500 Years of Legal Language
Tarlton’s Law Dictionary Collection

Jamail Center for Legal Research
The University of Texas at Austin

Scandals, a scathing review, a Scotsman's challenge, a political coup, writers in jail, touchy monarchs, and Ovid. All of these and more were part of a captivating introduction to the history of legal dictionaries from one of the finest collections of its kind, in a recent exhibit in the atrium of the University of Texas Law School: "500 Years of Legal Language: The Law Dictionary Collection at Tarlton Law Library."

This exhibit, in conjunction with the Law School’s "Language & the Law" Conference on Dec. 6-8, 2001, celebrated the acquisition of Tarlton's symbolic Milliinth and Million-and-First Volumes, both of which are law dictionaries.

Tarlton has a long history of collecting legal dictionaries, and now has one of the finest collections of rare legal dictionaries in the world. The exhibit surveys a selection of works from this collection and tells fascinating stories of the works and their authors, including the new landmark volumes. It also describes the relevance of historic law dictionaries to modern legal research.

Curated by Amy Filiatreau, Archivist, the exhibit was on display from December 1, 2001 through March 1, 2002.

The following descriptions reveal a bit of the depth of the dictionary collection; for a thorough introduction, visit the online annotated bibliography for the collection at http://www.law.utexas.edu/rare/dictsweb.html.

From the Chair

Just over two hundred years ago, President Thomas Jefferson purchased a vast territory, forever known as the Louisiana Territory. Shortly afterwards, the president sent Meriwether Lewis and William Clark to survey this vast new frontier. Starting in St. Louis, their travels reached far into the American Northwest, terminating near what would one day become Seattle. The full partner to these heroic endeavors was my fellow Louisvillian York, an enterprising and sagacious man who but for the cruel and stupid historical circumstance of slavery could have led the expedition.

The legacy of the Louisiana Purchase animates many of the activities of the Legal History & Rare Books SIS in this bicentennial year. This July many of us will start our travels to Seattle (perhaps including a connecting flight in St. Louis) to the 2003 AALL Annual Conference. The LH&RB SIS is fortunate to have three sponsored educational programs at the meeting, as well as an excellent roundtable. Starting off on Sunday, our program will explicitly address the bicentennial, with a program that addresses the collision of Native American and Anglo-American legal traditions during the expansion of the United States. In one of two Monday programs, the creation and maintenance of legal history collections will be explored. Immediately following will be a panel discussion the research and writing of institutional history. Our roundtable will highlight an excellent collection of English and American parliamentary manuals, including Thomas Jefferson’s Senate manual so often referred to in recent impeachment trials.

The spirit of York is evoked by the LH&RB SIS’s recent contribution of $500 to the challenge drive for the George A. Straight Minority Scholarship. A large contribution from a small SIS, it reflects our understanding of the history of discrimination and its impact on librarianship, but also our recognition the historic role of diversity in our democratic nation. We
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2002-2003 Officers

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LH & RB 2003-2004
Candidates

ROBERT MEAD, Candidate for Vice Chair/Chair Elect:

Robert Mead is Head of Public and Faculty Services
at the University of Kansas Wheat Law Library where
he teaches Legal Research and Advanced Legal
Research. Mr. Mead received his M.L.S. from Emporia
State University and his J.D. from the University of
New Mexico. His recent publications include: Robert
A. Mead and Brian J. Baird, Preservation Concerns for
Law Libraries: Results from the Condition Survey of
the University of Kansas Law Library, 95 Law Library
Journal 69 (Winter, 2003); Robert A. Mead and M.H.
Hoefflich, Lawyers and Law Books in Nineteenth-
Century Kansas, 50 University of Kansas Law Review
1051 (2002); Robert A. Mead, Disability
Discrimination and the Elderly Client, Chapter 36A in
Advising the Elderly Client (West, 2003); Richard E.
Levy and Robert Mead, Using Legislative History as a
Tool of Statutory Construction in Kansas, 71(5) Journal
of the Kansas Bar Association 35 (May, 2002); Robert
A. Mead, "Unpublished" Opinions as the Bulk of the
Iceberg: Publication Patterns in the Eighth and Tenth
Circuit United States Courts of Appeals, 93 Law
Library Journal 598 (Fall, 2001).

LAURA RAY, Candidate for Secretary/Treasurer:

Laura Ray received her BA in 1974, and MA in
European History in 1976, from Cleveland State
University. She departed full-time historical study after
beginning her MLS, received in 1979 from Case
Western Reserve University. Ms. Ray is the
Educational Programing Librarian at the Cleveland-
Marshall College of Law (Cleveland State University),
responsible for the planning and implementation of
Library instructional programs. Throughout her 23-year
career, first as a medical librarian, then entering law in
1989, she has given numerous regional and national
presentations on the audiovisual enhancement of
learning, educational technology, Web site design, Web
searching, and political advocacy. Recent publications
and presentations include "Clinical Care and the World
Wide Web" (in Clinical Care in the Rheumatic
Diseases, 2nd edition, American College of

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Editor’s Corner

After a very long hiatus—and just in time to pique your interest in this year’s Annual Meeting programs—LH & RB has returned. I had hoped to have had this issue out several months ago, certainly no later then December, and I extend my sincere apologies to the authors who have been patiently waiting for their articles to appear in print.

At last summer’s meeting the possibility of posting LH & RB online was discussed. We are still working to accomplish this goal, hence the paper format in which this issue is appearing. Hopefully, our next issue will appear in an electronic format.

The deadline for the Summer/Fall issue is November 30th. Please send us your articles, as well as updates on happenings in your library. See you in Seattle!

Mark Podvia

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Rheumatology, c2001) and "The Electronic Classroom: Connecting Educational Technology with the Learning Process" (2002 Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries). She is pursuing a PhD in history, concentrating on antebellum slave health care, with the goal of researching and teaching upon retirement as a librarian. Ms. Ray has been active for many years in the Micrographics/Audiovisual SIS, and served as its Chair in 1996-7 and 1999-2000. She joined the Legal History/Rare Books SIS in 2001, and, in 2002, coordinated review of its program proposals for the 2003 AALL Annual Meeting.

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hope to try to promote the Straight scholarship in areas where historically minded students are found.

The LHRB SIS Business Meeting is Sunday July 13 at 11:45. If you have any ideas for agenda topics, contact me at kurt.metzmeier@louisville.edu. I hope to see you there!

Kurt X. Metzmeier

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The Millionth Volume:
The Jamail Rastell Dictionary (ca. 1523-1530)

Rastell’s Exposiciones Terminorum Legum Anglorum, later known as the Termes de la Ley, was the first English law dictionary in the format with which we are familiar: definitions of words in alphabetical order. Indeed, it even preceded the earliest general English dictionary, although there were dictionaries using this format on the continent well before the sixteenth century.

It was a popular, long-lived book, serving as a reader for law students and lawyers alike, and went through at least twenty-nine editions up to 1819.

The 1523 Rastell dictionary was chosen as Tarlton Law Library's symbolic Millionth Volume, to celebrate the strong research collection Tarlton has developed for the Law School and the University of Texas. An extremely rare and significant work, its acquisition was made possible through the generous gift of distinguished alumnus Joseph D. Jamail.

The Million-and-First Volume: Vocabularius Utriusque Juris (1488)

This dictionary was considered an extremely useful and popular legal reference work; to wit: first published in 1474 in Basel, Switzerland, it passed through more than seventy editions in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It is an authoritative collection of terms and concepts taken from legal texts spanning the twelfth – fifteenth centuries. The Vocabularius was reputedly compiled by a jurist of Erfurt University named Jodocus, who signed some manuscripts of the text.

The paper and the two-column text of Tarlton’s 1488 copy are still in wonderful, readable condition, a testament to incunabular printing and papermaking. This copy illustrates the practical nature of dictionaries; while the printer left space for illuminated capitals, the owner, perhaps a student who couldn’t afford such luxuries, chose to leave his book unadorned.
This dictionary from 1488 was recently acquired as Tarlton's symbolic Million-and-First Volume. As the 1523 Rastell dictionary caps the strong foundation this library has created with its first million books, this work ushers in a new era as Tarlton continues to build its collections. It is the oldest work in Tarlton Law Library.

Brisson's *De Verborum* (1587)

Barnabé Brisson (1531-1591) was a renowned jurist and philologist who had an illustrious career and wrote prolifically. He was widely respected and was appointed president of the Parliament of Paris in 1588. In 1591, though, he was hanged by the *Seize* (the Sixteen), a group of insurgents who captured Paris in a bizarre coup. The Seize was a political group that had pretensions of ruling the country; they advocated for the lower classes and the restoration of the general council of the League, had some power within the League and the government in Paris and had even been instrumental in having Brisson appointed to his parlement post in the first place, three years earlier. Over time, though, they felt their demands were being generally ignored by various sectors of the government. Extremists in their ranks gradually stepped up the intensity of their actions, and in November 1591 they seized Brisson and two other conseillers and publicly hanged all three of them. Many of the Sixteen were soon executed or arrested.

Brisson's dictionary, derived from prior such works including that of François Hotoman, was the standard legal dictionary of the time, and lexicographers used and borrowed from his work as an authoritative source for hundreds of years.

Cowell's *Interpreter* (1607)

John Cowell's (1554-1611) *Interpreter* caused quite a scandal after it was published in 1607. In some of his definitions, Cowell supposedly implied his opinions favoring the absolute sovereignty of the monarchy, insinuating that the King was above the law and could suspend it at his pleasure. This infuriated the Parliament; the Commons strongly disapproved of Cowell's definitions of "King," "Parliament," "Prerogative," "Recoveries," and "Subsidies."

The influential Chief Justice Sir Edward Coke, brilliant jurist in the Court of King James I, was already antagonistic toward Cowell, driven to anger by his endorsement of a negative review of Sir Thomas Littleton, and, some say, by professional jealousy. Coke seethed with hatred for Cowell, and was a powerful enemy. King James, already facing an unfriendly Parliament and a hostile Sir Edward Coke, tried to placate them by denouncing Dr. Cowell and his book, issuing a suppression order in 1610. Coke immediately came to the fore and was instrumental in having the book suppressed and publicly burned, and Cowell imprisoned. Cowell surely would have been hanged – Coke certainly threatened it – but for the fact that the King didn't share Coke's hatred of Cowell, and didn't want him to be punished severely. In fact, the King personally believed that Cowell's definitions were accurate. The suppression of the work and order for it to be burned did not destroy it, however; the number of extant copies of the 1607 edition shows that not all owners surrendered their *Interpreter*. The book was reissued in expurgated form in ten editions in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries.

Despite its opposition, the *Interpreter* was considered a fine work of scholarship, much preferred over *Les Termes de la Ley*, though it quotes from and discusses this work frequently.

Blount's *Nomo-Lexicon* (1670)

Thomas Blount (1618-1679) was a barrister and a member of the Inner Temple, but, as a Roman Catholic, was prevented from practicing at the Bar. Finding some defects with the dictionaries of Cowell and Rastell, he determined to publish what would be a significant improvement. In his preface, Blount humbly and graciously pointed out why he felt his book was needed: for example, Cowell "is sometimes too prolix in the derivation of a Word, setting down several Authors Opinions, without categorically determining which is the true..." and Rastell "wrote so long hence, that his very Language and manner of expression was almost antiquated." He was encouraged in his endeavor by the belief that no science had more abstruse terms than that of the
Law, and stated that the dictionary will be useful "even from the Coif to the puny-Clerk."

Blount’s *Nomina-Lexicon* was first published in 1670. More elaborate than the *Termines de la Ley*, this work quickly superseded its predecessors.

**Jacob's New Law Dictionary (1729)**

Giles Jacob (1686-1744) was deeply affected by the philosophies of Locke and Hobbes. Both wrote often that it was essential to reach a general agreement about the definitions of words, especially complex or moral ideas in words such as "justice." Especially a follower of Locke, Jacob was inspired by his *Essay Concerning Human Understanding*, in which Locke suggests that the advent of an authoritative, precise dictionary would greatly aid human society. Sensing that confusion about the law's meaning would ultimately endanger the rights of the people, Jacob attempted to reduce the perplexing language of the law to plain and easy language whereby the people could know their law. His triumph was his dictionary.

Jacob's dictionary, begun in 1720 and published in 1729, was a more ambitious effort than other such works, as it attempted to combine a dictionary, an abridgment of the law, and a vocabulary of Anglo-Saxon and Law-French words in one piece. He wanted to give an account of the whole law. The work was a stunning improvement and provided a model for later dictionaries. It went through five editions before the author's death in 1744, and six more editions were published before the end of the century.

**Tayler's Law Glossary (1819)**

Thomas Tayler (fl. 1833-1843) was a member of Clement's Inn, London, and a respected solicitor, and when he wrote his dictionary, his colleagues expected it to be authoritative. However, in spite of the fact that Tayler's dictionary had been endorsed and recommended by two distinguished judges and several other attorneys, it was instead found, in a lengthy 1834 review of the second edition in *The American Jurist and Law Magazine*, to abound in "barefaced ignorance and absurdity." The reviewers were critical of the entire work, stating that Tayler mistranslated and misconceived wherever possible, and "shows sheer ignorance of all the law – the common, civil, and French, as well as of the Latin and French languages." The reviewers showed convincing evidence that Tayler cribbed almost all of his notes and preface from Alexander Adam's *Roman Antiquities*, and suggested that readers "may enjoy a considerable part of Mr. Adam's excellent work in Mr. Tayler's pages." The review concluded that those who recommended the work, including Chief Justice John Savage of the New York Supreme Court, should be subjected to "some kind of trial." Despite this scathing review, the dictionary was quite popular, exhausting many editions and several reprints in the nineteenth century, with corrections and revisions (for example, by the third edition, editors removed some of the obvious plagiarism of Adam's work).

**Bouvier's Law Dictionary (1839)**

John Bouvier (1787-1851) was born in France, but came to the United States as a young man and began practicing law in Philadelphia. During his years of practice and study, he noticed the difficulties arising from the lack of a current American law dictionary that compiled information logically and conveniently. To fill this need, he worked on his dictionary indefatigably for ten years, intending to distinguish American law from its English antecedent. As he rose through the ranks of the legal system in Philadelphia, his duties increased with every promotion, but he managed to continue writing the dictionary. He finally presented it for publication in 1839.

Jurists all over the country praised the work immediately, giving it unqualified commendation. The work is cogently written and well researched; Bouvier added copiously to each new edition and rewrote several articles, and many of the best-known legal scholars have contributed to its revisions. The work is still widely used.

--Amy Filatreau
Tarlton Law Library
University of Texas
at Austin
America’s First Law Library

Imagine the Philadelphia legal community in 1802. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court was located in the Old State House, which we now know as Independence Hall. Many attorneys lived in the surrounding area, with their offices located on the first floor of their homes. The practice of law in America was evolving, and only eleven volumes of American reports were in print. Books were rare and precious commodities. Ships that arrived in Philadelphia had the necessities for daily life, but very few books. The books that did arrive were expensive and owned mostly by the wealthy.

Subscription libraries such as the Library Company and the American Philosophical Society Library founded in colonial times had several attorney members, but not a collection of legal materials. So, on March 13, 1802, seventy-one Philadelphia attorneys gathered to found the Law Library Company of the City of Philadelphia, now familiarly known as the Jenkins Law Library. They resolved to jointly purchase legal books locally at auction, and also from London, to establish the library’s core collection. Shares of stock in the Company were $20 and annual dues were $2. By 1805, the Law Library Company had published its first catalog, listing 391 volumes, the most important law books of the time. William Rawle, one of the library’s founders, compiled the information and this was the first law catalog published in America.

Since its beginnings, the library has had several name changes and has not had a permanent residence. Following is a chronology:

Law Library Company of the City of Philadelphia, 1802-1827, 25 years—Independence Hall, 1802-1819; Congress Hall 1819-1872;

The Law Association, 1827-1931, 104 years—The Edward Shippen Building, 1872-1876; The Athenaeum, 1876-1898; City Hall, 1898-1931;

The Library of the Philadelphia Bar Association, 1931-1967, 36 years—City Hall, 1931-1967;


The Law Association was ranked among the major law libraries in the country during the 19th and early 20th centuries, its collection rivaling that of the top law school libraries. It acquired its current name in 1967, when the Theodore F. Jenkins Memorial Law Library Company was established with court approval to carry out the provisions of the will of Madeleine Hart Jenkins. Mrs. Jenkins bequeathed approximately two million dollars to the Philadelphia Bar Association to establish a memorial in her husband’s name that would benefit the members of the Philadelphia Bar and the public. Judge Jenkins was a former Chancellor of the Philadelphia Bar Association. Initially, the Association thought that the funds could be used to establish a Bar Home, but it was determined that the gift was not sufficient for that purpose. So, the Jenkins Law Library came into existence. Jenkins is a 501(c)(3) corporation governed by its own board of directors and is no longer part of the Philadelphia Bar Association, although the organizations maintain close ties.

Since 1832, the library has had one constant, and that is its portrait collection. In that year, the Law Association acquired its first portrait, which was of William Lewis, one of the great leaders of the Bar and a founder of the Law Library Company. Since that time, it has acquired a fine collection of portraits by noted artists including Henry Inman, John Neagle, Rembrandt Peale, Thomas Sully and others. The collection’s subjects range from U.S. Supreme Court Justices to Trial Judges, District Attorneys, and Chancellors of the Law Association, and more than 70 portraits now line the library’s corridors.

The library’s collection has grown to 380,000 print and 450,000 microform equivalent volumes, with hundreds of volumes in CD-ROM format, and access to materials worldwide through the Internet. It has federal cases, statutes, digests, and administrative materials as well as cases, statutes, court rules, and administrative regulations for all 50 states and territories. Its treatise collection is
comprehensive, and the library even maintains a special area that contains law related fiction for leisure reading. Notable among the library’s collections are its Trial and Pamphlet collections and the Gesell Collection of Roman and Canon law. Jenkins still has about one-half of the titles listed in the 1805 catalog, as well as a fine collection of 17th, 18th and 19th century legal works, and they are located in a special climate-controlled room.

The library’s resources are now geared toward the practicing bar. The library’s current President, Harold Cramer, often refers to Jenkins as the “Great Equalizer”, as it serves as an institution that levels the playing field for the solo practitioner or small law firm attorney who may not have access to legal research materials or to electronic resources. Librarians at Jenkins will obtain items that are not available on site from other libraries throughout the world. They will also conduct research on demand for members or send documents to a member’s desktop if requested. Jenkins allows its members to borrow books, which is quite a change from the earlier days when members could only remove a book from the library to take to an adjacent courtroom.

Jenkins has recently adopted an educational mission and it offers CLE classes where attorneys are able to learn how to effectively search the Internet and locate government, business and medical resources. The library also offers Internet classes in various subject specific areas of law.

The Law Library Company’s original mission was to support our country’s newly established legal system, preserve the records of our emerging legal history and promote equal access to justice for Americans. Today, the Library is a place where old meets new and where the past encounters the future. By bringing together the latest information technologies with centuries of legal information, Jenkins Law Library continues in its traditions of resource sharing and personalized service.

--Regina L. Smith, Jenkins Law Library
(Submitted by Stephanie Shepard and reprinted from The Philadelphia Lawyer*, Winter 2002, vol. 64, #4, with the permission of the author).

Easing the Tension between Preservation and Promotion: The Virtual Rare Book Display
(http://culaw2.creighton.edu/Rarebooks)

I’ll admit, I am a newcomer to the world of rare books. In our world of technology, online sources and "gotta-have-it-now" attitudes, it is easy for a rare book collection to be overlooked, passed by and even forgotten as you engage your time in more "relevant" tasks such as figuring out the range of your new wireless network or deciding when its best to distribute Lexis and Westlaw password to first-year law students. But when rare books emerge from their shadowy existence behind lock and key, they never fail to generate interest and even genuine excitement.

When our library was being renovated, the old Rare Book Room was being demolished and the books had to be moved. We inventoried them as we packed them up not quite sure what we had. During the process, I began to learn about names and works of Glanville, Fitzherbert and Staunforde as well as the works I was more familiar with from Blackstone, Coke and Bacon. Creighton’s rare book collection is relatively small, about 750 book volumes and several documents. But represented in the collection is a fine selection of 16th to 19th century British legal texts and several early American texts as well.

As we worked with this collection, faculty, students and attorneys visited us as they passed by the room where we were working. We heard comments like, "I always wondered what was in this room" and "Are those books really that old?" and "I never knew we had this stuff." As we all know, institutional memory fades quickly and knowledge of the origins of the collection was lost although many people were aware of the collection's existence.

In order for members of the Law School, University and greater community to be more aware of and appreciate this truly special collection, I began to plan exhibits of the material. When the new Venteicher Rare Book Room opened we set up the first exhibit. This display
focused on early developments of the common law of England featuring Justinian's Institutes, Glanville's treatise and Bracton's treatise and the Magna Carta. It was then that I came face to face with a paradoxical problem: displaying the material helped promote the collection and had great educational value but it also put tremendous stress on the already fragile materials. As one faculty member commented, "They [the books] were probably better off locked away in a dark room untouched." The responsibility to protect and preserve these valuable items was in direct conflict with my belief that they could be a source of inspiration and learning at our Law School.

Just how many times did I open the cover of Bracton's 1569 treatise to talk to law students who had never before heard of him or his work? Many times. Too many times as it became apparent the spine was developing a definite crack. I opened it one more time, however, for a single purpose: to photograph the title page with a digital camera. Then the idea of a digital display emerged. We photographed the title pages of all the books on display. On our web page we wrapped text around the images that put the material in context and explained the significance of the work. We added links to additional information about the times, the Monarchs of England in power when the books were written and how the law developed in these early days. Our target audience was not legal historians but ordinary law students who had no idea of King Henry II's contribution to the development of common law but might remember that Peter O'Toole played him in the movie, A Lion in Winter.

A very nice feature of the display is the ability to click on the image and get a close up of the piece. Interested visitors can examine the piece closely and carefully without ever entering the Rare Book Room. Now the books from this exhibit are locked away and untouched but still very available and appreciated as a display piece. Currently there are three exhibits:

The Emergence of the Common Law of England: This is the exhibit described above.

Cuneiform Tablets: This exhibit includes images of these small carved stones with information on their origin and meaning.

1930 Newspaper Article about the Law Library: This item was never actually in a real exhibit because it literally crumbled at the touch. We carefully (I mean really carefully) scanned the pieces and placed them back into an acid-free container never to be opened again. This is the earliest account of the rare book collection we have been able to find; being a part of the collection itself. The article alludes to the possible source of the materials but never directly identifies how the collection was acquired. It is also a quaint description of an early 20th century law library in a small Jesuit Law School out in Nebraska.

The current non-virtual exhibit in the library focuses on early case reporting and features the Yearbooks and the abridgments of Fitzherbert, Brooke, Rolle and D'Anvers. We are in the process of digitizing this exhibit and it should be available by April 2002. Plans are underway for the next exhibit featuring the works of Littleton and Coke. I hope you will visit our Virtual Display Room often as our collection of exhibits grows.

--Ann C. Kitchel
Creighton University Law Library

The Harvard Law School Notebooks (1939-1942) of George Means Heinrichs, Jr.

In the mid-1980s, the Allegheny County Law Library received the Harvard Law School student notebooks of the deceased attorney George M. Heinrichs, Jr. from his daughter. I had never received a donation like this before and thought it might be worth keeping because of the Harvard connection and the total amount of books (27).

Recently, Karen Beck wrote "One Step at a Time: The Research Value of Law Student Notebooks," 91 Law Libr. J. 29-138 (1999) which piqued my interest in Heinrichs's volumes that have remained in the collection all these years. In this informative
article, she discusses early legal education in the United States, the role of students’ notebooks as a source for legal education and information about the law at a certain time and provides a bibliography of 492 notebooks available in the major law school libraries. For the time period of the late 1930’s early 1940’s, only George Heinitsh’s books appear to cover this single period of three years. Also, it appears to be one of the larger collections of notebooks compared to the others listed. Thus, I felt that I had an interesting collection of law school notebooks that might help fill a void in the legal education of Harvard Law School!

The obituary notice provided in 129 no. 6 Pitts. L. J. 30 (June 1981) provides the following biographical information (except it lists his law school as Howard, not Harvard!). George M. Heinitsh, Jr. was a prominent specialist in taxation and corporate law in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He was born on March 20, 1919 in Philadelphia and he died in Pittsburgh on April 24, 1981. His father was George Means Heinitsh and mother was Ethel Violet Sabin Heinitsh. He attended Peabody High School in Pittsburgh, received his B.A. degree (Phi Beta Kappa) from the University of Virginia, and his LL.B. from Harvard Law School in 1942.

He served a preceptorship under John T. Duff, Jr. and was admitted to the county and state bar on November 5, 1942. He was later admitted to the United States Tax Court (1942), United States Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit (1952), the United States Supreme Court (1952), and the United States Court of Claims (1955).

During World War II, he was a lieutenant in the U.S. Navy Reserve. He joined the law firm of Buchanan, Ingersoll, Rosewald, Kyle and Buerger (currently Buchanan Ingersoll with headquarters still in Pittsburgh) and was a senior partner in the firm at his death. He was a member of the Board of Directors of O. Hommel Company of Carnegie, Oberg Manufacturing Co. of Freemont, and Senior Industries, Inc. of Pittsburgh.


George Heinitsh’s law school notebooks consist of 27 bound volumes, 8 ½” x 11” notebooks with red covers along the spines. His name appears in the front of each volume with the “class of 1942.” The pages are numbered by stamp and regular lined paper. He provides the title of the course and wrote the full name or an abbreviation on the top and bottom of each book for identification purposes. Each course had its own notebook. Each notebook has handwritten notes along with handwritten or typed pages of cases briefs interfaced throughout. Heinitsh took excellent notes and his handwriting is fairly legible.

The following titles and page numbers are listed. I wish to thank David Warrington, Special Collections Library at the Harvard Law School, for his help in identifying the school faculty for each course during the time period. Since Heinitsh did not list his professor, Warrington provided professors for two divisions that might have been available at that time. Harvard students were divided into two divisions of approximately 250 students each.

ADMINISTRATION LAW (352 p.) Sept. 1941, Prof. Landis
AGENCY (362 p.) Jan. 1940, 1st div.: Prof. Hall; 2nd div.: Prof. Seavey
BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS (276 p.) Sept. 1941, Prof. Dodd
BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS II (330 p.) Feb. 1941, Prof. Dodd
BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS II (105 p.) April 1942, Prof. Baker
COMMERCIAL LAW (359 p.) Sept. 1940, Profs. Campbell and McCurdy
COMMERCIAL LAW II (359 p.) Jan. 1941, Profs. Campbell and McCurdy
CONTRACTS (362 p.) Sept. 1939, 1st Div.: Professor Fuller; 2nd Div. Professors Gardner and McCurdy
CORPORATION FINANCE (351p.) Sept. 1941, Prof. Dodd
CORPORATION FINANCE II (77 p.) April 1942,
Oral Memoir of Professor Gus Hodges
Published by University of Texas Law Library

A half-century of transformations at The University of Texas School of Law are retold by

the late Gus Hodges in an oral history interview just published by the Jamail Center for Legal Research.

Gus M. Hodges: An Oral History Interview contains three extensive interviews conducted in 1986. "Gus Hodges was one of the most colorful and best loved professors in the history of The University of Texas School of Law," said Professor Roy Mersky, Harry M. Reasoner Regents Chair in Law and Director of the Jamail Center.

In his Foreword, former UT Law Dean M. Michael Sharlot describes Hodges as "a key participant in the enormous growth of the School of Law in terms of students, faculty and facilities." Hodges (1908-1992) discusses student life at UT during the Depression, the rise of the Law School to national prominence, and the increasing diversification of both the faculty and student body.

The interviewer, H.W. Brands, is the author of several highly acclaimed biographies, including The First American: The Life and Times of Benjamin Franklin, a 2002 Pulitzer Prize finalist, and T.R.: The Last Romantic, a biography of Teddy Roosevelt. Brands is now professor of history at Texas A&M University.

Brands conducted five series of interviews for the Tarlton Law Library in 1985-1986 as part of the UT Law School's contribution to the 1986 Texas Sesquicentennial Celebration. The interviews with former Texas Supreme Court Chief Justices Robert Calvert, Joe Greenhill, and Jack Pope (in the three-volume Texas Supreme Court Trilogy), and with the UT Law School's outstanding dean, Page Keeton, have already been published by the Jamail Center for Legal Research.

--Michael Widener
Jamail Center for Legal Research.
Meetings and Programs
2003 AALL Annual Meeting in Seattle,
July 20-24

Meetings:

LHRB-SIS Business Meeting July 13, 2003 11:45 a.m. 1:15 p.m.

LHRB-SIS Roundtable Meeting July 15, 2003 12:00 p.m. 1:00 p.m.

Programs:

B-1: The Collision of Native American and Anglo-American Legal Concepts: A Legacy of the Louisiana Purchase

Sunday, July 13, 2003 1:30 p.m. - 2:45 p.m.

Level: Intermediate 75 Minutes
Competency: Reference, Research and Patron Services

Target Audience: Librarians, law professors, attorneys and historians involved with Native American law

Learning Outcomes:

1. Participants will be able to compare several Native American and Anglo-American legal concepts.

2. Participants will be able to identify major resources of historical and current Indian law materials.

The bicentennial of the Louisiana Purchase Treaty provides stimulus for the historical examination of the expansion of the United States. This acquisition brought enormous natural resources to the fledgling republic, but as the Anglo-American and Native American cultures collided, it forbad a new world for indigenous societies. This program will present a comparison review of Native American and Anglo-American legal concepts of sovereignty, property and riparian rights; discuss key court cases reflecting Native American legal concepts; and highlight historical and current materials available from major collections such as the National Indian Law Library.

Laura Ray, Coordinator, Cleveland State University, Cleveland Marshall College of Law Library

Robert Anderson, University of Washington, Native American Center and School of Law

David Selden, National Indian Law Library/Native American Rights Fund

D-4: Creating and Maintaining Legal History Collections: Collections Development and Analysis Issues for the Law Librarian

Monday, July 14, 2003 9:00 a.m. - 10:00 a.m.

Level: Intermediate 60 Minutes
Competency: Collection Care and Management

Target Audience: Law librarians responsible for supporting faculty research and classes in legal history

Learning Outcomes:

1. Participants will learn how to assess what belongs in a legal history collection, as well as what formats and general resources are available.

2. Participants will be able to identify the basic issues confronting law librarians in developing their legal history collections and supporting their legal history curricula.

In the last decade, a growing need has developed to establish legal history collections and provide substantive research in historical sources of the law. This program will address issues and concerns related to the needs of law libraries supporting legal history research and curricula. Topics include formulating collections development policies for legal history programs, funding, material availability (e.g., rare books, out-of-print dealers), format availability (e.g., original, facsimile, electronic), as well as the
benefits and drawbacks of original vs. other formats (e.g., English Reports on CD-ROM, Old Bailey Proceedings online, 19th Century Legal Treatises in microform).

Laura Anne Bedard, Coordinator and Speaker, Georgetown University Law Center, Edward Bennett Williams Library

Christopher Knott, Moderator, Georgetown University Law Center, Edward Bennett Williams Library

Scott Pagel, George Washington University, Jacob Burns Law Library

E-5: Researching and Writing Institutional History

Monday, July 14, 2003, 10:15 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

Level: Intermediate 75 Minutes

Competency: Reference, Research and Patron Services

Target Audience: Legal historians, reference librarians, archivists and individuals with an interest in history

Learning Outcomes:

1. Participants will be able to identify information sources and materials for use in writing the history of a library, law school, law firm or bar association.

2. Participants will learn specific problems and pitfalls to avoid in researching and writing such a history, including copyright issues, meeting deadlines and dealing with the presentation of conflicting information.

Many law schools, bar associations and even law firms publish articles detailing their history, either as scholarly treatises or law review articles, or as alumni publications and bar journal articles. Law librarians can and should actively participate in the gathering and publication of such material. In this program, three librarians who have actively participated in such research and writing will review historical material they have prepared and suggest potential topics and sources, including state and local historical societies, alumni associations, yearbooks and directories. Problems and pitfalls to avoid will also be discussed.

Mark Podvia, Coordinator, Moderator and Speaker, Dickinson School of Law Library, Pennsylvania State University

Kurt X. Metzmeier, University of Louisville Law Library

Regina L. Smith, Jenkins Law Library

SPECIAL THANKS

The Editor would like to extend special thanks to his extraordinarily dedicated and committed student assistant, Erin Cearfoss. Without her help and assistance the publication of this issue would not have been possible.
ELECTION BALLOT

Please complete the ballot and return it to:

Mark Podvia
Sheely-Lee Law Library
The Dickinson School of Law of the Pennsylvania State University
150 South College St.
Carlisle, PA 17013.

Completed ballots can also be sent via e-mail to mwp3@psu.edu.

All completed ballots must be received no later than 30 June 2003.

The candidates' biographical information on the can be found on Pages 2 and 3 of LH & RB.

VICE CHAIR/CHAIR ELECT

___ Robert Mead, University of Kansas

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SECRETARY/TREASURER

___ Laura Ray, Cleveland-Marshall College of Law

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