school. It was dedicated as the L. Walter Mason Memorial.

The history of the past seventy years includes many events and incidents which illustrate the strong commitment of Pittsburgh Unitarians to the improvement of earthly society. They played a leading role in the establishment of Kingsley House. They campaigned for purification of the city's water supply in a spectacular manner by setting up an experimental sand filter on the church grounds for the removal of the bacteria which had been causing Pittsburgh's high typhoid death rate. They promoted the establishment of the juvenile court and the provision of public playgrounds. They exercised leadership in the American Civil Liberties Union, the Mayor's Citizen Committee for Integrated Housing, and in other social action programs.

The authors have faithfully and professionally recorded the sources of this history. The reader will find this little book satisfying for its scholarly standards and its clear exposition of a socially oriented religion.

University of Pittsburgh
P. W. Hutson


This book was inspired by a bundle of letters which Elisabeth Freund inherited from her grandfather, before she came to America, in 1944. They had been written by her grandfather's brother, Julius R. Friedlander.

Julius R. Friedlander had served as a tutor in the family of Carl Egon, Prince of Furstenberg. Later he became associated with Franz Muller at the Institute for the Blind at Mariahof. He learned new methods of teaching the blind, and because of the apparent lack of such instruction came to America. Because of the attempts made in Philadelphia by the Quakers, he came to that city.

With the cooperation of such men as Robert Vaux, Francis Joshua Fisher, and John Vaughn, second president of the school, Friedlander made the Overbrook School for the Blind a successful forerunner of education for the blind in this country. His extensive experience and contact with the best efforts in France, England,
Germany and Austria enabled him and the project he was concerned with to become outstanding in that field.

In 1833, the second year of the school’s existence, the Gospel of St. Mark was printed in raised letters. This was the first book to be printed in the United States for the use of the blind. Later this was followed by two small books, *The Early Days of Washington* and the *Declaration of Independence*. They were printed in embossed Roman capital letters for the special use of the blind. The printing of books, and by 1837, the printing of music for the blind was just one of the many innovations attributed to Friedlander.

This small book is not a eulogy. It is an attempt to bring together the unadorned facts in the work and life of a man who did much to establish a sound basis for teaching the blind in America. He died on March 8, 1839, at the age of 36. In seven years, he accomplished a full lifetime of work having undiminished importance.

*Emeritus Professor of Sociology*

*University of Pittsburgh*

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*Records of the House of Representatives: Preliminary Inventories.*


These volumes will be of invaluable aid to scholars interested in the development of the House of Representatives, and are the means whereby a vast body of raw source materials can be utilized by the historian, political scientist and biographer.

This preliminary guide, however, lists only the unprocessed records which were transferred to the custody of the National Archives in 1946—a process of transferral which is still continuing as succeeding Congresses pass into history. The records of each Congress from the First until the Seventy-ninth are inventoried in these volumes. The records the National Archives holds for each House of Representatives are described, but this is only a listing of what has been placed in the national repository. No effort was made during the preparation of this inventory to cull unimportant or non-essential material from the files, nor was any attempt made