Practice questions #2 Main annotations

If you are looking for the Discoveries page, please go here.

This Google Doc is for us to post our main annotations for practice questions #2. Please sign up for one source for which you want to be the primary annotator and one source for which you want to be the secondary annotator. Before the due dates (see course schedule for the dates), please add your two annotations. For your secondary annotation, it would be helpful if you would wait until the primary annotator has completed his/her annotation.

Please see the Practice questions #2 assignment in D2L for an explanation of the expectations for the primary and secondary annotations and for example annotations.

To edit, please just put your cursor where you want to paste your text, then insert your text, and then click "save now" in the upper right corner of the screen. Please check to be sure your edits have saved. Thank you!

Michelle

Oxford English Dictionary (either print or online--be sure you are not looking at the concise version)

Primary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

Oxford English Dictionary. (2009). Oxford University Press. <http://oed.com/>.

The online subscription version of the Oxford English Dictionary (OED) is a surprisingly versatile resource. There is a free version of the OED with restrictions on some of the available tools, but for the purpose of this annotation I will focus on the subscription, fully-accessible, OED. The OED is a historical dictionary, which means that once a word is added to the dictionary, it is never removed unlike other modern dictionaries that removes obsolete words. Each entry shows the date the word was first used, the etymology of the word, and for many entries includes at least one example sentence from books and/or online sources. Most newer entries into the dictionary do not have example sentences. To preserve the dictionary layout that allows you to look at nearby words, the OED offers what they call a "word wheel" in a sidebar.

The OED has a powerful advanced searching capabilities, with delimiters including sciences, archaic, colloquialism, slang, date ranges, and language or country of origin. It also offers the ability to look for words through a taxonomic search, which the OED calls a "historical thesaurus," in addition to general browsing. The good news for researchers is that both British and American spellings will still bring up the correct entry. The bad news is that it does not offer a 'Did you mean...?" service in case the searcher misspells a word. It offers guides for librarians on how to incorporate the OED into their library reference services, and the ability to cite specific entries in MLA and CMS styles, with the ability to export citations to various citation managment services such as RefWorks.

Question Is there some way I can see how many words entered into the English language at any given time frame, and see what words they are? I know it's probably a tall order, but I'm doing some research on the creation of new words and having something like that would be awesome to help me out! **Answer** Actually, there is a way, believe it or not! The Oxford English Dictionary is considered to be a historical dictionary, meaning, once a word is entered into the dictionary, it is never removed. So, that will help you be able to see what the words and their definitions are. If you go to their website, www.oed.com/, you can browse the dictionary by several ways, including by timelines. It then gives you a graph showing you how many words entered into use in time, down to the decade. It looks like in 1880-1889, we had a LOT of new words. If you hover over it, it will give you the numbers. And if you click on the bar, it will bring you to a new page with all the words coined in that year, and lets you refine your search by subject, language of origin, parts of speech, and so on. It's pretty cool.

Secondary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮

▮▮▮▮ did a great job nothing to add.

Question: A friend told me that word "nice" used to mean stupid or ignorant, is this true? If so, can you tell me when the change in meaning happened?

Answer: Using the OED you can find the etymology of the word "nice." According to the OED, the word "nice" has it root from the Latin word "nescius" meaning ignorant or not knowing. The words "nice, nis, nise" originated in France, and the earliest recorded use was in 1300, with the meaning of foolish, simple, ignorant. During the 15th, 16th, and 17th century the word slowly evolved from meaning "ignorant" and "foolish" to "fastidious" (15th Century) to "shy" (16th Century) to "refined, cultured" (17th Century) to the meaning we use today "agreeable, pleasant, pleasing" (18th Century).

Roget's International Thesaurus

Primary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

a. Full citation

Kipfer, B. A. (2010). *Roget's international thesaurus* (7th edition). New York: Collins Reference

b. Explanation of the purpose and content

The newest edition of Dr. Peter Mark Roget's classic contribution to reference books contains over 325,000 words organized by meaning. *Roget's International Thesaurus' grouping* of words based on definition enables the user to easily locate synonyms, antonyms and related words for just about any term or idea. This source is arranged to facilitate access to words via related words, ideas or concepts. The key to this reference book is the classification of entry words by category. Over a dozen types of words are identified as "classes" and within those classes, the user will find over 1,000 subclasses / categories of terms to peruse. This reference source is useful for anyone in the writing field, students and professionals alike.

c. Explanation of unique features

This 7th edition of *Roget's International Thesaurus* follows the unique word classification scheme of its predecessors by arranging words according to meaning with distinct entries for related nouns, verbs and adjectives. Special features include numbered paragraphs for related words, the inclusion of slang words, well-known quotations, foreign expressions and many scientific and technological terms.

d. Explanation of the organization of the text (Alphabetical? Thematic? Dependent on the index? Dependent on a table of contents? Etc.)

This reference book includes a an easy to use, but lengthy, numbered classification listing for words at the beginning of the book. Broad terms included as classes and more specific terms deemed categories, are followed by numbers that the reader will see referenced in both the body of the book and the index. The alphabetical and comprehensive index allows a user to look up a word, learn the category number and the paragraph number for that word within the actual entry for the word in the body of the work. Users can simply use the index to guide them to synonyms, antonyms or related words or they can skim the classification pages at the front of the book to determine which sections of the book might be helpful, based on subject matter. Although the book is comprehensive, the clever organization system allows for a relatively compact volume.

e. One question (and answer) that could be answered by using this book (please don't borrow one of my questions from the practice questions assignment)

Q: I'm a 5th grade teacher and I've just assigned another book report assignment to my students. I can't tell you how tired I am of reading, "this book was so exciting!" I know that a lot of children's books are indeed exciting, but I'd like to provide a comprehensive list of alternative word choices for my students to use in their reports. So far, all I can think of is "thrilling." No wonder my students keep using the term, "exciting!"

A: Most of the time, a dictionary's handful of synonyms or some brainstorming are all you need to find a different word selection. In this case, though, you're looking for more than just a couple of synonyms. I suggest you try *Roget's International Thesaurus,* which includes a comprehensive listing of synonyms and related words for any given term. A thesaurus is useful also because it can help you fine-tune what you really want to say. Take a look at the word classification list at the front of this source. Under class 2, Feelings, you'll find an array of words to express emotion, include excitement. Perhaps, your students would also be

interested in feelings that are closely related to excitement to help them convey their meaning even more specifically. You'll find a number of synonyms for "excitement" in class 2, paragraph number 105. Within this paragraph, skim down to the adjective section to find synonyms like exhilarating, astonishing, breathtaking and more! Good luck and happy book report grading.

Secondary contributor: ███████████

Kipfer, B. A. (2001). *Roget's international thesaurus* (6th edition). New York, NY: Harper Resource.

Question:

I am trying to write a breakup e-mail to my soon to be ex-boyfriend. I need to find some… colorful terms to help me describe how lame he is. Here are some terms I have brainstormed so far: repulsive, defeat, inadequate, arrogance, foolishness, and regret. Can you help me find some more words and phrases that relate to these?

Answer:

Absolutely. Let me show you the *Roger's International Thesaurus*. And because you already have terms you would like to expand on, let's use the index. For example, when we look up "repulsive" in the index, we see that several subentries are listed: malodorous, filthy, offensive, etc. To dig further, let's choose "offensive." We can see that more words and phrases relating to "repulsive: offensive" are featured in the 98.18 section of the thesaurus. By heading to the text of the thesaurus that covers 98.06-98.26, we can locate other items that relate to "repulsive: offensive." Many colorful terms are listed, including revolting, sickening, loathsome, or nauseating. I hope this helps you. If you need any help locating other terms, please just let me know, and good luck with your e-mail.

Dictionary of American Regional English (commonly known as DARE) (Please note that the last volume has not yet been published, so you will only find four volumes)

Primary contributor: ███████████

Cassidy, F. G. (Ed.). (1985). *Dictionary of American regional English* (Vols. 1-4). Cambridge, MA: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

The 4 volume Dictionary of American Regional English, DARE, is a fascinating resource for discovering linguistic variance and colloquialisms from across the United States.

Fred Cassidy and the American Dialect Society began the process of creating the Dictionary of American Regional English in the 1960s. Cassidy created a questionnaire and between 1965 and 1970 around 2.3 million responses to were collected. Volume 1 was published in 1985, volume 2 in 1991, volume 3 in 1996 and volume 4 in 2002. News that volume 5 may be published in 2011 broke last year. http://online.wsj.com/article/SB10001424052748704596504575272620829353774.html.

The dictionary is organized alphabetically and operates like a standard dictionary in that entries contain definitions, parts of speech, variant forms, etymologies and pronunciation guides. Additionally entries contain regional and social data and usage example quotations. Many individual entries include DARE maps, which are distorted to illustrate population density rather than land area. Although each volume contains a list of abbreviations only volumes 3 and 4 contain the particularly helpful Anatomy of a DARE Entry section.

The project has a website, http://dare.wisc.edu/?q=node/1, which includes 100 sample DARE entries and an index of labels by region, usage and etymology. According to the 2010 WSJ article, the 20 remaining DARE researchers are trying to put the whole project online. (fingers crossed)

Volume 1: Introduction and A-C
Acknowledgements
Introduction
The *DARE* Map and Regional Labels
Language Changes Especially Common in American Folk Speech
Guide to Pronunciation
Text of Questionnaire

Entries contain the following information:
Headword
Entry begins like standard dictionaries.
Part of speech abbreviation
Variant forms
Etymology
Brief explanation of how the word came into American English, doesn't trace all the way back to origin.
Regional label
Based on available information as well *DARE* survey.
Social label
Based on available information as well *DARE* survey.
Definition
Map
DARE maps are distorted to show the area of a sate as proportional to its population. Large and small dots are used to indicate respondent communities that completed the questionnaire.
Quotation block
Examples of word in use.
Short title
Identifies the source from the quotations.
Regional label
Regional information given for individual quotations when available.
***DARE* question**
Indicates the specific question from the *DARE* survey to which the entry was a reply.
Summary statement
Summarizes regional information about the informants.
Informant code

Social statistics

Question: I just started college and for the first time ever I have a roommate. She's really nice and I like her a lot. . . but she talks kinda fast and she's from the East Coast so I don't always understand her slang. I try to understand what she says based on the context but last week she told me to watch for "jaggers" when we were out hiking, and then she called some guy a "jag" so I'm lost. I'm worried she's going to be offended if I ask her what these words mean and I don't want any drama. Is there a way to find out what she means (without her seeing a Google search on my computer)?

Answer: Let's look in the *Dictionary of American Regional English* to see if we can find entries for "jagger" and "jag." This book contains a wealth of words from people across the United States and it may tell us exactly where your roommate is from based on her speech patterns. The entry for "jagger" on page 96 explains that term refers to "something that pricks or jags" and "a thorn or burr." It offers that the term is used instead of thorns, prickles or stickers and it indicates that it's commonly used in Pennsylvania. There are 4 entries for "jag" and while two of them are nouns I suspect the word, used in reference to a person, is a shortened version of the term "jag-off" which refers to a "dull and stupid person" or "a reckless person, one who takes foolish chances (p. 97)." If you'd like, the *Dictionary of American Regional English* has an online regional index you could use to find a list of words common to Pennsylvania so you could study up ahead of time.

Secondary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮

The index on the D.A.R.E. website ▮▮▮▮ mentioned, http://dare.wisc.edu/?q=node/1 , radically expands the usefulness and searchability of the print volumes. Alone the volumes may be searched alphabetically for a particular word or phrase. With the online index one can access the list of words associated with a particular region, ethnicity, pattern of usage or etymology. Thus one can see a list of words typically used by men (meaner than shit), women (icky) that are redundant, (fail out), euphemistic (galloping dandruff), relic (bolden), entered the language through trademark, (helicopter) from Tagalog (boondock) or are associated with Florida (gopher *for turtle*). The index does not provide the definition, but must be used in conjunction with the print volumes.

D.A.R.E. is both fascinating and dated. It is self-consciously a historic relic; most of the original field research ended in 1970. The richness of the resource makes one wish a second round of collection were being contemplated.

Question: I've got this list of expressions my grandmother from Ohio used, none of which ever made sense to me or my cousins. At our next family reunion I want to have a contest-who can give the most correct explanations of what her expressions meant, but in order to do that I need to know what she was talking about. Is there some source for old sayings?

Answer: Let's try the *Dictionary of American Regional English*. The first expression on your list is "Well don't you look like Mrs. Astor's plush horse." We'll search under M for Mrs. and find "Mrs. Astor's plush horse is "when a woman puts on good clothes and tries to look her best" An ostentatiously dressed person is also said to look 'like Mrs. Astor's plush Horse.' Variants involve plush mules and pet horses.

Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable

Primary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮

A. Rockwood, C. (Ed.). (2009). *Brewer's dictionary of phrase and fable* (18th ed.). Edinburgh, Scotland: Chambers Harrap.

B. Brewer began this work as an aficionado of seemingly every type of knowledge and his eclectic taste has guided subsequent iterations. Defined herein are: age-old aphorisms and expressions; new phrases and terms in contemporary English; myths, legends and fables; famous figures and characters from literature and pop culture; and "biographical and historical trifles too insignificant to find a place in books of higher pretension, but not too worthless to be worth knowing" (p. xiii). *Brewer's* may be read for strictly practical purposes or for pure leisure

and is meant for the general reading public. As author Philip Pullman attests in the foreword, "Of all the dictionaries of the world it is the most like a treasure-hunt" (p. vii), nearly 1500-pages filled with thousands of fascinating and entertaining entries.

C. Among the 18th edition's unique features are the addition of 200+ original entries compiled by Brewer himself from the 1896 edition and the inclusion of new, contemporary definitions (e.g. blogs).

Older editions of *Brewer's* can be found online at:

http://www.bartleby.com/81/
http://www.bibliomania.com/2/3/255/frameset.html
http://www.infoplease.com/dictionary/brewers/

D. After a brief introductory portion (Foreword; Preface to the 18th Edition; Acknowledgements and Contributors; Extract from the Preface of the First Edition; Introduction; and Using the Dictionary), the dictionary breaks into 26 sections (A-Z) across 1,460 pages. Dictionary pages are divided into two columns and provide, from left-to-right across the top: entry term (revealing the first complete entry on the page); page number; and entry term (revealing the last entry on the page).

Entries are bolded and alphabetically arranged "on a letter-by-letter basis" (p. xxiii). Some will be composed of multiple words. These phrases and expressions will not always be listed by their first word; instead, the key or main word in the expression will determine the entry listing. For example, don't look for "having your cake and eating it too" within the H-section; look for **cake** instead. (Actually, looking for cake is never a bad idea.)

There are many single-term entries lacking definitions. Instead they act as headwords for subentries
that share the same main word. For example, "**End** justifies the means, The" and "At the **end** of the day" can be found beneath the "**End**" headword along with 40 other sub-entries. Cross-references are plentiful and provided in the form of small capitals, along with directions to *See under _____*.

The Contents page does not break down the dictionary into its composite sections so one must discover where the letter sections begin the old-fashioned way. The 18th edition also lacks an index. Older editions may provide one, such as the 14th edition published in 1989.

E. Question: My grandma always likes to throw in old sayings and sometimes I can't tell if she's saying something she made up or not. Yesterday she gave me some advice about not giving my ex-gf second chances and she said, "Leopards don't change they spots." Did she make that up? Where does it come from?

Answer: There are many reference works that contain familiar quotations, but in this case I went to a resource called *Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*, 18th edition, because it contains many familiar expressions and their origins. Because there is no index in the edition I consulted, I had to look up the phrase by browsing the appropriate section. *Brewer's* is arranged in alphabetical order. The keyword of the expression you gave me is leopards, so I went to the L section and searched for Leopard (a phrase is listed not by the first word used but according to its main word) and found the expression there on page 775, albeit in a slightly different form (Leopard cannot change its spots, A). Your suspicions were correct; obviously, your grandmother did not invent the expression. According to *Brewer's*, it refers to a verse in the Bible, in the Book of Jeremiah, chapter 13, verse 23: "Can the Ethiopian change his skins, or the leopard his spots?" *Brewer's* gives the following definition: "A person's character never changes fundamentally, and what is innate remains."

Secondary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

▮▮▮▮ did a very comprehensive job in covering all the aspects of this fun tome. I had such a blast just reading through it and finding little tidbits of information. Our local library only had the 17th edition (published in 2005) for me to review but it sounds as if it is very similar to the 18th edition with minor changes. While I agree that looking for cake is never

a bad thing I am pretty partial to cookies.

Question: I need some information on a saying, "That's the way the cookie crumbles". My mother always says this whenever something goes wrong in life and I want to know what she means by that. I tried to ask her but she told me to go to the library and see if I could find it out. Can you help me out?

Answer: Let's take a look at the *Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable*. If we search alphabetically for "cookie", as that is the main portion of this saying, we can see that it is explained on pg. 311. It would appear that this particular saying has to do with the fact that a cookie will often crumble unpredictably as it is eaten. Thus, so is life; often unpredictable as we live it. I hope that helps you out. Your mom is one smart cookie! Let's take a copy of this so you can show her that you found out what this saying means.

Acronyms, Initialisms, and Abbreviations Dictionary

Primary contributor: ███████████

Bonk, M. R. (Ed.). (2002). *Acronyms, initialisms, and abbreviations dictionary* (30th ed.). Detroit, MI: Gale Research Co.

The purpose of the *Acronyms, Initialisms, and Abbreviations Dictionary* (*AIAD*) is to provide a comprehensive guide to many abbreviated terms within the United States. The 2002 edition of *AIAD* contains over 130,000 acronyms, initialisms, and abbreviations covering a wide array of subjects. Divided into four volumes, entries are arranged alphabetically, with the full word equivalent listed after each entry. An index and a table of content are not utilized in *AIAD*. The preface of *AIAD* contains helpful definitions for acronym, initialism, and abbreviation, allowing the user to easily decipher the differences between the three types of terms. Although many of the entries are specific to the United States, *AIAD* includes many British and Canadian terms as well.

A unique feature of *AIAD* is the inclusion of a list of selected sources, allowing the user to locate the original source of the acronym, initialism, or abbreviation in order to verify or gain further information on the entry. A majority of the listings contain a source code. The reference listed for each source code is listed when a source has contributed to at least 50 entries. All of the source codes utilized are listed in the front of each volume alphabetically with a full citations of the selected source. Selected sources range in subject matter from associations, government, technology, medical, military, physical sciences, education, finance, etc.

Question: I am a library assistant at the Duarte branch of the County of Los Angeles Library System. My boss keeps referring to "CDuM." Based on context, I assume it's a nearby library, but none of the branches of the County of Los Angeles Library have these initials. I have attempted to use Google, without success. I have gone on not knowing what "CDuM" means for too long, and am now too embarrassed to ask my boss what library she is talking about. Can you help??

Answer: Since a simple Google search of "CDuM" did not produce any desired results, let's take a look at the *Acronyms, Initialisms, and Abbreviations Dictionary*. It is divided into four different volumes by alphabetization, and because we need an initialism that begins with "c," we will look in the first volume. On page 784, we can see that there is only one entry for "CDuM" which states, "Minneapolis-Honeywell Library, Duarte, CA [Library symbol] [Library of Congress] (LCLS)." The information in brackets refers to the subject categories, and the information in parentheses refers to the source code. The source code may then be used to verify the information given or locate additional information. Under the List of Selected Sources on page xxv, we can see that "LCLS" refers to "*Symbols of American Libraries*. 14th ed. Edited by the Enhanced Cataloging Division. Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 1992." If you need any more information on CDuM, I would suggest we try to locate *Symbols of American Libraries*.

Secondary contributor: ███████████

███████ did a great job, so nothing to add!

Question: My initials are JLD. Is that an acronym for anything? [This is sort of like

looking yourself up on Google!]

Answer: Why, yes! According to the *Acronyms, Initialisms & Abbreviations Dictionary*, it stands for "jammer locator detector"! You're welcome!

Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang OR New Partridge Dictionary of Slang and Unconventional English OR Cassell's Dictionary of Slang OR Chambers Dictionary of Slang OR Slang: The Topical Dictionary of Americanisms (choose one and let us know which one you are annotating)

Primary contributor: Sarah Hashemi Scott (Slang: The Topical Dictionary of Americanisms)

Dickson, Paul. (2006). *Slang: The topical dictionary of Americanisms*. New York: Walker & Company.

Paul Dickson's *Slang: The Topical Dictionary of Americanisms* (hereafter referred to simply as *Slang*) was conceived as "a topic-by-topic slang dictionary that would stand in contrast to the fine A-through-Z slang dictionaries…on the market" (p. ix). Originally published in 1990, then again in 1998, the revised and expanded 2006 edition includes 10,000 words reflecting contemporary American life (book jacket). Categories include "Computerese," "Java Speak," "Teen and High School Slang," and "X-ers, Yuppies, Soccer Moms, and Other Moderns." The book begins with three epigraphs on the topics of slang and the American language followed by a table of contents, a preface describing the context within which the book was conceived and written, and an introduction entitled "Slang 101: 'It Ain't No Big Thing,'" which attempts to define and contextualize slang itself. The table of contents lists 30 categories of slang, many with witty, slang-like titles of their own (e.g. "Cube-speak: The Postdigital Talk of the Modern Office, a. k. a. the Cube Farm"). Each topical section opens with a relevant quote and a short introduction to the particular category of slang under consideration. Slang terms and phrases are listed alphabetically within each section, with the term itself appearing in bold, the definition in regular type, and cross-references all in caps. *Slang* concludes with a section entitled "Lexpionage," which includes acknowledgments and discusses sources, both general and category-specific, and an index of words and terms listed in the book.

Question: I'm writing a novel about a young man who is wrongly convicted of a crime and sent to prison. In writing about his experiences in prison, I want to make sure I get the language right. Is there someplace I can find a list of words and slang used by prison inmates?

Answer: Paul Dickson's *Slang: The Topical Dictionary of Americanisms* should have just what you're looking for. Chapter 7, entitled "Crime, Punishment, and the Law: Words You Don't Hear on the Outside" (pp. 90-100), provides a collection of slang terms used by criminals, police, and prisoners.

Secondary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

I liked the quote on the cover of Dickson's (2006) *Slang* by a reviewer McKean that the book is for "those who want to eavesdrop on the slanguage of everyone from baristas to bitheads." Also within the chapters are special boxed-out insets, such as in the "Gaming Slang" chapter: *Bingo!* (number nicknames) and *Pocket Cards* (in Texas hold 'em).

Question: My teenage kids are really into rap and hip-hop music, so even though it's not my choice, I let them pick the radio station to listen to in the car. My problem is I'm trying to appreciate the genre, but I don't know what a lot of the words mean. It's like another language, and I need a translation dictionary.

Answer: We have this great book called *Slang*, which is a dictionary divided into chapters on various subjects with definitions of words associated with that topic. Chapter 13 starting on page 173 is titled "Hip-Hop and Like That," which should give you a good overview of many common slang terms used in that type of music. For example, the ubiquitous "shorty" means girlfriend, potential girlfriend, or a term of endearment. You might also like to take a look at the 26th chapter on "Teen and High School Slang." If you don't find a particular word you're looking for, you could always try urbandictionary.com online.

New Fowler's Modern English Usage

Primary contributor: ██████████

Burchfield, R.W., ed. (1996). *The new Fowler's modern English usage, 3rd edition.* Oxford, England: Oxford University Press.

Originally published in 1926 for an English audience, Fowler made clear his guide was intended for "the half-educated Englishman of literary proclivities who wants to know can I say so-&-so?" (1996, p. vii).

Whether we are "half-educated" or just want to double-check the proper use of a term, Fowler's guide is a handy reference tool. The current editor, Robert Burchfield, attended Oxford University and later worked on the Oxford English Dictionary supplement from 1957-1986, giving him a good background in English grammar and usage. He expanded the audience in this edition of Fowler's to include other English speaking countries. Although he primarily researched English and American newspapers and periodicals for grammatical usage and the spelling of words, he also researched to a limited degree publications from Australia, Canada, New Zealand and Africa (1996, p. x).

Fowler's guide contains a Key to the Pronunciation, Abbreviations and Symbols, Bibliographic Abbreviations of the sources used, such as the DARE (Dictionary of American English). Entries are listed alphabetically.

Fowler's is a quick and easy reference for explaining words and how they are, and were, used. Fowler's also explains the spelling differences between British English and American English. I would recommend that when assisting college students, the Oxford English Dictionary would be the better reference source for more detailed word definitions and the history of the word used in literary works. I compared the two reference sources and while Fowler's gave an accurate and summarized version of how words were used and the correct dates, Oxford contained the actual quotes from the literary sources. Most professors would expect and prefer Oxford above all reference books for definitions or the history of word usage. If a patron is just curious about a word, Fowler's is easier to use and more concise, but a if a patron needs a quotable source for a college level paper, go to Oxford for the quote.

Question: I noticed my British friends keep misspelling words like "legalise" and "baptise," why are they spelling these words with an s?

Answer: In *Fowler's Modern English Usage*, on page 422-423, it gives an explanation of –ize and –ise endings in verbs. Here's the section that explains why your British friends are spelling it differently, "all words of the type authorize/authorize, civilize/civilize, legalize/legalise, may legitimately be spelt with either –ize or –ise throughout the English-speaking world, except in America where –ize is compulsory" (1996, p. 422). So it looks like only in America it is spelled exclusively with an –ize ending.

Secondary contributor: Sarah Hashemi Scott

Question: What is the longest word in the English language?

Answer: According to *Fowler's Modern English Usage*, in the entry "longest word" on page 468, the longest word "in the largest dictionary of English, namely the [*Oxford English Dictionary*]," is *pneumonoultramicroscopicsilicovolcanoconiosis*, meaning 'a lung disease caused by the inhalation of very fine silica dust.' The word is 45 letters long!

Merriam Webster's Encyclopedia of Literature OR Benet's Readers' Encyclopedia
(choose one and let us know which one you are annotating)

Primary contributor: ██████████ **- Benet's Reader's Encyclopedia**

A. Murphy, B. F. (Ed.). (2008). *Benet's reader's encyclopedia* (5th ed.). New York, NY: Collins.

B. The purpose of this book is to give the user a quick answer for questions that are of the literature nature. This encyclopedia gives a little bit of information about a lot of different areas of literature, art, and music. The content of this book are entries. These entries cover a lot of ground, from writers, characters, and slang in literature to book titles, religious mythology, and painters. Included is the preface to the first edition written by William Rose Benet. There is also a preface for the 5th edition written by the editor, Bruce F. Murphy. The beginning of the books

has notes about the 5th edition. This covers how to cross reference, hints on finding items in a different language, and an abbreviation list that mostly covers countries and other terms frequently used in the literature community (i.e. publisher, volume, produced).

C. What is unique about this encyclopedia is that with the 5th edition, it has broadened its scope. On the book jacket, a synopsis of the encyclopedia is given. Included in this is an explanation on how the 5th edition has continued to "expand on the diversity of today's canon, with greater attention to traditions from around the globe". It is stated that this edition looks at the "changing landscape of world religion and culture". The editor is continuing the expansion of this one volume encyclopedia by looking into what is growing in our culture.

D. The text is organized in alphabetical order. There are not divisions of subject matter. Emily Dickinson is between James Dickey, an American poet and novelist and the word dictator, with reference to ancient Rome, the "temporary supreme commander". There is no index or table of contents.

E. One of my favorite authors is John Le Carre. I have read all his books, but my favorite is Mission Song. Where can I find a small biography on him? I want to know where gets some of his ideas for his books.

A. Let's check to see if he is in Benet's Reader's Encyclopedia. Yes, under Le Carre, John, there is an entry. John Le Carre actually is a pen name - his real name is David John Moore Cornwell. He draws on his background in the Army Intelligence Corps and Foreign Service. Many of his novels have been created into movies.

Secondary contributor: ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓ **- Benet's Reader's Encyclopedia**

As with any text, it is important to know the year of your edition. I have the 3rd edition at home (Christmas wish list at 16!), and had hoped to find the 5th edition at one of my local libraries. Unfortunately the local Los Feliz branch of the Los Angeles Public Library has the same edition, and UCLA's main reference desk has the 4th. For those without access to the most current 5th edition, you can browse sample pages online at: http://www.harpercollins.com/browseinside/index.aspx?isbn13=9780060890162

As noted by Laura, there is no index and subjects are alphabetized by author's last name. Books are organized by the catalog's uniform title, by the first significant word. The example given in the notes to the Fourth Edition is *Tom Sawyer*, not *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*. However, entries are cross-referenced (in all caps)when needed. These cross-references also appear within an entry's text, and are great ways to either discover important works by an author, or instances when a subject matter has been used in a book. The entry for "Clemens, Samuel Langhorne" redirects the user to "TWAIN, MARK". Therefore, the rules of cataloging can be important for understanding the organization of reference book such as these, and assisting patrons in locating information.

Q: It's my understanding that the term "Shangra-La" is used to reference some sort of paradise. Can you help me find the book that in which it was originally mentioned and clarify the original meaning?

A: Let's look up Shangri-La in Benet's Reader's Encyclopedia. "Shangra-La" is from James Hilton's novel, *Lost Horizon* from 1938: "a mythical land of eternal youth and safety from war, supposedly situated somewhere in the interior of Tibet. Shangri-La has come to mean any ideal refuge or dreamland." Since the author's name is written in all caps, we can crossreference
this entry with his author entry, and it shows that his other best-selling book was *Goodbye, Mr. Chips*, and was also a screenwriter in Hollywood. Would you like me to help you find *Lost Horizon* in the stacks or other books by Hilton?

Encyclopedia Britannica (either in print or online)
Primary contributor: ▓▓▓▓▓▓▓
Encyclopædia Britannica. (2010). The New Encyclopædia Britannica (15th ed.). Chicago, IL: Encyclopædia Britannica.
Annotation: The 15th edition of the New Encyclopædia Britannica is a 32 volume set

encyclopedia that contained over 65,000 articles about people, places, things, and ideas written by experts in their field. According to Britannica the encyclopedia "…delivers more depth, breath, and information than other information resources." Britannica also claimed to have the most authoritative and correct information because it has more Nobel-Prize winning authors than any other encyclopedia and Britannica also "employs an army of "fact checkers" who comb the articles to ensure that information is not only accurate but also up to date. The encyclopedia set is divided into two different divisions: the micropaedia and the macropaedia. The micropaedia or "ready reference" is made up of 12 (1-12) volumes that contain tens of thousands of shorter articles on specific persons, places, things, and ideas arranged in alphabetical order. Entries titles are alphabetized according to the English language, A to Z. All diacritical marks and apostrophes are ignored in the alphabetization. The micropaedia is best suited for readers who want to browse among the countless subjects in any field of knowledge and history on all times and places. The macropaedia or "knowledge in depth" is made up of 17 (13-29) volumes that contain in depth information on broader subjects. For example, the whole volume 13 is dedicated to only 30 somewhat broad subjects and important people, such as accounting, John Adams, Africa, agriculture, animals, architecture, etc. Each entry in the macropaedia also contained extensive bibliography on the subject. One of the unique feature about the Encyclopædia Britannica is the inclusion of a volume called the "propaedia" or "outline of knowledge" that serve as a topical guide to the content of the encyclopaedia. The propaedia is divided into 10 major parts of knowledge (matter and energy, earth, life on earth, human life, human society, art, technology, religion, history of mankind, and branches of knowledge), each part is composed of various divisions and sections with cross-references through suggested reading in the micropaedia and macropaedia for furthering reading on a particular subject. The propaedia's primary purpose is to indicate what subjects are covered in the encyclopaedia. The best way to use the encyclopedia is to consult the index first because the Encyclopædia Britannica is such a vast work that to find all information on a subject the reader must use the index. The index gathers together all the topics covered by more than 40,000,000 words through more than 700,000 references.

Question: I'm interested in learning more about the arachnids family but can't find any books at this library that give a general but in depth overview of the class. Can you help me and suggest authoritative books on the subject.

Answer: Looking at the index of the Encyclopædia Britannica for arachnids there are many entries. The one that is most relevant to your query can be found in volume 13 page 853 of the encyclopedia. The entry is in the macropaedia section of the encyclopedia that indicates the information on arachnids will be comprehensive. Indeed, the arachnids entry give you an overview of the class that discuss the general features, natural history, form and functions, evolution and paleontology, classification, and major arachnid orders. The entry also provides a bibliography of relevant overview books on the subject and other works focusing on scorpions, mites and ticks, and spider.

Secondary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮
I don't have anything to add!

Q. It is Lent, so we are eating a lot of fish on Fridays. Recently, I tried salmon for the first
time. It was good. Someone told me they travel into the streams to deposit their egg, then head
back out into the ocean. Can you show me a book or something where I can get some quick
information?

A. The Encyclopedia Britannica can you give quick, factual information. Salmon,

according to the entry, is an ocean fish that does return to where it was hatched to spawn. This
makes the fish unique. There are several types of salmon, including Atlantic and Pacific. The
online entry also includes pictures.

Concise Columbia Encyclopedia
Primary contributor:
Secondary contributor: ██████████

Concise Columbia Encyclopedia, Third Edition. (1994)*.* From Microsoft Bookshelf 1996-97 CDROM
(Unfortunately, I was unable to locate the book version.)
As suggested by the name, the electronic version of the *Concise Columbia Encyclopedia* offers part of the information of a traditional encyclopedia in a database format. Users are able to search by subject, conduct a word/phrase search, and view images, animations and videos as well as listen to audio files.
Question: My friends and I are having a debate on whose faces are engraved on Mount Rushmore. Can you help me find the answer? A picture would be great too so I can prove it to my friends.
Answer: Sure! Let's go to the electronic version of the *Concise Columbia Encyclopedia* which will give you the answer as well as a picture that I can print out for you. The faces on Mount Rushmore are Washington, Jefferson, Theodore Roosevelt, and Lincoln.

Dictionary of Art (Grove in print or as Grove Art Online)
Primary contributor: ██████████
Oxford Art Online [Database]. (2011). Oxford, United Kingdom: Oxford University Press.
Grove Art Online, accessible through the larger Oxford Art Online database, is a scholarly art encyclopedia covering both Western and non-Western visual art. The scope of Grove Art Online is extremely extensive, collecting over 45,000 articles (including 21,000 artist biographies and 500,000 bibliographic citations), 6,000 images of frequently studied works of art, maps, and diagrams, and 40,000 image links to carefully selected museum and gallery websites. The online database is updated three times a year by art scholars and specialists, in order to correct and add new scholarship to existing articles in addition to introducing new articles and entries.
Grove Art Online features a number of ways to locate content. A search box allows users to conduct simple or advanced searches, with simple searches drawing exclusively from Grove Art Online, while advanced searches draw content from Grove Art Online, The Oxford Companion to Western Art, the Encyclopedia of Aesthetics and The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Art Terms. Users can also narrow their searches to images, biographies, bibliographies, or all three categories. Entries in Grove Art Online can be browsed according to several categories: biographies, subject entries, images, and all content, with lists in each section arranged alphabetically with separate links for each letter. For instance, selecting the letter "W" under subject entries brings up a list that begins with "Wachock Abbey", "Wachtersbach Pottery", and "Wagemans Maastricht". The database also includes a Tools & Resources section, which collects a list of commonly used abbreviations, timelines of world art, thematic guides, and learning units provided through MoMA/Grove Art Learning Resources.
For some "well-known" artists such as Andy Warhol or Jackson Pollock, the biographies provided by Grove Art Online are fairly thorough and divided into sections (for example, "Life and Work", "Working Methods and Technique", etc), while for less famous artists like Marisol or Felix Gonzalez-Torres, the biographies are presented in a brief oneparagraph
format. However, this is not a hard and fast rule, as the entry for Michelangelo is only one paragraph long, despite his tremendous reputation and influence. Subject

entries on art movements and styles also tend to be rather comprehensive. In light of this, researchers looking for more extensive information on a particular artist might be best served by the references and bibliographic sources listed in Grove Art Online entries, with the database being most useful for locating basic biographical or historical facts.

Question: I heard a story on NPR a few months ago surrounding some controversy over a piece by the artist David Wojnarowicz called *A Fire In My Belly* that was supposed to be shown at the National Portrait Gallery, but was ultimately removed. I've never heard of this guy, but nothing intrigues me like public backlash. Where can I find out more about him and his art?

Answer: If you're looking for a brief introduction to Wojnarowicz, we can check out his entry in Grove Art Online, which is a very comprehensive art database. Search for his name and you'll find a succinct biography of Wojnarowicz and some of his most notable works of art, as well as a basic framework for placing his works in the larger movement of HIV/AIDS-related art in the 1980s and 90s (which partially explains why his work is sometimes controversial). There's also a bibliography for other writings on Wojnarowicz provided, if you want to dig deeper.

Secondary contributor: ███████████

███'s annotation is very thorough! All I can add is to say a bit more about the "What's New" section of the online version. As Erika mentioned, there is an update every 3 months; these updates are thorough headlines to what is newly published. For example, the March 2011 update referenced the newly published *Grove Encyclopedia of American Art.* There were links to highlights such as Native American Artists, American Architects, and American Art Institutes and Organizations. These updates are an interesting way to browse the source.

Question: My professor assigned me to write a paper on Feminist Art. I need to give a history of feminist art and talk about a specific artist. How do I find out who is a feminist artist?

Answer: Since you need a history of a feminist art and you need to discover some artists names, *Grove Art Online* is a great place to start. If we do a subject search for "feminism and art" there is a whole history starting with the 19th century. Many feminist artists are references and you can click on their names and read their biographies, so find an artist who sounds intriguing to you and then read more about her.

Encyclopedia of the Renaissance (Six-volume set)

Primary contributor: ███████████

Paul F. Grendler, ed. *Encyclopedia of the Renaissance*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1999.

Unfortunately, the day I went to the library, someone else already had taken the first volume elsewhere in the rather sizable edifice, so I cannot comment on the alphabetical table of contents or the chronology except that they exist in that volume, potentially alongside other front matter. One can readily say from the material in the front of Volume 6, however, that the editorial board of the *Encyclopedia* consisted of numerous American and Canadian academics from prestigious institutions; most were historians, but language, art, ethnic studies, and philosophy faculty also participated. The sixth volume does include a systematic outline of the contents, as well as the directory of contributors and about 200 pages of index. Specifically, the systematic outline is a hierarchical schema of the encyclopedia's entries and subentries under the following headings:

1. Defining the Renaissance
2. Contexts
3. Thought
4. Art
5. Literature
6. Places
7. Events

8. People

It does not, however, refer one to a page number; further consultation of the index or the alphabetically sorted volumes would be necessary. The articles in the encyclopedia are detailed, illustrated when appropriate, and carry bibliographies of primary and secondary sources. There would be little about the Renaissance that one could not find within these volumes. For example, if one wanted to know about Renaissance-era weights and measures, the index would direct us to pages 301-305 in the sixth volume. On these pages exist a description of the developments in metrics during the Renaissance era, as well as as tables for the relevant English, French, and Italian measurement systems, including approximate equivalents in the metric system, though for inexplicable reasons the author of the article "Weights and Measures" chose to use acres (presumably English or international acres, not one of several historic units by that name) or hectares (the are being an obsolete pre-SI metric unit that was deprecated in favor of the square meter).

Secondary contributor: ███████████

I was able to access the first volume of Grendler's *Encyclopedia of the Renaissance*, so I can mention a bit about the special features in it.

The alphabetized list of contents simply lists all of the subject headings alphabetically. It also shows which subjects are contained in which volumes. Immediately following the list of contents are a list of maps and a list of genealogical tables, both of which indicate on which volume and page(s) the items can be found.

The Chronology is a fascinating table covering 37 pages. Each two page spread is organized into a lineless grid of eight columns and varying number of rows. The two outside columns show the year, beginning with 1300 on page *xxvi* and ending with 1724 on page *lxiii*. The inner six columns are headed *Politics and Society; Religion; Visual Arts and Architecture; Performing Arts; Literature, Humanism and Printing; and Philosophy, Science, and Exploration.* The contents show significant events and people, including reigns and deaths, for each of the categories in the column headings. The chronology could be developed graphically a little better to show occurrences over time, but it is still a valuable source for placing people and events in context.

Question I'm taking a course on the Renaissance in Spain, and our professor has told us to find out what was so special about the Complutensian Polyglot Bible. I've never heard of that before in my life! Do you know what it is?

Answer Well, I think I know where we can find out. Let's take a look at the *Encyclopedia of the Renaissance* for starters. If we look in the index in the last volume, we actually find the Complutensian Polyglot Bible as an entry. Let's go to volume 2. Here it is. It says "the Complutensian Polyglot Bible was a magnificent six-volume edition of the Hebrew scriptures and the New Testament in their original languages, together with the most important translated versions, printed between 1513 and 1517." It was printed in six volumes, including a volume of a Hebrew-Aramaic-Latin lexicon. The CPB New Testament in Greek was actually the first ever printed (completed in 1514), but it didn't receive papal permission to be bound distributed until 1520, so the 1516 Erasmus edition was the first to be published. The entire project was sponsored by Cardinal Francisco Jiménez de Cisneros, archbishop of Toledo and primate of Spain.

Bentley, J. (1999). Complutensian Polyglot Bible. In P. Grendler (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of the Renaissance* (Vol. 2, pp. 59-60). New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

New Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics

Primary contributor: ███████████

Preminger, A. and Brogan, T.V.F. (Eds). (1993). *The New Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics*. Princeton, N.J.: Princeton University Press.

Designed as a reference book for both the serious scholar and the more casual fan of

poetry, *The New Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics* is an exhaustive exploration of all things poetic. According to the preface, "Its aim is to provide a comprehensive, comparative, reasonably advanced, yet readable reference for all students, teachers, scholars, poets or general readers..." This 3rd edition--it was first published in 1960 then updated in 1974--was greatly expanded and updated. This new edition reflects many of the emerging themes in poetry as well as new elements of criticism, such as feminist poetics and cultural criticism. This 1434 page work boasts coverage of global poetry and poetics. To aid researchers, each entry is supported by detailed bibliographies. This valuable source is available in print and electronically through *Literature Online* (though not through the King Library).

One unique feature of *The New Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics* is that the entries were authored by many of the powerhouses of poetry and literary criticism, such as William Carlos Williams, Northrup Fry, Andrew Ross and Elaine Showalter. Another unique feature is the emphasis on non-Western poets and poetry as well as emerging poets and poetry. This 3rd edition has new entries on Arabic, Hebrew, Chinese and Japanese poetics.

The text is organized alphabetically--from "abecedarius" to "zulu poetry." Sections are cross-referenced when warranted.

Question: "I'm writing a paper for my Romantic Poetry class and I showed my professor a draft. He said it was good but he'd like me to talk more about 'negative capability.' What on earth is that? Isn't it a contradiction--to be negatively capable?"

Answer: Since your class is about poetry, I am going to recommend a great reference source: *The New Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics.* This book has almost everything related to poetry in it. It's arranged alphabetically, so let's look here in the "N" section. It seems that "negative capability" is a phrase by the poet John Keats for "the power of sympathy and a freedom from self-consciousness which peculiarly characterize the artist." Here, why don't you read the rest of the entry? Notice that the entry references other terms, so you may want to read those, and there is a bibliography at the end for further reading.

Secondary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

Question: I'd like to learn more about Indian poetry. Where can I get an overview and learn about prominent poets?

Answer: The New Princeton Encyclopedia of Poetry and Poetics would be a good resource. The entries are listed alphabetically, and you can find an entry for Indian Poetry on page 185. You can read about the history, genres, and traditional and emergent forms of Indian poetry.

Dictionary of the Middle Ages (Scribner)

Primary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

Strayer, Joseph R (Ed). *Dictionary of the Middle Ages*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1989.

The Dictionary of the Middle Ages consists of 13 books and 1 supplementary book published in 2004, which addresses the gaps in the original Dictionary (1989). Volume 1-12 are arranged in alphabetical order and volume 13 serves as the index for the entire collection. The *Dictionary* can be used by high school students to find basic definitions, by college students wanting to find more information, and it can be used by medieval specialist as they seek to fill in gaps from there other research. Each volume consists of around 600 pages with information from A.D. 500 to 1500. The geographical scope of the *Dictionary* is the Latin West, the Slavic world, Asia Minor, the lands of the caliphate in the East, and the Muslim-Christian areas of North Africa. Most of the contributors to the *Dictionary* are American and Canadian university professors and the work is done in English, but the

bibliographies include references to other languages, especially German, because a lot of the medieval scholarship is written in German. Throughout the *Dictionary* one can find illustrations, but mostly when dealing with art history. Here is a list of the volumes and the alphabet they cover.

Volume 1: Aachen-Augustinism
Volume 2: Augustinus Triumphus to Byzantine Literature
Volume 3: Cabala to Crimea
Volume 4: Croatia to Family Sagas, Icelandic
Volume 5: Famine in the Islamic World to Groote, Geert
Volume 6: Grosseteste, Robert to Italian Literature
Volume 7: Italian Renaissance to Mabinogi
Volume 8: Macbeth to Mystery Plays
Volume 9: Mystery Religions to Poland
Volume 10: Polemics to Scandinavia
Volume 11: Scandinavian Languages to Textiles, Islamic
Volume 12: Thaddeus Legend to Zwart Noc
Volume 13: Index
Supplement 1: published in 2004

Question: I was just given an assignment about the Middle Ages today in my history class. The teacher is letting us pick our own topic within the Middle Ages, but he wants to approve our topic next week, so I am hoping you can help me find something that has basic information so I can get my feet wet on the different areas.

Answer: Yes, I can definitely help you find the information you need to find a topic of your liking. I recommend that you look at some of our reference books that deal with the Middle Ages. One that is very good, is the *Dictionary of the Middle Ages* published by Scribner. It covers all aspects of the Middle Ages from A-Z in 13 volumes. You can browse through the dictionaries to see if you find anything you like and all the entries have bibliographies, which can also help you find more information to use later in writing your paper.

Secondary contributor: ██████████
Just a couple of things to add. Pages are broken into two columns. At the top of each page are entry terms in larger font size. The left term refers to the first complete dictionary entry on the page; the right term refers to the last dictionary entry on the page (even if it continues onto the next page). "See _____" and "See also _____" references are commonly made.

Question: I'm writing a paper for my archiving class and need to research more on archival history; most of what I can find is rather general practice stuff or concentrates on early American archiving. Where else should I look?

Answer: A particular reference source you may not have considered or known about is the *Dictionary of the Middle Ages*, a 13-volume encyclopedia-like series (by Scribner's) that contains a wide-variety of information on all things Middle Ages-related. A look at the alphabetically arranged Index in volume 13 reveals that "archives" can be found on page 445 of the first volume. A brief glance at the subject matter covered reveals information on archives an ancient Rome, their importance in the development of France and the permanent establishment of archives there, their use in the Christian Church and their connection to the spread of literacy. Plenty of major European nations also come up as sub-entries under "archives". Looking over the actual five page entry, I can find words of interest for you, such as "history of archives in Europe" on the very first page. I hope this helps you in your research.

Encyclopedia of Psychology (Wiley Interscience OR APA--choose one and indicate which one you are annotating)
Primary contributor: ████████ **(Corsini/Wiley) Ebook on SJSU**
Craighead, W. E. & Nemeroff, C. B. (Eds.). (2001). *The Corsini Encyclopedia of Psychology and Behavioral Science* (3rd ed.). [SJSU, King Library e-book] New York: John Wiley & Sons, Inc. Retrieved from: www.netlibrary.comlibaccess.sjlibrary.org/Reader/.
The Corsini Encyclopedia of Psychology and Behavioral Science is available as a four volume set or as an e-book at the SJSU King library. Some well-known names within the field of psychology and the behavioral sciences helped edit this edition such as Albert Bandura, Aaron Beck, and Martin Seligman, to name a few. The e-book is not the easiest to navigate but does get the job done when one is prepared with the topic they are looking for. If you are unsure of your subject, there is the option to do a search, but this will pull up all the instances that this word appears in the encyclopedia. Ranked by relevance, you can denote that you would like to have results by rank or page order. For instance I did a search for "Sigmund Freud" with 51 pages coming up. Obviously I could just go to that subject within the encyclopedia, but for those just browsing subjects, doing a search could be daunting.
The preface states that this encyclopedia has over 1,000 authors and over 1,200 subjects to help a user find exactly what they are looking for when it comes to psychology or another behavioral science. The encyclopedia is arranged alphabetically by subject only. The side bar of the e-book has tabs for contents, eContent details, notes, search (as explained above), dictionary, and knowledge tools. The contents tab is the Table of Contents for the e-book and it is organized with a link for "Front Matter" (cover, editors, co-editors, preface, etc.) and a link for "A-Z entries". This is the main area and each letter of the alphabet can be expanded to show the list of subjects for that letter. Most of the subjects have an expansion (denoted by +) that allows the user to refine their subject search even further by allowing one to see sub-headings within that subject description. Simply clicking on the subject or subject sub-heading will bring you directly to the desired page giving the user a succinct explanation of the subject as well as references for those who contributed to the description. Some subjects offer suggested readings to round out the explanation as well hyperlinks at the bottom of the page to take the user to similar topics to the one chosen.
Note: In 2010, Wiley released the 4th edition of this encyclopedia and the 3rd edition volumes can be accessed on Google Books if one would like to actually see how the book is laid out and organized.
Question: I need to find out some information on phobias. I have a whole list of fears people could have but not the actual term for it. I am looking for what it is called when someone has a fear of death, water, women, electricity, and venereal disease. Do you have anything I could use to find out these answers.
Answer: Wow that is quite a list. Well, we have a great e-book called *The Corsini Encyclopedia of Psychology and Behavioral Science.* I think we should start there and see what we can find. Lets pull it up and go right to the letter p and look for phobias. Ok, well here we have a list of phobias and their scientific name. For death we have Thanataphobia, for water Hydrophobia, for women Gynophobia, for electricity Electrophobia, and for veneral disease it is Cypridophobia. Others are listed and you will notice that there is an explanation of what a phobia is as well as references for this writing. I hope that helps and please let me know if there is anything else I can do!
Secondary contributor: ████████
Weiner, I. B., & Craighead, W. E. (Eds.). (2010). *The Corsini Encyclopedia of Psychology* (4th
ed., Vols. 1-4). Hoboken, NJ: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.
Since ██████ reviewed the 3rd version as an e-book, I thought I'd review the 4th version in print. As with other reference sources that have both a print and online version, I found

the online version to lack some of the easy navigability of the print version. This will probably change as publishers adapt to a digital model, but in the meantime, a print copy of this encyclopedia might be useful to libraries.

The structure of the encyclopedia is clear simply from a view of the spines on the shelf; the four volumes contain entries arranged alphabetically (A-C, D-L, M-Q, R-Z), and volume 4 also contains brief biographies and an index. A short and useful guide on "How to Use This Encyclopedia" is included at the start of each volume. The guide discusses the organization of the encyclopedia, and highlights the 63 long biographies included as entries in the encyclopedia, as well as the 543 brief biographies located in volume 4. Readers looking for information about a specific person are directed first to the list of entries, then the section of Brief Biographies in volume 4, then in the Author Index which lists all persons mentioned in the encyclopedia. These authors sometimes have publications referenced in specific entries. When researching a topic, readers are encouraged to check first the list of encyclopedia entries at the start of the volume. If the topic cannot be found, readers are directed to the subject index in volume 4 to find related entries. Cross-references are mentioned as important sources for locating information.

Entries include citations for articles referenced in the entry, and sometimes also list suggested further reading. This may assist the reader in getting a sense of the interconnections of the scholarly discipline, and allow them to begin citation-chaining.

Q: I'm interested in how cultural differences between a therapist and a patient are dealt with in the field of psychology, but I'm not really sure where to start looking for information on this topic.

A: Well, I think the *Corsini Encyclopedia of Psychology* may help us to find a good place to start. Let's take a look in the subject index in volume 4. I see a lot of listings here which begin with "cultural" or "culture." Since you mentioned the therapist-patient relationship, it looks like some of the most relevant information for you might be found in "Culture, psychotherapy and," on pages 449-451; and "therapy in a multicultural society," on page 450. There is also a cross-reference to see "Ethnocultural psychotherapy," which if we flip forward to the Es, we see has an entry on pages 601-602. That term further refers us to entries on "cross-cultural psychology," back to "culture, psychotherapy and," "multicultural counseling," and "psychotherapy." Why don't you take a look at some of these entries and see if they can get you started on choosing some terms that help you define your interest further? Then if you like, you can come back and we can search for some more specific information.

Encyclopedia of Religion (Gale/Macmillan)
Primary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

Jones, L. (Ed.). (2005). *Encyclopedia of Religion* (2nd ed.). Detroit: Macmillian Reference USA.

The *Encyclopedia of Religion* (2005) is the second edition; the original was edited by M. Eliade in 1987. This encyclopedia undertakes the monumental task of organizing, categorizing, comparing, describing, and analyzing the religions and religious practices of the
modern, historic, and primitive world with an emphasis on history and the interactions of religion
with other human systems/spheres such as psychology, sociology, anthropology etc. The
encyclopedia takes a very neutral, academic stance on the often times sensitive topic of religion.
It is highly inclusive in its range of articles and subjects, often incorporating topics one would

not first think of including when compiling such as work, such as necromancy, Karl Marx, and
the symbolism of rivers. Information about marginalized religious groups, cults, myths, and
religious figures is also included. I was surprised at how often very specialized information was
included, such as the entry on the sermon "Sinners in the Hands of an Angry God" by Edwards.
Some entries span dozens of pages, such the entries on the afterlife and politics, and these
massive entries are broken up by categories, starting with a general overview then divided by the
specific religions or regions being addressed.
The *Encyclopedia of Religion* is a fifteen volume set, fourteen of which contain a rich
multitude of alphabetical entries on world religions, practices, symbols, figures, and history.
"See" and "see also" notes are used to refer users to the correct headings as well as to direct
them to related information. The first volume contains a list of all entries included and the
authors and dates of each piece. The fifteenth volume contains an index, appendix, and a
synoptic outline of contents, which reveals how the information in the encyclopedia is organized
and also works as an authority control of sorts. The synoptic outline first lists the 45 sections
that all religion and religious practice have been broken up into, such as specific religions like
Zoroastrianism and Christianity, but also by region, such as Mesopotamian religion and Japanese
religion. These sections are then further broken down into the categories: principle articles,
supporting articles, and biographies. The principle article section refers to the articles with
the most information on that section, followed by articles with supporting or supplementary
information, and the biographies section contains information on individuals connected to that
section.
Q. I was in Japan-town recently, and I was wondering about the red, slanted arches we saw at
some entrances and over walkways. I asked a friend, and she says it has to do with the Japanese
religion Shinto. But now we are both wondering what these gateways are called?
A. Using the *Encyclopedia of Religion*, we can check in the index in volume fifteen. Since

we don't know the name of these gates, we can first look under the heading for "Shinto" and
see if any likely subject headings are provided. But since there isn't anything likely listed under "Shinto" and we don't want to read the entire, huge "Shinto" entry, instead, we can look
up "gateways" in the index. Looking up "gateways" redirects us to look at "portals". "Portals"
has its own entry, which we can find in volume 11, pages 7333-7334. In this entry, we find these
portals described as a common symbol of Shinto, and learn that they are called "torii," which can
mean "bird" or "to be."

Secondary contributor: █████████████

██████'s annotation is excellent. As she mentioned, the encyclopedia is extensive and covers a range of topics beyond individual religious belief systems. With entries like "salutations," "science and religion," "secret societies" and "shape shifting" it might be better titled The Encyclopedia of Everything You Might Want to Know About Religions and Belief Systems From the Aztecs and Bodhisattva to Sainthood and Qabalah.

Q: I was in San Francisco last week driving down Junipero Serra Blvd and I got to wondering who that guy was. I'm sure he was some kind of missionary that we studied in 5th grade but I'd like to know more about him. Where could I find out why he's important enough to get a street named after him?

A: Let's see if he has an entry in the *Encyclopedia of Religion*. Indeed he does because he was the Spanish founder of Franciscan missions in California. It says here in volume 13 on page 176, "In 1769, when Spain decided to occupy Alta California to prevent Russian or English encroachments, Serra established his first mission there at San Diego, on 16 July. In all, he began nine missions on carefully selected sites after first obtaining the consent of the natives concerned. After a careful survey of the territory from San Diego to San Francisco, he formed a plan for the development of the whole area. It was a vision not of isolated missions and military presidios but of an interrelated system of ports, presidios, towns, and missions."

Encyclopaedia Judaica

Primary contributor: █████████████

Roth, C. & Wigoder, G. (1972). *Encyclopaedia Juadaica* (Vols. 1-16). Jerusalem, Israel: Keter Publishing House.

The *Encyclopaedia Judaica* is a comprehensive source for all things related to Judaism. It includes more than 21,000 entries on Jewish history, culture, language, religion and more. The entries are written by experts on the subject and are listed alphabetically. The encyclopaedia includes helpful cross-referencing, a glossary, as well as a whole volume with an extensive index of topics. The index gives the reader 200,000 subjects to search and groups the cross-reference subjects with the main subjects so the reader can follow certain subjects through the index. While the work is divided alphabetically, the editors strongly encourage the readers to consult the index first and foremost to gain a more complete understanding of the subject they are exploring. An interesting feature is that the captions to illustrations are also indexed. The volumes are divided alphabetically and include maps, photographs, tables, and other visuals, along with the content of the entries. The diagrams and maps are an essential component to this work, showing everything from the distribution of Jews all over the world to statistics and photos of artifacts. The encyclopaedia also offers plenty of biographical information. In any given subject, the work will list prominent Jews in this area along with a "capsule" biography with information on this specific person. Some of its other features include place name lists, chronologies, and entry-specific bibliographies. There is a new 22 volume set that includes even more

features such as abbreviations, transliteration rules, a section on the Holocaust, discussion of the creation of the State of Israel and its impact, and different branches of the religion. In this new edition, there are extra family trees and more color illustrations. The final volume in the second edition offers a thematic outline. This work is the authority on Judaism and is an important resource for Jews and non-Jews who are studying this culture and religion.

Question: I am in college and am writing a paper on Czechoslovakia, specifically the Jewish community and impact. I know there are probably some great resources out there, but I don't know where to start! Can you help me?

Answer: Of course! You are correct in that there are many resources about this broad topic. Because your topic is so broad, I would suggest you begin with the multi-volume set of the *Encyclopaedia Judaica*. If you look in the index in volume 1 under Czechoslovakia, you will see a whole list of subheadings as well as which volume you can find the information in. For example, if you were looking for the economic life of Jews in this country, you would turn to volume 5. But, if you were interesting in the Jewish migration from the country, you would want to turn to volume 16. Finally, each section gives cross-references as well as bibliographies so you can find other sources! Good luck!

Secondary contributor: ███████████

This multi-volume set covers many, many topics as mentioned above. In the case of biographies, I want to add this note--not only does it include many Jews, it includes those who subsequently converted from Judaism as well, and those who had at least one Jewish parent, with the biography containing the relevant notes thereof. It also includes many non-Jewish persons relevant to Jewish life or culture. However, to avoid confusion on these biographies, the editors placed the degree sign in front of the name in the encyclopedic entry. (I can't figure out how to make the degree sign for example, unfortunately.) Also, the editors strove to include all Jewish communities numbering 4,500 people or more, but there are numerous exceptions to their criteria, based on historical or cultural reasons.

Question: I want to write a paper about Jews in Chicago, but I don't know what about, like a specific Chicagoan Jew or or what. There's too much stuff online right now--I just want to read a general overview to get a better idea of what to write about. Is there some place where I can look that up?

Answer: Absolutely! There is a whole Jewish encyclopedia called the Encyclopedia Judaica, and it's about everything Jewish-related. If you look up in the index, see, it gives you subheadings
about related topics. The index is a great place to start narrowing down your topic.
And here's the entry on Chicago--as you can see, it also provides cross-references to other entries, and a bibliography so you can trace some resources that way, too. Good luck!

Routledge Encyclopedia (print or online)
Primary contributor: ███████████
(2000) *Concise Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy* xxxiv [electronic resource] London; New York: Routledge. Accessible through King Library
Routledge Encyclopedias
Routledge publishes myriad print encyclopedias on everything from Civil War era biographies, Taoism, individual authors such as Twain, Whitman, etc., queer culture, and international political economy.
Encyclopedia of Philosophy
The encyclopedia of philosophy appears to be Routledge's flagship work by virtue of the fact it is the only one of their encyclopedias currently available in multiple platforms: a ten-volume book form, by online subscription and in two shortened versions. The multi-volume resource and subscription resource are remarkably extensive and can only be found in select academic libraries and very large public libraries.
Abridged Encyclopedias of Philosophy
More commonly available are the two single volume additions: the *Concise Routledge*

Encyclopedia of Philosophy both in print and e-book form and *The Shorter Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy.* The concise Routledge has the same number of articles, 2000 plus, as the ten-volume set. It offers a comprehensive overview of world philosophy. In contrast the shorter Routledge has only 900 articles, which go into more depth than the corresponding entries in the concise version. The *Concise Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy* appears to be the most commonly available version of this resource.

Concise Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy- e-book format

The *Concise Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy* attempts to provide a gateway into three thousand years of human thought. Its contents include an introduction, a list of entries and contributors, an index and the encyclopedia of alphabetical entries. The index acquaints us with the scope of the work, which is broad. There are three types of entry. Lengthy entries introduce the major disciplines, time periods and regions of philosophy. (For example, aesthetics, nineteenth century, African.) Core concepts, significant movements and topics are discussed. The major positions and defined debates are summarized. Shorter entries describe more specific concepts in greater detail. Biographical entries on famous and obscure worldphilosophers
provide information on their life, work and thought.

Organization

Entries are in alphabetical order with the main word in the subject's surname determining placement. A comprehensive index can be searched or scrolled through. Boolean truncation is accepted. The text of entries contains cross-references that can help refine a search and there are often topics listed at the end under "See also." Sadly these links are not clickable. Almost all entries contain suggestions for further readings, The sources suggested are one or two introductory texts commonly available at most libraries. They are intended for the lay reader or student, not the philosophy specialist.

Problems

For those used to using electronic databases or online sources the e-book format is clunky. The inability to click on links reminds one of how we are used to astonishing convenience. The ebook
session times-out if one is not constantly active within the site. This need to constantly refresh or re enter the site is distracting and time consuming and makes note taking or reflection a hassle. There is no spell check, 'did you mean' feature and capitalization matters within a search.

Conclusion

The content of the *Concise Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy* make it a good first stop for the non-expert researching a philosophical topic. If more depth is needed the ten-volume and subscription online source greatly expand the information, resources and bibliography available for each entry.

Question: We've been gathering inspiring quotes to use in brochures promoting our school and educational philosophy. Someone suggested one from Cicero, "We must not only obtain wisdom: we must enjoy her." It seems great, but I want to learn more about Cicero to make sure he's an appropriate source to quote. I don't want to find out after the fact that he famously said some other awful thing or was an appalling person.

Answer: For a quick overview of Cicero let's consult our libraries e-book version of *The Concise Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy.* Enter Cicero in the search window. His bibliographic link appears and you can click on the link, 'view this page.' There's a paragraph on Cicero. Nothing there indicates his quote wouldn't be appropriate. The sentence "his vigorously argued and eloquent critical discussions of perennial problems greatly enriched the intellectual and moral heritage of Rome and shaped Western traditions of liberal education, republican government and rationalism in religion and ethics" indicates he would be a good choice. The 'further reading' lists a translation of his works and a biography, "Cicero: A Portrait." We have the biography if

you'd like to check it out for further research.

Secondary contributor: ███████████

The only thing to add to the thorough explanation above is the "further reading" feature linked to most of

the entries. Not only does this encyclopedia give in depth and basic explanations for terms and subjects,

but it also gives credible resources to those who want to go further in their research of the topic.

Question: I am interested in the concept of postmodernism, but I don't completely understand it. I don't

want to search the Internet for this concept because who knows what I will get! What is a credible source

that will give me a basic understanding of the idea?

Answer: Postmodernism is a very intriguing subject and I'm glad you are interested in researching it. The

best place for you to start would be the *Routledge Encyclopedia of Philosophy.* It will give you a basic

understanding but also link you to similar ideas and give you further reading options.

McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology

Primary contributor: ███████████

McGraw-Hill. (2007). *McGraw-Hill encyclopedia of science & technology, 10th edition* (Vols. 1-20). New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.

This reference work is primarily intended as a layman's guide to scientific and technical topics, as its name suggests. According to the publisher's website, they gathered "an outstanding international team of 500 subject experts, including 25 Nobel Prize winners" to provide authoritative information on an "exceptionally broad range of topics from every field of modern science and technology", written in a way to make it accessible to readers who are not experts themselves in these fields. As is typical for encyclopedias, the articles are sorted alphabetically, and one volume is an index to make searching easier.

Originally published in 1960, the tenth edition of the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology was released in 2007, and is composed of roughly 15,600 pages spread out over 20 volumes. New to this current edition is a free companion website, http://mhest.com/, which contains updated information as well as some additional media (commentaries, videos, audio interviews, etc). In addition, the publisher has made the encyclopedia itself available online to subscribers of its AccessScience website (http://www.accessscience.com/). Individual subscriptions aren't cheap, costing $29.95 for 24 hours access or $49.95 for 48 hours, but fortunately some libraries and schools have subscriptions to this service.

After some initial problems logging on (apparently the website only supports IE), the site seemed fairly user-friendly. There is a search box (with an advanced search option) as well as roughly 20 major categories (chemistry, math, physics, etc) presented near the top of the page. To the right, there is a short list of featured articles. Searches worked as expected, and results are marked with a small symbol to indicate the result type (for instance, an "E" in a dark blue circle is an encyclopedia article, while an "R" in a light blue circle is a research update). Overall, the convenience, search capabilities, additional media, and updated information of the online version puts it well ahead of the print encyclopedia, for those who can use AccessScience.

Q: My high school science teacher recently introduced us to paleontology, which I find fascinating. Can you point me to a good source with lots of information on concepts related to paleontology? Nothing too complicated, please, I'm new to this.

A: Of course. There are many ways to learn about paleontology, but one good starting point is the McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology. The print edition has much the same information, but as you can see from this website, the online version is

nice enough to list some major categories of information, such as several classes of fossils, general information, and general topics on paleontology and paleobotany, which is where you may want to start after reading the main 'Paleontology' article (which already contains quite a bit of information by itself). Enjoy!

Secondary contributor: ███████████

Annotation of the print version:

Geller, E., managing ed. *McGraw-Hill encyclopedia of science & technology, 10th ed. Vols 1-20. (2007). Willard, OH: R.R. Donnelley.*

The *McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology* print version has 71,000 articles. Basic concepts are covered in each entry, and more specialized articles are set in small capital letters which makes it easy to skim. References, given at the end of each entry, lead to related subjects. Each article has a definition of the subject and background material. Articles are outlined with headings so that readers can easily skim to find topics of interest.

Unique features include 60,000 cross references between entries. The encyclopedia is alphabetized by word, not by letter, so that "Earth, heat flow of" would be listed before "Earth crust." The encyclopedia has many illustrations and images. Measurements are given in both the U.S. Customary system and the International System of Units.

The encyclopedia is arranged alphabetically in the 19 text volumes and 1 index volume. Each volume indicates what letters are included on the spine, for example, volume 1 is AAR-ANO.

Question: I want to understand my new father-in-law's job because I don't know what to say to him about his work. He does testing on military airplanes. Can you help?

Answer: the *McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science & Technology* has a great entry on aircraft testing in volume 1, pages 367-380. This should give you a great idea of what he does on the job, and help you with good dinner party conversation. As you can see, there are sections on the different levels of testing so you can learn about each kind of testing: lab tests, wind tunnel tests, dynamic ground tests, and flight simulation tests. Will that help?

New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians

Primary contributor: ███████████

Sadie, S. & Tyrrell, J. (Eds.). (2001). *The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians, Second Edition* (Vols. 1-29). London: Macmillan Publishers Limited.

see also

Root, D., *et al.,* Eds. (2007-2011). *Grove Music Online.* Oxford, England: Oxford University Press. Accessible through King Library and retrieved from http://www.oxfordmusiconline.com.libaccess.sjlibrary.org/subscriber/book/omo_gmo

Purpose and content This great edition is the descendant (seventh generation) of Sir George Grove's initial 1879 work, *A Dictionary of Music and Musicians,* which aim was to provide information "on all matters directly and indirectly connected with Music." The original dictionary went through five editions since its inception, the first four of which were in five volumes or less and the last of which (1954) was in nine volumes with a supplemental volume completed in 1961. The first *New Grove* edition was printed in twenty volumes in 1980.

In his preface to the first edition, Sir George noted that the dictionary was designed for professional and amateur musicians. It was and still is intended to be a comprehensive reference work on music including terminology and definitions, descriptions, lists, production and performance notes, histories and biographies. The subject matter covers the philosophy and practice of music, it's study, works and people, and a great number of peripherals.

Unique features Several entries contain equivalent terms from other languages (ex. **Act** (Fr. *acte;* Ger. *Augzug;* It. *atto*) in their heading, and most of the articles contain extensive bibliographies for further study on any of the given topics.

In comparison to the 1980 edition, the second edition contains far more entries on 20th century composers, composers and composer-performers of 20th century popular music,

and a much broader and, shall we say, liberal allowance of subjects that were considered less than appropriate in previous editions (ex., musical issues and figures of the Nazi era, Animal music, Sex and Sexuality in music, etc.). Additionally, the dictionary's coverage of non-Western music "has expanded considerably". At the same time, the dictionary is not cumulative. Some entries from the 1980 and earlier editions have been discontinued as their relevancy has diminished.

Enough can hardly be said about the breadth and depth of scholarship that has gone into this work. Yet inevitably it is not all-comprehensive nor, at this time, completely up to date. The roughly 29,000 articles of the dictionary were prepared in Standard Generalized Markup Language (SGML) so that they could be published both in print and electronically. The subscription service *Grove Music Online* contains some updated articles on contemporary figures (ex. **John Adams (Coolidge)**) while others (ex. **Springsteen, Bruce (Frederick Joseph)**) are noticeably lacking information from the last decade.

One might also want to note the specialist dictionaries that are part of the *New Grove* family of dictionaries:

1. Sadie, S. (Ed.) (1984). *The New Grove Dictionary of Musical Instruments (*Vols. 1-3).
2. Hitchcock, H. W. & Sadie, S. (Eds.) (1986). *The New Grove Dictionary of American Music (*Vols. 1-4).
3. Kernfeld, B. (Ed.) (1988) *The New Grove Dictionary of Jazz* (Vols. 1-2).
4. Sadie, S. (Ed.) 1992). *The New Grove Dictionary of Opera (*Vols. 1-4).
5. Sadie, J. A. & Samuel, R. (Eds.). (1994). *The New Grove Dictionary of Women Composers*.
6. Krummel, D.W. & Sadie, S. (Eds.) (1990). *The New Grove Handbook: Music Printing and Publishing*.

Organization Entries are organized alphabetically. The spine of each volume shows the alphabetical content. The headers on left hand (even) pages show the title of the first entry contained on the page, and the headers on the right hand (odd) pages show the title of the last entry contained on the page. Entries for people are listed last name first, although cross reference entries are also included and alphabetized by first name (ex: **Agostinho da Cruz.** *See* Cruz, Agostinho da.)

Volume 29 contains an extensive index which shows the volume and page numbers for each entry. Like the other volumes of the dictionary, the pages of the index also contain left page and right page headers showing the first and last entries for each two-page layout. This last volume also contains lists with the headings "Composers," "Women Composers," "Performers" and "Writers" that "have been extracted from the Index for easy reference." The lists in this last section only contain names of figures associated with Western music since the 12th century. Entries for traditional music of non-Western countries are only found in the main index. Similarly, major figures from ancient periods are only listed in the main index. The lists of Composers and Women Composers are grouped hierarchically primarily by historical periods (eg. 1450-1525) and secondarily by country. Performers are grouped primarily by instrument (e.g. Cellists) and secondarily by period. Writers are grouped primarily by period and secondarily by the two categories "Librettos, Lyrics and Plays;" and "History, Theory and Practice." Depending upon the volume of music related questions a reference librarian encountered, one might want to have an extra volume 29 of the *Dictionary* on hand at the reference desk as a quick source.

Question: Hi. Last week I was watching this move called "The Amazing Seven" and there was this great music in it. I think the composer's name was Leonard Bernstein. Can you help me find out if he wrote music for any other movies?

Answer: That's a good question. I think I can help you. Let me ask you first, are you sure his name was Leonard Bernstein? No? That's alright. Um, was the movie you were watching called "The Amazing Seven" or could it have been "The Magnificent Seven"? That's the one? OK, well let me show you where you can find answers to a bunch of music questions, including yours. Come with me. … Here we are. See this set of books here called the *New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians?* It's actually kind of like an encyclopedia on music. It has 28 volumes with all sorts of articles about music, musical

terms, instruments, performers, classical, jazz, … just about anything about music that you could think of. The magic volume is number 29, the index. Let's look in there for Bernstein. There's Leonard, but there are a couple of others. The person you want is Elmer Bernstein. The bold number after his name, 2, tells you to go to volume 2, and the other numbers are the page numbers, 442-443. Let's take a look. Here it is. At the end of the entry is the list of his film scores. It looks like his first was for *Saturday's Hero* in 1951 and his last was for Scorcese's *Bringing Out the Dead* in 1999. Check it out -- he did *Animal House*, *Stripes* and *Ghostbusters*.... You've never heard of any of those movies? OK, now I feel old. Well, you'll find a lot of great movies and music in this list. You'll be amazed at the number of classic movie themes he wrote. Enjoy!

Secondary contributor: ███████████

███ was super thorough, so I don't really have anything to add!

Question: I've gotten really into the Beat Generation lately after seeing that Allen Ginsberg movie... Someone told me I should check out this Beat Generation-era counterculture poet named Tuli Kupferberg who was also in some weird band in the 1960s. I've managed to track down some of his publications, but I totally forgot what his band was called. I'd like to get some of their albums if I can. Any idea on where I could figure this out?

Answer: Yeah, totally. We have a subscription to an online music database called Grove Art Online that we can consult. If we do a search for "Tuli Kupferberg", an entry comes up for the band the Fugs, for whom Tuli played percussion and did vocals. According to their biography, they were the missing link between the beatniks and the punks! Hope you like your music weird...

Encyclopedia of Popular Music (Oxford)

Primary contributor: ███████████

Larkin, C. (Ed.). (1998). *The encyclopedia of popular music* (Vols. 1-8) (3rd ed.). New York, NY: Grove's Dictionaries

[Note: There is a more recent 4th Edition, dated Nov, 2006, but my library didn't have it.]
[Note: The most recent version is available online through the King Library! Look for "Oxford Music Online." EPM is part of Grove Music Online]

The Encyclopedia of Popular Music is a "frighteningly complete" (*The Times*) collection of information about popular music groups, musicians, albums, labels, venues, and theatre, for the time period starting in the early 1900's, when "popular music" was first recognized as such, up until modern times. This massive, 8-volume collection [the current 4th edition is 10 volumes] chronicles the life and times of seemingly every major popular music group and musician for the past 100 years!

The bulk of the work consists of entries for musical groups, musicians, and influential albums, with additional entries for venues, labels, styles, genres, festivals, etc. The entries are in "record store" order, i.e. "The" is dropped from names (so "Beatles," not "The Beatles"), "A Flock of Seagulls" is listed under "A," not "F," musicians are by last name, first name, and so forth. The General Index can assist if you're having difficulty finding a particular entry.

For musical groups, the entry includes a brief history of the group, including the roots of the group (even if under a different name, like Silver Beatles for The Beatles), the obligatory changes of musical personnel, record deals, pivotal concerts, and so forth. A complete discography, with ratings, is provided, as well as compilations, videos and/or DVDs, and links for "further reading."

For musicians, a short biography is provided. EPM has wisely decided to not list a genre for musicians, since many musicians played multiple genres over their career. A list of albums is provided.

For albums, the name of the album and the musical group is listed, along with a complete track list, first release date, highest chart position in both the UK and the US, and EPM's rating.

Bibliographies are provided, indexed by artist, and again by subject (jazz, blues, etc). A list

of selected "fanzines" is provided, as well as a complete song title index, which can be quite useful. The general index lets you find everything.

I spent a very enjoyable hour pouring over the entries in EPM, looking up my favorite groups and musicians, and learning many things that I didn't know before.

Question: Man, I was, like, listening to the radio and they played this song called "Scorpio," and they said it was by the Scorpions! Dude, I have every album by the Scorpions, and that song isn't on any of them! What the [heck]?

Answer: Dude, you're like totally thrashed! Wrong Scorpions! "Scorpio" was by the British band called the Scorpions, not the German band! You can, like, totally look it up in this *Encyclopedia of Popular Music*, which has tons of other awesome facts and gnarly music morsels! Rock on, Dude!

Secondary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

The 4th edition of the *Encyclopedia of Popular Music* includes 50 percent more material than the 3rd edition so it is clear that many new musicians have been added to the already extensive collection. The online edition is cross-searchable with *Grove Music Online* which is helpful if a user or librarian wants to obtain information from both works.

Question: I love the band The Strokes and I know one of their earlier videos was directed by the son of a famous director. Can you tell me which video it was for and who the director is?

Answer: The *Encyclopedia of Popular Music* has the answer you're looking for! It is an extensive work that covers many, many different music groups and musicians in a 10 volume set! Roman Coppola, the son of director Francis Ford Coppola, directed The Strokes' video for "Last Nite" from their album *Is This It*. It says that Roman also directed some clips from their other videos from the same album. Looks like directing runs in the family!

Oxford Companion to … (do a title search in your OPAC and select one that interests you):

Primary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮ - **American Theatre (3rd ed.)**

Bordman, G. & Hischak, T. S. (2004). *The Oxford companion to American theatre* (3rd ed.). New York : Oxford University Press.

The Oxford Companion series of reference books are comprehensive one volume miniencyclopedias in standard A-to-Z format based around a specific subject. They are cataloged as dictionaries, and the library I visited had over 60 different volumes on various topics. This particular 681 page guide focuses on American Theatre and has approximately 2600 entries.

This well-known authoritative source of the American stage from its beginning up to 2003 includes entries on plays, playwrights, actors, producers, directors, theaters and any other aspects significant to the history of our national theatre. The 2004 edition also contains articles of new topics such as Asian-American theater, gay and lesbian theater, feminist theater, the 42nd Street redevelopment, one-person shows, road tours, AIDS, participatory theater events, performance art and various New York theater companies.

Entries of plays cover plot summaries, original cast, number of Broadway performances from debut to closing, and other factual information along with critical commentary. All Pulitzer Prize, Tony Award and New York Drama Critics Circle Award-winning American plays have their own entry. A useful convention introduced in this edition is to star * any proper name that has its own listing as an easy way to indicate cross-references.

Question: Drew Barrymore is one of my favorite actresses, and I've heard she comes from a family of famous theatre actors. I wonder how many there were and how they were related. Is there some book where I can read a brief biography of the Barrymore family?

Answer: Yes, let's start with the Oxford Companion to American Theatre, which lists any significant contributors to American theatre. It's alphabetical like a dictionary, so if we look up Barrymore, we find 5 different biographical entries: Ethel, Georgiana Drew, John, Lionel, and Maurice. Looks like Drew is a family name!

Secondary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

The only thing I have to add to that thorough annotation is that a "see" note is used to direct
users to the authorized form of an entry heading.
Q. I remember reading this really great play in college by August Wilson about a disillusioned
father who drives a garbage truck and can't reconcile with his son, who has opportunities
the father never had. It has a pretty sad ending, but I want to read it again, maybe even see it
performed. What is this play called, and has it won any awards?
A. We can use the *Oxford Companion to American Theatre* to answer your question. If we look
up the entry for Wilson, August, on page 664 we can see he has written many successful plays.
The plays with * next to their names have their own entries, and we can check the summaries
of his plays. "Fences," on page 222, matches the play you've described, and it has won the
Pulitzer Prize and a Tony award.

Dictionary of Concepts in Literary Criticism and Theory OR Encyclopedia of Literary Critics and Criticism OR Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory and Criticism
(choose one and let us know which one you are annotating)
Primary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮
Harris, W. V. (1992). *Dictionary of concepts in literary criticism and theory*. New York, NY: Greenwood Press.
The purpose of the *Dictionary of Concepts in Literary Criticism and Theory* is to describe in detail the history and definitions of major literary concepts. The book contains the details of seventy concepts that are relevant to the literary field, frequently used, and have the potential of being confusing. The book is divided into four parts: list of concepts, the dictionary, index of concepts and terms, and index of names. Each part is organized in alphabetical order.
A unique feature of this reference book is that it covers more than the seventy concepts listed. In order to define one concept, the author had to discuss other concepts as well. A user should consult the index of concepts and terms at the back of the book to get a full listing of all the concepts discussed.
Question: For my English class I need to write a paper comparing and contrasting the modernism and postmodernism movements in literature. I'm not quite sure where to start looking for information. Do you have any suggestions?
Answer: Sure! A great place to begin with some basic information would be the *Dictionary of Concepts in Literary Criticism and Theory*. This book describes both concepts in detail and contains references to further your research.
Secondary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮
Groden, M., Kreiswirth, M., & Szeman, I. (Eds.) (2005). *The Johns Hopkins guide to literary theory & criticism.* **(2nd ed.) Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University Press.**
In 241 articles, this summarizes the ideas of authors and philosophers who were central to major schools of thought in literary theory, from the ancient Greeks to the present. Intended for scholars and students, the language throughout is so academic that this volume is not likely to be of much use or interest to anyone who doesn't already have some exposure to the study of literature or philosophy.

The articles are arranged alphabetically. Each entry is signed by its author, and followed by any cross-references, and a bibliography separated into one paragraph of primary sources and another of secondary sources. At the back of the book are:
● an alphabetical listing of entries (without page numbers), which provides a quick overview of the contents in a few pages;
● an alphabetical listing of contributors, each followed by a list of the articles he or she wrote;
● an alphabetical index of names (as subjects), each followed by a list of the articles in which they appear; and
● an alphabetical index of topics, each followed by a list of the articles in which they are discussed.
There is also an online edition, available for paid subscription at http://litguide.press.jhu.edu/ It is not available through SJSU's King Library, not through any of my local public libraries. The online edition allows searches using a Boolean NOT, a wildcard * for stemming, and quotation marks around phrases to find adjacent words.
Question: I have a new boyfriend who describes himself as a Hegelian Marxist. I don't want to seem stupid, but what does that mean?
Answer: We may be able to find that in *The Johns Hopkins Guide to Literary Theory and Criticism,* which covers a lot of literary and philosophical movements. Let me see. The index in the back lists entries for Hegel, Marx and Engels, and Marxist Theory and Criticism. Let's look at the entry for Marxist Theory and Criticism, on page 629. I see that the second paragraph in that entry refers to Hegel. Take a look at that, and maybe the entries for Hegel and for Marx and Engels. This book also has bibliographies at the end of each entry, which can point you toward some of their major writings if you want to read further.
Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America (*print or online*)
Primary contributor: ███████████
Lehman, Jeffrey (Ed.). (2000). *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America*. Detroit, Michigan: Gale Group.
The 2nd edition of the *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America* is a three volume set, published in 2000 with 1900+ pages, and is available in both print and online format. The encyclopedia includes ethnic groups from all over the world who have settled in the United States, such as those from Europe, Africa, Asia, Central America, South America, the Middle East, the Caribbean, Oceania, and North America. Native Americans and ethnoreligious groups, such as the Amish, are also covered. Compared to the first edition which had 100 essays, this edition has 152 essays that discuss different ethnic groups in the U.S., and includes 250 images. A section in the beginning of the encyclopedia provides credit and copyright information about the photographers and illustrators of these images. The table of contents contains an alphabetized list of every group covered and divides them up into the three volumes: Volume I contains Acadians to Garifuna Americans, Volume II contains Georgian Americans to Ojibwa, and Volume III contains Oneidas to Yupiat. The length of each essay varies depending on the amount of information, but they are roughly around 8,000 words with some as long as 20,000 words. The essays give particular information about each group and cover all or some of the following topics: general overview, history, assimilation, acculturation, immigration waves, politics, and several others. Specific cultural aspects and traditions including language, family dynamics, and religion are also described. The end of each essay provides additional resources if a user wanted further information about a specific ethnic group including organizations, museums, and other research options. In addition to the individual resources provided in each essay, a general bibliography is available toward the end of the encyclopedia with a list of materials and other sources to consult. There is also a companion volume titled *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America: Primary Documents* that provides historical and personal records from different groups. All of these additional resources and documents make it easy for

a researcher to study and locate thorough information about a particular group without looking in many different sources. Lastly, a general index is included at the very end of the encyclopedia so any specific information about a particular group, person, or cultural detail can be easily located. The work has been endorsed by the Ethnic and Multicultural Information Exchange Round Table of the American Library Association, and is clearly a reliable and accurate source.

Question: Hello. I am studying the Native group, the Ojibwa and am looking for an overview about their history and culture. Can you give me a good source I can look in? I also want a brief analysis of their language.

Answer: The *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America* will be an excellent source for you to reference as it covers many different groups who have immigrated to America. They have a 15 page section about the Ojibwa including their history, migration, relationships with Europeans and non-native Americans, acculturation, assimilation, religion, politics, and many other topics. It also has a section about their language which explains that spoken Ojibwa is an Algonquin language with regional dialectical differences. It is spoken by 40,000 to 50,000 people. This should be an excellent source that will give you an overview of the group, more information about their language, and their place and significance to multicultural America.

Secondary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

This second edition of the *Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America* has been honored with a RUSA award through the ALA because of the high quality material and subject matter found within. Due to the nature of the book's subject, Gale has a disclaimer on their title page that states their efforts in ensuring reliability to their work but that they cannot guarantee the accuracy of the data. The online version can be accessed as an e-book, with each page available in a PDF file.

Online accessible at http://go.galegroup.com.libaccess.sjlibrary.org/ps/infomark.do?action=interpret&actionString=DO_DISPLAY_ABOUT_PAGE&tabID=T002&prodId=GVRL&docId=CX3405899999&type=aboutBook&finalAuth=true&version=1.0&authCount=1

Question: My father's parents immigrated to America during the time of the Holocaust; and my mother's parents were born in America as were their parents before them. Though I know my immediate history, I've always wondered when the first Jews came to America, and where they settled. Is there anywhere I could find that information and maybe some additional tidbits about Jews in America?

Answer: Gale Encyclopedia of Multicultural America is a great resource to discover information about the different cultures of Americans. Gale offers an online accessible e-book. On the left side of the screen, there is a search box. Input "Jewish Americans", and an entire section pops up with bolded headings separating topics. Scroll down to "immigration waves" for information that can answer your question. The first Jewish immigrants that settled in New Amsterdam, which is present day New York, were twenty-three Sephardic Jews. There are a few more paragraphs that can give you further knowledge on the topic and on Jewish Americans in general.

Encyclopedia of Multiculturalism
Primary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

Auerbach, S. (1994). *Encyclopedia of multiculturalism*. New York: Marshall Cavendish.

This encyclopedia is intended for young adults and the general reader. The authors broadly define multiculturalism as the cultural diversity existing in American society, which includes differences not only in ethnicity, but also differences regarding religion, gender, sexual orientation, and physical and mental abilities that fall out of what is concerned normal. The encyclopedia provides a look at American history and society through the experience of ethnic and underrepresented groups. Great attention is paid to the collective historical, political, cultural, social, and economic experience of the major minority groups in the U.S.: African Americans, American Indians, Asian/Pacific Americans, Latinos, and women. Underlying themes include the effects of significant historical events on ethnic and underrepresented

groups, the fight for justice and equality, intergroup relations, prejudice, discrimination, and assimilation. This encyclopedia is a unique educational resource written especially for young people that contains valuable resources regarding multicultural issues in one source.

This six-volume encyclopedia is organized alphabetically. The table of contents in each volume lists each entry contained in that volume. Entries include social movements, cultural developments, ethnic groups, biographies, professions, key terms, places, concepts, historical events, laws, and organizations related to multicultural issues and range from 100 to 500 words. Entries include African American-American Indian relations, Bilingual Education Act of 1968, Black Power Movement, Ruben Blades, Buffalo Soldiers, Language bias—history, Zoot-Zoot Riots, Hmong Americans. Cross-references pointers are provided within entries by the use of italicized words and pointers are also provided through some sub-headings. Numerous black and white photographs, maps, tables, and excerpts from original documents are found throughout the volumes and suggested reading lists are provided for essays of 500 words or more.

Volume six contains a time line of key events in the history of American multiculturalism from c. 43,000 B.C.E. to 1993, contact information for organizations involved in multicultural issues or concerned with issues that affect specific population groups, a filmography of documentary and feature films related to multicultural topics, a bibliography of multicultural resources divided by population group and subject area, and an comprehensive A to Z index.

Question: My students say that graffiti is a way some young people choose to express themselves because they feel marginalized and believe they can't be heard any other way. They say that some graffiti can be considered art. I want to learn more about what they're saying. Where can I find out more about graffiti? Perhaps a brief history, types of graffiti, its significance in our society today, and a list of suggested readings.

Answer: The *Encyclopedia of Multiculturalism* is a great resource to look at. There are six-volumes arranged alphabetically, so we can look in volume 3 (Eth-Inn). The table of contents shows an entry for "graffiti" on page 773. The entry provides a brief history of graffiti, explanations of different types of graffiti, and its cultural significance in human society, including now. The entry also provides a list of suggested readings, including an *Encyclopedia of Graffiti* (1994) by Robert Reisner and Lorraine Wechsler.

Secondary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

It's worth noting that four years after the Encyclopedia of Multiculturalism was released in 1994, two supplementary volumes were published, bringing the total to 8 (if there are even more updates, my library did not have them). Getting updated information is a good idea, but this still means the information in the Encyclopedia of Multiculturalism is at least 13 years old, which makes it a better resource for historical research than for reading up on contemporary issues. Also, given the name, it's somewhat ironic that this encyclopedia is focused just on North America (actually, it's pretty much exclusively U.S.-centric). Nonetheless, there is a lot of good information contained within.

In addition to the contents listed above, volume 6 of this encyclopedia also has a subject list, which may be helpful for someone browsing. In general, however, I believe the index to be more useful, primarily because it offers pretty good "redirects", which I will attempt to illustrate below.

Question: I'm interested in learning more about "inner cities" in the U.S., how they developed, the sociological issues involved, etc. Where can I find this kind of information?

Answer: Well, this is a complex topic, but a good place to start is the Encyclopedia of Multiculturalism. If we look up "inner cities" in the index, located at the back of volume 6, you'll see that this is covered in the broader topic of "urban life and culture". Since the entries in the encyclopedia are listed alphabetically, you may also want to check out some of the neighboring entries. "Urbanization" in particular may be helpful to you, as it covers some of the historical background of this topic. Please note that the encyclopedia gives a short summary/introduction,

but for major topics like these, there is a "suggested readings" section at the end of the entry. If you're looking for additional information, this may make for a good starting point.

Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia

Primary contributor: ▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮▮

Grzimek, B. (ed.) (2003). Grzimek's animal life encyclopedia, 2nd edition. *Thomson/Gale,* Detroit.

This encyclopedia is a seventeen part series on the study of animal life, with illustrations or photographs on almost every page within. Originally published under the zoologist Bernhard Grzimek in 1960, this second and newest edition has updated and expanded the work by four volumes. This complete work is a cooperative effort between Thomson/Gale and the American Zoo and Aquarium Association. The order of the books begins with single life forms and ends with the most complex animals; additionally, directly relating to taxonomy hierarchies within the volumes, such as James Lee Peters Check-list for birds. The following is a list of the volumes, titled according to the class of animals, and their corresponding editors according to the Library of Congress.

Volume 1: Lower Metazoans and Lesser Deuterosomes edited by Neil Schlager
Volume 2: Protosomes edited by Neil Schlager
Volume 3: Insects edited by Neil Schlager
Volumes 4 and 5: Fish I & II edited by Neil Schlager
Volume 6: Amphibians edited by Neil Schlager
Volume 7: Reptiles edited by Neil Schlager
Volumes 8, 9, 10 and 11: Birds I, II, III, & IV edited by Donna Olendorf
Volumes 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16: Mammals I, II, III, IV, & V edited by Melissa C McDade
Volume 17: Cumulative Index edited by Melissa C McDade

Most significantly, each volume contains bibliographic references, an alphabetically ordered index, and a short chapter on how to use the resource. Furthermore, there are tabs towards the end of the volume marked by black squares notating several informative chapters such as 'for further reading', 'organizations', 'contributors to the first edition', 'glossary', 'species list', 'geologic time scale', and 'index'. The table of contents is not in alphabetical order, rather in a taxonomy hierarchal order. Each section is divided by the order of the animal, with an introduction to that order. Subsequently, the table of contents notes all the different families as subsections, paralleled with their page numbers. The table of contents for the multi-volumes includes every section for all of the volumes within the animal class, with a bolded reference of the title of the volume as a major heading.

Essentially, the books are divided from the more general class of animal, to its order, to its family, and finally to its species. To differentiate between the categories, the series has created a color coding and shape system. The order is in blue, with a blackened circle. The family is in yellow, with an unfilled triangle. There is also a section for the monotypic orders, which is represented by both colors and symbols - green with an empty triangle inside of a darkened circle. Most chapters contain specialized animal distribution maps. These maps are color coded to show the animals' residence, breeding, and non-breeding locations. In total, there are 3,500 color photographs, 5,500 color illustrations, and 3,500 color distribution maps.

Information about the animals is spread out through the more general class informational chapters and then into the order, family, and species sections. Both the order and family sections contain information on many topics, including 'evolution and systematics', 'physical characteristics', 'distribution', 'habitat', 'behavior', 'feeding ecology and diet', 'reproductive biology', 'conservation status', and 'significance to humans'. The family section also contains information in point form on the first page of the topic, such as a 'thumbnail description', the 'size', 'number of genera, species', 'habitat', and 'conservation status', in addition to a distribution map. The species accounts follows the family section immediately, with the name of the species in larger bolded letters, the corresponding latin name in italics directly

underneath, and subtopics in smaller capitalized bolded lettering. Each species contains information about 'taxonomy', 'other common names' in different classic languages, 'physical characteristics', 'distribution', 'habitat', 'behavior', 'feeding ecology and diet', 'reproductive biology', 'conservation status', and 'significance to humans'.

Question: Growing up in Los Angeles, we always had little tiny birds visiting us in our backyard. My grandfather was an animal expert, and he was the one who taught us that they were sparrows. Now my kids are asking *me* all about them. They want to know what the sparrows eat, and where they make their nests. However, I only know how to tell the difference between a male and a female. Can you help me find some more information on sparrows that I could tell my kids?

Answer: *Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia* is the perfect set of books to discover more information about all classes of animals, including sparrows. Consulting the volumes, it looks like birds can be found in either volumes 8, 9, 10, or 11. Pick up any of those volumes, and by looking into the index in the back, we will be able to find which volume contains the topic of sparrows. Each volume has blackened tabs at the back, and the last one is the index which is alphabetically ordered. According to the index, sparrows can be found in volume 11, on pages 397-406. When turning to page 397, the yellow box indicates that sparrows are a family of the order passeriformes, and that there are several genera and species. When turning to page 400, there are numbered illustrations of several sparrows with their names notated at the bottom, which can help narrow down your search to the sparrows living in your backyard. Additionally, each sparrow species has a distribution map that can help determine if that sparrow indeed lives in your part of the world. According to the maps, it looks like the only sparrow that lives in North America is the House Sparrow. Each species has bolded topics under their names to help find relevant information. Under 'feeding ecology and diet', it looks like your sparrows eat seeds and household scraps, and the babies eat mostly invertebrates. Under 'reproductive biology', it looks like the birds prefer to build their nests in holes in buildings or tree. There is even more information you can tell your children, such as if they are endangered, and where else they live in the world.

Secondary contributor: ██████████

I'd like to note that in the Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia the authors try to limit the use of scientific jargon, so it is easier to understand, but sometimes it cannot be avoided and the reader will encounter technical terms mainly about anatomy and physiology. They encourage the reader to use the glossary to define unknown terms and each volume has a section (different pages in each volume) with detailed anatomical drawings to assist the reader in placing the physiological terms in context.

Question: I recently watched a tv show about frogs and I would like to find out more information about which frogs are endangered. Can you help me?

Answer: Yes, I certainly can help you. I find that the Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia is a great reference book to use because it separates each volume by the classification of animals into naturally related groups. I know they have a volume about amphibians and you will be able to look at all the kinds of frogs that exist. Each entry about the types of frogs lists their conservation status and you will be able to find out if they are endangered or not.

Childcraft-The How & Why Library

Primary contributor: ██████████

Childcraft: the how and why library. (2007). Chicago: World Book.

Childcraft - The How and Why LIbrary is a children's reference book set geared for elementary school aged children. Originally published in seven volumes in the 1930s, the current set is now 15 volumes, and is available in 50 countries. It is not an encyclopedia, nor is it organized in alphabetical order. Instead it is divided by subject matter. The material covered actually includes both fiction and non-fiction. The format includes text, images, and learning exercises. Childcraft - The How and Why Library can be used both as a reference

book, and with each volume read cover to cover.Sample pages are available to view online at: http://www.worldbook.com/images/stories/childcraft_set.pdf The individual books included in the 2007 US edition are:

Literature & Art:

1. *Poems and Rhymes*
2. *Once Upon a Time*
3. *Art Around Us*

Math & Science:

4. *The World of Animals*
5. *The World of Plants*
6. *Our Earth*
7. *The Universe*
8. *How Does it Happen?*
9. *How Things Work*
10. *Shapes and Numbers*

Social Sciences:

11. *About You*
12. *Who We Are*
13. *See The World*
14. *Celebrate!*

Index:

15. *Guide to Childcraft*

A supplement: 16. *Insects, Spiders, and Creepy Crawlers* is also available, as noted in the Los Angeles Public Library's catalog. I remember *Childcraft* very vividly, and was shocked to see that the most current version is only available at the LAPL Central Library, just one updated set in a 72-library system.

Q: My daughter is seven and is looking for information on baby animals. She's outgrown all the board books and is very curious to know more. Do you have a good nonfiction book for her age about animals?

A: Yes! We actually have some individual books on animals, but if you're looking for something to get information on all types of animals, I would start with *Childcraft.* We have the entire set over here in the children's reference wall. There are two ways you can start. If you just want to get a general overview, you can go to Volume 4: *The World of Animals,* and the two of you can browse together. If you have a specific animal you'd like to look up, you can use the index in Volume 15. Once the two of you have looked at everything, please come back to me if you'd like to locate other books on any specific animal and I can help you out.

Secondary contributor: ███████

Thanks for that thorough annotation ████! My library actually has the 1989 edition, which is slightly different from the 2007 edition. Similarly, this edition also has fifteen volumes, but they are broken down as follows:

Volume 1: Once Upon a Time
Volume 2: Time to Read
Volume 3: Stories and Poems
Volume 4: World and Space
Volume 5: About Animals
Volume 6: The Green Kingdom
Volume 7: How Things Work
Volume 8: About Us
Volume 9: Holidays and Birthdays
Volume 10: Places to Know
Volume 11: Make and Do
Volume 12: Look and Learn

Volume 13: Mathemagic
Volume 14: About Me
Volume 15: Guide for Parents
It's fascinating to see how Childcraft has changed in the years since this edition was published!
Question: We just learned about scales in school today and how they are used to weigh things. I was just wondering, what item did people first want to weigh and what did they use to weigh it?
Answer: Let's look in volume 13 of Childcraft under "weight" in the index. It looks like information about "early measurement of" is on page 180-181. Gold was the first thing people ever weighed. The ancient Egyptians weighed gold with "weights made of cut and polished stones" (181).

World Book Encyclopedia
Primary contributor: ▬▬▬▬▬▬

The world book encyclopedia. (2011). 22 volumes. Chicago: World Book, Inc.
The *World Book* is a comprehensive encyclopedia written specifically for elementary, junior high and high school students. Articles are written and reviewed by more than 4,000 specialists in many subject areas. The staff and advisory board also include reading and curriculum development specialists, who ensure that each article is presented at an appropriate level of comprehension for the grade levels where its topic is most often covered.
An introduction at the beginning of the first volume explains how the articles are laid out, and the final index volume opens with a "Guide to Better Writing, Speaking and Research Skills" which explains how to prepare several types of written and oral reports. This also describes how to use a library, some basic principles of information literacy, and a list of selected reference and source materials.
The articles, and any cross-references, are arranged alphabetically, and titled by subject. For ease of use, most of the volumes include only articles starting with a single letter, with a few letters split across two volumes or combined with other letters (such as WXYZ). Many of the articles are quite brief, ranging from one to a few paragraphs. Those about people tend to be accompanied by photographs, and charts or illustrations are included wherever they are useful to explain a concept.
It can be a bit hard to identify where each article starts. There is little vertical space between them. Each article begins with a bold title heading, but the subheadings for longer articles are only distinguished from the main titles by a short indentation. However, multi-page articles tend to be well-illustrated and easy to follow. For instance, all of the entries for U.S. presidents use a consistent graphic heading, with a large photograph of that president and a smaller inset showing their sequence between the presidents who served terms immediately before and after theirs.
QUESTION: I'm having a hard time wrapping my mind around how nuclear radiation exposure works. Do you have something that's so basic even a kid could understand it?
ANSWER (keeping in mind that this request could be from or on behalf of a child, or could mask a low reading level, and erring on the side of information literacy instruction):
Yes, let's take a look at *The World Book Encyclopedia.* I'll show you where it is in the stacks. The articles range from elementary through high school reading level. Let's look up "nuclear radiation" in the index in the last volume. It says there's an article on "Radiation" in the R volume. They're set up in alphabetical order. (Pull out the R volume.) Okay, the article on "Radiation" starts on page 74 and goes on for several pages. This looks like about high school level. If this article isn't quite what you're looking for, there's also a list of related articles here at the end of it, and they may be in different volumes alphabetically. These are noncirculating,
so you're welcome to read and take notes, or make photocopies here in the library.

Let me know if this answers your questions. I'd be happy to help you find more information.

Secondary contributor: ▇▇▇▇▇▇▇ **(note:** ▇▇▇▇**'s primary annotation was so thorough that I opted to add information about the digital version of Worldbook)**

a. Full Citation

The world book encyclopedia. (2011). 22 volumes. Chicago: World Book, Inc.

b. Explanation of the purpose and content

The Worldbook Encyclopedia content is an excellent starting point for young researchers. While the print version of this source only provides limited material about each subject, the online subscription version of the Worldbook Encyclopedia includes more content, including videos about many subjects. The content is also subdivided into categories, which are easily visible in the upper left-hand side of the article screen. Young users can simply click on a sub-heading to look at specific information.

c. Explanation of Unique Features

The online version of this source features an integrated database, permitting users to easily access additional articles about a particular subject via Worldbook screened websites. The digital version of this source also includes an automatic citation maker for any given article, as well as a toolbox so students can save, print or e-mail their research.

d. Explanation of the Organization

The online version of this source allows for searching by entering a search term, but also includes a navigation bar with common search needs for students. The navigation bar includes these links: dictionary, compare places, world of animals, games and activities, science projects, important people, interactive maps, atlas, outlines of maps and flags.

e. Question and Answer

Q: My school is having a big science fair and I want to do a project. My Mom and Dad won't let me have a pet, but I bet they won't be able to say no to science! I want to do a project where you absolutely have to get an animal to do the project. I looked on the kids science shelf and I found a book called *Bathtub Science Experiments* and something about Ben Franklin and science experiments, but nothing about animals. Maybe I could teach an animal some tricks? Can you help me, please? **A:** Wow, clever plan! Let's try the Worldbook Encyclopedia. I noticed that the online version of this encyclopedia has a page all about science experiments and the experiments are listed by category. Guess what the first category is? Yes, it's animals. Okay, let's use your library card to sign into the electronic library page. Great, you have it. Do you know your pin code? Good, why don't you type in the pin code and then I'll show you the encyclopedia. Okay, here we are. Just click on "science projects" and then you'll see a list of categories. Here's the animal category: you could build your own wormery! There's a project about bats . . . why don't you look through the list. You might want to consider more than one project idea just in case your parents don't want to have a bat in the house. You can print out each experiment that sounds interesting to you. Have fun!

Enciclopedia Hispanica (in Spanish, but please write the annotation in English, or at least provide a translation if you choose to write the annotation in Spanish)

Primary contributor: ▇▇▇▇▇▇▇

Garschagen, D. M. (Ed.). (2001). *Enciclopedia Hispánica* (2nd ed.). México, [D.F.]: Editorial Barsa Planeta.

The *Enciclopedia Hispánica* is a general, Spanish-language encyclopedia which appears to be connected to the Encyclopædia Britannica. Although no clear linkage was made in the print edition, other than crediting Britannica with the copyright for maps, the organization of the set was quite similar. The first two volumes of the set consist of a "Micropedia," an alphabetical listing of important figures and topics, which functions both as a quick overview of those topics and an index to the next section of the work, the "Macropedia." The Macropedia contains the more in-depth articles (listed alphabetically), and spans 14 volumes. The 17th volume, "Temapedia," is organized by basic themes, such as *Biología [biology], Derecho [law], Geografía [geography], Literatura [literature]*, etc. This volume is an illustrated

guide to important figures, dates, and events, organized thematically. The 18th and final volume, "Datapedia y Atlas" contains statistical information, and an atlas. This volume is organized into four sections: the first lists nations of the world in alphabetical order, and allots one page to statistics about each nation. The second section contains general tables, listed thematically in categories such as *Deportes [sports], Área y población [land and population],* and *Estadísticas demográficas [demographic statistics].* The third section contains maps, and the fourth, an alphabetical index of place names. Finally, *El Libro del Año*, which my library did not have, provides an overview of the most relevant happenings of the year. All sections of the *Enciclopedia*, aside from the "Micropedia," include full-color illustrations. This is a good general reference work in Spanish, both for those whose native language is Spanish and those who are learning the language.

Q: Hey, um, I have to, like, write a report and make a presentation in my Spanish class? On a famous figure. I picked Simón Bolívar, but the trouble is, my teacher told us we need to use a source written in Spanish, and she is checking up on the sources we use! Can you believe it? Can you help me find some info on him for my report? In Spanish?

A: Sure! We can use the *Enciclopedia Hispánica*. I'm sure it will have information on Simón Bolívar. We can take a quick look first in the "Micropedia" to see where in the rest of the volumes he is discussed. Looking under "B" for "Bolívar," we can see basic biographical information as well as an index to every time he is mentioned in the *Enciclopedia*. There is a main entry for him in the Macropedia-- that's what these numbers in bold print mean. You can see that, since he is such an important historical figure, he is mentioned many times in other entries, such as the one for "Panamericanismo." But let's look first at the main entry, since I think that will have what you're looking for. The entry we found reads 3:87a, which means volume 3, page 87, column a. We can open up volume 3, and flip to page 87. You can see that the entry is quite long, spanning 3 columns of text, and there is a portrait of him and an image which shows his lifetime in relation to those of other important figures and events of the era. If you want to read about his influence on other people and ideas, you might want to take a look at those other volumes and pages indicated in the Micropedia. Why don't you get started with this and see if it meets your needs?

Secondary contributor: ███████

My library did have El Libro del Año 2001, so I will begin with that. It is a 416-page summary of the events, people, and data significant in the current events of the year 2000 (not 2001, which is the date of publication for the volume covering 2000). It seems to be a perfectly normal encyclopedic almanac.

It appears that the encyclopedia was originally a Britannica product, but later passed into the hands of World Book. This is in keeping with the printing statement in this 2001 edition that attributes the printing to World Book's plant in the United States (In the interests of full disclosure, I am a stockholder of Berkshire Hathaway, the parent company of World Book). The *Hispánica* appears to have been superseded by the *Gran Enciclopedia Hispánica and Gran Enciclopedia Planeta* of 2006 -- *Hispánica* being a World Book publication and *Planeta* being an apparently identical publication of the Planeta publishing group of Spain, the editorial authority of the 2001 *Hispánica*. According to Planeta, *Hispánica* is sold in Venezuela and Mexico, and Planeta in Spain. A *Hispanica*-branded version of *Planeta Saber*, the electronic version of the *Gran Enciclopedia Planeta*, is available at http://worldbook.planetasaber.com/, or by a link at the bottom of *World Book Online*. This seems to be the 2008 edition, however. I do not have access to *Planeta Saber* itself, but this would seem to be the best way to get an edition more current than 2008. As for the *Enciclopedia Hispanica* itself, I find it interesting with my historian hat on, but with my librarian hat on, I feel that my public library is doing a disservice to its many Spanishspeaking

patrons to retain it (a couple branches in majority Latino neighborhoods have a somewhat newer edition). A random Google search would give you more timely information

than an encyclopedia that is upwards of ten years old.

Q: ¿Cuándo y dónde murió San Agustín?

When and where did St. Augustine die?

A: Si entiende Ud. San Agustín de Hipona (S. *Aurelius Augustinus Hipponensis* en latín), el obispo cristiano del siglo CCCC, la Enciclopedia Hispánica dice que murió el 28 de agosto del 430. La enciclopedia no nos dice donde, pero probablamente murió en Hipona.

If you mean St. Augustine of Hippo (S. Aurelius Augustina Hipponensis *in Latin), the Fourth Century Christian bishop, the* Encicloped̄a Hispánica *says he died on August 28, 430. The encyclopedia does not tell us where, but he probably died in Hippo.*

The New Book of Knowledge

Primary contributor: ███████████

The New Book of Knowledge. (2006). Danbury, Connecticut: Scholastic Library Publishing, INC.

The New Book of Knowledge is an encyclopedia for children that contains twenty-one volumes. The *Preface* explains that "the mission of *The New Book of Knowledge* is simply stated: to provide authoritative, up-to-date content tailored to the needs and interests of younger readers. […] Children and teens must filter an explosion of information unlike that of any previous generation. To help them in this task, editors of young people's reference materials must present balanced and appropriate coverage, while remaining sensitive to a young person's ability to absorb complex information."

Each volume begins with a description of the letter that includes a history of the letter and other information about the letter, like the Braille symbol and the American Sign Language sign. The volumes also include full color illustrations for all the topics.

The volumes are organized alphabetically. Most of the volumes consist of a single letter, but several volumes are comprised of 2-4 letters. The information inside each volume is also organized alphabetically. There is no table of contents, but each volume has an extensive index in the back of the book, printed on blue paper to set it apart from the information. The index begins with three pages of instructions on how to use it, as well as some frequently asked questions, like "What if there is more than one spelling for my topic?" The index is also "cross-referenced to the entire contents of the set," so users can see all the volumes a particular topic appears in (Preface). Volume 21, the final volume of the set, is the complete index for all the volumes.

Question: My friend is having a birthday party at a roller-skating rink. Can you tell me when the first pair of roller-skates were made and by whom?

Answer: Lets look in the index of *The New Book of Knowledge* under "Roller-Skating." It says R: 282, which means we can find information on page 282 of the "R" volume. Joseph Merlin invented the first pair of roller-skates in 1760 in England, but they "could only go straight ahead, and the inventor of the skates […] crashed into a mirror at one end of the ballroom where he was giving a demonstration. […] In 1863, James Plimpton, an American, made a four-wheeled skate, and the sport became popular" (282).

Secondary contributor: