The Legal History & Rare Books SIS has a great line up for you at the 2012 AALL Annual Meeting in Boston. We'll start off easy with our LHRB Luncheon on Sunday, July 22nd, 12noon-1pm, in HCC Room 203. Reconnect with colleagues and hear from Zoey Orol, the second-place winner of our 2012 Morris Cohen Student Essay Contest. Ms. Orol is a 2L student at New York University School of Law, and she will present Reading the Early American Legal Profession: A Study of the First American Law Review. John Beerbower, a 3L student at the University of Virginia School of Law, wrote the first-place essay, but, unfortunately, is unable to attend the AALL Meeting. However, as with all Cohen Student Essay Contest winners, he has been invited to submit his essay, Ex Parte McCordale and the Attorney General's Duty to Defend Acts of Congress, to AALL's LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL. Finish up your Sunday with our LHRB SIS Business Meeting 5:15pm-6:30pm in the Sheraton-Independence Ballroom East. This is where you'll hear the latest on – and have the opportunity to get involved in – our SIS organizational activities and programing plans for the 2013 AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle.

Monday, July 23rd, will be a whirlwind morning! 8:30am-9:45am, in HCC Room 306, The Law of the Salem Witch Trials will examine the substantive and procedural laws regulating witchcraft trials in the late 17th century, and how they were applied in the Massachusetts Colony during the Salem trials. Speakers will be Lawrence Ross, Head of Instructional and Media Services, and and Karen Wahl, Reference/Legal History & Rare Books Librarian, both at the George Washington University Law School Jacob Burns Law Library, as well as Mark Podvia, Associate Law Librarian and Archivist, Dickinson School of Law of the Pennsylvania State University. 10:45am-11:45am, in HCC Room 306, Digitizing Legal History will review the creation of the digital archive of litigation documents related to the Mt. Laurel cases, a series of groundbreaking cases on affordable housing in New Jersey regarded as the equivalent of Brown v. Board of Education. Speakers will be Wei Fang, Head of Digital Services, and Susan Lyons, Reference and Government Documents Librarian, both at the Rutgers Law Library (Newark). The LHRB SIS and Micrographics/AudioVisual SISs are co-sponsoring this Computer Services SIS case-study program. 12noon-1pm, in HCC Room 206, bring your lunch to “Digging Legal History in Boston: The Case of the Boston Strangler, a fascinating discussion of the re-autopsy of Mary Sullivan, the Strangler's purported last victim, and Albert DeSalvo, who claimed to be the Strangler. Coordinated by Jennie Meade, Director of Special Collections, George Washington University Jacob Burns Law Library, this program will feature the

Continued on page 4 PROGRAMS
LH&RB

LH&RB is published three times each year by the Legal History & Rare Books Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Submissions for publication are strongly encouraged. We have been known to beg. Correspondence can be sent to the appropriate editor at the following address:

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PROGRAMS Continued from page 1

international exhumation expert James Starrs, Professor Emeritus of Law and Forensic Sciences, George Washington University Law School. Wait for it... a great way to end this busy Monday! Join your colleagues at the LHRB SIS Reception, 6pm-8:30pm, at the Harvard Law School Library Caspersen Room (1563 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge).

But we’re still not done. Tuesday, July 24th, 8:30am-9:45am, Early Law Libraries as Historical Documents: Recording the Bookshelves of Long-Ago Lawyers will explain how to analyze a library as a historical document, how to reconstruct a library, and why a library is a powerful and useful collection development tool, as well as demonstrate the Library Thing’s “Libraries of Early America” project. Coordinated and moderated by Michael Widener, Rare Book Librarian, Yale Law School, and our 2012-2013 LHRB SIS Chair, the speakers will be Karen Beck, Historical & Special Collections Manager, Harvard Law School Library; and Jeremy Dibbell, Rare Books & Social Media Librarian, LibraryThing.

Tired yet? Check out the electronic AALL 2012 Annual Meeting Conference Planner to help plan your time at the meeting. Also, as always, be sure to check the final AALL Program for exact locations of programs and meetings. Looking forward to seeing you in Boston!

Laura E. Ray, is Instructional Services Librarian at Cleveland-Marshall College of Law.

Visiting Boston

Laurel E. Davis

Most of the AALL Conference activities will be at the Hynes Convention Center, a great central location for exploring the city. The Christian Science Park and reflecting pool, along with the Mary Baker Eddy Library, are a short walk away. The Mapparium in the Mary Baker Eddy Library offers visitors the unique opportunity to walk through the inside of an immense painted glass globe and see how our world looked in the pre-World War II years.

Head north from the Hynes Convention Center, and you will reach the top of Newbury Street, home of countless shops and restaurants. If you are feeling peckish, try Tapeo for some wonderful tapas or Casa Romero for upscale Mexican cuisine in a charming setting. After dining, head east on Newbury Street, and you will land in the Public Garden.

If you are more interested in books than shopping on Newbury, take a few steps down to the Boston Public Library on Copley Square. One of the current exhibits is entitled “Forgotten Chapters of Boston’s Literary History” and was developed by students, faculty and staff at Boston College. A companion exhibit is on view at the Massachusetts Historical Society, also a short walk from the Convention Center, heading west on Boylston Street.
Walk about 10 minutes west of the Historical Society, and you will run into Fenway Park. The Red Sox are home on Sunday July 22th, if you want a sense of the crowds and energy, but they’re away on Monday and Tuesday, which might make tours of the ballpark a bit easier. Call ahead for times and availability—tickets are pretty pricey at $16/adults, but baseball fans love it. For those who love Mexican food, grab a bite at La Verdad on Lansdowne Street before or after your tour. The dining room opens at 5pm daily, but the taqueria opens its windows at 11am. For those who prefer BBQ, try Sweet Cheeks on Boylston Street. They serve iced tea in mason jars, the most mouth-wateringly delicious barbeque chicken in the world, and biscuits worthy of the best Southern grandma.

Another favorite spot in the Fenway/Kenmore Square area is the Island Creek Oyster Bar, a must for the oyster lovers among you. This joint started as an oyster farm, and the staff really knows their stuff. The rest of the menu is also stellar and has options for any oyster fearing companions you may have with you. The waitstaff and bartenders are fabulous. Eastern Standard, right next door, is fantastic as well.

If the Massachusetts Historical Society and Fenway Park are not calling your name, wander from Copley Square down Dartmouth Street into the South End. You’ll see beautiful Victorian brick row houses and fun shops and restaurants. On Tremont Street, have an Ethiopian meal at Addis Red Sea or some oysters and a lobster roll at B & G Oysters, a subterranean dining spot owned by famed Boston chef Barbara Lynch. Alternatively, head to Myers + Chang, situated on the corner of East Berkeley and Washington Street, for fun cocktails and a delicious meal inspired by Taiwanese soul food and Southeast Asian street food. It is great for groups needing to accommodate dedicated carnivores, vegetarians, and shellfish and gluten allergies.

Should you feel like wandering across the river, take the Red Line (heading to Alewife) to Harvard Square, and visit the Glass Flowers at the Harvard Museum of Natural History. This unique exhibit features glass models of plant species created in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries by father and son glass artisans in Germany. A botany professor had requested these life-size models so that the flowers could be studied year round. Admission is $9 for adults and includes access to the entire museum. It is worth every cent.

Another fun outing in the Cambridge/Somerville area is a visit to the Taza Chocolate Factory. If the weather is nice and you’re up for a walk, take the red line toward Alewife, and get off at Central Square. It’s less than a mile walk to Taza and you can sample some delicious chocolate as a reward! For lunch before or dinner afterward, check out East Coast Grill or Tupelo.

If you are up for venturing off of the mainland, take a ferry from Long Wharf-North out to the Boston Harbor Islands to picnic, hike and see a beautiful view of the city from the water. Try to catch sight of the ghost at Fort Warren on Georges Island! The Harbor Islands are part of the National Park System. Before heading out or after coming back, walk to the Aquarium to visit the penguins.

Have time to catch a movie? If you want to stay downtown, take a stroll through the Public Garden and then head for the big Lowe’s theater on the Boston Common. Grab a drink or dinner at Teatro, right next door to the theater. Depending on the time, you might need a reservation. If you’d rather explore outside of downtown, you could hop on the Green (C) Line to Coolidge Corner in Brookline and catch a show at the fabulous Coolidge Corner Theatre. For a treat, have dinner at Lineage, a short walk from the theatre. For cheaper eats, have some Middle Eastern fare at Rami’s or a Reuben at Zaftigs Deli. If you’d rather cross the river than venture to Brookline, head north to Cambridge on the Red Line (toward Alewife) and hop off at the Kendall Square stop. Take a short walk to the Kendall Square Cinema for the latest indie flicks and have a cheap bite at Emma’s Pizza or splurge a bit at Hungry Mother or EVOO.
Be sure to check out the May issue of *AALL Spectrum*, as it included a fantastic article called “Welcome to the Neighborhood(s).” It is chock full of fabulous suggestions about what to do during your time in Boston. It was a tough act to follow, so I tried to supplement and not repeat! Even still, we have only scratched the surface of all that Boston has to offer, so walk, explore, and have a terrific time!

*Laurel E. Davis is Legal Information Librarian & Lecturer in Law/ Curator of Rare Books at Boston College Law Library.*

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### The History of Law School Libraries in the United States: An Annotated Bibliography

**Part II: Colorado to the District of Columbia**

Glen-Peter Ahlers, Sr.

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**COLORADO**

**Denver University Sturm College of Law, Westminster Law Library, 2255 East Evans Avenue, Denver, CO 80208; (303) 871.6206.**

**Website:** [http://law.du.edu/index.php/library](http://law.du.edu/index.php/library)

The Library was named to honor the Westminster College of Law following its merger with the University of Denver in 1957. The Westminster Law School was established in 1912.


**Selected Timeline:**

1892 First law classes at the University of Denver

1912 Westminster Law School founded

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*Note: This bibliography is an ongoing attempt to identify, gather, and make known as many pieces of historical information about individual law school libraries in the United States as possible.*

*The first part of this bibliography, Alabama to California, can be found in the Spring 2010 issue of *LH&RB*.***
1923 ABA Membership

1929 AALS Membership

1942 Order of the Coif Membership

1957 Westminster College of Law merges with University of Denver

1957 Library named in honor of the Westminster College of Law

2010 Collection size reported at 406,659 volumes.

University of Colorado Law School, William A. Wise Law Library, Wolf Law Building, 2450 Kittredge Loop Road, Boulder, CO 80309-0402 (303) 492-3522

Website:  http://lawpac.colorado.edu/

Acquisitions List from 2008-2010 are linked at http://www.colorado.edu/law/lawlib/new_acquisitions/

Selected Timeline:

1900 AALS Membership Charter Member

1923 ABA Accreditation

2010 Collection size reported at 719,893 volumes

CONNECTICUT

Quinnipiac University School of Law, Law Library, 275 Mount Carmel Ave, Hamden, CT 06518-1908, (203) 582-3301.

Website:  http://law.quinnipiac.edu/x12.xml

“Inside our 50,000-square-foot, two-level library, students, faculty and others have access to all of the research sources, technology and personal assistance they need to explore the world of law.”

“Recognized by the American Institute of Architects and the Library Administration and Management Association as one of the six most architecturally distinguished libraries in the country, the law library houses more than 425,000 volumes and offers wireless access throughout.”

Selected Timeline:

1929 Quinnipiac University founded.

1985 AALS Membership (as Bridgeport)

1991 Law school begins searching for a new home due to University financial woes.
1992 Quinnipiac acquires Law School; Provisional ABA Membership, school remains at Bridgeport 3 years

1995 School of Law Center dedicated, classes move to Quinnipiac; full ABA Membership

**Selected Bibliography:**


**University of Connecticut School of Law, Law Library, 39 Elizabeth Street, Hartford, CT, 06105, (860) 570-5200.**

Website: [http://www.law.uconn.edu/library](http://www.law.uconn.edu/library)

History of the School of Law, [http://www.law.uconn.edu/content/history-school-law](http://www.law.uconn.edu/content/history-school-law).

Major Collections, [http://www.law.uconn.edu/content/major-collections](http://www.law.uconn.edu/content/major-collections).

**Major Collections:**

Major collections identified on the web page:

*Litchfield Law School Notebooks 1790-1833: 9 linear feet in 29 containers*

Founded by Judge Tapping Reeve in 1784, The Litchfield School is recognized as the first law school in America. The collection contains the notebooks of nine students.

*Shirley R. Bysiewicz Papers: .25 linear feet in 2 containers*

Bysiewicz was the first woman tenured professor at the School of Law, and from 1956-1983 served as a law librarian and director of law library.

*Joseph Steffan Collection: 45 linear feet in 111 containers*

The papers span 1987-1994, and include legal documents, Naval Academy papers, correspondence, media coverage, and a draft of his book “Honor Bound,” about the *Steffan v. Cheney* case, where the Navy recommended Steffan be dismissed for being a homosexual.

*Wesley W. Horton Collection: Being Processed*

Documents surrounding the *Horton v. Meskill* litigation, where Horton attempted to overturn Connecticut’s system of fixed grants to town school systems in order to provide more money for schools.

**Selected Timeline:**

1921 George William Lillard and wife Caroline Eiermann Lillard found Hartford College of Law. Night classes held in rented rooms at Hartford Wire Works at 94 Allyn Street.
1922 College moved to Hartford Life Insurance Company Building at corner of Asylum and Ann Streets. Second year classes held on top floor of Hartford-Connecticut Trust Company located on corner of Main and Pearl Streets.

1924 First graduating class of six.

1925 Connecticut General Assembly grants College of Law special charter under Special Act, 1925, Senate Bill No. 190-292 as a private educational institution.

1926 College moved to the Graybar building at 51 Chapel St.

1930 College leased Kindergarten Building of West Middle School at 44 Niles St.

1933 The Lillards convey all financial interest to Board of Trustees; ABA Membership.

1937 AALS Membership.

1940 Caroline Eiermann Lillard, one of the founders of the College, appointed first law librarian; College purchases property at 39 Woodland Street and would remain for 24 years.

1942 After a decline in the day division enrollment due to WWII, trustees of the Hartford College of Law and Insurance decide to tie their future growth to the state university.

1943 Connecticut General Assembly authorizes five-year lease of the College of Law and Insurance to the University of Connecticut.

1944 Day classes suspended due to WWII; resumed February 4, 1946.

1947 Board of Student Editors contribute to the Connecticut Bar Journal.

1948 Board of Trustees delivers deed conveying full title to President Jorgensen of the University of Connecticut.

1956 Shirley R. Bysiewicz begins as law librarian and director of the law library.

1959 Board of Student Editors become Connecticut Law Review and continue to prepare a section of the Connecticut Bar Journal.

1961 First formal meeting of Law Wives held. They were instrumental in raising money for scholarships and a book fund for the library.

1968 Connecticut Law Review becomes an independent publication.

1976 The law school acquires first Lexis computer terminal

1977 School of Law established four joint degree programs, including one in librarianship, to combine legal education with graduate professional training in the related fields.

1978 Governor Ella Grasso authorizes $6 million to purchase and renovate 27.5-acre campus of Hartford Seminary.

1983 Shirley R. Bysiewicz steps down as library director.
1984 Move to renovated former Hartford Seminary Campus.


1996 Law School celebrates 75th anniversary and dedicates new Law Library building with speaker Justice Stephen Breyer.


2010 Collection size reported at 553,881 volumes.

**Yale Law School, Lillian Goldman Law Library, 127 Wall Street, New Haven, CT 06511, (203) 432-1600 (Mailing Address: P.O. Box 208215, New Haven, CT 06520-8215)**

**Website:**  http://library.law.yale.edu/

About the Library: The Lillian Goldman Law Library is located within the heart of the Yale Law School complex, providing the Law School community with ready access to one of the world’s finest collections of printed legal materials. These collections are complemented by access to a growing array of online sources, as well as the strong interdisciplinary collections housed nearby at more than twenty-five other campus libraries. . . . A major goal of the Law School’s library is to support the needs of twenty-first-century legal researchers by integrating access to print and online sources throughout the library.

**Vision:** To be the best academic law library in the world.

**Mission:** The Lillian Goldman Law Library supports the educational and scholarly programs of Yale Law School and Yale University as we:

- Discover, acquire, and create a superb collection of resources
- Organize, publish, and deliver information to our patrons
- Provide excellent assistance and instruction to aid in unlocking our rich collection
- Promote the best tools for finding information and using our resources
- Preserve resources, information, and knowledge for current and future scholars
- Provide a welcoming physical and virtual environment for our community
- Support and encourage staff to reach their highest potential
- Contribute to the larger body of global knowledge

**Guiding Principles:**

- We provide excellent service to our patrons
- Every employee contributes to unlocking our rich and unique collection
- We are creative, agile, and flexible
- We recognize, appreciate, and value the unique qualities, background, and life experiences each person brings to the Law Library
- We cultivate a culture of trust and integrity through honest communication
- We are environmentally responsible

The About the Library page also contains links to the following:

Strategic Plan 2010-2015
Selected Bibliography:


This is an edited version of the introductory remarks given at the American Society for Legal History's panel celebrating the career of Morris L. Cohen at its 2011 annual meeting by the Honorable Arnold Morris, Senior Judge, United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit.


This article is about the checkout dog.


A report of the Library’s fundraising campaign.


This short notice reports on an article by Margaret D. Waight, published in the alumni magazine, 6 *Yale Law Report*, (Fall 1959).


Morris L. Cohen was one of the great scholar-librarians of the twentieth century and will long be remembered for the scholarly contributions he left behind and the many students and librarians he influenced along the way. His contributions as a library administrator may be less well known, but his leadership of the Yale Law Library helped shape it to be one of the premier law libraries of the twenty-first century and stands equal to his scholarship as a memorial to his positive influence.

The Staples school, as such, had a briefer existence. Staples went into practice in New York City and turned it over to his assistant, Samuel J. Hitchcock. It was affiliated with Yale College in 1824, and books from the libraries of the founders, now preserved in the Yale Law Library, are a token of the continuity of the old school with the the (sic) present Yale Law School.

Hicks’s impact on the Yale Law Library is reported on pages 211-214.

Schmehl, Lawrence, *Frederick C. Hicks, Librarian of the Yale Law School Library*, 37 Law Libr. J. 16 (1944).

Provides insight into the stewardship of Hicks at Columbia and Yale, and includes a bibliography of his extensive works.

Sansbury, Michael T., *When Was The Yale Law School Really Founded?*, Student Legal History Papers. Paper 5. [http://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu/student_legal_history_papers/5](http://digitalcommons.law.yale.edu/student_legal_history_papers/5)

Sansbury suggests that:

> there is no appropriate year at which to place the founding date. Instead, I suggest that the Staples School and Yale College merged almost accidentally over a period of fifty years. (Page 4).

**Selected Timeline:**

1843 Law students began receiving Yale degrees.

1845 Samuel Hitchcock’s 2,260-volume library offered for sale to Yale College.

1869 Dean Francis Wayland helped School establish its philanthropic base and organize a modern law library.

1873 $20,000 raised to be spent on library; permanent endowment established, provides $10,000 annually for library.

1874 volume count reaches 7,351.

1900 AALS Charter Membership.

1919 Order of the Coif Membership.

1923 ABA Membership.

1928 Frederick Charles Hicks appointed Professor of Legal Bibliography and Law Librarian.

1929 Hicks Appointed Professor of Law and Law Librarian.

1931 Library moves from Hendrie Hall, collection reaches 132,000 volumes.

1935 Founders Collection established, consisting of 400 volumes from Hichcock’s library.

1945 Hicks retires as Professor Emeritus of Law.

1946 Samuel Thorne becomes Library Librarian.

1956 Samuel Thorne retires from Library to become a Harvard law professor.
1957 Harry Bitner appointed Law Librarian.

1965 Harry Bitner resigns to become law librarian and professor of law at Cornell.

1967 Arthur Charpentier serves simultaneously as librarian and associate dean.

1981 Morris Cohen becomes Library Director.


1994 Blair S. Kaufman, becomes Law Librarian and Professor of Law. Kaufman “held a similar position” at the University of Wisconsin Law School in Madison; Rare book room and climate-controlled stacks added and Library renamed the Lillian Goldman Law Library.

2010 Collection size reported at 1,230,913 volumes.

2011 Monty, Big Mut on campus, appears in Parade Magazine.

DELAWARE

Widener University School of Law Library Information Center, 4601 Concord Pike, Wilmington, DE 19803-0474, (302) 477-2114.

Widener University School of Law has two campuses, in Wilmington, Delaware and Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. The Law Library presents one web page for both campuses which contains links for location-specific information as needed.

Website: [http://law.widener.edu/LawLibrary.aspx](http://law.widener.edu/LawLibrary.aspx)

The Legal Information Center (LIC) is the major law library in the state of Delaware and is recognized as one of the major law libraries in the region. The LIC’s staff is committed to offering personalized attention, delivering outstanding service, and providing ongoing education through legal and related library training programs. Widener’s Law Library is continually expanding its extensive paper, microform, and electronic holdings at both the Delaware and Harrisburg locations.

We offer students, faculty, alumni, and legal professionals a wide range of services including online research resources and reference services. Feel free to search our online catalog. Widener students and faculty can use our interlibrary loan services.

Find more information about library hours [Delaware hours - Harrisburg Hours], get driving directions to either of our locations, find out how to contact us, or take a look at maps of the library. You can also read our access policy or find out more about our collection development policy.

The Library webpage provides a library catalog search engine, and links to popular Library Information, Services, and Research Tools, and to its two Blogs, one for each campus. Under “About Us” there is a link to the recent acquisitions list.

Selected Bibliography

This is a collection of photocopies of newspaper articles.

Widener University School of Law, Legal Information Center, *Collection Development Policy*, The Legal Information Center, (Wilmington, (2010)).

The 15-page policy is available as a .pdf file.

Widener University School of Law, Legal Information Center Delaware Blog, The Legal Information Center (Wilmington).

Widener University School of Law, Legal Information Center Harrisburg Blog, The Legal Information Center (Harrisburg).

This is a collection of photocopies of newspaper articles.

**Selected Timeline**

1975 ABA Membership

1987 AALS Membership

2008 Michael Slinger appointed Associate Dean for Information Services and Technology, Director of the Legal Information Center, and Professor of Law. (He came from Cleveland Marshall).

2010 Collection size reported at 393,763 volumes

**DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA**

American University Washington College of Law, Pence Law Library, 4801 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20016; (202) 274-4000.

**Website:** [http://library.wcl.american.edu/](http://library.wcl.american.edu/)

The Library’s main page contains opportunities to search several catalogs, and links to online resources such as: About the Library; News and Announcements; Library Services; the Library Catalog Leage, and the catalog in Spanish, Catalogo de la Biblioteca; Research Tools; Information Resources by title and by topic; Ask a Librarian; Suggestions; Forms; RSS Feeds, and the Law School Website.

About the Pence Namesake [https://www.wcl.american.edu/alumni/dac/pence.cfm](https://www.wcl.american.edu/alumni/dac/pence.cfm)

**Selected Bibliography**

Selected Timeline

1907 First mention of a WCL Law Library (donated by a faculty member).

1915 Library consists of over 1,000 volumes.

1920 Over 2,000 volumes.

1926 Library consists of over 2,200 books.

1929 Helen E. Jamison, LLM, becomes law librarian.

1932 Library Endowment Fund established.

1936 New library at 2000 G St. completed to ABA requirements; contains over 11,000 volumes.

1939 Rebecca Love Notz, A.B., LLB, becomes librarian.

1940 ABA membership.

1947 AALS membership.

1951 Over 18,000 volumes.

1952 Elizabeth Payne Cubberley, LLB, becomes law librarian.

1956 23,315 volumes.

1964 37,856 volumes.

1966 Mary Lewis Martin, LLB, becomes law librarian.

1967 Helen Steele Jones Book Fund established; Stanley J. Bougas, MSLS, LLB, becomes law librarian; 40,600 volumes.

1970 Peyton R. Neal, Jr., BS, becomes law librarian.

1973 Patrick E. Kehoe, BCS, JD, MLLibr., becomes law librarian.

1974 87,000 volumes.

1977 Over 100,000 volumes.

1978 Alvina Reckman Myers Law Library dedicated with 110,000 volumes.

1980 LEXIS installed.

1981 Acquisition of Judge Richard R. Baxter’s International Law Collection.
1983 WESTLAW and magazine index installed.

1985 Over 215,000 volumes.

1996 Library is dedicated January 16. It is part of the John Sherman Myers and Alvina Reckman Myers Law Center, located at 4801 Massachusetts Ave NW.

2003 Billie Jo Kaufman from Nova Southeastern University, appointed Associate Dean for Library and Information Resources and Professor of Law.

2004 Order of the Coif membership.


2010 Collection size reported at 598,029 volumes.

Catholic University of America, Columbus School of Law, Judge Kathryn J. DuFour Law Library, 3600 John McCormack Rd., N.E. Washington DC 20064, (202)-319-6284.

Website: http://www.law.edu/library/


Judge Dufour earned her J.D. at Washington College of Law at American University. She was an attorney, a professor, a member of the Maryland House of Delegates, met mother Theresa before becoming a benefactor of Catholic University.

The main Library page contains links to the catalog (Columbo) including course reserve materials; Popular Links; Publications; and Websites of the month, which has an RSS feed. The Library Information Page contains useful links to policies, services, collections, and guides.

Rare Books and Special Collections
Special Collections generally houses works printed before 1850, including copies of Blackstone’s Commentaries on the Law (1803); Bacon’s Abridgement of the Law (1798); Coke’s Institutes of the Laws of England (1809); and Dalrymple’s Essay toward a General History of Feudal Property Law (1758).

Selected Bibliography


Describes how the Judge Kathryn J. DuFour Law Library was conceived as the largest segment of the new Catholic University of American law building, and discusses methods of forecasting space requirements.

Highlights how law libraries use computer laboratories. Describes key features of the library plan and how good architecture and furniture craftsmanship can marry traditional style with technology.

The Charles H. Tompkins Company constructed the Law Library, which was made possible by a gift from Jacob Burns. Jacob Burns earned his law degree from GW in 1924, and received an honorary degree in 1970. He served on the Board of Trustees from 1971-77, and was a recipient of a Distinguished Alumni Achievement Award in 1983.

Website:  http://www.law.gwu.edu/Library/Pages/Default.aspx

The Jacob Burns Law Library is among the largest and most prestigious academic law libraries in the United States. It offers a research collection rich in the historic and contemporary legal materials of America, as well as international and comparative materials. The Law Library's holdings of more than 600,000 volumes (and equivalents) and its wide range of electronic resources provide researchers with a wealth of legal information.

The Jacob Burns Law Library is named for Jacob Burns (LL.B. '24, LL.D. '70), a generous supporter of GW Law and longtime trustee of the University. Burns (1902-1993) was renowned as a lawyer, artist, and philanthropist. His gift of the Jacob Burns Law Library is just one of several examples of his significant contributions to the "uplifting and maintenance of the legal profession," and his fearless advocacy of the principle of "equal justice under the law."

Links on the Library's main page include: Message from the Director; Visitor Information; Access policy and information for visitors; Burns Dispatch: Document Delivery Service; Employment Opportunities; Research resources; Special Collections; Friends of the Library; Computing & Instructional Technology, and Library Directory.

Special Collections Information:

The Special Collection has "over 10,000 rare books, incunabula, and manuscripts." The largest of the collections is the French Collection which holds "approximately 5,000 titles which includes a large number of coutumes, or French customary laws, French legal codes, trials, materials documenting church/state conflict, and numerous materials which cover the French Revolution, including many Revolutionary-era pamphlets."
The Special Collection also includes a “substantial assembly of witchcraft trials” and “important holdings treating matters of church and state, and its collection of international materials includes a superlative Grotius (1583-1645) collection which is one of the largest in this country,” and includes “his legal works, his religious and miscellaneous writings.”

A substantial Roman law collection can be found “for studying the genesis of civil law systems.”

Early American materials include acts and laws of the colonial era, and states codes of the post-Revolutionary period that were owned by “figures such as United States Supreme Court Chief Justice John Marshall and lawyer Francis Scott Key.” The Paul Dembling NASA and Government Procurement Collection,” is featured and was a gift from Mr. Dembling.

**Sources of French Law in the Middle Ages:**

The Library’s collection of coutumes is one of the three largest held by academic law libraries in the United States, and includes such important examples as Coutumes de Bretaigne (1540); Nicholas de Bohier’s Contenta; Biturigum Consuetudines (1547), a collection of the customary law of the Touraine and other regions; Charles du Moulin’s Le Grand Coustumier Général (1567); La Conférence des Coustumes Tant Générales Que Locales et Particulières du Royaume de France (1598); and Philippe de Beaumanoir’s Coustumes de Beauvoisis (1690). Compilations of coutumes in the collection vary widely in physical style from large oversized folios such as Le Droit Commun de la France, et la Coutume de Paris (1770) to tiny duodecimos such as Les Coutumes du Maine (1658), reflecting differences in regional size and influence and the resulting complexity and volume of their documented customary laws.

Other special collections include Church and State, French Revolutionary Materials, Trials, French Legal Codes, Early French Legal Scholarship and Commentary, The Practicing Lawyer’s Library in the 19th Century, and Incunabula.

**Selected Bibliography:**

*Backstory: GW’s Trailblazing Law Librarian Helen Newman, 8 A Legal Miscellanea: A Newsletter for the Friends of the Jacob Burns Law Library, Issue 2, at 6 (2011),* (reprinted at 55 Law Library Lights, issue 3, at 1, Law Librarian’s Society of Washington, D.C. (2012)).


The GW and Foggy Bottom Historical Encyclopedia, Special Collections Research Center, George Washington University Libraries, *Law School as described in an 1826 guidebook to Washington,* The Encyclopedia.

The Guidebook stated that students would have “the use of the libraries of the professors” until a law library for the school “shall be otherwise provided....”

The second law adopted by the Board of Trustees for the regulation of the Law Department provided that each student “pay ten dollars to the treasurer of the College, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of, and increasing, the law library....”
Harris, Nicole, Electronic Acquisitions Update, 8 A Legal Miscellanea: A Newsletter for the Friends of the Jacob Burns Law Library, Issue 2, at 5 (2011).

Houdek, Frank, Introducing the AALL Hall of Fame: AALL Announces Its Inaugural Class of Inductees to the Hall of Fame, AALL Spectrum 14:9 (July 2010), 12-15.

Includes information about long time Library Director Helen Newman.


Announcement of the annual research event at the library, where twelve electronic resource vendors demonstrated their research databases. Librarians delivered a series of three- to five-minute overviews of a research topic or strategy called “Infoblasts.” One lucky student participants won a Kindle Fire.


Selected Timeline:

1826 Trustees of Columbian College provided funding for “The Law Department.”

1863 Law School suspends operations for two years.

1865 School reopens, the Law Library moves to Old Trinity Church and plans to include "Text Books, Reports, and other Books s of reference. “Students were also afforded the opportunity to use the Congressional Library, which was “large in scope and comprehensive.” "It is likely that students were involved maintaining book areas, and possibly in clerical duties such as ordering and paying for purchased books.”

1884 Library moves to University Building.

1899 Library moves to the Law Lecture Hall; Law School and library housed for the first time in a building erected for purposes of legal education. The library “occupied much of the third floor” of the Law Lecture Hall, “a room 30 ½ by 58 feet.” United States Supreme Court Justice John Marshall Harlan begins teaching at the College of Law.

1900 AALS Charter member; a “well-equipped working library, comprising 3,000 volumes’ was operating in the Law Lecture Hall.”

1903 Professor W.R. Vance, taught real property and contracts, and acted as a librarian.

1905 Four persons drew compensation for law library duties; Milo P. Goodall, assistant librarian; L.A. McGee, librarian, and Homer A.A. Smith, assistance librarian."
1910 Professor Vance becomes Dean; it is unknown who succeeded him, besides students working part-time. House document no 1060, 61st Congress, Dec. 7 (1910), a financial report of sums disbursed to Law School staff faculty and employees show that R.H. Tilton was paid $271.67 for his labors as a law school librarian (tuition, $105, salary $166.67); W.V. Spessard received $140 in tuition and $166.67 in salary for similar library duties. Other library salaries paid that year were: “F.F. Ford, $90.00; Rufus Tilton, $310.00, and Charles L. Yancey, $183.75;” Library moves to the upper floors of the Masonic Temple; financial trouble cause the University to sell properties it owned “and the Law Lecture Hall was demolished... the Law School was moved to rented quarters on the top two floors of the Masonic Temple.”

1915 Library collection reached 7,063 volumes.

1920s Professor William Arden Mauray fund started to establish an endowment for the Law Library, but never reached a sum sufficient to endow the library. It did, however, prove helpful; it was gradually disbursed to develop the library during the depression years.

1920 Crowding of “both the library and of the school,” spurred the purchase of a building; Law School and Library move to the old Justice Department Building.

1921 catalogue confirms that the library had 10,000 volumes.

1923 ABA Membership; Helen C. Newman, begins working as an assistant librarian under Emanuel C. Davidove; Newman serendipitously finds the notebooks of William Thomas Carroll, from when he was a student at the Litchfield Law School (1823-1825).

1924 Law Library located on the second floor of 1435 K Street, NW.

1925 Law School moved to Stockton Hall, at 720 20th Street, NW, the Library occupying most of the fourth (top) floor, sharing the space with several professors’ offices. Collection reached 10,000 volumes, with room for 40,000.

1926 Order of the Coif.

1927 Helen Newman appointed Law Librarian and Secretary for the school. She remains until she leaves to become Associate Librarian at U.S. Supreme Court Library in 1941.

1929 Newman establishes a modern card catalogue using Library of Congress cards; Law Library held approximately 12,000 volumes.

1931 Newman began submitting annual reports to the University Librarian and sending “news about significant gifts received and other events of note” to alumni publications.

1936 Collection size reaches 18,073 volumes, with a $2,601 appropriation for books and periodicals ; Newman and William Roalfe correspond about possibly establishing AALL headquarters at George Washington University.

1943 Library annual reports signed by W.D. Kilgore.

1944 Library annual reports signed by Madora Jane Doherty.

1945 Library annual reports signed by Ellis Champlin; collection reaches 24,440 volumes.

1946 Ella Cooper Thomas, a graduate of the Law School, appointed Law Librarian.
1950 Collection reaches 27,000 volumes; Library acquires the former library of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

1952 Cooper resigns and goes to Hastings College, is succeeded by David L. Moore; collection reaches 30,000.

1953 Miss Bertha M. Rothe appointed Law Librarian.

1954 Collection reaches 31,000 volumes.

1958 Collection reaches 50,000 (Law Library absorbed the National University collection).

1960 Hugh Y. Bernard appointed Law Librarian; library collection reaches 54,000 volumes.

1962 Mr. Bernard becomes first full-time law librarian to be given faculty status.

1964 Collection reaches 65,500 volumes.

1965 Professor Emeritus James Oliver Murdock establishes the International and Foreign Law Acquisitions Endowment Fund for the National Law Center Library; Flag of the U.S. Supreme Court flown at half-staff for three days to honor Helen Newman when she died in July.

1967 Jacob Burns Law Library, which adjoins Stockton Hall, opens in September.

1968 Collection reaches 89,800 volumes.

1969 “Mrs. Malinda C. Lee, Assistant Law Librarian for Processing, completes classification of Library’s treatise collection according to the Library of Congress KF schedule.

1970 Collection reaches 106,000 volumes.

1993 Scott Pagel from the University of Oklahoma, appointed Associate Dean for Information Services, Director of the Law Library, and Professor of Law.

2002 Library acquires Payrat library (the foundation of the French Collection).

2010 Collection size reported at 620,592.

2012 Lawlapalooza 2012!, the annual showcase of electronic research databases available at the Law Library was held January 25.

Georgetown University, Georgetown Law Library 111 G. Street, N.W., Washington, DC, 20001, (202) 662-9131

Website: http://www.ll.georgetown.edu/

The Georgetown University Law Library is comprised of two libraries, the John Wolff International and Comparative Law Library, and the Edward Bennett Williams Law Library.

The five-story law Bennett library was named in honor of alumnus Edward Bennett Williams (Class of 1944), and is the third largest law library in the U.S, containing over one million volume-equivalents and 1,075 seats.
The Law Library website provides the library hours and contact information and prominently displays two search engines, *Find Books, Journals and e-Resources*; and *Find Research Guides and Databases*, to help access the Library's extensive collection of electronic research guides.

There are links to two library blogs: *Due Process: Georgetown Law Library Blog,* and *Law Library Feedback Blog,* and a “Live Help” button to begin an online chat session with a member of the reference staff during library hours.

There are also links to Library Services and Policies, Featured Guides and Databases, and “Library Shortcuts” which help users perform such tasks as reviewing their Library account, renewing books, initiating an ILL request, and reserving study rooms.

**Special Collections and Archives:**

The Special Collections and Archives Department maintains the Library's rare and historical materials. Our rare books include early printed works, ranging from the fifteenth century copy of Justinian's *Pandectorum*, one of the first generation of texts produced with the printing press and known as Incunabula, to late nineteenth century American state reports and codes. Special Collections houses historical legal texts from Great Britain, Ireland, France, the United States, Canada, Mexico, and other nations. It is truly an international collection.

**Manuscript Collections:**

Manuscripts create a window into the evolution of the legal process over time. Special Collections strives to preserve and make accessible collections that further our understanding of the law especially, its development, and the many factors that shape it.

The Manuscripts Collection overall consists of personal papers from past deans and faculty of Georgetown Law, alumni donations, case files, and historical documents. Some materials on Watergate, Criminal Justice, Early Colonial and English law, International law, development of law in the American West, Tokyo War Crimes Tribunal, and Georgetown Law alumni.

Access and Use: The Law Library invites everyone whether casual researchers or a legal scholar to use these unique collections. The Manuscripts Collection is part of the Special Collections Department in the Georgetown Law Library and is located on the second floor of the Edward Bennett Williams Law Library.

Policies for Use: The Manuscripts Collection is an historical collection; much of it is fragile and one of a kind. Therefore, researchers must observe rules for accessing and handling material. Upon entering Special Collections, researchers will sign in and register. Personal belongings including bags, purses, and coats must be stored away from the materials. Only pencils and laptops are allowed in the research area. Photocopies and digital scanning services are provided under certain conditions and by approval of specific Special Collections staff. A complete list of policies will be provided to all researchers.

**The Lord Eldon Collection:**

John Scott, Lord Eldon, served as Chancellor in England from 1801-1827 (except briefly in 1806-07). The most learned lawyer of his day, he is best known for his mastery of equity. He was a key figure in establishing the principles and rules of equity, and a collection acquired by the Edward Bennett Williams Library provides a reflection of Lord Eldon’s knowledge. Of particular interest are the manuscript volumes containing his trial notes, which provide insight into his analysis of the law. The page links will introduce interested researchers to the collection. If you are considering a visit to our Special Collections at the Edward Bennett Williams Law Library to view materials in
the collection, please contact the Special Collections Librarian for additional information on access and current hours.

**Law Center Archives:**

The Special Collections and Archives Department maintains the Law Center Archives, which includes materials related to the history of the Law Center since 1870. The collection includes: historical files, photographs, maps, architectural drawings, videotapes and audiotapes, departmental publications, all Georgetown Law journals, Law Center Bulletins since 1877, graduation photos and yearbooks, graduate theses and dissertations, and original exams and feedback.

**National Equal Justice Library:**

The National Equal Justice Library (NEJL) is the first and only national institution dedicated to documenting and preserving the legal profession’s history of providing counsel for those unable to afford it. Created nearly two decades ago, the NEJL includes such treasures of public interest law as the records of the Legal Aid Society of New York, the country’s first legal aid organization established in 1876, and oral history interviews with members of the defense team in the landmark *Gideon v. Wainwright* case, which upheld the constitutional right to counsel in criminal cases.

The collection also contains over two thousand books and publications, including several hundred volumes about legal aid in other countries, among them a 16th century text which references a 1495 English statute that guaranteed a right to counsel for indigents involved in civil cases.

**Friends of the Library:**

Thanks to the generosity of the members of the Friends of the Edward Bennett Williams Law Library program the Georgetown Law Library is thriving. Through this program our alumni and friends help the Library provide exceptional collections and services.

The Library's distinctive collections place our law library among the largest in the nation in sheer size. Moreover, the quality of its services, collections, and expanded facilities are recognized as one of the finest in the country. In addition, the Law Library is committed to preserving information, whether ancient paper or "born digital." The Library preserves fragile historical documents and texts from the past in our conservation lab. The Library has also created programs to preserve digital information, and make it accessible electronically in a permanent location.

The information age has made great research-oriented law libraries such as ours more relevant than ever before. These libraries are the scholar's link between the past and the future. The Friends of the Edward Bennett Williams Law Library program continues to help make this possible.

Members of the Friends Program also enjoy the following benefits

- Library access for non-alumni Friends (all Georgetown law graduates automatically receive access privileges).
- Invitations to special events.
- Georgetown University Press discounts.
- The *Friends Newsletter*.
- Librarians' open house and advice on your personal collection.

**Selected Bibliography:**

Edward Bennett Williams Law Library, Georgetown University Law

Edward Bennett Williams Law Library, Georgetown University Law Center, Due Process: Georgetown Law Library Blog

Edward Bennett Williams Law Library, Georgetown University Law Center, Law Library Feedback Blog


Edward Bennett Williams Law Library, Georgetown University Law Center, Spring 2012 Law Library Survey Response

**Selected Timeline:**

- 1870 Georgetown University Law Center becomes first Jesuit law school established in U.S.; 25 students enrolled.

- 1890 Construction began on new law school building at 506 E Street, N.W., had capacity of 600 students.

- 1891 First Law School-owned home at 506 E Street, N.W. The school stays at this location, expanding at both ends, for 80 years.

- 1902 AALS Membership.

- 1924 ABA Membership.

- 1928 Dr. James Brown Scott donates his international law collection to the library.

- 1953 Ruth Paven became the first woman graduate.

- 1970 Law Center moves to 600 New Jersey Avenue and the original Bernard P. McDonough Hall.

- 1982 Robert L. Oakley appointed Library Director (From Boston U.); collection ranks 35th in size 1988 Order of the Coif Membership.

- 1989 Edward Bennett Williams Law Library opens volume count 786,000; seating for 1,270 users.

- 1993 Library wins AALL Law Library Publications Award; the Main Reading Room is used for a scene in the movie *The Pelican Brief*.

- 1997 McDonough Hall was dedicated in the spring.

- 2000 Millionth Volume acquired.

- 2004 New International Law Library opens in Eric Hotung international law, building; 110,000-volume capacity, seating for 180, computer learning center and microform reading room.

2007 Library Director Robert L. Oakley dies September 29; collection ranks 4th in size; main reading room renamed Robert L. Oakley Reading Room.

2008 Library wins AALL Law Library Publications Award (Non-Print); Opening of National Equal Justice Library commemorated with symposium.


2010 Michelle M. Wu appointed Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law (from Hostra); Collection size reported at 1,174,417.

Howard University School of Law, Law Library, 2929 Van Ness Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008, (202) 806-8045, Fax (202) 806-8412

Website: http://library.law.howard.edu/

The library’s webpage provides a search engine to the Library catalog named Daniel after the Library’s first director, Daniel, A. Mercer; links to Library News and Notices; Quick Reference Links to legal research guides, library hours, interlibrary loan services, study rooms reservations, bar exam application information, past law school exams, research instruction, and Legal Reasoning, Research and writing labs which librarians teach as part of the first-year law students as part of the curriculum. There is also a link to the Library’s blog, Law Library News, and to Facebook.

This description of the Law Library comes from the link to the Library on the law School’s web page.

The Mission of the Howard University Law Library is to provide a quality, complete collection of legal materials for the Howard University School of Law faculty and students. Recognizing that the legal system extends beyond the Howard University School of Law community, the Law Library also provides access to legal materials for the practicing attorney, as well as people of all races, creeds and colors.

As repositories of knowledge and as places to learn, libraries are central to a university’s mission. In May 2001, Howard University School of Law Library moved into its state-of-the-art facility. The four-story, 76,000 square foot building provides space for a book collection of up to 215,000 volumes; can seat more than 295 students (more than 70 percent of the student population), including 90 open carrels; enlarged microfilm and audio-visual facilities; three distinctive rooms of wood and brick for special collections, newspaper and periodical reading, and a rare book collection.

The library is organized around the second-floor, triple-height Reading Room, which has wireless access to the Internet and faces the new courtyard and Holy Cross Hall to the south. The tall windows of this 4,000-square-foot space give views onto the landscaped courtyard and celebrate the display of readers and books to the campus. Table and lounge seating for 80 students is provided in this great room, as well as the 2,000-volume reference collection.

The book collection and individual student carrels are distributed equally on the second, third, and fourth floors that open directly to the Reading Room. A wood-paneled lobby on the first floor connects the building entrances from the courtyard to the south and the parking areas to the
north, and functionally separates the Law Library from the Smart classroom and student computer lab.

Framing the interior entrance to the library are display cases that inform visitors about the law faculty and the library. The west wing of the library provides a total of five private study rooms and six group study rooms that serve from two-to-eight students each and are on the second and third floors. Crowning the west wing and surrounded by a roof terrace is the Special Collections Rare Book Reading Room.

**Special Collections and Archives Division:**

Welcome to the Special Collections and Archives Division of the Howard University Law Library. The Archives’ goal is to acquire, and make available for public use, manuscripts, printed materials, and visual materials that document the history of the law in general and that of the Howard University School of Law in particular. Specifically, the Archives collect materials relating to civil rights litigation and legislation.

The Archives’ most utilized collection is the Phineas Indritz Papers. Mr. Indritz was a local area lawyer, who dedicated much of his time to civil rights causes. Much of his papers relate to civil rights cases in the District of Columbia and Montgomery County from the 1940 through the 1990s. The Indritz Papers were processed with the aid of a grant from the National Historic Publications and Records Commission.

The Archives also houses several other manuscript collections, including the papers of former and current faculty, the papers of Musician Thomas "Fats" Waller, EEOC materials, and an extensive historic law book collection.

In addition to its paper-based collections, the Archives has an active oral history program, and houses a growing digital collection of interviews of alumni, former deans and faculty, and civil rights activists.

**Selected Bibliography:**

*Law Library: A State of the Art Research Facility*

*A Legacy of Defending the Constitution: Howard University School of Law, 1869-2009*

Produced as part of the Law School’s 140th Anniversary, this “pictorial history contains hundreds of photographs documenting more than a century of Howard University School of Law’s contributions to American society.” Only a very limited number of copies were printed.


After the first eight years, University Annual Reports Law School catalogues show a number of small gifts to the Law library totaling over six hundred volumes, during the first eight years. After that a gap in library history occurs, and reports state that the School of Law had no library at all. ¹

In 1944, the law librarian found damaged books and the University Library’s first catalog. Included in the treasure trove was “nearly all six hundred books mentioned in the early reports...” The catalogue showed that the law library was a part of the University Library, although the books were catalogued separately and housed together in the main library.  

The years between 1875 and 1887 were known as the “Lean Period,” because there was such an insufficient amount of income in University that “the trustees could render little or no financial assistance to the Law Department.” During this time the Library remained in the University Library, and it was reported that “The school had no library.”

Two books in the library with significant historical interest are those of Burlamaqui’s works. “In addition to these being first editions of these works, it is believed that these volumes were used by the noted spy, Major André, as one of his code books.” 

The Library also has over 3,000 volumes that belonged to Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes. The volumes from the Chief Justice’s library cover many subjects and many are “autographed books presented to him by the authors.”

Professor Eldon R. James of Harvard University was appointed Law Librarian of Congress in 1943, he ordered that some duplicates in the Law Library of Congress be transferred to Howard’s Law School Library. James also arranged a “large gift” of duplicates from the Harvard Law Library.

**Selected Timeline:**

1867 U.S. Congress charters Howard University.

1869 Howard University Law Department opens January 6, under the leadership of Professor John Mercer Langston; University catalog states its hopes that “through the liberality of friends an excellent law library will soon be obtained.”, and notes that several valuable contributions have already been made.

1870 Langston appointed dean.

1871 Chapel University Building first referenced in second commencement records. It is believed the University Library with its law section was moved here; ten of the two-year students graduated on February 3.

1872 Charlotte E. Ray graduates to become the first black woman lawyer and the first woman to be admitted to practice law before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

1875 University reports state that the Law school had no library.

1877 School officially extended its requirements for graduation from two years to three years.

1886 Lincoln Hall Building destroyed by fire, classes moved to a room at Seventh and E Street, N.W.

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2 *Id.* at 203.

3 *Id.* at 206.
1887 University purchases a house for Law Department at 420 Fifth Street, N.W.

1889, Gift of 270 volumes of law books from the estate of James R. Hills of New York City received.

1890 Congress approves Public Resolution 35 to provide Howard University duplicate copies of books from the Librarian of Congress, Librarians of the U.S. House and Senate, and the Librarian of the Department of Justice.

1893 $12,000 spent on rebuilding or remodeling the building at 420 Fifth Street, N.W., “in which one room was fitted for a library.”


1900 The new three year program began.

1914 First library catalogue compiled; collection at 3,699 volumes.

1921 James C. Waters Jr. appointed Secretary, Librarian, and Professor Law.

1923 Books moved to University Campus while improvements were made to the building that resulted in the new quarters for the library with additional space at a cost of $16,000.

1924 Collection 4,427.

1929 Collection totals 11,509 volumes. By now, Julius Rosenwald had donated $2,500 to buy books and Laura Spellman Rockefeller Memorial contributed $20,000, with which 1,400 books and steel shelving was purchased.

1931 ABA Membership; Probationary AALS Membership; A. Mercer Daniel went from Assistant Librarian to Acting Librarian after Mr. Waters took a leave of absence to study; Collection totals 14,008; Daniels visited the University of Pennsylvania’s and Columbia University’s law libraries to study their methods.

1932 James C. Waters Jr. leaves Library; Daniel begins implementing the Library’s first card catalogue with the assistance of his student assistant for two years, Thurgood Marshall.

1933 AALS Membership; acting Librarian A. Mercer Daniel attends his first AALL meeting and reports being “the first colored member to be admitted”; Thurgood Marshall, the first black United States Supreme Court Justice, graduates.

1935 Library moves from 420 Fifth Street, N.W., to the second floor of the Old Dining Hall of the University Campus during Christmas break; Collection totals 17,000; Mr. James Marshall donates 1,500 volumes of rare English Reports.

1936 Law School moves to campus.

1940 A. Mercer Daniel appointed Law Librarian September 1.

1941 Samuel Untermeyer donates 1,691 volumes; Max Steur donates 1,600 volumes of New York and other reports; Archibald Runner donated 128 volumes, including laws of Cuba covering the period of the American Occupation under the Provisional Governor, Charles E. Magood.

1943 Library moved to the new University Library, Founders Library in November; Collection totals 29,440.
1956 A. Mercer Daniel appointed retires, and is elected to life membership in AALS; Cynthia Straker appointed Law Librarian July 1; Collection totals 50,707; Library moved to new law school building in August, raises its capacity to 150,000 volumes.

1967 Danforth B. Nichols appointed Law Librarian April 8.

1974 Law School purchased the Dunbarton College at 2900 Van Ness Street, N.W.

2001 Rhea Ballard-Thrower appointed Library Director and Associate Professor (Previously at Georgia State).

2011 Librarian instructors taught first year law students 8 Research Labs, issued 17 assignments, and graded more than 16,000 questions.

2012 Library begins including Quick Response (QR) codes, for researchers using smartphones.


Website: http://www.law.udc.edu/?page=LibraryMenu

Law Library Dedication, http://www.law.udc.edu/?LibraryDedication

The original Law school was “born in 1972 as the Antioch School of Law, the brainchild of Edgar S. and Jean Camper Cahn.” Charles N. and Hilda H. M. Mason kept the law school alive.

In 1986, at the suggestion of then-D.C. Council Chairman Dave Clarke, Mrs. Mason, as chair of the District Council Committee on Education and Libraries, instructed her staff to craft legislation to recruit, enroll, and train students from groups underrepresented at the bar.

The Masons donated $100,000 per year for “student scholarships made in the names of civil-rights leaders and family members.

After retirement, for a decade and a half the Masons attended “all major events. . . until frail health made it impossible.” They continued to financially support the school with a total of $4 million.


Selected Bibliography:


Selected Timeline:

1972 Antioch School of Law created in by Edgar S. and Jean Camper Cahn.

1986 The Council of the District of Columbia established the District of Columbia School of Law (DCSL) to retain Antioch School of Law’s mission, curriculum, clinical programs, and personnel.
1987 George A. Strait begins to build law library using the old Antioch Law School Library brought from storage as a cornerstone for the collection.

1989 George A. Strait passes away.

1990 Glen-Peter Ahlers appointed Library Director and Associate Professor of Law to bring Library into ABA compliance (from Wake Forrest).

1991 ABA Provisional Accreditation.

1992 Glen-Peter Ahlers resigns to become Library Director at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville.

1996 DC School of Law merges with University of the District of Columbia.

1997 Brian L. Baker appointed Library Director and Associate Professor of Law (From Howard).

1998 Law School renamed the University of the District of Columbia David A. Clarke School of Law in legislation signed by President Clinton April 28. ABA provisional accreditation awarded again.

2003 $1,570,000 Library renovation began in spring; arrangements made for students and faculty to use Howard University’s law Library three blocks away.

2004 Renovation completed early summer; Library named for Charles N. and Hilda H.M. Mason on November 16.

2005 ABA Final Accreditation awarded August 8.

2006 Brian L. Baker resigns to become Director of the Law Library & Professor of Law at the San Joaquin College of Law.

2010 Collection size reported at 257,629 volumes.

_Glen-Peter Ahlers, Sr. is Associate Dean for Information Services at Barry University School of Law._

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**Lincoln at Pace Law School**

Marie Stefanini Newman and Taryn L. Rucinski

From March 5, 2012 to April 11, 2012 the third floor of the Gerber Glass Law Center at Pace Law Library played host to the traveling exhibition _Lincoln: the Constitution and the Civil War_, which was organized by the National Constitution Center and the American Library Association Public Programs Office (ALA), and made possible by a major grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities. Originally conceived of by author and producer Philip
B. Kunhardt III, developed by the National Constitution Center, this exhibit focused on three pivotal crises of Lincoln’s presidency including: “the secession of Southern states, slavery, and wartime civil liberties.” Pace Law Library was honored to be the only law school selected from among fifty libraries (200 sites nationwide) to host the exhibit including “public, research, and special libraries; historical societies; museums; civic, community, and heritage organizations; and institutions of higher learning from 2009 through 2015.”

The Application Process

The exhibit process began in early 2011 when ALA first began advertising the exhibit and soliciting applications to host it. Not only did host institutions need to have sufficient space to set up the 1,000-square-foot exhibit, but also they were required to host an opening event and two public programs related to the themes of the exhibit and presented by qualified scholars. In short order, Associate Library Director John (Jack) McNeill, in conjunction with Law Library Director Marie Stefanini Newman, submitted an online application making the case for the Law Library. The underlying concept of Pace Law School as a host site for this exhibit was to tie the historic issues involved with Lincoln and wartime civil liberties to the Law School’s ongoing discussion of the “continuing War of Terror [which] . . . includes many of the same tensions between Executive action and the constraints of Constitutional government.” To bolster the application, Jack contacted likely members of the Law School faculty, two of whom committed to speak at public events associated with the exhibit.

The application also highlighted the quality of the space that the Law Library could devote to the exhibit. The configuration of the Gerber Glass Law Center proved to be a great advantage in making our case. The third floor of the building is part of the Law Library, but not connected to the stacks. It is a good-sized area that normally provides auxiliary study space for students and remains open even when the rest of the library is closed. Because it is open extended hours, we had security cameras installed to safeguard the exhibit, another requirement for grant recipients. Adjoining the study area are a computer learning center, a storage room, and a classroom that holds approximately eighty people. In our application, we proposed using the third-floor study space to house the exhibit and the classroom as the space for our public events. It would prove to be an ideal arrangement. On August 1, 2011, Pace was notified of its selection, and the library staff switched into high gear to begin its preparations.

The Exhibit

On February 27, 2012, the exhibit arrived at the library in an array of large cardboard boxes, each of which contained a colorful plastic carton that had been specifically designed to house and

protect the exhibit materials during shipping. After the space was cleared of furniture and the exhibit unpacked, it took eight members of the staff approximately four to five hours over a period of two days to assemble the exhibit. The adjoining storage space proved invaluable in providing secure space for the empty cartons and storage containers during the run of the exhibit.

Confusing and comical at times, the assembly process nevertheless went swiftly. Several members of the set-up team had watched a helpful ALA video\textsuperscript{13} which showed each step of the set-up process and serves to demystify it.\textsuperscript{14}

The end product was a series of three stand-alone, three-prong, pop-up structures that were covered in floor-to-ceiling heavy-duty laminated panels labeled “Divided,” “Bound,” and “Dissent.”\textsuperscript{15} The three structures reproduced various historical documents, images, and anecdotes reflecting the secession of the southern states, the “constitutional hurdles [Lincoln had to overcome] in order to abolish slavery . . . [and a discussion of] civil liberties in times of war . . . and relates Lincoln’s responses to the post-9/11 challenges faced by the United States.”\textsuperscript{16}

\textbf{Getting Out the Word}

To support the exhibit, the Pace Law Library staff turned out en masse to assist in every way imaginable. It was truly a team effort. Advertising was handled by both the Law Library and the Pace Law School Communications Department.\textsuperscript{17} Press releases were sent out in order to attract members of the local community, and the exhibit was featured prominently on the Law School website. The exhibit comes with a few large posters that were distributed around the campus in high-traffic areas, and staff members created smaller signs for mass distribution. As a result, librarians were running through the halls of the Law School affixing posters to doors and bulletin boards. In addition, we were supplied with informative brochures that we distributed at the public events and made available in the exhibit area; the brochures provide a brief overview of why Lincoln continues to matter today as well as a well-chosen bibliography of books and websites for further exploration. Jack McNeill designed an attractive program for the opening event. We created attractive bookmarks that were available in the exhibit area. Our color printer was going nonstop!

In an attempt to reach out to students and involve them, Jack McNeill and Lawyer/Librarian for Research Services Margaret R. Moreland decided to host a series of four “Thursday Night at the Movies” showings (with free snacks!) in the classroom adjacent to the exhibit. We hoped that using that space to show movies would encourage attendees to stay and explore the exhibit. Movies

\begin{footnotesize}
\begin{itemize}
\item \textsuperscript{13} Lincoln: The Constitution and the Civil War: Setting up the Exhibit, VIMEO (Aug. 15, 2011), \url{http://vimeo.com/26391571}.
\item \textsuperscript{14} Taking down the exhibit proved to be as painless as setting it up. Again, it was a straightforward process.
\item \textsuperscript{15} Jennifer Dominiak, Q&A with Dr. Steve Frank, Curator of “Lincoln: The Constitution and the Civil War,” PROGRAMMING LIBR. (May 26, 2011), \url{http://www.programminglibrarian.org/blog/2011/may-2011/qanda-with-dr.-steve-frank-curator-of-lincoln-the-constitution-and-the-civil-war.html}. See also Walkthrough of the “Lincoln: The Constitution and the Civil War” with curator Dr. Steve Frank, YOUTUBE (June 1, 2011), \url{http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4hNVUPM5SOg}.
\item \textsuperscript{16} Margaret R. Moreland, Lincoln and Grant (Writing, that is), PACE L. LIBR. BLOG (Mar. 20, 2012), \url{http://library.blogs.law.pace.edu/2012/03/20/lincoln-and-grant-writing-that-is/}.
\item \textsuperscript{17} Host sites receive $750 to defray the cost of publicity and other expenses. The money cannot be used to pay for food or refreshments at the public events. Thullen, \textit{supra} note 8.
\end{itemize}
\end{footnotesize}
included such notable titles from the library’s Law in Film Collection as: Young Mr. Lincoln (1939); The Andersonville Trial (1970); Glory (1989); and The Conspirator (2010).

Later, blog posts promoting the exhibit and movies were authored by Margaret Moreland and Electronic Services Librarian Lucie Olejnikova.

Enhancements to the Exhibit

Moreover, to complement the traveling exhibit, Pace enlisted the assistance of part-time Reference Librarian Taryn Rucinski to coordinate the library’s own exhibit and online research guide, both entitled Lincoln, Habeas Corpus and the Suspension of Civil Liberties During the Civil War. The physical exhibit was housed in small display case in an area adjacent to the main Lincoln exhibit and featured monographs, law review articles, films, and rare books from the Law Library’s collection. In addition, the display included copies of political cartoons featuring Lincoln and habeas corpus to give it more visual interest.

Taryn Rucinski also created an electronic research guide using Springshare that featured the following tabs: The Exhibit; Habeas Corpus & Civil Liberties During the Civil War; Law Review & Journal Articles; Resources in Print; Film Collection; Papers of Abraham Lincoln; Links & Other Education Resources; Interactive Resources; Speaker Biographies; and Pace Display. This research guide was made available on a touchscreen computer located in the exhibit area. The result of the staff’s efforts was a coordinated, integrated promotion of the exhibit and the themes it sought to explore.

The Opening and Public Events

The exhibit opened officially on March 5th and a gala reception was held on March 6th at 5pm. The well-attended reception, which was opened by Jack McNeill with comments by Professor Newman, included a wine-and-cheese buffet and light hors d’oeuvres. The opening was followed by the first of two public lectures planned for the exhibit. Mark. R. Shulman, Assistant Dean of Graduate Programs and International Affairs, and Adjunct Professor of Law, presented a talk entitled “What Abraham Lincoln Can Teach Us About Confronting National Security Threats in the

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18 The Law in Film Collection includes commercial films and documentaries with legal themes, and documents on environmental themes. It is extremely popular with members of the Law School community. The collection runs the gamut from silent movies to recent releases.
19 Young Mr. Lincoln (Twentieth Century Fox 2006).
20 The Andersonville Trial (Image Entertainment 2003).
21 Glory (TriStar Pictures 2007).
22 The Conspirator (Roadside Attractions 2011).
24 Taryn L. Rucinski, Lincoln, Habeas Corpus, and the Suspension of Civil Liberties During the Civil War, PACE L. LIBR. LIBGUIDES (June 27, 2012), http://libraryguides.law.pace.edu/lincoln.
25 See id. at Pace Display, "http://libraryguides.law.pace.edu/content.php?pid=304313&sid=2579137 (a PowerPoint presentation is available describing the resources included in the exhibit).
27 Rucinski, supra note 24.
Professor Shulman suggested that “Lincoln’s measured approach, made palatable by transparency, to dealing with secession, emancipation of slaves, and the suspension of habeas corpus … spawned … controversy and … scholars continue to examine the long term effects of Lincoln’s actions.” There was a lively question-and-answer period following the talk, and a number of guests stayed after it was over to speak with Professor Shulman at greater length. It was gratifying to see so many students and members of the public at this event.

The second public lecture was given on March 21, 2012 when Professor of Law Jeffery G. Miller spoke about "Lincoln’s Constitution and the Unitary Executive Theory." According to Professor Miller, this theory, which holds that the President controls the entire executive branch, is newly controversial because of actions by recent Presidents. Comparing these actions to decisions made by Lincoln during the Civil War, Professor Miller made contrasts and drew parallels. Guests were left to ponder the enduring conflict between the Constitution’s guarantees of personal liberty and the President’s duty to protect the country.

Conclusion

Ultimately, the Lincoln exhibit required a tremendous amount of time, work, and effort on the part of many members of the library staff. To make this effort the success that it was, the entire library staff came together as a team. The Lincoln exhibit proved to be a significant opportunity for the library to foster discussion of some critical contemporary issues through the lens of history, and was a showcase for the library’s collection, staff, and services. During the process we discovered the staff’s many hidden talents, had a lot of laughs, and learned a lot about each other.

Marie Stefanini Newman, M.S., J.D., Director of Pace Law Library and Professor of Law; Taryn L. Rucinski, J.D., M.L.I.S. Environmental Law Librarian and Adjunct Professor of Law at Pace Law School.

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29 Moreland, supra note 16.

30 Professor Miller stepped in at the last minute when the originally scheduled speaker could not be present due to illness.
Thoroughly researched and bursting with historical vignettes, Clare Cushman’s new book sheds light on the human side of “the Brethren,” as the justices have been known to call themselves. Although its lack of substantive legal content is a departure from more typical Supreme Court biographies, Cushman’s book will appeal to those looking to learn about the Court and its history from a new and different perspective, without being encumbered by weighty legal discourse. Ultimately, the book’s unique approach has something to offer both lay readers and those devoted Supreme Court followers who share a nickname with its title.

Unlike other books that peer into the Court’s famously cloistered world, Cushman packs over 200 years of history into a series of anecdotes that focus more on the justices themselves than on particular Court decisions. Abandoning the typical case-by-case legal discussion, Cushman quickly bounces around in time, highlighting behind-the-scenes events, personalities and relationships that have shaped the Court’s history. Cushman also uses her association with the Supreme Court Historical Society to great effect, weaving in original source material and interviews with clerks, administrators, advocates, and the justices themselves. She has clearly left few stones unturned in the search for refreshingly new anecdotes about the Court. The result is a book that comes alive with the voices of those who helped shape the Court’s history and offers a glimpse into a world that has largely been hidden from public view.

Each chapter in the book is devoted to a different aspect of life on the Court, resulting in an organization that is both thematic and loosely chronological. The book starts with the Court’s humble beginnings, when an early sitting in a borrowed space had to be adjourned because the required quorum of justices was not met (p. 4). In other chapters, Cushman explores some of the unique challenges the justices have faced throughout history: appointment and confirmation (pp. 67-88), the complexities of managing a chambers (pp. 89-104), the relationships among the Justices (pp. 143-178), and the difficulties of deciding when to retire (pp. 229-249).

This unique organizational style allows Cushman to examine how each theme has developed throughout history. A striking example is oral argument (pp. 121-141). Early arguments were akin to theatre, with multi-day spectacles performed by great orators like Daniel Webster. These elaborate affairs attracted elite members of society, who were often pandered to more than the justices themselves. Cushman vividly recounts the drama of that era, when proceedings took place in the dark, cramped, cave-like cellar of the Capitol, a place far removed from the grandeur of the current Court’s “marble palace.” Although the location has certainly improved, much of that early drama has faded, as oral argument is now carefully controlled and advocates’ time is typically limited to thirty minutes each. Cushman effectively uses these contrasts to illustrate how the
Court has evolved as an institution. However, because she essentially covers the same time period in each chapter, Cushman has a tendency to skip around in time and occasionally repeats parts of some anecdotes. This might leave some readers feeling disoriented, but it is a small price to pay for such an ambitious discussion.

Cushman’s anecdotal style also helps to humanize the Court. Rather than engaging in complex discussions of opinions and legal reasoning, Cushman weaves the justices’ (and others’) own words and experiences into the narrative, revealing the forces at work behind the Court’s reported decisions. A particularly memorable anecdote involved Justice William Brennan, who received a cool reception from colleagues on his first day at the Court because they were huddled in a darkened room intently watching the 1956 World Series (pp. 98-99). Reflections like this are sprinkled throughout the book, and they provide generous insight into the justices’ lives both on and off the bench.

Because of the book’s focus on history, readers will find relatively little commentary about the current Court. Although some may see this as a detriment, Cushman shows considerable restraint by eliminating discussions of policy, politics, and legal doctrine that can easily be found in other treatments of the Court and elsewhere on the Internet. This wise editorial decision allows both current and aspiring courtwatchers to learn about a different (and more human) side of the Court’s history as told by the people who were there; those who argued, compromised, wrote, and ultimately shaped it into the fascinating institution that it has become.

Devin M. Misour, J.D.
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The restoration of Charles II as King of Great Britain in 1660 following the English Civil Wars and Interregnum reinstituted the Church of England as the established church within the government and society. From 1660 to 1689 there were various attempts to introduce comprehension and/or toleration by various groups to circumvent the Clarendon Code of the 1660s that placed limitations upon dissenters’ ability to carry on their religious beliefs. In 1667-68, there were ongoing discussions of introducing a comprehension bill into the parliament which in part led to John Locke’s writing his Letter Concerning Toleration. This Letter, however, was only first published in Latin, in 1689 after William III and Mary II replaced James II as king and queen of England. The Letter “was one of the seventeenth century’s most eloquent pleas to Christians to renounce religious prosecution.” (p.xi).

Mark Goldie, a Locke specialist and historian of the era, serves as the editor of this work including Locke’s other writings related to toleration. In his introduction, Goldie provides background
Goldie discusses important aspects of the Letter: separating church from state, the ineffectiveness of tolerance, skepticism, and antinomianism. Goldie recognizes that Locke’s Letter “is limited to a case for religious conscience in matters of worship and speculative theology” (p.xi); Locke does not grant tolerance to Roman Catholics and atheists. He does not believe in a Christian commonwealth, and so toleration may be granted to non-Christians (pagan, Mahumentan, nor Jew). Goldie cannot ascertain whether Locke is “a categorical separationist” because of the conflicting points in his writings (p.xiv). Secondly, Locke points out that prosecution is ineffective. If belief is a matter of inward conviction, then physical pressure cannot affect the individual’s belief. Locke carries on a longer discussion in his succeeding Letters against Proast, who resented the Toleration Act and wanted to compel non-Anglicans to accept the state religion. Locke argued that each state has its own religion and could try to impose its own religion upon all people within that society (p.xvi).

Goldie next discusses Locke’s view of skepticism involving “things necessary” and “things indifferent” in matters of religion, which meant that matters not prescribed by Scripture were open to human choice and local use. Goldie observes that Locke was not completely satisfied with this viewpoint, and that Locke did not accept latitudinarian views of those who at first supported comprehension, but were in fact intolerant for those who did not accept comprehension would then be punished. (pp. xvii-xviii). Goldie also asserts that Locke felt one should argue against error rather than current society’s view to “respect” others point of view. (p.xviii).

Goldie observes that Locke opposes atheists who have no motive for keeping rules, since they have no fear of punishment. Locke opposes Roman Catholics, not for their religious beliefs, but because their political and moral positions threaten civil society. Popes can depose heretic princes and encourage their followers to overthrow their princes. Roman Catholics do not have to keep their promises when dealing with heretics. Goldie actually describes these views as “antimomian”, those who “hold either that they are divinely inspired to rule (the ultimate form of a godly commonwealth) or, on the contrary, that they are exempt from rule (the ultimate form of godly anarchy).” (p.xix).

Besides publishing the first Letter (pp. 1-67), Goldie also includes a partial text of Locke’s Third Letter Concerning Toleration (pp.69-104) which is written against Jonas Proast. Locke’s An Essay Concerning Toleration (pp. 105-39), written in 1667 (at the time he entered the household of Anthony Ashley, Earl of Shaftsbury) but not published until the twentieth century, reflects Locke’s conversion to tolerance than in his previously written Two Tracts on Government (1662). Goldie provides a slightly revised version that was published in 2006 edition by J. R. Milton and Philip Milton as part of the Clarendon Edition of the Works of John Locke which can be referenced for its complete textual edition of the publication.

The Fragments (pp. 141-89), a selection of 21 short pieces from a variety of Locke’s manuscript writings from 1667 to 1689, consists of just a sentence or two to a couple of paragraphs, e.g., infallibility, against Samuel Parker, religion in France, and tradition.

Goldie provides a short bibliography on books written by Locke and upon Locke as well as a chronology of his life, and an index.

Liberty Press continues to publish important reprints of primary sources at a reasonable price.
This is the first title in the Thomas Hollis Library, an eighteenth century Englishman who had a large library on understanding liberty predating the Revolution. Mark Goldie offers an important introduction and commentary upon the selected works. This title is recommended for all libraries collecting works relating to law and religion.

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Duquesne University Center for Legal Information/
Allegheny County Law Library
Pittsburgh, PA


In 1831 Alexis de Tocqueville and Gustave de Beaumont visited the United States, ostensibly to study the American prison system for the French government. What emerged from that visit was Tocqueville’s Democracy in America, a comprehensive study of the people, culture and institutions of the young United States. Tocqueville addresses issues ranging from race relations and gender equality to the government and the Constitution to the role of religion in maintaining the American republic. His discussion usually takes the form of a comparison of the United States and Europe, France.

Democracy in America is familiar to generations of political science and American history majors. Many reviews are available in a variety of print and electronic sources. An additional review of the work itself is unnecessary.

The bilingual edition of Democracy in America published by Liberty Fund is a superior version of this celebrated tome. It includes the text and notes of Eduardo Nolla’s French Critical Edition of “Democracy in America” on the lefthand pages. Nolla, a professor at the Universidad San Pablo-CEU in Madrid, was a visiting scholar at Yale University from 1981 to 1985 and taught there full time from 1986 to 1992. Professor James T. Schleifer’s English translation is contained in the right-hand pages. He is dean emeritus of the Library and Professor of History at the College of New Rochelle. He has also been a visiting lecturer at Yale University.

The editor has compared the important French editions of the work (1835, 1838, 1840 and 1850) and corrected more than 100 errors. Early outlines of the text, drafts, marginalia, fragments, and other material are also included either in brackets within the text or as footnotes. An extensive appendix includes two pieces written by Tocqueville during his American travels, Journey to Lake Oneida and A Fortnight in the Wilderness. The final volume includes a list of works used by
Tocqueville in the book and those cited in his notes and drafts, as well as an extensive bibliography and indices in both French and in English.


Mark W. Podvia
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Looking Forward, Looking Back.

Most of you don’t have the good fortune to live in Minnesota, as I do. And so you may not be aware that our state fair is a big deal, as Joe Biden might have said if he’d realized that the mic was on. There are Minnesotans who plan for and look forward to the “Great Minnesota Get-Together” all year. Likewise, there are AALL members who plan for and look forward to the Great Law Librarians’ Get-Together all year.

The planning is nearly over (except for those of us who always seem to end up in a last-minute panic), and there is plenty to look forward to!

Of course, by now you know about all the incredible programs and events we have planned for the annual meeting. You know because LH&RB’s awesome newsletter editor is all about keeping us informed and enlightened.

Seriously. I would never criticize other SIS newsletters, but not many have as much thoughtful and substantive content as Mark consistently provides us with...my ramblings notwithstanding. In fact, the promise of more new issues LH&RB is one of the best examples of something to look forward to in the upcoming membership year, even if you don’t attend the Great Law Librarians’ Get-Together. (Don’t worry. Not all Minnesotans attend the state fair either.)

We also have an outstanding cohort of leadership to look forward to. Mike Widener has been the best vice chair/chair-elect ever. He has really been indispensible, and I will be thrilled to hand over Hughes-Humphreys the bison to him in a few weeks. Our new vice chair/chair-elect, Jennie Meade, has been a tireless champion of LH&RB for as long as I’ve known her. Kasia Solon, our incoming secretary/treasurer, is well-known for her Exhibits column in LH&RB as well as for her fun and informative contributions to our online “community” (formerly the listserv). What you may
not know about Kasia—yet—is how dedicated and enthusiastic she is behind the scenes as well.

The membership year is obviously not over yet, but as this is my last chair’s column, I’d like to take a moment to look back as well. It has been a fun year for me and a great one for LH&RB, thanks to the contributions of so many members. I’d like to thank our committee chairs—Laura Ray (Education), Mark Podvia (Newsletter), Joni Herbst (Publications), Rob Mead and Marguerite Most (Cohen Contest), and Kurt Metzmeier (Website)—and everyone who volunteered their time to serve on those committees. Special thanks go out to Joni Herbst, outgoing secretary/treasurer, and Stacy Etheredge, outgoing immediate past chair. Joni and Stacy are the last two SIS officers to serve two-year terms. In Stacy’s case this has meant a de facto six-year term: two as vice chair, two as chair, and two as immediate past chair. Stacy, after this year’s meeting, take a nice, long break. You’ve more than earned it!

Sarah

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Summertime greetings from warm but beautiful southcentral Pennsylvania!

Here is our summer issue of LH&RB, just in time for the Annual Meeting. I hope that you enjoy reading it as much as I enjoyed putting it together! While I occasionally do find myself directing a few choice words at my laptop and/or at WordPerfect, the fact is that I do have fun editing both LH&RB and Unbound, and I thank the SIS members for giving me the opportunity to work on both of our publications (Sarah, thank you for your kind words).

I look forward to seeing many of you in the Old Towne of Boston! If you are planning on attending either Program D-3: The Law of the Salem Witch Trials on Monday at 8:30 a.m. or Program H-2: Early Law Libraries as Historical Documents on Tuesday at 8:30 a.m., we are in need of someone to review those program for LH&RB. Please contact me if you would be interested. Remember that anyone writing a bad review of the Witch Trial program will be turned into a newt (just kidding).

The deadline for the fall issue of LH&RB is October 15th. As always, I look forward to reading your submissions.

Mark
Congratulations to all the LHRB’ers who received awards this year from AALL:

• Michael Chiorazzi, Director of the University of Arizona College of Law Library, and Erwin Surrency, Director Emeritus of the University of Georgia Law Library, joined the AALL Hall of Fame.


• Linda Tesar, Head of Technical Services, College of William & Mary Law Library, won the AALL/LexisNexis Call for Papers Award, Open Division, for “Forensic Bibliography: Reconstructing the Library of George Wythe.”

• Jason Murray, Reference Librarian, Florida Coastal School of Law, received a LexisNexis/John R. Johnson Memorial Scholarship.

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Karen Beck, Manager of the Harvard Law Library’s Historical & Special Collections, spoke at the Rowfant Club in May. At this all-men’s bibliophilic club (yes, such things do still exist!) in Cleveland, Ohio, she spoke about some of the treasures in Harvard’s collections.

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John Cannan, Research and Instructional Services Librarian at Drexel University School of Law, is working on a project to do a subject organization of the debate of the Constitution. A prototype can be viewed at <www.usconlaw.com>. The goal is to have a resource to enable users to see what the founders said about a particular clause of the Constitution. John welcomes other LHRB-SIS members who would like to collaborate on the project.

***

Joel Fishman, Assistant Director for Lawyer Services, Duquesne University Center for Legal Information/Allegheny County Law Library, was the co-recipient, with Dittakavi Rao, of the 2012 Connie E. Bolden Publications Award from the State Court & County Special Interest Section for their book, *Navigating Legal Research & Technology: Quick Reference Guide to the 1,500 Questions Most Common Questions About Traditional and Online Legal Research* (Bridge Publishing Group, 2010). Joel presented a paper “Making City Lawyers: A Century of Legal Education at Duquesne University,” at the Pittsburgh Steel Bar Conference, at the University of Pittsburgh Law School, March 28, 2012. In addition, he authored the following:

• The First Five, 34 no. 3 PENNSYLVANIA LAWYER 44-46 (May/June 2012).


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David Warrington, the Librarian for Special Collections at Harvard Law School Library, retired on June 28 after twenty-six years at the head of the nation’s leading collection of primary sources in legal history. During his tenure at Harvard, David authored a number of outstanding exhibition catalogues such as Sherlock Holmes and the Law (1987), and created the website, Dying Speeches & Bloody Murders: Crime Broadsides Collected by the Harvard Law School Library, <http://broadsides.law.harvard.edu>. He is an officer in both the Selden Society and the Ames Society, the two principal scholarly organizations devoted to early English legal history. He is active in the American Society for Legal History, and was elected to membership in the Grolier Club in 1989 and in the American Antiquarian Society in 1995. For LHRB-SIS members, David is perhaps best known for the class he co-taught with the late, great Morris Cohen at the University of Virginia’s Rare Book School from 1989 to 2006, “Collecting the History of Anglo-American Law.” As a teacher, mentor, colleague, and friend, David has had an enormous – and enormously beneficial – influence on our membership. He promises to remain active in our field through his ongoing research in the history of American legal education and law librarianship. He is also assuming the unofficial role of Warrington family genealogist, and is moving up to advanced Latin classes. Ad multos annos, Dave

Laura Bedard, Head of Special Collections at Georgetown University Law Library, passed away on May 7, 2012.

She was 57.

She will be missed.

The 2012 issue of Unbound will be dedicated to Laura.
This exhibit highlights six artifacts chosen for their fascinating and sometimes mysterious provenance, as well as their ability to illustrate the different paths provenance research takes. Artifacts featured in the exhibit include: a fourteenth century Magna Carta; furniture used by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.; and a painting of Justice John Marshall by eminent portrait artist Chester Harding.

The centerpiece of the exhibit is an early printed volume of English statutes once owned by early photography pioneer William Henry Fox Talbot (1800-1877). Included with the volume, on display for the first time since its provenance was discovered, is a leaf from the same volume that Talbot used to make a “photogenic drawing” of the text. Long thought to be lost, we are delighted to exhibit this exciting piece of photographic history.

Come learn more about the frustrating, fascinating hunt for artifact ownership. You never know what you might find!

This exhibit was curated by Mary Person, Lesley Schoenfeld, and Carli Spina and will be on view through August 12, 2012, in the Caspersen Room. The Caspersen Room is located on the fourth floor of the Harvard Law School Library, Langdell Hall and is open seven days a week from 9 to 5.

Visit the exhibit online too! [http://isites.harvard.edu/ibc/ibc.do?keyword=k83309](http://isites.harvard.edu/ibc/ibc.do?keyword=k83309)

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**LH&RB Programs and Activities at the 2012 AALL Annual Meeting**

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<th>Date, Time</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<td>Sunday, July 22, 12:00-1:00</td>
<td>LH&amp;RB Program: Morris Cohen Student Essay Contest Presentation</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sunday, July 22, 5:15-6:30</td>
<td>LH&amp;RB Business Meeting</td>
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<td>Monday, July 23, 8:30-9:45</td>
<td>Program D-3: The Law of the Salem Witch Trials</td>
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<td>Monday, July 23, 10:45-11:45</td>
<td>Program E-4: Digitizing Legal History</td>
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<tr>
<td>Monday, July 23, 12:00-1:00</td>
<td>LH&amp;RB Program: “Digging” Legal History in Boston: The Case of the Boston Strangler</td>
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<td>Monday, July 23, 6:00-8:30</td>
<td>LH&amp;RB Reception</td>
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<td>Tuesday, July 24, 8:30-9:45</td>
<td>Program H-2: Early Law Libraries as Historical Documents:</td>
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<td>Recording the Bookshelves of Long-Ago Lawyers</td>
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