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The Law Library of Louisiana

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A MORE NOBLE CAUSE

by Miriam Childs

On the evening of June 1, 2011, the Law Library of Louisiana hosted a CLE entitled "A. P. Tureaud - A More Noble Cause." The well-attended program highlighted the professionalism, courage, diligence, and excellence exemplified by the life and legal career of civil rights attorney Alexander Pierre Tureaud. Co-sponsors of the CLE were: the Friends of the Law Library of Louisiana; the Supreme Court of Louisiana Historical Society; the A. P. Tureaud Inn of Court; the Louis Martinet Society; the A. P. Tureaud Legacy Committee; the Historic New Orleans Collection; and the New Orleans Chapter of the Federal Bar Association. Justice Bernette J. Johnson welcomed everyone to the program and introduced Donna D. Fraiche, president of the Supreme Court of Louisiana Historical Society, who encouraged anyone interested in Louisiana legal history to join the Society. Next, Justice Johnson introduced Barry W. Ashe, president of the New Orleans Chapter of the Federal Bar Association. Mr. Ashe awarded A. P. Tureaud, Jr. a posthumous membership in the Federal Bar Association for his father. A handsome portrait of A. P. Tureaud by artist Ulrick Jean-Pierre was on display for all attendees to view. Justice Johnson then introduced the two speakers, Dr. Rachel Emanuel and A. P. Tureaud, Jr., co-authors of a recent biography of Tureaud entitled *A More Noble Cause: A. P. Tureaud and the Struggle for Civil Rights in Louisiana*. A reception featuring the New Orleans String Project and a book sign-



l-r: Portrait of A. P. Tureaud, Barry W. Ashe, Justice Bernette J. Johnson, A. P. Tureaud, Jr., Dr. Rachel Emanuel, Donna D. Fraiche, Judge Marc T. Amy.

ing followed the CLE presentation.

Alexander Pierre Tureaud was born in New Orleans on February 26, 1899. The *Plessy v. Ferguson* decision had been handed down by the United States Supreme Court in 1896, which meant that Tureaud grew up in a fully and legally segregated New Orleans. His first brush with segregation happened when he was fired from a job in a general store after the owners discovered his race. Tureaud was the descendant of French immigrants to Louisiana and African Americans, some enslaved and some free. He was culturally a "Creole of color," but in segregated New Orleans, he was considered a "Negro." In 1916 Tureaud left New Orleans for Chicago after seeing scant opportunity for himself other than becoming a cement finisher, and little opportunity in general for young African American men. He found out later that he had been recruited to come to Chicago to be a strike breaker, and he quit the railway job after learning the truth. He injured his back while working

in a foundry and decided to move to New York City to live with his older brother. The African Americans in New York actively participated in civil rights causes, which inspired Tureaud to study law. Tureaud moved to Washington, D.C. and completed his secondary education at Dunbar High School. He studied law with Professor Hart from 1920-1922 and then entered Howard Law School, receiving a Bachelor of Laws degree with honors in 1925. For earning the highest grade in legal research, upon graduation he was awarded a set of law books valued at \$500. While at Howard, Tureaud worked as a library assistant at the law library of the U.S. Department of Justice.

Tureaud passed the DC Bar and practiced there briefly before returning to New Orleans in 1926. He felt the need to finish what the Creole community started in the 1890s with the *Plessy* case, and to bring to New Orleans the activism he was exposed to in New York. Tureaud was admit-

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A MORE NOBLE CAUSE

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ted to the Louisiana Bar in 1927, when there were only four other African American attorneys in the state. Tureaud worked in the Office of the Comptroller of Customs until he resigned in 1941 to open his law practice, which he had been steadily building. In 1931 A. P. Tureaud married Lucille Dejoie, a graduate of Howard's pharmacy school. Their family grew to include six children.

A. P. Tureaud joined the New Orleans branch of the NAACP in 1927. He was one of the "Young Turks" who clashed with long-time NAACP members, pushing the organization towards progressive civil rights activism. An expert on the U. S. Constitution, he and other activists of his generation believed in using the courts to undo segregation by proving it unconstitutional. Tureaud successfully used the courts to do the following: obtain equalization in public school teacher salaries (*McKelpin v. Orleans Parish School Board*, 1941); desegregate LSU's professional, undergraduate and graduate schools (*Wilson v. Board of Supervisors of Louisiana State University*, 1950); integrate New Orleans Public Schools (*Bush v. Orleans Parish School Board*, 1956); and integrate New Orleans

parks, playgrounds, and public facilities. The integration of the New Orleans Public schools was a ten-year battle with highly pitched emotions on all sides. The case went in and out of court twenty-four times. Much of Tureaud's pioneering work occurred before the 1964 Civil Rights Act.

A. P. Tureaud never dropped his professional demeanor in court, even when judges or other attorneys were disrespectful to him. He was always courteous to the bench and to the opposing counsel, and always well-prepared. Thurgood Marshall, NAACP attorney who was co-counsel with Tureaud on many cases, had the slogan "lose your cool, lose your case." Tureaud followed this advice, and as a result, he achieved great success.

In 1953, A. P. Tureaud, Jr. applied to LSU as a freshman. His father filed suit when his application was rejected. A. P. Tureaud, Jr. was allowed to attend while the lawsuit was being reviewed. When the challenge was dismissed, LSU expelled A. P. Tureaud, Jr. Eventually Tureaud won the case and his son could attend LSU. However, his experiences there had been so stressful and depressing that A.P., Jr. declined to return. He continued his education at Xavier, where he graduated. LSU has since made amends for the segregationist policies of its past. In 1990,

LSU named a campus building after A. P. Tureaud. In 2011, A. P. Tureaud, Jr. was awarded an honorary doctorate from LSU, in recognition of his status as the institution's first African American undergraduate.

In 1971, Tulane inducted A. P. Tureaud into the Order of the Coif. He retired from practice in the same year, intending to devote time to writing his autobiography and collecting historical artifacts of African American life and culture in Louisiana. However, after an unsuccessful bout with cancer, he died on January 22, 1972. Upon his death, Tureaud was highly respected by the bench and bar. Tureaud struggled to build bridges between people rather than fostering hatred. His legal career paved the way for succeeding generations of lawyers to successfully practice civil rights law. He is remembered today for the deliberate steps he took to create a society in which all members are offered equal opportunities. A. P. Tureaud deeply respected the judicial system and believed it was the most effective way to abolish unfair laws that had been in place for a century. History has proven him correct. ◊

THE LIBRARY OF JOHN ADAMS

by Georgia Chadwick

After his graduation from Harvard College in 1755, John Adams decided to become a schoolmaster and moved to Worcester, Massachusetts. His family had assumed he would enter the Congregational ministry, following the footsteps of his uncle, a prominent New Hampshire clergyman. After teaching for a year, Adams chose to contract with local lawyer James Putnam to study law under his direction for two years. During the apprenticeship, Adams followed a curriculum of reading the standard works of the common law. At the end of his studies, Adams wrote that Putnam had done little in the way of active teaching, which left him without the practice skills he needed to start out as a solo practitioner.

In the fall of 1758, Adams moved to Braintree and presented himself to the leading lawyers of Boston, seeking their approval to become a member of the bar. One of the most meaningful interviews Adams had was with lawyer Jeremiah Gridley, who gave him words of advice he kept with him for the rest of his life:

"One is to pursue the study of Law rather than the Gain of it. Pursue the Gain of it enough to keep out of the Briars, but give your main Attention to the study of it. The next is, not to marry early. For an early marriage will obstruct your Improvement, and in the next Place, twill involve you in Expence. Another thing is not to keep too much Company. For the application of a man who aims to be a lawyer must be incessant. His attention to his Books must be constant, which is inconsistent

with keeping much Company."

After submitting to a series of oral quizzes from members of the Boston bar, Adams was recommended by Gridley and others and was sworn in as a member of the Suffolk County Inferior Court in November 1758. While developing his practice, Adams found he had time to devote to continuing his legal education and took the advice of Gridley to follow an impressive course of reading in the civil law. He also spent time in the courts watching and learning from other lawyers and seeking practical legal information from many sources. Adams's practice expanded, and in 1761 he was admitted as an attorney in the Superior Court. During his legal career, his law practice covered almost every public and private activity - from criminal cases involving murder, rape, larceny, assault, rioting, mobbing and tarring and feathering, to civil cases arising from financial transactions of trade and commerce, suits to recover promissory notes, bonds and accounts, and complicated suits involving the business of Boston merchants and their overseas trade.

The example of Jeremiah Gridley to approach the law on the highest possible intellectual plane was what raised Adams above many of his contemporaries. His reading gave him an appreciation of law as politics, law as philosophy and law as jurisprudence, which influenced both his response to the political problems of his day and his solutions as an architect of a new government. In 1765 Gridley included Adams in a small group of lawyers who came together to examine and

discuss the philosophical roots of their legal system. Adams called the group the "sodality." He found the readings and the opportunity to learn with others very stimulating. *The Legal Papers of John Adams* notes the importance of participating in this group to Adams. "The readings in ancient English and Roman law were such as he might have pored over alone, but the sodality changed what had been a dutiful labor into a source of heightened comprehension..." Adams had given much thought to the law library he started around 1761, which at first included the usual books necessary to the practice of a prosperous lawyer. For many years he borrowed books appealing to his broader intellectual interests from Harvard and from Gridley and other older lawyers. When Gridley died in 1768, Adams brought many of his books, which started Adams on a path to collecting what would become a substantial library. In fact, Adams later called his carefully selected library "the best Library of Law in the State."

Adams's law practice was interrupted during his service in the Continental Congress in Philadelphia. It was here that Adams and Thomas Jefferson met and began a friendship while working together on the committee charged with drafting the Declaration of Independence. Robert Baron, in the introduction to *The Libraries*,

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THE BOSTON MASSACRE REVISITED

by Javier Gutierrez

On the night of March 5, 1770, Boston witnessed “the most melancholy event that has yet taken place on the continent of America.” The “Bloody Massacre in King Street,” as described in Paul Revere’s engraving, is considered the beginning of the American Revolutionary War. The “massacre” claimed the lives of five civilians; three died on the scene and two died a few days later. The Boston Massacre sparked not only the American Revolution, but also two lawsuits that would test the moral fiber of colonial attorneys, including John Adams.

What caused the chaos that cold evening in March? The heavy military presence in Boston was to ensure that the Townshend Acts of 1767 were enforced. The Bostonians were feeling oppressed by the military presence, and tensions grew. On March 5, 1770, an angry mob gathered before the

Custom House sentinel. He called for help, and Captain Preston and seven soldiers responded. The bells of the church rang (although they were only used as the town’s fire alarm). The mob started to taunt the British soldiers, throwing ice and rocks. Finally someone shouted “Fire!” and the soldiers opened fire into the crowd, killing three and wounding six.

The soldiers involved in the Boston Massacre were arrested and charged. Facing a sentence of death, the soldiers tried to retain counsel, but no lawyer would accept their case. James Forrest, a friend of Captain Preston, asked Josiah Quincy, who agreed only if Forrest could persuade John Adams to help him defend the soldiers.

John Adams agreed, as he believed that “Council [sic] ought to be the very last thing that an accused Person should want in a free Country.” Captain Preston and the soldiers were tried separately,

and the Superior Court delayed the trial for as long as possible to try to give the defendants a fair trial.

The first trial, *Rex v. Preston*, began on October 24, 1770. The most interesting part of the Preston trial was the jury. The venire jury pool ran out of people capable to serve as jurors, so the sheriff, a Tory, called up talesmen and packed the jury with loyalists. The Preston trial revolved around whether Captain Preston gave the orders to fire on the crowd. On October 30, 1770, at 8:00 a.m., the jury returned the verdict of “not guilty.”

The second trial, *Rex v. Wemms et al.*, opened on November 27, 1770. The acquittal of Captain Preston made the defense of the soldiers more difficult. John Adams’s strategy was to prove that the crowd on King street was violent, which he did successfully. On December 5, 1770, the jury found only two of the defendants, Kilroy and Montgomery, guilty of

manslaughter. They entered a plea to the benefit of clergy, and as a result, had their thumbs branded on December 14, 1770.

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2011 SUMMER INTERNS

by Jennifer Creevy



Summer interns, l-r: Lillian Shivers, Merrill Cook, Alena Wolotira.

This summer the Law Library was fortunate to have three summer interns who helped the library with different projects. The following is a quick introduction to each intern.

Merrill Cook grew up in Jackson, TN, and Boulder, CO. He is in his last year of undergraduate study at the University of the South in Sewanee, TN. He is studying English and philosophy with ambitions to attend law school next fall. He is most interested in Maritime or Intellectual Property law. Merrill worked in our Technical

Services department processing materials and also assisted Georgia Chadwick with researching Louisiana history for the upcoming State and Court bicentennial celebrations. Merrill enjoys chess as a hobby.

Lillian Shivers was born and raised in Detroit, MI, but moved to New Orleans to attend Loyola University as an undergraduate. Her family is originally from here, so she felt comfortable moving South to attend college. She graduates in 2013 with a degree in political science. Her post-graduation plans are to attend law school, focusing on Entertainment law. This summer she worked in the Technical Services department filing, shelving, and processing materials. She is interested in

creative writing and is dabbling in web design.

Alena Wolotira hails from Seattle, WA. She recently attended the University of Washington Law Librarianship program. To receive her Masters in Library Science, she had to complete a directed field study in a law library. She chose our library, working on three projects: organizing the Louisiana Acts from 1804-1899 in the Rare Book room; organizing our collection of the Myra Clark Gaines briefs, and doing an inventory of our Rare Book collection. She is looking forward to her career in law librarianship. Alena has two dogs she’s greatly missed while she’s been away.

Good luck to all our interns with their future plans and endeavors! δ

STUMP THE LIBRARIAN PARTS 1 & 2



by *Katie Nachod*

One of the wonderful things about being a librarian is that each shift on the reference desk is an adventure. We never know what type of question may come our way, or what arcane or esoteric facts, laws, or court opinions we may be called upon to research. Reference librarians relish the thrill of the hunt, pitting ourselves against the vast array of paper and electronic resources to extract just the pieces of information that our users require.

There is no greater professional satisfaction than the gratitude of someone to whom you have provided the answer to his or her question. Often that person expresses amazement that we were able to produce just what was needed, as if we were sleight of hand masters who had pulled a rabbit out of a hat.

However, if that person were allowed to see behind the curtain, like Dorothy did with the Wizard of Oz, he or she might see that the reality of what we do is actually more mundane than magical. Most of the answers we come up with are the result of old-fashioned and methodical hard work, based on a knowledge of the information resources at our disposal and a persistent digging process, sometimes with trial and error, until we get to what we need.

Because our library is the only public law library in the state, we get many queries from regular citizens who are not familiar with the law. There are certain questions that we get over and

over again, such as “How do I get a divorce in Louisiana?” or “How do I expunge my criminal record?” or “How do I change my name?” We do not provide legal assistance or legal forms to such questioners if they are not attorneys, but we do provide them with legal information and access to case law, statutes, forms, and secondary sources.

The questions that really stick in a librarian’s mind are the unique ones, those that require us to think outside the box of normal reference resources and challenge us in ways that are sometimes frustrating but often exhilarating. Our library has a rich historical collection of Louisiana legal resources, including statutes and case law back to the early nineteenth century, and many of the most interesting questions are often ones that require us to do research in that material.

One such question came to me from a researcher at an Arizona law school who was trying to track down an item related to Jack Johnson, the first African-American Heavyweight Champion of the World. On July 4, 1910, Johnson defended his title successfully against James J. Jeffries, a Caucasian fighter who had come to be known as “The Great White Hope.” Johnson’s domination over his white opponents, including Jim Jeffries, and his flouting of the prevailing cultural norms and laws regarding racial issues, including intermarriage between blacks and whites, sparked heated debates all around the country, and led to race riots in some places where he fought.

The Arizona researcher had uncovered a reference to a Louisiana House Concurrent Resolution (HCR) that supposedly urged all Louisiana cities, towns, and municipalities to prevent any film of the 1910 Jeffries - Johnson fight from being shown anywhere within the state. I hoped that such a resolution did not exist, but my research in the 1910 Louisiana Legislature’s House and Senate Calendars and Journals proved that it did. Here is the text of that resolution, introduced by

Representative Wilson, which passed the House on July 6, 1910, but failed to pass in the Senate:

“Whereas, the recent pugilistic contest between Jim Jeffries, a white man, and Jack Johnson, a negro, has had a tendency throughout the country to strain the relationship of the white and colored races; and, Whereas, the State of Louisiana should seek to avoid all influences which would affect the moral health of either race, and should prevent all things which would rupture the friendship existing between the races in this State; therefore be it Resolved by the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That all cities, towns, and municipalities in the State of Louisiana are earnestly urged and requested to prevent and forbid by proper proclamations and ordinances the exposition of any moving pictures (or films) of the Jeffries-Johnson fight.”

Even though it was written over a hundred years ago, the resolution still is rather shocking. Perhaps we should be grateful that it was not enacted. If you would like to know more about Jack Johnson and why he inspired this legislative attempt at government suppression and censorship, I recommend you watch the PBS documentary entitled, “Unforgivable Blackness: The Rise and Fall of Jack Johnson,” which was directed by Ken Burns.

In a bit of a coincidence, I recently had another question on a Louisiana legislative instrument, but this one was of more recent vintage. A policy analyst from the American Anti-Vivisection Society (AAVS) called to ask about a 1992 Louisiana House Concurrent Resolution (HCR) that had been referenced in many education documents, but without any inclusion of a citation or of the text of the resolution. Founded in 1883, the AAVS is a nonprofit animal advocacy organization dedicated to ending experimentation on animals in research, testing, and education.

One of the society’s concerns

is the provision of alternatives to the dissecting of animals in school science classes. With just a bit of searching in the Louisiana House and Senate Calendars and Journals, I located HCR 153 (1992), introduced by Representative Warren, a resolution to “Urge and request the State Board of Elementary and Secondary Education to develop uniform alternative educational projects to be offered by city and parish school systems to students in elementary or secondary schools who choose to refrain from performing, participating in, or observing the dissection of animals, reptiles, or amphibians in a manner which would be harmful or destructive.”

The full text of the resolution is two pages, and contains seven whereas clauses offering fascinating facts such as that dissection at the high school level is illegal in some European countries, and that legislation exists in other states like Florida and California to protect students’ rights in this matter.

This resolution did pass both houses of the Louisiana Legislature and was enacted. Since it urged BESE to develop such alternative programs in this area, as part of my answer to the question, I also put the researcher in touch with the person at BESE who oversees the science curriculum in Louisiana schools, so she could find out more about how these programs were implemented. One of the important skills in providing reference assistance is knowing when to refer a person to another resource in order to get all the information needed.

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NATIONAL INVENTORY OF LEGAL MATERIALS



by Tara Lombardi

States are publishing laws, statutes, agency rules, and court rules and decisions online. In some states, important state-level legal material is no longer published in books, but is only available online. While electronic publication of legal material has facilitated public access to the material, it has also raised concerns. Is the legal material official authentic government data that has not been altered? For the long term, how will this electronic legal material be preserved? How will the public access the material 10, 50, or 100 years from now?

One of the core values of law librarianship in a democratic society is to ensure equitable, permanent, no-fee public access to authentic legal information, which can only lead to the continuous improvement in the quality of justice. Last year the American Association of Law Libraries (AALL) organized state working groups to respond to challenges that threaten the authentication and preservation of legal resources. As part of this process, the state working groups created an inventory of their state's legal resources, including what titles are available online only for a fee or are under copyright.

The ambitious goal of the AALL State Working Groups, which have already formed in all 50 states and D.C., is to contribute to the national inventory of primary legal materials at every level of government. Once AALL collects the data for all fifty states, D.C. and the Federal government, the association will use it to promote the need for the authentication, preservation and permanent public access of digital legal resources available online.

More than 350 law librarians and volunteers have participated in their state's working groups, including several from the Law Library of Louisiana, Tulane University Law Library, Loyola University New Orleans' Law Library, the University of New Orleans' Library, the State Library of Louisiana and the LSU Law Library.

Louisiana inventory project leaders, Georgia Chadwick of the Law

Library of Louisiana and James Duggan of the Tulane University Law Library, divided up the work among the state volunteers who have begun gathering the Louisiana data that will be part of this important and unprecedented national effort. Our inventory will include legal titles from all three branches of government at the state, parish and municipal levels in all formats - including print, microform, CD-ROM, and available online through the Web.

Categories of data include:

- Scope of coverage
- Claim of copyright or other downstream user restrictions
- Cost for online access
- Official status
- Permanent public access
- Digital authentication (and how)
- Plans for digital preservation

Once AALL has data for all fifty states, D.C. and the federal government, the results will be analyzed and used as needed by Law Librarian of Congress Roberta Shaffer and Carl Malamud of PublicResource.Org on "LAW.GOV," a proposed registry and repository of all primary legal materials of the United States and international governmental bodies. The Law Library of Congress is pursuing the registration of the "LAW.GOV" domain to serve as a portal for authoritative local, state, national, foreign, and international legal and legislative information. It is planned for the site to serve as a one-stop URL and repository for this information.

In a recent development, the Uniform Law Commission (ULC) approved the Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act on July 12, 2011, due in no small part to the advocacy of AALL. The Act provides a consistent approach to solving many of the problems that AALL is striving to change in state government online and print publications through the national state inventory project.

The Act requires that official electronic legal material be:

- Authenticated by providing a method to determine that it is unaltered;
- Preserved either in electronic or print form; and
- Accessible for use by the public on a permanent basis.

If a state preserves legal material electronically, it must provide for back up and recovery, and ensure the integrity and continuing usability of the material.

At a minimum, legal material that is covered by the Act includes the state constitution, session laws, codified laws or statutes, and state agency rules with the effect of law. In addition, states may choose to include court rules and decisions, state administrative agency decisions, or other legal material. For each type of legal material, the state must name a state agency or official as the "official publisher." For official electronic legal material of that type, the official publisher has the responsibility to authenticate, preserve, and provide access.

If legal material defined by the Act is published only electronically, then it must be designated "official" and meet the requirements of the Act. If there is a print version of the legal material, an official publisher may designate the online version "official," but the requirements of the Act to authenticate, preserve, and provide access must be met. The Act does not affect any relationships between an official state publisher and a commercial publisher, leaving those relationships to contract law. Copyright laws are also unaffected by the Act. The Act does not affect the rules of evidence; judges continue to make decisions about the admissibility of electronic evidence in their courtrooms.

After receiving the ULC's seal of approval, a uniform act is officially promulgated for consideration by the states, and legislatures are urged to adopt it. Since its inception in 1892, the ULC has been responsible for more than 200 acts, among them such bulwarks of state statutory law as the Uniform Commercial Code, the Uniform Probate Code, the Uniform Partnership Act, and the Uniform Anatomical Gift Act.

"Access to knowledge is a fundamental human right, not a commodity, particularly when the knowledge is the codification of the rules of our society. The law should be available for all to use without restriction because it is the way a democratic society works - or ought to work. But, access to the law is about more than just access to knowledge, it is about innovation."
-Carl Malamud, President and CEO of Public.Resource.Org

For more information about this project, contact Tara Lombardi at 504-310-2404 or tlombardi@lasc.org.

LAW LIBRARY PRICE LIST

Self service copies
photocopiers \$0.15
fiche/film to paper \$0.15
printer copies \$0.15
(no charge for cite lists)

The minimum charge for all orders filled by library staff is \$5.00. Orders for \$5.00 or more use the prices below.

Staff-made copies
photocopiers \$0.30
fiche/film to paper \$0.30

Faxing, or scanning and emailing:
\$1.25/page, plus copying charges if necessary

Postage: actual cost

Interlibrary loans: \$10.00 plus lender charges, if any

Certification charge:
\$5.00 per document

Westlaw/Lexis:
Per-minute charges are \$9.00 for regular files, \$12.80 for allfiles, and \$19.00 for super allfiles.

Printing from Westlaw
\$0.04 per line

Printing from Lexis
\$7.00 per document.

Mediated Westlaw
Patron Access
\$25.00 per search

Mediated LexisOne
\$25.00 per search

THE LIBRARY OF JOHN ADAMS

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Leadership & Legacy of John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, describes them as follows: "While these two men were quite different in looks, temperament, family, wealth, character, and, at times, ideas, they also shared many capabilities and experiences. Both were well educated and had excellent libraries that they used. They read about and were part of the Enlightenment, and they were both very influential in the Continental Congress. Both men were farmers, lawyers, authors, revolutionaries, world travelers, statesmen, then Vice President and the second and third Presidents of the United States." Adams and Jefferson remained friends, except for a few years due to political differences, until they both died on the same date – July 4, 1826. Their correspondence about their books serves as lasting evidence that books were essential to their political and personal lives.

Adams's 1778 departure from Massachusetts for diplomatic duty in France marked the end of his career as a practicing lawyer. However, this allowed the possibility of adding

to the breadth of his library as new markets for books in Europe became available to him. His service as Vice President and later President meant Adams was separated from his entire library. Upon his retirement in 1801 and return with his wife Abigail to their home in Quincy, Massachusetts, Adams could at last be reunited with this library, devoting much of his attention to his books, which he described as having cost him a fortune over time.

Beth Prindle, manager of the John Adams Library Project at the Boston Public Library, and curator of the award-winning exhibition "John Adams Unbound," explains that Adams decided in 1822, at the age eighty-six, to deed 2,742 volumes from his library to the Adams Academy in Quincy. In contrast, Thomas Jefferson had sold 6,707 volumes of his library to the Library of Congress, which had been created during Adams's presidency in 1800. Prindle writes: "On so many levels John Adams's personal library represented his fortune. It was his golden ticket. With the exception of the family home and property, these books were the most valuable things he owned. By giving his collection to the people of Quincy, Adams believed he was passing on those riches--and more importantly, the possibilities that they afforded--to the larger public.

His library was his legacy. By offering free and frequent interaction with his well-loved, well-used collection, his community would have the same opportunities for personal transformation and elevation that he had had. He was a farmer's kid from Braintree who became president of the

United States. Others could choose to do with it what they would. John Adams was merely providing the tools; it was up to the thousands of readers who would follow in his footsteps to apply the means to the end."

The John Adams Library was housed in six different locations within Quincy until it was formally transferred to the Boston Public Library in 1894. It is permanently housed in the Rare Books and Manuscripts Department. The John Adams Library Project was established in 2003 to catalog, preserve, digitize, and provide access to this extraordinary library. To learn more about the John Adams Library, visit the following websites: <http://www.johnadamslibrary.org/>; <http://www.librarything.com/profile/JohnAdams>; and <http://www.archive.org/details/johnadamsBPL>.

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Cappon, Lester J. ed. *The Adams-Jefferson Letters*. Chapel Hill, NC: The UNC Press, 1959.

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THE LIBRARY'S E-RESOURCES

BNA Labor &
Employment Law

Gale LegalForms

HeinOnline

LegalTrac

Lexis Congressional

Lexis Shepard's

LexisOne

Loislaw

NFPA Standards

Nineteenth Century U.S.
Newspapers

PACER

Westlaw/Patron Access
Westlaw

WilsonWeb's Index to
Legal Periodicals

THE NCPJ CONFERENCE

The National College of Probate Judges (NCPJ) held their annual spring conference in New Orleans from May 11-14, 2011 at the Hotel Monteleone. The NCPJ was organized in 1968 with the purpose of improving the administration of justice in courts with probate jurisdiction. The College's establishment was a response to public concern with the time and costs involved in estate administration. Probate courts deal primarily with the estates of deceased persons, but these courts also play an important role in protecting the rights of people with special needs, such as the mentally ill, orphaned children, the elderly, and developmentally disabled persons.

Mary Joy Quinn, NCPJ President, and Justice John L. Weimer gave the welcoming remarks on the first day of full conference programming. Miriam Childs, representing the Law Library of Louisiana, extended to all conference attendees an invitation to tour the library. Miriam Childs

had prepared an essay exploring the relationship between the Louisiana Civil Code and the French Code Napoléon, which was distributed to each participant. The first conference program was entitled "Louisiana's Napoleonic Code: Provisions of Curatorship (Guardianship) and Power of Attorney." The essay each attendee received provided additional background for those unfamiliar with the historical development of Louisiana's civil law system. A group of attendees took advantage of the library's open invitation for a tour. Miriam Childs conducted the tour, spending most of the time showing the visitors the holdings in the library's Rare Book Room.

To accomplish its mission of promoting fair, efficient, and just probate judicial administration, NCPJ's goals include fostering a court system that offers equitable and expeditious administration of all proceedings

under probate jurisdiction; helping probate courts take advantage of court administrative technology; cooperating with other legal judicial organizations in efforts to improve judicial administration; assisting in drafting modern probate legislation; and encouraging the preparation and adoption of standardized uniform practice procedures within and between states. The NCPJ also sponsors regular seminars for the continuing education of probate judges and court personnel, with the goal of improving probate judicial administration. In support of that goal, the College publishes and distributes educational brochures, court practice manuals, and periodicals.

By all accounts the spring meeting was a success. More about the NCPJ can be found at its website, <http://www.ncpj.org/>. δ

THREADS OF MEMORY EXHIBIT AT HNOC

by Miriam Childs



Lateral view of a French ship, the Belle, 1684.

“**T**hreads of Memory (El Hilo de la Memoria): Spain and the United States” was the title of a traveling exhibit that visited the Historic New Orleans Collection (HNOC) from May 11-July 10, 2011. New Orleans was the exhibit’s final stop of a three-city American tour, which included Santa Fe, New Mexico and El Paso, Texas. The Archive of the Indies (Archivo General de Indias) in Seville, Spain loaned nearly 140 rare documents, maps, illustrations, and paintings for the exhibit. Many of the artifacts had never before been displayed outside of Spain; furthermore, this exhibit marked the first time that the Archive of the Indies sent an entire exhibition abroad.

The exhibition was organized by the HNOC, Acción Cultural Española, the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and the Spanish Ministry of Culture, with support from the Spanish Embassy in Washington, DC. Falia Gonzalez Diaz, chief conservator at the Archive, curated the Exhibit.

Established in 1785, the Archive contains a vast storehouse of artifacts dating from Columbus’ second voyage in 1493 to

1898. In 2008, “Threads of Memory” was first exhibited in Seville, historically the principal Spanish embarkation point to the New World. Modern-day residents were no longer aware of the city’s importance to the discovery of the New World. The exhibit in Seville drew more than 140,000 visitors. Maria Isabel Simo Rodriguez, Director of the Archives, explained that the Seville exhibit was aimed at demonstrating Spain’s importance to the development of the United States.

The exhibition’s many maps, documents, eyewitness accounts, and drawings demonstrate how thoroughly Spain explored the Americas. The Spanish were known to be excellent record-keepers, and that strength is borne out by the level of detail in the exhibit’s artifacts. The exhibit was divided into several sections: 16th Century exploration and settlement; the mission system and the presidios; the administration of Louisiana; the role of Spain in the American Revolution; firsthand accounts by Spanish explorers, map makers, surveyors, and also military personnel; detailed encounters with Native American tribes; and descriptions of native flora and fauna. One of the

highlights of the exhibit was explorer Ponce de Leon’s 1523 letter detailing his discovery of the Island of Florida. Other highlights worth mentioning include an oversized portrait of George Washington commemorating the signing of the Pinckney Treaty, which was an agreement between the United States and Spain on tariff-free access to the Mississippi River, and a document signed by Napoléon Bonaparte giving Pierre Clement Laussat the power to receive Louisiana in 1803. Documents relating to the Spanish administration of the colony of Louisiana were well represented. Many of the exhibit’s documents were written on a personal scale, which connected directly with the viewer.

The exhibition celebrated the common but often underappreciated histories of the United States, Louisiana, and Spain. Louisiana strongly identifies with its French heritage, which often overshadows its Spanish ties. Spain had a presence in what would become 17 different states, and Spain also contributed financial support to the Revolutionary War. In New Orleans, the Spanish

maintained an environment in which residents could continue their French culture and folkways. Spain brought French opera to New Orleans. The first New Orleans newspaper, published in French, began during the Spanish administration. Proclamations by the Spanish government were given in both languages. The Spanish encouraged the emigration of Acadian refugees and French refugees from St. Domingue. After the fires of 1788 and 1794, the Spanish enacted stricter building codes that enabled many Spanish colonial era buildings, such as the Historic New Orleans Collection building, to exist until the present day.

The artifacts of the exhibit have been carefully wrapped and are on their way back to the Archive of the Indies. The exhibit is an apt prelude to the bicentennial of Louisiana’s statehood in 2012. Festivities for Louisiana’s bicentennial are scheduled to begin in the fall. The “Threads of Memory” exhibit serves to remind all Louisiana citizens of the historical ties that bound, and modern circumstances that continue to bind, us to Europe. It is probably the case that this exhibition was a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to view original documents and other treasures from the Archive of the Indies on American soil.

To learn more about the Archive of the Indies and its extensive holdings, please visit its website: <http://en.www.mcu.es/archivos/MC/AGI/index.html>. δ

(photo courtesy www.hnoc.org)

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DIXON CORRECTIONAL GOES TO THE DOGS

by *Marie Erickson*



Dixon Correctional Institute in Jackson, LA, harbored rescued animals, mostly dogs, after Katrina, taking the overflow from the Lamar Dixon Expo Center in Gonzales. They housed dogs in horse stalls, and made makeshift arrangements as best they could. Later, the makeshift animal quarters, thanks to Governor Jindal's executive order BJ 2008-39 and a gift from the Humane Society of the US, morphed into a permanent no-kill animal shelter, complete with veterinary medical care from the LSU vet school.

Inmate labor was used to build the

shelter, with HSUS donating the plans, materials, and ongoing advice. The shelter houses dogs and cats, taking in animals from East Feliciana Parish, which does not have a shelter of its own. Inmates care for the animals, which has affected the lives of both for the better.

Time and staff issues keep most shelters from walking and training dogs, or they rely on volunteers, but that isn't the case at the Dixon shelter. The inmates are able to walk the dogs and teach them basic obedience. "It really softens them up," said Gary Shotwell, Assistant Warden at Dixon, referring to the inmates. According to Gary, the inmates who care for the animals have become more caring of other humans as well as the animals. The inmates are carefully selected, he says. Five inmates care for the shelter and its inhabitants, of which there are currently around fifty.

Some of the inmates who work with the shelter animals are

taking correspondence courses to become certified as veterinary technicians, according to Dr. Wendy Wolfson of the LSU School of Veterinary Medicine. Under Dr. Wolfson, whose specialty is shelter medicine, students travel to Dixon to vaccinate, perform spay/neuter surgeries, check the animals' general health, and prevent or control disease outbreaks, making this one of the best-run shelters in Louisiana. As far as adoptions go, it's one of the cheapest. You can adopt a socialized, vaccinated, and spayed or neutered new best friend for \$40.

The Dixon program, called Pen Pals, runs on donations. Call 225.634.6051 to donate or ask about adoptions. There is also information about the shelter on its Facebook page, <http://www.facebook.com/PenPalsIncAnimalShelter>. A video about the shelter can be viewed here: <http://bcove.me/ittxsebq>.

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