faculty, "The Text of Chaucer's *Purse*," traces the genealogy of the 11 known manuscript versions of that well-known poem.

Among the briefer bibliographical notes is one by Fillmore Norfleet, head of the French Department at Woodberry Forest, correcting the ascription of the subject of one of St. Memin's engravings, and otherwise supplementing published data regarding that artist. Another, by Guy A. Battle, graduate student at Duke University, deals with the study of progressive changes in box lines as a means of determining the order of printing of the various forms in certain early books. A third note, by James A. Steck, graduate student at the University of Virginia, makes use of the center rules between text columns for the same sort of analysis. George W. Williams, also a graduate student at Virginia, draws attention to the cruciform structure of Crashaw's "Upon the Bleeding Crucifix," as revealed in progressive changes by the author. A bibliographical ghost is laid by Mary Virginia Bowman, graduate student, in her note on "The Hallam-Tennyson *Poems* (1830)." Finally, the editor, Fredson Bowers, making use of variations to be found in the running titles of late seventeenth century English books, suggests "a form of truly bibliographical evidence which can be utilized with confidence under certain conditions to determine whether two half-sheets were printed together or separately."

The publication of the present volume was "aided by two generous grants from the Research Council of the Richmond Area University Center, and from an anonymous donor." Perhaps that may account for the somewhat selfconscious typographical format selected for this number. Certainly (in one man's opinion) the volume would be the gainer in general appearance if the use of rather cumbersome half titles for the individual articles were discontinued—although in all fairness it must be admitted that these doubtless lend dignity and attractiveness to authors' offprints. In any case its scope, standards and usefulness having been demonstrated in its first incarnation, the *Papers of the Bibliographical Society of the University of Virginia* will be welcomed in all future issues by bibliographers and librarians.— *Roland Baughman, Columbia University Libraries.*

Books for Catholic Colleges

Books for Catholic Colleges: a Supplement to Shaw's "List of Books for College Liraries." Compiled under the auspices of the Catholic Library Association by Sister Melania Grace, S.C., and Gilbert C. Peterson, S.J. Chicago, American Library Association, 1948, x, 134p. $3.75.

It is axiomatic that the implementation of the instructional and research programs of a college requires that its library's collections support the curriculum. While it is true that the subject matter covered in the general college curriculum is essentially the same in most American colleges, each of them differs in its emphasis. This difference, subtle in most cases, is the expression of an individual philosophy of education. In Catholic colleges the emphasis is clear-cut. Here is presented the Catholic point of view, as it is applicable and pertinent to subject matter, character training and the like. This follows from the fact that the Catholic point of view is basic to Catholic education. It is obvious therefore that a segment of the collections of Catholic college libraries must reflect this emphasis. It appears logical that that segment should play a valid role in the accrediting process. As a core collection of works for the Catholic point of view, it would not supplant but should supplement the Shaw list which has come to be the basis of the accrediting associations' qualitative evaluation of library materials. Perhaps it was just the absence of an authoritative Catholic list comparable to Shaw's which prevented the accrediting agencies from attempting any evaluation of materials other than in Shaw which present the Catholic viewpoint. The list under review is meant to fill this need.

The exigencies of war and changing personal responsibilities forced postponement of compilation of the list in 1942, and brought in a new set of compilers in 1946. The methods and procedures which were set up with the approval of Charles Shaw and the Department of Library Science of Michigan