

Dean William Trickett

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

I. EARLY LIFE AND CAREERS	192	IV. DEATH AND LEGACY	199
II. LEGAL CAREER AND SCHOLARSHIP	193	APPENDIX: TRICKETT ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE FORUM AND DICKINSON LAW REVIEW	200
III. EDUCATOR AND ADMINISTRATOR	195		

ABSTRACT

William Trickett, Dean of the Dickinson School of Law from 1890 until his death in 1928, is remembered today as a noted educator, the man for whom the Law School's Trickett Hall was named in 1918. Sometimes forgotten is his role as a legal author who wrote and published numerous articles and treatises. All of his treatises and many of the more than 100 articles he authored specifically focus on Pennsylvania law. His works are still occasionally referenced by courts, a century or more after they were written. This article reexamines his life and legacy.

I. EARLY LIFE AND CAREERS

William Trickett was born in Leicester, England, on June 9, 1840.² His family moved to the United States when he was two years old, settling in Philadelphia.³ Trickett grew up there, graduating from Philadelphia Central High School at the age of 17.⁴

Trickett's first career was in the ministry. In March 1859, he was admitted as a preacher in the Philadelphia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.⁵ In

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2. Fred S. Reese, *Dean William Trickett*, 18 PA. BAR ASSOC. Q. 254 (1947).

3. *Death Takes Dean Trickett at 88*, DICK. ALUMNUS, Aug. 1928 at 10.

4. Reese, *supra* note 2.

5. Hon. Fred S. Reese, *Dean William Trickett*, 51 DICK. L. REV. 69, 70 (1947).

1861, he was ordained as a Deacon and in 1863 as an Elder.⁶ He served as a pastor in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Delaware before leaving active ministry in 1865.⁷

In 1865, he entered Dickinson College. There he completed the course of study in two years, graduating Phi Beta Kappa.⁸ He thereafter began teaching at the Dickinson Preparatory School where he worked until the school was discontinued two years later. He then joined the College faculty, becoming an Adjunct Professor of Philosophy.⁹ In 1871 and 1872 he studied in Europe, returning to Dickinson College in 1872 as Professor of Modern Languages, teaching German, French and Hebrew.¹⁰

Despite being known for being shy and soft-spoken, Trickett could be a tyrant in the classroom.

II. LEGAL CAREER AND SCHOLARSHIP

Dismissed from the Dickinson College in 1874 because of a dispute over college policy, Trickett thereafter studied law under the tutelage of his friend, Carlisle attorney Wilber Fisk Sadler.¹¹ He was admitted to the bar on August 26, 1875.¹²

An extremely shy man, Trickett disliked courtroom work. He instead specialized in research, with other lawyers retaining him as a consultant.¹³ With this strong background in legal research, it is no surprise that William Trickett ultimately wrote eleven treatises on Pennsylvania law, three of which were completed

before he became dean of the Law School. The first was the two-volume *Law of Liens in Pennsylvania*, published in 1882. It was dedicated to the Honorable Wilber F. Sadler. In the preface, Trickett wrote that “he confidently hopes it will materially assist a hard-worked profession to solve important and oft-recurring questions, at once with as little expense of time and labor as possible, and with reliable accuracy.”¹⁴

That treatise was followed by: *The Law, in Pennsylvania, of Voluntary Assignments in Trust for the Benefit of Creditors* (1888); *The Law of Limitations of Actions in Pennsylvania* (1888); *The Law of Boroughs in Pennsylvania: Including the Rights and Duties of Borough Officers* (1893); *The Law of Roads and Streets in Pennsylvania* (1895); *The Law of Guardians in Pennsylvania* (1900); *The Law of Partition in Pennsylvania* (1900); *The Law*

6. *Id.* Trickett, perhaps because of religious objections, paid a commutation fee to exempt himself from the military draft during the Civil War. The Dickinson College Archives has a copy of his “Certificate of Non-Liability” dated September 1, 1863.

7. *Id.* Trickett continued to preach occasionally after leaving the formal ministry. The Rev. Charles T. Dunning later remembered hearing him preach a sermon in 1871 in the Carlisle Methodist Episcopal church, calling him “a very impressive preacher.” *Recalls Stirring Sermon Preached by Dean Trickett*, DICK. ALUMNUS, Feb. 1929 at 15.

8. Reese, *supra* note 5. In 1925, on his 85th birthday, Dean Trickett received the honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws from his Alma Mater. He rose to leave the exercise shortly after receiving the degree, and as he did so “the audience arose and remained standing while the Dean walked down the aisle and out of the chapel amid another sustained and hearty ovation.” *College Honors Dean Trickett on His Birthday*, DICK. ALUMNUS, Aug. 1925 at 15. Trickett also received an honorary LL.D. from DePauw University, awarded in 1890.

9. Reese, *supra* note 5.

10. *Id.*

11. Trickett was one of two professors dismissed. *Id.*

12. *Id.* at 70-71.

13. In 1898 Dean Trickett ran for a seat on the Pennsylvania Superior Court, a surprising move given that he was a shy man who avoided public attention. Fortunately for the law school, he was unsuccessful. *Untitled*, 3 FORUM 26 (1898).

14. WILLIAM TRICKETT, *THE LAW OF LIENS* xi (1882).

of *Witnesses in Pennsylvania* (1902); *The Law of Landlord and Tenant in Pennsylvania* (1904); *The Law of Townships: And the Rights and Duties of Township Officers in Pennsylvania* (1905); and *The Law of Crimes in Pennsylvania: Including Criminal Evidence* (1908). Dean Trickett's treatise on Pennsylvania Landlord-Tenant law came out in a second edition in 1929 and a third edition in 1950, both edited by Maurice Stern.

These books were painstakingly researched. Dean Trickett wrote that he had consulted more than 2,000 cases in preparing *The Law of Crimes in Pennsylvania*. It included more than 200 pages discussing various forms of homicide. In *The Law of Guardians in Pennsylvania*, he disclosed that he had consulted more than 800 reported decisions as well as numerous statutes.¹⁵ Likewise, "more than 600 cases were consulted in the preparation" of *The Law of Partition in Pennsylvania*.¹⁶

The Law of Guardians was written not only for lawyers, but also for "that numerous class of persons who, from year to year, undertake the duties of guardians."¹⁷ This was also true of *The Law of Boroughs in Pennsylvania*; Trickett wrote that "the officers of boroughs will, it is believed, find valuable assistance in it."¹⁸

The Law of Landlord and Tenant in Pennsylvania included "interesting and important chapters on Mining Laws and Oil and Gas leases," matters that remain of great importance today. *The Law of Roads and Streets in Pennsylvania* was described as the "first attempt in, to the knowledge of the author, more than fifty years to reduce to convenient compass and orderly arrangement the vast mass of legislative and judicial law upon this important topic."¹⁹

It was, appropriately, Dean Trickett who wrote the first article to be published in the Dickinson School of Law's law review, *The Forum*.²⁰ That article was "Character-Evidence in Criminal Cases," published in the journal's March 1904 issue.²¹ In all, Dean Trickett wrote 116 articles appearing in *The Forum* and its successor, *Dickinson Law Review*, more than any other individual. See APPENDIX.

Dean Trickett's books and articles were regularly cited by Pennsylvania courts. A Westlaw search revealed that the Commonwealth's Supreme Court has cited his works 65 times, most recently in 2001 in *Commonwealth v. Booth*.²² The Pennsylvania Superior Court has cited his books and articles 110 times. A search of the Court of Common Pleas decisions available on Westlaw, found more than 140 cases that referenced William Trickett's various writings.

One of Dean Trickett's articles was cited by the Supreme Court of the United States almost a decade after his death. In the landmark 1938 case of *Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins*,²³ Justice Brandeis favorably referenced Trickett's 1906 American Law Review article, "Non-Federal Law Administered in Federal Courts."²⁴

15. WILLIAM TRICKETT, *THE LAW OF GUARDIANS IN PENNSYLVANIA*, Preface.

16. WILLIAM TRICKETT, *THE LAW OF PARTITION IN PENNSYLVANIA*, Preface.

17. TRICKETT, *LAW OF GUARDIANS*, *supra* note 15, Preface.

18. WILLIAM TRICKETT, *THE LAW OF BOROUGHS IN PENNSYLVANIA: INCLUDING THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF BOROUGH OFFICERS*, Preface.

19. WILLIAM TRICKETT, *THE LAW OF ROADS AND STREETS IN PENNSYLVANIA: INCLUDING THE RIGHTS AND DUTIES OF BOROUGH OFFICERS*, Preface.

20. The title of the publication was changed from *The Forum* to *Dickinson Law Review* beginning with Volume 13, Number 1, issued in October 1908.

21. Character-Evidence in Criminal Cases, 8 FORUM 121 (1904). Law professors today usually publish their articles in law reviews and journals nationwide. In Dean Trickett's day, however, it was generally expected that law professors would publish in their own institution's journal. Trickett did, however, publish several articles in the *American Law Review* and the *Columbia Law Review*.

22. *Commonwealth v. Booth*, 564 Pa. 228, 766 A.2d 843 (2001).

23. *Erie Railroad Co. v. Tompkins*, 304 U.S. 64, 72 n.3 (1938).

24. William Trickett, *Non-Federal Law Administered in Federal Courts*, 40 Am. L. Rev. 819 (1906).

Northwestern University School of Law Dean John Henry Wigmore,²⁵ in his famed *Treatise on the Anglo-American System of Evidence*, included several references to Trickett's articles. For example, in discussing the use of circumstantial evidence as a means of proving circumstantial evidence, Dean Wigmore wrote "[f]or an acute analysis of this fallacy, and a demonstration of its unsoundness, with citations of additional rulings involving it, see an article *Presumptions built on Presumptions* by Professor Wm. Trickett."²⁶

III. EDUCATOR AND ADMINISTRATOR

Of course, one cannot write about William Trickett without discussing his work as a law school educator and administrator. As noted, Trickett had entered into the legal profession in 1875 with the help of his friend Wilber Sadler. In 1890, it was Sadler—by then the Judge of the Cumberland County Court of Common Pleas—who succeeded in having the Dickinson School of Law reestablished and in having Trickett named its dean.²⁷

As an administrator, Dean Trickett established the Dickinson School of Law as one of the leading institutions of its type in the Commonwealth. However, the law school that he ran was very different from a modern law school. Admission to the Law School was informal. Robert D. Abrahams, Class of 1925, later wrote of his experience with Dean Trickett when he entered the school:

Timidly, I knocked on the door.

A high-pitched, gentle voice told me to enter.

I did so and found the old Dean seated at an ancient roll-top desk amidst a pile of books. He was a fine-looking man. Dressed in old fashioned style, wearing a black string tie, and sporting a white goatee, he was the image of a storybook professor.

"Sir," I managed to say, "I am a freshman in the college. I entered ten days ago. Unfortunately I find the work is only repetitious of what I had in high school."

"Is that so? What high school is that which has so advanced a course?"

"The Central High of Philadelphia."

I hoped the answer would not sound contrived. It evidently did not, for he exclaimed "Why, I went to that school myself. It is indeed a fine school."²⁸

"How old are you?" he asked.

"I'll be seventeen next week," I answered truthfully.²⁹

25. John Wigmore was the Dean of the Northwestern University School of Law from 1901 to 1929.

26. JOHN HENRY WIGMORE, 1 A TREATISE ON THE ANGLO-AMERICAN SYSTEM OF EVIDENCE IN TRIALS AT COMMON LAW 260 (2nd ed.).

27. The law school had originally been established as part of Dickinson College in 1834. Headed by the Honorable John Reed, the school ceased operation following his death in 1850. The Honorable James H. Graham held the title Professor of Law at Dickinson College from 1862 until his death in 1882, but he may have regarded it as an honorary appointment; there are no records of the College awarding any law degrees during that period. When the Law School was reestablished in 1890 it was chartered as an independent institution separate from the College. For more information of the law school, see BURTON R. LAUB, THE DICKINSON SCHOOL OF LAW: PROUD AND INDEPENDENT (1983).

28. Mr. Abrahams had already checked Dean Trickett's entry in *Who's Who in America* and knew that he was a fellow Central High School graduate.

29. Admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar when he was just 19, his certificate of admission specified that he could not practice until he reached the age of 21.

He sat silent for a moment, looking me over once more. Then he reached for a very large ledger among the debris on his desk, opened it and held it out to me.

"Kindly sign your name here," he directed.

I did as he asked.

Then he said, "That means you are now a student in the Law School. Mind, you must pass the Preliminary Examination of the Pennsylvania Bar when it is next held, and I must warn you that you will be, so to speak, on trial with the school. If you cannot do the work, out you go!"³⁰

Dean Trickett admitted students who would not have been accepted at many other American law schools in that era. The law school's Class of 1892 included the school's first international student, Issa Tanimura of Tokyo, Japan. Julia Radle, Class of 1899, was the school's first female student.³¹ For many years it was thought that Clarence Muse, Class of 1911, was the school's first black student.³² However, that honor most probably belongs to James Phillips, Class of 1903. Phillips was of mixed Irish, Cherokee, and African-American descent, and was listed as "mulatto" in the 1880 census.³³ Samuel Townsend, Class of 1893, a member of the Pawnee Tribe, might have been the school's first Native American student. Henri Charles Rexach from San Juan, Puerto Rico, Class of 1906, was possibly the school's first Hispanic student.³⁴

Just as he was casual in admitting students, Dean Trickett was casual in collecting tuition payments. Students would often stop at his office to pay tuition in small installments. After his death, numerous \$5 and \$10 bills were found in various books in his office. Apparently, he would leave these partial tuition payments in whatever book he happened to be reading at the time.³⁵

In 1895, it was reported that Trickett was looking into the possibility of moving the law school from Carlisle. Two locations were examined: Scranton, where the school would have been affiliated with St. Thomas College (now the University of Scranton), and Allegheny City,³⁶ where it would have been affiliated with the Western Pennsylvania University (now the University of Pittsburgh).³⁷ The *Scranton Republican Almanac* reported that on October 2, 1895, a law school had "opened in St. Thomas college hall and [was] addressed by Judge Alfred Hand, District Attorney John R. Jones and Dean Trickett."³⁸ However, it was ultimately decided that the school should remain in Carlisle.³⁹

In 1912, a merger of Dickinson College and Dickinson Law School was proposed. The Rev. Eugene Allen Noble, President of the College, suggested that as part of the merger, the Law School be renamed "The William Trickett School of Law: The Law

30. ROBERT D. ABRAHAMS, *BEGINNINGS*, 86-7 (1975).

31. Harvard Law School would not admit its first female student until 1950, more than half a century later.

32. Clarence Muse was a multi-talented individual with careers as an actor, screenwriter, director, composer, and lawyer. He appeared in the movie *The Black Stallion* when he was just short of 90 years old. See https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clarence_Muse.

33. See TOM BENJAY, *DOCTORS, LAWYERS, INDIAN CHIEFS* (2011).

34. There are no surviving student records from this time period. Information on these students is taken from the Dickinson College/Law School yearbook, the *Microcosm*.

35. Reese, *supra* note 5 at 73.

36. Allegheny City merged with Pittsburgh in 1907.

37. *May Return to the Pulpit: Rev. Dr. Reed Requested to become Pastor of several churches*, HARRISBURG PATRIOT, Jul. 29, 1895 at 1.

38. *Local Events of the Past Year*, SCRANTON REPUBLICAN ALMANAC, 1895, at 25. The author is indebted to Scranton attorney Thomas P. Cummings for locating this article.

39. The 1903 *Microcosm* noted that "[f]or a short time the school was moved to Scranton, but returned to Carlisle again." *The Career of Dickinson School of Law*, 1903 MICROCOSM 266.

Department of Dickinson College.⁴⁰ That merger never took place, but when the Law School constructed its new building in 1918, it was named Trickett Hall in honor of the Dean.

Despite being known for being shy and soft-spoken, Trickett could be a tyrant in the classroom. The following excerpts from the yearbooks show some of his classroom interaction with the students:

The Dean—(In Moot Court) “Mr. Cook, you have not touched the point in this case.”

Cook—“Well Doctor, I have asked all the attorneys in Carlisle, and they say that is the point in the case.”

Dean—“O, well, Mr. Cook, opinions of Carlisle attorneys are not authority in this court.”⁴¹

...

Dean—“Mr. Cook, what is the meaning of the word ‘veto.’”

Cook—“‘Veto’ means to hold up.”

Dean—“Don’t say ‘hold up,’ Mr. Cook, that’s a highwayman’s expression.”⁴²

...

Dean—(after J. Howard Jacobs has been talking hot air for fifteen minutes)—“Mr. Jacobs that’s a very poor argument. Nobody but a dunce would make such a statement as that.”⁴³

...

Voorhiis, after discoursing at some length, says: “And besides.”

Dean—“Don’t say besides, Mr. Voorhiis, you haven’t said anything yet.”⁴⁴

...

Sohm—“I know what it is, but I can’t express it.”

Dean—“A deplorable state indeed, to have a thought but not the words to express it.”⁴⁵

Patrick Magarick, Class of 1929, later described one of his experiences of being called on by Dean Trickett as follows: “I can even now hear his soft but high-pitched and penetrating voice, ‘And what further did the case hold, Mr. Magarick?’ repeated until I was on the verge of replying that there was nothing further, the case report was only three pages long.”⁴⁶

One thing that Dean Trickett did not tolerate was students who were late for his class. Students who arrived after class had begun were told that they were “too late” and directed to meet privately with the Dean in his office. A poem in the 1928 yearbook described the experience:

Law Student, Law Student,
Where have you been?

40. Letter from President Eugene Allen Noble to Dean William Trickett (April 26, 1912) (Dickinson School of Law of the Pennsylvania State University Archives).

41. *Slips of Tongue and Errors of Head, not Heart: The Charm of Humor Lies in its Unconsciousness*, 1903 MICROCOSM 2.

42. *Ignorantia Legis Neminem Excusat.*, 1905 MICROCOSM 304.

43. *Id.*

44. *Wit and Humor*, 1914 MICROCOSM 287.

45. *Id.*

46. Pat Magarick, *Reminiscences of a Septegenarian*, BILL OF PARTICULARS, May 1977 at 3.

"I've been up to the Law School
To see our good Dean."

Law Student, Law Student
Wasn't that great?
"No indeed it was not
For I was Too Late."⁴⁷

The Honorable Robert Woodside, Class of 1928, later told the following story involving two law students who were late for Dean Trickett's class:

Although the schedule of classes listed Trickett's morning lecture at 8:30, everyone knew the old man began to speak at 8:15. The schoolmarmish dean, with his high, squeaky voice, white goatee, and pince-nez, was generally beloved, but two students decided to challenge him. They set their watches by the clock in the window of the Western Union office on High Street and entered the lecture hall precisely at 8:30 a.m. An outraged Trickett sputtered, "Out! Out! See me in my office this afternoon!" The students left but ignored the rest of the order. The next day they repeated their stunt. Trickett again exploded. Again they ignored him. Trickett complained to Sadler,⁴⁸ who summoned the offenders to his office at the school. He sat them down and explained that the old dean had run the school since its founding, that they must learn to respect age and position.

"But we were right!" one of the students protested.

"Boys," Sadler sighed, "You are never so wrong as when you are only technically right."⁴⁹

Although Dean Trickett could be stern, he also had a great sense of humor. Following a loss to the Middler Class of 1901 in a game of baseball, the Junior Class of 1902 appealed to Dean Trickett. The first-year students claimed that their loss was attributable to the incompetency of the umpire, a law student from the state of New Jersey. Dean Trickett dismissed the appeal, writing that "though the bare fact of residence in New Jersey is strong evidence of incompetency, yet a person who is being civilized by attending Law School in Pennsylvania is thereby rendered competent."⁵⁰

No records of grades were kept by the law school for most of the Trickett administration. He personally never awarded grades; students simply passed or failed his classes.

William Trickett took a strong interest in each of his students, following their careers and taking pride in their accomplishments. He gave each graduate a signed photograph of himself, with the hope that they would reciprocate.⁵¹ He also apparently presented some students with books as gifts. Among the books held in the law school's rare book collection is one inscribed "to David N. Feldman from his friend, Wm Trickett, June 23rd 1919."⁵²

The admiration that Dean Trickett felt towards his students was reciprocated. The 1922 issue of the Dickinson College/Dickinson School of Law yearbook, *The Micro-*

47. *Illegal Verse*, 1928 COMMENTATOR. This was one of several student-written poems about the dean. Another such work was published in the 1908 *Microcosm*: "He's a grand old man; and is known the world over, As the successor to Blackstone, but he keeps under cover, But the students who know him, can attest to the rule, None know the law, like the Dean of our School." *Impressions*, 1908 MICROCOSM.

48. This was Sylvester Sadler, an 1898 graduate of the Law School. He succeeded his father as President of the School's Board of Incorporators in 1921.

49. DANIEL J. HEISEY, *PAGES OF HISTORY: ESSAYS ON CUMBERLAND COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA* 79 (1994).

50. 1902 MICROCOSM 245.

51. Robert Abrahams later wrote that Trickett kept these student photographs "in an old trunk in his office." ABRAHAMS, *supra* note 30, at 86.

52. The book is *A Republic of Nations: A Study of the Organization of a Federal League of Nations* by Raleigh Colston Minor. The call number is JZ8471 .M56 1918.

cosm, and the 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, and 1929 issues of the Law School's yearbook, *The Commentator*, were dedicated to Dean Trickett. The words found in the 1927 *Commentator*, are typical of those found in the other dedications: "To William Trickett, A.B., LL.D., D.C.L., Those before us, we, and future classes are the fruit of his endeavors. We can never give back what he has given us. It is a spirit to be kept and passed on to others by unconscious example and conscientious effort. To him, we respectfully inscribe this our third work."⁵³

IV. DEATH AND LEGACY

In June 1928, Dean Trickett contracted a form of influenza from which he never recovered. He passed away during the morning hours of August 1, 1928,⁵⁴ at the age of 88.⁵⁵ Trickett was working on an article at the time of his death; an incomplete manuscript was found on his desk. The article was, ironically, titled "Dying Declarations."⁵⁶ Trickett's earthly remains were buried near the Sadler family mausoleum in Carlisle's Ashland Cemetery.⁵⁷

Among the numerous tributes to Dean Trickett at the time of his passing was a resolution adopted by the Cumberland County Bar Association:

Dr. Trickett had the qualities of a great teacher; he impressed his pupils with his own profound knowledge of the subject in hand, and had the faculty of inspiring in them diligence in the mastery of it. His finest monument is the large number of lawyers of sound learning who have graduated from the "Dickinson School of Law", who have, by their professional careers, added luster to the bench and bar of Pennsylvania, and other states.

Mild of speech, modest in manner, shrinking from publicity in any form, he yet won the affectionate regard of his students to a degree it is given to few teachers to attain. His interest in each of them was personal. He followed their individual careers with interest, and their success was a source of continued pride to him.⁵⁸

After Dean Trickett's death in 1928, Dean Wigmore penned a letter to Daniel J. Flood,⁵⁹ student editor of the 1929 Law School yearbook, *The Commentator*, in which he expressed his admiration for the late Dean.⁶⁰ Wigmore wrote that "[i]n shrewdness of insight, keenness of discrimination, and pungent clarity of expression, his writing would have commanded general attention as unique in American legal literature. But his modest containment in his particular niche of usefulness prevented his writings from receiving broad recognition outside of his own State."⁶¹

Dean Wigmore later wrote about Trickett in an article that was published in *Dickinson Law Review*. He said, in part, "[Trickett] devoted himself to the study and rationalization of the law of Pennsylvania. Year after year, in the *Dickinson Law Review*,

53. 1927 COMMENTATOR 8.

54. *Death Takes Dean Trickett at 88*, Dick. Alumnus, Aug. 1928 at 10, *supra* note 3.

55. Trickett never married and never had children. However, several of his students did name their children in his honor. The author has continued this tradition; one of his cats is named "Trickett."

56. Reese, *supra* note 5, at 78.

57. Trickett lived long enough to be captured in silent movie footage taken at the 1928 commencement—the 60th anniversary of his graduation. The film, which has been digitized, is held by the Dickinson College Archives.

58. John L. Shelley, J.M. Rhey, and John D. Faller, *Resolution of the Cumberland Co. Bar Association*, 1929 COMMENTATOR 24.

59. A 1929 graduate of the Dickinson School of Law, Daniel Flood was later elected to represent the Wilkes-Barre area in the United States House of Representatives where he served continuously from 1955 to 1980. He was censured for bribery in 1980 and thereafter resigned from the House.

60. Ironically, Dean Trickett and Dean Wigmore never met in person.

61. *In Memorium*, 1929 COMMENTATOR 21.

he put forth his comments on almost every branch of the law—criticizing, straightening, and rationalizing it. Had there been in every State a scholar of similarly acute powers and wide interests, the laws of the several States would have been vastly improved.”⁶²

APPENDIX: TRICKETT ARTICLES APPEARING IN THE FORUM AND DICKINSON LAW REVIEW

Character-Evidence in Criminal Cases, 8 FORUM 121 (1904); *Character Evidence in Civil Cases*, 8 FORUM 165 (1904); *Impeachment of Witnesses*, 8 FORUM 245 (1904); *Judicial Notice*, 9 FORUM 67 (1905); *Federal Courts as Guardians of Constitutional Rights*, 9 FORUM 185 (1905); *Sole and Separate Use in Pennsylvania*, 10 FORUM 1 (1905); *Doner v. Stauffer*, 10 FORUM 25 (1905); *The Alibi*, 10 FORUM 49 (1905); *Preponderance of Evidence and Reasonable Doubt*, 10 FORUM 75 (1906); *The Legal Insignificance of Motive*, 10 FORUM 99 (1906); *Presumptions Built on Presumptions*, 10 FORUM 123 (1906); *The Dartmouth College Paralogism*, 10 FORUM 147 (1906); *Declaring Statutes of Congress Void*, 10 FORUM 171 (1906); *Leading Questions*, 11 FORUM 1 (1906); *Suits Against States by Individuals in Federal Courts*, 11 FORUM 25 (1906); *The Presumption of Death*, 11 FORUM 51 (1906); *Restraints on Power of Alienation*, 11 FORUM 75 (1907); *Vendor's Ejectment*, 11 FORUM 99 (1907); *Vendee's Remedies for Vendor's Non-conveyance*, 11 FORUM 171 (1907); *Vendor's Remedies for Vendee's Breach of Contract*, 11 FORUM 195 (1907); *Vertical Support*, 12 FORUM 1 (1907); *Damages in Publicization of Bridges*, 12 FORUM 37 (1907); *The Newest Neologism of the Supreme Court*, 12 FORUM 48 (1907); *Damages in Publicization of Turnpike*, 12 FORUM 67 (1907); *Lateral Support*, 12 FORUM 97 (1908); *The Rule Against Perpetuities*, 12 FORUM 131 (1908); *Gifts to Charities. Section XI, Act April 26th 1855*, 12 FORUM 167 (1908); *Exemption of Witnesses from Self Incrimination*, 12 FORUM 203 (1908); *Special Verdicts*, 12 FORUM 235 (1908); *Spendthrift Trusts for Their Creators*, 12 FORUM 265 (1908); *Sales by Sample*, 13 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1908); *Liability of Railroad Companies for Negligently Caused Fires*, 13 DICK. L. REV. 33 (1908); *Address of Counsel to Jury*, 13 DICK. L. REV. 75 (1908); *Reputation*, 13 DICK. L. REV. 103 (1908); *Party Walls: Right to Build Wall in Part on Neighbor Lot*, 13 DICK. L. REV. 131 (1909); *Party Walls: Amount of Compensation*, 13 DICK. L. REV. 165 (1909); *Declarations to Prove Partnership*, 13 DICK. L. REV. 233 (1909); *Remarks of Counsel: Improper Remarks of Counsel*; 13 DICK. L. REV. 259 (1909); *The Use of Mortality Tables*, 14 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1909); *Exposing Incompetency of Witnesses*, 14 DICK. L. REV. 89 (1910); *Checks*, 14 DICK. L. REV. 141 (1910); *Checks (Second Sub-division)*, 14 DICK. L. REV. 181 (1910); *Checks (Last Sub-division)*, 14 DICK. L. REV. 225 (1910); *Christianity as Part of the Law of Pennsylvania*, 15 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1910); *Constitutional Limitations of Municipal Debts (First Part)*, 15 DICK. L. REV. 37 (1910); *Constitutional Limitations of Municipal Debts: Moneys in the Treasury (Second Part)*, 15 DICK. L. REV. 67 (1910); *Constitutional Limitations of Municipal Debts: Moneys in the Treasury (Third Part)*, 15 DICK. L. REV. 99 (1911); *Marbury v. Madison*, 15 DICK. L. REV. 135 (1911); *Texas v. White*, 15 DICK. L. REV. 163 (1911); *Inheritance: Ancestral Property*, 15 DICK. L. REV. 193 (1911); *Inheritance: Lineal Relationship*, 15 DICK. L. REV. 235 (1911); *The Evidence Act of 1887*, 16 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1911); *Mississippi v. Johnson*, 4 Wall. 475, 16 DICK. L. REV. 57 (1911); *The Rule in Shelly's Case in the Last Duodecennium*, 16 DICK. L. REV. 123 (1912); *Proving Previous Consistent Statements of a Witness*, 16 DICK. L. REV. 183 (1912); *Judicial Nullification of Federal Statutes*, 16 DICK. L. REV. 215 (1912); *Qualifying a*

62. John H. Wigmore, *William Trickett*, 38 DICK. L. REV. 166 (1934).

Witness by Cross-examination, 17 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1912); *Refreshing Recollection*, 17 DICK. L. REV. 29 (1912); *The Use of Former Testimony*, 17 DICK. L. REV. 89 (1913); *Sunday Contracts*, 17 DICK. L. REV. 155 (1913); *An Examination of Sanderson v. Pennsylvania Coal Company*, 18 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1913); *The Standard Oil Co. v. The United States*, 18 DICK. L. REV. 31 (1913); *Evidence of Identity*, 18 DICK. L. REV. 61 (1913); *An Examination of Godcharles & Co. v. Wigeman*, 18 DICK. L. REV. 91 (1914); *Some Decisions*, 18 DICK. L. REV. 117 (1914); *Witness Made Competent by Testimony Act, June 11, 1891*, 18 DICK. L. REV. 147 (1914); *Opinion as to Sanity*, 18 DICK. L. REV. 183 (1914); *Acknowledgment and Probate as Evidence of Execution of Deeds*, 18 DICK. L. REV. 221 (1914); *Some Federal Tax Cases*, 18 DICK. L. REV. 245 (1914); *The Delegation of Legislative Power*, 19 DICK. L. REV. 91 (1915); *Opinion Evidence of Insanity—Criminal Cases*, 19 DICK. L. REV. 121 (1915); *The Canons of Ethics of the American Bar Association*, 20 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1915); *Original Entries for Professional Persons*, 20 DICK. L. REV. 93 (1916); *Circumstantial Proof of Ancient Documents*, 20 DICK. L. REV. 123 (1916); *Recitals in Deeds as Evidence*, 20 DICK. L. REV. 195 (1916); *Declarations of Spouse Against Spouse*, 20 DICK. L. REV. 227 (1916); *Wallace v. Edwin Harmstad*, 44 Pa. 492, 21 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1916); *Ingersoll v. Sergeant*, 1 Whart 337, 21 DICK. L. REV. 13 (1916); *Some Observations on the Negotiable Instruments Act*, 21 DICK. L. REV. 35 (1916); *Martin v. Berens*, 67 Pa. 459, 21 DICK. L. REV. 73 (1916); *Lyle v. Richards*, 9 Serg. & Rawle 322, 21 DICK. L. REV. 103 (1916); *Lancaster v. Dolan*, 1 Rawle 231, 21 DICK. L. REV. 112 (1916); *Reputation with Respect to Books of Original Entries*, 21 DICK. L. REV. 135 (1917); *Improving the Lawyers*, 21 DICK. L. REV. 134 (1917); *Tampering with Witnesses and Jurors*, 21 DICK. L. REV. 165 (1917); *Hammett v. Philadelphia*, 65 Pa. 146, 21 DICK. L. REV. 195 (1917); *The Rationale of the Injunction*, 21 DICK. L. REV. 225 (1917); *Escrows*, 22 DICK. L. REV. 31 (1917); *The Original Package Ineptitude*, 22 DICK. L. REV. 63 (1917); *Elimination of Improper Evidence*, 22 DICK. L. REV. 91 (1918); *The Non-Federal Law Administered in Federal Courts*, 22 DICK. L. REV. 153 (1918); *Partially Unconstitutional Statutes*, 22 DICK. L. REV. 181 (1918); *Trickett Hall*, 23 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1918); *Something about Negligence*, 24 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1919); *Accommodation Paper*, 24 DICK. L. REV. 33 (1919); *Accommodation Paper (Concluded)*, 24 DICK. L. REV. 65 (1919); *Effect of Infancy on Capacity for Negligence*, 24 DICK. L. REV. 99 (1919); *Local Legislation*, 24 DICK. L. REV. 127 (1920); *An Examination of Wilkerson v. Rahrer*, 140 US 545, 25 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1920); *Is a Grant a Contract: A Review of Fletcher v. Peck*, 6 Cranch 87, 25 DICK. L. REV. 31 (1920); *Dred Scott v. John F.A. Sandford*, 19 How. 393, 26 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1921); *The Preamble and Declaration of Rights of the Pennsylvania Constitution*, 26 DICK. L. REV. 29 (1921); *Marbury v. Madison*, 26 DICK. L. REV. 53 (1921); *Koehler v. Hill*, 26 DICK. L. REV. 57 (1921); *The Illimitable Amendability of the Federal Constitution*, 27 DICK. L. REV. 21 (1922); *Wheeler et al. v. Philadelphia*, 77 Pa. 338, 27 DICK. L. REV. 29 (1922); *The Pittsburg-Allegheny Consolidation Cases*, 27 DICK. L. REV. 59 (1922); *Some Matters of Practice*, 27 DICK. L. REV. 243 (1923); *To Re-establish the Constitution*, 28 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1923); *Judge Caverly's Decision*, 29 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1924); *The 16th Amendment*, 29 DICK. L. REV. 8 (1924); *A Word About Stare Decisis*, 29 DICK. L. REV. 31 (1924); *Recession of the Supernatural in Judicial Investigation*, 30 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1925); *Purchaseability of Expert Testimony*, 30 DICK. L. REV. 10 (1925); *Res Gestae*, 31 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1926); *Independence*, 32 DICK. L. REV. 1 (1927). [NB: Dean Trickett's name did not appear with many of these articles at the time that they were published, however they were attributed to him in the 1897-1926 General Index.]