

# Reviews of Books

RICHARD G. WOOD, Editor

*The National Archives*

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The National Archives. *Eighth Annual Report of the Archivist of the United States as to the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y., for the Year Ending June 30, 1947.* (Washington, United States Government Printing Office, 1948. Pp. iii, 19. Appendices.)

This report by Solon J. Buck describes the progress made and the difficulties encountered by a small staff in its efforts to obtain, process, and make available masses of manuscript and other material largely related to the life and times of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and also, to expand and manage a museum which has become a national shrine.

Legal procedures hindered the Library from accessioning some forty tons of the late President's papers until after the end of the year 1946-1947; but, excepting these tons, the Library did receive all of the outstanding material Mr. Roosevelt had expected it to preserve. Affecting the bulk of personal papers from the White House, this delay retarded the analysis and evaluation of smaller sets of papers in terms of the major collection, and also prevented the purchase or acquisition of pertinent supplementary material.

In addition to manuscript, photographic, printed, and museum material released or donated by the executors of the Roosevelt estate, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mrs. Robinson, the State Department, and other interested persons and groups, the Library received an additional set of papers from Miss Mary W. Dewson, formerly a director of the Women's Division of the Democratic National Committee. Should former associates of the late President continue to donate similar sets of papers and should the Franklin D. Roosevelt Foundation carry out its plan of encouraging such donations as well as the recording of reminiscences by close friends, the value of the combined collections to research workers and scholars would be inestimable.

While much of the material, manuscript or otherwise, held or accepted by the Library relates to the period and person of the late President, there are other and distinct categories of value to scholars working in other periods and fields. A considerable amount of this material came from Mr. Roosevelt's personal collections. The manuscript and printed matter dealing with naval history challenges the attention of the research worker in that field. Combined with the Livingston family papers, the Roosevelt family papers and other sets of papers already accessioned, the materials received during 1946-1947 relative to the history of Dutchess County and its vicinity form one of the major collections for the scholars of New York's colonial period.

Those who have had the experience of working with a recently organized and rapidly expanding collection of documents know the difficulties facing a

small staff which has to arrange and describe documents and at the same time make them available to searchers through the means of inadequate finding guides. In this case, the arrears in processing and cataloging certainly need no apology. The staff of ten, including only five professional workers, received and stored bulky accessions, processed 273 cubic feet of papers and 1,250 naval manuscripts, stored and cataloged photographs and museum pieces, arranged museum exhibits, prepared a museum guide for publication, made documents available in the search room or by mail and handled some half million visitors of the museum. Fortunately, this year, the staff did not have to pinch-hit for ticket sellers as well. Among manuscripts made available for research were "Mr. Roosevelt's papers as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, 1913-20, and his correspondence for the same period dealing with Federal patronage in New York State; the papers of Louis McHenry Howe as secretary to Mr. Roosevelt during his service as Assistant Secretary of the Navy; and White House files, chiefly for the period 1933-39, relating to Huey P. Long, education, the sugar-tariff question, labor legislation, and strikes."

The plan to utilize a special fund for the preparation and publication of inventories and guides to the Library's holdings presents a partial solution to the current problems of the Library and also comes as good news to research workers and scholars. A guide to the holdings of the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library will be public evidence of the success of a great and unique experiment.

EDITH M. FOX

*Collection of Regional History, Cornell University*

*Records Program of the Tennessee Valley Authority* prepared by the Office Methods Staff. (Knoxville, Tennessee. Revised, March 1947. Pp. 91. Mimeographed.)

The Tennessee Valley Authority has long recognized the management of records as a major administrative function and its importance in its relationship to the whole field of administrative practices and procedures. The product of approximately fourteen years of research, development and pioneering in the management of records, concisely and modestly described in this publication, represents one of the more substantial contributions to the growth and present stature of the field of records administration.

This statement of current program policy and procedure is enriched by the interjection of explanations of the development of various policies and procedures. Several appendices to this statement are devoted to detailed description of experiences which lead to the adoption of various concepts, policies and techniques involved in specific major phases of the program. The problems encountered in the development of the Tennessee Valley Authority Program are typical of those encountered in many large public and private organizations. Although the solutions employed may not provide the answer to all similar problems, the experience recorded in this publication will be of inestimable value to archivists, records administrators and administrative officers alike.

One of the more significant features of the program is the establishment of

a system of decentralized files with responsibility for their custody, administration and operation incumbent upon each department and responsibility for the establishment of standards of operation, their installation and compliance therewith, vested in a staff administrative management department. In this connection, this publication makes reference to a "Manual of Files Operation Standards," of approximately 250 pages, published in loose-leaf form, which is an excellent handbook on the technique of maintaining current records, replete with illustrations and explanations of the harrowing details of filing.

The key to the successful operation and effectiveness of the established system and others of the same pattern is unquestionably the means through which adherence to uniform standards and procedures are obtained. The medium adopted by the Tennessee Valley Authority is identified as "The Files Audit Program." This program is described in detail in a preliminary edition of a "Files Audit Handbook" which is referred to in this publication and which contains, in extensive detail, the policy, methods and procedures employed in obtaining adherence to established records maintenance standards including the scheduling of records for retirement or ultimate disposal.

This publication and the manual and handbook that supplements it are unquestionably a major contribution to the too limited sources of recorded experience in the field of records administration.

WILLIAM MULLER

*Department of the Air Force*

*Central African Archives in Retrospect and Prospect. A Report by the Chief Archivist for the Twelve Years Ending 31 August 1947.* (Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, Central African Archives, 1947. Pp. vii, 118. Illustrations, appendix.)

Public archives development in British South Africa began in 1935 when the legislature of the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia passed its first archives act. In 1946 the governments of the colony of Northern Rhodesia and the protectorate of Nyasaland made the archives at Salisbury (the Southern Rhodesian capital) the custodian of their non-current records, and the Royal Commission for Central African Archives, representing the three governments, was established to supervise archives administration.

The Central African Archives has not issued annual reports and the publication under review is designed to inform government officials, archivists, and the general public of the progress and plans of the institution. It is a fascinating account of the creation, under wise leadership, of a record consciousness in government circles and among the general public, bearing fruit in the passage of unusually comprehensive public archives legislation and in noteworthy achievements by the archives staff during the twelve short years that this institution has been in existence.

The report begins with a concise but stimulating pronouncement on the nature and function of archives followed by a narrative of the struggles leading to the founding of the archives office. Then follows the all too familiar

account of the vicissitudes of housing the infant institution, but in this case there is a happy ending — to be found in the description of the archives building soon to be erected, embodying the latest features of archives architecture and equipment.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the report is the account of the comprehensive program of scheduling and controlled destruction of non-current records which has been instituted under archives supervision. The legislation and official regulations (printed at the end of the report) indicate that these Central African Governments understand the true role of an archives institution in the structure of public administration; in this they are far ahead of many state and provincial governments on the North American continent.

In a region where state libraries and museums are non-existent (the three countries concerned have a total European population of only slightly over 100,000), the Central African Archives very properly maintains a private documents collection, a library, and a museum. The report reveals that a magnificent collection of Rhodesiana has been assembled, including priceless papers of pioneer missionaries and explorers, complete files of local newspapers, maps, and pictures. It details the expert care given to these collections and describes the first ventures in the publishing of source material, beginning with the fine *Oppenheimer Series*. However, it is obvious that these subsidiary interests have not been permitted to divert the institution from its main responsibility, *viz.*, the supervision of government archives, thus providing an example for some "public" archives institutions on this continent.

The polished style, interesting material, and excellent typography and illustrations of the report reveal a keen appreciation of the value of attractive publications in promoting good public relations.

LEWIS H. THOMAS

*Archives of Saskatchewan*

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen.* Jhrg. 61, Heft 3/4 (1947), pp. 103-204.

This second double number has followed rapidly upon the first, and, I am told, the materials for the next number are already in press. From this it is obvious that the editors waited to revive the periodical until such time as they were assured of a strong start, a fact which will be appreciated by readers and bibliographers alike. It is likewise interesting to note the appearance of contributors from the British and American Zones, the inclusion of News Notes from these same Zones, and the presence of personalia from all parts of Germany and the western world. This last widespread coverage is paralleled in the classified bibliography which fills the last eleven pages of the number. The reestablishment of international contacts is obvious.

The major articles are diverse. There is a necrology of Gustav Wahl, former director of the State-University Library in Hamburg by Tiemann; the continuation of Christ's posthumous articles on medieval libraries; and a report on the exhibition of books of the Soviet Union which was held in the former

State Library in Berlin as part of the celebration of the thirtieth anniversary of the Red Revolution. The reviewer, who was present at the formal opening of the exhibition, finds the report factual and interesting. The show itself was well arranged, the graphic statistics inobtrusive. Two articles deal with technical matters. Walter Bauhuis of Stuttgart compares the solutions to post-war catalog problems evolved by four important libraries: the former Prussian State Library in Berlin, the University Library in Göttingen, the State-University Library in Hamburg, and the Wuerttemberg State Library in Stuttgart. "As we must stand judgment before future generations for the losses incurred by the library treasures intrusted to us, so we must also be judged for the foundation which we lay for the new development." Wilhelm Redepenning of Berlin discusses problems of microcopying and the reading of such copy. He points out the importance of microfilm as a means of replacing whole sections of war destroyed collections, mentions the usual technical problems to be considered (e.g., optical, physical, and mechanical), and the less usual legal problem of copyright if and when many libraries replace entire collections by microfilm, but devotes most of his space to a clear analysis of two basic matters: method of filming and method of reading. On the basis of convenience in titling, pagination, storage and reader usage he decides in favor of multi-frame exposures on a single flat film (approx. 4 x 5 inches), and he insists on a reader capable of receiving both roll and flat film and which "must be small, handy, easy to use, and, above all cheap." He mentions in passing such a reader developed by Dr. Josef Goebel. The reviewer, who had Dr. Goebel demonstrate his invention in the reviewer's office about a year and a half ago, can support fully its claim to meet all the criteria just cited. The apparatus weighs only a few pounds, measures approximately 6 x 6 x 15 inches packed, and when opened for use, extends upward about fifteen inches. The demonstration was made in a room flooded with daylight and enabled the reviewer to sit at his desk and read with the ease of reading a book. The advantage of this to anyone transcribing documents can hardly be exaggerated. The article as a whole will repay reading by specialists. Eugene Paunel, in charge of the training course for the intermediate library service at the former Prussian State Library, and Carl Mones, Referent for Library Science in the Soviet Zone, report, respectively, on the course mentioned and on the training regulations and examinations required for the higher service in the scholarly libraries in the Soviet Zone. For archivists perhaps the most interesting facts will be the dates of inception of these courses, namely October 1945 and April 1947, and the two appendices to the second article which reproduce the regulations (requirements, training, and examination) for both the intermediate and the higher service. (This last I described in my review of Heft 1/2.)

The book review section is devoted to two books well deserving of the space given them. Wolf Haenisch, Deputy Director of the former Prussian State Library, favorably reviews Georg Leyh's, *Die Deutschen Wissenschaftlichen Bibliotheken nach dem Krieg* (also reviewed in the *AMERICAN ARCHIVIST* for July 1948), and Joris Vorstius reviews *Probleme des Wiederaufbaus im*

*Wissenschaftlichen Bibliothekswesen* (Hamburg, Hansischer Gildenlag 1947, Pp. 156), which is edited by Hermann Tiemann. The volume prints in full only those papers whose theme is not affected by time; e.g., cataloging, exchange, lending and library training.

LESTER K. BORN

*Office of Military Government for Germany, Karlsruhe*

*Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*. Jhrg. 61, Heft 5/6 (1947), Pp. 205-304; i-xi.

This final double number for the year 1947 reached the reviewer only a month after Heft 3/4 which arrived in April. It contains, as an appendix, the classified index of the volume.

In addition to the usual News Notes, personalia, bibliography, and reviews, this number contains three small items on auction prices of books in Munich, Berlin, and Cologne during the second half of the past year. Since archivists must enter the book market for older standard reference works it will be discouraging to them to know that the *average* increase over prewar prices is eight or ten times, that bidding usually exceeds the asking price. Some examples will illustrate better than anything else: Propyläen-Kunstgeschichte (broken set, 17 volumes out of 25) sold for 26,000 RM as against ca. 850 RM new. A complete set would bring 120,000 RM! Brunet, *Manuel du Libraire* . . . , fifth edition, 6 volumes, sold for 8000 RM as against 38 RM in 1937, which was 200 times the prewar price. To these prices must be added the 15% commission of the dealer.

The main part of the number consists of a necrology of Johannes Wolf, late head of the Music Division of the former Prussian State Library, the final instalment of Christ's article on medieval libraries, a detailed report on the rehabilitation of the University Library at Münster i. W. (also reported at some length in Leyh's book), the remarks of the several persons (Director Uhlendahl, the Russian Library Officer, etc.) at the reopening of the Deutsche Bücherei in Leipzig, Vorstius' discussion of theory and practice in the *Real-katalog*, and two articles on personal papers which will be of more particular interest to archivists. Oswald Dammann of Heidelberg discusses the papers of the philosopher Kuno Fischer (1824-1907) which were acquired by the University of Heidelberg in 1943. Axel von Harnack of Tübingen in his article "Handschriftliche Nachlässe von Politikern und Gelehrten: Bedeutung, Verzeichnung, Verwertung," points out that the standard handbooks on library practice do not help with the arrangement of papers. He argues some of the typical problems of evaluation, arrangement, availability, date *ante quem non* and the like, and decides that personal papers should be examined not more than five years after the decease of the creator. He also believes that papers of political figures belong in archives; of scholars, in libraries. Whether or not one will agree with these views, probably one will disagree with his statement that letters received by the deceased should be separated from those dispatched and should be arranged independently by writer "because most in-

quiries will be for writings of so-and-so"; but one probably will agree with his statement that all correspondence on a particular work of the deceased should not be held as a unit even though that is the way the deceased had it for ready reference.

After reading this last number for the year 1947 one can only conclude that the *Zentralblatt* has made an excellent postwar revival. Its coverage is extensive, its materials diverse and its departments appropriate to postwar conditions.

LESTER K. BORN

*Office of Military Government for Germany, Karlsruhe*

*Second Report of the Saskatchewan Archives for the Period June 1, 1946 to May 31, 1947.* (Regina. The Bureau of Publications, 1948. Pp. 92. Illustrations.)

The writing of the annual report poses problems which archivists solve in different ways. Some are content to look no farther than the authority which compels them to produce the report and confine themselves to a bare recital of essential facts and statistics, often unilluminating and always uninspiring.

The Provincial Archivist of Saskatchewan shows in both his reports that he is of a different mind. He is concerned that government and public shall understand the nature and value of archives: in the first report he discussed first principles, in the second he illustrates the matter copiously. As a result his reports have a value beyond the circle to which they are immediately addressed, not least to archivists all over the world. One wishes that all archivists would follow similar practices.

The report proper, that is the review of activities, occupies four pages and contains an interesting account of cooperation with educational bodies in the field of local history. Pages 79 to the end contain the usual accession lists and the text of the Archives Act as amended in 1947. The remainder, and by far the greater part, is occupied by the *History of the Legislative Library* and *Selected Records of the Department of the Attorney General of the North-West Territories*, covering the period from 1877 to 1895.

Both these chapters are conceived as illustrative of the use of archival material. The *History* has the added justification that the Legislative Library is itself one of the archival depositories of Saskatchewan. But neither the official report nor the *History* makes it clear what precisely are the relations between the Library and the Archives. Comparing pages 81 and 83 of the present report and page 24 of the previous one we find the records of the Department of highways apparently divided between the two; there must be a reason for this, and one hopes that in his next report the Provincial Archivist will clarify the matter.

The documents published are highly interesting and, so far as an outsider can judge, well selected. But their publication raises three questions: whether the annual report is the place for the publication of archival material, whether it is advisable to publish selections, and finally whether selection, if this is to



be done, should be done by the Archives themselves. Perhaps it is more prudent for an archival institution to dissociate itself from the expression of any historical opinion. The Provincial Archivist gives his reasons, admirably set out, on pages 34 and 35: it is for other archivists to decide personally how far they agree.

W. V. HILLER

*Central African Archives*

*Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes*, CI, CII, CIII, CIV, CV, CVI (1); CVI (2). Paris. Didier, 1940-1947.

As one glances through the seven volumes, one is first struck with the losses which the profession has suffered. Many of us will miss familiar faces when our relations with France are renewed, and all of us will recognize familiar names among the obituary notices. Some are those of young scholars, such as the brilliant Jean-Berthold Mahn, who had been selected as literary executor by two of the greatest living medievalists, Ferdinand Lot and Louis Halphen. Mahn had survived the debacle of 1939-1940, had eventually made his way to North Africa, and had died in Italy in the performance of a dangerous mission for which he had volunteered. Each volume contains lists of *Chartists* who died in action, and of others, especially young women graduates, killed during the bombings, two women having been killed at Orléans alone in 1940, when the archives were destroyed.

As one examines the necrologies for names which have been famous for years, one almost wonders whether the Ecole des Chartes had not provided, along with its diploma of *Archiviste-paléographe*, a recipe for longevity. A surprising number could remember 'Soixante-dix.' Gabriel Hanotaux, of the class of 1880, historian and diplomat, died in 1944 at the age of ninety-two. The familiar figure of Henri Omont of the *Manuscripts* and Charles de la Roncière of the *Imprimés* will be missed at the Bibliothèque Nationale. They died in 1941, Omont being eighty-four and de la Roncière seventy-one. Others well known to foreign scholars frequenting the *Nationale*, were Charles DuBuse of the section of maps and charts, who died in an accident during the *Exodus* from Paris in 1940; Emile van Moë, of the *Manuscripts*, who died in 1944; Adolphe Dieudonné of the Cabinet des Médailles, who died in 1945 at the age of seventy-seven. The *Arsenal* has lost Paul Deslandres and the Archives of the *Comédie Française*, Jean Mondain-Monvel. In the provincial archives a great many archivists have retired, mostly those of very long service. Many were replaced by young *Chartists* at the time unable to assume their duties — they were prisoners in Germany. Their work was generously done by retired scholars and by persons not ordinarily considered qualified. Of the staff of the *Archives Nationales*, probably the best known names in the necrologies are those of Pierre de Vaissière, (1867-1943), Yvonne Bézard, (1893-1941), and two of the most famous, Henri Stein (1862-1941) and Jules Viard (1862-1940), both of whom had retired in the 1920's. Pierre Caron has retired as Director of the Archives of France, and Charles Schmidt



as Inspecteur des Archives et Bibliothèques. They have been replaced by Charles Samaran of the Ecole des Chartes and Marcel Bouteron of the Bibliothèque de l'Institut.

In view of complaints that the war interfered with scholarly work in this country, it is surprising to find so much done under conditions of war, occupation, and liberation. The necrologies contain names of promising young scholars who died in action without publishing and the bibliographies list works which appeared posthumously. Stories had reached us of scholars who had burned their furniture to keep from freezing during illness; of those who had worked in bed and thought not twice but many times before emerging to get a necessary book from their shelves; of those more fortunate who managed to stay at their desks by protecting their feet in boxes of straw; and finally of the octogenarian *Chartiste*, completely broken, who complained to a younger colleague, 'J'ai trop froid pour travailler.' The first World War had its Pirenne, who during captivity in Germany, wrote an excellent history of his own country, entirely without books. This war had its Halphen, who in a German concentration camp in his own France, 'without books and almost without notes' produced his *Introduction à l'Histoire*.<sup>1</sup>

Space prevents listing many new books reviewed and articles published. The books include new volumes by famous scholars, such as Ferdinand Lot, Georges Espinas Henri Chamard, Marc Bloch, Robert Fawtier, van Moë, Samaran, Petit-Dutaillies, Kleinklausz, Déléase, Viard, and Pierre Champion — his last since he died in 1933. There is a new and much needed catalog of the Latin MSS of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*.<sup>2</sup> There are inventories of new acquisitions of Latin and French MSS of the *Bibliothèque Nationale* for the years 1936-1940,<sup>3</sup> and 1941-1945,<sup>4</sup> and of the *Archives Nationales* 1928-1941.<sup>5</sup> There is a review of a very valuable catalog of the periodicals in the libraries of Paris and university libraries of France.<sup>6</sup> Of the non-bibliographical articles, editions of texts, and monographs, a very large number come in the fields of regional and local history, and ecclesiastical history. These fields seem to have profited by the limitations which the war had placed on work in many other fields.

The future is promising. Many young men have been able to continue their studies because of the fact that they were not called for military service after the Fall of France in 1940. One French scholar told the writer that in the dark days of the present, those were indeed fortunate who could find joy in the study of the past. A young *Chartiste* of the class of 1946, talking of the

<sup>1</sup> Louis Halphen, *Introduction à l'Histoire*, Paris (Presses universitaires) 1946; 2nd ed., Paris (Hachette), 1946. Review, BEC, CVI (2), 324-325.

<sup>2</sup> Bibliothèque Nationale, *Catalogue Général des Manuscrits Latins*, Publie sous la Direction de Ph. Lauer, 2 vols., Paris, 1939-1940. Review, BEC, CII, 254-267.

<sup>3</sup> BEC, CII, 156-210.

<sup>4</sup> BEC, CVI, 225-281.

<sup>5</sup> BEC, CIII, 151-195.

<sup>6</sup> *Catalogue Collectif des Bibliothèques de Paris et des Bibliothèques Universitaires de France. Publications Périodiques*. S. 1 n.d. (Paris, 1941). Review, BEC, CIII, 287-289.

liberation of France, said that there had been an important examination at the Ecole des Chartres one day, and that it was not until they came out of the building and walked over to the Boulevard Saint-Michel, that they heard the news of the liberation of Paris. It reminded the writer of a great *Chartiste* of another day, Ernest Coyecque, who used to announce *ex cathedra* from time to time, 'L'Ecole des Chartes est audessus de toute concurrence.'

DOROTHY MACKAY QUINN

*Goucher College*

*Annual Report of the Public Archives Commission State of Delaware by the State Archivist for the Fiscal Year July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1947.* (Dover. Hall of Records, 1947. Pp. 66.)

Mr. Leon deValinger, Jr., State Archivist of Delaware, has prepared an informative account which is full yet remarkably to the point. Using his letter of transmittal as a general opening statement he enters immediately thereafter into a discussion of the various phases and functions of archives business, which he has seen fit to subdivide into the following headings: Staff, Classification of Records, Repairing and Mounting, Photographic Reproduction, Testing of Papers and Writing Materials, Legislation, State Museum, Vital Statistics, State Building Plans, Transfer and Disposal of Records, Historic Markers, War History, Sound Recordings, Public Relations, Accessions, and Financial Statement. Aside from its arrangement in what seems to this reviewer a somewhat illogical order, this array of short sections achieves clarity and force mainly because of its author's strict adherence to directness and brevity.

The usual lists of transfers and disposals are included. Of special interest is the portion devoted to sound recordings with its accompanying list of this unique material, a bibliography which, from year to year, must inevitably develop into an invaluable aid to future students of local history. The full report on accessions, however, is the real bibliographical contribution of the brochure. Here gifts, loans, and purchases are listed item by item in seven divisions: manuscripts, books, pamphlets and periodicals, typescripts, photocopies, maps and prints, and motion picture films.

The work is concluded with two appendices comprising an approved list of papers and inks and extracts from the laws of Delaware relating to public records. In the light of recent national advertising, a note to the effect that the ball point pens are not approved for permanent record use is interesting.

The booklet is attractively printed and is enhanced by two half-tone cuts. Mr. DeValinger is to be congratulated on a year's work and his effective interpretation of it to the public.

DOROTHY KING

*Smith College Library*

*The Oxfordshire County Record Office and its Records. Record Publication No. 1*, by the Oxfordshire County Records Joint Committee. (Oxford. Clerk of the Oxfordshire County Records Joint Committee, 1948. Pp. 15. 1 shilling.)

The brief introduction by the Earl of Macclesfield, chairman of the Oxfordshire County Records Joint Committee, indicates that the present piece, which is intended to introduce a series of pamphlets describing and listing the records to be found in the County Record Office, is a reprint, "with additions and modifications, of an article, prepared by the Archivist, Mr. H. M. Walton, which originally appeared in 1938 in Vol. III of *Oxoniensa*. . . ." Three pages are devoted to the Oxfordshire County Record Office and its records, proper attention being paid to the record-originating bodies of "County records," precisely defined. The records of Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions date from 1687. A list of the more important records under thirty-nine headings is provided, e.g., Commissions of the Peace, Minutes of Quarter Sessions and its Committees, Rolls of Quarter Sessions, and the like. The records of the County Council, dating from 1889, are multifarious in scope. Thirteen groups of "Unofficial Records," now in the care of the Joint Committee, are enumerated in a third section of the work. A set of the twelve "Regulations for the Use of County Muniments by Students and Searchers" is appended. This useful work promises well for succeeding numbers in the series.

FULMER MOOD

*University of California, Berkeley.*