It has already been several months since we met for AALL 2018, where I enjoyed the chance to meet with members. As always, the Legal History & Rare Books Special Interest Section provided crowd-pleasing programming and entertainment. Chris Szabla, the winner of the tenth annual Morris L. Cohen Student Essay Competition, brought the theories of a once popular, but now obscure, nineteenth-century scholar of international law to light. For this year’s Host City Forum, our esteemed Publications Chair Mark Podvia gave a presentation on the history of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the development of U.S. railroad law to a standing-room-only audience. Four LHRB members – Christine George, Vanessa King, Heather Kushnerick, and Travis Williams – described how their academic libraries used their special collections and archives to create closer connections with other sections of the law school and to remind the rest of the school that the library is their go-to place for research questions, including questions about the school’s own history.

Once again, our generous vendor partners played an important part in making our events at the Annual Meeting possible. Gale Cengage provided
prize money and some travel expenses for the Cohen winner, and has already agreed to sponsor the 2019 competition. W.S. Hein sponsored LHRB’s reception at The Corner Bistro, in which members and guests enjoyed a wonderful evening of conversation and local delicacies from crabcakes to Natty Boh.

As our memories of Charm City and the new things we learned carry us through the rest of 2018, though, LHRB is already looking forward to DC in 2019. Our crack Program Committee has again helped members craft potential programs for the Annual Meeting.

The slogan for AALL’s 2019 meeting in DC is “Capitalizing on our Strengths” – a concept we should ponder year-round. Technology can make this easier – not that long ago, only the most well-funded of organizations could consider doing something like webinars, but modern technology has put that capability in many more people’s hands. AALL now makes webinar services available at no cost for SISes to use throughout the year.

LHRB has a large well of strength from which to draw. The passion our members have for legal history and for the art and science of books has repeatedly impressed me over the years, and piqued my interest in topics that would never have occurred to me. I have no doubt that our membership can find creative ways to leverage their skills and knowledge and demonstrate how law schools, firms, courts, and agencies can use their history, whether legal or in physical form, to connect their past with their future. I am proud to be the chair of this section, and I look forward to working with you this year. ■
Back in the day, I had a chance to research the Green Berets at the National Archives. As I leafed through folders of materials on military life, I was struck by the disconnect between the popular image of the Vietnam War era—turmoil and upset—and the mundane, quotidian government materials before me. Was one right and the other wrong? Or were both right?

I am reminded of this disconnect as I sit down to put together my third newsletter since the 2016 presidential election, and with the 2018 midterms around the corner. Do the LHRB newsletters give even a glimmer of the larger historical context? So let me just note for posterity’s sake, yes, we live in interesting times. And an even more hearty thanks to all the editors and contributors for keeping the newsletter going during such tumultuous times!

As elections are clearly top of mind at the moment, let me mention a new app called VoteWithMe: https://votewithme.us/. It syncs your phone’s contacts with voter databases to show whether they’re eligible to vote in a swing district and offers next steps to encourage turn out. (The information is public, although it’s a bit spooky.) This tool is history related in its own way as it compiles a person’s voting history back to 2000 at least. Fond memories of that one?

Thanks again to the editors and contributors! For more interesting pieces involving legal history, please check out LHRB’s Twitter account (now with 263 followers!): https://twitter.com/lhrbsis. I welcome any comments or feedback: kcristobal@law.utexas.edu.
Ten years ago, LH&RB created the Morris L. Cohen Student Essay Competition to honor the Professor Emeritus at Yale Law School who worked in the fields of legal research, rare books, and historical bibliography. On July 15, 2018, the competition marked the anniversary with the presentation by this year’s winner, Chris Szabla. Szabla has a J.D. and is currently studying for his Ph.D. in History at Cornell University. His winning entry was “A ‘Natural’ Right to Freedom of Movement in an Age of Sovereign Border Control: The Liberal Dialectic in the Jurisprudence of August Wilhelm Heffter”.

Heffter was a liberal Prussian jurist who was in favor of German unity. His most famous treatise, Das Europäische Völkerrecht der Gegenwart (loosely translated as “Present-Day European International Law”), first published in 1844 was popular in the 19th century, even among Anglo-American legal scholars and attorneys, despite the fact that it never received an English translation. At the time, natural law and positive law scholars were fiercely debating over which was the true source of international law. Heffter, however, agreed with those who believed that positive law was the basis for international law, and that natural law flowed from that basis.

Heffter posited that a state had the right to enter an international system, but once they did, the state was subject to a concept Heffter described as Verkehrs freiheit—difficult to translate into English, but roughly the idea of freedom of movement of goods and of people. Verkehrs freiheit allows for no passport controls or domestic monopoly. Foreigners have the same criminal rights as citizens, and their property can’t be seized. The only way a state can cut itself out from this freedom of circulation is to preserve itself or to stop trafficking that violates human rights (such as slave trade).

According to Heffter, foreigners’ rights were protected by the customs created by a general trend towards cosmopolitanism. Public opinion would keep protectionist tendencies in check, and if that failed, history would act as an appeals court of sorts, eventually causing that state to be closed off from most of humanity. As the nineteenth century drew to a close, however, his works’ popularity waned while positivism’s influenced waxed; by the late 1880s, his treatises were no longer reprinted.

LH&RB wants to thank Mr. Szabla for his excellent presentation on an influential figure in legal history who is not well-known today. Thanks also to the Cohen Committee for their work in determining this year’s winner.

Frederick Dingledy
Senior Reference Librarian
The Wolf Law Library
William & Mary
Special Collections Make for Special Relationships: Working with Your Institution to Bring Special Collections into the (UV-Filtered) Light, Monday, July 16

Coordinated by LHRB’s Heather Kushnerick, with fellow members Christine George, Travis Williams, and Vanessa King, this program provided attendees with an invaluable look at how special collections can boost development and marketing.

The speakers encouraged visible results. Among the ways they presented special collections materials was to digitize alumni photographs and yearbooks to make these items more widely available, and to process small but highly visible collections to promote special collections materials.

The speakers suggested capitalizing on situations and historical anniversaries. Vanessa King, Assistant Law Librarian for Special Collections at Emory’s MacMillan Law Library, created a physical display for the law school’s centennial along with a virtual tour, highlighting faculty photographs, law school buildings, and early students as well as historical facts about the law school.

The speakers emphasized relationship building since special collections intersect with so many interests across campus. They gave numerous ways to develop good working relationships, including collaborating with faculty on legal history seminars, creating and sharing press releases with alumni relations, participating in university archives events with the larger institution, reaching out to student groups to gather material, and connecting with marketing, development, and your dean’s office. Another suggestion for relationship building is to showcase alumni donations during alumni weekend. This way, alumni are shown appreciation for their gifts and others are made aware of the value of donating rare materials.

Christine George, Faculty & Scholarly Services Librarian at Cardozo School of Law’s Dr. Lillian & Dr. Rebecca Chutick Law Library, suggested creating an institutional repository to archive the history of the law school. One original collection in the Lillian & Rebecca Chutick Scholarly Repository & Institutional Archives (LARC) is law school flyers. These ephemeral pieces of paper are often forgotten as soon as an event ends, and compiling them into a digital repository provides a lasting record of events. For students who spend a short, busy three years in law school, these records allow them to look back on what their organizations have done and develop traditions over time.

Moderator Heather Kushnerick, Special Collections Librarian & College Archivist at South Texas College of Law Houston, suggested making collections discoverable. One of the ways she does that is by making records of CONTENTdm collections in WorldCat to facilitate searching by researchers across the country.

Travis Williams, Archivist and Public Services Librarian at LSU Law Library, wants donors to know that if they are giving something to the library, they are going to get it
back again in a better form. Whether this is knowing that an item is carefully preserved or made into digital content for wider access, donors know that items are in better care.

Special collections are the most unique materials in the library. They're treasured by the institution for the history they hold. The speakers provided thoughtful ways to make these priceless pieces accessible to a wider audience, bringing attention to both the individual collections and the value of special collections to any institution.

Access the recording here: https://www.aallnet.org/recording/aall2018-specialcollections/

Liz Hilkin
Head of Archives and Special Collections
Tarlton Law Library, University of Texas School of Law

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The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad and the Development of American Railroad Law (LHRB SIS Host City History Roundtable), Monday, July 16

This year’s Host City History Roundtable was a delightful journey through the history of railroads and railroad law. Our conductor for the session was Mark Podvia whose vast knowledge of the subject was on display.

We pulled out of the station not to ride the rails, but instead, to navigate the canals, following the history of the Patomack Company whose purpose was to improve the Potomac River and make it more navigable to bring goods and materials west to the Ohio Valley. Canals seemed to be the wave of the future as the success of the Erie Canal in New York seemed to predict. As companies moved their business from the Baltimore, Washington and Philadelphia harbors up to New York, resulting in devastating financial losses for the mid-Atlantic region, Patomack Co. transferred their ownership to the Chesapeake and Ohio Co. The original plan was to connect Baltimore to Washington via a canal, and carry the river and canal system west from there. Upon discovering that the ground between Baltimore and Washington was unsuitable for a canal, Baltimore was dropped from the plan, leaving it open to figure out new options to get goods and materials over the Appalachian Mountains.

Thus, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was born. B&O was one of the United States’ first corporations, selling shares to almost every member of the population of Baltimore. B&O had a number of “first”s: the first common carrier railroad in the United States, the first roundhouse built in the U.S., the first to use a locomotive built in the U.S., and the first railroad bridge built in the U.S., to name a few. B&O also allowed the first telegraph lines to be laid along their right of way, and it was from their Mont Clare station that Samuel Morse’s “What hath God wrought?” was sent.

B&O’s involvement in political and economic events in undeniable. During the Civil War, it became known as “Mr. Lincoln’s Railroad” for moving entire troops via railroad.
The post-war depression resulted in the Great Railroad Strike of 1877, which, after the resolution of the strike, resulted in B&O’s Employee Relief Association, created to pay injury and wrongful death claims, as well as creating a penchant plan for the employees.

While treatises on railroad law were being written as early as the 1850s, one of the most significant updates to railroad law came in 1887 with the Interstate Commerce Act, designed to regulate the railroad industry and form the Interstate Commerce Commission. This was followed in 1917 by the formation of the United States Railroad Administration, which nationalized the railway systems in the United States for three years due to its involvement in World War I.

The final leg of our tour of railroad law involved the advertising habits of railroad companies. The Chesapeake & Ohio Railway (C&O) used the image of a sleeping cat named Chessie in a 1933 advertisement, with the slogan “Sleep Like A Kitten.” It was such a successful campaign that her mate “Peake” and kittens “Nip” and “Tuck” were introduced in succeeding years. When C&O later combined with B&O and Western Maryland Railway to create the Chessie System, the kitten motif was brought in to be part of the Chessie System’s trademark. Meanwhile, the Lackawanna Railroad’s fictitious spokesmodel, Phoebe Snow, whose “…gown stays white from morn till night upon the Road of Anthracite,” was the first spokesperson to be based on an actual person. The artist for the Lackawanna Railroad advertisements was Henry Stacey Benton, who create Phoebe Snow from images of a model named Marion Murray Gorsch.

The talk was very well received by the standing room only audience. Many thanks to Mark for his very knowledgeable presentation.

Karen Wahl
Reference/Legal History & Rare Books Librarian
Jacob Burns Law Library
George Washington University School of Law

Carrollton Viaduct, in Baltimore, Maryland. Completed in 1829 by Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.
https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Carrollton-viaduct.jpg
Thanks to everyone who joined us at the roundtable in Baltimore! It was great to meet new people and catch up with friends. This year the main topic discussed at the roundtable was the Academy of Certified Archivists and the certification process.

The Academy of Certified Archivists (ACA) was established in 1989, but the idea of certification as a way to establish standards for the profession has been around for much longer. There was, and still is, a common belief that there’s not much in the way of training or education required to work in an archive beyond an MLS. To help counter this belief, the Society of American Archivists (SAA) increased training and education opportunities for archivists throughout the 1970s. In 1977, the SAA’s Committee on Education and Professional Development proposed a “program for archival certification” that looks a lot like the modern certification program of ACA. They determined that certification could be achieved in one of three ways: completing an archival training program, passing an SAA administered exam, or by experience. The committee also recommended a periodic re-certification requirement but didn’t explain how it would work.

The final product is a combination of all of these things: you have to qualify to take the ACA exam and you do so by either education, work experience, or a combination of both. Recertification is required every 5 years either by taking the test again or by petition.

The exam is created by the Exam Development Committee, which consists of 8 Certified Archivists and one psychometrician, a testing expert. The exam covers seven areas of knowledge, or domains:

1. Selection, Appraisal, Acquisition;
2. Arrangement and Description;
3. Reference service and access;
4. Preservation and protection;
5. Outreach, advocacy & promotion;
6. Managing archival programs;
7. Professional, ethical, and legal responsibilities.

Everything on the exam can fit into one of these categories. Each domain is broken down into tasks and general knowledge statements. There is an exam handbook on the ACA website that helps you prepare for the exam with sample questions. But, more important in my opinion is the bibliography. The exam questions are pulled from the sources listed. Granted, there’s no way to read all of it and absorb the information, but looking it over will give you an idea of what’s going to be covered by the test and may introduce you to new resources.

Once certified, you maintain your certification each year by paying dues. Recertification is done either by taking the test again, which is uncommon, or by petition. To recertify by petition you have to have accumulated at least 100 points in the areas of employment, education, professional participation, professional service, and writing, publishing, and editing. You get points for being employed as an archivist, for any archival conferences you go to, any archival organizations you are a member of, any committees you serve on within those organizations, any teaching or writing you do in any of the archival domains. Webinars, workshops – if it has to do with archives you get credit for it. You also get credit for anything archival related that you do with AALL (including being a member of the LHRB-SIS Archives Committee). Law librarianship is considered an allied profession, and according to the guidelines, “credits are accepted in some areas for archival work in non-archival settings.” Points add up quicker than one might expect. However, and this is important, there are point limits per area.

The big question is, of course: is certification worth it? That depends on you, where you are in your career, and your desired career path. Job postings in academic institutions frequently include ‘CA preferred.’ If you are early in your career or you think you may switch jobs a few times, it couldn’t hurt. For me, the deciding factor was that my institution paid for the exam and pays for my membership to ACA. That said, I enjoy being part of the Academy of Certified Archivists and I have gotten to know some great people by taking an active role within in the organization.

We also discussed the possibility of a webinar on the many issues that can surround legacy collections. This is an issue that is relevant to more just the members of this SIS, and will hopefully draw a lot of interest. Stay tuned for details!

Again, it was great to see everyone and we hope you will join us again at next year’s roundtable in DC. See you then!
As a 'lone arranger,' I've been tasked with the responsibility of being the archivist for the Loyola New Orleans College of Law. My fulltime duties are as Serials and Government Documents Librarian.

I had some cursory knowledge of archives from getting my MLIS, but I was quite overwhelmed when I was handed a disorganized assortment of papers and reminded that I was the archivist for the law school. Eventually I went back to graduate school to take courses in archives and have learned enough to understand the scope of my responsibilities. The most difficult task now is finding the time to do the work outside of my regular duties. Archival work is time consuming, but can be very rewarding when a project is completed. I think there may be other AALL members in a similar situation who have the responsibility of archivist without experience or extensive training. Let me just say you’re not alone.

One of the collections I was able to complete was about our Street Law Program. The papers had been hanging around the circulation area for some 20 years before I decided to figure out what they were and what to do with them. After talking with the professor who teaches Street Law, I made some decisions about what to keep, arranged the papers and created a display. The process took about a year to complete. This summer I exhibited a poster about the collection at the 2018 AALL annual conference in Baltimore. It’s been quite a journey and I’m not brilliant at it but I’ve enjoyed the process. The narrative that follows was for an archival display about the Street Law Program that was on exhibit at our library. I hope my humble beginnings will be an inspiration to you.

The Development of Loyola’s Street Law Program (1990-1994)

Loyola’s Stuart H. Smith Law Clinic offers a Street Law course that brings students into urban middle and high school classrooms to teach criminal, torts, consumer, housing, family and individual rights laws. Another course, Community Street Law, is also taught in shelters, adult learning centers, public housing developments, churches and correctional facilities. The Street Law Program began in 1972 at Georgetown University Law Center as an experimental outreach course taught by law students to local public high school students in Washington, D.C. The success of the program led to the creation of the National Institute for Citizen Education in the Law (NICEL) in 1975, now called Street Law, Inc. The Street Law Program has been developed in over 40 countries throughout Africa, the Americas, Asia, Europe and the Middle East.
Street Law, Inc. provides program resources and teaching materials, connects participating law schools, and assists in the development of new programs.

Legal outreach programs have been taught in Louisiana middle and high schools for many years. President Eisenhower proclaimed May 1st to be “Law Day U.S.A” in 1958. Law Day is an observance of the role of law in the founding of our country and to recognize its importance for society. The Times Picayune newspaper and archival materials document annual events in Louisiana with speeches, special naturalization ceremonies and educational outreach. The New Orleans Bar Association is reported to have organized programs in schools in 1960. The Louisiana State Bar Association’s Youth Education Committee organized Law Day outreach programs in public, parochial and private schools across Louisiana for students taking civics courses. The Jefferson Parish District Attorney’s Office began a Street Law Program in 1983, targeting 8th and 9th grade Jefferson Parish students taking social studies classes.

Loyola was the first university in Louisiana to develop a Street Law Program. The course was proposed by Assistant Professor Catherine Terese Clarke in 1990. Having been a graduate law fellow at the Georgetown University Law Center, Prof. Clarke had been involved with their Street Law Program. The goal of the course would be to “provide a unique chance for law students to improve their understanding of the law and our legal system by having to teach it to others who have not been trained in legal theory and analysis... (The) Street Law course ‘demystifies’ the law and offers young students a glimpse at how the legal system really works from a non-adversarial perspective.” Middle school and high school students would be educated on their legal rights and responsibilities.

A pilot program was implemented in the fall of 1990. According to the Louisiana Bar Foundation grant proposal, thirty 2nd and 3rd year law students volunteered to implement the pilot program. The development of the testing phase included a curriculum proposal submitted by law students to the Law School Curriculum Committee. Presentations on search and seizure laws were taught at three local high schools. Two law students were assigned to a classroom, with the class’ regular teacher assisting and advising. For the initial presentation, public school students performed a skit on search and seizure issues followed by a class discussion that law students had prepared an outline for. In the spring of 1991, the Loyola Street Law Program was offered as a credit-bearing course.

Fifteen senior Loyola law students, whose schedules had been worked out in advance, signed a petition asking Dean Westerfield to substitute Street Law for the Law and Poverty requirement. They argued that Street Law is a Poverty Law course. “We submit that Street Law is a concrete and palpable application of the Law and Poverty concerns because Street Law responds to the perceived needs of the disadvantaged.” Street Law provides “an understanding of the law as a societal code (that) is essential to the development of responsible citizens... Street Law promotes this goal by actively and personally reaching out to economically disadvantaged young men and women who often perceive that ‘the system’ fails them. We hope to show them how they can work within the legal system to improve their lives and their community.”
Prof. Clarke immediately applied for grants to support the program, estimating a need of $6,000. From the beginning, the Louisiana Bar Foundation awarded Loyola’s Street Law Program grants from funds generated through its Interest on Lawyers’ Trust Accounts (IOLTA) program. The first IOLTA grant awarded in 1991 was $3,000, in 1992 it was $6,000 and in 1993 it was $8,380. The funds paid for textbooks, classroom supplies, mock trials and field trips to the New Orleans’ criminal court and city jail. The first semester, spring 1991, the Orleans Parish School Board approved Loyola’s Street Law program and law students went into four local high schools.

Starting in 1991, Loyola brought the Street Law Prison Program to the Jackson Barracks Work-Training Facility South, holding regular classes with a mock trial, a final exam and a certificate ceremony on the Loyola campus. During the mock trial, inmates acted as attorneys, witnesses and jurors. In the fall 1991 certificate ceremony twenty four inmates were awarded for completing the Basic Legal Principles Course and/or the Communications III Course.

In 1992, the Street Law Program expanded to offer seminars to members of the New Orleans’ hearing-impaired community, co-sponsored by the New Orleans Deaf Action Center. Third year law student and former hearing impaired teacher Amy Melancon was credited with the idea of adapting the Street Law Program. “I saw the need for this type of program in New Orleans, and also perceived a real interest on my part, of many members of the hearing community. It is a perfect avenue for Street Law to reach more needy members of the community.” The initial seminar, an Introduction to Law and the Legal System, included a sign language presentation. Several skits were presented and a question and answer session followed. Criminal Court Judge Dennis Waldron assisted with a Street Law seminar for the hearing impaired titled A Walk Through Criminal Court, which was held in the criminal court building.

As Acting State Coordinator for Law-Related Education in Louisiana, Prof. Clarke took the initiative in 1992 to seek out funding for a permanent Louisiana Center for Law-Related Education (LRE). State LRE’s develop, coordinate and implement programs, and provide training and assistance to schools and interested community organizations with program delivery. Louisiana was the last state to establish an LRE. Clarke appealed to the Gillis Long Poverty Law Center, “because the Street Law Program is directed at inner-city public schools and a local correctional facility, indigent members of our community directly benefit from the classes that address a wide-variety of legal topics and laws that affect their daily lives.” The Gillis Long Poverty Law Center gave a $2000 grant, helping to establish Louisiana’s permanent LRE. The Center is known today as The Louisiana Center for Law and Civic Education.

In 1992, Booker T. Washington High School added Street Law as an elective offered during six class periods five days a week. By 1993, Loyola’s Street Law Program was taught weekly in seven high schools, within twelve classrooms ranging in size from five to approximately thirty-five students. Loyola law students were placed in Jefferson Parish Public Schools, and weekly Street Law classes continued at the Jackson Barracks Work Training Facility South. Inmates followed the Street Law text using problems as a basis for interactive classroom discussions. Midterms and final written examinations were administered and graded by Loyola law students. Classes were also
being taught at the Louisiana Correctional Institute for Women. Collaborations with the Deaf Action Center continued to teach the hearing impaired. In a new collaboration, Loyola law students together with Tulane and LSU medical students taught a substance abuse seminar in public schools. The Jefferson Parish Medical Society participated in evaluating the substance abuse lesson plans.

The 1997 Annual Report of Street Law Inc. listed Loyola New Orleans College of Law to be among forty-one law schools with Street Law Programs in the United States. Since 2007, Loyola’s Street Law Program has taught in twenty-one schools and correctional facilities, and in two special needs locations, St. Michael Special School and John H. Martyn Community School for at-risk youth.

Catherine T. Clarke would go on to earn her Doctorate from Harvard Law School. After being Director of Federal Programs at Equal Justice Works, then Director of Strategic Initiatives at the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, she became Chief of Defender Services in the Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts in Washington D.C. Defender Services provides the administrative support and oversight of financial allocations for 81 Federal Defender Organizations (FDOs) nationwide as well as approximately 11,000 panel attorneys who represent accused persons in federal courts.

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   1.10 Proposal, Street Law with Student Petition and Pilot Program Materials, 1990

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2.4 Placements, Classroom Observation Schedule, fall 1993
2.5 Student Work, undated
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   3.2 A Walk Through Criminal Court with Judge Waldron, 1992, undated
   3.3 Clipping, ADA Employment Provisions, Notes, 1991, undated

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   4.1 Correspondence, Notes, 1993, undated
   4.2 Correspondence, Gerald Taylor, circa 1991, undated
   4.3 Certificate Ceremony, Autobiographies Booklet, Inmate Course Evaluations, spring 1993
   4.4 Communications and Law Program, fall 1991
   4.5 Work by Inmates, fall 1992
   4.6 Mock trial at Loyola, fall 1991, undated

5. Teaching Collaborations, Tulane & LSU Medical Students Substance Abuse Seminar 1993, Undated
   5.1 Course Schedule, Lesson Plans, fall 1993
   5.2 Handouts, undated

   6.1 Georgetown Street Law Course Materials, Correspondence, 1990-1993
   6.3 LSU Law School Course Materials for Inmates of the Correctional Institute for Women, 1991
FROM THE DANIEL R. COQUILLETTE RARE BOOK ROOM, BOSTON COLLEGE LAW LIBRARY:

“Recent Additions to the Collection: Fall 2018”

A new exhibit is on display in Boston College Law Library’s Daniel R. Coquillette Rare Book Room for the fall semester, featuring additions to their collection over the past three years. These new additions include heavily annotated copies of Coke’s *Reports* and Richard Burn’s *Justice of the Peace and Parish Officer*; law library catalogues of the collections of the Social Law Library and various private practitioners; a brief by Theophilus Parsons before he became a justice on the Supreme Judicial Court; and a writ filed for James Otis Sr. to collect payment from a client.

One of the most fascinating additions is a 1796 statement of an account between a Sturbridge, Massachusetts, blacksmith and another individual in which a debit is listed for "one black man," against a credit for a sorrel horse. The curator of the exhibit, Laurel Davis, hopes that a student will use the document as a lens through which they examine the legal status of people of color in the Commonwealth, as this document is dated years after the effective legal abolition of slavery in Massachusetts.

The exhibit will run through early 2019.


FROM THE ARTHUR J. MORRIS LAW LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA SCHOOL OF LAW:

“The Art of Law in UVA’s First Law Library”

The University of Virginia Law Library recently installed a new exhibit entitled “The Art of Law in UVA’s First Law Library.” This multi-year exhibit showcases decorations and illustrations reproduced as high-resolution scans from the pages of UVA’s original collection of law books.

The University of Virginia published the first *Catalogue* of its library in 1828, nine years after the school’s founding. Among the roughly 8,000 books in this foundational library were 369 law titles. Published in the sixteenth to nineteenth centuries, these texts often included printed decorations and illustrations from which this exhibit is drawn.

Images on display range from portraits and maps to headpieces and initial capitals. Many of the books have been rebound since their original printings, so we have included images of marbled endpapers and bindings with marbled paper that are now part of the history of bookwork in this collection.
The exhibit will be on public display for two years, possibly with some rotating content, on the second floor of the law library. Those interested can see images of the exhibit and read more about it here: https://www.law.virginia.edu/news/201809/uva-law-library-art-exhibit-showcases-beauty-jefferson-era-legal-texts
“Learning the Law: The Book in Early Legal Education”

Through the centuries, legal education has both shaped legal literature and been shaped by it. “Learning the Law: The Book in Early Legal Education,” the latest exhibition from the Lillian Goldman Law Library’s Rare Book Collection, shows how the content and design of early law books were employed by both teachers and students.

The exhibition is curated by Ryan Martins (Law 2020), Rare Book Fellow, and Mike Widener, Rare Book Librarian.

Three books dominated legal education in Western civilization for almost fifteen centuries: Justinian’s *Institutes*, Littleton’s *Tenures*, and Blackstone’s *Commentaries*. The exhibition shows how publishers adapted each of these works to meet the evolving needs of law students.

The exhibition also examines four genres of legal literature that served as tools for students: visual aids, notebooks, study guides, and law dictionaries.

“Learning the Law: The Book in Early Legal Education” is on display October 1 to December 14, 2018, in the Rare Book Exhibition Gallery of the Lillian Goldman Law Library, located on Level L2 of the Yale Law School (127 Wall Street, New Haven CT). The exhibition is open to the general public 10am-6pm daily, and open to Yale affiliates until 10pm.

For more information, contact Mike Widener, Rare Book Librarian, phone (203) 432-4494 and email <mike.widener@yale.edu>.
Recent Acquisitions

New Acquisitions in Special Collections, Jacob Burns Law Library, The George Washington University, by Jennie C. Meade, Director of Special Collections

Recent acquisitions for Special Collections at GW Law include a diverse group of sixteenth-, seventeenth-, and eighteenth-century coutumes for its French Collection, along with a sammelband of two uncommon French works on coinage, one generously illustrated. In addition, a new archive was established in Special Collections when the Law Library received a large gift of documents from ASCAP (American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers). This donation includes a number of important and rare legal documents from the first half of the twentieth century relating to the history of the music business and copyright. Among the high points of the ASCAP gift is a typewritten transcript of the 1930 obscenity trial of one of Hollywood’s most famous iconoclasts, the sex entertainment pioneer Mae West.

A Sampling of Coutumes. Le Grand Coutumier de Sens (Troyes, 1506) is the earliest and most important of the Law Library’s recent French customary law acquisitions. The ancient coutume of the bailliage of Sens, located in the Burgundy region southeast of Paris, remained unwritten through most of the fifteenth century, until its codification in 1495 and publication in 1506, making it one of the very earliest coutumes to undergo the redaction process. This is an uncommon exemplar, unsophisticated and perhaps only the second known copy of this edition.

Coutumes de Bretaigne (Rennes, Nantes, 1558), published two decades after the codification of the coutume of Brittany, is bound with Recueil des Derniers Propos (Rennes, 1563). This volume was owned by several generations of Brittany’s Beslay family of jurists and physicians, and bears many marks of provenance.
Other customary law acquisitions include a later Brittany title, *Coustumes générales réformées des pays et duché de Bretagne* (Rennes, 1730), *Catacrise de l’opinion de ceux qui tiennent le droit romain pour loi ou Coustume en Lyonnois* (Lyon, 1597), and an edition of the customary law of Auvergne, *Joannis Bessiani...Annotationes in consuetudines Auvernorum* (Trajecti ad Rhenum [Utrecht], 1661), with the “articles” in French and commentary in Latin.

**Coinage.** Counterfeiting, shaving, and punching were among the fraudulent practices associated with coinage during the reign of Henri II, and the two works contained in a recently-acquired sammelband address these and other coinage issues.

The first work, the royal act *Cry & figures de la monnoye* (Paris, 1552), functions as an illustrated guide to coinage, with woodcuts of both obverse and reverse of eight common coins, including the gold *henri*, and the silver *écu* and *teston*. These accurate depictions of the coins in current use were helpful mainly to merchants. The second, *Edict de la creation et establissement de la monnoye* (Paris, 1554), is a law regulating the actual production of coinage, and outlines the duties and privileges of the engravers, punch-makers, and die-casters.

**The ASCAP Collection.** The Law Library has received a collection of approximately twenty boxes of important legal documents from ASCAP, thanks to a GW Law alumnus who learned that ASCAP was downsizing its library due to its imminent move. The collection appears to have comprised part of ASCAP’s internal law library, with texts acquired by the veteran copyright lawyer Nathan Burkan, a founder of ASCAP, and Herman Finkelstein, ASCAP general counsel, along with litigation materials from some of the copyright and antitrust cases in which they and ASCAP were involved. The typewritten transcript of one of Mae West’s high-profile obscenity trials, this one for her play *The Pleasure Man*, is part of the archive.
Fall 2018 acquisitions at the Yale Law Library

By Mike Widener

Illustrated law books were, as usual, among the most recent acquisitions by the Yale Law Library’s Rare Book Collection. W. R. van Hoëvell, *Slaven en vrijen onder de nederlandsche wet* [“Slaves and freemen under Dutch law”] (1854) is an attack on the cruelties of slavery in the Dutch West Indies, inspired by *Uncle Tom’s Cabin*, and a call for its abolition. It is illustrated with four plates. Yale’s copy is one of only three in North America. *Totius canonici juris breviarium* by Paolo Attavanti (1486) is the second edition of the very first printed book to include a portrait of its author. *The trial of Jane Leigh Perrot* (1800) includes a plan of the milliner’s shop where Jane Austen’s aunt was accused of shoplifting a card of lace.

The Italian Statutes Collection with the acquisition of the municipal statutes of Asolo (1675), Città di Castello (1561), Force (1665), Genoa (1688), Monte Gallo (1576), and Vigevano (1532), along with the mercantile statutes of Siena (1572). The most recent arrival is a collection of 65 printed decrees from Florence, 1561-1743, bound with another 50 or so in manuscript.

Dozens of 20th-century titles have been added to the Law & Modern Social Movements, including several on the Sacco & Vanzetti case and the 1970 New Haven murder trial of Bobby Seale and eight other Black Panthers. Other examples include *A handbook for jurors* published in the 1980s by the Citizens’ Tax Council, and *How to use a law library* from the Peoples Law School (1973).

A particularly fine acquisition was the first printing of the Treaty of Tordesillas, the treaty of 1493 in which the Pope divided the New World between Spain and Portugal. It didn’t appear in print until 1750 in *Tratado de limites das conquistas* (Lisbon, 1750), along with the Treaty of Madrid which superceded it and established the modern boundaries of Brazil. Our copy is still in folded sheets, unbound and untouched by the binder’s knife.

Perhaps the greatest rarity is *The Attorney, By a Victim*. This seemingly unrecorded denunciation of lawyers was published in England (London, perhaps?), possibly in the 1820s. It consists of 26 vitriolic four-line verses. I close with this sample:

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Of all the plagues of human life
That vex us on our journey,
None can be worse, for place or purse
Than a vagabond Attorney.
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Douglas Lind (Southern Illinois University Law Library) has an article forthcoming in Legal Reference Services Quarterly, “A Bibliography of Littleton’s Tenures as an Archetype for the Study of Early English Legal Printing.”

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Thomas Mills (University of Notre Dame Law Library) and Mike Widener (Yale Law Library) are co-chairs of the AALL Archives Policy Review and Digital Repository Special Committee, which has been charged with making recommendations to the AALL Executive Board on the association’s archives. Other committee members include Travis McDade (University of Illinois Law Library), Leah Prescott (Georgetown University Law Library), Lauren Seney (College of William & Mary Law Library), and Jean Wenger (Chicago-Kent College of Law Library). Find more information here: https://www.aallnet.org/about-us/who-we-are/committees-juries/archivesreview/.

An engraving of Sir Thomas de Littleton (also known as Thomas Littleton or Lyttleton; c. 1407 – 23 August 1481), an English judge and legal writer. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_de_Littleton#/media/File:Sr._Thomas_Littleton_Kt._(1792)_by_Thomas_Trotter.jpg
Members of LH&RB come from different backgrounds and work in a variety of settings. The LH&RB Member Spotlight interviews members to learn more about their roles in law libraries, their interest in legal history and rare books, and how they utilize these sources in their day-to-day activities. The hope is that readers will not only get a chance to learn more about a fellow LH&RB member, but that the interview will foster new ideas for how members can incorporate legal history and rare books into their work.

For this issue, I chose to interview Kellee Bonnell. Kellee currently serves as a Legal and Business Research Analyst at K&L Gates in Washington, DC. She has been in the profession for a little over five years, working in both county law library and law firm settings.

**AW: Tell us a little about yourself.**

**KB:** I’m still new to DC, after having moved down here from Ohio with my dog in July of last year. I’ve always loved libraries and research, and used to have my mom take me to the library over the summer with new research projects to work on to keep me entertained and busy when it was too hot to play outside. I just earned my MLIS from Wayne State University after obtaining my JD from Western Michigan University Cooley Law School. In my free time, my pup and I like to hike, camp, and explore all the great things around this area and now that I’m done with school, I can finally read for pleasure again!

**AW: What part of legal history and rare books most interests you?**

**KB:** I love that you can see how we as a people, justice system, and country have changed throughout the years, for better or for worse.

**AW: What prompted you to join LH&RB?**

**KB:** Honestly, a pure curiosity. I started my career as a solo librarian in a county law library that had kept every book ever owned, so I saw a lot of really old and crumbly books. The history is so important.

**AW: Does legal history and rare books come up in your work?**

**KB:** I often deal with legal history, especially with newer attorneys. If they get into a case or question that they don’t know the answer to, often they want to know how and
why something came about and all the arguments behind the end result. I don’t deal a lot with rare books outside my pure fascination.

**AW: What does the future hold for legal history and rare books?**

**KB:** I hope that, especially right now in these turbulent times, people will continue to be keen to understand and work to find good interpretations of the legal history. I often hear younger attorneys or clerks laughing at the use of books before they come running asking for help, and after they realize there is good in the old print resources available, they definitely become a little more humble when it comes to the library.

**AW: Does a knowledge of legal history help attorneys be successful at your firm?**

**KB:** It definitely depends on the circumstances, but understanding the history only makes an argument better, and helps to influence the future.

If you are interested in learning more about Kellee and her use of legal history resources, you can contact her by phone (740-505-6827) or email (kelbonnell@gmail.com).
LH&RB

LH&RB is published by the Legal History & Rare Books Special Interest Section of the American Association of Law Libraries. Submissions for publication are strongly encouraged. We have been known to beg. Correspondence can be sent to the appropriate editor at the following address:

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