Miscellany

Frank H. Easterbrook, *Commencement Address*, Swarthmore College, May 27, 2012

Bob Kohn, *Brief of Bob Kohn as Amicus Curiae*, U.S. v. Apple, Inc., September 4, 2012

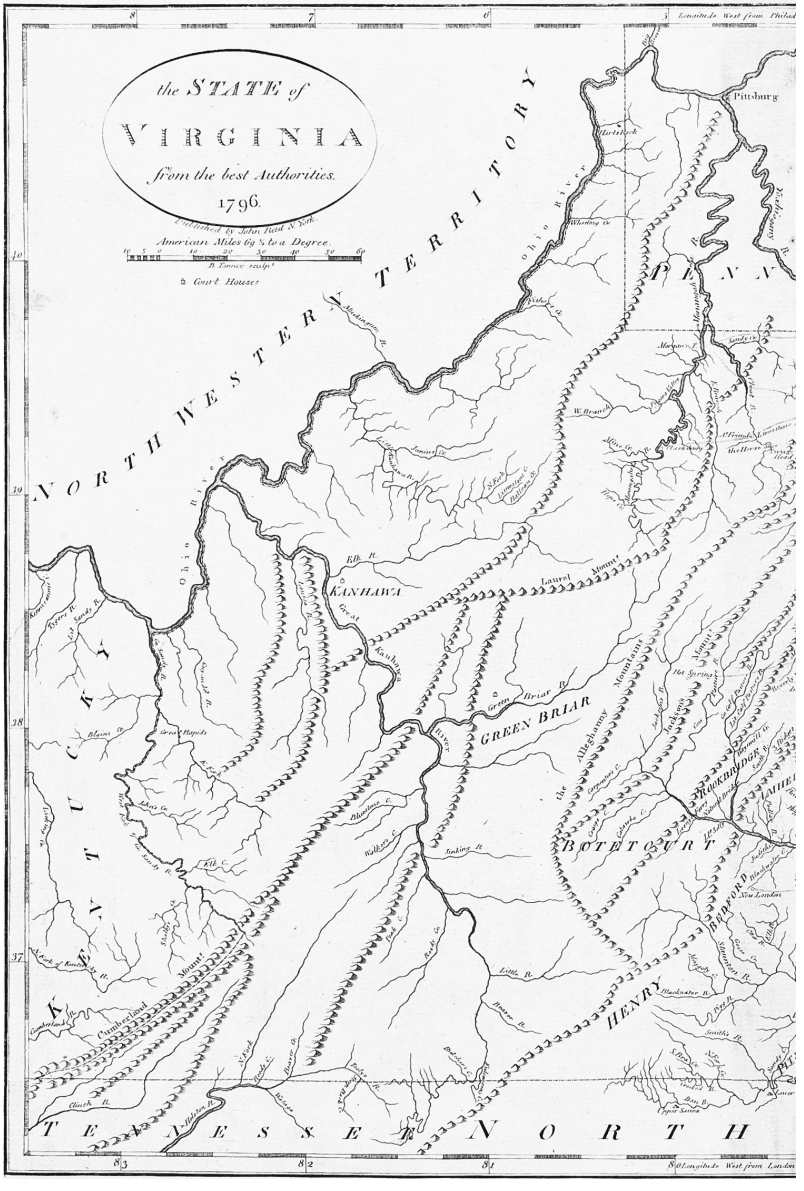
Christy Susman, *Letter to Patrick Wensink*, Jack Daniel's, July 12, 2012

Putting Law on the Map

William C. Wooldridge has been collecting old maps of Virginia since 1970. Last year the University of Virginia Press put out a big book based on his collection under the title *Mapping Virginia: From the Age of Exploration to the Civil War*. It is a handsome cross between a historical atlas and an art museum exhibition catalog. The reader sees the evolution of what Thomas Jefferson called "my country" through the eyes and cartographic artwork of contemporary observers from the sixteenth century to the nineteenth.

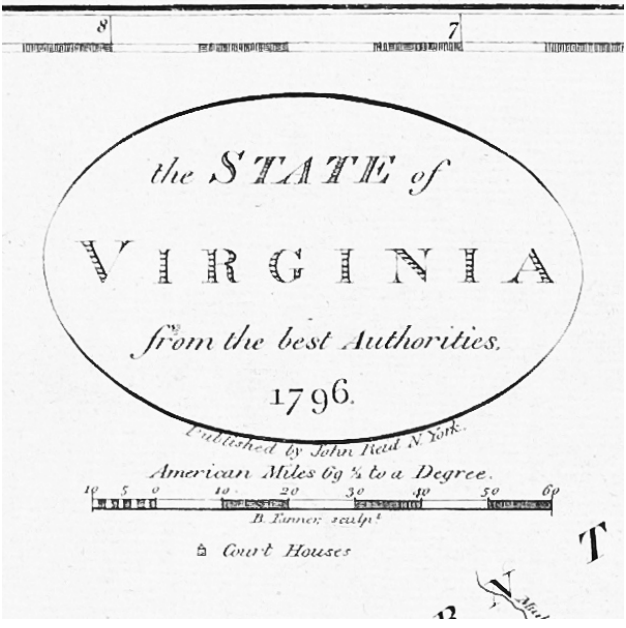
For the lawyer-reader, there is one section of *Mapping Virginia* that ought to be especially interesting, and gratifying. Chapter 9 – "Virginia in the Young Republic" – includes a fairly lengthy recounting of the creation of an unusually large, detailed, and well-executed map by Samuel Lewis in 1794. The map reflects Virginia's non-urban (even anti-urban), agrarian social and economic structure at that time. There are many towns scattered along the coast, but few roads leading inland and few towns for those roads to serve. But there is another scattering across the Virginia hinterland on the Lewis map: little "C.H" notations. They mark the locations of the courthouses that were the centers of a great part of governmental, political, economic, and social life in early Virginia.

The centrality of the courthouse is illustrated even more clearly in John Reid's 1796 copy of the Lewis map. The Reid map is reproduced on pages 118 and 119 below, with the permission of the publisher. Turn past the map for a moment, and take a close look at the detail from it reproduced at the top of page 120. There is the usual descriptive title, and below it a legend consisting of just one entry:



a tiny, stylized picture of a building signifying "Court Houses" – plainly the most important landmarks (at least for a map user) in Jefferson's country. We lawyers were not just at the center of the legal action in founding-era Virginia. We were, it seems, at the cen-

ter of pretty much everything, even if only because we were the senior tenants of the only substantial public structure for miles and miles around in many jurisdictions. Moreover, what was true at this time in Virginia was true, though to a lesser extent, even in more urban-



ized northern states, such as Massachusetts. It must have been an exciting time to be a lawyer, or a courthouse architect. *See, e.g.*, CARL R. LOUNSBURY, THE COURTHOUSES OF EARLY VIRGINIA (2005); MARTHA J. MCNAMARA, FROM TAVERN TO COURTHOUSE (2004) (Massachusetts).

A VALENTINE FROM MICHAEL HOEFLICH

Professor Michael H. Hoeflich of the University of Kansas School of Law may well be the leading living historian of American legal publishing. Law publishing is and always has been a serious business, a reality reflected in much of Hoeflich's work. *See, e.g.*, LEGAL PUBLISHING IN ANTEBELLUM AMERICA (2010); THE 1846 AUCTION CATALOGUE OF JOSEPH STORY'S LIBRARY (2004); *Auctions and the Distribution of Law Books in Antebellum America*, 113 PROC. AM. ANTIQUARIAN SOC'Y 135 (2003). Or at least it used to be serious most of the time. On that last point, see Hoeflich's latest book, *The Law in Postcards & Ephemera 1890-1962* (2012). It is filled with law-themed and generally not-serious greeting cards – an interesting mix to the modern