

Music 662 Introduction to Research in Music - Prof. Steve Gerber Think Like a Librarian! Definitions, Classifications, and Call Numbers

On-line Public Access Catalog (OPAC)

A computer-based and supported library catalog designed to be accessed via terminals so that library users may directly and effectively search for information about the library's resources. This powerful tool emerged in the 1980s and has generally replaced the physical card system, with its separate author, title, and subject card files, used for the previous hundred years. As an electronic database, an OPAC can be searched on many more than these three traditional indexes, and as an HTTP (coded for internet) tool it allows for hyperlinks to other records with the database.

Authorized Form of Name (aka Name Authority)

A "name authority record" is a tool used by librarians to establish forms of names (for persons, places, meetings, and organizations) used in bibliographic records. Authority records enable librarians to provide uniform access to materials in library catalogs and to provide clear identification of authors. For example, American libraries use *Tchaikovsky, Peter Ilich, 1840-1893* as the authorized form by which all references to this composer are unified, although the resources themselves may show Chaikovsky, Tschaikowsky, Chaikovski, Tchaikofsky, etc.

Subject Heading

Specific word or phrase used as an access point for finding a book or article on a specific topic in a library catalog or periodical index. Generally, a particular catalog or index will use a standardized set of these subject headings, which improves search precision once the user determines the "approved" headings being used for his/her topic. Some indexing schemes use the alternate term "descriptor" or something similar. For example: books about "movies," "motion pictures," "cinema," and "films" are usually entered under the LC-established subject heading *Motion pictures* (however, this is a distinct SH for Musical films—go figure!). SH's can be sub-divided for more detail, as with *Musical films--United States--History and criticism* for a book about movies starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers.

Uniform Title

Standardized title (assigned by a cataloger according to strict rules and adopted universally in the library community) by which a particular work can be searched in its various manifestations (alternate forms of title, titles in foreign languages, part-to-whole relationships; arrangements of music; etc.). Uniform titles for musical works are often generic (symphonies, sonatas, concertos, etc.) but might sometimes be distinctive (operas, oratorios, works with composer-applied descriptive titles).

- [Symphonies, no. 9, op. 95, E minor] by Dvorak (familiarily known as "New World Symphony")
- [Masses, K. 317, C major] by Mozart (familiarily known as the "Coronation Mass")
- [Sonatas, piano, no. 14, op. 27, no. 2, C# minor] by Beethoven (familiarily known as "Moonlight Sonata")
- [Symphonie fantastique] by Hector Berlioz
- [Wohltemperierte Klavier] by J.S. Bach
- [Nozze di Figaro] by Mozart (aka The Marriage of Figaro, Figaros Hochzeit, Les Noces de Figaro, etc.)

Controlled Vocabulary

The set of official terms used by the organizers of a catalog, index, or database to describe each concept; the "preferred terms." In contrast to algorithmic, mechanically-generated Internet keyword searching, controlled vocabularies created by thinking humans more helpfully organize information in a database for retrieval by other thinking humans. Search results can be more focused and relevant when these approved terms are used, especially when searching directly in the descriptor or SH field. Authorized names, subject headings, and uniform titles are major elements of controlled vocabulary.

Outline of LC Classifications M, ML, MT

Subclass M, Music

M1-1.A15 Music printed or copied in manuscript in the United States or the colonies before 1860

M1.A5-3.3 Collections

M1.A5-Z Miscellaneous

M2-2.3 Musical sources

M3-3.3 Collected works of individual composers

M5-1480 Instrumental music

M5 Collections

M6-175.5 One solo instrument

M176 Motion picture music

M176.5 Radio and television music

M177-990 Two or more solo instruments

M1000-1075 Orchestra

M1100-1160 String orchestra

M1200-1270 Band

M1350-1366 Other ensembles

M1375-1420 Instrumental music for children

M1470-1480 Aleatory music. Electronic music. Mixed media

M1490 Music printed or copied in manuscript before 1700

M1495-2199 Vocal music

M1495 Collections

M1497-1998 Secular vocal music

M1497 Collections

M1500-1527.8 Dramatic music

M1528-1529.5 Two or more solo voices

M1530-1609 Choruses

M1611-1624.8 One solo voice

M1625-1626 Recitations with music

M1627-1853 Folk, national and ethnic music

M1900-1985 Songs of specific groups or on specific topics

M1990-1998 Secular vocal music for children

M1999-2199 Sacred vocal music

M1999 Collections

M2000-2007 Dramatic music

M2010-2017.6 Choral services, etc.

M2018-2019.5 Two or more solo voices

M2020-2101.5 Choruses

M2102-2114.8 One solo voice

M2115-2146 Hymnals. Hymn collections

M2147-2188 Liturgy and ritual

M2190-2196 Sacred vocal music for children

M2198-2199 Popular religious and devotional music

M5000 Unidentified compositions

Subclass ML, Literature on music

ML1-5 Periodicals. Serials

ML12-21 Directories. Almanacs

ML25-28 Societies and other organizations

ML29-31 Special collections

ML32-33 Institutions

ML35-38 Festivals. Congresses

ML40-44 Programs

ML45 Circulars and advertisements

ML46 Scrapbooks

ML47-54.8 Librettos. Texts. Scenarios

ML55-89 Aspects of the field of music as a whole

ML93-96.5 Manuscript studies and manuscripts

ML100-109 Dictionaries. Encyclopedias

ML110-111.5 Music librarianship

ML112-112.5 Music printing and publishing

ML112.8-158.8 Bibliography

ML159-3785 History and criticism

ML159-161 General works

ML162-197 By period

ML198-360.6 By region or country

ML385-429 Biography

ML430-458 Composition and performance

ML459-1380 Instruments and instrumental music

ML1400-3275 Vocal music

ML3300-3351 Program music

ML3400-3465 Dance music

ML3469-3541 Popular music

ML3544-3776 Folk, national, and ethnic music

ML3780 Music on particular topics

ML3785 Musical journalism

ML3790-3792 Music trade

ML3795 Music as a profession. Vocational guidance

ML3797-3799.5 Musical research

ML3800-3923 Philosophical and societal aspects; physics and acoustics; physiological aspects

ML3800	General works	MT80	Embellishment
ML3805-3817	Physics and acoustics	MT82	Memorizing
ML3820	Physiological aspects of music	MT85	Conducting. Score reading and playing
ML3830-3840	Psychology		
ML3845-3877	Aesthetics	MT87	Community music
ML3880-3915	Criticism	MT88	Administration and instruction of vocal groups
ML3916-3918	Social and political aspects of music	MT90-146	Analysis and appreciation of musical works
ML3919-3920	Moral influence of music. Therapeutic use of music	MT150	Audio-visual aids
ML3921-3921.8	Religious aspects of music	MT155	Music theory for children
ML3922	Music in the workplace	MT165	Tuning
ML3928-3930	Literature for children	MT170-810	Instrumental techniques
		MT179-258	Keyboard instruments
		MT259-338	Stringed instruments. Bowed stringed instruments
		MT339-533	Wind instruments
		MT539-654	Plucked instruments
		MT655-725	Percussion and other instruments
		MT728-735	Ensembles
		MT737	Motion picture accompanying
		MT740-810	Instrumental techniques for children
		MT820-915	Singing and vocal technique
		MT898-915	Vocal techniques for children
		MT918-948	School music
		MT920-925	Kindergarten
		MT930-948	Elementary schools. Junior high schools. High schools
		MT949.5	Whistling
		MT950	Music to accompany instruction in ballet, folk dancing, gymnastics, etc.
		MT955-956	Musical theater
		MT960	Music in the theater

Source: http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsolcco/lcco_m.pdf

LC CALL NUMBERS

Most call numbers begin with a one- or two-letter alphabetic classification code, followed by a classification number, followed in turn by one or 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 are three simple examples.

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

MT	broad classification: <i>musical instruction and study</i>
70	narrower classification: <i>instrumentation and orchestration</i>
.S78	cutter for Andrew <i>Stiller</i> , the author of this orchestration book (cutters include imaginary decimals --"S78" really means "S7.8" and will be found between S7 and S8)
1985	<i>year</i> of publication

Next, **ML410 .B44 K56 1998** can be deconstructed as:

ML	broad classification: <i>literature on music</i>
410	narrower classification: <i>individual composer biography</i>
.B44	cutter for Vincenzo <i>Bellini</i> , the subject of this biography (remember the imaginary decimal--"B44" really means "B4.4" and would be found between B4 and B5)
.K56	second cutter for David <i>Kimball</i> , the author of this biography
1998	<i>year</i> of publication

Finally, **M1500 .P89 T87 1982** breaks down into:

M	broad classification: <i>musical compositions</i> (scores or recordings)
1500	narrower classification: <i>complete operas</i>
.P89	cutter for Giacomo <i>Puccini</i> , composer of this opera
T87	second cutter for <i>Turandot</i> , the title of this opera
1982	<i>year</i> of release for this compact disc

Some call numbers are more complex and require **suffixes** to distinguish between volumes, alternate editions by different publishers, opus (work) numbers, or supplements of various kinds. (You might sometimes encounter a **prefix** that typically refers to location, e.g. OVSZ for the oversize score stacks area, or MINI for the under-size score area.)

For example, here are the components of **M3 .H46 Reihe 3 Bd. 1 Suppl.** (which, the catalog record will inform you, is in the NON-CIRCULATING (reference) SCORE stacks):

M	broad classification: <i>musical compositions</i> (scores or recordings)
3	narrower classification: <i>collected/complete works</i> sets
.H46	cutter for composer Joseph <i>Haydn</i>
Reihe 3	German for <i>Series 3</i> (the Haydn set is divided into 32 series, corresponding to those in the standard Hoboken catalog; series 3 comprises all the concertos)
Bd. 1	German abbreviation for Volume 1 (each series is subdivided into several volumes; here, volume 1 contains the violin concertos)
Suppl.	<i>Supplement</i> to the score volume (in this case, a detailed critical report on sources, variant readings, and editorial decisions for the violin concertos)

When browsing or inspecting sources pulled from the shelf, please **DO NOT RESHELVE** them yourself! Leave them on a nearby table or book cart. Our library workers will make sure that they are returned to the shelf EXACTLY where they belong for retrieval by the next patron (and in some cases they will also scan the barcodes for statistical purposes—we try to keep track of how often some resources are consulted). You will agree—it is maddening to try to locate an item when someone has carelessly inserted it in the wrong place on the wrong shelf.