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NOTARY LAW AND PRACTICE: AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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BOOKS


Useful for historical research, this volume includes a treatise-like examination of notarial law, as well as a survey of the statutory law of the states and territories. Sample forms are included.


This is the only book designed for use in a law school course on notary law. Coverage includes the nature of the notarial office and governing statutes, notary qualifications and revocation, screening document signers, interstate recognition of notarial acts, civil and criminal liability for notarial misconduct, employer accountability for notary-employees, ethical concerns, attorney liability for notary misconduct, recognition of foreign notarial acts, recognition of United States Notarial Acts in foreign countries, and the future of notaries and notary practice.


This is a practical guide to the seals and forms of certificates and authentication used by notaries in all American states and jurisdictions. The volume also includes practical advice on locating a notary, obtaining notary records, brief descriptions of notary powers, fees, and disqualifications, subscribing and credible witness rules, and the wording and procedures for oaths administered by notaries.


Useful for historical research, this volume covers qualifications, ap-

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pointment, jurisdiction, terms, powers, duties, fees, records, seals, liabilities, penalties, and removal of notaries in all 50 states as of 1976.


Useful for historical research, this volume surveyed the notarial law of the states and territories as of 1948. Two chapters of forms, including sample notary certificates and jurats are included.


This is a practical guide to notarial law and practice in all 50 states and the territories. Address and fee information for obtaining vital records in all of the covered jurisdictions is included. A large appendix addresses the problem of digital signatures.


This is the standard reference work on English notarial law and practice. The eleventh edition includes coverage of the changes to the notarial profession wrought by the Courts and Legal Services Act 1990 and the changes to the rules governing the execution of deeds by individuals and companies made by the Law of Property (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1989 and the addition of section 36A to the Companies Act 1985.

**ARTICLES**


Argues that a modified revival of continental practices regarding the authentication of wills, including authentication by a notary, would eliminate much will contest litigation, particularly litigation based on alleged noncompliance with statutory formalities.


Argues that England should adopt Continental-style notary law and practice, noting that the increased access to courts enjoyed by Continental notaries would fit well with the increased access now afforded to English solicitors, and that it would also benefit English solicitors in contractual transactions with Continental parties.

Michael L. Closen, *Why Notaries Get Little Respect*, Nat'l L.J.,
Notes the trivialized nature of the notary's position in American commerce, the overabundance of notaries in the population, and how seriously uninformed notaries are about the responsibilities of the position.


Discusses the evolution of notaries into their present form. Provides a brief historical review of the development of the office including how the present powers were derived. Explains the qualifications for the office and powers that most states entrust to notaries. The standards for judging the propriety of notarial performance are examined, as are the consequences of notarial misconduct.


Argues that Utah's digital signature statute, which has become the model for several states, is inadequate in many respects.


Focuses on the problems inherent in current notarial legislation and practice. Discusses "cybernotarial" legislation and analyzes the role of cybernotaries and the shortcomings of current and proposed legislation in anticipating and regulating cybernotarial acts. Makes suggestions to the states regarding what cybernotarial legislation should include, and makes predictions for what the future holds for notaries public in general and cybernotaries in particular.


Argues that Illinois's $5,000 notary bond requirement protects neither the public nor the notary, and that a requirement of substantial errors and omissions insurance is the best way to protect all parties.


Highlights recent changes to Nevada notarial law, including the addition of requirements that the notary swear in the signers if the document requires an oath, that the signee sign the notary's journal, and that the journal be bound and have preprinted pages. Also
notes that “impersonating a notary, lending a notary stamp to another person,” and “certifying photocopying a completed notarial certificate as part of a mass mailing to endorse, promote or sell any product or service are now prohibited acts.”


Reports on complaints by the National Notary Association that the failure of most law schools to offer basic instruction in notarial law is at least partly to blame for many violations of state notary laws. The report also notes that many members of the National Notary Association have complained that their attorney employers, out of ignorance, often ask them to perform acts in violation of notarial laws.


Describes the Digital Signature Guidelines developed by the Information Security Committee of the ABA Section of Science and Technology.


Suggests improvements to the Model Notary Act, including stricter document signer identification standards, the use of thumbprints to deter fraud, a requirement that that notaries obtain substantial errors and omissions insurance, and education and testing requirements.


This student-written article argues that employer liability should depend on whether the notary's employer was aware of, directed, or benefited from the notarial services provided by the employee.


Highlights the differences between American and English notary practice and that in most other countries. Provides a brief summary of the kinds of international transactions that require notarial attestation.

William C. Harvey, Comment, *The United States and the*
Annotated Bibliography


Useful for historical research, this student-written article argues for the ratification by the United States of the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization of Foreign Public Documents.


This student-written article on the procedures involved in intercountry adoption includes a section on authentication of the documents required by both the native country of the adopted child and the United States Immigration and Naturalization Service.


Discusses the decision of the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit in Vargas v. Strake, 710 F.2d 190 (5th Cir. 1983), rev'd, 104 U.S. 2312 (1984), which upheld the constitutionality of a Texas statute requiring citizenship status for notary public applicants. The reversal by the Supreme Court paralleled the argument advanced in this Case Note that the statute should have been examined under a strict scrutiny equal protection standard.


This is a brief description of the Hague Convention Abolishing the Requirement of Legalization for Foreign Public Documents, as adopted by the United States on October 15, 1981.


Compares United States notarial law and practice with a Latin American model. Notes that international transactions involving real property or capital investments often require the use of a notary. Explores steps taken by some of the states to protect Latin American immigrants from being fraudulently led to believe that a notary can provide legal services.


Describes the functions of Mexican notaries, and, noting that notarial practice in Mexico is not governed by federal law, explains some
of the variations in local practice.


Highlights changes to the Texas notary public statutes, the most significant of which is a requirement that the notary keep a journal in a well-bound book and that the signee of the document sign the journal.


Highlights the jurisdiction of the Church of England over notarial matters in the United Kingdom, the role of Worshipful Company of Scriveners in English notary law, the relatively unimportant position of notaries in English law, and proposal for reform of English notary law.


Notes that, while some states restrict vicarious liability for the notarial acts of employees, other states apply common law agency principles in assessing employer liability. The article suggests procedures for alleviating potential employer liability for notarial acts, including workplace policies designed to minimize notary employee misconduct.


Notes that the Japanese notarial system is based on the French System and influenced by the German system, and that it is much more difficult to become a notary in Japan than in the United States (most Japanese notaries are former judges or public prosecutors).