

1-26-1932

## T. C. Williams School of Law, University of Richmond: Torts I Exam, 26 Jan 1932

University of Richmond

Follow this and additional works at: <http://scholarship.richmond.edu/historicexams>

---

### Recommended Citation

University of Richmond, "T. C. Williams School of Law, University of Richmond: Torts I Exam, 26 Jan 1932" (1932). *Historic Law School Exams*. 69.

<http://scholarship.richmond.edu/historicexams/69>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the T.C. Williams Law School Archives at UR Scholarship Repository. It has been accepted for inclusion in Historic Law School Exams by an authorized administrator of UR Scholarship Repository. For more information, please contact [scholarshiprepository@richmond.edu](mailto:scholarshiprepository@richmond.edu).

T. C. WILLIAMS SCHOOL OF LAW  
University of Richmond

Torts I

Jan. 26, 1932.

(GIVE REASONS FOR ALL CONCLUSIONS)

1. (a) A, mistakenly believing B to be his friend C, suddenly approaches B with his right hand in his coat pocket clutching a banana which is pointed toward B. B, under the impression that he is being attacked, instinctively swings a heavy cane at A, knocking him down and also knocking the hat from the head of D, who unexpectedly comes around the corner. E, seeing the fracas, tries to preserve peace, but is injured in the ensuing fight between A and B. F, a passerby, faints on account of fear. Discuss the liability of A, B and ~~E~~ E.

(b) Discuss fully when and to what extent one is privileged to defend a third person.

2. Lots 1, 2, and 3 in a city block are owned by A, B, and C respectively. Upon lot #1 there is a large apartment house; lot #2 is vacant. D, innocently represents to C that lot #1 and the apartment house thereon belongs to him and gives his consent to C's proposed use of the apartment wall. For the purpose of advertisement, and by means of lantern-slides, C employs E to stand on lot #3 and produce reflections on the outside wall of the apartment house. A portion of the reflection penetrates a window to the apartment occupied by F, a tenant, and reflects against the mirror to his dresser which is placed on the opposite side of the room directly in front of the window, in such a manner that in order for F to be able to use the mirror he is obliged to keep the window shade drawn. What tort actions, if any, in favor of whom, and against whom arise? Why?

3. (a) A intentionally locks B and Mrs. B in their bedroom on the sixth floor of an apartment house. There is, though A did not know it, a fire escape leading from the apartment to the street. B, though knowing of it, does not utilize it as a means of escape because he, though fully dressed, is subject to vertigo and therefore fears to use the fire-escape. Mrs. B also knows of the fire-escape but does not utilize it because she is completely undressed and the street is crowded with both men and women. A neither knows nor has reason to know that B is subject to attacks of vertigo, or that Mrs. B is not fully dressed. B's little son, C, aged 3 years, was also in the bedroom but was not known by A to be present. C heard A turn the key but did not realize the door was locked. Can B, Mrs. B, C, or any of them recover against A? Why or why not?

(b) When will the plaintiff's submission to a search of his or her person relieve defendant of liability therefor?

4. A owned a furnished dwelling thirty miles from his city home, which he inherited from his grandfather. A and his wife visited it at frequent intervals, remaining there several days each visit. On account of great damage having been done to the house and lot during their absence, A built a strong wire enclosure; and upon leaving, locked the outer gate, all the doors to the house, and set a trap gun in the bed-room on the second floor. B, a resident of the community, dreamed one night that A's grandfather had buried gold under the fire-place upstairs; and to satisfy his curiosity visited A's house, gaining admittance through a broken place in the wire fence. B, after forcing open the locked door at the bottom of the stairway leading to the upper story, forced open the bedroom door, which was fastened with two locks, whereupon the trap-gun was automatically discharged, fatally injuring B. In an action for damages by B's personal representative against A, what judgment? Why?

5. A, a close friend of B, discovers that B is going with a chorus girl. Thinking that this is not for the best interests of B, and desiring only to benefit B, A dictates a letter to a public stenographer stating, among other things, that the girl "is not by nature or occupation the kind of person any self-respecting man would be willing to marry," and urges B, "not to bring shame upon his decent friends." After receiving the letter, B marries the girl and later, to show how little he cares for A's opinion, shows it to her. A kept a carbon copy of the letter and showed it to C without comment. C tells D of the contents of the letter, and adds that he believes the chorus girl is a very respectable person and would make ~~B~~ a good wife. What right or rights of action, if any, and against whom, does B's wife have? Discuss fully.

END