

braries. For these, as the book indicates, there is no substitute.

*Library Resources and Graduate Work* is without doubt one of the most important documents concerning librarianship to come out of the South in recent years. It has done much to focus attention on a problem so pressing and so gigantic as to be almost overwhelming—yet the way it was conjointly attacked by administrators, teachers, and librarians alike lends high hopes for the future.

For their significant contribution to higher education in the South, Philip G. Davidson, dean of the Graduate School of Vanderbilt University, and A. F. Kuhlman, director, Joint University Libraries, deserve the sincere thanks of educators throughout the nation. Their accomplishments, reflected as they are in *Library Resources and Graduate Work*, should do much toward charting a proper course for future Southern scholarship and research.—*W. Stanley Hoole, director of libraries, University of Alabama.*

## Wisconsin Manuscripts

*Guide to the Manuscripts of the Wisconsin Historical Society.* Edited by Alice E. Smith. Madison, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1944. 290p.

This guide is the work of the curator of the Wisconsin Historical Society's manuscript division, assisted by the members of the staff of the Historical Records Survey of Wisconsin. In the preface the editor says the collection contains over 720,000 pieces and 2,500 volumes of manuscripts, a vast accumulation for any society. Certainly it is one of the largest and richest in the United States in the character of its materials. The guide makes no attempt to list individual items, and packages containing ten or fewer items are not listed. But, as it is, any student may obtain a clear idea whether there is any major amount of material for his researches at Madison.

No one conversant with the history of American manuscript collections will be surprised at the richness of the library's resources. The Wisconsin Historical Society, in its nearly one hundred years of history, had in the formative years two of the ablest collectors in the field to direct its work—Lyman C. Draper and Reuben Gold Thwaites. Either Draper's collection of nearly five hundred volumes of manuscripts relating to the first great West or Thwaites's on the French in the Northwest and on the records of his own state, would make any society famous. The John R. Commons collection on the history of labor and the papers of the economist, Richard T. Ely, also are of more than local significance.

The Wisconsin Historical Society has assumed as its primary task the gathering of material for the history of its own environment. But in common with the practice among other historical societies, the collection has become national in scope. Whatever source material will help the citizens of Wisconsin to better understand the nation's past has become grist for zealous assembling and arrangement for use. A study of the guide, with its record of correspondence, diaries, minutes of meetings, reminiscences, personal papers, addresses, and public documents, should serve similar agencies and individuals everywhere in knowing what to save.

There are more than eight hundred historical societies, large and small, some very small, in the United States. That means one for every 150,000 people. The ambition of the American people to secure for all time the materials for their own history has become a major industry. *The Handbook of Historical Societies in the United States and Canada*, published by the American Association for State and Local History, Washington, 1944, and the Wisconsin guide are manuals greatly needed by those who would be intelligent leaders in an important field of modern social activities.

The United States may not have the monuments of the Old World, but it can have, if it does not already have, the best basis for an understanding of its own past. There is a growing list of similar guides available for scholars. Most notable among the recent ones are Howard H. Peckham's *Guide to the*

*Manuscript Collections in the William L. Clements Library, A Guide to the Manuscript Collections in the Archives of the North Carolina Historical Commission, A Guide to the Personal Papers in the Manuscript Collections in the Minnesota Historical Society, and The American Manuscript Collections in the Huntington Library.*

To historical students it is at times shocking to learn that material greatly needed has been destroyed or is hidden away in some unappreciative person's storage spaces. For example, to the Western Reserve Historical Society there came not long ago the full records of an interesting but defunct uni-

versity in Ohio for the years 1834-47. They had been resting in a box of family relics all these years, a curiosity for the owner but unavailable for any serious uses. Whatever will help to enlighten the people of the United States on the usefulness of the papers in private homes and public archives is a national service of great value for the future. The librarians, curators, and directors of some eight hundred historical societies have an ever-present challenge. They have the chance for a mass attack on apathy and ignorance which ought to bear good fruit.—*Elbert J. Benton, director and secretary, Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland.*

## Clarifying Bibliographical Citation

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recommended that the citations be arranged in the order in which they are referred or quoted from and appended at the end of the paper. Each reference should be a complete bibliographical citation, *e.g.*, author, title, journal, volume, pagination, month, year. This is the form used by the journals published by the American Medical Association.

To group two is assigned the papers of some length, including monographs and papers published in review journals. Such papers present a comprehensive study of a given subject, including its history and an outline of the experimental work accomplished. These articles contain a considerable amount of general information as well as references to a specific statement. In these cases it is recommended that citations be labeled "bibliography," arranged alphabetically by author, and numbered and appended at the end of the article. Throughout the paper, whenever it becomes necessary

to refer to a citation, the number of the reference simply may be listed following the statement. In those cases where it becomes necessary to refer to a specific page in a citation, the number of the page may follow the number of the reference. As an example of the use of this type of citation refer to the monograph by T. E. Keys.<sup>2</sup>

To the third group is assigned papers of such a general nature as to make reference to any one bibliographical item unnecessary. To these papers it is recommended that the bibliography be alphabetically arranged by author and appended at the end of the article.

This classification has simplified the interpretation of the principles of bibliographical citation to a marked degree and has also served as a logical explanation in explaining the different forms to the students.

<sup>2</sup> Keys, T. E. *The Development of Anesthesia*, n.d. 78p.