

LH & RB

Newsletter of the Legal History and Rare Books Special Interest Section

Vol. 3, No. 2 July 1993

From the Chair

As I write this column I feel like that Groucho Marx song, "Hello I Must Be Going." In July Dan Wade takes over as chair of this SIS, and I wish him and Mary Cooper Gilliam and Gretchen Feltes good luck for the coming year.

This past year has been at times rewarding and at times frustrating, but never dull. We were not able to get any of our program proposals accepted, and we had fewer responses to our request for rare book definitions than we had anticipated. On the other hand, we managed to change our by-laws so that they conform to AALL standards and at the same time held our first election by mail. (Ann Laeuchli has written about the election elsewhere in this newsletter.) Also, we will have an information table in the exhibit area with all of the other SIS's during the convention. So, all in all it has been a mixed year.

As I stated earlier in the year, one of the most important agenda items for our business meeting (Sunday, July 11, at 3:00) will be a discussion of how to get our program proposals accepted, and, while I'm on this subject, it is not too early for people to start to work on program proposals for Seattle. Also, this year we will form a committee to write our guidelines for defining rare books. I encourage anyone interested in this to come to the business meeting at the convention or get in touch with me before or during the convention.

Another issue coming up this year is who will be our new newsletter editor. As Janet Sinder writes elsewhere in these pages, this is her last newsletter. I'm sure that I speak for everyone who has worked with her when I say that we are very sorry to see her go. She was part of the original group that started this SIS, and her contribution will be missed. Anyone with some newsletter or editorial experience who would like to take on this job should contact Dan Wade.

Finally, what about the reception at Harvard? It is scheduled for 5:30 on Tuesday, July 13th. We are hosting it with the Academic SIS, and there will be buses to take people from the Marriott to Harvard. Also, there will be tours of Harvard Law Library's Special Collections starting around 2:00 in the afternoon. Bob Buckwalter, who is handling the arrangements for Harvard, is putting together a fine spread. So, between the gastronomical delights and the intellectual and aesthetic treats, it should be quite a feast for the senses. We will post exact details about the location of the buses in the convention's daily newspaper. To turn Groucho's phrase around, I hope everyone will be going so we can say hello before I say good-bye.

Cynthia Arkin

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Editor's Column

As Cynthia mentions in her column, this is my last issue as editor. It's been three years since I took over, and I think it's time to give someone else a chance. I've greatly enjoyed working on the newsletter. It gave me the opportunity to work with a lot of new people, all of whom I want to thank for their contributions. I also have to thank Mike Chiorazzi for corraling me into editing the newsletter even though we both were aware I knew nothing. So in addition to having the rare opportunity of starting a new publication and being able to shape it however I wanted, I've also learned about legal history and rare books. It's been a great pleasure to work with all of the chairs of the SIS and with the authors and advertisers. If you are interested in the SIS, or in the editorial game, I highly recommend the job.

This issue brings us several new authors. Ed Gordon, whose interest lies in international law, has written a piece on the relationship between international law and peace studies. He discusses why the two areas have grown apart over the years, and considers the possibility of a rapprochement.

Gretchen Feltes, our newly elected Secretary/Treasurer, reviews Fred Shapiro's *Oxford Book of American Legal Quotations*. Joel Fishman

describes the historical background and career of Bishop Edward Stillingfleet, author of two volumes of *Ecclesiastical Cases*.

Byron Cooper's column in this issue is about locating and reading medieval court records. Since this is my farewell column, I particularly want to thank Byron for his contributions over the past few years. He is the one person whose writings have appeared in every issue, and I'm sure everyone will agree that his columns are always are always interesting and useful.

Finally, you might note that this issue contains two unrelated references to Groucho Marx.

Again, I want to thank everyone involved in the SIS for the opportunity to edit the newsletter and for all their contributions to it. I hope I'll see you all in Boston.

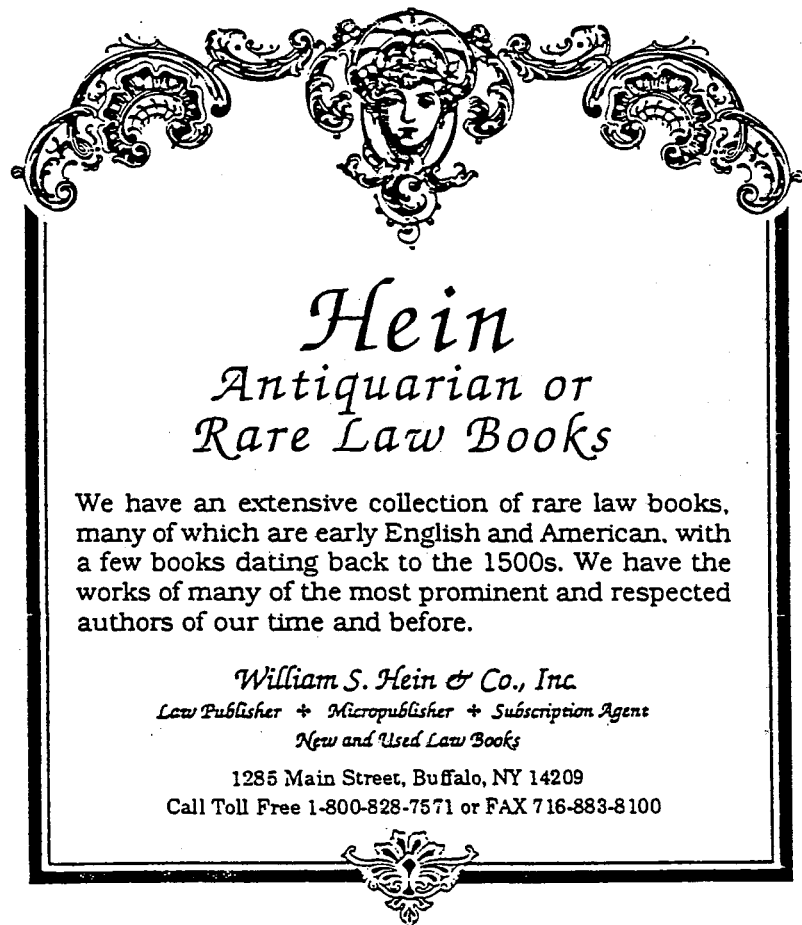
Janet Sinder

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Peace Studies and International Law

by Edward Gordon
Albany Law School

I have had occasion recently to ask why peace studies and international law continue to be regarded as separate academic disciplines. They share a spiritual heritage, after all, notably in the thoughts of Thomas Aquinas and later, Francisco de Vitoria and Hugo Grotius, each of whom sought to reduce war's legitimacy and cruelty. In fact, it is not at all clear to me what peace studies is about that does not also lie at the core of public international law.

For whatever reason, however, the two subjects began to part company in the 19th century and only in the past few years has reconciliation seemed at all likely. Family reconciliations are always welcome, intellectual ones no less than others. This one, if it comes about, should be particularly good news for legal historians, especially ones like me who have little patience with the obstacles that academic specialization places in the way of understanding the intellectual springs and destinations of legal institutions.

That specialization has been instrumental in separating the formal study of peace from that of international law is beyond doubting. Of course, it has had a similar effect on legal studies generally, until recently uprooting law, arbitrarily, from its social context, and by so doing depriving it of a natural and nourishing habitat. But the history of peace movements and the formative influences of modern international law is more vulnerable than most legal studies are to depletion of meaning through arbitrary division, because it is rooted, for the most part, in the 16th and early 17th centuries, an age when erudition was measured in terms of one's philosophical integration of knowledge, knowledge of the arts and sciences of the ancient world no less than that of one's own time. How ill-equipped today's academic specialists are to understand, much less to explain to others, what lay beyond the mere words used, in Latin, by that era's founders of international law.

I come to this conclusion not *a priori*, but empirically, as a student and collector of Grotiana. Most of what has been written about Grotius by legal scholars in this country in this century seems to me to be completely misleading, indeed inexplicable if his few, didactic treatises on legal subjects are read in the light of his far more numerous, revealing, and

no less popular works on Christian theology and European history, his several dramas, and his thousands of poems and unedited letters. The best known of Grotius's legal treatises, *De Jure Belli ac Pacis*, for example, cannot be evaluated properly by any legal scholar today, because it is so thoroughly infused with Grotius's prodigious, if sometimes faulty, knowledge of the practices and literature of ancient political communities and because his selection and arrangement of this vast lore was no less profoundly affected by his religious beliefs. None of us, in any discipline I know of, is suitably positioned to fully grasp the implications of Grotius's masterpiece.

I feel bound to add that it is error, nevertheless, to place responsibility for the separation of peace studies from the rest of international law solely upon academic specialization. One should not discount the impact of the legal positivism of John Austin, for example. Based upon the legal systems with which he was familiar, principally that of England itself, Austin maintained that real law required a sovereign capable of enforcing it, and that since relations between nations were characterized by co-equal sovereignties, the rules obtaining between them constituted mere positive morality, not real law. Not so, said international lawyers; it is law, but of a sort suited to intersovereign relations. For this defense to hold water, however, it was necessary to sever the portion of the old *law of nations* that did not pertain directly to international relations: a huge operation that removed some of its vital innards. To make matters worse, what was left of international law was so dependent upon the good will of national leaders that, to avoid alienating them, international lawyers adopted the defensive notion that international law does not really bear upon matters of consequence. *De maximis non curat lex (praetor)* was how Hersch Lauterpacht later characterized their position, derisively (in *The Function of Law in the International Community* (1933), chaps. vi and ix).

The world communist revolution and the protracted Cold War took their toll, too. Communism's early appeal among disaffected youth and academicians led to an identification of idealism and pacifism with pro-communist, pro-Soviet leanings, if not outright disloyalty. To be too closely identified with "the peace movement" was to pay a steep price personally and professionally, not least in the academic world—even, perhaps especially, on the campuses of elite institutions that schooled young aspirants to power. It is unlikely that anyone who did not live through the paranoia of the forties and

fifties will ever fully comprehend how effectively the rabid dismantling of careers like that of Alger Hiss, the president of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, discouraged succeeding generations of ambitious men and women from associating themselves too enthusiastically with the peace movement. Until the Vietnam War years, all but the most morally committed international lawyers and legal scholars kept a respectful distance from their ostensible colleagues against arms.

Campus unrest during the Vietnam era did not help matters any, in this respect, nor did the growing influence, particularly during the 1980s, of an approach to international law that postulated so profound an incompatibility of communist and non-communist value systems that international law was said to be incapable of remaining neutral as between them. By its accounting, anyone who opposed or even questioned the use of armed force as an instrument of national policy was unwittingly pro-Soviet, if not something even more sinister, whenever resort to armed force was seen as an effective strategy for resisting Soviet expansionism. By the end of the Cold War, in any event, celebrants of the two kindred disciplines were virtually rivals and in no mood to reconcile their differences.

If reconciliation is in the offing, as I suppose, attention will have to be given by law libraries to bibliographies of the peace movement. I have two of these in my own library. One, prepared in 1904 for the International Peace Movement by a Belgian lawyer, Henri la Fontaine, bears the title *Bibliographie de la Paix et de l'Arbitrage international*. The other (whose review for the Harvard International Law Journal provided the occasion I refer to at the outset of this note) is called *From Erasmus to Tolstoy: The Peace Literature of Four Centuries: Jacob ter Meulen's Bibliographies of the Peace Movement Before 1899*. Edited by a resourceful English scholar, Peter van den Dungen, it was published by Greenwood Press in 1990. The editor's introduction lists other bibliographies of the peace movement, while yet defending as unique ter Meulen's. A foreword by Arthur Eyffinger, currently the Librarian of the Peace Palace at The Hague, provides the only biographical information I have come across on ter Meulen, Eyffinger's predecessor in that position from 1924 until his retirement in 1952. But for the material provided by van den Dungen and Eyffinger, ter Meulen is known principally as co-editor, with his assistant, P.J.J. Diermanse, of *Bibliographie des Écrits Imprimés de Hugo Grotius* (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1950), the definitive bibliographic work

on Grotius, and its companion piece, *Bibliographie des Écrits sur Hugo Grotius au XVIIe Siècle* (The Hague: Martinus Nijhoff, 1961), an almost equally authoritative companion piece that surveys works written in the 17th century about Grotius. That ter Meulen compiled bibliographies on peace studies and international law demonstrates a prescience as well as an uncommon degree of common sense.

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English Legal History

Reading Medieval Records

by Byron Cooper
University of Detroit Mercy

On occasion, a legal scholar with expertise in, say, environmental law or bankruptcy will discover a citation to a medieval court case that appears to be the fountain of all subsequent developments in his or her field. If the citation refers to a Year Book report, the only major problem will be language, since the Year Books are readily available in both original and reprint editions. But if the citation says "CP 40/972,m.123" or "KB 27/949,m.4," the obstacles are considerably greater. These citations, which sometimes appear to be SuDoc numbers, in fact refer to original court records in the Public Record Office in London.

What should a reference librarian do who is asked to locate the case? The first—and most important—step is to verify the citation. The source providing the citation may well indicate that the record has been reprinted in a modern edition of the Year Books or in some collection of medieval legal documents. Failing that, what next—other than recommending that the patron make reservations with British Airways?

Pointing out that the original record is undoubtedly in Latin seldom deters such patrons: "Latin is no problem—I took it in high school." It would be presumptuous to mention that historical work of this kind eminently qualifies for the criticisms made by Sir Geoffrey Elton and others of history as it is practiced by lawyers. See, e.g., G.R. Elton, *F. W. Maitland* 35 (1985). Reading historical records out of context and for present purposes is a dangerous endeavor. So the next step is to obtain a copy of the document.

The Public Record Office (P.R.O.) in Chancery Lane (telephone 081 876-3444) is willing to make copies of up to six documents at a cost of 31p or more per exposure (depending on the size of the document) plus shipping costs and £2.35 for handling. If the citation is wrong or imprecise, the Public Record Office can also provide names of private record agents who will conduct searches for a fee, which includes travel expenses (and none of these agents seems to live anywhere near the P.R.O.). A fairly simple search might cost between £30 and £50.

To understand the organization of the Public Record Office, consult the *Guide to the Contents of the Public Record Office* (1963-68), a three-volume

work in which the first volume covers legal records. This guide is not, however, a substitute for the P.R.O.'s internal indexes for locating specific records. The nature of English legal records is discussed in Alan Macfarlane, *A Guide to English Historical Records* 32-64 (1983) and in G.R. Elton, *England, 1200-1640*, at 54-66 (1969).

Getting the document may prove to be the easiest step. A record from a medieval law court will undoubtedly be in Latin. The problems of reading medieval Latin were discussed here earlier. *L.H. & R.B. Newsletter*, Jan. 1992, at 8-9. The next obstacle will be the handwriting—known imprecisely as "court hand"—in which the document is written.

P.H. Winfield once commented that "where it is necessary to read a manuscript, it is quite possible to do this without the slightest training in paleography." *The Chief Sources of English Legal History* 18 (1925). Strictly speaking, it is not necessary to master the science of paleography in order to read court hand any more than it is necessary to know all the rules of grammar in order to speak English. In fact, a knowledge of scientific paleography is less useful in reading a document than a knowledge of the legal context and a close familiarity with similar documents, even in translation. But Winfield's remarks should not be taken to mean that reading medieval handwriting is easy.

Fortunately, there are several books that are very useful in learning to read court hand. The best book currently in print is *The Handwriting of English Documents* by L.C. Hector (2d ed. 1966, reprinted 1980), which is unusually well written and contains reproductions of several records, including a couple from the law courts. More scientific—and more difficult to use as a learning tool—is Charles Johnson and Hilary Jenkinson, *English Court Hand A.D. 1066 to 1500* (1915), in two volumes. The second volume, which is slender but over 20 inches high, contains reproductions of many legal documents. A landmark work, first published in 1776 and frequently reprinted in the 19th century, is Andrew Wright's *Court-Hand Restored or, the Student's Assistant in Reading Old Deeds, Charters, Records, etc.*, which contains beautifully clear engravings of letters and common contractions. For post-medieval records, the most useful source is Hilary Jenkinson, *The Later Court Hands in England from the Fifteenth to the Seventeenth Century* (1927), which also contains a second volume of facsimiles.

Several works that may appear to be useful in fact provide little assistance. E.E. Thoyts' *How to Read Old Documents* (1972) (1st ed. 1893) has little

value. Noël Denholm-Young's *Handwriting of England and Wales* (1954) contains poor facsimiles with only a fifth of them transcribed. H.E.P. Grieve's *Examples of English Handwriting 1150-1750* (1954) contains few legal records, none of them from the central courts.

One of the greatest difficulties in reading any medieval record is the extremely heavy use of abbreviations and special characters for words, letters, and syllables. An indispensable guide to Latin contractions and abbreviations is *The Record Interpreter* by Charles Trice Martin (2d ed. 1910 and several times reprinted).

Locating and grasping the meaning of a court record is not the end of the process. Questions may arise about proper names and dates. Place names can be difficult, but *The Record Interpreter, supra*, provides a useful list of Latin names for places in Britain. As for the names of lawyers and judges, *The Order of Serjeants at Law* by J.H. Baker (Selden Society Supp. Series, 1984) is invaluable. In general, dating court records seldom presents any serious problems. Legal chronology is discussed in a chapter written by T.F.T. Plucknett in C.R. Cheney's *Handbook of Dates for Students of English History* 65-74 (1978).

Finally, if our intrepid scholar should be so foolhardy as to decide to publish a transcript and translation of this landmark case, it would be worthwhile to consult R.F. Hunnisett's *Editing Records for Publication* (1977), which will forcefully present the problems that should, by this stage, have become fairly clear.

Bishop Edward Stillingfleet's Ecclesiastical Cases

by Joel Fishman
Allegheny County Law Library

The recently published *Bibliography of Commonwealth Reports* (1991) contains a short list of publications under ecclesiastical law that includes Edward Stillingfleet's *Ecclesiastical Cases*. The scope of this article is to introduce the readers of this newsletter to one of the least-known English reports, Stillingfleet's *Ecclesiastical Cases*.

Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester (1635-99), was one of the leading scholars of late seventeenth-century England and of Europe. Stillingfleet rose from a small rectory in Bedfordshire to become Archdeacon of London and Dean of St. Paul's in the 1680s, and then the Bishop of Worcester after the Revolution of 1688. Stillingfleet was a major Anglican theologian whose prodigious writings included over sixty published sermons and forty books (ranging in size from 50 pages to over 1,500 pages) that in his six-volume folio collected works, published in 1710, comprise approximately 6,000 pages. A smaller, almost completely forgotten work, *Miscellaneous Discourses*, was published in 1735 by his son. His entry in the *British Museum Catalog of Published Books* contains 18 pages of listings and cross-references. Only a relative few articles have been written on him or even on the Anglican theology of the period, and only two modern works have been written on him, both of which were doctoral dissertations, by Robert Carroll and by this author. (Robert T. Carroll, *The Common-sense Philosophy of Bishop Edward Stillingfleet* (1975); Joel Fishman, *Edward Stillingfleet, Bishop of Worcester (1635-99): Anglican Bishop and Controversialist* (Ph.D. Diss. University of Wisconsin, 1977)).

Stillingfleet's literary career began in 1660 with the publication of *Irenicum* (republished in 1662 at the time of the Restoration church settlement) in support of a church settlement between the Anglicans and Presbyterians. *Origines Sacrae* (1662) became a leading work on the rational theology of that section of the Anglican church known as latitudinarianism. The book went through six editions by his death. Among the authors challenged in this work were Hobbes, Descartes, and Spinoza. Through the 1660s and 1670s Stillingfleet wrote a number of treatises against the Roman Catholic theology. Five books, numbering between 300 and 900 pages, were pub-

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lished in the 1670s alone. His sermon on *The Mischief of Separation* (1680) and the book *Discourse on Separation* (1681) led to a major controversy between the leading Presbyterians and himself. In 1685, his *Origines Britannicae; or the Antiquities of the British Churches...*, was a refutation of the Scottish author Sir George McKenzie's work on the same subject. The bishop is best known, however, for his philosophical debate in the 1690s with John Locke over Locke's *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*. The bishop wrote two "Letters," approximately 150 pages each, against Locke's work, and Locke wrote three books in refutation. Only Stillingfleet's death in 1699 ended the controversy, although it is generally conceded that Locke was by that time getting the better of the argument. At the same time, Stillingfleet was involved in the religious controversy over the doctrine of the Trinity and Deism.

Stillingfleet's political views were expressed in a number of sermons and books that reflected the Anglican dilemma in understanding the politico-religious climate of late seventeenth-century Stuart England. He was devoted to monarchy, but King James's actions led him to accept the Revolution of 1688 and the replacement of William III and Mary as *de facto*, not *de jure*, rulers. Political sermons and pamphlets written during the reign, as well as political participation as a bishop in the House of Lords, reflect his support of the new monarchs.

Ecclesiastical Cases Relating to the Duties and Rights of the Parochial Clergy, Stated and Resolved According to the Principles of Conscience and Law (London: Henry Mortlock) was first published in two volumes in 1698 and 1704 respectively. (The *Bibliography of Commonwealth Reports* wrongly states that volume 1 was published in 1701.) It is not a collection of church-related cases as the title implies. Volume 1 contains four charges that Stillingfleet delivered at his annual episcopal visitations to Worcester (one from 1690 and three from 1696). The first essay deals with the role of the clergy in carrying out their profession. The second concerns duties of the parochial clergy in regard to discipline within the church and as pastors to the people. The third part discusses the manse, oblations, and tithes due to the clergy. The fourth part concerns the ecclesiastical canons and constitutions. A separate pamphlet included in this volume deals with the problem of purchasing places within the church. The bishop considered these contracts simoniacal and illegal.

Volume 2 is a reprint of three political pamphlets written earlier in his life. Discourse 1 deals with the

nature of ecclesiastical jurisdiction in relation to the common law; the second concerns the illegality of James II's Ecclesiastical Commission, the debate over the dispensing power and prerogative of the king, and the supremacy of Henry VIII. The third discourse was published in 1679, at the beginning of the Exclusion Crisis, when a political controversy arose over the bishops' right to sit in capital cases when tried in the House of Lords. Arguing that the bishops had that right as an estate of Parliament, Stillingfleet was against the co-ordination view of Parliament that was so heatedly debated during the Restoration period.

As a member of the House of Lords, the bishop presented his views on two judicial cases determined by the Lords. One speech was on the Exeter College Case (1695), concerning visitation rights by the bishop of Exeter, whom members of the College wanted to keep out. Stillingfleet disapproved of the College's position and supported the bishop. He urged a reversal of the King's Bench decision in this case.

In the case of Commendams (1695), the question was posed whether the bishop or the king had a right to grant a commendam, that is, a dispensation to hold a benefice with a bishop for a limited period of time. The bishop spoke out against a 1694 act to give the Bishop of London the right to grant the St. James benefice once a person is elevated to another position. Stillingfleet instead supported the King's right to grant the commendam.

The last essay in the volume is "A Discourse of the True Antiquity of London, and Its State in the Roman Times." Using a variety of Roman, medieval, and modern sources, he argued that London did not exist before the coming of the Romans, contrary to Geoffrey of Monmouth's historical view. He also gave his interpretation of how Rome governed its colonies and discussed the controversy over the existence of the Temple of Diana.

In conclusion, Stillingfleet's *Ecclesiastical Cases* is an important collection dealing with political, judicial, and ecclesiastical affairs of late seventeenth century England. As one of the major intellectuals of his day, his work is worth consultation by legal historians.

Book Review

Shapiro, Fred. *Oxford Book of American Legal Quotations*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1993.

by Gretchen Feltes
New York University

In the last year at least fifteen books of quotations have been published. Each of them has merit, different slants, and is intended for slightly different researchers. Why so many? In this age of sound bites, are quotations books a growth industry? Maybe Andy Warhol's statement about fame should be broadened to embrace inclusion in a quotations book. Whatever the case, reference librarians and researchers in law love quotations books.

There is, however, one of these new books that should be separated from the rest as the work of a scholar for scholars. Fred Shapiro's *Oxford Book of American Legal Quotations* is a masterwork for its breadth, authority and idiosyncracies. He is a man seemingly obsessed with citations and words, with a wry sense of humor and a baseball lover's fondness for statistics. All of which is reflected in his marvelous book.

There are over 3,500 quotes in this democratic sampling of the words of jurists, professors, lawyers, comedians, novelists, song writers and baseball players. The choice is eclectic and exhaustive. Writers of law review articles now have a source for remarks on untapped subjects such as "Original Intention," "Legal Realism," and "Trade Regulation." A less lofty pursuit of entertainment is satisfied with topics like "Lawyer Jokes" and a sprinkling of gems from Mae West, Bill Veeck, Groucho Marx and Calvin Trillin.

Among the kindest gifts ever given to reference librarians, and the law review students who hound them while cite checking, is the authority of the quotations included here. Full bibliographic information and *page numbers* are provided for each quotation. As explained in the introduction, every effort was made to verify each quote from its original source and to make it suitable for legal writing. This, in fact, sets the book apart from most others in the field. It makes everything cite-ready.

Still there is a feature in this book that is purely Fred Shapiro. A detailed accounting of the authors most cited appears in the preface. This Hall of Fame of Legal Eloquence is led by Oliver Wendall Holmes, Jr (255). A surprising second is Robert H. Jackson (134), followed by Benjamin Cardozo (127) and Thomas Jefferson (102). Leading the nonlegal authors are Mark Twain (53), Will Rogers (21), and Herman Melville (53).

The method Fred used for seeking quotes comes as no surprise to those familiar with his prowess with full text databases. He began his search using the phrase "famous quotation." Many thousands of hits later Fred started to read and weed. Other word sleuths, including Geoffrey Hazard and Ed Bander, contributed quotations.

All of this praise of the *Oxford Book Of American Legal Quotations* would be for naught if using it were difficult. Happily, Fred's experience as both a reference librarian and a researcher seeking out obscure citations has led him to create an extremely usable book. For the uninitiated there are instructions on how to use the book and how to read the citations found. The subject headings and cross references are quite clear.

Every law library should own more than one copy of this book for reference. But I am also recommending it for graduation gifts, Christmas, and a good read.

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Election Results

The results of the 1993-1994 official ballot of the Legal History and Rare Books SIS are in. The changes in the by-laws were unanimously approved. Our new officers for the coming year will be Dan Wade, Chair (Dan was not on this year's ballot as he was elected Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect in 1992); Mary Cooper Gilliam, Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect; and Gretchen Feltes, Secretary/Treasurer. Congratulations to our new slate of officers for the coming year.

Ann Laeuchli

Preservation Roundtable Meeting

Gretchen Feltes sent the following announcement:

Way back on page 28 of the AALL preliminary program is a rather unadorned "Meeting Index," where a notation for the Technical Services SIS, Roundtable on Preservation meeting on Sunday, July 11th, from 4:00-5:00 p.m. appears. Nicholas Pickwoad, the Chief Conservator for the Harvard University Library, is scheduled to answer questions about conservation treatment options. Nicholas has also been on the Columbia Rare Books School faculty, lecturing on fine binding and a Visiting Professor in the Columbia University School of Library Services Conservation Education Program. Besides knowing his stuff cold, Nicholas is very entertaining. Meeting place to be announced in the final program.

