

READABLE LAW REVIEWS

Who says no one reads the law reviews? Appearing in the *Wilson Quarterly*'s "In Essence" section – home of "reviews of articles from periodicals and specialized journals here and abroad" – is an honor, reflecting the editors' judgment about the relevance and accessibility of the work. For the summer 2006 issue of the *WQ*, articles from the *Harvard Law Review*, *Stanford Law Review*, and *Yale Law Journal* made the cut. But such an appearance in the company of the *Antioch Review*, *Foreign Affairs*, the *New York Review of Books*, and *Science* is also a rarity for an academic law journal. The Autumn 2006 issue of the *WQ* features none.

● In *Essence*, WILSON QUARTERLY, Summer 2006, at 74, 77, 83 (reviewing Adam Gordon, *The Creation of Homeownership*, 115 YALE L.J. 186 (2005); John J. Donohue & Justin Wolfers, *The Uses and Abuses of Empirical Evidence in the Death Penalty Debate*, 58 STAN. L. REV. 791 (2005); and Jonathan L. Zittrain, *The Generative Internet*, 119 HARV. L. REV. 1974 (2006)).

GRANDPA'S OLD BAG

Emily Dickinson's grandfather, Samuel Fowler Dickinson (1775-1838), was – like Daniel Webster, Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr., Louis Brandeis, and many other lawyers of days gone by – burdened by a green bag:

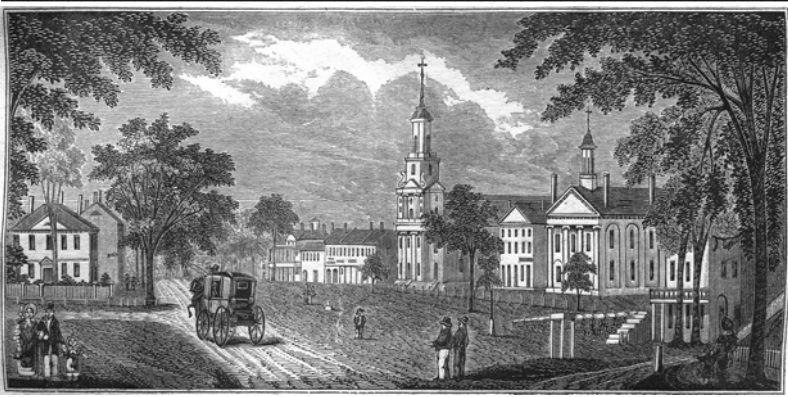
After graduating from Dartmouth as Latin salutatorian in 1795, Samuel spent a year teaching school, an occupation he found too dependent on the "whims" of constituents. His lungs unwell, he underwent a conversion and began studying with the Reverend Nathanael Emmons, one of New England's most energetic and eminent Calvinists. Four months of Emmons convinced the young man he was not cut out for the ministry, but he continued to regard his instructor as a "great Divine." ...

Returning to Amherst, Samuel put himself under the tutelage of Judge Simeon Strong, the town's leading lawyer and the owner of much valuable land in its center. ...

But Squire Dickinson, as he came to be known (the title being honorary only), was an overreacher, with little sense

Ex Ante

of his natural limits. Although he played a leading role in Amherst's affairs, he never acquired the calm and powerful reserve traditionally associated with a pillar of the community. Instead, as Elizabeth Currier recalled, he gave "himself but four hours of sleep, studying and reading till midnight, and rising at four o'clock he often walked to Pelham or some other town before breakfast. Going to court at Northampton, he would catch up his green bag and walk the whole seven miles. *'I cannot wait to ride.'*"



Northampton, Massachusetts in 1839. The Congregational church is the large building in the center of town. The courthouse is to the right. From John Warner Barber, *Historical Collections ... of Every Town in Massachusetts* 328 (Dorr, Howland & Co. 1839).

The Squire spent most of his adult life practicing law in western Massachusetts. Probably his greatest claim to fame was his service as a founding trustee of Amherst College, beginning in 1821.

● ALFRED HABEGGER, *MY WARS ARE LAID AWAY IN BOOKS: THE LIFE OF EMILY DICKINSON* 8 (Random House 2001) (citing the family reunion memoir, *DICKINSON FAMILY. AMHERST, MASS. AUG. 8-9, 1883* at 174 (Binghamton Publishing 1884)).

THIRTEENTH AMENDMENT

It took three tries for the nation to ratify a thirteenth amendment to the Constitution. The first thirteenth amendment, proposed by the 11th Congress in 1809, dealt with titles of nobility. It sought to constitutionalize the automatic revocation of the citizenship of any