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### 'Theses' Going to be Good!: A How to Guide on Dealing with Large **Complex Cataloging Projects**

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'Theses' Going to be Good!: A How to Guide on Dealing with Large Complex Cataloging Projects





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# Outline

### 1. Background & Purpose

2. Collection Preparation

3. Cataloging Process

4. Common Problems

5. Pros and Cons of Chosen Model

6. Lessons Learned & Next Steps





Background & Purpose



# Special Collections & Archives Barcoding Project

- Multi-year project
- Cataloging/Barcoding 250,000 items in SCA
- Metadata added into Sierra and ArchivesSpace



# SCA Theses Collection

- Date range 1920 to present
- Approximately 22,000 print theses/dissertations
- Also available in different formats such as microform and digital
- 2 shelving systems
- Legacy copies considered archival preservation copies and not consistently cataloged (e.g. mixed format records)







# Collection Preparation



# Getting Started

- Pulled and reshelved entire collection
  - Merged two call number systems into one
- Organize collection according to new classification scheme
  - Year
  - Author Last Name (alphabetical)
  - Author First Name (alphabetical)
  - Title (alphabetical)





# Cataloging Process



# Our process...



Compare Shelflist Batch assignment Batch process ing Physico procces sing





# Collect and Clean Data

### **Data Collection**

- Extract all existing theses records from catalog
  - All formats
  - USU theses only
- Export fields into spreadsheet
  - OCLC #
  - Material Type
  - Record Bib Number
  - **1**00
  - **245**
  - **260** | c & 264 | c
  - **300**
  - **5**00
  - **5**02
  - **533**
  - **590**
  - **655**
  - **690**

### Data Clean-up/Parsing

- De-dupe Titles
  - Follow selection criteria
- ♦ Isolate OCLC #
- Split 100 field into first, last, suffix, years
- ♦ Split 245 |c
- Split 300 into pagination and illustrations.
  - Standardize both
- Split and standardize 502 into:
  - Theses type
  - Degree
  - University
  - Department
- Copy 500, 590s, and 690s into relevant columns
  - Note: often in wrong column due to export issue



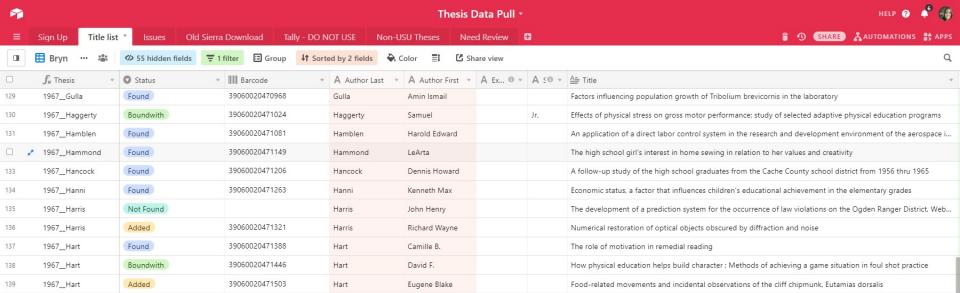
# Compare Shelflist

### Initial Shelf Inventory

- Verify status of record
- Check the data matches the item in hand
- Update, as needed or add new record
- Barcoded the item
- ♦ Flag for cataloger review, as needed

### Quality Control

- Review the work in initial pass-through to make sure it was correct
- Ensure new items weren't added to the collection in the interim, add if needed
- Assign call number





# Batch Assignment

### Merge

- Correct format record exists in OCLC
- Only incorrect format record exists in catalog

### Overlay

- Correct format record exists in OCLC
- Correct format record exists in catalog

### Additional action

 Add an item record with barcode and call number

### Original

- Correct format record does not exist in OCLC
- Correct format record does not exist in catalog



# Batch Processing

### **MERGE** process

- Airtable: export CSV
- MarcEdit: map data to MARC records
  - Add constant data & save
- OCLC: batch-search using 035 numbers
  - Delete 502
  - Export new file
- MarcEdit: merge OCLC with Brief file
- Sierra: import merged file into local catalog:
  - 949 creates item records

### **OVERLAY** process

- Airtable: export CSV
- MarcEdit: map data to MARC records
  - (Include 907)
  - Add constant data& save
- OCLC: batch-search using 035
  - Delete 502
  - Export file
- MarcEdit: merge OCLC with Brief file
- Sierra: import merged file
  - 907 overlays record
  - 949 creates items

### **ORIGINAL** process

- Airtable: export CSV
- MarcEdit: map data to MARC
  - Add constant data & save
  - Edit 008 & Leader
  - Troubleshoot & validate
- OCLC: upload to local save file & validate
  - Update & receive OCLC numbers
- Sierra: import file of new records into catalog
  - 949 creates items



# Physical Processing

- Versatile timing
  - During QC
  - After batch processing
- Apply labels and RFID tags
- Final QC process





# Common Problems

## Common Problems

- Theses from other universities
- Bound with theses (2 titles bound together)
- Early theses lacking consistent title page layout
- Multiple volumes or copies
- Dual authored theses
- Non-standard theses (senior reports, honors reports, etc.)
- Cataloging records containing a different date than the one listed in the item
- Items added into collection after initial temporary organization and numbering
- Limited access to collection because of pandemic
- Student technician turnover and training of new hires







Pros & Cons of Chosen Model



## Pros

- Much faster
  - Estimated 4.5 years to catalog if traditionally cataloged at a title-by-title level
  - This model would take about 1 year to complete
- Allows updating of all records to current standards
- Saves hand keying most of the fields
- Provides inventory for next phase of process
- Uncovered errors with other formats that can be fixed
  - Duplicate electronic records for one title
  - Microfilm/microfiche attached to print records
- Useful to have intellectual control of the collection (particularly as it is a highly used collection for digitization and ILL)

- Lots of unexpected inconsistencies
- A lot of hands = more need to re-train
  - Student labor fluctuations affects early process
- More difficult to track statistics on the process
  - Who owns the statistics for the final numbers?
  - Communicating progress is harder





Lessons Learned & Next Steps



# Staffing needs

- Project team:
  - Catalogers (Batch and Individual): 4
  - Student techs: 10 (part and/or full time at different times)
  - Data prep: 3
- Time investment comes in waves
- Planning was time intensive and involved a lot of parties (SCA, LIT, CMS) - relied on heavy knowledge of the collection from previous work with theses

# Next Steps

Finish the current processes



 Once SCA barcoding is complete, will move onto the cleanup of other physical copies in stacks, as well as microform, and electronic formats





### Resources

 Step-by-step process: https://usulibrary.atlassian.net/l/c/Fv5adhog

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Any questions?

