

## Musical Instruments H 1918

**BACKGROUND:** This instruction sheet provides guidance in the establishment and use of headings for the names of musical instruments and families of instruments. For free-floating subdivisions used with headings for musical instruments see H 1161. For musical instruments as the medium of performance in form/genre headings for musical compositions, see H 1917.5.

### 1. Establishing headings.

**a. General guidelines.** Establish names of musical instruments, parts of instruments, accessories, and families of instruments. Use the standard term in English. Omit the key of an instrument, as in "D" trumpet, from its heading, but include the range if the generic heading does not represent that particular pitch or range of the instrument. When establishing a heading for the instrument, also establish a heading for music of the instrument, which authorizes the instrument to be used in bibliographic records as a medium of performance. Include in that proposal a see also reference that incorporates the plural if there is one, and a scope note. If information about whether a foreign term (see sec. 1.a.(1), below) lacks a plural is unavailable, formulate a plural according to the practice for English. *Examples:*

150 ## \$a Flute

150 ## \$a Flute music

360 ## \$i headings for forms and types of music that include "flute" or "flutes" and headings with medium of performance that include "flute" or "flutes"

680 ## \$i Here are entered compositions not in a specific form or of a specific type for solo flute, and collections of compositions in several forms or types for solo flute.

150 ## \$a Clarinet [used for the E flat, A, and B flat clarinets but not the bass clarinet]

150 ## \$a Bass clarinet

150 ## \$a Saxophone [used for the soprano, alto, tenor, and baritone saxophones]

*Exception:* Do not establish a heading for music of a brand or model number of an instrument. Brands and models of instruments may not be used as a medium of performance in headings for musical works (see below, sec. 5.c).

## H 1918 Musical Instruments

### 1. Establishing headings.

#### a. General guidelines. (Continued)

(1) *Foreign terms.* If there is no standard term in English, establish the heading using a foreign term, in accordance with H 315. If the name of the instrument is not unique to the language of the item being cataloged, use the term found in a source in the language of the place where the instrument is played. For terms in non-Roman scripts, use a romanized form. If a romanized form appears in a standard English language source, prefer that form and make a UF reference if necessary from the spelling that would result using the designated romanization scheme for that language.

*Exception:* Use pinyin romanization for terms in Chinese.

#### *Examples:*

150 ## \$a Oboe d'amore

150 ## \$a Oboe d'amore music

360 ## \$i headings for forms and types of music that include "oboe d'amore" or "oboi d'amore" and headings with medium of performance that include "oboe d'amore" or "oboi d'amore"

680 ## \$i Here are entered compositions not in a specific form or of a specific type for solo oboe d'amore, and collections of compositions in several forms or types for solo oboe d'amore.

150 ## \$a Er hu

150 ## \$a Er hu music

360 ## \$i headings for forms and types of music that include "er hu" and headings with medium of performance that include "er hu"

680 ## \$i Here are entered compositions not in a specific form or of a specific type for er hu, and collections of compositions in several forms or types for solo er hu.

## 1. Establishing headings.

### a. General guidelines. (Continued)

(2) **Singular or plural.** Establish the name of the instrument in the singular unless the plural form is generally preferred because more than one of the instruments is usually played at a time by a single performer. *Examples:*

```
150 ## $a Castanets
150 ## $a Timpani
```

Establish families of instruments in the plural. *Examples:*

```
150 ## $a Brass instruments
150 ## $a Viols
```

(3) **Parenthetical qualifiers.** Following the provisions of H 357, use the parenthetical qualifier (**Musical instrument**) to distinguish names of instruments from other common terms or to clarify ambiguous terms. However, use the qualifier (**Music**) with general terms for accessories and parts of instruments. *Examples:*

```
150 ## $a Organ (Musical instrument)
150 ## $a Wind controller (Musical instrument)

150 ## $a Keyboards (Music)
150 ## $a Mouthpieces (Music)
```

Use a parenthetical qualifier also to distinguish between different instruments with the same name when one does not clearly predominate.

```
150 ## $a Tar (Lute) [“tar” is also the name of several types of drum]
```

```
[not 150 ## $a Tar (Musical instrument)]
```

When the same term is used for two or more instruments and one usage is clearly better known, that heading does not need a qualifier. *Example:*

```
150 ## $a Guiro [predominantly a scraper]

150 ## $a Atcheré
450 ## $a Guiro (Rattle) [alternate name for the atcheré, a rattle]
```

## H 1918 Musical Instruments

### 1. Establishing headings.

#### a. General guidelines. (Continued)

(4) **Exceptional term: The topical subdivision –Organs.** For works about organs associated with corporate bodies, especially churches, concert halls, etc., the free-floating topical subdivision **–Organs** is used under the heading.

*Example:*

610 20 \$a Notre-Dame de Paris (Cathedral) \$x Organs.

**b. Definition.** For instruments not widely known or that need to be distinguished from others of a similar name or type, give a brief definition in a 670 citation. Obtain the definition from an authoritative music source, if possible.

#### c. References.

(1) **“Used for” references.** Add as UFs to a new heading all other equivalent terms and phrases found while conducting authority research. Apply additional provisions of H 373 as appropriate.

(2) **Broader terms.** Add as broader terms:

- The family of instruments to which the instrument belongs or the generic type of which the instrument is a subtype. *Examples:*

150 ## \$a Trumpet  
550 ## \$a Brass instruments

150 ## \$a Timbales criollos  
550 ## \$a Drum

- The heading **Musical instruments–[place]** if the instrument is identified with a particular geographic area.

**d. Geographic subdivision.** Headings for musical instruments are authorized for geographic subdivision.

1. *Establishing headings.* (Continued)

*e. Library of Congress Classification numbers.* When establishing a heading, include a classification number in an 053 field according to the provisions of H 365. To numbers in ML, add the qualifier "History;" to numbers in MT, add the qualifier "Instruction." Do not establish a classification number solely for the purpose of recording it in a subject authority record.

*f. Establishing collateral headings that incorporate the name of the instrument.* When establishing collateral headings that incorporate the name of an instrument, generally use the same form of its name as in the heading for the instrument. *Examples:*

150 ## \$a Saxophone  
150 ## \$a Saxophone in advertising  
  
150 ## \$a Panpipes  
150 ## \$a Panpipes in art

2. *Brand names and models of musical instruments.*

*a. Brand names.* Establish brand names of instruments by company name followed by the established generic term for the instrument. *Examples:*

150 ## \$a Baldwin organ  
150 ## \$a Korg keyboard synthesizer  
150 ## \$a Moog synthesizer  
150 ## \$a Steinway piano  
150 ## \$a Telecaster guitar

*b. Model numbers.* Establish model number classes and specific model numbers by company name, then number, then type of instrument. *Examples:*

150 ## \$a Casio CZ synthesizer  
150 ## \$a Korg DDD-1 drum machine  
150 ## \$a Yamaha WX7 wind controller

*c. Geographic subdivision.* Headings for brand and model names of musical instruments are not authorized for geographic subdivision.

## H 1918 Musical Instruments

**3. *Non-musical objects used as musical instruments.*** When it is appropriate to establish a heading for music written for a non-musical object so that the object can be used as a medium of performance in a bibliographic record, in addition to creating a heading for the music of the object, also create a general see reference for the object to demonstrate how it may be used. Give at least one example. All examples must be authorized headings, so establish such as heading for the resource being cataloged to use in the general see reference, even when establishing the heading would not normally be necessary according to H 1917.5. *Examples:*

150 ## \$a Electronic music

150 ## \$a Electronics (Musical medium of performance)

260 ## \$i headings for musical compositions containing the word "electronics" as a medium of performance, e.g., \$a Piano and electronics with orchestra; Septets (Electronics, percussion); Songs (High voice) with electronics; Suites (Electronics)

150 ## \$a Tin can music

150 ## \$a Tin cans (Musical medium of performance)

260 ## \$a headings for musical compositions containing the words "tin can" or "tin cans" as a medium of performance, e.g., \$a Tin can music; Overtures (Tin cans (4))

**4. *Parts of instruments and accessories.*** Establish terms for parts of instruments and accessories in the plural. To assure appropriate specificity in headings for parts and accessories of individual instruments or families of instruments, generally use terminology that incorporates the generic name of the instrument or family.

*Examples:*

150 ## \$a Mutes (Music)

150 ## \$a Clarinet mouthpieces

150 ## \$a Guitar frets

150 ## \$a Stringed instrument bows

150 ## \$a Violin bows

### 5. Choice of terms for various types of headings.

**a. Singular and plural.** Names of musical instruments established in the singular may also be used in the plural to indicate medium of performance in form/genre headings for musical works. The plural is formed according to English usage except for certain terms in foreign languages.

For instruments established in foreign languages, the general see also reference in the authority record for music of the instrument indicates either the authorized form of the plural or that the same term is used for both singular and plural. *Examples:*

```
150 ## $a Oboe d'amore music
360 ## $i headings for forms and types of music that include "oboe
      d'amore" or "oboi d'amore" and headings with medium of
      performance that include "oboe d'amore" or "oboi
      d'amore"
```

*but:*

```
150 ## $a Jing hu music
360 ## $i headings for forms and types of music that include "jing
      hu" and headings with medium of performance that include
      "jing hu"
```

**b. Parenthetical qualifiers.** Omit the parenthetical qualifier (**Musical instrument**) in form/genre headings for musical compositions where the instrument appears as a medium of performance. *Example:*

```
150 ## $a Horn (Musical instrument)
```

*but:*

```
150 ## $a Horn music
650 #0 $a Wind quintets (Bassoon, clarinet, flute, horn,
      oboe)
```

## H 1918 Musical Instruments

### 5. Choice of terms for various types of headings.

#### *b. Parenthetical qualifiers. (Continued)*

Also omit it in other headings where the meaning of the term as a musical instrument or part is clear. *Example:*

150 ## \$a Organ (Musical instrument)

*but:*

150 ## \$a Organ stops

However, when the qualifier is used to distinguish between different instruments with the same name, retain the qualifier when the instrument is used in a form/genre heading as a medium of performance. *Example:*

150 ## \$a Tar (Lute)  
150 ## \$a Tar (Lute) and zarb music

#### *c. Brand names and model numbers of musical instruments.*

*(1) Musical compositions.* When a brand name or model number is indicated as a medium of performance in a notated or performed musical work, do not include the brand or model number in form/genre headings assigned to the work where the instrument appears as a medium of performance. Instead, use the generic name for the instrument, which is generally shown as a broader term in the authority record for the brand or model. *Examples:*

*Authority record:*

150 ## \$a Hammond organ  
550 ## \$w g \$a Electronic organ

*Bibliographic records:*

650 #0 \$a Sonatas (Electronic organ)  
650 #0 \$a Sacred songs (High voice) with electronic organ.

5. Choice of terms for various types of headings.

c. Brand names and model numbers of musical instruments.

(1) Musical compositions.

Examples: (Continued)

Authority record:

150 ## \$a Sohmer piano  
550 ## \$w g \$a Piano

Bibliographic records:

650 ## \$a Flute and piano music.  
650 #0 \$a Piano quartets.

Authority record:

150 ## \$a Yamaha WX7 wind controller  
550 ## \$w g \$a Wind controller (Musical instrument)

Bibliographic records:

650 #0 \$a Concertos (Wind controller with string  
orchestra)

(2) *Instructional and topical works.* Headings for brands and models of musical instruments and devices may be used for instructional works on the technical features or operation of the instrument or device and for literature about the brand or model. *Examples:*

Title: *600 sons pour DX7*

650 #0 \$a Yamaha DX7 synthesizer \$x Instruction and  
study.

Title: *Hammond organ drawbars made easy*

650 #0 \$a Hammond organ \$x Registration.

Title: *Song Dex Organmaster code for the Lowrey Lincolnwood*

650 #0 \$a Lowrey organ \$x Registration.

Title: *How to make your drum machine sound like a drummer, with the  
Korg DDD-5*

650 #0 \$a Korg DDD-5 drum machine \$x Programming.

## H 1918 Musical Instruments

### 5. Choice of terms for various types of headings.

#### c. Brand names and model numbers of musical instruments.

##### (2) Instructional and topical works. (Continued)

Do not use headings for brands and models for instructional works on how to play the instrument. Instead use the instrument's generic name. *Examples:*

*Title: Chord system of organ playing for spinet model Hammond organ*  
650 #0 \$a Electronic organ \$x Instruction and study.

*Title: 87 superstar sounds on a stompbox budget; 87 "Sound F/X"*  
*columns*  
650 #0 \$a Electric guitar \$v Methods \$v Self-  
instruction.

*Title: Arlen Roth's Masters of the Telecaster*  
650 #0 \$a Electric guitar \$v Methods.