Music in the Library, I
Sept. 12, 2018 - The Bare Basics

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Resources in Mason Libraries of interest to and useful for music majors include…

Books
Journals, magazines
Encyclopedias, indexes, reference works
Audio, video recordings
Scores, parts-sets

… in both PHYSICAL and ELECTRONIC (online) formats.

Today: PHYSICAL formats

Attend #2 here on Sept 19 for ELECTRONIC resources.
All of University Libraries’ musical materials are located in the **Fenwick Library**. **Most** books, scores, and audio/video recordings are in the Music Library itself, **Fenwick 2600**.

Journals and magazines are shelved in Fenwick **Periodicals** (first floor), some juvenile music books are in the **Curriculum Library** (first floor), and rare or antiquarian items are in the **Special Collections Research Center** (second floor).

**Music items placed on RESERVE for a class** are at Fenwick Library desk – ask for them there.
So, SHOW ME THE MUSIC LIBRARY!

It’s in HERE...

Go UP the stairs and turn LEFT...
Fenwick 2600!
The endcaps are marked to show which have reference (*non-circulating*) scores and books (such as encyclopedias and bibliographies) to study in the library only, and which have *circulating* scores, parts-sets, and books that you can borrow on your Mason card.
There are also media cabinets for LP phonograph records, VHS tapes, DVDs, and audio compact discs available for checkout.

The media Listening/Viewing Room has equipment for audio and video playback, including a special turntable that will digitize a phonograph record and convert it to MP3 format on a USB flash drive.
Where are the music journals?

LOCATION = Fenwick Periodicals

Bound journal volumes and recent, unbound journal numbers are located on the first floor of Fenwick Library, down at the far end of the long hallway. Periodicals are “self-serve” for in-library use only and are shelved alphabetically by title.

Some older bound journals are located in off-site storage and must be requested.

(We have discontinued most print journal subscriptions in music, but we do have electronic access to around 270 titles; more on this next week.)
Overview of Class M (Library of Congress classification system)

M’s – scores & (at GMU) musical recordings; i.e., *instances of musical compositions*

ML’s – literature about music, musicians, and instruments (biographical, historical, stylistic, etc)

MT’s – literature on musical instruction and study (theory & analysis, appreciation, “how-to-play-the-______,” psychology/philosophy, music education methods, etc.)

Within each of these very broad alphabetic classifications are several numbered series for various sub-classifications…
Rough guide to M’s (scores)
M5’s to M175’s – music for one solo instrument
   M6 to 19, organ; M20 to 29, piano; M40 to 59, solo strings;
   M60 to 110, solo winds, etc.
M180’s to 290’s – music for two solo instruments
M300’s = trios; M400’s = quartets; M500’s = quintets; etc.
M1000’s – orchestral music M1001’s = symphonies;
   M1002’s = tone poems; M1003’s = suites; M1004’s = overtures;
   M1010’s = piano concertos; M1012’s = violin concertos;
   M1020’s = flute concertos… etc.
M1100s – music for string orchestra
M1200s – music for wind orchestra (band)
M1500 – operas in full score (M1503, operas/musicals in piano-vocal score; M1507, M1508, selections from operas/musicals in piano/vocal score)
M1600’s to M1900’s – secular songs & choruses– several categories!
M2000 to M2199 – sacred vocal/choral music
Rough guide to ML’s

ML50’s – opera librettos and lyrics to songs
ML100’s to 108’s – encyclopedias & dictionaries e.g. various *New Grove* dictionaries; *Who’s Who in Music*; lexicons of musical terminology; etc.
ML128’s – bibliographies, study guides & indexes to specific musical genres or mediums of performance
ML134’s – bibliographies, research guides, literature indexes, & music catalogues for particular composers
ML178’s to 360’s – history and criticism (by time period, region)
ML410’s – individual composer studies & bios
ML540’s to 1090’s – books about musical instruments
ML1100s through 3780’s – large number of resources on forms, styles, genres, broken down in several ways (such as “the symphony,” “jazz,” “dance music of Central America,” “opera” etc.)
Rough guide to MT’s

MT1 – music appreciation
MT5 to 9 – basic music theory
MT30’s to 70’s – notation; composition, including harmony, counterpoint, form & analysis; orchestration, etc.
MT90’s to 145’s – analysis of specific musical compositions (broken down by composer and by genre)
MT170’s to 810’s – instrumental techniques, methods, practice etudes, etc. (first, keyboards; then, strings, winds, plucked instruments, and percussion)
MT 820’s to 940’s – singing and vocal techniques, methods, practice studies, etc.

A PRINCIPLE behind library classification is COLLOCATION—keeping resources on similar topics together on a shelf or in a cabinet.
Every book/score/recording has a CALL NUMBER based on LOC classification.

Title: Handbook of instrumentation
Creator: Stiller, Andrew
Subject: Instrumentation et orchestration, Instruments de musique, Instrumentation and orchestration, Musical instruments, Instrumentation, Musikinstrument, Instrumentatie (muziek), Muziekinstrumenten, Uitvoeringspraktijk
Publisher: Berkeley : University of California Press
Creation Date: 1985
Format: xx, 533 pages : illustrations ; 32 cm
Source: Library Catalog
Identifier: LC : 82020184, ISBN : 0520044231
How to Read Call Numbers

Most call numbers start with a one- or two-letter alphabetic classification code combined with a classification number, followed in turn by one (or sometimes two) alphanumeric “cutter” designations (which usually relate to the first letter of author or title), and typically ending with a publication year. The cutter numbers imply decimal divisions! Here’s the first of three simple examples.

**MT70 .S78 1985** breaks down into:

- **MT** = broad classification: musical instruction and study
- **70** = narrower classification: instrumentation and orchestration
- **.S78** = cutter for Andrew Stiller, the author of this orchestration book (cutters include imaginary decimals—"S78" really means "S7.8" and will be found between S7 and S8)
- **1985** = year of publication
Next, **ML410 .B44 K56 1998** can be deconstructed as:
ML = broad classification: literature on music
410 = narrower classification: individual composer life-and-works study
.B44 = cutter for Vincenzo Bellini, the composer
(remember the imaginary decimal--"B44" really means "B4.4" and would be found between B4 and B5)
.K56 = second cutter for David Kimball, the author of this treatment of one of his operas
1998 = year of publication
Finally, **M1500 .P83 T8 1999** breaks down into:

M = broad classification: musical compositions (i.e., scores or recordings)

1500 = narrower classification: complete operas

.P83 = cutter for Giacomo Puccini, composer of this opera

T89 = second cutter for *Turandot*, the title of this opera

1999 = year of release for this DVD
Subject headings are the PREFERRED TERMS, standardized by the Library of Congress by which library materials are categorized according to topic, or genre, or time period, or geographic location, etc. They refer to the “ABOUTNESS” of a book. This allows similar items to be discovered more easily—they’ve been “tagged.”

A broad SH is made more specific with one or more standard subdivisions (sub-topics). BE ALERT to subject headings and their subdivisions in a library record—your growing understanding of these will gradually improve your search precision. And what’s better, each subject heading in the catalog is a hyperlink that leads you to everything else in the library which has been similarly categorized.
Results of a keyword search for **BOOKS** using—
  *music? AND protest AND politic?—* gave these relevant SH’s & subdivisions (among others):

- Radicalism --Songs and music --History and criticism.
- Popular music --Political aspects.
- Protest songs --United States
- Social justice --Songs and music.

Subject headings & subdivisions for musical **SCORES** and **RECORDINGS** are constructed around facets of performance medium, musical form or genre, chronology, geography, and/or document format; for example...

- Flute and violin music.
- Songs (High voice) with guitar.
- Organ music --18th century.
- Cantatas, Sacred --Vocal scores with piano
- Sonatas (Piano).
The last few screens have been a bit theoretical. Now let’s get practical. On to a brief demo of searching the Mason Libraries online catalog.