Call numbers for books

This document explains the practices of assigning call numbers to books in the Yale University Music Library. These practices may or may not coincide with those of other libraries.

Class numbers

Use class ML for items about a person, place, specific type of music, or instrument. Use MT for instructional items or books about music theory.

Books that contain mostly analysis of a composer's work(s) should be classed in MT rather than ML410.

The first line of the call number includes the class letter (ML or MT) and number.

Cutter numbers for main entry or subject

For local practice in using cutter numbers, see Using the Cutter-Sanborn Three-Figure Author Table [3].

The second line of the call number is a cutter number for

- **main entry**, using the first letter and two to four numbers, when the topic of the book is implied by the class number,
  e.g., ML390 is for collected biography of composers.
  This can be either author as main entry or title as main entry.
  or

- **subject**, when the topic of the book is indicated by a cutter number added to the class number,
  e.g., ML410 is for biographies of individual composers. The first cutter number should represent the composer who is the topic of the book.
  Depending on the class, the cutter number for the subject of a book can be for
    - **person**
    - **topic**, such as a class number subdivided by a cutter for a specific instrument (guitar), a specific type of music (jazz), or other topics (notation, performance practice), etc.
    - **place**.
  See also Class numbers that are cuttered by person, instrument, place, or topic [4].

Author as main entry

If the main entry is the author, use the Cutter-Sanborn Three-Figure Author Table to find the appropriate cutter number, e.g., Adorno = A241

Note: The Yale Music Library does not use decimal points in the cutter number: A241 not A241

When there is a conflict with a cutter number (the cutter is the same as one assigned to another author), check the class number in which the item will go to determine if another cutter for the composer has been established in that
class. If there is none, search the person's name in LTYL to see if a specific cutter is being used for that person in other class numbers. If there is none, add an additional number to the cutter. When possible, adjust the number to ensure that the composers' names are in alphabetical order within that class number:

ML410 B118 H67  = Hindermann, Walter F.
ML410 B118 H674 = Hirsch, Arthur

This section intentionally blank; it is not yet written.

**Cutter by subject**

**Person as subject:**

If the subject is a composer, use the cutter number already for this composer:


or the *Cutter-Sanborn Three-Figure Author Table* to find the appropriate cutter number, e.g., Mozart = M939.

Note: The Yale Music Library does not use decimal points in the cutter number: M939 not M939

Note: Local practice is to further divide the class number for individual composer biography and criticism and interpretation with the A___ numbers below. The number is added immediately following the cutter number for the individual, followed by any further cutter numbers needed for author, etc.:

A101 = Writings, collected and selected
A102 = Correspondence
A103 = Autobiography
A104 = Single literary works
A105 = Anniversaries, festivals, congresses, etc.
A106 = Societies
A107 = Memorial volumes
A109 = Documents, interviews, etc.

**Topic as subject:**

This section intentionally blank; it is not yet written.

**Place as subject:**

Generally, when using a **cutter number for place** [4], a second cutter for main entry is added. This second cutter usually need be only the initial letter with one number:

class place cutter
\[_______|____|\]
ML275.8 H465 M9 -- Main entry cutter
ML275.8 H465 P5 -- Main entry cutter

If a cutter number not following these guidelines has already been established, use it. It is better to have all books about the same city sit together on the shelf. In the call numbers below, Rome was set up as R76, even though the cutter number is R763 in *Cutter-Sanborn Three-Figure Author Table* gives R763 as the cutter. The last entry uses the full cutter number, not following previously established practice:

ML290.8 R76 A1
ML290.8 R76 A16
ML290.8 R76 A6
ML290.8 R76 A8
ML290.8 R76 C3
ML290.8 R76 C91
ML290.8 R76 C91 1711
ML290.8 R76 K16
ML290.8 R76 L4
ML290.8 R76 M9
ML290.8 R76 M98
ML290.8 R76 R4
ML290.8 R76 S7

1For an explanation of the use of the date in this call number, see cuttering by date of publication.

In these examples, place (New York) is further divided by the institution, society, etc. (Philharmonic) that is the subject of the book. A third cutter number, when needed, is added for main entry:
cutter for:
  class place institution
|______| |____| |__|
ML200.8 N532 P5 H8+
ML200.8 N532 P5 H9
ML200.8 N532 P5 K5+
ML200.8 N532 P5 K9

Although it is LC policy to limit a call number to two cutter numbers, it is Yale policy to use a third cutter number when deemed necessary.

Further elements needed to make the call number unique

Additional number added to final cutter number or additional cutter number | Date of publication

Additional number added to the final cutter number or an additional cutter number

In this example, the additional number added to the main entry cutter indicated two different authors for whom a single number cutter number would be the same:
class place cutter
|_____| |___|
ML270.8 P23 B8 -- Main entry cutter B8 = Brevan
ML270.8 P23 B86 -- Main entry cutter B86 = Brody

Two books on Luigi Rossi:
ML134 R832 R4 -- Main entry cutter R4 = Ricciardelli
ML134 R832 W9 -- Main entry cutter W9 = Wotquenne

In this example, the additional number added to the main entry cutter indicated the same author, but a different title classed in the same class number as another book by that author:
class place cutter
|_____| |___|
ML290.8 V459 S4 -- Main entry cutter
ML290.8 V459 S4 1994
ML290.8 V459 S46 -- Main entry cutter

1For an explanation of the use of the date in this call number, see cuttering by date of publication.

This is an example of two ways to use cutter numbers to make a call number unique:
Call numbers for books
Published on Yale University Library (https://web.library.yale.edu)

1. Add an additional cutter number.
2. Add an additional number to the last cutter number in the call number.

ML55 Festschrift der Hochschule für Musik "Franz Liszt"
H685 H3 1 Weimar
ML55 Festschrift zum zehnjährigen Bestand der Hochschule für
H6853 2 Musik und Darstellende Kunst in Graz
ML55 Kirchenmusik als Erbe und Auftrag : Festschrift zum 50
H6855 2 jährigen Bestehen der Hochschule für Kirchenmusik
Esslingen der Evangelischen Landeskirche in Wurttemberg

In some class numbers, it makes sense to add a fuller author cutter number. In areas in which a high number of books are expected, such as ML410 for Bach, Beethoven, etc., assigning a fuller author cutter number might avoid future conflicts.

The example below illustrates this point. The first book to be received was by Goertzen, and was assigned an author cutter number with only one number. The full cutter number for Goertzen would be G597, but because there were no other books on Brahms with an author cutter number beginning with G5, the final two digits were omitted. An additional number was needed in the author cutter number for the second book. The two books on Brahms will not sit alphabetically on the shelf.

Call number
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Author
---------------------
ML410 Goertzen, Valerie Woodring,
B813 G5 1954-1955
ML410 Giribaldi, Emilia, 1970-
B813 G52

Date of publication

The date of publication is added to these call numbers because they are different editions issued by the same publisher:
Adorno, Theodor W., 1903-1969.
Dissonanzen; Musik in der verwalteten Welt. -- 2., erweiterte Ausgabe. -- Gottingen, Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, [1958].
ML197 A241 D6 1958

Adorno, Theodor W., 1903-1969.
ML197 A241 D6 1972

Reprints:

Add the original date of publication followed by a lower case letter as the last line of the call number. This is added whether or not we own the original edition. If not, when we receive it, it would be assigned the same call number as the reprint minus the lower case letter following the date:

Turk, Daniel Gottlob, 1750-1813.
MT222 T913 K6 1789a

MT222 T913 K6 1802

If we receive more than one reprint of the same publication, assign lower case letters to the original date of publication alphabetically:

Rameau, Jean Philippe, 1683-1764.
MT50 R171 T7 1722a Madrid : Arte Tripharia, c1983.
Translations:

An extra number is added to the title cutter number to indicate that the item is a translation. Reserve number 1 for translations from any language into English; any other number can be used for translations from any language into any language other than English.

ML410 M214 A2

ML410 M214 A21

The item in the original language: Banchieri, Adriano, d. 1634. Conclusioni nel suono dell’ organo
MT180 B213 C7 1609a

The translation: Banchieri, Adriano, d. 1634. Conclusions for playing the organ
MT180 B213 C71+

The item in the original language: Delair, Denis. Traite d'accompagnement pour le theorbe et le clavecin.
MT49 D334+

The translation: Delair, Denis. [Traite d’accompagnement pour le theorbe et le clavecin. English] Accompaniment on theorbo and harpsichord
MT49 D334 T71

The item in the original language: Terry, Charles Sanford, 1864-1936. Bach; a biography
ML410 B118 T3

The translation: Johann Sebastian Bach : eine Lebensgeschichte
ML410 B118 T3 B1

3 In this case, there are several books about Bach by Terry. The cutter number for title in each call number begins with "T3":
ML410 B118 T3 Bach; a biography
ML410 B118 T32 Bach's chorsals
ML410 B118 T325 Bach : the historical approach
ML410 B118 T327 Bach, the Mass in B minor
ML410 B118 T329 Bach's orchestra
ML410 B118 T3291 The music of Bach : an introduction

If we had added an additional number to the final cutter number, the translation would not have sat next to the original version. To avoid this, an additional cutter number, for title, was added to the translation:
ML410 B118 T3 B1

The item in the original language: Rameau, Jean Philippe, 1683-1764. Demonstration du principe de l'harmonie, servant de base a tout l'art musical theorique & pratique.
ML3805 R171 D38

ML3805 R171 D381

In this example, we have the 1850 edition of the original and a translation of the 1851 edition. In addition to the number "1" to indicate translation into English, the date is also added to the second call number:

The item in the original language: Weber, Gottfried, 1779-1839. Versuch einer geordneten Theorie der Tonsetzkunst
MT40 W374 V56 1830

Generally add an additional number for translation to the title cutter number even when we do not own the original. When we receive it, it will be assigned the same title cutter number minus the final letter indicating translation.

In the example below, the number 1 is added for the translation from German into English, even though we don't own the original German version. This anticipates a possible conflict should we get the German edition.

Bree, Malwine, b. 1861.  
[Grundlage der Methode Leschetizky. English]  
The groundwork of the Leschetizky method  
MT222 B832 G81

When the translation is from any language, including English, into language other than English, assign an additional number other than 1:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Language</th>
<th>Translation into Language</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Heller, Karl, 1935-  
Antonio Vivaldi  
ML410 V855 A65 | Heller, Karl, 1935-  
[Antonio Vivaldi. Italian]  
Vivaldi  
ML410 V855 A652 |

This is an example in the incorrect way to indicate translation in the call number:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Original Language</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
[Unterweisung im tonsatz. English]  
The craft of musical composition  
MT40 H662 C8 |

The original was cuttered by U6 for Unterweisung. The translation was cuttered by C8 for Craft. It should have been cuttered by U6, not only because it is a translation, but also because there is a uniform title. When both a 240 and a 245 exist, the title cutter number should be based on the uniform title (240).

These call numbers give an example of several elements used to distinguish among different publication dates, reprints, and translations:
ML3805 Festival international du son haute fidélité stéréophonie (9th : 1967 : c Paris, France)
F418 1967
ML3805 Festival international du son haute fidélité stéréophonie (11th : 1969 : c Paris, France)
F418 1969
ML3805 Festival international du son haute fidélité stéréophonie (12th : 1970 : c Paris, France)
F418 1970
ML3805 Festival international du son haute fidélité stéréophonie (17th : 1975 : c Paris, France)
F418 1975

Source URL: https://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/call-numbers-for-books

Links
[1] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music
[8] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutterd
[10] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutterf
[12] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutterh
[14] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutterj
[16] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutterl
[17] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutterm
[18] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutterm
[19] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cuttero
[20] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutterp
[21] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutterq
[22] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutterr
[23] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutters
[26] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutterw
[27] http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/cutterxyz