory on two floors for students and guests, a dining room, kitchen, lounge, and private dining rooms for faculty and foundation members. Florence Hall, a remodeled university building, contains classrooms, practice courtroom, and legal aid offices.

Mueller, G. O. W. "Movement for Law Centers." 39 *J. Am. Jud. Soc'y* 134, 135 (1956). Illustrated.

Picture of the Southwestern Legal Center.

Storey, R. G. "A Legal Center for the Great South West." 2 *Southwestern L.J.* 1 (1948). Illustrated.

A \$2,000,000 project, the physical plant of three buildings will be the headquarters of the Southwestern Legal Center. In November 1947, a three-story classroom building along with a five-acre plot of ground valued at \$500,000 was dedicated to the exclusive use of the center.

Turbeville, H. "Southwestern Legal Center and School of Law Library, Southern Methodist University, Dallas." 45 *L. Library J.* 7 (1952). Illustrated.

Dedication of the law center building was held in 1951. The center consists of five acres and three buildings: Lawyers Inn, a dormitory for law students; Main Legal Center Building, housing the library; and Florence Hall, the classroom building. The Main Legal Center Building houses the administrative and faculty offices, faculty library, a lounge, an auditorium, and the library. The library consists of a typing room, five levels of stacks with a capacity of 125,000 volumes, seating capacity of 325, elevator, offices for the librarian and assistant librarian. The legal center building consists of seminar rooms, administrative offices, auditorium seating 400, reception lounge, locker room, typing room, and shower room. The Lawyers Inn contains a lounge, dining facilities, game room, and faculty dining room, along with guest rooms for visiting attorneys.

STETSON UNIVERSITY, ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
COLLEGE OF LAW.

Hobbs, H. K. "Stetson . . . Florida's Pioneer Law School." 10 *Student Lawyer J.* 15 (Feb. 1965). Illustrated.

The Charles A. Dana Library was constructed at an approximate cost of \$500,000, and includes two reading rooms seating 50% of the student body, three lounges, librarian's office, library workroom, conference room, typing room, space for 50,000 volumes. In addition to the library, Stetson has four classrooms, practice courtroom, and two seminar rooms.

"Landscaping Is Planned as New Structures Rise." 2 *Stetson Lawyer* 1 (Nov. 1967). Illustrated.

The new two-building complex consists of an administration hall and classroom building. Constructed at a cost of three-quarters of a million dollars, the building is expected to be ready for occupancy at the opening of the 1968 summer session. The classroom building consists of three large rooms convertible into a convocation hall seating 500, three additional large classrooms, plus six smaller multi-purpose rooms. The administration building will house the dean and staff, registrar's office, admissions' office, a seminar room, conference room, 10 faculty offices, and a faculty research library.

Sebring, H. L. "64 Years Ago—Legal Education in Florida Began at Stetson University." 38 *Fla. B.J.* 969 (1964). Illustrated.

Instructional facilities include four classrooms, two seminar rooms, practice courtroom, and the library with space for 70,000 volumes. In addition, the college has a swimming pool, coffee shop, cafeteria serving area, three faculty apartments, three guest suites, student lounge, Great Hall seating 300, 75 dormitory rooms, and nine faculty offices.

"Stetson University Dedicates New Law Library Building." 51 *L. Library J.* 235 (1958).

The Charles A. Dana Law Library was dedicated in April 1958, housing 40,000 volumes with expansion possible. In addition, its two-story early Spanish-type structure is being used for classrooms until the space is required for collection growth.

"Stetson University Law Library Building." 50 *L. Library J.* 235 (1957).

Construction has begun on the \$500,000 law library building.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF LAW.

Kharas, R. E. "Syracuse University Dedicates a New Law School Building." 27 *N.Y. St. B. Bull.* 99 (1955).

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held in June 1953, occupancy occurred in September 1954, and dedication ceremonies were held in December 1954. The five-story building contains four floors of stacks, space for 130,000 volumes, reading room seating 80, carrels for 44, three classrooms, conference room, administrative offices, 12 faculty offices, courtroom, law review offices, lecture-courtroom, seminar room, student organization room, lounge, locker room, snack bar, and women students' lounge.

TEMPLE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Klein, Charles. "Dedicatory Presentation." 27 *Temple L.Q.* 385 (1954). Illustrated.

Illustrations of a classroom, faculty lounge, moot courtroom, and student lounge.

"Law School Building Activities." 51 *L. Library J.* 151 (1958).

A new building has been acquired to house the law library.

"Temple University Law Center Library." 51 *L. Library J.* 448 (1958).

The new Charles Klein Library has a stack capacity of 32,000 volumes in the main reading room and 80,000 additional volumes in the basement, reading room seating 150, student lounge seating 150, and typing room.

Surrency, E. C. "The Charles Klein Law Library, Temple University School of Law." 53 *L. Library J.* 108 (1960). Illustrated.

The new law library contains a reading room, smoking lounge, special collections rooms, librarian's offices, workroom, typing room, and stacks. Reber Hall, former home of the library, will be divided into offices for legal aid, law quarterly, and other student activities. Design and color details of the interior are included.

Surrency, E. C. "The Temple University Law Library." 47 *L. Library J.* 250 (1954).

In September 1953, the school of law occupied Reber Hall, its first permanent home. The three-story building contains 30,000 square feet and houses the law library of 50,000 volumes, reading room seating 100, administrative offices, extra-curricular activities, 4 classrooms, seminar room, faculty offices, suite, and library. One large classroom, also used as a moot courtroom and auditorium, seats 150 on the main floor and another 150 in the balcony.

TENNESSEE UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

Cheatham, E. E. "Law Schools of Tennessee, 1949." 21 *Tenn. L. Rev.* 283, 288 (1950).

A new building will be ready for occupancy in the spring of 1950. It provides for three classrooms to seat seventy-five to one hundred and fifty students each (one to be used as a moot courtroom), a seminar room for 40 with sliding partitions to divide it into two small rooms, faculty offices, law review offices, and the library seating 182.

Evans, Lance D. "Tennessee . . . Experience and Legal Education." 8 *Student Lawyer J.* 19 (Feb. 1963).

Dedicated in spring 1950, the four-story building houses legal clinic offices, moot courtroom with seating for over 250, classroom, two lounges, student bar association offices, student lockers, administrative and faculty offices, library with 100,000-volume capacity, and office space for the library staff.

TEXAS. UNIVERSITY. SCHOOL OF LAW.

"Helen Hargrave Tarlton Library—The Law Library of the University of Texas." 47 *L. Library J.* 151 (1954).

Detailed description of the new law school physical facilities with emphasis upon the library including architecture, color schemes, square feet, shelf space, furniture, and arrangement of service functions.

Keeton, W. P. "Townes Hall." 32 *Texas L. Rev.* 151 (1953). Illustration.

Illustration of new building.

24 *Texas B. J.* Cover (Nov. 1961).

Illustration.

UTAH. UNIVERSITY. COLLEGE OF LAW.

Sattler, J. M. "Sixty Years of Progress . . . University of Utah College of Law." 11 *Student Lawyer J.* 20 (April 1966). Illustrated.

In 1963 the college moved into its new building containing an auditorium, courtroom, offices for the student bar association, legal fraternities, the law review, law library, 100 carrels, typing room, and two study rooms.

Thurman, S. D. "Dedication of the New University of Utah College of Law Building, May 1, 1964." 9 *Utah L. Rev.* 1 (1964). Illustrated.

Illustrations of law building and library.

"University of Utah Dedicates New College of Law Building." 57 *L. Library J.* 251 (1964).

Dedicated on May 1, 1964, the new \$1,250,000 building houses administration, courtroom-auditorium seating 261, classrooms, three-story library with mezzanine appearance. Seating space and carrels provide for 212 students. Description of rooms used for library and student functions, furniture, stacks, and construction materials is included.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL,
NASHVILLE, TENN.

"The Law Schools Report—Vanderbilt University School of Law." 17 *B. Examiner* 70 (1948).

When the law school reopened in the fall of 1946, the plant was completely refurnished and refurbished. Three new classrooms seating 50, 100, and 150 were built and provided with new furnishings and lighting. New and additional faculty and secretarial offices were con-

structed and furnished. The lighting in the library reading room was modernized. Capacity seating of the reading room is 168. Other new facilities include students' lounge seating 40, courtroom seating 100, and law review quarters. The school facilities are adequate for an enrollment of more than 300.

"Vanderbilt University Dedicates New Law School." 57 *L. Library J.* 248 (1964).

Dedication of the \$1,500,000 law school took place in April 1963. The building is composed of three wings: administration, library, and auditorium of 400-seat capacity. The library capacity is 250,000 volumes. Description of construction, room use for library functions, and furniture is included. Seating is provided for 225 persons with carrels for another 500.

VILLANOVA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW.

DeCotus, A. C. "Villanova: Youth and Achievement." 12 *Student Lawyer J.* 13 (April 1967).

In 1957 the school of law moved into Garey Hall. The three-winged building houses large classrooms, tiered in amphitheatre fashion, courtroom, student lounge, administrative and faculty offices for 14 full-time faculty and six lecturers, seminar rooms, law review and student bar association suites. Future plans call for a residence hall immediately adjacent. The library consists of a reading room seating 150, stacks for 160,000 volumes, and study alcoves.

Reuschlein, H. G. "Villanova—Newest of the Catholic Law Schools." 3 *Catholic Lawyer* 15 (1957). Illustrated.

Groundbreaking ceremonies were held September 22, 1955. The building designed to accommodate 300 students, consists of three wings. The three-floor central wing contains administrative offices, dean's suite, offices for the assistant dean and the librarian, three seminar rooms, faculty offices, law review suite, typing rooms, bar association offices, and library receiving room. The library wing provides for a reading room seating 150, offices of the librarian, workrooms, two levels of stacks with study alcoves, and a book capacity of 160,000 volumes. The classroom wing contains in addition to large classrooms, a courtroom, study rooms for law clubs, student lounge, kitchen, faculty lounge, and women's lounge. A residence hall will be erected immediately adjacent to Garey Hall in due course. Dedication ceremonies are planned for April 1957.

VIRGINIA. UNIVERSITY.

McNamara, W. W., Jr. "Virginia . . . A Heritage of Law and Tradition." 10 *Student Lawyer J.* 15 (Dec. 1964).

In 1932 the law school moved into Clark Hall built at an initial cost of \$350,000. Additions to the original building were added in 1950 and 1952 to accommodate 600 students; 26 faculty, 12 visiting lecturers, 10 large classrooms, facilities for student activities, locker room, and bookstore. Opposite Clark Hall are five resident law halls accommodating 125 students.

WAKE FOREST COLLEGE, WINSTON-SALEM, N.C.
SCHOOL OF LAW.

Weathers, C. W. "Wake Forest Law School's New Home." 10 *J. Legal Ed.* 509 (1958).

In summer 1956, the school moved into its new and modern building in Winston-Salem. The new building contains three classrooms, a seminar room, faculty and administrative offices, student bar association office, student book exchange, faculty conference room, student locker room, kitchen, vault, student lounge, faculty lounge, and visiting lawyer's office. The library, located on the second and third floors, will accommodate 100,000 volumes, with additional expansion of 70,000 possible. Alcoves and balcony provide individual study space. Conference rooms, individual carrels, and typing room are provided in the library. The courtroom will seat 275.

WASHBURN UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF LAW,
TOPEKA, KAN.

Conway, J. E., and C. B. Kruse. "Washburn . . . Tradition of Excellence." 9 *Student Lawyer J.* 19 (Dec. 1963).

The college of law is located in Carnegie Hall, which was remodeled extensively in 1956 to accommodate the law school.

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, ST. LOUIS.
SCHOOL OF LAW.

Allen, Jack. "Washington University—St. Louis . . . Education for Responsibility." 5 *Student Lawyer J.* 16 (June 1960).

A possibility exists that the physical plant may be increased 50% within the next few years by occupying other university facilities.

"Washington University's New Law Design Selected." 60 *L. Library J.* 116 (1967).

Washington University's new law building has been designed for expansion by employing open-end construction. The library will be located on the first of three levels and will provide for stacks, student carrels, typing room, and microfilm facilities. Faculty and library personnel offices will surround the library.

WAYNE STATE UNIVERSITY, DETROIT, MICH.
SCHOOL OF LAW.

Haberkorn, C. H., III. "New Law Buildings at Wayne." 13 *Student Lawyer J.* 12 (Sept. 1967). Illustrated.

The larger building, three stories, is the library unit designed for 250,000 volumes, stacks, and individual study areas, with moot courtroom, six seminar rooms for 42 students each, student lockers, and lounge, faculty offices and lounge, and administrative offices also housed therein. The one-story building contains five classrooms, accommodating from 98 to 150 students.

Neef, A. "Wayne University Law School." 27 *Mich. St. B.J.* 15 (Oct. 1948). Illustrated.

During the war years, the law school was moved into a residence hall on the main campus and three years later moved into another building.

"Wayne State University Has New Law Buildings." 60 *L. Library J.* 170 (1967).

Dedication of the \$2,500,000 law buildings took place October 22, 1966. The one-story classroom building containing five classrooms and the three-story library and office building have air conditioning, carpeting, and a total of 100,000 square feet of which the library occupies 51,000. The library provides for a capacity of 250,000 volumes, the reading room seats 470 students, library offices and work space, carpeting throughout except for the stacks. In addition, the building contains law review offices, moot courtroom, seminar rooms, administrative offices, 30 faculty offices, faculty library, and lounge.

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, CLEVELAND,
OHIO. FRANKLIN T. BACKUS LAW SCHOOL.

Greene, S. L. "Western Reserve: Fire with Smoke." 4 *Student Lawyer J.* 16 (Feb. 1959). Illustrated.

The new wing, forming an "L" shaped building was completed in 1948 and houses library stacks, faculty offices, and moot courtroom. The library numbers 97,000 volumes.

"Western Reserve Law School Expands." 38 *L. Library J.* 52 (1945).

Plans have been completed for an addition to the library, thus enabling the building to house 60,000 volumes, many of which are now in storage for lack of shelf space.

WILLAMETTE UNIVERSITY, SALEM, ORE.
SCHOOL OF LAW.

"Legal Center Completed." 4 *Willamette Lawyer* 1 (Sept. 1967). Illustrated.

The Truman Wesley Collins Legal Center is complete in time for the September session. It provides for an auditorium seating 300, with sliding panels to divide it in half for class instruction, three floors of library space with capacity for 100,000 volumes, reading room, faculty and administrative offices, faculty library and lounge, practice courtroom, student organizations' offices, fraternity offices, and student lounge and lockers. Dedication ceremonies are scheduled for September 9, 1967.

"New Era in Legal Education." 4 *Willamette Lawyer* 1 (Oct. 1967). Illustrated.

Dedication ceremonies for the new \$1,800,000 Truman Wesley Collins Legal Center were held September 9, 1967.

"Truman Wesley Collins Legal Center at Willamette Honors Memory of Trustee." 59 *L. Library J.* 101 (1966).

Begun in the summer of 1965, the Truman Wesley Collins Legal Center is anticipated to be ready for occupancy in 1966-1967. \$875,000 is allocated for building costs. Accommodating 300 students, its design encompasses two stories, two classrooms seating 109 and 145 respectively (converting it into an auditorium by use of folding partitions), study carrels, typing rooms, administrative and faculty offices, faculty library and lounge, two seminars for 30 students, moot court classroom, law journal offices, student lounge and legal aid suite. (Brochure, Willamette University, September 1965.)

WILLIAM MITCHELL COLLEGE OF LAW,
ST. PAUL, MINN.

"Law School Building Activities." 51 *L. Library J.* 151 (1958).

Construction has commenced on a new home for the college.

"New William Mitchell College of Law Building." 52 *L. Library J.* 56 (1959).

In the fall of 1958, the two-story building was opened, housing a library which will accommodate 50,000 volumes, study rooms, ample office space, and eight classrooms. Cost of the building is \$400,000.

WISCONSIN. UNIVERSITY. LAW SCHOOL.

"Construction of New University of Wisconsin Law School Is Underway." 56 *L. Library J.* 268 (1963).

The new structures under construction consist of a two-story section containing classrooms and moot courtroom and a five-story "tower" for administration and faculty offices and cost \$1,564,628. These will form a law quadrangle with the law library.

"New University of Wisconsin Law School Nears Completion." 57 *L. Library J.* 153 (1964).

To be completed by August 1964, the new plant consists of three sections: auditoriums, classrooms, and faculty offices. Includes description of use of space for library function, square footage of various rooms, and office space. The library, not described, was completed three years previously. The building contains 62,000 square feet and costs \$1,540,000.

Ritchie, John. "Report on the University of Wisconsin Law School." 29 *Wis. B. Bull.* 47 (Oct. 1956).

\$100,000 has been released for preparation and planning for a new law building. The central portion of the building will be razed retaining the 1940 library wing, adding a new annex thereto, and building a new structure on the north end. The recommended cost of the new building is \$2,100,000.

"University of Wisconsin Law Library To Have New Wing." 52 *L. Library J.* 160 (1959).

University of Wisconsin will begin construction of a \$645,000 addition to the law library building for 4 levels of stacks, nine faculty offices, carrels, smoking lounges, and typing rooms. Completion is scheduled for fall of 1961.

"University of Wisconsin Law School To Add New Law Library Wing." 53 *L. Library J.* 48 (1960).

The new wing costing \$800,000 will be a four-story structure, doubling reading room space, and adding 200,000 additional volumes bringing the total library capacity to 300,000 volumes (6 *Advocate* (Fall 1959)).

YALE LAW SCHOOL LIBRARY.

"Yale To Complete New International and Foreign Law Library." 59 *L. Library J.* 211 (1966).

Made possible by a Title II grant, the new annex for international and foreign law will cost about \$1,700,000. The reading room will

be located on the main level with two stack floors below. Space will provide for 200,000 volumes with 65 study rooms and carrels throughout.

"Yale To Have Law Library Annex." 54 *L. Library J.* 453 (1961).

The Yale Law Library will have a new annex under the new rare book library now under construction. A space 40' × 224' is reserved for the law library with three levels providing a space of 400,000 volumes and 40 study carrels. (7 *Yale Law Report* 4, 7, 13 (Spring 1961).)