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Creating a Traditional Reference Tool in the Age of Electronics: The Changing Art of Bibliography Preparation

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Creating a traditional reference tool in the Age of Electronics

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The changing art of bibliography preparation.

Bibliographies are still a convenient, compact format for retrospective information on a topic. Modern technology does not diminish the need for comprehensive bibliographies, although the creation of a bibliography can be made easier by putting some of the technology to work. The intellectual effort remains, and so does the laborious task of verification, but the mechanics of producing such a work can be streamlined. A word processor can replace the beleaguered secretary who must type and retype the effort; a database management program can aid in the restructuring of the bibliography; and the commercial databases can provide access to collections that previously required traveling to a major collection or poring through various bibliographies to find the sources. Such a bibliography was created between 1977 and 1987 and has just been published by Oryx Press.

How it began

The project began as a collection development survey of campus holdings to respond to an accreditation report by the Landscape Architecture Accreditation Board of the American Society of Landscape Architects. The first step was to create a subject list to work from by using the Library of Congress Subject Headings List, 8th edition. The term "Landscape Architecture" was found as a legitimate heading, and each reference listed beneath was traced and added to the subject list. Purely horticultural subjects were excluded and relationships were established among the remaining terms. The list was reviewed by several senior landscape architects and a thesaurus of 121 terms was established that included subjects in the humanities, social sciences and applied sciences.

The thesaurus was used as a basis for searching the union catalog in the main library at the University of Kentucky. Each term was searched and the entries listed were photocopied. Slips were then organized by subject and a brief entry was typed into a rudimentary word processor. The listing was printed out and the Subject Guide to Books in Print was checked to see what was available that was not held by the University of Kentucky Libraries. An author and title index was compiled manually, some introductory text was added and the project was submitted to the Occasional Papers Committee of the Library Faculty for review. The manuscript was viewed favorably and University of Kentucky Libraries Occasional Paper no. 3, "The Landscape Architecture Book Catalog," was issued in August 1982 and distributed in the Southeastern United States. In 1984 Oryx Press agreed to publish a revised and updated version of this preliminary effort.

How it continued

Oryx Press required that the entries in the bibliography be updated and completed. To make the
851. Maki, Fumihiko.
Investigations in collective form, 1964. Arch 711.4/M28931

923. Simonds, John Ormsbee.
TD170.S55 also in Arch.

$H2 AMUSEMENT PARKS--BIBLIOGRAPHY

$1 5. $2 Starbuck, James C.\ $3 Theme parks: a partially annotated
bibliography of articles about modern amusement parks. $4 Council of
Planning Librarians. Exchange Bibliography, no. 953. Monticello, IL:

$1 6. $2 Starbuck, James C.\ $3 Theme park development; 1975@-1980.
$4 Architecture Series; Bibliography A-590. Monticello, IL: Vance

$1 7. $2 White, Anthony G.\ $3 Amusement parks, a selected
bibliography. $4 Architecture Series; Bibliography A-1052. Monticello,
IL: Vance Bibliographies, 1983.

$H2 AMUSEMENT PARKS--DESIGNS AND PLANS

$1 8. $2 Swanson, Steven A.\ $5 @"Glendale water theme park." $4

Fig. 3. The Electronic File.
Fig. 4. The BRS Search.

Fig. 5. The Error Message.

MODERN AMUSEMENT PARKS.
CONSULTANTS TO OUTDOOR AMUSEMENT INDUSTRY.
STEP RIGHT UP!
MIDWAY: AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE OF AMUSEMENT RESORTS AND ATTRACTIONS.
THEME PARKS: A PARTIALLY ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ARTICLES ABOUT MODERN AMUSEMENT PARKS.
THEME PARK DEVELOPMENT; 1975-1980.

Fig. 6. The ASCII File.

Fig. 7. The dBASE File.

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Preparing the bibliography

Compiling the bibliography began with the photocopying slips that formed "The Landscape Architecture Book Catalog." Entries not in scope with the bibliography and duplicate entries were searched for manually and deleted. The remaining entries were checked against the original slip and the imprint information was added along with the typesetting codes. About 700 entries were discarded from the "Book Catalog" and 2,500 entries were completed. The printouts from the database searches and photocopies sheets were reviewed and relevant entries were earmarked for inclusion. A code was devised to indicate the original source of the entry and added where the numbering would eventually go. The entire process took 10 months.

As the file grew so did the number of diskettes, and the logistics of finding entries became a problem. In December 1985 a 20 MB hard disk was added to the PC to allow the bibliography to be loaded as one file. Fatigue became a problem in entering the items in the bibliography, and later a high resolution color graphics monitor was added to aid in the production. Working with the entries out of LC Catalog, Books: Subjects also proved to be an obstacle as the type size was extremely small and the photocopies tended to be fuzzy. A lighted magnifying glass was secured to aid in this effort.

The clean-up

Once all the entries were in the database, the clean-up began. Duplicate entries continued to be a problem and the search began for a way for the machine to catch the duplicates. A database manager, dBASE III+, was investigated and put to use. A BASIC program was written to number the bibliographic references, look for coding errors, create an error file, strip off initial articles from the title, strip out the entire title and entry number, and put the entries in a format acceptable to dBASE for alphabetical sorting. The program took about six hours to do the clean-up work.

Once the dBASE file was created it was scanned for possible duplicates, and entry numbers were recorded to be checked. The entire bibliography was printed on a 700-page printout; the suspected duplicates were checked and marked for deletion, and 822 duplicates were removed from the database. The BASIC program to look for coding errors and to renumber the bibliography was run again, and an error file was created. The error file identified the irregularity for each entry that it found, and a 17-page, single-spaced, double-column printout was generated for entries to be checked.

On October 30, 1988, a total of 8,398 entries were transferred to nine diskettes and sent to Oryx Press.

In December 1988 page proofs were returned from Oryx Press and the onerous task of proofreading began. A list of about 500 questions was sent...
from the editor at Oryx Press and another 2,700 were generated during the proofreading. The proofreading required matching each original entry with the page proofs, and the questions were typed into a laptop computer and uploaded to an IBM when the memory was full, then printed out for checking. One hundred pages of corrections were generated. To simplify proofreading, entries for the database searches were cut apart and filed with the core entry slips. The same was done for some of the photocopies from the LC Catalog, but an additional step was added because the entries were so small they had to be stapled onto 3 x 5 slips of paper for filing. In order to check the anomalies, screen prints were obtained for each questionable entry and they were verified either with the original source of the entry or the OCLC record. Many entries from the OCLC EASI Reference search were difficult to interpret because of the format chosen for the printout; others were CIP records and had to be verified in OCLC. Some of the entries had to be verified in the National Union Catalog Pre-1956 Imprints and in some cases the book itself had to be obtained to verify the bibliographic information. The proofreading took four months.

After the proofs were sent back with all the answers, the waiting began. In April 1987 the index pages arrived for proofreading and some problems with the program that generated the index were discovered. Several potential problems were also found but were ironed out with little difficulty. In late July the bibliography went to the printer, 20 months after the initially projected completion date.

The aftermath

Technology does not lessen the intellectual effort required to produce a bibliography—but it can reduce the manual effort and speed of the production of it. In the early years, having The Bibliography of Landscape Architecture, Environmental Design and Planning in machine-readable form was an oddity, but in the ten years that it was in production, technology had moved swiftly. If such a project were begun today, the entries could be downloaded using such programs as Bibliolink and formatted with something like Proclife. The intermediate step of keying into the bibliography would be bypassed as searches could be formatted and then scanned to delete irrelevant entries. The formatting could be checked and rearranged for entries that did not meet the standard, and the remainder could be read into the electronic file and coded. With desktop publishing, localized bibliographies could be printed in-house and distributed at a low cost.

The Bibliography of Landscape Architecture, Environmental Design and Planning depended heavily on technology to become a reality. In the early days the word processor replaced the secretary who was not available to type it. The photocopier played an important role with the copying of the catalog cards, reducing the amount of time needed to begin the work. When it was time to prepare the manuscript for Oryx Press, once again technology was invaluable. The need to transfer the core data to an improved word processing system was filled by basic communications software. Accessing commercial databases brought in a wide range of sources that only several years ago would have required trips to several collections. The decision to code the work for Oryx allowed for local control of the author and title index. Using DBASE III+ to create a local searchable title index, and the error handling program written in-house (literally as it was written by my husband) were invaluable in the clean-up of the manuscript.

Technology can also create its own set of problems, and many times during the work on this bibliography it was cursed. Structuring the database searches to keep the cost down and retrieve relevant information was frustrating. Much of the searching was done early in the morning, and although BRS seems to be up before 6:00 a.m., several times the password stuck and BRS had to be called after 8:00 a.m. to secure credit. On one occasion the corrections disappeared in the uploading from the laptop computer to the IBM and the hard disk crashed on the PC taking all 1.4 MB of information into oblivion. (Fortunately a backup was created on floppy with each editing session so nothing was lost). Occasionally the save feature would not be used after an editing session and all the work for that session would not go into the file.

The bibliography still has its place in the Age of Electronics. Technology can be harnessed to aid in the production but the intellectual effort remains. While the work is still tedious, the finished product is rewarding. The challenge lies in making technology do what you want it to do and not altering the product to conform to the technology.

ACRL Candidates' Forum

Everyone is invited to hear the two candidates for ACRL Vice-President/President-Elect at 8:30-10:00 p.m., Saturday, January 9, 1988, at the ALA Midwinter Meeting. This will be an opportunity to hear the candidates' positions on issues affecting ACRL and to ask the candidates about your concerns.

The forum will be held in the Regency Ballroom (Center) at the Hyatt Regency San Antonio. A reception, sponsored by Ebsco Subscription Services, will immediately follow the Forum.

The two candidates are William A. Moffett, director of libraries at Oberlin College, and David B. Walsh, dean of library and audiovisual services at California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo. Elizabeth Hammond of Mercer University will moderate the discussion.

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