International Law, or as it was formerly called, “the Law of Nations,” has a long history at Yale. Several books in the Founders' Collection which formed the core of the Yale Law School when it was founded in 1824 pertain to international law. The first American textbook on the law of nations was written from Yale in the nineteenth century; the twentieth century witnessed the emergence of the so-called “New Haven School” based on the writing of Yale law professors Lasswell, McDougal, and Reisman.

To support this scholarly activity and to accommodate the expansion of the foreign and international law collections, a separate subterranean facility between the Law School and the Beinecke Library was built in the early 1960's. This three-level Annex holds approximately 225,000 volumes. The collection is named after Gordon Bradford Tweedy, a Yale College and Law School alumnus, long associated with Time, Inc. Mr. Tweedy's estate has generously supported the development of the international law collection.

The Foreign and International Law Library attempts to collect most treatises on international law and selected legal documents of the United Nations and other major international organizations such as the European Economic Communities and Council of Europe. The principal foreign countries represented in this as in most other major law school libraries, are France, Germany (East and West), and Italy.

In the past the library attempted to collect legal materials from all over the globe. Recently, however, it has entered into arrangements with the Research Libraries Group and the Northeast Foreign Law Cooperative Group through which Yale assumes primary collecting responsibility for certain jurisdictions at the expense of others. The areas on which the library is now focusing include Chile, Colombia, Cote d'Ivoire, India, South Korea (materials in English), and Yugoslavia. Currently, the library is collecting law only in the major European languages. It is important to note that the International Law Library is not the only place in the Yale library system where foreign law is collected. Many of Sterling's area collections have substantial law holdings.

In addition to foreign and international law, the library collects materials pertaining to a number of ancient legal and religious systems: Roman law, Judaic law, Islamic law, and Canon law. Furthermore, it collects in several law-related fields such as anthropology and the law, philosophy and law (jurisprudence), and law and economics (international trade policy).

A distinctive feature of the Foreign and International Law Library are the approximately sixty closed carrels which serve as homes for the small community of scholars who work there. The students and professors come from many different countries, work together closely, and form a rich interactive group that imbues the library with a cosmopolitan atmosphere. Library staff are able to serve this limited clientele in a collegial and cooperative fashion.

The Foreign and International Law Library is also responsive to the needs of the wider Yale community. It often serves as a source for second copies of books needed by undergraduates for a diversity of courses. The library extends its educational activities through an active program of exhibits. During the past year, exhibit topics included "The Dutch Origins of International Law" and "1789 and the Rights of Man."

The Annex is staffed by Dan Wade, Foreign and International Law Librarian, Dr. Kumbale Nayak and Liliane McClenning, Reading Room Attendants, and Victor Lipski, who is in charge of collection maintenance. More than twenty students are also involved in daily operations. All are keenly interested in building a "user friendly" library. —DLW
Full-text Data Bases in French and Italian

How do you find Proust's use of the French verb for "abort," or terms for love and pain in the same sentence in Baudelaire, or the philosopher Alain's use of the word for "reason"?

What is the meaning of Inferno V, 137: "Galeotto fu il libro e chi lo scrisse" (A Gallehaut was the book and he who wrote it)? And what interpretations about it have been offered in the centuries of Dante criticism?

Some of the electronic data bases available in and through libraries offer what is known as full text. The computer's memory contains not just the bibliographic references to a particular text, but the entire document in machine-readable form. Two of the full-text data bases now available in the Yale Library are in French literature and Dante studies. These data bases do not reside at Yale, but are accessible via long-distance telephone lines.

ARTFL: a Treasury of French Texts. One of the oldest full-text data bases in the humanities is the American and French Research on the Treasury of the French Language database (ARTFL). This online version of the Trésor de la Langue Française—a monumental dictionary of usage of the late 19th and early 20th centuries—was started in 1957; in 1981 it became a cooperative effort of the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, the Institut de la Langue Française and the University of Chicago's Department of Romance Languages and Literatures.

ARTFL contains the complete text of over 2000 items published in France from the 17th through the 20th centuries. Modern editions of texts are constantly being added according to an established program and at the request of prospective users. The data base includes novels, articles, essays, letters, and verse on such subjects as literary criticism, the sciences, economics, philosophy, and history. Searches can be done by author, title, publication date, genre, and subject as defined by keyword. One can use the data base to produce dictionaries, concordances and word-distribution summaries, for thematic and semantic research, and content analysis.

Library staff offer several demonstrations of ARTFL and work individually with interested faculty and graduate students (call Jeffry Larson at 432-1760).

The Dartmouth Dante Project. The Dante data base at Dartmouth College combines over 600 years of commentary tradition on Dante's epic poem, the Divina Commedia, with computer technology. It has eased the task of consulting commentators, because the data base allows users to see not only who wrote something and where, but also the full text of the commentary.

A very rapid search program enables scholars to consult and search the sixty commentaries included on the data base in hours, instead of days.

The answer to the question posed above is revealed in Singleton's commentary: Galeotto is Gallehaut, the king in the Arthurian romance "Lancelot du Lac," who persuaded Queen Guinevere to meet privately with Lancelot. Since Dante's time "Galeotto" has been a synonym of "pander." In Dante's account of Francesca da Rimini and her brother-in-law Paolo, the book served as a pander or go-between for the two adulterous lovers. With modern technology, the computer is replacing the book as a Galeotto or go-between, if not for romantic purposes, at least between scholars and their texts. —JKI.
Microfiche Collection Documents

Nineteenth Century

Sterling Library has begun to acquire what the London Times has called “the greatest scholarly publishing project ever undertaken.” This large-scale programme undertaken by British publisher Chadwyck-Healey in conjunction with the British Library is entitled The Nineteenth Century. Over the next 30 years it will republish on microfiche about 250,000 English language books and pamphlets from the collections of the British Library and other institutions such as the Bodleian Library and the National Art Library at the Victoria and Albert Museum.

A team of editors working at these libraries selects books and pamphlets of value to researchers and scholars in clearly defined subject areas. A large General Collection covers history, philosophy, law, psychology, politics, religion, education, economics and women’s studies. There are also important titles in science, medicine, geography, agriculture, household management, useful arts and recreation.

The General Collection is supplemented by Specialist Collections including Literature (divided into Women Writers and Children’s Literature), Visual Arts and Architecture, Linguistics, and Publishing, the Booktrade and the Diffusion of Knowledge.

These collections will significantly increase the Library’s resources documenting the 19th century. A small sampling of titles in the General Collection indicates that Yale possesses only about one third of the works offered in the program. The Literature collection, for example, will expand considerably available materials for the study of women’s writing. The section on Women Writers includes over 20,000 works of fiction, verse and drama, a large number of which have not appeared in any bibliography. In addition the majority of authors of children’s literature were women, and this section provides a wealth of documentation about manners, morals, family and social relationships and the details of daily life. Many of the titles in the Arts and Architecture collection are devoted to specific themes such as furniture and interior decorating, and women and the visual arts.

The Nineteenth Century collection extends the efforts of Yale’s preservation program while it expands the Library’s holdings for this period. In the mid-nineteenth century, as the volume of scholarly and other published works was increasing dramatically, publishers began using wood pulp paper that was destined to deteriorate within a century. Yale, like other research libraries, is struggling to cope with the results of this shift by microfilming or photocopying brittle books. Titles that the Library owns will be acquired already preserved on microfiche for as little as $5 per title.

The collection is available to readers in the Microtext Room of Sterling Memorial Library as the fiche are acquired. Title lists for the various sections are available in the Main Reading Room. Eventually records for each individual title will be available through Orbis, the Library’s online catalog. —SFR
Orbis From Afar

Many library patrons would like to perform Orbis catalogue searches directly from their homes or offices. In fact, access to Orbis from personal computers, terminals, and other remote workstations is already available from 8 a.m. to midnight, seven days a week, with the nighttime hours reserved for updating and maintenance. Telecommunications hardware (i.e., a modem) and software such as Crosstalk, Yterm, and Tincan are also required for dial-up access to Orbis. Any software that enables your own system to emulate a VT-100 terminal can provide such access. However, to take advantage of Orbis's extended diacritics and foreign language character displays, either Yterm (for IBM and compatible PC's) or Tincan (for the Macintosh) is required.

In addition, the library has developed special interface software, called YFUSS, for users of IBM and compatible equipment running Yterm. Yterm itself is a collection of program files that PC users can set up on their computers to perform a wide range of communications tasks. A core subset of these files is required for Orbis access and these are included in YFUSS, which makes installation and use of Yterm for Orbis and VM access simpler than using Yterm alone. YFUSS also facilitates the capture of Orbis screens to disk. This means that what you see on your display can be stored in a microcomputer file for future reference. YFUSS is designed to be a wholly self-contained entity, so users can treat the YFUSS package as distinct from Yterm proper, although many of the same components are in each.

Yterm and Tincan, both Yale products, are available at the Yale Computer Center (YCC) Software and Supply Center (432-6623). YFUSS is presently available on the Yale Computer Center mainframe's YCCSOFT disk, which is a collection of free software available to members of the Yale community; help in downloading it can be obtained from the YCC consultants' desk (432-6629). Note that to download YCCSOFT files to a PC or a Macintosh, you must already have Yterm or Tincan installed. The Library Systems Office (432-1849) will provide help in the use of YFUSS.

Details of procedures for such remote access to Orbis are outlined in a flyer called Your Orbis Connection—How to Get Here from There, which is available at the reference desks throughout the library system.—RWB

Edwards and Franklin on Exhibit at the Beinecke

Preaching and Printing: Jonathan Edwards, Benjamin Franklin, and the Popular Mind is the title of an exhibition on view at the Beinecke Library. Manuscripts, letters, and books by colonial preacher Jonathan Edwards and a wide range of publications from the print shop of statesman Benjamin Franklin show how both men reached out to a popular audience in their pursuit of scientific knowledge, in their relation to the Great Awakening, and in the context of contemporary literature and education.

The exhibit was prepared by Wilson Kimmach, professor of English at the University of Bridgeport and sermon editor for The Works of Jonathan Edwards, and by Barbara Oberg, editor of The Papers of Benjamin Franklin and senior research scholar in the Yale History Department. Materials on display were drawn from the Jonathan Edwards papers at the Beinecke Library and from Yale University's Franklin Collection of William Smith Mason, one of the finest collections of Frankliniana in the United States.

In gathering the products of Edwards's study (a lifetime of thinking and sermonizing recorded in manuscripts) and the output of Franklin's print shop (from Psalters to lottery tickets), the exhibit provides a cross-section of American colonial life shortly before the Revolution.

The popular reputation of Jonathan Edwards (1703–58) rests largely on Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God. The manuscript of this sermon, one of some 1,200 sermon manuscripts at Yale, is part of the diverse display. Edwards's scientific activities are represented by his 1720 manuscript “Of Insects,” written during his senior year at Yale College, and the manuscript draft of his famous “Spider” letter containing observations on the American flying spider.

The Edwards manuscripts on display show the development of his almost illegibly small hand, as well as his tendency to write on any available surface. Sermons are written on scraps of paper, in the margins of old newspapers and on a printed broadside.

The lives of Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin touched most closely during the Great Awakening. The forceful preaching of Edwards initiated this revival of Calvinist doctrine, and his and other preachers' itinerant ministry spread it through the colonies. Franklin printed their sermons, notably works by Edwards and George Whitefield, not because Franklin was a sermonizer, but because sermons sold well.

Franklin's scientific interests are illustrated in the
exhibit by his essays on lightning rods and magic squares (developed out of boredom while he was a congressional clerk in the 1730's), and by his designs for the Pennsylvaniaian fireplace, better known today as the Franklin stove.

Benjamin Franklin the printer is represented by numerous products of his presses in Philadelphia and Passy, France. These include issues of Poor Richard's Almanac and the Pennsylvania Gazette, supplemented by catechisms, primers, Psalters, government documents, proclamations, and Indian treaties.

The exhibit was prepared on the occasion of the National Conference on Jonathan Edwards and Benjamin Franklin held February 23-25 under the sponsorship of the editorial boards of The Works of Jonathan Edwards and The Papers of Benjamin Franklin. Both series are current publications of the Yale University Press. —CAS

New Book Shelf
Sterling Memorial Library is displaying to members of the University community recently catalogued books for the general stack collections. The review location is in the Bibliography Room on the main floor of the Library. New titles will remain on the shelves for one week before being removed and sent to their proper locations in the general collection. Readers are encouraged to browse the review shelves.

The revival of the new book shelf comes in response to requests received from members of the University community via the Library's electronic mail account "BOOKS@YALEVM." This account is a new service through which books, serials, and other materials may be recommended for purchase by the library. Those who wish to submit requests should furnish author, title, and publisher (if available), as well as their name, address (e-mail or surface), and Yale affiliation. BOOKS@YALEVM will be read daily and requests will be forwarded to the appropriate library selector for review. A response to each request will be returned as soon as possible. —HAL

Nota Bene is published during the academic year to acquaint faculty, staff, and other users with the resources of the Yale libraries. Please direct comments and questions to Susanne Roberts, Editor, Bibliography Department, Sterling Memorial Library (432-1762).

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Contributors to this issue include Robert W. Boyd, Jeffry K. Larson, Hanford A. Lemay, Christa A. Sammons, Susanne F. Roberts, and Daniel L. Wade. Special thanks are due Kristin M. Hacken.

Millicent D. Abell, University Librarian
Susanne F. Roberts, Editor
### Calendar of Exhibits

#### BEINECKE RARE BOOK LIBRARY

- **Preaching and Printing:** Jonathan Edwards, Benjamin Franklin, and the Popular Mind  
  through March
- **Tocqueville and Beaumont in America**  
  April through June

#### DIVINITY LIBRARY

- **From Psalm Book to Hymnal:** Selections from the Lowell Mason Hymnal Collection  
  through May
- **A Note of the True Church:** Jonathan Edwards on Hymnody  
  through May
  through May

#### MUSIC LIBRARY

- **Drawings, Sketches, Art and Doodles**  
  through February
- **The Sorcerer Himself:** Paul Dukas  
  March through April

#### STERLING MEMORIAL LIBRARY

- **Yale: A Graphic View,** 1701–2001  
  through March 31
- **Women at Yale**  
  March
- **Slavic Scholarship at Yale**  
  April through June
- **History of Banking in Connecticut**  
  April through June

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**Bookplate of Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809–1894), American essayist, author, poet, physician, and noted father. This image recalls his famous and favorite poem, “The Chambered Nautilus.” From the Bookplate Collection.**

**Photograph of the Bouchet portrait on Page 5 is by Thor Moser. All other photographs in this issue of Nota Bene are by Michael Marsland.**

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