

the transfer of local records would be resisted in the counties. In the case of the Baltimore County Records the influence of Judge Bond, who was a member of the Court of Appeals from Baltimore City, was decisive. Anne Arundel County was also a special case. The Judgment records were already on deposit at the Land Office and were transferred from that office to the Hall of Records. Opposition to the transfer of the Land Records was overcome by the combined efforts of Dr. Robertson, Judge Bond and Judge Ridgley Melvin who was interested in the Hall of Records from the beginning. It must be noted, too, that the Anne Arundel County Courthouse and the Hall of Records are separated by only several hundred yards so that the inconvenience to county residents caused by the transfer is at an absolute minimum. The other counties presented a much more difficult problem, a problem which was not solved during the fourth fiscal year when no public records were transferred.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

### A Selected List of Printed Materials for the Study of Maryland Archives and the Hall of Records

#### I.

#### Publications of the Hall of Records Commission

1. *Calendar of Maryland State Papers No. 1 The Black Books*, Annapolis, 1943.
2. *Catalogue of Archival Material Hall of Records*, Annapolis, 1942.
3. *Index to the Maryland Line in the Confederate Army*, Annapolis, 1944.
4. *Land Office and Prerogative Court Records of Colonial Maryland*, Annapolis, 1946.
5. *Calendar of Maryland State Papers No. 2 The Bank Stock Papers*, Annapolis, 1947.

#### Bulletins of the Hall of Records (Mimeographed)

1. *Index Holdings February 1940*, Annapolis, 1940.
2. *Index Holdings November 1940*, Annapolis, 1940.
3. *Church Parish and Sunday School Holdings March 1940*, Annapolis, 1940.
4. *Allen Papers*, Annapolis, 1940.
5. *Gist Family Papers*, Annapolis, 1940.
6. *Index Holdings October 1, 1941*, Annapolis, 1941.
7. *Indexes to Original Records at the Hall of Records November 1, 1945*, Annapolis, 1945.