NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

The LH&RB Newsletter has resurfaced just in time for this year's Annual AALL Meeting in Indianapolis. This issue has a new design and contains much that should be of general appeal. On this page, Gretchen Feltes announces the two programs organized by the SIS—an ambitious doubling over previous years. Other events worth considering are an AALL-sponsored excursion to the Lilly Library and the Indiana University Law Library, scheduled for Tuesday, July 23rd, and the Indiana Book and Paper Show to be held at the Ritz Charles in Indianapolis on Sunday, July 21st (further information can be obtained by contacting Yesterday's Books at 317-966-3056). There are also many bookstores in the area for those bibliophiles seeking to enhance their personal—or institutional—collections.

Please remember that articles, reviews, and notices are actively solicited for the newsletter. Since by definition all section members evince a special interest in Legal History and Rare Books, now is the time to demonstrate your **amor librorum!**

—Daniel Smith
Antiquarian Bibliographer
The Lawbook Exchange, Ltd.

IMPORTANT LEGAL WORKS IN BLOOMINGTON

The Lilly Library holds a relatively small but quite significant collection of important British and American legal books and manuscripts. With first editions of Coke, Blackstone, Bracton, Cowell, and Statham (among others), and early printings of a number of yearbooks, the Lilly's holdings of British law books span five centuries and provide an excellent representation of standard books of practice and reference.


There are also interesting and important Continental and Latin American legal materials, reflecting the Lilly's strength in European history as well as European exploration and colonization in both Eastern and Western hemispheres.

—Joel Silver
The Lilly Library
Indiana University

CONTENTS

1995 LH&RB Annual Meeting
Minutes & Treasurer's Report...2
Rare Books at Michigan............3
The Irish Legal History Society...4
Portrait of a Bookplate:
Charles Wymanek, Jr..............5
Hutchinson Papers to
Talbot Law Library...............6
Hoffman Papers to
Washington & Lee...............6
An American Original: John
Bowyer's Law Dictionary........8
What's A.W.B. Simpson Been
Doing Lately?..................9
American Indian Legal History
on the Web.....................11
Booksellers in Indianapolis......15
New Book-Related Journals.....15

TWO LH&RB PROGRAMS AT INDIANAPOLIS

The Legal History and Rare Books SIS is sponsoring two programs for the Indianapolis convention. Both programs are scheduled for Monday, July 22, in the morning (8:30 to 10:00 a.m. and 10:15 to 11:45 a.m.).

The first program, **The Impact of Roman Law on the Civil Law Tradition**, is co-sponsored with the Foreign and International Law SIS. It is the first on the subject to ever be held at an AALL Annual Meeting and is intended for foreign law librarians as well as legal history folks like us. It will provide an introduction to Roman law and its reception by, and importance for, the civil law tradition. Bibliographic study and collection development in this area of law will be addressed. Lucia Diamond from Berkeley will speak. Dan Wade is coordinating the program.

**Secrets in the Stacks: Rare Books in Small to Medium-Sized Libraries** is the second program this year. The program is intended to provide an overview of the major issues involved in the handling of rare books in law libraries where no formal rare books program is in place and to alleviate some of the fears associated with these materials. Howard Senzell from the New England School of Law Library will speak about finding and identifying rare books. Lorraine Olley, who is Head of Preservation at the Indiana University Libraries, will address the issues of proper physical handling and treatment options. And William Benneman, Head of Technical Services from University of California at Berkeley, will speak about rare books cataloging issues. Gretchen Feltes is coordinating the program.

—Gretchen Feltes
New York University
MINUTES OF THE
LEGAL HISTORY AND
RARE BOOKS
SPECIAL INTEREST
SECTION

Annual Meeting
American Association of
Law Libraries
Pittsburgh, PA
Sunday, July 16, 1995

BYRON COOPER (University of Det-
roit), Chair, Presiding:
The regular business meeting of the
Legal History and Rare Books SIS was
called to order by the Chair at 5:15
p.m., July 16, 1995.
The minutes of the last meeting
were read and approved as submitted.
The Treasurer's report indicated a
balance of $5678.78.
The Chair announced that Mary
Cooper Gilliam (University of Virginia)
resigned her position of Chair. Byron
Cooper as Vice Chair/Chair Elect has
taken over as Chair for the remainder of
her term as well as his elected term.
The Chair reported on the success
of the SIS sponsored a program called
Judges' Lives: Judicial Biography in
America. Warren Billings, professor at
University of New Orleans served as
moderator. Morris Cohen (Yale Univer-
sity Law School) and Roger Newman,
author of the Scribes Award winning
Gretchen Feltes served as program co-
ordinator.
The Chair announced a book sign-
ing by Roger Newman in the ALA
bookstore Wednesday morning, July
19th.
An informal discussion on rare
books binding styles with Jordan
Luttrell of Meyer Boswell, Inc. was
announced for Monday, July 17th at
5:15 p.m.
Election results were read. Byron
Cooper is the Chair for 1995/96.
Gretchen Feltes (New York University)
has been elected Vice Chair/Chair
Elect. Steven Perkins (Rutgers University—Newark) has been elected Secretary/Treasurer.
The Chair proposed amendments
in the SIS Bylaws as per the recommen-
dation of the AALL Constitution and
Bylaws Committee. The proposed
changes were published in volume 5,
number 1 of the SIS newsletter. The
changes were discussed and voted on
unanimously. Changes are attached to
this report.
The Chair called for a volunteer for
newsletter editor. Daniel Smith of the
Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. volunteered.
The Chair recognized Joel Fishman, who proposed an SIS-sponsored
project of cumulating the legal
history section of the AALL recommended books lists. Discussion
followed about copyright issues, the intended audience and the quality of
selections.
The Chair announced a new
approach for the selection of convention
programs for the 1996 annual meeting
in Indianapolis. The Education Committee
will grant each SIS either two
one hour programs or one 90 minute
program. This assures each SIS a spot
in the program. The Chair called for
program ideas. Discussion followed about cosponsoring a program with
the Foreign and International Law SIS on
Roman law, technical services aspects of
rare law books, and the need to focus
on issues for smaller libraries. A proposal
was made for an all day workshop on
rare book cataloging to be cosponsored with the Technical Services SIS. A call
for a program committee was made.
Dan Wade, Steve Perkins and Byron
Cooper volunteered. Ideas should be
submitted to the Chair or other
committee members.
Discussion followed about drafting
an SIS brochure. Steve Perkins and Dan
Wade agreed to work on the brochure.
The Chair thanked Charlotte
Bynum for her assistance with the SIS
newsletter. He also thanked Joel
Fishman for the compiling the list of
Pittsburgh area antiquarian booksellers
for the current newsletter.
The business meeting of the Legal
History and Rare Books SIS adjourned
to 6:20 p.m.

Proposed Amendments to the Bylaws
On behalf of the AALL's Constitution
and Bylaws Committee, the Chair,
Nicholas Tuffin, has recommended sev-
eral changes in the Section's Bylaws.
These amendments will be discussed
and voted on at the Section's meeting
in Pittsburgh on July 16, 1995, at 5:15
p.m.

Article II, Section 2: Delete the words
"Constitution and"; the newly
approved bylaws of the AALL have
replaced the Constitution.

Article VI, Section 4: In the last
sentence, change the word "notes" to
"votes." This is undoubtedly what was
originally meant.

Article VI, Section 8: No preceding
sections talk about tie votes or runoffs.
When are runoffs required — for tie
votes only or whenever candidates get
plurals but not majority votes? These
problems could be corrected with the
following:

Article VI, Section 7: Add the follow-
ing at the end of the existing section:
"The candidate receiving the largest
number of votes for a position shall be
declared elected to that position."

Since there is no provision for han-
dling a tie vote, we can renumber Ar-
ticle VI, Section 9, as Article VI, Sec-
tion 10 and insert the following:

Article VI, Section 9: In case of a tie
vote, the successful candidate shall be
determined by lot conducted by the
Section's Executive Committee.

Treasurer's Report 1994-95
Balance
September 1, 1994 $4772.00

Income
Dues (credited 1994 & 1995) 1246.00

Disbursements
Meeting Rooms/AV rental 64.92
Postage 78.00
Printing 100.05
Publications 114.25

357.22

Balance
May 31, 1995 $5678.78

Respectfully submitted
Gretchen Feltes,
Secretary/Treasurer
July 17, 1995
RARE BOOKS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN LAW LIBRARY

On April 14, 1996, Dean Jeffrey Lehman and Library Director Margaret A. Leary presided over the opening of the University of Michigan Law School's new rare book room. This was dedicated to the late Joseph Jackier and his widow, Edythe Jackier, who, with other members of the family, attended the ceremony. The library possesses an extensive collection of old law books, including no less than sixty-one incunabula, that is, works published before 1500, in infancy of printing.

The previous arrangements for the care and exhibition of these books were not entirely satisfactory, so the event was a milestone in the director's work to protect this valuable part of the library's holdings. The plan is to collect all the library's pre-1800 works and to house them in the new restricted collection storage room, which is adjacent to the library's new rare book room.

Margaret Leary was faced with some difficult decisions in planning this development. Given limited financial resources, should only the rarest books in the collection be given expensive, state-of-the-art protection, or should as many of the older books as possible be given special protection under the new scheme? The decision made was to provide protection to as many of the older books as possible.

Another dilemma faces anyone responsible for rare books: how to make them available for use and at the same time protect them from unnecessary damage. The policy adopted was to limit their handling to serious scholars with legitimate reasons to have direct access to the texts, while making it possible to exhibit examples from the collection in enclosed glass cases, where they can be seen by a wider audience. Only two of the outer cases are lighted, and books exhibited in them will be rotated so as to diminish the possibility of deterioration.

The rare book room is located in the underground library addition designed by Gunnar Birkerts, who was also retained to design the room and associated structures in order to maintain the integrity of the original design. The architect has again used interlocking triangles and abundant woodwork, as in the original addition, but a deeper, richer wood was used for the new work, to symbolize the value of the artifacts which its houses. Immediately outside the entrance to the restricted area, the architect has provided a larger public area. Here the scholarship of the present Michigan faculty is exhibited, thereby linking contemporary legal scholarship with the centuries old tradition of legal learning reflected in the collection.

The dedication of the rare book room was marked by an exhibition of selected volumes, prepared with the assistance of Michigan professor A. W. Brian Simpson, and was designed to illustrate the impact of printing on the common law tradition and to link early examples of legal literature to their modern equivalents. The earliest exhibit predated printing and was a manuscript Register of Writs. This was written in the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483). It was compiled for John Chamberlayn, who was one of the senior chancery clerks involved in the issuing of the writs which initiated actions in the common law courts.

Law reports were then, and still are, the typical texts of the common law, and the exhibition included examples of early case reporting. One item included was a printed yearbook containing case reports from 1466. The volume was exhibited open at "The Case of The Thorns," Hull vs. Oragne, which contains one of the earliest discussions of the principles of liability in tort law. This particular case illustrates the continuity of the legal tradition, because it is featured in University of Chicago Professor Richard Epstein's Cases and Materials on Torts, published by Little Brown in 1995. Another edition of the medieval yearbooks printed in 1575 contains cases from the reign of Henry IV (1399-1413), and the volume was opened at the report of a case which is in fact a forgery.

The earliest printed common law book in the exhibit was a copy of Statham's Abridgement, which contained condensed accounts of reported cases. This was printed in about 1490 or 1491 and was probably printed in France, but distributed by Richard Pynson, who became a prominent law printer.

Statham's Abridgement represented an attempt to systematize case law and make it more accessible to lawyers. The exhibition contained other illustrations of this process, for example, the massive abridgment of case law compiled by Anthony Fitzherbert (1470-1538). He made the first attempt to systematize and make accessible the entire common law by abridging and arranging under alphabetical titles over 13,000 cases. There were numerous later abridgements, and this form of literature is still produced in the present day.

The exhibition was not limited to common law books. The library has a considerable collection of Roman and canon law books. These include a 1472 edition of the Decretum of the monk Gratian of Bologna, which consists of a collection of canon law texts systematically arranged with a commentary. This particular volume was owned from the 15th century until this century by the Benedictine monastery of Llambach in Upper Austria, and was acquired by the Michigan library in 1953.

Another canon law book exhibited was a copy of the Summa Angelica. This was an encyclopedia of difficult cases produced for the use of priests in the confessional, so that they could give reliable advice as to what good conscience required for the avoidance of sin. The account given in this work of the obligation to perform promises may have influenced the development of the common law doctrine of consideration, which is still central to the modern law of contract. The copy exhibited was owned by a Nuremberg physician in 1501, and was printed in the city in 1488 by Anton Koberger.

Another technique employed to make the law more accessible involves the writing of legal treatises and the exhibition, as well as including a copy of one of the earliest treatise, Littleton's (Continued on page four)
RARE BOOKS AT MICHIGAN
(Continued from page three)

tenure (printed in the 1480s), also included a volume of the Commentaries of Sir William Blackstone. The library possesses many editions of Blackstone’s Commentaries of the Laws of England, including that by Edward Christian, the brother of Fletcher Christian, who led the “Mutiny on the Bounty.” The volume exhibited came from the first American edition, which was published by subscription in Philadelphia in 1772. The Michigan law school was specially connected with the production of American editions of Blackstone, which Michigan Professor Thomas M. Cooley edited in the late 19th century.

The new Michigan rare book room will also make possible the mounting of future exhibitions of their holdings of old law books, as well as provide conditions in which they can be conserved and made available for future generations of scholars. —Charlotte Bynum, Associate Librarian for Reference Services, Detroit College of Law at Michigan State University

THE IRISH LEGAL HISTORY SOCIETY

The Irish Legal History Society has recently published, Law and the Emergence of Modern Dublin, by Professor W.N. Osborough of University College, Dublin. The Society was formed only in 1988, but they have already published five scholarly books and have another one forthcoming. The Society encourages membership by American law libraries, lawyers and others interested in Irish legal history. Membership information is included at the end of this article.

The Irish Legal History Society was founded to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of Irish law, especially by the publication of original documents and or works relating to the history of Irish law, including its institutions, doctrines and personalities, and the reprinting or editing of works of sufficient rarity and importance. All the Society’s publications are published in association with Irish Academic Press, and the intent is to publish one book per year.

Members of the Society receive new publications of the Society as they are published. The Society’s goal is to publish a book every year. To date the publications of the Society are:

—King’s Inn and the Kingdom of Ireland: The Irish Inn of Court 1541-1800 by Colum Kenny (1992), traces the history of the Irish inn of court.
—Explorations in Law and History, edited by W.N. Osborough (1995) is a collection of addresses and lectures on miscellaneous legal historical themes, most of which were presented to the annual general meetings of the Society between 1988 and 1994.
—Law and the Emergence of Modern Dublin by W.N. Osborough (1996) is a survey of litigation relevant to the development of the Dublin area over the past two hundred years.

The Society’s next publication will be Tristram Kennedy and the Revival of Irish Legal Training by Colum Kenny. It is a biographical study of an influential figure in the reform of legal education in Ireland, who established the Dublin Law Institute in 1839 and brought about fundamental changes in legal training both in Ireland and England.

In the future, the Society is planning an oral history project, which will involve interviews with prominent Irish lawyers and judges. Their reminiscences will be recorded and stored in the National Archives and will be available for research after an appropriate time period passes.

The Society encourages publication in the field of Irish legal history and is anxious to hear from authors with projects that might be published under the Society’s aegis or which might prove a suitable focus for a lecture to be delivered to the Society.

DE JURE RARE BOOKS

INTERNATIONAL LAW, LEGAL HISTORY, FOREIGN LANGUAGE BOOKS ON LAW

CATALOGUES ISSUED

By appointment
2007 29th Street NW
Washington DC 20008
Tel (202) 462-4959 Fax (202) 328-7635
For the convenience of American members, the Society maintains an account at First NH Bank, in Manchester, New Hampshire, which is a subsidiary of the Bank of Ireland. Membership in the Society is $70/year (or, if you prefer, £35 Irish or sterling) for both individual and institutional members. Members receive all of the Society's publications as well as notification of all Society meetings and other events.

Anyone interested in membership, or who has a project in which the Society might be interested, should contact: Professor W.N. Osborn, Faculty of Law, Roebuck Castle, University College Dublin, Belfield, Dublin 4, Ireland.

—Janet Sinder
Duke University Law Library

PORTAIT OF A BOOKPLATE: CHARLES WYZANSKI, JR.

Charles Wyzinski (1906–86), a graduate of the Harvard Law School class of 1930, protege of the Supreme Court Justice Felix Frankfurter, law clerk to both Augustus and Learned Hand, ranks amongst the most noted American federal trial court judges of this century. His bookplate, signed by John Hudson Elwell and dated 1939, is exceptionally uncommon in bookplate collections.

The text reproduced on the bookplate originates in a letter written to Judge Wyzinski by Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes (himself the owner of a fine bookplate designed by A.N. MacDonald). The Justice's letter was a reply to Wyzinski's request, made with some trepidation and put to the Justice shortly before Wyzinski entered the Harvard Law School in 1927. That request, in the words of Holmes, sought a "paragraph summing up my beliefs in the motives of the profession." It is the heart of Holmes' response, in his distinctive hand, which is reproduced on the bookplate. The original letter itself Wyzinski had framed and kept near his desk as "a caution and a credo":

For your sake I hope that when your work seems to present only mean details you may realize that every detail has the mystery of the universe behind it and may keep up your heart with an undying faith.

—O.W. Holmes

The pictorial component of the bookplate is readily identifiable, although the reasons for its choice remain speculative. Elwell has reproduced Michelangelo's beautifully finished drawing, his study of the head of Leda, for the now lost painting of "Leda and the Swan" completed in 1530.

Whether the choice of the drawing was Wyzinski's or suggested by Elwell it is impossible to say at this remove. Elwell was a well-known engraver, who wished his bookplates to impart the values of "[d]ignity, meaning, appropriateness, and a high seriousness of purpose." Certainly the use of a Michelangelo drawing would in a general way meet these criteria. Yet there is a darkness and sexuality—indeed, a rape—at the center of theable of Leda, hardly values one would readily associate with either Elwell or a federal judge.

(Continued on page six)

LAW AND LEGAL HISTORY
Anglo-American, Foreign, International, Political Theory, Government

Used, Rare, and Scholarly Books
Catalogs Issued. Inquiries Invited

LINDA K. MONTEMAGGI

244 West 101st Street, New York, NY 10025. Tel: (212) 662-5712. Fax: (212) 865-2565
Email: montemag@interloc.com
(Continued from page five)

Easier to explain is the choice of Elwell to design the bookplate. He had done many while in the service of W.H. Brett Co. in Boston. His best-known bookplate, almost three years in the creation, for Thomas Chesterton featured a view of Harvard Yard at its center and was completed in 1929 while Wyzanski was in the midst of his law studies.

Elwell's bookplates, particularly those done from the late 1930s, are difficult to find. Among the several hundred volumes in Judge Wyzanski's library which I have examined (amongst the several thousand which he owned), fewer than ten contained the bookplate—consistent with Elwell's announcement attending the Chesterton bookplate that only 250 prints had been made.

Judge Wyzanski was ultimately characterized as the "ideal embodiment of the liberally educated human being...a cultivated man...who read everything...for the the pleasure of stretching his mind." His Leda, gazing down—perhaps sensuously—upon an open book and upon Holmes' words, suggests just that. ❖

—Joe Lutrell
Meyer Boswell Books, Inc.

NOTES

HUTCHESON PAPERS TO TARTON LAW LIBRARY

The Tarleton Law Library, University of Texas at Austin, announces the acquisition of the Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr. Papers. Hutcheson (1879-1973) is best known as a judge on the U.S. 5th Circuit Court of Appeals (1931-1964), including twelve years as Chief Judge. He authored three books and numerous articles for legal journals, including an influential 1929 Legal Realist essay on the role of the "hunch" in judicial decisions.

Much of the collection relates to Hutcheson's service as co-chair of the Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry (which studied the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine after World War II) and includes correspondence; photographs; transcripts of hearings held in the U.S. Europe, and the Middle East; speeches by Hutcheson; publications; and reports by the committee and other bodies including the Jewish Agency for Palestine and the American Jewish Committee.

The collection also documents Hutcheson's personal, business, legal, judicial, civic, and family affairs. It includes correspondence with fellow judges (including Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.) relating to administration of the 5th Circuit, his retirement, his judicial philosophy, and his possible appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court. Also present are drafts and printed copies of Hutcheson's numerous speeches and articles on legal topics, and materials from his Houston law practice.

Hutcheson's papers were transferred to the Tarleton Law Library by the Harry Ransom Humanities Research Center, University of Texas at Austin. ❖

—Mike Widener
Archivist/Rare Books Librarian
Tarleton Law Library

HOFFMAN PAPERS TO WASHINGTON & LEE

The Honorable Walter E. Hoffman, United States Senior District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia, has announced his intention to give his professional papers to his alma mater, Washington and Lee University in Lexington, Va. The collection spans Hoffman's career for forty years as a federal district judge.

Hoffman's papers will be housed in Lewis Hall, the Washington and Lee Law School, and will complement the law school's archives, which include the papers of former Supreme Court Justice Lewis F. Powell, Jr. Hoffman and Powell have been longtime friends since they were classmates at Washington and Lee, both graduating from the law school in 1931.

"I can think of no more fitting addition to our manuscript holdings," said Barry Sullivan, dean of the Washington and Lee law school, in accepting the Hoffman papers. "The four decades in which Judge Hoffman served with distinction as a federal district judge have been singularly important ones for our country, for its courts, and for the legal profession. To have the tangible record of his important work and achievement through those singularly important times will add greatly to our collection."

After graduating from law school, Hoffman began practicing law in Norfolk, Va. He became a United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Virginia in 1954 and became Chief Judge in 1961, serving in that capacity until 1973. He took Senior Judge status in 1974. Hoffman has been an active member of the national judicial community, serving as a representative to the Judicial Conference of the United States, a member of the Board of Directors and as Director of the Federal Judicial Center.

His contributions to justice have been recognized locally and nationally. In 1968, the Virginia Trial Lawyers Association presented him with the annual award for his advancement of justice in Virginia; the American Judicature Society awarded him the Herbert Harley Award in 1976 for aiding the effective administration of justice throughout the United States; and, in 1984, he was presented the Edward J. Devitt Distinguished Service to Justice Award.

Hoffman is famous for instituting the "rocket docket"—an administrative system for fair and expeditious handling of cases that made his district a model of efficiency.

Judge Hoffman's papers document an extraordinary life in the law, providing a fascinating complement to the papers of his law school classmate, Justice Powell, and forming a solid base upon which to build a broad collection of 20th century legal manuscripts. Hoffman's papers will be transferred to the Wilbur C. Hall Law Library within the next few months. ❖

—John N. Jacob
Archivist/Reference Librarian
Wilbur C. Hall Law Library
Bauman Rare Books

Rare Books, Autographs, Manuscripts, &
Documents

Specializing in Law, Americana, History,
Literature, Economics, Travel and Exploration,
Science, Medicine, and Natural History.

We feature a fine selection of rare books,
autographs, and manuscripts on American and
English Law, including classic works by
Blackstone, Kent, Coke, and Holmes, inscribed
editions of Darrow, Frankfurter, and Cardozo,
early American colonial law, important trial
accounts, original Supreme Court autographs,
manuscripts, and photographs.

We are always interested in purchasing library
duplicates.

Catalogues issued regularly.

Bauman Rare Books
New York Gallery
The Waldorf=Astoria, Lobby Level
301 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022
Phone: (212) 759-8300 • Fax: (212) 759-8350
Monday through Saturday, 10am to 7pm

Philadelphia Gallery and Offices
1215 Locust Street
Philadelphia, PA 19107
Phone: 1-800-992-2862 • Fax: (215) 546-9064
Monday through Friday, 9am to 5pm
AN AMERICAN ORIGINAL:
JOHN BOUVIER'S LAW DICTIONARY

John Bouvier ranks in importance with his contemporaries Joseph Story and James Kent. Like them he sought to distinguish American law from its English antecedent. Like them, his works were devoured by an appreciative professional audience. Unlike them, however, he quickly fell into obscurity after his death in 1851.1 To the extent that this printer, newspaper editor, attorney, judge, and author is remembered at all, he is recalled for his masterpiece A Law Dictionary, Adapted to the Constitution and Laws of the United States of America, and of the Several States of the Union; with References to the Civil and Other Systems of Foreign Law. That singular set of volumes established Bouvier as America's first legal lexicographer. Hugely popular with its intended clientele, A Law Dictionary remained in print upwards of a century after Bouvier first published it in two volumes in 1839.2

Nowadays copies of the first edition are few, especially ones in good condition.3 The low rate of survival traces directly to two causes. Original owners subjected their sets to constant use, and not a little abuse, which wore them out long before obsolescence overtook them. Bouvier's raw materials for the volumes themselves—cheap ink, highly acidic paper and alum-tanned leather bindings—also impelled any that managed to endure the wear and tear of continual handling. Those extant witnesses are frequently in a delicate condition, so feeble in fact, that they should only examined in strictly controlled environments. However, the recent issue of a facsimile edition on acid-free paper stock means that scarcity and fragility need not impede anyone wishing to undertake close study of this archetype of American legal scholarship.4

I bought a set of the facsimiles some months ago in conjunction with an essay I wrote about a little-known Louisiana treatise writer, Lewis Kerr.5 As I read the Dictionary closely for the first time, I quickly perceived the novelty of its scholarship, as well as its usefulness to historians of early American law. Its originality was evident in opening sentences of the Preface, and it grew ever more palpable as I pondered the content of the text itself.

Bouvier, like others of his generation, honored a timeless literary convention among legal authors. He employed the Preface as justification for his endeavor. Thus, he began by informing the reader how, as a law student, he encountered certain “difficulties” that impeded him, so he turned to available law dictionaries for instruction. (Although he did not specify titles, he probably consulted those of the Englishmen John Rastell, John Cowell, and Giles Jacob, which then circulated widely in America.) They were of little help to him. English lexicographers, Bouvier realized, wrote for a country with “laws different from our own, and it became a question how they were or were not applicable here.” What, he asked, did Americans “have to do with those laws of Great Britain which relate to the person of their king, their nobility, their clergy, their navy, their army, with their game laws; their local statutes, such as regulate their banks, their canals, their exchequer, their marriages, their births, their burials, their beer and ale houses, and a variety of similar subjects?” Beyond that an American reader could find nothing in an English dictionary that related to “our government, our constitutions, or our political or civil institutions.”

The way to overcome these barriers, concluded Bouvier, lay in the creation of “a law dictionary, written entirely anew, and calculated to remedy those defects.” That determination led him to his singular contribution to American law. Wherever possible, he derived from his definitions of terminology wholly from customs, court decisions, and statutes in the United States. Thereby, he forever broke a tie that had bound American law to England for more than two hundred years.7

Severing that bond was more than merely practical. It also symbolized a strike for legal independence. Bouvier lived in an era when lawyers, legislators, and plain citizens sought to separate American law from its English antecedent. One means toward that goal was marking the differing usages of legal vocabulary. Hence Bouvier's lexicon. Another possibility seemed to lie in a blend of civil law precepts with those of common law, the result of which mixture would yield more rational, systematic laws and jurisprudence. That prospect—which intrigued the likes of Thomas Jefferson, Edward Livingston, David Hoffman, Francois-Xavier Martin, and Luther Cushing—enjoyed considerable currency all across the nation. It clearly found a ready acolyte in Bouvier, whose French background made him receptive to it. Indeed, his endeavor to meld two legal systems, which he viewed as complementary, was a constant refrain of A Law Dictionary. It surfaced first in the Preface, where Bouvier plainly remarked how he considered the civil law “the best system of written reason.” Because, “all laws are or ought to be founded in reason,” it seemed to him fundamental that his readers should recur “to this fountain of reason.” Thus, he introduced them to a considerable range of civilian terminology throughout the body of the text.8

To parse that text, even cursorily, is to gain an immediate feel for its impact on its original audience. Bouvier wrote in a cogent, unadorned style that literate readers could readily comprehend. Definitions bore the mark of deep research, for he buttressed each with copious authorities. Then too, he viewed the structural elements of a law dictionary rather differently than English authors. They stuck to the derivation and definition of words; he did that and more. Consider, for example, his treatment of the word “Abbreviation.” He not only explained its meaning and origin, but he included an admonition warning drafters of contracts to “make no abbreviations” in those documents, even though the habit was a customary shortcut among lawyers of his day. That
advice was followed in turn by a lengthy list of abbreviated legal titles and their equivalents. So it was throughout the entire work. He seldom let slip any opportunity to amplify meanings that grew out of American practice or to augment his definitions with complementary information. Additionally, Bouvier prepared entries on all of the states that formed the nation as of 1839. Each of these supplied some historical background, such as a state that joined the Union, plus a generous summary of its constitution. (There were similar entries for the organized territories as well.) Here, then, within the compass of two large, but handy, volumes was a useful store of intelligence that spoke to the mundane needs of workaday lawyers as it instructed students or lay persons and addressed the nature of the fundamental underpinnings of American law.

Time has superannuated Bouvier's excursion into dictionary making. Nevertheless, the first edition of his dictionary retains considerable value for historians of early American law. Its list of abbreviations of legal titles is still useful for identifying partial citations to printed sources that invariably turn up in antebellum manuscript case files or reported decisions. Students of how nineteenth-century legal thinkers grappled with ways of relating law to the needs of a bumptious nation rapidly on the move from an agrarian to a market economy, and all that entailed, will find the Dictionary instructive. Anyone curious about connections between American legal authors, publishing, print culture, and the dissemination of knowledge will discover much to ponder too, whereas those whose interests run to the etymology of legal words can profitably explore the Dictionary. Finally, Bouvier himself awaits more intensive study. Knowing more of him can lead, one suspects, to deeper insight into the world of antebellum legal scholarship.

—Warren Billings*

NOTES

*The author is Distinguished Professor of History at the University of New Orleans and historian of the Supreme Court of Louisiana. He acknowledges the assistance of Carol D. Billings and Marie Erikson of the Law Library of Louisiana.

1. Details about Bouvier are sparse in number, though this much is certain. He was born in 1787 in Cadiz, France, Quakers parents. Religious persecution and the father's political account for why the family emigrated to Philadelphia in 1802. Soon thereafter, Bouvier was apprenticed to a local printer named Benjamin Johnson. Serving out his indenture, he removed to Uniontown, where he edited several newspapers before turning to law, presumably because a career at the bar promised a steadier income. Admitted to practice in 1818, he eventually returned to Philadelphia, becoming by turns Recorder of the City, and an associate judge of the Court of Criminal Sessions. (Henry Simpson, The Lives of Eminent Philadelphians, Now Derived Collected from Original and Authentic Sources [Philadelphia, 1859], pp. 111-23; Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, eds., Dictionary of American Biography [New York, 1928-48], 4: 496-91.)

2. Bouvier prepared a second edition, which he issued in 1848. He may also have been responsible for the third edition, which came out the year after his death. Thereafter, the Dictionary went through a succession of revisions and re-issues that continued into the 1940s. There was even an edition in Japanese, printed in 1878. These conclusions derive from an OCLC search for variant editions of A Law Dictionary.

3. Those that come up for sale are rather pricey. For example, the Lawbook Exchange, Ltd. recently offered a copy for $1,500, Antiquarian Law and Legal History, Catalogue 16 (Union N.J., 1995), pp. 5-6.


10. At some future date, I hope to publish the results of a more detailed study of Bouvier, concentrating especially on the questions of his connections with other contemporary legal writers and the dissemination of the Dictionary.

WHAT'S A.W.B. SIMPSON BEEN DOING LATELY?

Anyone who researches or teaches legal history or common law doctrine has to be indebted to A.W.B. Simpson. His work, well-written and invariably interesting, has made legal history accessible to law students and faculty and greatly enriched courses in property and contract law. His study of the history of Regina v. Dudley has enlightened many criminal law discussions of the defense of necessity and the question whether or not it is ever justified to eat cabin boys. Simpson's Biographical Dictionary is an extremely useful guide to information about judges, lawyers, and legal historians. He has made significant contributions to legal bibliography, notably in his articles on the early Yearbooks and his account of the history of modern treatise writing.

Simpson was educated at Oxford, where he developed his interests in legal history under the guidance of his tutor, G.D.G. Hall, the editor of Gianvill. Subsequently he has taught at the Universities of Kent, Chicago and now Michigan.

In 1992, in something of a change of pace, Simpson published a study of the British executive detention program during World War II. Under this program, the Home Secretary was authorized to detain any person "of hostile origin or associations." Simpson is highly critical of these regulations and their implementation and especially of the legal profession for its failure to challenge such an egregious infringement of the rule of law and civil liber-
ties. On pragmatic grounds, however, Richard Posner argues that Simpson is too severe and that the detention program was justifiable at the time, if not in retrospect.10

In 1995, Professor Simpson published his next book, Leading Cases in the Common Law, a study of nine important cases, most of which are still included in law school casebooks. Not surprisingly, Simpson finds that the reported decision often fails to convey the full background of a case, and not infrequently the statement of facts is full of inaccuracies. An example is the famous—to law students infamous—case Jee v. Audley,11 which settled several principles regarding the Rule Against Perpetuities in property law. The rule states that no interest is good unless it must vest, if at all, not later than 21 years after some life in being at the creation of the interest. In Jee v. Audley, Edward Audley had died leaving a will that in effect gave an interest to Mary Hall, but if she died without issue then to the daughters of John and Elizabeth Jee. According to the report, at the time of Audley’s death, Mary Hall was unmarried and about 40 years old, and the Jees had four daughters and no son. The gift over to the Jee daughters was challenged for remoteness of vesting. At that time, English courts interpreted “to die without issue” to mean the complete extinction of a bloodline, and Mary Hall’s descendants might well have lived for generations or centuries before dying out, if ever. Furthermore, although Mr. and Mrs. Jee were 70 years old, if they were to have another daughter, she would not have been a “life in being” at the time of Audley’s death, and if Mary Hall had a child who died with no living issue, the interest might well vest in the fifth Jee daughter more than 21 years after all of the people alive at Audley’s death were themselves deceased. Under the common law—if not in fact—anyone could father or give birth to a child at any age from the “Precocious Toddler” to the “Fertile Octogenarian.”

Professor Simpson has discovered that the statement of facts in the reported decision is full of error.12 Among other things, Mary Hall was Mary Hale, she was 53 years old, and the Jees had three daughters and two sons. Law students have often been somewhat puzzled by, among other aspects of this case, a sentence in which the Master of the Rolls said, “Another thing pressed upon me, is to decide on the events which have happened; but I cannot do this without overturning very many cases.” Simpson has discovered that in fact both Mr. and Mrs. Jee had died between the death of Edward Audley and the time of the litigation. The class of Jee daughters had therefore been closed and no further daughters had been born to the Jees following the death of Edward Audley. So the identity of the four (or three) daughters was known at the time of the lawsuit, and they were all lives in being at the time Edward Audley died. But under the common law, the critical time is the time the interest was created (by delivery of a deed or at the death of a testator), not the time of the lawsuit (a point that has been known to arise in Multistate Bar Examination questions). Simpson uses the facts of the case to point out what he regards as the absurdities in the application of the common law rule. But it remains to be seen whether the result is any more satisfactory with the Uniform Statutory Rule Against Perpetuities, now enacted in many states and providing for a 90 year period to wait and see what actually happens followed by a reformation lawsuit for any interest that fails to vest.

Simpson’s latest work—an article published this year—can only be regarded as a highly courageous act. In “Coase v. Pigou Reexamined,”13 he takes on the Nobel Prize winning economist Ronald Coase, whose wit is known to be “vintage English academic acid.”14 Coase formulated what George Stigler named the Coase Theo-
rem, which states that if transaction costs are zero or very low, the initial assignment of a property right will not affect the allocation of resources. In both articles in which Coase developed this thesis, he used for illustration the case of Sturges v. Bridgman, which involved conflicting uses of neighboring land owned by a confectioner and a doctor. Simpson has explored the whole background of Sturges and discovered a number of interesting facts that could be very useful in posing and testing hypotheses about the Coase Theorem. Simpson believes that some of these facts challenge the Theorem, though it must be admitted that on some key points he rejects important aspects of “positive” economic analysis. For example, in an economic—though perhaps not moral or legal—sense, conflicting uses of property both “cause” the problem and both have an economic value that can be assessed. The economic value will reflect noneconomic interests—such as sentimental ties to property or an unusual sensitivity to blighting carried on by neighbors—through, for example, the elasticity or strength of the demand for the property. Simpson tends to reject a purely economic analysis in favor of an “everyday conception of causation.” Not surprisingly, in response Coase disagrees with almost everything in Simpson’s analysis and adds that “it is surely a virtue not to write on a subject of which one is ignorant.” Though Coase probably has the better of the argument on economic grounds, Simpson’s account adds substantial data about the Sturges case and elicits from Coase some interesting information about the context of the Coase Theorem.

One of the many side issues in the debate between Simpson and Coase is Coase’s treatment of A.C. Pigou, the Cambridge University economist who virtually founded the field of welfare economics in the 1920’s and 1930’s. Simpson defends Pigou from some of Coase’s earlier attacks on him; in response, Coase describes Pigou as a “very strange man,” a very pedestrian lecturer, with peculiarities that suggested an “other-worldliness that would not be helpful in an economist.” Not the least interesting aspect of this debate is the possibility that Pigou was a Soviet agent, as has been claimed by John Costello. Simpson ridicules this claim, but Costello got his information from Richard Deacon, author of The British Connection. Friedrich A. von Hayek, another Nobel Prize winning economist who knew Pigou, found Deacon’s account credible, though Hayek’s views were no doubt influenced by his hostility to welfare economics and socialism (or “serfdom”) in general.

We all have reason to be extremely grateful to Professor Simpson for his extensive contributions to so many areas of law.

—Bryan Cooper
University of Detroit Mercy

NOTES

11. 29 Eng. Rep. 1186 (Ch. 1787).
15. 11 Ch. D. 852 (1879).
17. R.H. Coase, Law and Economics and


SELECTED SOURCES FOR AMERICAN INDIAN LEGAL HISTORY ON THE WORLD WIDE WEB

Before the advent of the Internet, the researcher interested in the field of American Indian Law had to expend much time and energy in locating relevant sources to study. Now, however, through the efforts of Indian tribes, universities, associations, and the Federal government, information in this field is available to the researcher at the touch of a computer button. This is particularly true for the legal historian interested in accessing the texts of Indian treaties and other relevant historical Indian legal documents. The following sources represent just a few of the growing number of resources devoted to the history of American Indian Law available to the legal researcher on the Internet.

The Oneida Indian Nation’s Treaties Project was developed to provide native and non-native people easy access via the Internet to important treaties between Native American Nations and the United States. Though largely focused on Oneida treaties, the ongoing project is expanding to encompass important treaties from other Indian nations. This project can be accessed at URL: http://oneida-web.org/oneida/treaties.html.

Through the efforts of E.A. Schwart, Assistant Professor of History, and California State University, San Marcos, comes the Native American Documents Project. This project is devoted to making documents about the history of federal policy concerning native peoples more accessible to the public. The site currently contains three sets of data: indexed published reports of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Board of Indian Commissioners for 1871; an allotment data
collection; and over one hundred indexed documents from the Rogue River War and Siletz Reservation collection. The project founders are seeking to expand this site and ask the help of tribal, public, and academic historians in this effort. Those interested in becoming part of this project can contact E.A. Schwartz at the College of Arts and Sciences, California State University, San Marcos, CA 92096. E.A. Schwartz can also be contacted by e-mail at schwartz@csusm.edu. The Native American Documents Project is located at URL: http://www.csusm.edu/projects/nadp/nadp.htm.

The Fourth World Documentation Project (FWDP), at URL: http://www.halcyon.com/FWDP/fwdp.html, was organized in 1992 by the Center for World Indigenous Studies (CWIS). Its goals are to document and make accessible to tribal governments, organizations, and researchers important documents relating to the social, economic, political, strategic, and human rights situations being faced by the Fourth World nations; and to create a historical archive of the political struggles waged by Indigenous Peoples asserting their rights as sovereign nations in the international community. The FWDP archives currently contain over 400 documents ranging in scope from tribal and inter-tribal resolutions and papers to United Nations documents to treaties, agreements, and other constructive arrangements—all of which comprise a valuable resource for researchers interested in studying the history of American Indian Law.

—Wendy Law
University of Michigan

SELECTED AMERICAN INDIAN LEGAL RESOURCES ON THE INTERNET

PRIMARY MATERIALS: LAWS, CODES, REGULATIONS

U.S. Constitution:
- Article I
http://www.law.cornell.edu:80/constitution/article1.html
- Fourteenth Amendment
http://www.law.cornell.edu/constitution/constitution_amendmentxiv.html

U.S. Code:
- 25 U.S.C.
http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/25/
- 28 U.S.C. §167: 1362—Federal Court Jurisdiction over Civil Actions Brought by Indian Tribes
http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/28/1362.html
- 18 U.S.C. §1152 - Tribal Court Jurisdiction
http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/18/1152.html
- 42 U.S.C. Chapter 22 - Indian Hospitals and Health Facilities
http://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/42/ch22.html

Code of Federal Regulations Server
http://www.pls.com:8001/his/cfr.htm

Treaties, Constitutions, and Reports
- Treaties Project
http://one-web.org/oneidx/treaties.html
- Native American Documents Project
http://www.csusm.edu/projects/nadp/nadp.htm
- Fourth World Documentation Project
http://www.halcyon.com/FWDP/fwdp.html
- U.S. House of Representatives Internet Law Library—Indian Nations and Tribes
http://www.pls.com:8001/his/31.htm
- Chippewa Treaty with the Wyabot, etc., 1785
http://cayuga.law.cornell.edu/treaties/chipw1.htm

GOVERNMENT RESOURCES

Bureau of Indian Affairs
- The Division of Energy and Mineral Resources
http://snake2.cr.usgs.gov/
- CodeTalk
http://www.codetalk.fed.us/

OTHER WWW SITES

- AI.html
  http://www.nacson.ihs.gov/paths/AI.html
  Extensive collection of Indian resources on the Internet.

- Yahoo: Society and Culture: Cultures: Native American
  http://shock.yahoo.com/ggn/Society_and_Culture/Cultures/Native_American/
  Indexed list of internet sites relating to Native American cultures.

- NativeNet
  http://www.ildl.cc.mns.us/naaenet/hotlist.html
  Provides forums for exchanging information and ideas about various aspects of the lives and cultures of indigenous peoples.

- The Center for World Indigenous Studies (CWIS)
  http://www.halcyon.com/FWDP/cwisinfo.html
  Independent, non-profit research and education organization dedicated to wider understanding and appreciation of the ideas and knowledge of indigenous peoples. Extensive documentation and resource listings.

- List of Federally Recognized Tribes and Nations
  http://www.freenet.ufl.edu:80/~native/tribesl.htm

- Native American Court Briefs from Cornell
  //ftp.cit.cornell.edu/pub/special/NativePros/law/

- Legal Information Institute at Cornell Law School
  http://www.law.cornell.edu/
  Recent Supreme Court decisions, recent New York Court of Appeals decisions, full text of the United States Code, email directory of faculty/staff at U.S. law schools, etc.

INDIAN LAW

- Indian Law
  http://www.law.cornell.edu/topics/indian.html
  Topical guide to Indian Law on the Internet.

- Cornell Law School Issues in American Indian Law
  http://cayuga.law.cornell.edu/hompage.htm
  Documents relating to the treatment of American Indians in the Courts, Statutes and Treaties of the U.S. Government, the laws of several states, the laws of several Indian Nations, etc.

- FindLaw: American Indian Law
  http://www.scruz.net/~findlaw/01topics/21indian/
  Selective Index of American Indian Law sites on the Internet.

PUBLICATIONS

- Native Americas Magazine, Akwe:kon's Journal of Indigenous Issues
  http://nativeamericas.aip.cornell.edu

- Red Ink Online
  http://grad.admin.arizona.edu/AIGC/RedInk/RED_INK_HOMEPAGE.HTML

- The Native American Rights Fund Archives (Legal Review and Reports)
  http://www.narfl.org/narfarc2.htm

- Other Native Newsletters

MAILING LISTS

- INDKNOW@uwavm.u.washington.edu (Indigenous Knowledge Systems list; cultural property and indigenous peoples)
  Send the message <<subscribe indknow>> to:
  lisserv@uwavm.u.washington.edu
  or:
  lisserv@uwavm.bitnet

- NATIVE-L@tamwml.tamu.edu (Issues Pertaining to Aboriginal Peoples)
  Send the message <<subscribe native-l>> to:
  lisserv@tamwml.tamu.edu
  or:
  lisserv@tamwml.bitnet
CLASSICS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

Edited by James Brown Scott
Washington, Carnegie Institution, 1911

This series, which includes the classic works connected with the history and development of international law, was undertaken by the Carnegie Institution of Washington in 1906, at the suggestion of Dr. James Brown Scott, then Solicitor for the Dept. of State, under whose supervision as General Editor the series has been published. On January 1, 1917, the project was transferred to the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. The present work completes the series.

The republication of these classics has been undertaken principally due to the difficulty of procuring the texts in convenient form for scientific study. The text of each author in a language other than English is reproduced photographically, so as to lay the source before the reader without the mutilations which creep into a newly printed text, and is accompanied by an English version made expressly for the series by a competent translator. Introductory material prefaces each book, giving details concerning the author and his work and stating the importance of the texts and its place in international law.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No. 1 of the Series</th>
<th>Vol. 1: De Iure Belli Ac Pacis Libri Tres</th>
<th>$150.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: On the Law of War and Peace</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 2 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Legationibus Libri Tres</td>
<td>$95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: Three Books of Embassies</td>
<td>$95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 3 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Iure Naturali et Gentium Dissertationes</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: Dissertations on the Law of Nature and of Nations</td>
<td>$95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 4 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: Synopsis Juris Gentium</td>
<td>$85.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: Synopses of the Law of Nations</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 5 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: Franciscus de Victoria De Indis et De Iure Belli Reflectiones</td>
<td>$115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: Reflections in Moral Theology of the Very Celebrated Spanish Theologian, Franciscus de Victoria</td>
<td>$115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 6 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Bello De Repressaliis Et De Dvello</td>
<td>$110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: The Text of the Bologna Manuscript</td>
<td>$110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 7 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: Hispaniae Advocations Libri Duo</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: The Two Books of the Pleas of a Spanish Advocate</td>
<td>$100.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 8 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Officio Hominis Et Civis Juxta Legem Naturalem Libri duo</td>
<td>$95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: The Two Books of the Duty of Man and Citizen According to Natural Law</td>
<td>$95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 9 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: Elementorum Jurisprudentiae Universalis Libri duo</td>
<td>$110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: Elements of Universal Jurisprudence, Two Books</td>
<td>$110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 10 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Iure Naturae Et Gentium Libri Quatuor</td>
<td>$110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 11 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Jure Belli et Maris Dissertations</td>
<td>$85.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: An Exposition of Pedal Law and Procedure, Or of Law Between Nations and Questions Concerning the Same</td>
<td>$85.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 12 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Legationibus Libri Tres</td>
<td>$95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: Three Books of Embassies</td>
<td>$95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 13 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: Jus Gentium Methodo Scientifica Pertactatum</td>
<td>$195.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: Law of Nations Treated According to a Scientific Method</td>
<td>$195.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 14 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Iure Belli Libri Tres</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: Three Books on the Law of War</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 15 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Iure Natuiae Et Gentium Libri Octo</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 16 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Legationibus Libri Tres</td>
<td>$110.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: Three Books on the Law of War</td>
<td>$125.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 17 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Iure Natuiae Et Gentium Libri Octo</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 18 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Remilitari Et Bello Tractatus</td>
<td>$95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: A Treatise on Military Matters and Warfare</td>
<td>$115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 19 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: Elements of International Law</td>
<td>$130.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 20 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: Selections from Three Works of Francisco Suarez</td>
<td>$115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: Selections from Three Works of Francisco Suarez</td>
<td>$150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 21 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: De Poro Legatorum Libri Sigillarum</td>
<td>$95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: A Monograph on the Jurisdiction Over Ambassadors in Both Civil and Criminal Cases</td>
<td>$95.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No. 22 of the Series</td>
<td>Vol. 1: Commentaries on the Law of Prize and Booty</td>
<td>$115.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Vol. 2: De Jure Praedae Commentarius</td>
<td>$155.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEW JOURNALS LAUNCHED

An auspicious debut was had recently with the inaugural issue of Biblio, a magazine for collectors of books, manuscripts, and ephemera. Abundantly illustrated and well-designed, the first issue appeared in June with feature articles on William Morris' Kelmscott Press, the Beat poets, medieval manuscripts, and the Burns Library Irish Collection, among other bookish topics. Intended to be instructive as well as entertaining, Biblio will undoubtedly become an important journal for the general but serious collector. Call (800) 840-3810 for subscription information.

Another fine journal, though one not quite as new, is Bookplate International. Devoted entirely to the art and history of the bookplate, it will particularly interest specialists. For subscription information, write to Bookplate International, The Primrose Academy Ltd., 20 Ainger Road, London NW3 3AS England.

INDIANAPOLIS BOOKSELLERS

The following is a list of local booksellers for those who might wish to search for old, rare, or merely used books while attending the AALL meeting in Indianapolis. Prospective browsers should call ahead to determine business hours and the scope of any given shop. No claim is made for the comprehensiveness of this listing. Happy book hunting!

- Broad Ripple Bookshop
  6407 Ferguson Street
  (317) 259-1980

- Ballfrog Books
  9144 Antietam Drive
  (317) 595-9238

- Elfinwood Antiquarian Bookstore
  8887 #3 High School Road
  (317) 290-0932

- Fountain of Mystery Books
  1119 Prospect Street
  (317) 635-2583

- History Makers Rare Find Gallery
  4040 East 82nd Street
  (317) 942-5828

- Murder and Mayhem
  6412 Carrollton Avenue
  (317) 254-8273

- The Old Library Bookshop
  6219 North Guilford Avenue
  (317) 254-3031


THE LAWBOOK EXCHANGE, LTD.

Specialists in Antiquarian Law and Works of Legal Scholarship

- Books
- Pamphlets
- Journals
- Autographs
- Manuscripts
- Ephemera
- &c.

Reprint Publisher of Legal Classics

Catalogues Issued Regularly Both in Print and Online

965 Jefferson Avenue, Union, New Jersey 07083-8605
Telephone: (908) 686-1998 or (800) 422-6686
Fax: (908) 686-3098 E-mail: lawbkexc@superlink.net
Web Site: http://www.abaa-booknet.com/usa/lbe/