From The Chair

I hope you enjoy our first newsletter. I am quite pleased with this initial effort and hope that the newsletter can maintain its high quality. In order to do that, we need contributions: articles, news items, columns, etc. Janet Sinder and I are committed to making this a newsletter that responds to the needs of our SIS. We also seek the active participation of book dealers and vendors in our venture. They have much to teach us, particularly concerning the rare book market. So warm up those word processors, pens, or pencils and start writing. And for those of you who promised to write an article or column and didn't--I know where you live, you will not escape me. Our next deadline is April 15, 1991.

Please note that this issue contains a copy of our bylaws, which have been sent to AALL headquarters for approval.

The annual business meeting of the SIS in New Orleans is tentatively scheduled for Sunday, July 21, from 2:00-3:30. The site has yet to be determined. We might also be able to present a short program then. Please contact me if you think that would be a good idea, especially if you have a specific program in mind.

Our two program suggestions were accepted by the AALL Education Committee. On Monday, July 22, from 2:00-3:30, we will sponsor "The Historical Development of the Louisiana Legal System." I will moderate the panel, which will include: Warren Billings, Professor of History at the University of New Orleans and Historian of the Louisiana Supreme Court; David Combe, Professor of Law and Law Librarian at Tulane University School of Law; and Ray Rabalais, Professor of Law at Loyola University School of Law (New Orleans). It should be a great program. The second program, "Bridges to the Past: Looking After Older Legal Materials (Rare and Historical)" will be cosponsored with the Technical Services SIS and the Academic Libraries SIS. The program coordinator is Mary Cooper Gilliam and the speakers will be Larry Wenger, Director of the University of Virginia Law Library; a conservator; and a member of a professional group that deals with preservation issues (e.g., RLG), both to be named later.

Our goal is to have one program on rare books and one on legal history at each AALL meeting. It's not too early to start thinking about program ideas for the San Francisco meeting. Bring your ideas to the business meeting in New Orleans or contact Vice-Chair/Chair-Elect Tom Woxland at Northern Illinois Law School. It will be his SIS by then.

You also may have noticed that we have allowed advertising in this issue. We see it as a way to help finance the newsletter. If you have objections to this practice, please let me know; it may be worthy of discussion at the business meeting. The rates are currently: $150.00 for a full page, $100.00 for a half page, and $75.00 for a quarter page.

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L.H. & R.B.

We will hold elections at the annual business meeting. The current Executive Board will serve as Nominating Committee. Please write or call me if you know of someone whom you would like to nominate.

Finally, many thanks to Janet Sinder, our editor, who took this job without realizing what she was getting herself into.

Mike Chiorazzi

Editor's Column

Welcome to the first issue of the Legal History and Rare Books Newsletter! Editing this first issue was made much easier by the high quality of the contributions, some of them even unsolicited. I hope those of you who couldn't write for this issue, but have an idea for an article, will think about submitting something for the next issue.

Byron Cooper has offered to write a column on Recent Developments in English Legal History. The first one focuses on Christopher St. German. If anyone is interested in writing a column on developments in American Legal History, please let me know. Mike Lynch has written about the acquisition of rare books and how the purchase price can be justified by a law library. And in that same vein Joe Luttrell writes about the ever-rising price of a first edition of Blackstone's Commentaries, the price of which is a hallmark for other rare law books. Finally, Paul Rothman has an interesting piece on the history of the Fred B. Rothman Company, explaining which books the company chooses to reprint and why.

I've also included short notes and summaries of recent publications in the area of legal history that were sent to me. If you are aware of recent articles in legal history and rare books, or would like to take on the chore of finding and summarizing those articles for the next issue, please volunteer.

Janet Sinder

JOHN REES RARE BOOKS

Congratulate the Legal History and Rare Book Special Interest Section of the AALL on the publication of their Inaugural Newsletter

We regularly publish Catalogues of Antiquarian, Rare, Out of Print, Old and not so old, Law Books. Our stock covers not only the Common Law Jurisdictions but also Civil Law and other jurisdictions.

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Blackstone's Commentaries and Rare Book Prices
by Jordan D. (Joe) Luttrell
Meyer Boswell Books

Sir William Blackstone, it is said, hired patrol boats on the Thames. The purpose? To prevent pirated editions of his Commentaries, printed in Ireland and for which he received no royalties, from reaching the English market. This battle the Irish won, but Blackstone is still said to have derived some 15,000 pounds sterling in royalties and the sale of the Commentaries’ copyright. But what would Blackstone say today if he knew that one set of the first edition of his Commentaries is priced at almost the same amount?

For indeed there are two sets of the Commentaries presently being offered, one by a London dealer at 12,000 pounds, and another by an American dealer at $20,000. These are record prices for a Blackstone first edition; will they stick?

Some ten years ago, I financed my plane fare to England (so I thought) with a commission to buy a Blackstone first at a country sale. Given the sale’s location, the then going price of Blackstone first (between $3,000 and $4,000), and my client’s willingness to spend up to $5,500, I thought purchasing it would be a shoe-in. But I ended up the underbidder—another dealer buying for stock! My judgment for the sale had proved a disaster, but I salvaged the commission by finding another set in London—at $5,000—and my client and I were happy. But the going price for a Blackstone first, it turned out, had just leapt to between $5,000 and $6,000.

There it stayed, creeping up just a little, for a good decade; I don’t think I ever saw a set offered for more than $7,500. Then, in October 1988, at the Estelle Doheny sale in New York, a Blackstone first (which was estimated to sell at but $2,000 to $3,000) sold to an anonymous buyer for $16,000; adding in the auction house’s automatic 10% buyer’s premium (another $1,600) established a new record price for a Blackstone first of $17,600. Have we had another jump in price, even bigger than the one I saw ten years ago?

We have had something very close to it—until a few days ago, I knew of four sets that had sold since the Doheny sale at prices between $11,500 and $17,500 (and, of course, we have the two sets presently on the market). The Doheny jump seemed confirmed. Yet just as I write this piece, in November, 1990, two additional sets have sold at auction (one in New York and one in London), each realizing only between $7,000 and $8,000. Both sets, however, had problems: one contained a title page in volume four possibly supplied from another copy, and the other clearly possessed some peeling spines. I do not think that either, as a consequence, can be viewed as really testing the market price.

It seems likely that a Blackstone first, long the touchstone of rare law books and still so, has become a five-figure work. There may be a price softness in the rare book world for the moment which may mitigate against this reality temporarily, but my guess is that a Blackstone first will now cost over $10,000, and probably well over that.
Rare Books and Other People's Money
by Michael J. Lynch
Florida State University Law Library

Law libraries holding substantial collections of rare books have the pleasure of noting steady increases in the value of their holdings. But since most of us never expect to realize on these gains, the investment value of our holdings can hardly justify their acquisition. We must defend their importance to scholarly research, and that is often a difficult matter.

To illustrate my argument I have chosen a unique American legal publication. The Lawes and Liberties of Massachusetts (1648) is known to exist in a single copy at the Huntington Library and Museum in California. The first attempt at a compilation of all the laws of an English-speaking jurisdiction, the basis of the laws of Massachusetts, and an influence on the early laws of other New England jurisdictions, it is admirably suited for use in considering the question: what do we want from rare books?

Though records of the General Court of Massachusetts clearly called for the publication of these laws, no copies were known to exist when Joseph Sabin published Bibliotheca Americana (1879), and scholarly essays argued that it might never have been printed. In 1909, however, a copy turned up in an English library, bound with other material, and was soon purchased for a private collection whose library eventually came to the Huntington. Fifteen photostatic copies were distributed to other American libraries.

In 1929 the Huntington published a reprint, not using photographic reproduction, but setting the entire text in a type similar to the original, deliberately reproducing misspellings and other mistakes. An introductory essay by Max Farrand, the source of many facts reported here, explained that the original was difficult to read and "in some places is almost illegible owing to the quality of the printing, the fading of the ink, or the creasing of the pages." Many law libraries hold this edition. Its paper is thick, and was no doubt of high quality, but, as we now know, like the paper in the finest books of its day it is acidic enough to insure rapid decay.

A few facsimile pages are included in the reprint opposite their typeset reproductions, clearly demonstrating the advantage of the choice to set type again. Owners of some of the photoreprodu-duced titles in the beautifully leather-bound Legal Classics Library, such as The Federalist (Birmingham, Ala.: Gryphon Editions, 1983), will find that the occasional defects of the original, and the loss of blackness by which the photo reproducer corrects for darkened pages, detract somewhat from the aesthetic pleasure of the reading (even more than adjusting to all those "s"s that look like "t"s). While we must celebrate the photo reproductions that have made "rare books" widely accessible, it remains true that fresh printing has great advantages.

A photostatic copy of the original Lawes and Liberties was published in 1975 and demonstrates the defects of the original as noted by Mr. Farrand. Even so, virtually all text can be deciphered. In 1982, Gryphon Editions published a leather-bound version of this reproduction for the Legal Classics Library. Further more, the 1929 type-set edition may have been reprinted recently; I feel certain I have seen a copy, but can find no trace of it in the bibliographic utilities. Since neither the 1929 nor the 1975 reprints were on acid-free paper, we can expect new reprints will be needed eventually.

No other copies of the 1648 edition are expected to emerge, and if they did, the richest of law libraries would probably find the bidding too energetic, but let us suppose. Farrand reveals that the records of the General Court for 1651 include the complaint of the Treasurer, Richard Russell, that he had lost ten pounds by buying the "last printed law books" which became unreadable because the Court changed the laws. The unimaginative man, who thus lost the opportunity of inventing the pocket part, reported that the books had been turned to waste paper or burnt. (On the other hand, there are references to supplements issued in 1650, 1654, and 1657. Though none of these have survived, to us a supplement implies continuing demand for the original.)

Suppose however, that a long walled up corner of some dusty New England attic was opened, revealing a few dozen copies of the Lawes and Liberties in excellent condition. (That ought to bring the price down from the inconceivable to the merely unaffordable.) But who will bid, and why?

The readers of a newsletter concerned with rare law books must include many who value highly the pleasure of reading an antique text, fingerling still-supple rag paper, holding a slippery leather binding. Many others may get a special thrill from a presentation copy given long ago by Sir Edward Coke, or a book from the library of Justice Holmes. But most such librarian-bibliophiles make their major
acquisitions with other people's money. Taxpayers, tuition payers, philanthropists, alumni: it may be presumed most of these would believe that the use of their contribution to meet the expense of a leather covered first edition of Blackstone's Commentaries (or The Lawes and Liberties) ought to be explained on grounds other than aesthetics, sensuality, or romance.

Many special collections include unique irreplaceable material associated with a locality or an individual, reproductions of which would find no market. I am concerned here only with those items of general interest for which all collections have a place. These are the items for which photoreproduction is an option, often already a reality, and the purchase of which raises questions of motivation and justification.

My imaginary treasure trove of Lawes and Liberties is from the same printing as the Huntington's; every word is reproduced exactly in the photoreproduction, and more legibly in the type-set reprint. There would of course be bidders for original copies, including, perhaps primarily, institutional bidders. But what is it that they are buying? Prestige? Romance? It is unlikely that they seek a significant aid to historical research.

When I was enrolled in a now-defunct library school, I attended a summer institute at the state archives. Participants were informed that a serious archival problem arose from the case with which unprincipled collectors might find, secrete, and remove documents signed with valuable autographs of presidents, governors, and other national or local public figures. My suggestion was to have the staff immediately search for all potentially collectible signatures, photocopy the documents on which they were found, and market the originals.

A more shocking expression of the same impulse was published in 1984 by the estimable political scientist, Edward Banfield. In The Democratic Muse: Visual Arts and the Public Interest (New York: Basic Books, 1984), he suggested that our publicly supported art museums would do well to "substitute perfect or near perfect reproductions for originals, thus drastically reducing the ever-increasing costs of security and conservation." The originals could then be sold to private collectors, at enormous profit, though Banfield does not explicitly draw this conclusion. (Only the first museums to adopt this policy would reap enormous benefits before the inevitable collapse of prices.)

"AAArrrgh!!," you may say. But consider that there are such things as forged Vermeer and Rembrandt paintings which can hardly be detected by the connoisseur's eye, or the expert's tests. If public institutions, bidding against each other, are significant players in the markets which produce the bloated prices in the headlines, it is scandalous; if not, there is still the question of whether the public fisc would not be served (with no aesthetic loss) by taking advantage of the millionaire's irrational pursuit of prestige, aesthetic pleasure, imagined profits, or whatever it is that makes a painting sell for thirty to a hundred million.

Coke on Littleton will never compare to Van Gogh, Vermeer, or even to Chippendale for aesthetic appeal or market value. But though the prices are not stratospheric, still we must expect to justify the purchase, in original editions, of legal materials whose price is high, and whose possession presents problems both of repair and security. Our rationale is particularly important and difficult in cases such as my imagined discovery of The Lawes and Liberties, for which good quality reprints are available. For the defense, I would be very happy to see accounts that illustrate instances of scholarly use of rare law books for a purpose that could not have been satisfied so well by a reprint.

If such reports are not easily come by, what ought we to do to satisfy both the desire to hold rare books in our collection and the need for justification? I suggest an appropriate use of our rare books is to stimulate the interest of successful alumni (of all genders) in collecting (and donating). Of course, it isn't easy to predict which students will become rich alumni, and it's easier to reach students than successful lawyers, so displays are a necessary tool. Displays should emphasize book collecting for lawyers, as both a pleasure and an investment (the successful appreciate that angle). Small seminars for those showing interest might be arranged in the rare book room, with attention to paper, collation, and other subtleties. Of course, strong hints should be given as to the suitability of one's law school as the final resting place for the collection of an alumnus.

Alumni magazines and newsletters can be used to describe treasures, with particular emphasis on the graduate who donated them, and his or her book collecting hobby. And while I said "final resting place" above, I would advise leaving the impression of finality without an actual commitment, seeking always to have the flexibility (after the donor's mahasamadhi) to return the treasure to the market, in which other successful lawyers, afflicted with bibliophilia induced by subtle librari-
ans, invest surplus assets with Meyer Boswell and Bauman, their successors, competitors, conspirators, and suppliers. The rare book collection of the academic law library should be a vital organ in a circulatory system that includes scholars, booksellers, and rich hobbyists. It is undesirable for this circulation to be permanently impaired, except in the case of those items for which a scholarly use exists not better served by reprints. The identification of such items in this newsletter should be a high priority.

Recent Developments in English Legal History

A Tudor Mystery Solved?

by Byron Cooper
University of Detroit

Christopher St. German, who died in 1541, shared a characteristic common to many members of the Legal History and Rare Books SIS—not his mild manner (many of us are notably acerbic), but his bibliomania. By one account, St. German spent so much money on books that when he died, his estate consisted of little else.

St. German participated in several of the religious and legal controversies that divided Tudor England, but in one dispute his role was apparently highly unusual, if the conclusions of some recent scholarship are correct.

After belonging to the Middle Temple and practicing law for several years, St. German gave up his membership in his inn around the age of fifty. In 1528, when he was about sixty-eight, his first work, the first part of Doctor and Student, was published. It eventually became so popular that it was published in many editions; most recently a scholarly edition was prepared for the Selden Society in 1974 by T.F.T. Plucknett and J.L. Barton (Selden Society Vol. 91).

The reason for the popularity of Doctor and Student is apparent. St. German was able to view the common law critically as a whole, not as a hodgepodge of actions and procedures. Following theories derived indirectly from Aristotle, St. German saw the need for equity—as applied in the Chancery—to mitigate the rigor of the common law and its procedures.

Within a couple of years of the publication of Doctor and Student, an anonymous reply was written entitled The Replication of a Serjeant at the Laws of England, to which St. German replied in A Little Treatise Concerning Writs of Subpoena. The Replication attacked the discussion of the role of Chancery in the Doctor and Student, especially in regard to uses and actions of debt. Although five Tudor copies of the manuscript have survived, it was not actually printed until 1787, in Hargrave’s Collection of Tracts Relative to the Law of England. The Replication has been relied on as evidence of the views of conservative lawyers facing encroachments by the Chancellor on the jurisdiction of the common law courts. (See, e.g., J.H. Baker, Introduction to English Legal History 91, 216 (2d ed. 1979); J.A. Guy, The Public Career of Sir Thomas More 42-43 (1980)).
The authorship of the *Replication* has long been a mystery. Several candidates have been proposed, ranging from neanderthal reactionaries (E.W. Ives describes the author as a "backwoodsman" in *The Common Lawyers of Pre-Reformation England* 217 (1983)) to royalist toadies like Thomas Audley (whose attack on uses is excerpted in *Sources of English Legal History* 103-05 (Baker & Milsom ed. 1986)).

Professor John A. Guy has prepared a critical edition of the *Replication* and the *Little Treatise* for the Selden Society as a volume in its Supplementary Series entitled *Christopher St. German on Chancery and Statute*. In the course of his work, Guy discovered some interesting evidence that makes a tentative identification of the author possible.

Of the five surviving Tudor manuscripts of the *Replication*, four were copied from the fifth, Harleian 829 in the British Library. Harleian 829 is in the handwriting of the same clerk who helped St. German transcribe the *Little Treatise*, and it contains corrections in St. German's own hand. One of these corrections in particular appears to be the kind of correction made by an author, not a transcriber. The other four copies appear to be Elizabethan, and no other copy survives from the reign of Henry VIII. Therefore, the only surviving copy of the *Replication* from the period in which it was written belonged to St. German. If the *Replication* circulated no more widely than the survival of the manuscripts suggests, why did St. German feel obliged to answer it? Based on this evidence, Professor Guy concludes that the *Replication* was written by St. German himself, probably as a literary device to continue the dialogue in *Doctor and Student*.

St. German's authorship of the *Replication* is not beyond doubt, of course. Eric Ives and John Barton, who had previously considered the authorship of the *Replication*, remain unconvinced (see 46 Cambridge L.J. 158 (1987); 7 J. Legal History 354 (1986)). Yet Professor Guy's conclusion is not likely to be seriously undermined unless a text that was the source of Harleian 829 is found.

Professor Guy concludes that even if St. German wrote the *Replication*, it still represents the views of more than just one man. If this is true, who were the others? Common lawyers were very active in Chancery; a great many were feoffees to uses or beneficiaries of uses. The views expressed in the *Replication*, at least concerning uses, most closely reflect those of the supporters of the king, not conservative common lawyers. In fact, after the Statute of Uses, the common lawyers involved in the Pilgrimage of Grace were apparently responsible for making one of the Pilgrims' demands a repeal of the Statute. The "warfare" between equity and the common law of the early Tudor period now looks much more like a jurisdictional squabble between the Chancellor and the common law judges, with modern political overtones.

St. German's two most important religious works have also found their way into modern editions in recent years, primarily because his opponent was Sir Thomas More. Volumes 9 and 10 of *The Complete Works of St. Thomas More* (1979 & 1987) contain St. German's *Treatise Concerning the Division between the Spirituality and Temporality* and his *Salem and Byzance*. Professor Guy wrote the introduction and critical commentary for volume 10 of More's works, mostly repeating what he had already discussed in volume 6 of the Selden Society Supplementary Series.

The Selden Society's Supplementary Series contains works that fall outside the format usually found in its annual publication series. Many of these works, such as J.H. Baker's book on *The Order of Serjeants at Law*, are invaluable. Even though most law libraries subscribe to the annual series, many have failed to get the volumes in the Supplementary Series, probably because the Supplementary Series has not generally been listed in the green slips or in CIP cataloging. Fortunately, libraries can now enter a standing order for the Supplementary Series by writing to Charles Donahue, Jr., Selden Society, Harvard Law School, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138.
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Reprinting of Monographs: Historical Background and Selection Criteria
by Paul A. Rothman
Fred B. Rothman & Co.

Fred B. Rothman & Co. was founded in 1945. In the early years, the company dealt almost exclusively in the purchase and sale of used books and serials. At that time, before pizza pie and copying machines, the technology to do short run reprinting on an economically viable basis simply did not exist.

Technological advances in the early fifties led to a literal explosion in the reprinting of scholarly works in the field of law, primarily to meet the need for out-of-print material by the plethora of new law libraries that came into existence following World War II.

Our first reprint, complete in 1955, was of forty volumes of the Journal of Criminal Law, Criminology and Police Science. Reprints of the back volumes of the Yale Law Journal, University of Chicago Law Review, New York University Law Review, and Law Quarterly Review followed. In those early days, there was a great demand for reprints of out-of-print, hard-to-find monographs, but the economics of the situation seemed to compel us to concentrate our efforts and limited resources on the more lucrative reprinting of higher priced multi-volume periodical backfiles. It seemed a lot easier to reprint and market seventy-two volumes of the Yale Law Journal, which sold for $1345 in 1963, than to select, reprint, and promote perhaps in excess of a hundred monographs to generate similar revenue.

Rothman’s first book reprint, a 43-page pamphlet by Thomas Bever entitled “A Discourse on the study of Jurisprudence and Civil Law,” was done on a lark in 1964. Serious reprinting of monographs was begun in 1968 with the reprinting of the Continental Legal History Series and the Modern Legal Philosophy Series—both of which were well-known and highly regarded. In the four or five years that followed, we reprinted approximately seventy-five monographs, but then reverted to periodical reprints almost exclusively for a period of about eight years.

By the early eighties, we had reprinted in excess of 200 periodicals and were having difficulty finding additional quality titles. Under the circumstances it seemed only natural to turn to the reprinting of monographs which, for the most part, we had neglected for a period of thirty years.

In recent years, we have reprinted between thirty-five and sixty monographs per year, and these reprints have been well received by the law library community. Our plans, at present, are to continue with this reprinting program as long as we are able to find quality titles to reprint.

I am often asked how we go about selecting monographs for reprinting. First, I should point out that the selection process is far from scientific. With the average title selling at perhaps $30 to $35, and with print runs rarely exceeding 200 copies, expensive market surveys are never utilized. Judgments are made relatively quickly and somewhat intuitively, based primarily on the experience we have accumulated over the years.

Titles are chosen for consideration in a number of ways. We search bibliographic tools such as Law Books Recommended for Libraries; we look for quality titles among the duplicate monographs we buy from libraries, we consider recommendations from librarians; and we browse through libraries with strong collections of older monographs.

We tend to concentrate our efforts in subject areas such as jurisprudence, legal history, legal philosophy, constitutional law, and legal humor, and other areas where interest in the subject matter is not quickly dissipated by the passage of time. In making our final selections, we are simply looking for good books that are in demand. With limited exceptions, this precludes the reprinting of relatively recent titles, which are usually widely held even if they are out of print. Many classics are also rejected for the same reason; we are tempted to do them, but our enthusiasm is tempered by our suspicion that they too are widely held.

Finally, two practical considerations come into play. If the title is not in the public domain, we must locate and obtain permission to reprint from the copyright holder before we can proceed. If we do not have a copy of the title, we have to find a library that will let us use and destroy its copy.

In most cases, borrowing books for reprinting is a simple matter, as many libraries are delighted to provide us with a crumbling copy of an old work in exchange for a new replacement copy on long life acid-free paper. However, in the case of rare books or books approaching that status, obtaining a copy from which to reprint can be a formidable obstacle. I recall one instance where we searched for two years without success for a copy of Bracton’s Note Book. Although we located many copies, no one was willing to let us cut apart their copy of a book of that significance. A year or so after we had given
up on the project, we received an unsolicited call from the Columbia University Law Library. They had two copies and a patron who wanted to use one of them. Both copies had deteriorated to such an extent that they would have been destroyed had they been opened and used. I guess you can figure out the rest of the story. *Bracton's Note Book* was reprinted, has sold well, and is just one of the many examples that illustrates that reprinting of periodicals is just a business, but the selection and reprinting of monographs is fun—a hobby of sorts.

![Image of scales of justice]

**Short Notes and Recent Publications**

**Arthur Cole**


Of interest from the practice of law point of view is that cole, who practiced from 1907 on, managed to be very successful without litigating, but instead was a conveyancer—I for one had not realized this was possible in the early 20th century. Also mentioned are Cole’s American connections, in relation to legal matters concerning Astor property in New York.


—Balfour Halevy

**Recent Publications**


Wright, Jacqueline S. "The Supreme Court Library—A Source of Pride." *The Arkansas Historical Quarterly* 47 (1988): 137-49. Wright traces the history of the Arkansas Supreme Court Library, the oldest, still-operating library in the state. She focuses on the history of the legislation creating the library and the early collection.
WITH THE EXPRESS PERMISSION OF CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS, 
THE 1986 GAUNT REPRINT OF THE CLASSIC... 
CAMBRIDGE STUDIES IN ENGLISH LEGAL HISTORY 
(Listed in chronological order as originally published.)

WINFIELE, PERCY H. 
The History of Conspiracy & Abuse by Legal Procedure. 1921 
LC 85-82380, ISBN 912004-60-6 $34.00

PLUCKNETT, THEODORE E.T. 
Statutes & Their Interpretation in the First Half 
of the 14th Century. 1922 
LC 85-81796, ISBN 912004-49-5 $53.00

POUND, ROSCOE 
Interpretations of Legal History. 1923 
LC 85-81797, ISBN 912004-50-9 $49.50

BOLLAND, WILLIAM C. 
A Manual of Yearbook Studies. 1925 
LC 85-81801, ISBN 912004-40-1 $37.50

OGG, DAVID 
Joannis Seldenii Ad Fletam Dissertation. 1925 
LC 85-48160, ISBN 912004-30-4 $58.00

WHITELOCK, DOROTHY 
Anglo-Saxon Wills. 1930 
LC 85-82256, ISBN 912004-54-1 $62.00

TURNER, RICHARD W. 
The Equity of Redemption. 1931 
LC 81-81799, ISBN 912004-51-3 $53.00

DOWDELL, E.G. 
A Hundred Years of Quarter Sessions. 1932 
LC 85-81804, ISBN 912004-43-6 $62.00

DUNHAM, WILLIAM H. 
Radulphi De Hengham Summae. 1932 
LC 85-81806, ISBN 912004-45-2 $38.00

JACKSON, RICHARD M. 
The History of Quasi-Contract in English Law. 1936 
LC 85-81809, ISBN 912004-48-7 $36.00

ROBERTSON, AGNES J. 
Anglo-Saxon Charters, 2nd Ed. 1939 
LC 85-81803, ISBN 912004-51-7 $121.00

CHRIMES, STANLEY B. & SIR JOHN FORTESCUE 
De Laudibus Legum Angliae. 1942 
LC 85-81802, ISBN 912004-41-X $74.00

PUTNAM, BERTHA II. 
The Place in Legal History of Sir William Shashull. 1950 
LC 85-48163, ISBN 912004-33-9 $73.00

BELL, HENRY E. 
The History & Records of the Court of Wards & Liveries. 1953 
LC 85-81811, ISBN 912004-38-X $47.50

PLUCKNETT, THEODORE E.T. 
Early English Legal Literature. 1958 
LC 85-48155, ISBN 912004-35-5 $27.50

ROBSON, ROBERT 
The Attorney in Eighteenth-Century England. 1959 
LC 85-48164, ISBN 912004-34-7 $42.00

HUNNISETT, R.F. 
The Medieval Coroner. 1961 
LC 85-48162, ISBN 912004-31-2 $49.00

ROXBURGH, RONALD F. 
The Origins of Lincoln's Inn. 1963 
LC 85-81798, ISBN 912004-52-5 $25.00

YALE, D.E.C. 
Lord Nottingham’s Manual of Chancery Practice & Prolegomena of Chancery & Equity. 1965 
LC 85-48159, ISBN 912004-28-2 $84.50

HAND, G.J. 
English Law in Ireland, 1290-1324. 1967 
LC 85-81807, ISBN 912004-46-0 $62.00

JONES, GARETH 
History of Law of Charity, 1532-1827. 1969 
LC 85-48161, ISBN 912004-29-0 $62.00

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Article V: OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

Section 1. Officers

The officers shall consist of a Chair, Vice-Chair/Chair-elect, and a Secretary/Treasurer.

Section 2. Duties of Officers

The Chair, Vice-Chair/Chair-elect, and the Secretary/Treasurer shall perform duties usually pertaining to their respective offices, and such other duties as may be assigned by the Section's Executive Committee or the membership.

Section 3. Terms

The Chair and Vice-Chair/Chair-elect shall each serve one year, and the Vice-Chair shall succeed the Chair at the end of the year in which he or she serves as Vice-Chair. The Secretary/Treasurer shall serve a two year term.

Section 4. Executive Committee

There shall be an Executive Committee consisting of the officers named above and the immediate past-Chair.

Section 5. Committees

There shall be such standing or special committees as the Executive Committee, or the membership, shall create.

Section 6. Vacancies

The occurrence of a vacancy in the position of Chair shall be filled by the succession of the present Vice-Chair/Chair-elect to serve as Chair until the next scheduled election of Section officers.

A vacancy in the office of the Vice-Chair/Chair-elect shall not be filled until the next regularly scheduled election. The Vice-Chairperson's duties shall be assumed by the current Chair or a Section member appointed by the Executive Committee. A vacancy in the office of Secretary/Treasurer shall, however, be filled by appointment of the Executive Committee.
BYLAWS

LEGAL HISTORY AND RARE BOOK SPECIAL INTEREST SECTION

Article I: NAME

Section 1. The name of this special interest section of the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) shall be the Legal History and Rare Book SIS.

Article II: OBJECT

Section 1. The object of the Legal History and Rare Book SIS Special Interest Section shall be:

1. To provide a forum for the exchange of ideas and information on legal history and rare books librarianship; and

2. To represent its members' interests and concerns within AALL.

Section 2. The Section shall conduct its affairs in conformity with the Constitution and Bylaws of the American Association of Law Libraries.

Article III: MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Membership shall be open to any AALL member requesting affiliation with the Legal History and Rare Book Special Interest Section as provided in the AALL Bylaws. Membership shall be renewable each year.

Article IV: MEETINGS

Section 1. There shall be an annual meeting of the Legal History and Rare Book SIS held in connection with, or during the annual meeting of AALL. The scheduling of the annual meeting during the annual meeting of AALL shall be cleared with the Convention Program Chairperson, or as otherwise provided in the AALL Bylaws. Meetings shall be open to all members of the Association (AALL), but no person may vote in any meeting who is not a Section member in good standing.
Article VI: NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Section 1. The Executive Board shall serve as the nominating committee. The Vice Chair/Chair Elect will serve as the Chair of the Nominating Committee.

Section 2. The Chair shall appoint a Committee on Elections, which shall have charge of the conduct of the annual election, and the counting and tabulation of all votes cast.

Prior to May 15, the Secretary/Treasurer shall mail a list of candidates to the members of the section. The election will be held at the business meeting at the annual meeting by secret ballot. There will be an opportunity for nominations from the floor. The candidates receiving the largest number of votes shall be elected. In the case of a tie vote, there shall be a runoff.

Article VII: AMENDMENTS

Section 1. These bylaws may be amended at the annual meeting of the Section, by a two-thirds vote of the members present. Any amendment so adopted shall take effect after it has been approved by the AALL Executive Board.

Section 2. Notice of proposed amendments shall be mailed to the Section's members, or be published in the Section's newsletter, 30 days in advance of the meeting.

Article VIII: PARLIAMENTARY AUTHORITY

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