

## ***Realities and Trends in the Evolution of the Romanian Literary Bibliography***

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### **Abstract**

The informational explosion, especially the one from the last decades, represented an incontestable challenge for the diversification of the possibilities to structure and to find the information, regardless of the interest field. In this context, it is extremely useful the corroboration of the traditional biographies, including those regarding Romanian literature, stored on paper - no matter how well done, but that can't keep up with the requirements of the current information and documentation - with the bibliographic databases.

From the succinct analysis of the old and new literary bibliographical phenomenon - mentioning the significant moments - it becomes obvious the dynamics of the “bibliography” concept, taking into account the variety of the informational store capacity and the diversity of the presentation form of the bibliographies.

Thus, the conclusion is clear, that in the present it became necessary the fast access to the online data banks of the Romanian critics, theoreticians and literary historians, in this *electronic era*, constituted in an impressive diversity of bibliographical resources which contain also information specific to their activities.

***Key words:*** *Bibliography, Romanian Literature, Bibliographical Databases*

The information is present everywhere around us and it became an extremely important variable in any society, in any place on the globe, regardless of the geographical coordinates, but depending on the way that each one of us perceives, assimilates and uses it further creatively.

The collocation “informational society” is unanimously recognized as the most adequate to characterize concisely the current society. The

information is at the basis of all landmark progresses made in all fields in the last decades. It generates the entire knowledge process and has the main role in any type of development: economical, social, cultural, etc.

This recognition of the utility of the bibliography, which appears as a practical justification of its existence, corresponds to a reality. However, usually, the appreciations on the bibliography stop here. The fact that the great Romanian scientists and intellectuals, such as Nicolae Bălcescu, Al. Odobescu, Emil Racoviță, Tudor Vianu, etc. had bibliographical preoccupations with important theoretic works, it is often registered without its valuation regarding the most precious thing that the bibliography has in its essence: the action in the purpose of knowledge and its participation in the cultural phenomenon.

Beside „*Bibliografia românească veche*”, which treated only the period 1508-1830, and some general or special bibliographies, a bibliography of bibliographies, some dictionaries of writers and information from the literary histories, for the Romanian literature bibliography, the only attempt to include the entire field was considered for a long time the work of Gheorghe Adamescu, „*Contribuțiune la bibliografia românească*”, 1) which stopped in 1928. At that time, it was appreciated as useful also due to the fact that it was the only one, nowadays being surpassed from all points of view.

As for now there is no general bibliography of Romanian literature available, the researchers need to appeal to various other information instruments, which may be of interest for the literature historian, corroborating the information collected from various types of works, respecting, of course inside of those, the chronological criterion, but insisting especially only on those presenting a practical utility, not only historical. Such an example is represented by the *encyclopedias and the dictionaries* which are works of *general references*.

The starting period is marked by the publishing of *Enciclopedia poporană*, in 1858, written by Dimitrie Iarcu and of *Dicționarul universal al limbii române*, from 1896, written by Lazăr Șăineanu. It was the time also for the appearance of a general encyclopedia in which the literary information has its place. Thus, in 1895 the Committee of Astra designated Corneliu Diaconovici, which was the secretary of the Association, to coordinate this work, which was to appear in Sibiu, in the period 1889 - 1904, under the title *Enciclopedia română*. To the elaboration of the encyclopedia contributed numerous scientists and intellectuals: Ovid Densusianu, Mihail Dragomirescu, Titu Maiorescu, without benefiting from the collaboration of Nicolae Iorga and Sextil Pușcariu. *Enciclopedia română* contains articles relatively well informed, especially for the Romanian history and literature, the writers being accompanied, beside

other biographical data, by the bibliography of the works, sometimes being mentioned also the situation of their manuscripts. The Encyclopedia was used as information resource for the works that followed, demonstrating its utility until the present time.

In 1929, was printed in Cluj, „*Minerva. Enciclopedia română*”, (2) Romulus Demetrescu being the editor for Romanian literature. In this encyclopedia, the works of the important writers are mentioned not only by title, but also there are accompanied by short critical notes.

Two years later, in 1931, Aurel Candrea and Gheorghe Adamescu published in Bucharest, *Dicționarul enciclopedic ilustrat „Cartea Românească”*. This was structured so that to offer succinct information about the life and the work of the writers, the dictionary having a limited utility. Gheorghe Adamescu underlined that this dictionary refers not only to the late writers, but also to the writers that are still alive, thus giving to this dictionary a meaning of documentary update. Along with the biographical data is mentioned also a succinct bibliography of the writers' works.

Well - known is also *Enciclopedia „Cugetarea”*, performed by Lucian Predescu and published in Bucharest, in 1940. Lucian Predescu collected the information based on questionnaires, from the entire country, but also based on consulting its contemporary publications; it is the only work that offers until now to the literary researchers, and not only, materials with a rich documentary content.

In chronological order, appears after 1960, a series of encyclopedic dictionaries in which the Romanian writers are well illustrated. Thus, were published (3), between 1962-1966, „*Dicționarul enciclopedic român*”, in 4 volumes; in 1972 „*Mic dicționar enciclopedic*”, with improved reprints in 1978-1986, and after 1990 started the printing of „*Enciclopedia României*”, with updated information.

But, from the literary historian's point of view it is important until present and it is worth to be mentioned, „*Bibliografia literară română*”, published in 1932 by N. Georgescu - Tistu. The work includes bibliographies that are critically analyzed and ordered in various chapters. „*Bibliografia literară română*” reunions the documentary material in a big volume, in fact, the first bibliography of bibliographies here. It remains until today the only and the most complete instrument for investigating Romanian literature from analytical - critical perspective, the information presented being exact and corrected.

Through his work „*Bibliografia literară română*”, the author, a landmark name in the field of bibliography, tried to group the bibliographical contributions useful to the study of Romanian literature and the ones related to it.

As N. Georgescu-Tistu was explaining four years later: “*the role of the bibliographer is to offer the technical indications, and the role of the*

*specialist in literature is to edit the content. The literary bibliography, being a special one, should address not only to the specialty researchers, but also to the related areas. Also, it must be updated and accessible to the foreign readers” (4).*

In order to write the work, the author reviewed almost all that he found essential in the Romanian bibliographical field, except of exact sciences. As the author himself confesses, he tried to avoid making theories on the bibliography, shaping in the “Introduction” the fundamental notions and the bibliographical movement from abroad.

Trying to group the bibliographical contributions useful to the study of Romanian literature, the work was written especially in order to prepare a methodical bibliography of the literature.

It is to remark that the author does not make a specialty bibliography without basing it on a critical bibliography in order to be able to orientate himself in the approached field. The bibliography written by Nicolae Georgescu-Tistu represents an important achievement in the literature field and a veritable model for the ones that want to write a special bibliography.

After a long period of slow downing the bibliographical activity, The Library of Romanian Academy from Bucharest decided, in 1960, to realize a *Bibliografie a literaturii române de la origini până astăzi*, a first achievement which was to be included in this bibliography being the work appeared in 1965 referring to the period 1948-1960. Until finishing this big plan it will be to use the old contributions, even if some of them are incomplete and other surpassed, following that those interested to complete their information using their own means.

„*Bibliografia literaturii române: 1948-1960*”, appeared under the editing of the academician Tudor Vianu, belonging to the series of special bibliographies of the Academy’s Library, is addressed to those who want to dedicate themselves to the literary studies from historical, philological, linguistic and esthetical points of view.

In *Foreword*, T. Vianu was writing: „*a general bibliography of Romanian literature is a useful instrument to anyone that wants to dedicate himself to the literary studies from the following points of view: historical, philological, linguistic and esthetical, but, at the same time, it brings a service to the literary history.*” (5)

Even if the bibliography had some lacks, it was of great interest. Even if it was not supposed to be a general bibliography, but a selective one, there were discussed the selection criteria, being signaled the omissions of some important contributions.

At the same publishing house of this prestigious institution, Romanian Academy, it was started the publishing, in 1976, of „*Bibliografia analitică a literaturii române vechi*” (6) that starts with a volume elaborated in 2 parts,

under the title „*Bibliografia analitică a cărților populare laice*”, the other two volumes following to appear under the title: „*Bibliografia analitică a istoriografiei române vechi*”, the second volume and respectively „*Bibliografia analitică a literaturii beletristice*”, the third volume.

„*Bibliografia analitică a cărților populare laice*” written by Mihai Moraru and Cătălina Velculescu, appeared under the scientific coordination of I.C. Chițimia, includes the description of approximately 300 manuscripts that comprise the 18 popular books followed in them.

This bibliographical work represents a vivid image of the cultural goods' circulation in the past, thus supporting the studies of philology, literary history, compared literature, literary sociology, literary and folk theory. Although it does not use the chronological ordination, but the alphabetical one, the bibliography starts with „*Alexandria*”, the oldest novel in the Romanian literature and one of the most spread in the European literature.

The main purpose of the work is the mentioning and presentation of the texts, in order to use them in the future for reprints, research and studies based on these.

Between 1979 and 1983 the Central University Library from Bucharest took the initiative of performing not a general bibliography of the Romanian literature, from its origin until present, as the Romanian Academy proposed to itself, but a bibliographical guide, the registration of the writers and the documentary material being done selectively. In spite of this fact, the work proves to be useful in the field of literary research, meeting the qualities of a fundamental work instrument, which can answer to the needs of information from this field. This bibliography is the result of some rigorous selections made by its writers. „*Literatura română: ghid bibliografic*” (7) is structured in two important segments: Resources; Romanian writers (1979-1983).

In spite of the fact that this guide is the result of a rigorous selection, it still remains the only bibliographical guide for the Romanian literature from its origin until present.

The Library of Cluj-Napoca Affiliate of Romanian Academy decided in 1985 to continue „*Bibliografia literaturii române: 1948-1960*” coordinated by T. Vianu.

The plan of the bibliography was initially established for the period 1961-1970, but, after a first selection of the documentary material, because of the immensity of the number of sheets achieved, of the difficulties occurred in their systematization, it was decided to reduce the investigated interval at 5 years and the publishing of the bibliography started in 1996.

Thus, „*Bibliografia literaturii române: 1961-1965*”(8), signed by Doina Curticeanu, Emil Pinteana and Dora Daisa, continues the project started by the Library of the Romanian Academy from Bucharest. It registers the

volumes, collaborations, translations and critical references appeared in the period 1961-1965, summing 26,732 bibliographical descriptions (without numbering the reviews).

The work includes the writers that published, were published or about whom it was written until the year 1965. Having the advantage of a practical and logical structure of the bibliographical references, it represents a work tool very accessible and useful, aiming to present exhaustively the literary material in the period 1961-1965. Thus, the first volume, published in 1996, is structured as follows: *Folclor. Probleme generale de literatură; Presă. Ediții de texte vechi; Antologii*. The other four volumes, alphabetically ordered, mention the writers as follows: Vol. 2: *Writers: A-C*, 1997; Vol. 3: *Writers: D-M*, 1998; Vol. 4: *Writers: N-Z*, 2000; Vol. 5: *Addenda. Corrigenda. Name index*, 2002. The numbering of pages is continuous.

The literary bibliographies presented are only a few of the references instruments of true value for the researchers of the Romanian literary field, performed after 1932, and they include specialized bibliographies already well-known.

In the contemporary society, the user is obliged to deal with an ongoing information industry, even with an “overloading”, which many times leads to a disagreement between the informational request and its offer. Therefore, he should be capable of filtrating from the huge volume of information transmitted, the one of interest.

Now, more than never, there are imperiously necessary the bibliographical instruments to facilitate the access of the user to the desired information and also to a pertinent content of ideas, of authority.

Comparing the bibliographies in the European space of the first half of the XX<sup>th</sup> century with the Romanian ones in that period, it was observed that in all of them there is a trend to write the bibliography only for the newer literature of one nation. Foreign patterns show as useful plan the thematic clustering completed by an alphabetical index of authors and not the clustering by authors, which is less desired by the users.

A few decades later, Jacqette Reboul was stating the following theory: *„The bibliographic repertory reviews generally the publications that present connections between each other or that belong to the same language or discipline; it signals, it means it specifies the identity of the publication following the Catalogation rules in force, it describes the exterior aspect of the publication or its content through the internal description, which is made as analysis, summary, commentaries, focusing on the value of the text or on its importance. He classifies the reviewed publications, following the pattern of ordering that best corresponds to the type of document which he treats: chronological, alphabetical and systematical.”* (9) There are investigated, analyzed and selected the fact information from the

competence field, making at the same time referrals to the value of the documents in the bibliography.

In the Romanian space, in the absence of general or special repertoires, other works on press (10), not strictly bibliographical, but including valuable information, were shown to be useful. Such a work is „*Istoria presei de la primele începuturi până în 1916*”, achieved by N. Iorga and published in 1922. Another succinct, but useful work is „*Contribuții la istoria presei românești*”, published in 1964. However, a bibliography of bibliographies on the Romanian press was performed and published in Paris, in 1934, by Nicolae Georgescu - Tistu, in his work, „*Bibliographie historique de la presse roumaine*”.

Other works of the same kind, with retrospective value, which can be mentioned in a brief enumeration, are: „*Presa literară românească: (1789-1948)*”, published in 1968 with bibliographical notes and under the coordination of I. Hangiu; „*Reviste progresiste românești interbelice*”, volume written under the coordination of Marin Bucur, 1972; „*Reviste literare românești din secolul al XIX-lea*”, volume published in 1974 under the scientific coordination of Ov. Papadima; „*Presa satirică românească din Transilvania: 1860-1918*”, published in 1974 by L. Grămadă; „*Din presa literară românească: (1900-1918)*”, printed by D. Murărașu, 1970; „*Reviste literare de la sfârșitul secolului al XIX-lea*”, work written by A. Iliescu, 1970; „*Reviste românești de poezie*”, 1972, written by E. Manu; „*Din presa literară românească: (1918-1944)*”, print coordinated by E. Marinescu, 1972; „*Dicționar al presei literare: (1790-1982)*”, de I. Hangiu, published in two editions, in 1987 and 1997, respectively.

The current bibliography of periodicals was represented by *Bibliografia RSR. Articole din periodice* and *Referințe critice*, with the two series, *Estetică și Teorie literară* and *Critică și istorie literară*, which are initiated in 1967, by the Central University Library from Cluj.

Many bibliographies on special themes (11) can be partially useful for the literary information, for example: „*Bibliografia romanului românesc: (1944-1956)*”, by D. Micu, „*Critica asupra romanului actual: (1948-1956)*”, by Gh. Radu and B. Moisescu, „*Bibliografia volumelor de critică și istorie literară apărute între 1948-1958*”, by T. Vârgolici, „*Bibliografia edițiilor de clasici între anii 1945-1959*”, by V. Ciobanu, „*Bibliografia operelor din perioada 1948-1958: proza*”, by C. Ștefănescu, all these bibliographies being published in *Studii și cercetări de istorie literară*, only during the year 1959.

Other examples on the thematic bibliographies are the bibliographical contributions achieved within the Central University Library of Bucharest, under the coordination of H. Zalis, published between 1965 and 1968, which are making referral to the literary currents: Classicism, Modernism,

Symbolism, Sămănătorism, Naturalism etc. The literary currents are presented with extended reports also in „*Literatura română: ghid bibliografic*”, the section on literary currents and directions.

There can also be mentioned works that partially provide the specialty information: Gh Bondoc, „*Romanul românesc contemporan*”, Bucharest, 1964; G. Olăreanu, „*Genul scurt: nuvele, schițe, povestiri...*”, Bucharest, 1966; „*Bibliografia generală a etnografiei și folclorului românesc*”, edited and prefaced by A. Fochi, Bucharest, 1968; „*Bibliografia analitică a limbii române literare: 1780-1866*”, under the coordination of T. Vianu, Bucharest, 1972; M. Bucur. „*Istoriografia literară românească de la origini până la G. Călinescu*”, Bucharest, 1973. And, of course, the examples can continue taking into account the taxonomic diversity of the literary bibliographies.

However, currently, through the development of the electronic equipments, the bibliography reaches an era of development and operability that was impossible to imagine in the past. It becomes an essential component, even if it stays in the shadow of the entire current scientific activity.

Any kind of research in the vast field of the literature is not possible today without the bibliography. In the German language, the word *literatur* still has the signification of bibliography. All sciences to use a critical and references system include this term in the specialty vocabulary.

The global acceptance of the bibliography is: “*the registration of all works about a theme, subject or research field. The bibliography has the intrinsic encyclopedic vocation of totality, transmitted by various categories and specialties. The enormous diversification of the publication makes this principle of totality to extend permanently. From here it starts also the trend of the modern bibliography to explode, to include all the documents. The total bibliography is a lesson of literary democracy. It justifies, at this level, the existence of mass literature and of paraliterature*” (12).

The literary bibliography starts to be universal from the XVI<sup>th</sup> century. However, the idea of the global registration of the literary and scientific patrimony of humankind is maintained also in the present.

UNESCO recommends and owns the performing of a world file. The definition of bibliography changes once the new technologies appear. Instead of “document” or “book”, it is used the term “text”.

It was changed also the way to use the bibliography. It was assimilated, in modern spirit, to the act of reading.

The databases could be the most important instrument to build this informational world. It is estimated that “*in the world there are approximately 5,000 databases, and, in order to cover the essence of human knowledge there would be necessary only ten times more. In order to avoid*

*the redundancy and to transform the databases in an effective tool for quick find of the information, the most indicated it will be to build specialized databases in each of the knowledge field”* (13).

The database is not a new concept, appeared at the same time with the explosion of the informational technologies, but it means also data collections on traditional storage form. Almost every field achieved its own databases, both on printed form and electronic variant.

Within the general typology of database, an important significance in each field is represented by the *bibliographical databases*. These offer the main bibliographical details, in order to identify a work, and, most of the times offer valuable information, such as: key words, classification indexes, abstracts and summaries.

*Bazele de date bibliografice* pot acoperi diferite domenii ale cunoașterii și se pot referi la documente primare (monografii, articole din seriale, brevete, studii, rapoarte) sau la documente secundare.

In the last years in our country also there were made progresses in building *online bibliographical databases*. However, in the entire world, many libraries are involved in the development of these electronic book lists and of the Internet subjects gateways for high quality services. (14)

With the help of the Internet network, there can be localized the necessary documents regardless the town, country or the continent where they are. The building of online databases reduced very much the circuit, sometimes difficult and which required a lot of time, of the international exchange for which it was required to fulfill so many documents and to respect so many formalities. Now, the librarians and even the users alone can use the bibliographical databases in order to see exactly where they can find the necessary documents or, even more, they can consult them directly on their computer screen.

But the differences between these electronic lists and the “classical” bibliographies used until now are not as big as anyone could imagine. Basically, there are the same elements that are offered to the user: author, title, other responsibilities, edition, publishing house, place of publication, etc., as well as other details, such as whether the document is available full text, the option to copy certain fragments from the documents, other libraries where the document can be found, and so on.

*The bibliographical databases* present however also some disadvantages. These would be, as the field specialists say, the following (15):

- The limited content of the registration data;
- Lack of a unanimously accepted standardization;
- The fact that not all the users are familiarized with the proper use of computers and / or of the steps to be followed in order to find the desired document in the respective database.

*The bibliographic databases* can cover more extended fields or they can focus on a single discipline, but also they can include notes, references and even the full text. Therefore, we can say that every database is different from other one, without doubting that they serve the same purposes, making easier, in certain way, the research activity. From this point of view, the Internet is considered a digital references library, a very dynamic and interactive virtual library, in which the bibliographical databases play a role similar to that of the sheet catalogue from the “classical” libraries.

Nowadays, the use of the computer and Internet navigation became a necessity of the intellectual activities.

Adapting the statement “*classifying the typographical productions according to precise and unitary criteria, the bibliography was called to play the role of a compass*”(16), we can thus considerate that the online *bibliographical databases* represent the indispensable compasses for the users to navigate in the Internet network.

The data banks also represent a modern and accessible method to process and find the information. Analyzing this aspect, we can distinguish two types of approaching the information: on one hand there are complex databases that offer bibliographies of specialized documents, structured on fields, and on the other hand there are sources to offer the full text of the document.

These data banks offer the possibility to search by key-words, theme, authors, and publications.

In order to see the difference between a data bank, the library catalogues and the printed specialty bibliographies, we need to observe that the data banks offer more than the abstracts of the texts, most of the times they offer full texts and referrals to other online databases, to similar documents on the theme and the searched field.

Increasingly, the informational society requires that the data to be more organized, so that we can say that the data banks deal with the mechanisms to manage the knowledge. (17)

The importance of the data banks should be recognized at national level, as the creation of a network with access to all bibliographical databases means that: “*each documentary department will be able to make available for the users from all over the country valuable bibliographical information to reflect both the background of the respective library and the bibliographical references of national character...*” (18)

Nowadays, it is very necessary and useful for the society, the access to the online data banks to include general or specialized information, representing an impressive diversity of bibliographical resources, characteristic to this *electronic era*.

However, there is a series of websites with information from the field of interest of the librarians, related to universities, libraries, online catalogues, publishing houses, professional organizations and associations, literature, periodical publications, dictionaries, references resources and various cultural websites.

In order to give an example, I performed a selection, taking into account also Romanian web resources to represent only or also specialized bibliographical data on literature, as a proof of our synchronization with the international technological realities, even in the field of literature.

### *1. Virtual libraries*

<http://biblioteca.euroweb.ro/>

*Romanian library* is a virtual library built in 1998, which collects virtual libraries from the fields: philosophy, essay, sociology, history, memories, librarianship and information science, classical literature, contemporary literature, literary history, critics, folk literature, translations; it contains an alphabetical index of authors, an online dictionary of the Romanian contemporary writers, electronic books, links to other Romanian or foreign cultural websites. [Last accessed on 23.05.2006].

<http://scriitori.liternet.ro/>

*Romanian writers* is a virtual glossary about certain Romanian writers: Ana Blandiana, Mircea Eliade, Marin Preda, Lucian Blaga etc.; the section also contains bibliographical data critical references, bibliographies, literary work fragments. [Last accessed on 23.05.2006].

### *2. Romanian publishing houses*

<http://www.all.ro/>

The website of the *Publishing House ALL*: contains the catalogue of the books published there, by fields (computers, human sciences, belletristic, non-fiction, exact sciences, medicine, literature for children, manuals), news, books in publishing process, online order possibilities [Last accessed on 24.05.2006].

<http://www.edituradp.ro/R/P-index>

*Didactical and Pedagogical Publishing House* is a publishing house funded in 1951, which came to be famous through its high scientific and graphical quality publications, being a remarkable presence in the Romanian education system, its achievements enjoying a special prestige in Romania, but also abroad. The website includes an index of authors, a catalogue with all books, and one with news. [Last accessed on 08.06.2006].

<http://www.euroinst.ro/>

*The Publishing House of the European Institute* from Iasi, funded in 1991, produced in its own studio 44 documentary movies and published approximately 630 titles until the end of the year 2004. The website includes more sections: history, an author index, the bookstores where there can be found the books published, useful links and a section dedicated to online orders. [Last accessed on 08.06.2006].

<http://www.humanitas.ro/>

*Humanitas Group*, funded in 1990, under the guidance of the philosopher Gabriel Liiceanu, includes a publishing house and a bookstores chain; the books published belonging to several fields: philosophy, religion, social and political sciences, history, belletristic, memory literature, art albums and books for children, law and economy, sports, music, etc. Its Internet page offers information about the history of the publishing house, chronological signs, departments, recently published books, books that can be found in the bookstores, books in the publishing process and a list of the authors. [Last accessed on 24.05.2006].

<http://www.nemira.ro/>

*Nemira Publishing House Group* makes available a website that contains: presentation and history, collections, authors, recently published books and books in process of publishing, online books. [Last accessed on 24.05.2006].

<http://www.polirom.ro/>

On the website of *Polirom Publishing House*, funded in 1995 in Iasi, we find general information about the publishing house (until now there were published 1,900 titles, from 35 fields), a general catalogue of the published books, the list of the fields, the last books published, the online library that contains several digital books. [Last accessed on 24.05.2006].

<http://www.rao.ro/>

*RAO International Publishing Company* is a publishing house to publish collections known by the large public: RAO Classic, Works XX, RAO Contemporan, International Successes, Science Fiction, RAO for children etc. and offers more information on its website: presentation, news and events, publishing fields, collections, authors, news, books in process of publishing, forum, RAO Book Club, Internet order, special offers. [Last accessed on 24.05.2006].

<http://www.teora.ro/>

The website of *Teora Publishing House*: the main page offers a list of the newest published books, but there are also other sections: a catalogue of the books published, by interest fields and also there is presented a list of Teora bookstores from Bucharest and from the country. [Last accessed on 24.05.2006].

### 3. Literature online databases

<http://www.librariaonline.ro/>

*Librariaonline* is a database with a vast variety of titles from all categories: foreign languages, law, economical sciences, school manuals, belletristic, literature for children, as well as the last books published on the Romanian market. [Last accessed on 09.06.2006].

<http://www.scriitoriromani.ro/>

The National Museum of Romanian Literature initiated the elaboration of the database *Succintă bio-bibliografie a scriitorilor români*; the list contains brief summaries about over 1,500 authors: last names, first names, nicknames, date and place of birth, followed by the chronological enumeration of the author volumes, author anthologies, without reprints and the anthologies in which also appear the titles already published. The database does not contain appreciations, classifications or references. [Last accessed on 09.06.2006].

When it is written a bibliography using web resources, any research should be done very carefully, in order to find exactly the publications necessary to the beneficiary. Any user is exposed to the risk to find erroneous information, generally the accessed websites needing to belong to the libraries and publishing houses, which represent the authority in the field. The book lists may contain data overtaken from the specialized databases, for example online catalogues that have available a research engine easy to use, where there can be introduced the title, the author and the targeted field. The results of a search should take into account certain selection criteria, usually the ones informed to perform this approach being the specialists from the references services from the libraries, because they have access to the specialized database, reducing the risk to obtain “noise” or useless information, this, of course, if the user formulates correctly his / her request.

Bibliographical web resources are practically unlimited, as long as the research and human development activity will not ever stop.

However, it is possible that they remain only an alternative for the traditional bibliographies, the reasons for this fact being extremely various, despite of the diversity of the presentation forms and structures.

The overwhelming pressure exercised by the information lead to the necessity of systematization and classification of the bibliographical works, surpassing even the borders of the new technologies. Thus, the bibliographical tools are elaborated based on certain taxonomic criteria and with the help of certain methods, being logically and coherently systematized, and, in the case of the literary bibliography, in the similar way to the taxonomy involved by the bibliographical works, in general.

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