NOTE FROM THE EDITOR

WITH THE RAPIDLY approaching Ninetieth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries Annual Meeting in Baltimore, it is worth drawing attention to a number of programs that should be of interest to members of the Legal History and Rare Books Special Interest Section.

MAKING HISTORY IN THE LAW LIBRARY is one such program, coordinated by Carol Billings of the Law Library of Louisiana. This panel will explore how law librarians creatively preserve, publicize, and utilize historical resources found within their institutions. [8:30-10:00 a.m., Monday, July 21, 1997].

PATRIOTS, FREEMEN, AND CONSTITUTIONALISTS: THE COMMON LAW MOVEMENT IN AMERICA is a very topical panel headed by Sharon Blackburn of Texas Tech University. This program will examine the history, philosophy, and psychology of modern day common law patriots, who have become increasingly discontented with the mainstream legal system. Active in many states, the individuals of this movement have in some instances established their own common law courts, besides pursuing lawsuits and liens against public officials and private citizens in traditional courts. [10:15-11:45 a.m., Monday, July 21].

Katherine Topulos of the Duke University School of Law Library will be moderating GLANVILLE'S WORLD: THE RISE OF ENGLISH COMMON (NAVIGATING THE LAW THROUGH THE AGES). This panel will trace the growth of the common law and the use of writs in England, as well as the revival and reception of Roman law on the continent. The influence of English and continental law on American law will also be discussed, with attention given to some of the main resources for researching early law. [3:45-5:15 p.m., Tuesday, July 22].

ENGLISH LEGAL RESEARCH FROM AN AMERICAN PERSPECTIVE is a panel coordinated by Laura Orr of Yale's Lillian Goldman Law Library. This program is intended to treat the major differences between the American and English legal systems, proceedings, terminology and traditions. English history, judicial hierarchy, and government organization are some of the topics that will be explored.

Meanwhile, have a look at the articles and notices of this issue of the newsletter. —Daniel Smith

REDISCOVERING RARE BOOKS IN AN ELECTRONIC AGE

WHEN I ASSUMED the direction of the Cornell Law Library in July 1993, my main charge was to strengthen the foreign and international law collection and move the library further into the electronic age. But somewhere on the way to achieving those goals, I discovered and fell in love with the rare books in the library. That came as a surprise to me, because, until then, information was more important to me than the physical attributes of books. In spite of coming from a family where both my mother and sister have university degrees in history and know everything about the lives of the French kings and history in general, history did not hold much interest for me, aside from its relevance to specific research projects. However, once I started discovering the treasures our library had in its midst, I quickly developed an appreciation for the beauty of the books as artifacts; I admired their rarity and the civilization they represent.

The Cornell Law Library’s rare book collection, one of the finest in the United States, consists of four distinct parts: the rare books in the Edwin S. Dawson Rare Book Room (funded through a generous gift of Donato A. Evangelista '57 in honor of his father-in-law); and its centerpiece, the Samuel Thorne collection of English legal history; the endowed Bennett collection of early statutory and session laws; the Edwin Marshall collection of books on equity; and the Nathaniel Moak trials collection. What makes those collections stand apart is that each reflects the life effort of a person devoted to the purposeful acquisition of a collection, one book at a time. They have left us

(CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO)

CONTENTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Contents</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rare Books in the Electronic Age: Cornell University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Holmes on a Bicycle: The Cycling Years</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Continued on page two)
(Continued from page one)

an awesome legacy.

After rediscovering the rare books that generations of scholars and librarians had patiently and actively collected over the years, I came to believe that these treasures should be shared more widely with groups of faculty, students, staff, and alumni. The question was, who would be knowledgeable enough to explain the importance and interpret the books for a diverse audience? By a stroke of good luck, my research assistant, Marshal Grant ’96, introduced me to his wife, Barbara Grant. Both hold Ph.D.’s in medieval studies from Yale, and the library was fortunate to be able to hire Barbara as the curator of law rare books. Thanks to her background in medieval manuscripts and her paleographic and linguistic skills, she has been influential in the work we have done so far with the rare books.

Rediscovering these treasures has helped me understand the special role of rare books in legal education and in contemporary society: rare books provide the needed historical context to the modern study of law, and they serve as an important balance in the transition to a world dominated by computers. They need to be preserved and shared with current and future generations of scholars and students in this new electronic information age.

RARE BOOKS PROVIDE
HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Rare books serve as the best exhibits in retracing legal historical milestones. They provide a historical and visual context for the study of legal developments. For instance, when I teach my introduction to French law seminar, we spend the first class session in the rare book room.

We talk about the historical development and roots of the civil law and common law systems. We go back to medieval times and discuss the revival of Roman law studies on the European continent through the rediscovery and glosses of Justinian’s Corpus juris civilis, and the universities’ role in shaping the law through the systematic exposition of legal principles.

We talk about England, which received Roman law in some fashion, as demonstrated by the great work attributed to Bracton, De legibus et consuetudinibus Angliae, a commentary on the writs, which also expounded Roman law. We reflect on the thought that if Bracton’s ideas had prevailed, Roman law might have been received more extensively into England, and the English legal system would have developed more along the lines of the continental legal systems. But Bracton was too late for England, because the royal courts had already developed a strong centralized system of writs before university law schools were founded. While European lawyers were educated in the universities and focused on substantive legal rules, rather than form and questions of procedure, the English legal system was developed on a case-by-case basis. English lawyers were trained at the inns of court and studied writs and pleadings. That explains the paucity of scholarly writings in England and the absence of systematic exposition of the law. It was only in the eighteenth century that Blackstone’s Commentaries was celebrated as the first comprehensive exposé of English law since Bracton.

We look at the Year Books, the first law reports of English medieval society, from 1260 to 1535, highly subjective and written in law French, that curious mixture of French and English that developed after William the Conqueror of Normandy became the King of England in 1066 and was the language of the courts from the mid-thirteenth century to the seventeenth century. We talk about how the Grauntic Abridgment by Anthony Fitzherbert and the one by Sir Robert Brooke were the sixteenth-century predecessors to the West digest system. We discuss the controversial proposition that on-line searching is now fundamentally altering the way we find legal information, and perhaps even the notion of “the law.”

We study Dyer’s Report, written by the well-known judge and court reporter Sir James Dyer, and compare it with the manuscript by the same reporter, circa 1560, written in cursive secretary’s hand. It is touching to imagine the person writing the annotations with a typical sixteenth-century script. We talk about the Napoleonic code, which was used as a model for many nations of the civil law tradition. Law library edition of 1809 has a fine engraving of the emperor that gives a feel for the person.

The students appreciate the atmosphere and beauty of the room. They linger after class and ask questions. They enjoy seeing and touching the books. They are also intrigued to find out that they, as modern-day law students, speak law French without realizing it, since so many common words of the modern legal language, used in courts and even in TV shows, came through the French: “voir dire,” “grand jury” and “petit jury,” “plaintiff,” and “trespass,” are but a few examples. Also, the habit of using paired words, “act and deed,” “breaking and entering,” “to pardon and forgive,” “to devise and bequeath,” and so on, comes from the hesitation to use the French alone, and the desire for clarification or emphasis.

Every student should have the opportunity to touch the books that have contributed to shaping the common law and form the basis of the Anglo-American legal system and to see the early statutes of the state they come from, even back to colonial times. It is through the contact with rare books that students can gain a true sense of the evolution of law.

RARE BOOKS ARE TREASURES TO BE PRESERVED FOR THE FUTURE

Rare books are part of our international heritage and bear witness to our civilization. They reflect a distinctively human enterprise and need to be preserved for future generations. The library collection is considerable. Amazingly, it holds the originals of most of the works cited in the standard texts on English legal history. It possesses the original editions of books that scholars have devoted their lives to studying. Reproductions exist, and are used when usage warrants it, but to hold the original book in one’s hands is to touch a part of human history. One needs the physical contact with the artifact to realize the importance of the book in the
dissemination of information and the communication of knowledge.

Rare books have been admired for a long time and have always been important to scholars. What is different today is that rare books offer great comfort and a pleasant respite from the rigors of modern life. At a time when most of us are bound to sit for hours and strain our eyes before a terminal, spending time in the rare book room with one of these marvelous books is like sitting in a beautiful gothic cathedral and finding a quiet place to reflect on the best the human mind has produced. In this age of tumultuous changes in every facet of life, rare books offer calm, peace, and a sense of security. They also force us to slow down. Deciphering the annotations written in old cursive handwriting or the mysterious law French takes time.

Rare books are not just old books. They come alive through the skill of those who know how to put the book into the proper historical context and impart knowledge about it. Books should be treated not as museum pieces but as usable objects, accessible to all. They present a great potential for continuing use over time. For rare books in law, the added value is that they are needed for research.

The collection is vulnerable, however, and the library needs help to preserve the collection for future generations. Unlike many rare collections that passed from private collectors to rare book libraries, much of the Cornell law collection was in active use by the law school community or in the private libraries of lawyers. As the collection now stands, more than half the volumes are too fragile to be handled without risk of further damage. Preservation treatment may consist of complete rebacking and deacidifying and repair of paper, as well as restoration of original binding fragments. Archival linen boxes can also be custom-made for each book to protect the original bindings. Although the costs of preservation are high, once the books are stabilized, they will need no further treatment for perhaps a hundred years. It is a one-time expenditure.

The Cornell Law Library is resolutely embracing the future and building a vast digital library by providing access to worldwide electronic information sources from the many computer stations in the law school and through its own Web site, accessible from any point in the world. The distinction of the library, however, now and even more so in the future, comes from its possessing an extensive print collection, including over two thousand rare books. We encourage alumni and friends to come and look at the books and appreciate them. By discovering or rediscovering these treasures of the past, one can savor their beauty, be inspired by the human spirit they attest to, and acquire new perspectives in approaching legal problems.

—Claire M. Germain
Edward Cornell Law Librarian &
Professor of Law
Cornell Law School

NOTES
2. We have the first edition, published in 1766–67.
4. David Mellinkoff’s The Language of the Law 15–16 (1963) has many such examples and represents an admirable work on the subject.
5. ld. at 121.
8. For instance, Blackstone’s Commentaries.
9. A preservation report, prepared by Barbara Grant, highlighting the needs and costs of preserving the collection, is available from the author.
10. The URL for the library Web site is http://www.law.cornell.edu/library/default.html. The Cornell Law Library is also participating with other libraries in efforts to preserve rare books through digital technologies. Digitization of rare materials serves two purposes. One goal is to preserve and save information printed on brittle paper, acidic since the beginning of the industrial revolution. That will help preserve our collection of nineteenth-century trials. The second goal is to make the information available to a larger group of people by producing digital facsimiles. The Cornell University library system is joining the efforts of the Library of Congress’s National Digital Library program, which aims to make available five million items, including photographs and rare materials, by the year 2000. The LC web site can be accessed at http:// www.loc.gov.


HOLMES ON A BICYCLE OR JUSTICE OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES; THE CYCLING YEARS, 1895–19??

JUSTICE HOLMES is the superstar of American legal history; can any aspect of his life be uninteresting to legal historians? Imagine the Chief Justice of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, at fifty-five, a beginning cyclist:

“I meditate on learning the bicycle (notice the on, I have not yet got further than thinking about it).” Holmes to Lady Pollock, July 2, 1895.

“I have taken one lesson on the bicycle and I am stiff from it this morning and I feel as if I never should learn. Violent exercise upsets an old sportsman who has done nothing more vigorous than a quiet toddler for years.” Holmes to Lady Pollock, August 11, 1895.

“I have shared the common lot and began to learn the bicycle. I haven’t had such a gleam of boyish joy for years as I got from my little runs of 5 miles or so, all that I have ventured as yet. Even tumbling off was a pleasure — to find that I could do it and not break! . . . I am not quite resolved whether to do it in town. My house is so near the park that I could get there with much (Continued on page four)
entertaining one... he is full of pessimistic suggestions and can tell you history with inimitable vividness not unmixed with enhancing profanity. Thanks to him I have had more fun out of the crusades than any of the actors in them ever did...” Holmes to Pollock, August 9, 1897.

In 1899, Pollock wrote to report that Maitland, wintering in the Canaries, had taken to bicycling. He also expressed concern about “freewheeling”:

“Is the ‘free wheel’ seducing you in New England? I don’t feel clear about it—but I have never ridden one.” Pollock to Holmes, July 5, 1899. Holmes’ response to this letter mentions his own biking, but does not respond to the technological inquiry.

In 1902, Holmes again wrote that bicycles were losing their popularity to the “odious automobiles”: “I am one of the few who stick to the bicycle as a pleasure and an exercise. I hope that E. hasn’t given it up.” Holmes to Lady Pollock, July 31, 1902.

Biographer Liva Baker quotes from unidentified sources, probably unpublished letters, to report that his first lessons left him discouraged and that he took some injuries. Less credibly, she reports that while still compelled to cling tightly to the handlebars with both hands, he resented being greeted with a wave by Probate Judge Robert G. Freeman who summered nearby and could ride with one hand. Holmes was heard to say ungenerously, “The next chance I get I’ll overrule him.” She goes on to reproach her subject by suggesting that he found cycling provided opportunities to flirt with young women. Perhaps it was this that led him to write Harold Laski that the inventor of the bicycle “did more for human happiness... than a dozen Bismarcks or Cavour.” She quotes an unidentified letter to Lady Castledown at this time in which he reports trying to forget her “by aid of a bike” but that he was more likely to break his nose, than to forget.

Slightly more specific information about early injuries and infinitely better identification of sources are provided in Sheldon Novick’s biography which provides this unpublished letter: “My routine has not changed much except for the, to me, astounding experience of learning the bicycle—I do not have learned—far from it—but I have gotten over the first general black and blue color of my person—my ankle & wrist are no longer twisted to speak of...& after I have got on, which I do not do with infallible ease and grace I powder ahead at a comfortable judicial speed which gives me much pleasure. I take about five miles of an afternoon—get pretty warm over it & feel like a bird. It is no slight thing for an old gentleman to learn that he can rumble off & not break—I was pleased as a boy at the discovery.” Holmes to Nina Gray, September 2, 1895.

Unfortunately, for those of us who wish to imagine that enormous moustache atop the “penny-farthing” machine’s outsized front wheel, by 1895, Holmes’ bicycle appeared much the same as modern rear-drive machines with wheels of equal size and pneumatic tires. The still-common diamond pattern frame was established by 1893. Changeable gears, however, were a usual before 1900, and unless Holmes traded in his Humber for a newer model, (which seems unlikely given his
temperament, and besides he surely would have told Pollock) he never enjoyed this advantage.

There is certainly more to be unearthed regarding Holmes's bicycling practices. The 1902 letter to Lady Pollock is the last reference I have located. Holmes, at sixty-two, appears there determined to continue his hobby. Published sources do not reveal how long he continued, or how much he ever rode in the city. Was he fully satisfied with his Humber, or did he covet a newer model? Were there later injuries, and how serious were they? Did he learn to ride with one hand? With no hands? Did he ever ride in Washington, D.C.? If and when a complete set of his correspondence is published, there will certainly be new revelations about his cycling, but only the diligent researcher is likely to locate them. With the exception of the admirable Holmes-Pollock Letters, indexes to existing biographies and collections of letters, unfortunately provide no references to this intriguing aspect of the personal life of Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr.

— Michael Lynch
The University of Toledo
Law Library

NOTES
1. Presumably Holmes did ride in town eventually, since in March, 1898 he wrote to Frederick Pollock from Boston: "The bikers begin to be seen in the streets but I have not yet ventured forth."
3. Almost certainly he refers to the hours after midnight.
4. A picture of the Humber of this era may be seen at p. 26 of the pamphlet "Early Bicycles" by Nick Clayton. (Aylesbury, Bucks: Shire Publications, Ltd., 1986). The design is quite modern.
5. The reference to F. is surely to Frederick Pollock, suggesting either that Pollock and Holmes discussed bicycling in person, or that other letters on the subject have been lost.
6. The "freewheel" refers to the rear wheel of a bicycle so constructed that it can rotate freely while the pedals remain stationary. This feature, which we take for granted, was a novelty in 1899 and may have appeared unsafe at a time when pedaling backwards provided some of the braking power relied on by cyclists.
7. While Holmes often expressed disdain for automobiles, in this letter he sensibly wished that they should replace horses in the cities. Woodforde's bicycle history confirms that by 1902 enthusiasm for bicycling was much faded.
8. Most works on bicycling point out a connection with the liberation of women; the spread of "bloomers" is usually noted. This suggestion by Baker, however, may be no more than a reference to Holmes admission that "While I was taking my lesson some friends of mine walked by, and with them a girl with a roving eye who seemed to take more notice than the usual tame bird. So the next day, to wit, after beginning this letter, I strolled up to my friend's house and soon was at it hammer and tongs with M'msele. Of course she had been brought up in London, though of an American mother. You may say what you like about American women—and I won't be unpatronizing—but English women are brought up, it seems to me, to realize that it is an object to be charming, that man is a dangerous animal—or ought to be—and that a sexless bonhomie is not the ideal relation."
10. Holmes's remarkably passionate letters (Continued on page six)
to this lady have added a peculiar note to his biographies. It can hardly be estimated what they did besides write, all possibilities lead to contradiction. If you are unaware of her, you haven’t been much interested in Holmes.

13. Nina Gray, wife of John Chipman Gray who had been a friend of Holmes since his youth. Novick reports that in 1929, after the death of Mrs. Holmes, Nina Gray thought it improper to be alone with the 88 year old Holmes in his home. He responded that it would be like visiting Bunker Hill Monument—hardly a reassuring symbol with which to meet such concerns. Novick, p. 359.
14. The “penny-farting” name, after the smallest and largest English coins, was applied only after the design, formerly known as the “ordinary” bicycle, had been superseded.

THE TRUTH ABOUT GROTIUS

The other day, a dealer who knows of my interests in Hugo Grotius (1583-1645) offered me a copy of the first English edition of De veritate religiosae Christianae (1627). Veritas is a vindication of the eternal truth of Christianity. Grotius wrote it for the benefit of Dutch sailors and other Christian travellers, to protect them from the lure of what he regarded as pagan religions. It has proven to be his most popular work, by now having been translated into more than a dozen languages and having appeared in more editions than any other book Grotius wrote.¹

That Veritas is Grotius’ most popular work would probably surprise most legal scholars. They know him principally as the author of De jure belli ac pacis (1625), a treatise on the law of war and peace that is generally regarded as the first to endow the law of nations, as such, with intellectual cohesion and credibility.² He also wrote Mare liberum (1609), a short monograph espousing freedom of navigation so effectively that for over three hundred years it occupied a central place in the uncodified law of the sea. Mare liberum originally constituted only one chapter of a larger monograph, De jure praedae (first edition 1665), on the law of prize and booty, which Grotius wrote to justify the Dutch East India Company’s predations on the high seas. The Company evidently found raw force to be a superior defense of its actions, so De jure praedae was not published, nor was its existence even known, for over two hundred and fifty years, until the manuscript copy of it was discovered by Martinus Nyhoff, a Dutch book dealer, in the course of preparing the family papers of some of Grotius’ descendants for auction.

He also wrote a popular introduction to Dutch law and several minor works on legal subjects. But his legal writings represent only a small part of his literary output. He wrote extensively on religious, historical and philosophical subjects, and on the natural sciences. While still in his teens, he became famous for the eloquence of his translations of Greek classics into Latin. Still a young man, he wrote two biblical dramas in verse, attempting (with Daniel Heinsius) to invigorate Dutch drama after the style of Seneca. Before he became preoccupied with politics, he had composed over 20,000 lines of poetry.³ His correspondence fills over twenty thick volumes. Ter Meulen and Diermanse’s authoritative bibliography of Grotius’ work,⁴ divided into ten categories, runs to more than 700 pages.

It might be supposed that in writing about such a variety of subjects Grotius would eventually lose control over their unity. He didn’t, though. Whatever their other shortcomings—his critics have never been at a loss to point them out—the intellectual and moral assumptions of his writings maintain a remarkable consistency. Both reflect profound religious convictions, i.e., that certain tenets of Scripture were and are not always easy to reconcile with his humble belief in free will. Grotius’ celebration of Christian-

A more telling comparison, I think, is Grotius with John Milton. Miltonists are aware of the influence of Grotius’ views on Milton, notably with respect to divorce but apparently on a wide range of religious and philosophic questions. They know, too, that Adamus Exul, the drama in verse that Grotius wrote at age eighteen, was one of the principal literary antecedents of Paradise Lost. Controversy surrounds the extent to which Milton drew upon Grotius’ poem for specific nuances in plot development, for characterization and for dialogue. No doubt remains, however, that Milton was familiar with Adamus Exul and that he had it in mind when composing his own more acclaimed and enduring version of the Fall.⁵

The two men met only once, in Paris, in 1638, at the start of Milton’s Grand Tour of Italy. Not yet thirty and fresh out of Cambridge, Milton initiated the meeting through intermediaries. By then Grotius was in his mid thirties and at the height of his career, serving as Sweden’s ambassador to France while continuing to enjoy prestige throughout Europe for his erudition.

Milton’s audacity in setting up the meeting paid off. Despite the difference in age, the two had a great deal in common and appear to have gotten along well. Both were skilled Latinists—Milton’s fluency lead to his appointment as Latin Secretary to the Council of State under Cromwell. Each had sacrificed the frivolities of youth to satisfy a deep hunger for learning. Each was resolutely individualistic, impatient with religious orthodoxy, an admirer of classical forms and intolerant of intellectual pretension.

In retrospect, we see similarities, too, in the way their careers and reputations evolved and survived. Neither was a very practical man or could manage to stay out of harm’s way. Each composed his most enduring work only after being banished from his country, politics. Each was honored by his country after his death, after having been ostracized by it during his lifetime. Each
deliberately prepared an extensive trail of private papers in order to spin his image for history's sake: so much so, in fact, that we are more intimately familiar with Milton than with Shakespeare and with Grotius than with Erasmus. Yet the posthumous reputation of each has experienced wide swings, particularly among scholars who have access to their papers. These days, each is held in greater esteem by libertarians than by liberals.

But in analyzing the two men's work scholars have taken altogether different approaches. Whereas Miltonists and anti-Miltonists alike tend to analyze his writings as an integrated whole, most scholarly studies of Grotius pick at him piecemeal: lawyers his legal writings, literary critics his verses, historians his histories, theologians his theology. Someone encountering the two sets of scholarship for the first time cannot readily understand why they should approach their subjects so differently.

I sense that the gap between them is being reduced. Legal scholars interested in Grotius are adopting a more integrated approach. I don't know whether this reflects the cumulative effect of so-called Law and courses, or whether, faced with obsolete paradigms, international law scholars are simply responding to a felt need to reexamine the field's intellectual, cultural and moral assumptions.

Either way, one effect is that books such as Veritas, whose subjects once might have seemed far afield from legal studies, are apt to be sought out by legal scholars now more than they have been for a long time. Veritas is not Grotius' only work devoted to religion, to be sure, nor is his most sophisticated effort in this vein. Precisely because he wrote it for laymen, though, it exposes the religious underpinnings of his legal works with unusual clarity: that is, with less of the clutter that is ordinarily characteristic of Grotius' prose style. If read, it, and other non-law books Grotius wrote, cannot but provide a perspective on his law treatises that several recent generations of legal scholars have lacked. Thereby, it may help us to understand the true basis of the durability of the Grotian tradition.

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NOTES
3. This estimate of Grotius' poetic output is by Arthur Eyffinger in "Hugo Grotius, Poet and Man of Letters," in The World of Hugo Grotius (1583-1645), Proceedings of the International Colloquium Organized by the Grotius Committee of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, Rotterdam, 6-9 April 1983 (1984), at pages 86-89. Eyffinger was referring only to the period 1595 to 1610, Grotius' youth, and thus excludes some later verses, including Grotius' third and last drama, Sop纮omnitas (1635).
4. Note 1, supra.
ELIGIBILITY. Because the Center has no laboratory facilities, primary research in the natural sciences is not eligible. However, projects that seek to relate the natural sciences to broader intellectual and social issues are welcomed. Proposals that represent essentially advocacy are not eligible.

Applications from any country are welcome. Men and women with outstanding capabilities and experience from a wide variety of backgrounds (including government, the corporate world, and the professions, as well as academia) are eligible for appointment. For academic participants, eligibility is limited to the postdoctoral level; and normally it is expected that academic candidates will have demonstrated their scholarly development by publication beyond the Ph.D. dissertation. For other applicants, an equivalent degree of professional achievement is expected. An applicant working on a degree at the time of application (even if it is to be completed prior to the proposed fellowship year) is not eligible. All applicants should have a command of spoken English since the Center is designed to encourage the exchange of ideas among its Fellows.

The Center normally does not consider projects that represent essentially the rewriting of doctoral dissertations, the editing of papers and documents, the preparation of textbooks or miscellaneous papers and reviews; anthologies, memoirs, or translations.

CRITERIA FOR SELECTION. The basic criteria are: 1. The importance and originality of the project (the quality of the project proposal and the degree to which the key questions have been identified and a promising approach outlined); 2. The applicant's scholarly promise, capabilities, achievement, and ability to accomplish the proposed project; and, 3. The likelihood that the work, when completed, will advance basic understanding of the topic under study.

Projects should involve fresh, critical research—both in terms of the overall field and of the author's previous published work. The Center welcomes projects that transcend narrow specialties and do not represent essentially technical methodological issues of interest only within a specific academic discipline. The main criterion is the general importance of the project—will it generate a significant book?

STIPEND. The Woodrow Wilson Center seeks to follow the principle of no gain/no loss in terms of a Fellow's previous year's salary. However, the combination of limited funds and a ceiling established by the U.S. Congress makes it essential for most applicants to seek supplementary sources of funding: sabbatical support, other fellowships, or foundation grants. In no case can the Center's stipend exceed the average yearly stipend of $43,000, and in addition, the Center provides travel expenses and 75% of health insurance premiums for Fellows, their spouses, and their dependent children.

PROGRAMS. As appropriate, Fellows are associated with one of the Center's seven programs: Asian; East and West European; Historical, Cultural, and Literary Studies; International Studies; Kennan Institute for Advanced Russian Studies; Latin American; and United States Studies.

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS. The Center holds one round of competitive selection per year. The deadline for receipt of applications for the 1998-1999 fellowship year is October 1, 1997. Decisions on appointment will be made by March 1, 1998.

FURTHER INFORMATION AND APPLICATION FORMS MAY BE OBTAINED FROM:

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The Selden Society was founded in 1887, largely by the efforts of F.W. Maitland, "to encourage the study and advance the knowledge of the history of English law." Its principal achievement has been the publication of its annual series, now numbering 112 volumes. In these volumes are edited and printed for the first time the essential source materials of the common law: law reports going back to the middle ages (the year books series), plea rolls and courts' records, eyre rolls of itinerant justices, select leading cases in the courts of King's Bench, Chancery, Star Chamber, Admiralty, Requests, Exchequer Chamber, and Privy Council; and in local, manorial, ecclesiastical and mercantile courts. Select charters of trading companies, borough customs, and records of public works show the development of business enterprise and local government. Professional literature, early treatises, formulas, judges' notebooks, lecturers' readings and students' moots show the development of the legal profession, early legal education, the inns of court, and their teaching methods.

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Guide to the Annual Series: In 1987, to mark its centennial, the Society published its Centenary Guide. This volume gives a full description of all its publications, including the contents and introductions of every annual volume down to Vol. 102. It also gives a short history of the Society, its officers and work, during its first century. The Centenary Guide has indexes of names and of subjects. It is therefore the key to the whole set.

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AALL AWARDS COMMITTEE ANNOUNCES 1997 RECIPIENTS

The American Association of Law Libraries' (AALL) Awards Committee has selected the recipients for 4 different awards that comprise the AALL Awards Program, which publicly recognizes the achievements of law librarians based on service to the profession and contributions to legal literature and materials. The awards will be presented at the 91st Annual Meeting in Baltimore, Maryland, July 19-24, 1997.

Betty W. Taylor, Director, Legal Information Center, and Professor of Law, College of Law, University of Florida, and Marie Wallace, a retired member, have been chosen for the Marian Gould Gallagher Distinguished Service Award, which recognizes extended and sustained service to law librarianship for exemplary service to the Association or for contributions to professional literature. It is the highest honor presented by the Association.

Penny A. Hazleton, Peggy Roe-buck Jarrett, Nancy McMurrer, Cheryl Rae Nyburg, and Mary Whisner of the Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library, School of Law, University of Washington have been awarded the Joseph L. Andrews Bibliographical Award for their work, The Washington Legal Researcher's Deskbook, 2d (Marian Gould Gallagher Law Library, 1996). This award was established in 1967 in honor of Joseph L. Andrews, Reference Librarian at the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The Andrews Award is given for significant contribution to legal bibliographical literature, measured primarily by its creative and evaluative elements and the extent to which judgment was a factor in its formulation.

James S. Heller, Director of the Law Library and Professor of Law, Marshall Wythe Law Library, College of William and Mary, is the recipient of the Law Library Journal Article of the Year Award for his article, "The Impact of Recent Litigation on Interlibrary Loan and Document Delivery," 88 L. Libr. J. 158 (1996). Established in 1989, this award honors outstanding achievement in research and writing as represented by published work in Law Library Journal. Members of the Law Library Journal and AALL Spectrum Advisory Committee recommend finalists to the Awards Committee, which selects the recipient of the award.

BNA's Health and Law Business Series 1996 has been selected as 1997's Best New Product Award, presented to a new information product which enhances or improves existing law library services or procedures, or which improves access to legal information or the legal research process.

LAW REPORTING AND LEGAL PUBLISHING IN CANADA:
A NEW VOLUME FROM THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES

The Canadian Association of Law Libraries (CALL) is publishing a new book in its Occasional Paper series, Law Reporting and Legal Publishing in Canada: A History. This book will contain 11 essays written by law librarians from academic, private and courthouse law libraries. The essays cover all ten Canadian provinces and two territories as well as Canadian legal bibliography, the history of legal publishing in Canada and electronic legal information in Canada. This is the first book of its kind and will be of interest to anyone with an interest in legal bibliography and history.

Among the themes discussed in these essays are:

- the origins of law reporting in Canada and the roles played by the law societies, the federal government and individual reporters from the earliest times to the present;
- the development of legal publishing houses from the early days of small printers to the present situation of large multinational corporations;
- Quebec's unique position in Canada because of its civil law tradition and the effect which this had on the development and role of case law in the judicial system;
- the decisions of federal administrative boards;
- bilingualism and Canada law reporting;
- the maturing of legal bibliography in Canada from almost total reliance on English and American texts to an increasingly self-reliant Canadian legal scholarship

This volume has its genesis in a series of essays published between 1993 and 1996 in CALL's journal Canadian Law Libraries. The papers from this year have been revised, updated and re-edited, and new essays have been added to round out the series.

Contributors to this volume are:

- Canadian Legal Bibliography: Neil A. Campbell, University of Manitoba
- History of Canadian Legal Publishing: Vivienne Denton, Borden & Elliot
- Electronic Legal Publishing in Canada: John Davis, University of Victoria
- Law Reporting in British Columbia: Joan Fraser, University of Victoria
- Law Reporting in Alberta, Northwest Territories, Yukon: Olga Kislyk Scarpini, University of Calgary
- Law Reporting in Saskatchewan and Manitoba: Ken Whiteway, University of Saskatchewan
- Law Reporting in Ontario: Anne Mathewman, County of York Law Association
- Law Reporting in Québec: Guy Tanguay & Daniel Boyer, Université de Sherbrooke
- Law Reporting in New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island: John Sadler, University of New Brunswick
- Law Reporting in Nova Scotia and Newfoundland: Jane MacDonald, Freelance Law Librarian
- Federal Law Reporting:
The Canadian Association of Law Libraries represents the wide variety of law library interests across Canada. It provides a forum for the exchange of information and ideas among members and fosters co-operation among Canadian law libraries.

IN MEMORIAM

James Willard Hurst died on Wednesday, 18 June 1997, aged 86; the cause of death was cancer of the larynx. He is survived by his wife, the former Frances Wilson; a son, Thomas Robert Hurst, a professor of law at the University of Florida; a daughter, Dr. Deborah Hurst of Berkeley, Calif.; and two grandchildren. So reports Lawrence Van Gelder's obituary on page B8 of The New York Times for Friday, 20 June 1997.

The Times obituary correctly dubs Professor Hurst, for many years the Vilas Professor at the University of Wisconsin Law School, a "Pioneer in History of Law" and "the dean of American legal historians." Hurst's many books, from The Growth of American Law: The Law Makers (1950) to Law and Markets in U.S. History: Different Modes of Bargaining among Interests (1982), revolutionized the study of American legal history and continue to blaze trails for generations of historians who came after him. Just as important as Hurst's scholarship was his generosity and willingness to assist and encourage younger scholars in the field. We owe an extraordinary amount to a scholar who made much of what we do possible, and whose collegiality made him a model for us all.

—Richard B. Bernstein
Adjunct Professor
New York Law School