resources of libraries in the United States have been published. There are the Historical
Records Survey's Guides to Manuscript Collections covering the holdings in various
states; Robert B. Downs's American Library Resources, giving the holdings of libraries as
listed in bibliographies of various kinds; and, more recently, the National Historical Pub-
lications Commission's Guide to Archives and Manuscripts in the United States, as shown
in collections, and the National Union Cata-
log of Manuscript Collections being compiled
on cards by the Library of Congress. There
have also been many guides of a more spe-
cialized nature to individual library or sub-
ject collections, but there has been little
until now to cover the manuscript materials
of American authors in very great detail.

This situation is alleviated to a large ex-
tent by the work of the Committee on Man-
uscript Holdings, under the chairmanship of
Joseph Jones of the University of Texas.
The purposes of this publication are:
"... to assist scholars, librarians, dealers, and
collectors in locating primary source ma-
terials relating to American authors ... en-
courage and facilitate the enlargement of
some fairly extensive but incomplete special
author collections," and to ... stimulate
some agency or institution to establish a
country-wide manuscript inventory and re-
porting service." At least the first of these
purposes has been accomplished, although
much remains to be done by way of assist-
ance. The manuscript holdings of 287 li-
braries for more than 2350 American au-
thors are represented in this book.

The checklist is an alphabetical listing of
authors, giving dates when available. For
each author, holdings of various libraries
are given in eight categories: manuscripts,
journals or diaries, letters by an author, let-
ters to an author, documents relating to an
author, books containing marginalia by an
author, special collections relating to an
author, and manuscript material attributed
to an author but of uncertain authenticity.
The entries are symbolized to indicate the
nature of the holdings, the extent of the
collection, and the location of the material.
The limitations of such a work, in spite
of careful preparation, are readily admitted
and cataloging such collections just to make
them accessible to the researcher. The list-
ing covers only American libraries and has
not attempted to include the many valuable
holdings of individuals, dealers, publishing
houses, literary agents, and foreign libraries.
Thus, American Literary Manuscripts is only
a beginning in the constant search for this
type of material, but a valuable beginning
for the librarian who wishes to assist the
scholar in his research.—George M. Bailey,
Northwestern University Library.

Tennessee Library
Lectures

University of Tennessee Library Lectures; Num-
bers Ten, Eleven, and Twelve. Edited
by Lanelle Vandiver. Knoxville, Tenn.: Uni-
versity of Tennessee, 1961. 50p. On
request.

The University of Tennessee is to be com-
mented for this lecture series on library
problems, which reaches the wide world
every three years in a modest volume. Ten-
nessee is one of the very few institutions
which invites distinguished librarians to
speak to a general university audience on
strictly professional problems of library ad-
ministration and operation.

Benjamin Powell's lecture (1958), "Sources
of Support for Libraries in American Uni-
versities" deals principally with support
other than that from direct university ap-
propriation. Its principal contribution to li-
brary literature is the analysis of types of
outside aid (gift of money, endowment,
books) which came to a number of libraries
during 1956/57. There is a separate analysis
of donations to institutions with "Friends of
Libraries" and those without. The latter
group received much less, but Powell states
that "one can only speculate about the per-
centage of these differences that should be
attributed to the presence of organized
groups of friends."

The lecturer views with concern the gen-
eral dropping off of foundation grants to build collections. He briefly covers exchange and cooperative agreements as valuable sources of support.

One could wish that this lecture had more detail on the prospects for university library support through what must always be its principal source—direct university support by appropriation. Ten years ago Keyes Metcalf pronounced, at the dedication of the Midwest Interlibrary Center, the thesis that "in our libraries we have a section of our universities that tends . . . to increase in size and cost geometrically, while the rest of the institution grows arithmetically. It is obvious that this cannot go on without the library taking an increasing percentage of our total resources."¹ That same year the reviewer appeared before the Sixteenth Annual Conference of the Graduate Library School of the University of Chicago to present evidence that the situation was exactly the opposite. This states, in part: "As university income has grown enormously in dollars and far less rapidly in purchasing power, the increases have been shared with the libraries but not shared proportionately. We may argue that libraries should be receiving a larger increase than other academic departments, but university administrations have not operated in accordance with that argument."² Now that ten years have elapsed an examination of library support from university appropriation would be a great service to the profession.

Dr. Louis Shores in "The Undergraduate and His Library" develops the main thesis that "the primary reason for the failure of much of our college education today can be found in the current approach." As this would indicate, the writer swings a heavy axe on teaching methods in a manner that most librarians would applaud. But we might question that "the current Undergraduate Library trend is but another milestone along the road to educational revolution" or that "the Undergraduate Library is simply another evidence that reading room and classroom are about to exchange relationships." The subject of the lecture was undoubtedly dictated by the establish-