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LIS6603 – Fall 2019 Online
Answering Reference Questions Assignment
Due 12/2/2019

Part 1: Database Searches

There have been at least two live elephant calves born at Disney. When was the first one born and was it male or female? And can you tell me what it was named? [Question 1]

1. Compete Answer to the Question.

A male African elephant was born at Walt Disney World's Animal Kingdom in May 2003.

His name is Tufani.

2. Query Analysis (Givens, Wanted, Modifiers).

- Given: Disney, two elephant calves, born
- Wanted: The patron wants to know when the first elephant calf was born, its gender, and the elephant's name.
- Modifier: Walt Disney World, baby, birth, gender, captivity, Animal Kingdom

3. Search Strategy Used, including Keywords and Limits.

I planned to first try searching in the New York Times (Pro Quest) database because an elephant born in captivity at Disney World appears to be a newsworthy event. My search terms included "Disney World" AND elephant AND birth using the All subjects and indexing (SU) limit. Since the limit was too restrictive and retrieved zero results, I used Anywhere as my limit. This retrieved 13 results, but no information on elephant births.

Changing up my search strategy, I remembered that Animal Kingdom is the part of Disney World where live elephants live, and that it opened in 1998, I decided to restrict the years for 1995 and after and add "Animal Kingdom" as the search terms, and change the "Disney World" term to "Walt Disney World" with Company/organization (ORG) as a limit as

suggested by the database. I retrieved nothing on target so I decided to use a different database.

WorldCat seemed like a good database to try next since it is a general database. I searched by keyword using “Walt Disney World” and elephant /s birth restricting the dates from 1995-2019, and located a promising article on zoo biology entitled “Dietary Management, Husbandry, and Body Weights of African Elephants (*Loxodonta africana*) During Successful Pregnancies at Disney’s Animal Kingdom.” Unfortunately, although I found out that 6 elephant calves have been born at Animal Kingdom as of 2016, I did not learn the information the patron wished to know.

Then, I turned to the USF’s General Library Catalog’s Advanced Search using “Walt Disney World” and elephant birth in the All Text (TX) limit with the years 1995-2015 being my search parameters. Here, I located an article in Newswire announcing a third elephant birth, but that does not help here. As expected, the USF Library’s Catalog is too general to locate this information. I need to find the right database to search.

Next, I went to the Miami Herald’s Database, because there was none for the Orlando Sentinel in USF’s databases, and used its advanced search function. I used the terms “Walt Disney World” and elephant birth in all text, and 1995-2015 in the dates limits. I found an article dated 5/25/2003, “Disney World Gets Real Dumbo,” and it stated a male African elephant was born on Thursday night, making his birthday 5/22/03. So now I have 2 of 3 questions answered for the patron.

Finally, I searched Westlaw’s database in its news section using the terms “Walt Disney World” and elephant birth. I located an article dated 7/7/2004, “Elephant Family Grows Again

at Disney's Animal Kingdom It's a Girl! Second Baby Elephant Calf Born at Disney's Animal Kingdom." It included the male calf info – he was born in May 2003 and his name is Tufani.

4. Database Consulted to Find the Answer.

Miami Herald, using Newsbank, and then the Westlaw Database.

5. Any Questions to Ask Patron in Reference Interview for Clarification.

I think the questions posed by the patron are clear, and easily found via a google search, but using database searching they are more difficult to locate the answers.

The Andrea Doria was a ship made famous by its sinking in the 1950s. When was she first launched? [Question 3]

1. Complete Answer to the Question

It first launched in June 1951.

2. Query Analysis (Givens, Wanteds, Modifiers)

- Given: Andrea Doria, ship, sunk 1950s
- Wanted: When did the ship launch?
- Modifier: first set sail, boat, sunk, Andria Doria?, history

3. Search Strategy Used, including Keywords and Limits

I began my search in the Lexis (Uni) database looking at news using "Andrea Doria" AND launch AND boat because I thought a newspaper article would be the best chance to locate the information. A history book would be my next choice. The fourth article listed, "After the Titanic, the Andrea Doria was Built with Safety in Mind as Much as Beauty, but When Fog Closed in Disaster Still Struck; The Orchestra was Playing as Death Sliced a 40-Foot Hole in the Luxury Liner," had the pertinent information. The article is located in the Express and dated 1/12/2002. Built in Genoa, Italy for \$29 million, it launched June 1951. It sank in July 1956.

4. Database Consulted to Find the Answer

Lexis (Uni), formerly Lexis-Nexis Academic.

5. Any Questions to Ask Patron in Reference Interview for Clarification

Are you sure that's how you spell Andrea Doria? What other information would you like to know about the Andrea Doria? Are you doing a book report on the ship and need to know the years it was a working boat? Are you looking for information about the Andrea Doria's history?

I am working on a paper for my military history class about sickness in the Revolutionary War. I'm trying to find information regarding sickness or casualties in relation to John Burgoyne's campaign in the war. [Question 7]

1. Compete Answer to the Question

On the march from Canada to New York, Burgoyne's army reported 353 dead, 802 wounded, and 211 captured by October 12, 1777. His army started out with 7,173 men before the battle of Ticonderoga in July 1777. "The Numbers Game: Health Issues in the Army that Burgoyne Led to Saratoga" by Paul Kopperman is an article that is especially helpful to learn more about this issue. The full citation follows:

Kopperman, P. (2007). The numbers game: health issues in the army that Burgoyne led to

Saratoga. *New York History*, 88(3), 254-285. Retrieved from

www.jstor.org/stable/23187326.

2. Query Analysis (Givens, Wanteds, Modifiers)

- Given: military history, Revolutionary War, sickness, casualties, John Burgoyne's campaign
- Wanted: What kinds of sickness or casualties resulted from John Burgoyne's campaign in the Revolutionary War?
- Modifier: illness, deaths, result, American, England, United States, War for Independence

3. Search Strategy Used, including Keywords and Limits

Having never heard of John Burgoyne before, I used WorldCat to search by keyword for “John Burgoyne” and “Revolutionary War.” The search results showed he fought at the battle of Saratoga. In the summary results one of the books, The Generals of Saratoga: John Burgoyne and Horatio Gates by Max M. Mintz, stated that Burgoyne was the British commander at this battle in 1777. Under more like this subjects on the right side of the website, it listed Burgoyne, John, -- 1722-1792, so that should be the controlled vocabulary term used to locate information on him. Twenty-four books, eBooks, and articles look promising to locate the patron’s desired information regarding deaths and illnesses under Burgoyne’s command. Unfortunately, my computer refused to access USF’s online copies for any of the online materials. Thus, I could not find the precise information needed.

Since I know there are eBooks located in USF’s library, I decided to do a search of the library’s catalog to locate them using the controlled vocabulary “Burgoyne, John, -- 1722-1792.” Several sources were located. According to “Desperate Hours” by Bruce M. Venter in *American History* (Aug. 2019), as part of Burgoyne’s campaign in the battle of Hubbardton, Vermont, “British and German casualties totaled 218, with 60 British and 10 German dead. The British had 134 wounded and the Germans 14; no redcoats or Brunswickers were captured” (Venter, 2019). This article stated that Burgoyne led 2 other campaigns prior to this for the Revolutionary War (Venter, 2019).

I then used the left-handed column to restrict to the Saratoga campaign. A prelude to that campaign, in the article “From Bennington, 1777” by Thomas B. Allen in *Military History* (2013), more than 200 Tories were killed, wounded or captured. Bennington was an overture to

the battle of Saratoga. "The Numbers Game: Health Issues in the Army that Burgoyne Led to Saratoga" by Paul Kopperman in *New York History* (2007) appears to be the exact type of source the patron is searching for. Using this resource I learned the following: upon leaving Canada, Burgoyne took 7,173 men southward toward New York, and took Ticonderoga in July 1777 (Koppermann, 2007). The 53rd and 47th garrisons were left behind for various reasons, and then sickness and injury set in as to the remaining numbers (Koppermann, 2007). Burgoyne set off from Ticonderoga with 3205 fit and 270 sick (7.77%) (Koppermann, 2007). On 9/15/1777, after Burgoyne crossed the Hudson River, 2565 fit, 249 in hospital, and 152 sick in quarters (13.52% sick or wounded) (Koppermann, 2007). As of 10/12/1777, Burgoyne reported casualties to be 353, 802 wounded, and 59 captured. Germans totaled 29 killed, 98 wounded, and 211 captured (Koppermann, 2007). The author states that these figures for October 12th are too low (Koppermann, 2007). The total number of British dead from the march probably was more than 500 (Koppermann, 2007).

4. Database Consulted to Find the Answer

USF Libraries Catalog.

5. Any Questions to Ask Patron in Reference Interview for Clarification

Did John Burgoyne fight for the United States or England? What was his title? Do you know the name of the battle(s) he fought in? Was he in the army or navy? What states/colonies did he lead the fight? Do you only want to know about his campaign at Saratoga, or are there other minor campaigns you have interest in? I think the patron will only be concerned with Saratoga, so I will focus on that, but also will provide him some information on the events leading up to Saratoga.

Part 2: Reference Questions

Corn snakes look like coral snakes to me. Why should I be able to tell the difference? How can I tell the difference, and where are they found? [Question 7]

1. Complete Answer to the Question

Coral snakes are venomous and corn snakes are not; it is important to know the difference in case you get bitten. The easiest way to tell the difference is the children's rhyme, "Red on yellow, kill a fellow, red on black, venom lack." Although found throughout the tropics, American coral snakes live from the United States to Argentina with two species living in the United States. Corn snakes, also known as red rat snakes, live in the United States from New Jersey to Florida to Utah and also into northeastern Mexico. Other non-venomous, copycat to the eastern coral snake, also exist in Florida, the scarlet kingsnake and the scarlet snake; the same rhyme applies to tell if they are venomous.

2. Query Analysis (Givens, Wanteds, Modifiers)

- Given: corn snakes, coral snakes, difference, found
- Wanted: Difference between snakes and their locations
- Modifier: snake copycats, colors, locations, herpetology

3. Search Strategies, including any Internet Searches I Constructed to Find Initial Information about the Topic

I first consulted my textbook, Reference and Information Services, to see what the best encyclopedias are for children and young adults. I felt like this would be a basic place to begin. One of the references listed is the Encyclopedia Britannica, which is currently online only at www.britannica.com. I searched "coral snake" to learn more about this type of snake, and discovered it is a venomous snake that is a member of the cobra family ("Coral Snake," n.d.). Although found throughout the tropics, American coral snakes live from the United States to

Argentina ("Coral Snake," n.d.). They are tricolored with red, black, and yellow rings ("Coral Snake," n.d.). Only 2 species live in the United States – the eastern coral snake and the Arizona coral snake ("Coral Snake," n.d.). The rhyme, "Red on yellow, kill a fellow, red on black, venom lack" is a helpful way to distinguish the venomous coral snake from non-venomous ones like the corn snake ("Coral Snake," n.d.). I next searched "corn snake" to learn about distinguishing features, and where they are found. There is no directory page for the "corn snake" in the Britannica, but it directed me to "rat snake" species. The corn snake, also known as the red rat snake, can look like a coral snake with its yellow or gray and black-edged red blotches ("Rat Snake," n.d.). It is located in the United States from New Jersey to Florida to Utah and also into northeastern Mexico ("Rat Snake," n.d.).

When I looked at a picture, however, of the corn snake I did not notice much of a resemblance to the coral snake. Thus, I did a quick Google search to see what other snakes resemble the coral snake, and the University of Florida's Florida Museum (n.d.) provided a website with photographs to distinguish between the eastern coral snake, the scarlet kingsnake, and the scarlet snake. There are also other mimic snakes in the United States. Although the patron did not ask about these kinds of snakes, it seems like they would be within the realm of information about which they are inquiring.

To verify this information in a second source, I searched "coral snake," "corn snake," and venomous in the USF Library Catalog. I located a book available for ILL called U.S. Snakes and Their Mimics by Scott Shupe, published in 2011 that would be able to confirm this information.

4. Reference Source(s) I Consulted to Find the Answer, Using Complete Bibliographic Citations for Each Reference. Verify Answers Through a Second Source.

Compare Eastern Coral Snake, Scarlet Kingsnake, and Scarlet Snake. (n.d.). Retrieved from

<https://www.floridamuseum.ufl.edu/herpetology/fl-snakes/compare4/>.

Coral snake. (2019, May 23). Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/animal/coral-snake>.

Rat snake. (2017, August 27). Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/animal/rat-snake>.

Shupe, S. (2011). *U.S. Guide to Venomous Snakes and Their Mimics*. New York: Skyhorse.

Retrieved from

<http://search.ebscohost.com.ezproxy.lib.usf.edu/login.aspx?direct=true&db=edsebk&AN=648900&site=eds-live>.

In gardening history, when did a lawn become part of the garden? I am thinking particularly of the larger estates in the mid sixteenth century [England]. [Question 1]

1. Complete Answer to the Question

This question proved difficult to find a precise answer. Lawns were part of parks in England in the 16th century, and were generally open spaces. By the 17th century, they were generally thought of being part of gardens. The Tudor Period in 16th century England ushered in a time of peace that allowed new manor houses to be built without strong fortifications like moats. This allowed for more open areas. The Jacobean period of the 17th century continued this trend and formalized it into the already existing gardens. These fields now were intentionally covered in grass and cut by scythes or by grazing sheep since lawnmowers had not been invented yet. This choice to cover the field in grass, combined with the Jacobean need for the upper class to show its prosperity, makes me think that lawns were officially added to English gardens during this time period.

2. Query Analysis (Givens, Wanted, Modifiers)

- Given: lawn, garden, estate, mid 16th century, England, history
- Wanted: When did a lawn become part of the garden in England in the mid-16th century?
- Modifier: yard, Great Britain, Britain, manor house, 1500s, park, Tudor period, Jacobean period, 17th century, 1600s, landscape, design

3. Search Strategies, including any Internet Searches I Constructed to Find Initial Information about the Topic

I began with a quick Wikipedia search to learn a little more about this time period and gardening. On the “English Landscape Garden” page, I discovered that the lawn is sometimes referred to as a “park” in England, so I included that as a modifier. However, these landscape gardens were created starting in the 18th century so I did not read this page. I found a page entitled, the “History of Gardening” and thought it would be more useful. I learned that the 1500s in England were called the Tudor period, and it was one of stability for the first time in decades. It made me wonder if that was what led to lawns being created since properties were not as fortified.

Knowing some background, I decided to search the JSTOR database using English garden and Tudor period as the search terms and History, Garden and Landscape, and Horticulture as filtering limiters. Then, I searched within these results using lawn. I did not find anything useful, so I returned to Wikipedia and searched “lawn.” Lawns were not added to English gardens until the 17th century during the Jacobean period as a status symbol to keep land not for food or dwelling, so the patron kind of led me down a dead-end path in terms of the time period. This can sometimes happen. Going back to JSTOR and replacing Tudor with Jacobean, and then limiting the search using “lawn,” I looked first in the Garden and Landscape section to see if any articles applied. I located an article, “Chatsworth’s Sixteenth Century Parks and Gardens” by Trevor Brighton (1995), that refers to the 601-acre “Lawnd” in the Park at the Chatsworth

estate. Lawnd is an early form of lawn, so I would think we could use Chatsworth as an example of lawns being in existence in the 16th century. Is the lawnd in the park part of the garden? Not according to the survey of Chatsworth, but they are adjacent so possibly is my answer (Brighton, 1995).

Switching gears again, I tried Google Scholar and located a book, The Lawn: A History of an American Obsession by Virginia Jenkins that might provide English lawn history since the original 13 colonies were owned by England. It stated that the definition of lawn has changed over time: by the 16th century it described an open space, by the 17th century it was a field with grass, and by the 18th century it was an intentionally mowed garden covered with grass (Jenkins, 1999). This general info, while helpful, does not exactly answer the patron's question as to when lawn joined with garden.

Finally, using a Google search for "17th century English lawn history," I located an article on the BBC's website about Wimbledon called "The English Lawn" and it states that the "English lawn was invented in the early 17th century as a way for the Jacobean gentry to assert their superiority. Hugely labour intensive, only the wealthiest and most powerful could afford to maintain the immaculate turf." This echoes what I learned from the Chatsworth article that the park and lawn were separate and from the Wikipedia article that the lawn was added to English gardens in the 17th century. Using the definition of lawn in the The Lawn..., once the open space became intentionally covered with grass it became a lawn added to the garden (Jenkins, 1999).

4. Reference Source(s) I Consulted to Find the Answer, Using Complete Bibliographic Citations for Each Reference. Verify Answers Through a Second Source.

Brighton, T. (1995). Chatsworth's sixteenth-century parks and gardens. *Garden History*, 23(1), 29-55. doi:10.2307/1587011

Jenkins, V.S. (1999). *The Lawn: a history of an American obsession*. Washington: Smithsonian Institution Press.

Mark Easton's UK: map of the week: The English lawn. (2009, June 22). Retrieved November 20, 2019, from

https://www.bbc.co.uk/blogs/thereporters/markeaston/2009/06/map_of_the_week_the_english_lawn.html.

Is it legal to own a squirrel in the State of Washington if it comes from a USDA breeder?
[Question 8]

1. Complete Answer to the Question

The short answer is probably yes. The lengthy one is that dangerous wild animals are not allowed to be owned, but squirrels are not part of this category of animals. Defined as wild animals, they generally may not be possessed, but may be acquired and possessed as the law allows. Under the Animal Welfare Act, the USDA requires all people dealing with warm-blooded animals to be licensed and registered with the agency. Thus, if a breeder is licensed and registered with the USDA, then it is possible to legally own a squirrel in Washington.

2. Query Analysis (Givens, Wanted, Modifiers)

- Given: squirrel, own, Washington, USDA breeder
- Wanted: Is it legal to own a squirrel?
- Modifier: wild animal, pet, possess

3. Search Strategies, including any Internet Searches I Constructed to Find Initial Information about the Topic

Starting with Lexis (Uni) in a Guided Search, I searched Cases in Washington State as the Jurisdiction for squirrel ownership and "USDA breeder." That search was too specific and zero results were located. I removed USDA breeder from the search and kept squirrel ownership.

Again, no results located. I tried broadening my search for pet squirrel and found 1,774 cases but only one case with pet in the same sentence as squirrel, and it does not apply here.

Broadening my search again, I searched in Washington case law for cases involving wild animals as pets, and since 1,802 cases were located, I searched within the results for “squirrel!”. The only case with squirrel in it was one I located and dismissed already.

Trying a different tactic, I went to the State of Washington’s website to view the Revised Code of Washington. Title 16 deals with Animals and Livestock, and Chapter 16.30 deals with Dangerous Wild Animals. The definitions section lists classes of animals considered dangerous; squirrels do not fall within the four categories of mammals considered dangerous by Washington so this Chapter does not apply. Title 17 focuses on Weeds, Rodents, and Pests, and after a quick Google search I learned that squirrels are small to medium rodents so perhaps this Title applied. It did not, however; it is more for removal and destruction of pests.

Title 77 refers to Fish and Wildlife, and since squirrels are wild animals, though not dangerous, I thought this Title will apply, and it did. In the Definitions, Chapter 77.08.010(70) – Wild animals are defined as “those species of the class Mammalia whose members exist in Washington in a wild state.” It does not include “feral domestic mammals” or “old world rats and mice of the family Muridae of the order Rodentia” (“RCW 77.08.010(70),” n.d.). Based on the definition of wild animals, I would classify squirrels as wild animals for Title 77 purposes. Further, Chapter 77.08.010(72) – Wildlife is defined as “all species of the animal kingdom whose members exist in Washington in a wild state. This includes but is not limited to mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish, and invertebrates” (“RCW 77.08.010(72),” n.d.)

Hence, squirrels are defined as being part of Washington's wildlife for purposes of Title 77. I found nothing on non-dangerous wild animal ownership in the statutes.

I searched the Washington State Department of Agriculture page under "Illegal Animals", which states "it is illegal to possess wild animals." It links to a list of game animals under WAC 220-400-020, and squirrels are not specifically delineated. However, this list may not have been intended to be exhaustive because it begins "Game animals include..." and then states that "Furbearing animals are game animals" ("WAC 220-400-020," n.d.). This leaves room for other animals to be part of the list, though not specifically added, and since squirrels are furbearing animals like the minks and cottontails on the list, I think they could be considered wild animals and thus barred from ownership. However, exceptions apply under WAC 220-450-030; if a permit has been issued from the director or if they have been lawfully acquired, then it is not illegal to take from the wild and possess animals. Proof of lawful acquisition and inspection must be provided ("WAC 220-450-030," n.d.). Another way to possess a wild animal is to be a licensed wildlife rehabilitator, as provided by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife ("About Wildlife Rehabilitation in Washington," n.d.). This possession is for a limited duration for the wild animal to heal and then be released into the wild ("About Wildlife Rehabilitation in Washington," n.d.).

I used websites to search Washington's laws because I am not located in Washington state and finding a book covering the laws of Washington would be impossible. Even people who live there use the free online government websites to locate pertinent information.

Switching gears, I visited the USDA's website to locate a breeder list. This led me to learn about the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Animal Care Information Systems Search Tool (ACIS)

for AWA (Animal Welfare Act), but since I did not have specific information regarding the breeder's name and other items, it was not helpful here but could be helpful to the patron later. The Animal Welfare Act, based on the factsheet from USDA's website, applied to squirrels since they are warm-blooded animals and required all people dealing with these kinds of animals to be licensed or registered with APHIS ("Publications, Forms and Guidance Documents," n.d.). Based on this information, it appeared that if squirrels were acquired through a licensed or registered breeder under the AWA, that would be a lawful acquisition of the animal, legally allowing its ownership.

4. Reference Source(s) I Consulted to Find the Answer, Using Complete Bibliographic Citations for Each Reference. Verify Answers Through a Second Source.

About wildlife rehabilitation in Washington. (n.d.). Retrieved from

<https://wdfw.wa.gov/species-habitats/living/injured-wildlife/rehabilitation/about>.

Illegal animals. (n.d.). Retrieved from

<https://agr.wa.gov/departments/animals-livestock-and-pets/animal-health/import-requirements/illegal-animals>.

Publications, Forms and Guidance Documents. (n.d.). Retrieved from

https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalwelfare/sa_publications/ct_publications_and_guidance_documents.

RCW 77.08.010. (n.d.). Retrieved from

<https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=77.08.010>.

WAC 220-400-020. (n.d.). Retrieved from

<https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=220-400-020>.

WAC 220-450-030. (n.d.). Retrieved from

[https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=220-450-030.](https://apps.leg.wa.gov/wac/default.aspx?cite=220-450-030)