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I. Introduction to the Beethoven Bibliography Database

A. Welcome and brief description

Welcome to the Beethoven Bibliography Database, an ongoing project designed to encourage study of the life and works of Ludwig van Beethoven. The ultimate goal is to provide researchers with a readily available Internet tool for identifying books, articles, manuscripts, scores, and other materials pertinent to their interests in Beethoven.

The Beethoven Bibliography Database is a fully indexed bibliography of published (and selected unpublished) materials relating to Ludwig van Beethoven. The aims of the bibliography are to:

- bring all significant Beethoven materials from the late eighteenth century to the present under bibliographic control in a specially designed database
- improve access to information by providing in-depth subject analysis of Beethoven literature
- improve retrieval by enhancing the bibliographic records with other desirable access points
- provide information on locations of primary research materials

The Database is still in its early stages, but it already contains nearly 18,000 records and much indispensable information on Beethoven. At the present time, materials included in the Database come the rich collection of books, first and early editions of scores, manuscripts (originals and facsimiles), and periodical articles located at the Ira F. Brilliant Center for Beethoven Studies at San José State University.

Data entry began in 1991 with a retrospective stage, still in progress. This stage involves collecting and assessing all the materials on Beethoven that have been published since his lifetime. Those materials selected for inclusion are fully indexed and described according to project guidelines. Detailed machine-readable cataloging records are then entered into the Database.
Once the retrospective cataloging of nearly 22,000 materials has been completed, project objectives will switch to ongoing database enhancements and addition of newly published materials.

The Beethoven Bibliography Database is a primary project of the Ira F. Brilliant Center for Beethoven Studies, whose mission is to be the principal resource for Beethoven studies in the United States. Major funders of the project have included the David and Lucile Packard Foundation, the National Endowment for the Humanities, the California State Library, and other granting agencies, with additional support from San José State University and the American Beethoven Society (see p. 52 for a complete list of contributors).

B. Contents of the Database

In its current state, the bibliography contains mostly literature on Beethoven and first and early editions of Beethoven’s music. The Database describes and indexes research materials in many languages, primarily English, German, French, Italian, Dutch, and Spanish.

Materials selected for the database include:

1. Literature on Beethoven
   - books
   - articles from scholarly music and non-music journals
   - dissertations and theses
   - reviews of books, scores, recordings, and performances
   - essays and other sections of books
   - newspaper articles
   - encyclopedia articles

The bibliography will be as inclusive as possible for books, journal articles, and theses. For the remaining categories, the project co-directors will select materials based on the significance of the contents and their value for research.

2. Scores of Beethoven’s works
   - all first editions
   - other editions from Beethoven’s lifetime
• other important editions published in the 19th century including arrangements and collected works series
• important 20th-century editions, particularly scholarly critical editions.

The bibliography current includes scores from the Center’s collection and a few rare editions from other collections for which the Center owns photocopies.

3. Beethoven manuscripts

• sketches
• fair copies
• contemporary copies of scores not in Beethoven’s hand
• letters;
• other important documents relating to Beethoven

During the retrospective phase, only manuscripts and facsimile editions located at the Beethoven Center will be included. Manuscripts from other collections will be added in a later phase of the project.

Once the retrospective state is complete, the database will expand to other formats. These may include documentary and performance videos, interactive educational programs on CD-ROM, selected sound recordings, and graphic materials such as portraits and sculpture. Another possibility for expansion is the addition of selected full-text documents, such as journal articles and books no longer under copyright.

C. Current stage of development (2003 and continuing)

The Database currently includes approximately 18,000 records for books, articles, and first and early editions. In 2003, the project entered a basic maintenance phase due to a funding shortfall. During this phase, the project objectives are to:

• review existing records and correct errors
• add records in database entry backlogs
• index and add new records for current literature in English
• improve design of the database (completed August 2003)
• add cross references in the major subject, category, and Beethoven score indexes (completed August 2003)
The basic maintenance phase will continue until full funding for the project is restored.

II. Introduction to the User’s Guide and Thesaurus

This volume consists of two parts: a basic guide for access and searching the Beethoven Bibliography, and a nearly complete thesaurus of subject and genre terms used to index information in the database. The User’s Guide will lead you through connecting to the database, using each of the search indexes, navigating the displays, limiting searches, and exporting bibliographic records. Sample screens from the Database illustrate basic search techniques. Windows with “user hints” point out some special features of the Database.

The Thesaurus is a cross-referenced list of authorized subject and category words and phrases used for searching. It organizes these terms alphabetically in eight hierarchies. Below each authorized term are references to related headings, terms with a broader or narrower focus, or unused synonyms. Scope notes define the meaning and usage of many of the terms. The introduction to the Thesaurus briefly describes each hierarchy and how to use the terms in the appropriate search indexes.

Summary of Database and Thesaurus revisions in 2003

In August 2003, a redesign of the web interface for the database resulted in some significant enhancements in the search indexes. These are described in some detail in Section IV of the User’s Guide. Some of these enhancements include:

- searching by major subject from the main menu
- searching by music genre or work numbers in the scores index
- addition of cross references in all indexes

1 The Letters hierarchy of the Thesaurus has not yet been completed and will be included in the next edition. However, many of the terms in the Letters hierarchy are already available for searching in the database.
• ability to limit searches by keywords in notes and other non-indexed fields, or by dates in subject
• ability to sort records alphabetically, chronologically, or by relevance in the Advanced Search option

The eighth edition of the Thesaurus includes revisions and new terms added since August 2000. The most significant change was to the Documents hierarchy. Beethoven’s letters are now identified in the database by the numbering system used in the Briefwechsel Gesamtausgabe (Munich: Henle, 1996), compiled and edited by Sieghard Brandenburg. These Brandenburg numbers replace the Anderson letter numbers formerly used to identify Beethoven’s correspondence. Cross references from Anderson numbers have already been added to the database subject indexes.

All terms relating to Beethoven’s letters have been moved from the Documents section to a new “Letters” hierarchy, still under development and not yet available in this edition of the Thesaurus. The new hierarchy will also include the individual letters compiled by Theodore Albrecht in his Letters to Beethoven and Other Correspondence (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1996). Many of these are included in the Brandenburg collection and are indexed as Brandenburg numbers. Those that are not in Brandenburg are indexed as “Albrecht letter” numbers (Albrecht L.). Index terms for all manuscript sources for the letters will also be listed in the new hierarchy. These will be identified by the type of manuscript (autographs, scribal manuscripts, or copies in other hands), with cross references from the holding library’s manuscript number, e.g.:

Brandenburg no. 25--Autographs
UF: NE 107

Another major development, available in the current edition, is the enhancement of the list of Beethoven portraits and medallions in the “Free Floaters” section of the Thesaurus. This section now includes all known lifetime and many posthumous portraits of Beethoven. More than one hundred portrait medallions of Beethoven have also been added to the list. These terms may be used in the subject index to find literature on the portraits or medallions, e.g.:

Portraits (Mahler)
Medallions (Remenyi)
or in the category index to search for illustrations in books, e.g.:

Iconography Beethoven portraits (Mahler)
Iconography Beethoven medallions (Remenyi)

III. Connecting to the Beethoven Bibliography Database

The Beethoven Bibliography is maintained as a separate reference database in the San Jose State University Library’s online public access catalog, which uses the Innopac system created by Innovative Interfaces of Emeryville, California. In 2003, the Database was upgraded to Innopac’s Millenium system with major design enhancements, some of which are described in section IV below.

To access the Database, users must have an Internet connection and a web browser, such as Netscape or Internet Explorer. No user name or password is required. The direct address for the web version of the database is currently

http://mill1.sjlibrary.org:83

Users may also connect from the database section of the Beethoven Center’s home page. On the Center’s database page, users will find updated information on the project. We recommend that libraries and individuals who wish to bookmark or add links to the Beethoven Bibliography Database use the following URL:

http://www2.sjsu.edu/depts/beethoven/database/database.html

User’s Hint: Access Problems

Some remote users experience access problems when the library’s network has exceeded its user limit. If you receive a response that “access is denied,” please try again after a few moments. Also, check with your internet service provider to make sure that a firewall is not blocking access to the port used for the database (port 83).
After connecting to the Database, the main search screen will appear (Fig. 1). All screens contain a fixed frame (header and footer) with links to information pages and other functions.

![The Beethoven Bibliography Database](image)

**Fig. 1**

A. Links in the header

HOME: Returns to the Beethoven Center’s home page

USER’S GUIDE: Online version of the Database guide (not yet available; currently links to information on the printed edition)

SUBJECT THESAURUS: Online version of the Database Thesaurus (not yet available; currently links to information on the printed edition)

ASK A LIBRARIAN: Opens an email box for sending messages to Patricia Stroh, the Beethoven Center’s Curator and project co-director

ABOUT: Links to the Beethoven Center’s web page on the Beethoven Bibliography Project
B. Links in the footer

FUNDING: Information on funding for the Database project

RESEARCH LINKS: Other Beethoven web sites

ADD TO DATABASE: Opens a form for entering information about books and other materials that should be added to the Database

SUGGESTIONS: An online message box for sending comments to the Beethoven Bibliography Database project co-directors

REQUEST ITEMS: Provides information on how to locate copies of books, articles, and scores listed in the Database

IV. Searching the Database

A. General information on searching

The main menu in the Database offers several options for searching:

- traditional headings such as author, title, and, subject, including major subjects

- words in the title, subject, or contents notes (advanced searching)

- special headings such as type of material (category terms), Opus numbers, and locations of source materials.

Before entering a search request, keep in mind the following basic instructions:

1. Capitalization

When typing a search request, you may use upper case, lower case, or mixed capitalization. The system translates all requests to lower case.
2. Punctuation

The ampersand (&) is treated as if it was the word AND spelled out. Apostrophes are ignored. All other punctuation marks are treated as spaces. Multiple punctuation marks (other than the ampersand and the apostrophe) or multiple spaces are treated as a single space. This means that typing or not typing those punctuation marks has no effect on searching.

For example, the search phrase “Sonata form -- Exposition” is equivalent to the search “Sonata form exposition.”

3. Diacritical characters (such as umlauts (ü), accents (é), etc.)

Special characters commonly used in foreign languages have been entered into the database records. These characters will display properly on your screen if your web browsers (Netscape or Internet Explorer) are configured as follows:

In Internet Explorer:
In the View pulldown menu, go to Encoding and select Unicode (UTF-8)

In Netscape:
In the Edit pulldown menu, go to Preferences, then select Appearance, then Fonts, then Unicode
In the View pulldown menu, go to Character Set then select Unicode (UTF-8)

For searching, ignore the diacritical marking when entering your search. For example, a search for information on Hans von Bülow should be entered as “Bulow.” One exception is the German character ß, which must be spelled out as “ss.”

4. Initial articles

a. English language: When searching for titles in English, you do not have to type in initial articles, as the system automatically ignores “a,” “an,” and “the.” For example, a search for “The Beethoven Journal” or “Beethoven Journal” will have the same result.
b. Non-English languages: Initial articles should be ignored (for example, a search for the journal *Der Bär* should be entered “Bar,” ignoring the German article “Der”).

B. Main indexes for searching

There are eight search options available in the main menu (Fig. 1). The main indexes are:

1) Major Subject (of article, review, book, etc.)
2) Subject (major and minor subject of article, review, book, etc.)
3) Author (or editor, arranger, illustrator, etc.)
4) Title (of article, book, or journal)
5) Beethoven Scores (by opus or music genre)
6) Categories (chronologies, conversation books, iconography, poems, etc.)

**User’s Hint: Choosing the right search term**

*The terms used in the Major Subject, Subject, Beethoven Scores, and Categories indexes are listed and defined in the Beethoven Bibliography Database Thesaurus.*

In these indexes, the database allows phrase searches. You may retrieve a heading by typing as much or as little of the heading (or phrase) as you want. For example, keying an AUTHOR search for “Will” retrieves Williams, Williamson, and Willner in the author index. The more letters you type, the more specific your search becomes. To suspend phrase searching, type a vertical bar key (|) after the search request (e.g. “key!” to search “key” only and not “keyboard.”) However, be aware that this will eliminate any headings that include subject subdivisions. For example, a search on “Opus 6!” will have no results, because all Opus number headings are followed by subject subdivisions (e.g. “Opus 6 Performances”).

Another option includes the Advances Search, for full keyword searching in all indexes and some indexed fields. The “Other Search” option opens a window for searching by numbers, etc.

Below are more detailed guidelines on each search option:
1) Major Subject
2) Subject

A special feature of the Beethoven Bibliography Database is the option to search either by major subject or any subject. For the literature on Beethoven, project indexers make a distinction between the major subjects and minor subjects within the same essay or chapter. Entire books, chapters, essays and articles, and other lengthy discussions are assigned major subject terms. Other subjects that are covered in less detail, or that occur throughout the discussion but are not the main focus, are coded as minor subject terms. Both of these search options allow you to find information about individuals and groups (such as Josephine von Brunsvik or the San Francisco Symphony), pieces of music (listed under their opus or WoO number), topics (Enlightenment, Cyclic form, Transcendentalism, etc.), and places (Vienna, Boston, England, Russia, etc.). When using the Major Subject index, you will limit your search to books and articles with significant content on your topic. A regular Subject search on the same term will retrieve all of the literature on that topic included thus far in the Database.

To determine the best terms to use for your search, consult the Beethoven Thesaurus. The Thesaurus lists terms associated with Beethoven’s life (for example, “deafness,” “psychological traits,” or “fortepiano playing”) and criticism or analysis of his music (for example, “compositional process” or “style—late period”). The documents of Beethoven’s life and music are also listed, either by the type of document (for example, “conversation books”) or particular manuscript title (for example, “Landsberg 6”).

You may also search by subject using terms for music composition types such as “Symphonies” or “Sonatas piano.” Most of these terms follow the structure used in the Library of Congress Subject Headings and are listed in the Works List hierarchy of the Beethoven Thesaurus. A search on “Symphonies” in the subject index will retrieve a link to “related terms” that list the opus numbers of the individual works. Cross references may also lead you to the correct opus number. For example, a search on “Moonlight Sonata” refers you to “Opus 27 no. 2” (Fig. 2).
Keep in mind that the subject index is used to describe the content of the material and will not retrieve scores of the works. To find scores, use the Beethoven Scores index.

**User’s Hint: Dates in subject headings**

Many of the subject headings used in the Database are qualified by specific time periods. The subdivision “1770-1827” refers to Beethoven’s lifetime only, and the subdivision “1828-1899” indicates history of the topic after Beethoven’s death (e.g. Symphonies—Reception history—1828-1899). For discussions of specific years in Beethoven’s life, you may search under the topical heading for the period: “Early period” encompasses 1770-1802, “Middle period” covers 1803-1812, and “Late period” includes the years 1813-1827. Each of these headings may be subdivided by the year under discussion; for example: Beethoven, Ludwig van, 1770-1827—Middle period—1806. For general topics, we often use century subdivisions, and for music topics we commonly use period subdivisions (e.g. “Romantic period”). You will find instructions for allowed date subdivisions under the individual terms listed in the Thesaurus. For information on how to narrow your searches to particular time periods, see the section below on limits on “Retrieving multiple records in your search.”
3) Author

This index includes name headings for the persons or organizations responsible for creating the content of the material. In addition to authors, it allows searching by names of editors, translators, annotators, illustrators, joint authors, museums and libraries (for catalogs), etc.

The author index provides access by names associated with music scores, such as arrangers, librettists or poets of works with a text (songs, operas, etc.), dedicatees, and engravers. An author search on “Beethoven” is not recommended except under special circumstances (see pp. 37-39 on search limits). To find scores of Beethoven’s works, use the Beethoven Scores index.

User’s Tip: Using Author searches to find quotes

An “Author” search also not only gives you access to books by particular authors but also to quoted texts within the book. The quoted text may include letters written to or about Beethoven, reminiscences about Beethoven, or excerpts from other sources. For example, if you type in “Brentano Bettina” in the Author search option, you will retrieve citations for books and articles that contain portions or full texts of her writings about Beethoven, including her letters (Fig. 3).
Names may be spelled in different ways. Generally, we have used the form of the name established by the Library of Congress. We are gradually adding cross-references to the single established form of names so that you will be directed to the spelling that we use if you type in another spelling. If a cross reference has been entered into the database, the system will direct your searches from unused forms of the name to the heading used in the database. Until this process is complete, we recommend that you try variant spellings if your initial search yields no results.

4) Title

Title searches include book, article, journal and score titles as found on their title pages, as well as the “uniform titles” (i.e. titles in the original language for books and articles and the filing titles for scores). The title index is best used when you know the exact title or the first few words of the title of the material you need. If the exact title is unknown, try searching by title words in the Advanced Search index.

By searching journal titles in this index, you will retrieve a list of articles from a particular journal that have been indexed for the database. You may also search uniform titles for scores (for example, “Sonatas, piano, no. 1, op. 2, no. 1, F minor”). However, to locate specific scores it is easier to use the Beethoven Scores index instead.

If you want to speed up your searching, remember to ignore initial articles and use truncated phrases when possible (for example, “Changing” will retrieve *The Changing Image of Beethoven*).

5) Beethoven Scores

Because scores are difficult to locate in online catalogs by title, we have added a special search option that is unique to the database. In the Beethoven Scores index, you can search for a score using the Opus number, Work without Opus (WoO) or Anhang number from the Kinsky/Halm thematic catalog, or Hess numbers for Beethoven’s unfinished works. For example, a search in the database under “Opus 55” will retrieve a list of scores and manuscript facsimiles of the *Eroica* Symphony.
If you don’t know the correct opus number, try searching in the Scores index by a title phrase, such as “Symphony no. 3” or “Eroica.” Cross references should lead you to the correct search term. A complete list of Beethoven’s works by genre and thematic catalog number, with cross references from familiar titles, is located in the Works List section of the Thesaurus.

If a book or article includes score for a Beethoven work, either complete or a single movement, it will also be retrieved using this index. Searches in the Beethoven Scores index will also help you locate complete facsimiles of music autographs and texts and translations for vocal works (Fig. 4).

Many form or genre terms used to identify musical works by the Library of Congress may also be entered as a Beethoven Scores search. For example, a search on “Symphonies” will retrieve a list of all editions included in the database for all nine of Beethoven symphonies.
6) Categories (formerly “Genres”)

Terms that describe the type or format of the material have been added to most bibliographic records and may be searched in the Category index (formerly the Genre index). These terms describe the work as a whole as well as parts of the text. The Category section of the Thesaurus lists most of the terms used in this index. For books and articles, these include terms such as “Academic dissertations,” “Discographies,” “Sketch studies,” and many more. A book that includes a chronology of Beethoven’s life, list of works, and bibliography will be indexed with category terms for all of these constituent parts. Published Beethoven documents, in facsimile, transcription, excerpts, and translation, may also be retrieved using this index (for example, “Heiligenstadt Testament (English)”).

The Category index is particularly useful for locating pictures in books. For example, the Category search “Iconography--Beethoven portraits (Stieler)” will retrieve a list of selected books that contain reproductions of Stieler’s famous portrait of Beethoven painted in 1819/1820.

Category terms are applied to literature on Beethoven (books, articles, etc.) only. To find scores of Beethoven’s works by genres (e.g. “Symphonies”), use the Beethoven Scores index.

7) Advanced Search

Advanced searches allow simultaneous searches in many indexes by using keywords. Keyword searches pick out words or phrases in the author, title, publisher, contents notes, and subject fields of the cataloging record. They can be useful if the exact title of the material you need is unknown. You may also use the keyword index to expand a subject search when the subject term you have in mind is not listed in the Beethoven Thesaurus. Because many of the bibliographic records for books include table of contents notes for chapters and section headings, keyword searching in these notes could retrieve citations that a subject search might miss.

For example, if you remembered that there was a publication of papers from a Beethoven conference in Detroit, you could use a keyword search for “Detroit” and retrieve the citation for the book.
Keyword searching may lead you to important information that has not been assigned subject terms because it does not meet our indexing criteria. However, you may also find material that does not relate to your topic of interest.

In word searching, truncation is not implicit (or automatic) as it is for other searches. If you search for the word “key,” that is the word you retrieve. You may however explicitly request truncation of your search by keying an asterisk (*) after the word (e.g. key*). Searching for the word key* will retrieve other words that begin with the letters “key,” such as keyboard.

The User’s Tip on the next page gives detailed instructions on advanced keyword searching.
**User’s tip: Advanced keyword searching**

*In keyword searching, when you type in two or more words, you will be limiting or expanding your search (known as Boolean searching). Here are some tips on how to use keyword searching to your best advantage:*

**Adjacency**
Multiple words are automatically searched together as one phrase.
Example: creative process

**Boolean Operators**
Use "and" or "or" between separate words/phrases to search for multiple concepts in any field, in any order. "And" requires that both words/phrases be found in a record. "Or" requires that one word/phrase, but not necessarily both, be found. Use "and not" to exclude words/phrases.
Example: (annotated bibliograph*) and symphon*

Use parentheses to group words/phrases together while using Boolean operators.
Example: (bonn or vienna) and (monument* and not home)

**Truncation**
Use a single asterisk (*) to right-hand truncate up to 5 characters of a word.
Example: creativ*

Use a double asterisk (**) for infinite right-hand truncation.
Example: fyodor dost**

**Proximity**
Use "near" to require that words/phrases be close to each other, in any order.
Example: california near university
Use "within #" to require that words/phrases appear within # words of each other in the record.
Example: Artaria near manuscript*
fortepian* within 3 (play* or perform*)

**Field Searching**
Use field abbreviations to require that words/phrases appear in a specific field. Available abbreviations are a: (author), t: (title), ms: (major subject), s: (subject), c: (category), f: (scores by opus), n: (note).
Examples:
a:tyson and t:authen*
c:dissertation* and ms:concerto*
c:metronome* and (s:tempo* or s:meter)
f:opus 9 and n:arrang*
Advanced searching also allows you to combine keywords with options for limiting records retrieved (Fig. 5). Limits include language, material type (books, articles, scores, or manuscripts), publisher, and publication year. You may also choose to sort the records retrieved by publication date, alphabetically by author, or by relevance.

![Advanced searching interface](image)

**Fig. 5**

8. Other searches

Four additional options are available when selecting “other searches” in the main menu (Fig. 6):
1. RISM Locations

For rare materials (such as first and early editions, rare books, and manuscripts), this special search option is available for retrieving materials by their location in collections all over the world. Locations can be searched by using the codes established by the Répertoire International de Sources Musicales (RISM), as well as by country or library name. For a list of RISM codes, see the New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians, 2nd. ed. “Library Sigla” in introduction to each volume, or in the Grove Music online database (click on “Abbreviations, then select “Library sigla”). Currently, the Beethoven Bibliography Database mostly includes material from the Beethoven Center’s collection and contains only a limited number of records from other libraries. All scores owned by the Beethoven Center are listed under the RISM codes US:SJb. Photocopies of materials from other collections have also been indexed with codes for the owner of the original. If the RISM code is unknown, try searching in this index under the name of the owner.
(for example, New York Public Library). Searches by the two-letter code for country (e.g. GB for Great Britain) are also possible.

2. Standard Number

Most numbers associated with books and scores may be searched in the standard number index. These include ISBN, Dissertation Abstract numbers, and publishers’ and plate numbers for scores. Do not use this search option to find scores by thematic catalog (e.g. opus) numbers. To find scores by opus numbers, use the “Beethoven works” index.

3. Local call number

This option is available for searching for materials by the call numbers used in the Beethoven Center. For books, the Beethoven Center uses a special classification system partly derived from the Library of Congress schedules. An in-house system is used for most of the score collection.

4. Author/title

This option is most useful when searching for a specific book or article (e.g. author: Newman; title: Beethoven on Beethoven), as it allows searching by both author and title in a single search. Note that for the title portion of the search, you will need to know the first word of the title.

V. Reading the bibliographic record

Most searches result in retrieval of multiple records displayed in a browse screen. Before explaining how to navigate the browse screens and refine the search, we should summarize how to interpret the information in a single bibliographic record. This section shows three sample records (Figs. 7-9) with an explanation of their different parts. These parts, called “fields,” are labeled in the left margin of each record.

The number of fields in each record depends on the format and contents of the material. The index selected for your search determines which field will be examined for your search term. Each field and the corresponding search index are explained below.
1. Book record (Fig. 7)

Key to the fields:

Author  Person or group principally responsible for the text. Retrieved through author searches and search limits by author.

Title  Title and statement of authorship, as transcribed from the title page of the book. Retrieved through title or advanced keyword searches, and search limits by title or keyword.

Edition  Statement regarding the edition of the book (e.g. rev. ed.; 3rd ed.; etc. Not indexed for searching.

Descript  Physical description of the book, including pagination, illustrations, size, and accompanying material. Not indexed for searching.
Imprint: Publication information, including place of publication, publisher, and publication date. The publisher and date are retrievable through search limits.

Note: Explanatory notes on publication history, form, and content, including summaries of the contents in the form of abstracts and direct quotations from the book. Retrievable through keyword limits.

Bibliog: Note on the existence of a bibliography or bibliographic references. Retrievable through limits in the “notes” field.

Contents: Lists from the table of contents or chapter headings. Retrievable through advanced searches by words or by keyword limits in the “notes” field.

Main subject: Subject headings for the principal intellectual content of the material. Retrievable through main subject searching and search limits by main subject.

Subject: Subject headings for content of less significance. Retrievable through subject or advanced keyword searching and search limits by subject.

Categories: Headings for material types of less significance. Retrievable through category searching and search limits by main category or any category.

Add aut: Additional authors, editors, translators, illustrators, and other names of persons or groups who have contributed to the book. Retrievable through author searches and search limits by author.


At the bottom of the screen, a window displays the location of the material at the Beethoven Center, the Beethoven Center call number,
and circulation status (Beethoven Center materials may be used onsite only).

2. Records for articles in books and journals (Figs. 8-9)

| Author | Tyson, Alan |
| Title | Beethoven's Leonore sketchbook (Mendelssohn 15): problems of reconstruction and chronology |
| Note | HELM 86/3328 |

"The discussion of the Leonore Sketchbook presented here may serve as a specimen of the kinds of problems that come up for consideration in this field, the arguments that are used, and the limits that must be accepted in the work. It will be kept of considerable length with the description of the sketchbook published almost a century ago by Gustav Nottebohm, the reasons for this should become clear to the reader. And since it now appears plain that Nottebohm's conclusions about the date of the sketchbook were wrong, this serves an appropriate place, too, for a discussion of the chronology of the sketches for the opera 'Leonore' and those of Mendelssohn 15 in particular. These problems need to be mastered before the sketchbook's main feature of interest, the nature and contents of the sketch material itself, can be judiciously and effectively studied." (p. 199)


| Bibliography | Includes bibliographical references |
| Contents | Introduction - Physical descriptions of Mendelssohn 15 -- The date of Nottebohm's account -- Nottebohm's examination of sketchbooks -- Evaluation of Nottebohm's description of Mendelssohn 15 -- Reconstruction of Mendelssohn 15 -- Date of the sketchbook -- The date on page 291 of Mendelssohn 15 |

| Main subject | Mendelssohn 15 |
| Subject | Opus 72 | Sketchbook reconstructions |
| Main category | Essays |

<table>
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<th>CALL NUMBER</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beethoven Article File</td>
<td>Beethoven Center Use Only</td>
<td>Beethoven Center Use Only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Fig. 8**

| Author | Mendelssohn, Felix |
| Title | Beethoven and his work habits: William Meredith |
| Note | HELM 86/2051 |

"Beethoven and his work habits: William Meredith" (p. 56)

| Main subject | Beethoven, Felix. |
| Subject | Composition process |
| Main category | Essays |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LOCATION</th>
<th>CALL NUMBER</th>
<th>STATUS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Beethoven Article File</td>
<td>Beethoven Center Use Only</td>
<td>Beethoven Center Use Only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Fig. 9**
Key to the fields:

**Author**  
Person who wrote the article

**Unif title**  
Uniform title; the original title or collective title established for cataloging purposes. Retrieved through title or advanced word searches, or limits by title words.

**Title**  
Title of the article

**In:**  
Citation for the book or journal in which the article appeared, including title, volume, issue, and page numbers. The title portion is retrieved through a title search and limits by title.

**Descript**  
Total number of pages in the article with description of all illustrations.

**Imprint**  
Gives publication year only. Retrievable through limits by publication date.

**Note**  
These notes usually include text quoted from the article that explains the focus of the article. The text in these notes is only retrievable through keyword limits in the “notes” field.

**Bibliog.**  
See book record above.

**Contents**  
These notes will list captions for sections of the article, and are retrievable through advanced keyword searches or limits in the “notes” field.

**Main subject**  
See book record above.

**Subject**  
See book record above.

**Main category**  
Headings that describe the principal type or form of the material. Retrievable through category searching and search limits by main category. All articles are indexed with the term “Essays” as the main category.
Add aut/ti

Authors and titles of quoted material, such as letters to Beethoven or reminiscences about Beethoven. retrievable through author, title, and keyword searches, or limits by author or title.

3. Score record (Fig. 10)

![Score record](image)

Key to the fields:

**Author**

The composer of the work (usually Beethoven). Although scores can be retrieved using “Beethoven” in an author search, this is not a productive method of searching and is not recommended.

**Unif title**

Title created for cataloging purposes, usually consisting of the music genre (e.g. Variations), medium of performance (piano), opus number (op. 35), and key (Eb major). retrievable through title searches or limits by title words.

**Title**

Title page information transcribed exactly from the material following the punctuation and order of information but not capitalization. Most of the
information up to the slash mark (/) can be retrieved through keyword searching.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Field</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Descript</td>
<td>Indicates type of score, pagination, and size.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Imprint</td>
<td>Publication information is transcribed exactly from the title page, except for capitalization. The place of publication and publisher are separated by a colon. Advanced searching and search limits allow refining of searches by publisher and publication date.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>Explanatory notes on the history of the edition and other information that may appear on the title page but is not transcribed in the title field. Keywords retrievable through limits in the “notes” field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reference</td>
<td>Indicates whether the edition described is listed in the Kinsky-Halm thematic catalog <em>Das Werk Beethovens</em> (Munich: Henle, 1955), or other published descriptive bibliographies. Keywords retrievable through limits in the “notes” field.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Categories</td>
<td>Heading for the form or genre of the work following the Library of Congress format. Retrievable through “Beethoven scores” searches.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Add author</td>
<td>Lists other persons responsible for the work (librettists, arrangers, editors, etc.), as well as persons to whom the work is dedicated when that name appears on the title page. Retrievable through author searches or limits by author.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Opus No</td>
<td>Opus, Work without Opus (WoO), or other numbers used to catalog Beethoven’s works. Retrievable through searches in the Beethoven Scores index.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plate #</td>
<td>The publisher’s plate number, usually engraved at the foot of each page of music and sometimes on the title page. Retrievable through searches by standard number in the “Other searches” option.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
RISM locs

Location code for the library that owns the material. Retrievable through searches by RISM numbers in the “Other searches” option.

VI. Displaying search results

A. Searches with no results

If your search fails to match any headings in the Database (no “hits”), the system will respond with a display of entries that are alphabetically close to your search term (Fig. 11). Your search term appears highlighted in red.

Fig. 11

This is particularly helpful if you misspell your search term. For the case in fig. 11, you could choose to retype “Johnson” correctly or click on the correct heading in the display.

B. Retrieving a single record as your search result
In some cases, your search will retrieve only one record. This generally happens when you searched for a very specific title, for an author who has published only one article on Beethoven, or by a subject term that has only been used once (a rare occurrence!). When this happens, the Database will immediately display the full bibliographic record (Fig. 12).

Fig. 12

When viewing the full bibliographic record, menu options at the top and bottom of the screen help you navigate from screen to screen:

1. Previous record

Displays the prior record by alphabetical order in the index. For example, in the case of fig. 12, “Previous record” would display a bibliographic record for a book by Kathryn John.

2. Next record

Displays the proceeding record by alphabetical order in the index.

3. Another Search

Returns to a window for searching in the same index. Since we retrieved the book in Fig. 12 through the author index, “another search” would allow you to enter another author search.

4. Start Over

Returns to the main menu for the search indexes (Fig. 1). You should choose this option if you want to search by another index.
5. MARC Display

Displays the bibliographic record in Machine-Readable Cataloging (MARC) codes. In this display you can see all of the bibliographic information, some of which does not appear in the regular display.

6. Export

Allows downloading of the record to e-mail, computer screen, or local disk. For more information on exports, see p. 40.

7. Search history

The database keeps track of your recent searches. Using the pull-down “search history” window, you may quickly return to one of your previous searches.

C. Retrieving multiple records in your search

1. Browse screens

Most of your searches, particularly if you search by subject, will retrieve multiple records (many “hits). The Database will respond with a display that groups together all records that match a particular search term or phrase. These displays are called “browse screens.” Fig. 13 shows a simple type of browse screen for a search on the subject term “deafness.” The search results are displayed in two lines (1-2 in the “Num” column). Line 1 shows that four subject terms are related to “deafness.” Clicking on the highlighted text in this line will retrieve another browse screen for these terms (Fig. 14). By clicking on the highlighted term “diseases,” the search expands to discussions of Beethoven’s other health afflictions (Fig. 15).
Fig. 13

Fig. 14
Line 2 shows that we retrieved 32 bibliographic records for books and articles containing major discussions of Beethoven’s diseases.

Figure 16 illustrates a more complex example. Here we used the subject term “Opus 57” to search for books and articles on Beethoven’s “Appassionata” Sonata for piano. The search retrieved 362 bibliographic records organized in an alphabetical listing of 161 possible subject phrases. These subject phrases consist of a main term (“Opus 57” in this case) followed by one or more subject subdivisions (for example, “Analysis--20th century”).
In the Beethoven Bibliography Database, all subject headings can be “flipped” so that access to the subject is provided through each subdivision as well. For example, a search on “key relationships” will retrieve records where that heading is used alone or as a subdivision to Opus numbers (Fig. 17).
2. Menu buttons

Our search on “Opus 57” (Fig. 16) retrieved too many records to review one-by-one. Only twelve lines will be displayed on a screen. To look at the next page, click on “next” or select the number of the page you would like to view. The menu buttons at the top and bottom of the page offer several options for viewing the browse pages or refining the search:

a. Extended display

The display shown in Fig. 15 is called a “brief display” because it shows only the index term and the total number of bibliographic entries retrieved by heading. By clicking on the “Extended Display” button, the Database will show the full titles followed by the Beethoven Center classification number (if any), with the publication year in the far right column.

b. Start over

Returns to the main menu for searching in a different index.
c. Another search

Opens a search box for the same index. For example, if your previous search was by main subject, the main subject search box will open again for entering a new search term.

You may also change your search using the pull down menu below the window buttons. In Fig. 17, this window is set for the current search (subject: key relationships). The pull down menu offers option to change your search to any of the main indexes (author, title, subject, major subject, category, score) as well as standard numbers, call numbers, RISM locations, and keywords.

d. Limit this search

This option is particularly useful after retrieving a large set of records as in Figure 16. Limits allow you to narrow your initial search by specifying other search parameters, such as publication dates and language of the material, to locate materials more specific to your needs.

Fig. 18

The different limit options shown in Figure 18 include:

i. Any SUBJECT/Major SUBJECT

If the initial search by subject retrieved too many “hits,” you may wish to reduce that number by limiting by major subject. Simply change the pull down window to Major Subject and retype the search term in the blank window. Combination of subject terms is also possible using this window. For example, if your initial subject search term was “Sonatas,” you could use the “any subject” window.
to also search “compositional process.” You will then retrieve a list of citations that contain both subject headings.

ii. YEAR of publication

This window allows refinement of searches to publications appearing in ranges of years or specific years. For example, to find publications from 1999, enter 1998 in the After window and 2000 in the before window.

iii. Type of MATERIAL

This pull-down menu lists various types of publications to choose from. It is particularly useful for limiting searches to books or articles. The material type choices currently available are books, articles, scores, and manuscripts.

iv. LANGUAGE

This pull-down menu offers the options of limiting searches by materials written in English, French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Czech, Dutch, Danish, Japanese, and Chinese. Because the Database includes materials in a great variety of languages, this is particularly useful for people who only read one language.

v. KEYWORD LIMITS PULL-DOWN MENU

This pull-down menu offers several limit options, including keywords in title, author, major category, any category, publisher, RISM location, dates in subject, and notes. These last two options—dates in subject and notes—are new in the 2003 enhancement of the Database. Choose the index you wish to limit by and enter the search term in the window.

These limit options are particularly useful for finding data that is not retrievable through the main indexes. The examples below illustrate how to find specific data by beginning with a very general search in one of the main indexes, then limiting the search by keywords in specific fields:

**TITLE KEYWORDS:** To find editions of Beethoven's sonatas published during his lifetime that use the word “fortepiano” on the title page, begin with an author search on Beethoven. Then limit by year of
publication (after 1770 and before 1828) and choose WORDS IN TITLE: fortepiano.

AUTHOR: A search for piano sonatas in the Beethoven Scores index retrieved 544 records. A limit on AUTHOR: Moscheles will retrieve a list of editions of the sonatas edited by Moscheles.

CATEGORY: A search on “Opus 120” in the subject index for discussions of the Diabelli Variations yields 222 hits. To find record and concert reviews only, limit by CATEGORY: reviews. (This will also retrieve reviews of books on the Diabelli Variations).

MAJOR CATEGORY: A subject search on “String quartets” yields 634 hits. To find dissertations written about any the quartets, limit by MAJOR CATEGORY: Academic dissertations.

PUBLISHER: A search on Beethoven’s name by author will retrieve all records in the database for editions of Beethoven’s music. A limit by Publisher Artaria retrieves a set of records for editions published by that firm.

RISM LOCATION: To retrieve a list of the Beethoven Center’s facsimiles or photocopies of Beethoven manuscripts and scores located in German libraries, first search by Beethoven’s name as author, then limit by RISM LOCATION: D. (Note: this list will be incomplete, as microfilms of materials from other collections have not yet been entered into the database).

DATES IN SUBJECT: Many of the subject headings used in the Database contain date subdivisions, particularly those attached to Beethoven’s name. For example, the heading “Beethoven, Ludwig van, 1770-1827—Travels” my be further subdivided by the year “1795.” After searching on Beethoven’s name as a subject in the main index, you may limit you search by DATES IN SUBJECT: 1795 to retrieve citations for books and articles that discuss Beethoven’s activities during that year.

NOTES: This limit option allows keyword searching in any of the notes fields in the bibliographic records, including contents and descriptive notes, abstracts, and any notes that contain text quotations from the books or articles. By beginning with a very general search in one of the main indexes and then limiting by a word in the notes field, you might find citations that are not
otherwise retrievable through standard subject searches. For example, a search on the Category: Essays retrieves over 3,500 records. A limit by NOTES: bizarre will pull out any articles that contain that word in the abstract or the author’s quoted text. To find citations for first editions of Beethoven’s music in the Beethoven Center’s collection, begin with an author search on Beethoven’s name, then limit by NOTES: first edition.

vi) Sort results by year

By checking this box, the citations will be displayed in reverse chronological order based on the publication date of the material.

6) Search as words

If your initial search was a subject search, a button appears at the top of the page (to right of “limit this search” button) in the browse display (see Fig. 17). By clicking on this button, the subject search becomes a keyword search. Sometimes you can retrieve more records if you try your subject search as a word search, but remember that only the title and contents notes of the bibliographic record are retrievable through word searches.

3. Brief Display

Look again at the brief display of records retrieved by the search phrase “key relationships” (Fig. 17). Below the menu buttons, a pull-down menu lists the index searched (subject) and the search term (key relationships). Use this window to initiate a different search by choosing a new index with the pull-down menu and typing a new search term in the window. Just click on the “Search” button when ready.

The brief display of records in Fig. 17 are organized in columns, with the “Num” column indicating the line number for a set of records. A column labeled “Mark” provides check boxes for saving any records in the display for export (see “Exporting Records” below). The “Subjects” column lists all the possible subject headings in an alphabetical list. In the example, there are sixteen possible subject headings, but only the first twelve can be displayed on one page. If a subject heading retrieves only one record, an abbreviated title will display with the year of publication shown in the next
column. The “Entries” column gives the total number of bibliographic records corresponding to each subject heading.

In most cases more than one entry will be retrieved for a particular heading. Clicking on the highlighted heading will pull up another brief display for those entries. For example, if we click on the heading “key relationships” in line 2 of Fig. 17, we retrieve this display shown in Fig. 19. This display lists titles of books and articles with publication years. To see the full display for each entry, click again on the highlighted title. The “Return to Browse” button reverts to the previous screen.

![Figure 19](image)

4. Exporting records

After marking a record or set of records by clicking on the check boxes, click on the “Save Marked Records” button at the bottom of the screen. This saves your records in a temporary file. To download you records to your local computer, click on the “Export Saved Records” button. Figure 20 shows the export screen.
The list of saved records will be displayed in a brief format. To delete individual records from the list, remove the checks from the Mark boxes. The “format of list” window offers the options of exporting your records in the full display (as you normally see them on the screen) or in the MARC (Machine-Readable Cataloging) format. The “Send to List” window includes the following options for exporting records to:

E-Mail: Type in your email address in the window.

Screen: Creates a display on your computer screen of all your records in one continuous list that you may save on a local disk or print.

Local disk: Downloads your records to a disk on your computer.

To clear the save file or start over with a new search, simply click on the appropriate buttons at the top of the screen.

You now have all the essential tools for navigating the Beethoven Bibliography Database. If you encounter problems, remember that help from a librarian is just one click away (“Ask a Librarian” at the top of your screen).
VII. Indexing policies and search strategies

The Beethoven Bibliography offers unusually in-depth access to the subjects discussed in each article, dissertation, book, etc. Our indexing policies are sometimes complex, and we are currently developing a detailed indexing manual. Because familiarity with our basic policies may help some users in devising search strategies, we here offer a brief explanation of our approach.

A. Standard indexing procedures

When indexing a book, we first assign category headings. Categories are specific terms for designating publication types for the material as a whole (e.g. biographies) as well as its component parts (e.g. bibliographies, chronologies, reviews, etc.). The Category section of the Thesaurus contains a list of the possible terms.

Both major and minor category headings are assigned to most bibliographic records. Generally, a major category heading is assigned whenever there are five or more pages of that type of material in the book. A minor category heading is applied to all that are less than five pages.

Here are two illustrations for book:


   Major category:

   Academic dissertations

   Minor categories:

   Bibliographies — Literature — 1800-1989
   Biographical dictionaries
   Currency rates


   Major categories:

   Biographical dictionaries
Biographies
Chronologies
Works lists

Minor categories:

Bibliographies — Literature — 1900-1939
Heiligenstadt Testament (English)
Iconography — Bonn — Beethoven-Haus
Immortal Beloved letter (English)

Once category headings are assigned, we identify the subject headings of the material, starting with major Subjects and finishing with minor Subjects. You must be careful to distinguish between category and subject headings in a search. For example, if you are looking for the text of the Heiligenstadt Testament, you should search it in the Category index. But if you want books or articles that discuss the Testament, you should search it as a subject.

In most cases, music scores are not assigned subject headings. For musical works with a text (such as songs, opera and opera fragments), the subject content of the text is not indexed. (For example, the text to Beethoven’s Flea Song, Opus 75, no. 3 (“Es war einmal ein König der hatt’ einen grossen Floh”) is not indexed under the subject “Insects.”) To find scores, use the “Beethoven Scores” index to search by opus number or music genres. For example, editions of the “Waldstein” Sonata will be retrieved with the search “Sonatas (Piano)” or more specifically, “Opus 53.”

A major subject is defined as the principal focus(es) of a study. For example, the main subjects of Lewis Lockwood’s article “Beethoven’s sketches for ‘Sehnsucht’ (WoO 46)” are “WoO 46 — Compositional process” and the “Scheide Sketchbook.”

For indexing purposes, a chapter in a book is treated as the equivalent of an article. For each article or chapter of a book, we have tried to identify the main subject (or subjects). Thus, an article may have one to three main subjects and a book ten to twenty main subjects.

Please note that not all chapters of books (particularly those in biographies) will have major subjects. For example, chapters titled
“Finding his way,” “The last of the crop,” “Mit frischen Segeln,” etc., are not given Major Subjects because their titles are too vague and because the material covered cannot be described with one well-defined subject heading.

To qualify as a minor subject, a subject in a book or long article must appear on five full pages of text or be cited on ten pages throughout the book (or some common sense combination of the two). To index minor subjects, we first use the index at the back of the book. Second, we examine the table of contents if available. Third, we resort to what we call a “thumb-through” to see if enough information exists to qualify as a minor subject. For example, the minor subjects in Lewis Lockwood’s article cited above are “Style — Late period” and “Grasnick 18.”

Based on these rules, a major subject is a principal topic of a study. If a subject heading occurs as a minor subject, then you will find either ten citations in the index or five running pages of text. Articles less than five pages in length are generally indexed with one or two main subjects only, with minor subjects added according to the rule exceptions (see below).

Category headings are similarly distinguished between “major” (for the entire book or significant portion thereof) and “minor” (for types of materials published within the book, such as discographies, or Beethoven documents such as the Heiligenstadt Testament).

B. Exceptions to indexing rules

This approach to indexing is not an exact science, of course, and there are certain situations when exceptions to the rules apply. Cases where exceptions are applied include:

1. General cases where the information, though too brief to be included according to our normal rules regarding length, are indexed because of its scholarly value and importance.

2. Information about original sources in Beethoven studies (such as his sketches, autographs, letters, etc.).

Though it may not meet our length requirements, information on original sources may often be included. For example, if an article discusses the sale of a Beethoven manuscript in one paragraph, we
index this subject in the Database record. The subject heading for the sale of the autograph of Beethoven’s Fortepiano Sonata in E Minor/Major, Opus 90, would be “Opus 90 --Autographs -- Provenance.” We also index each individual source listed in catalogs of libraries and other collections.

The same principle holds true for discussions of Beethoven’s sketches. If an author mentions in a footnote that a sketch originally belonged to a sketchbook, we have given the name of the sketch and the sketchbook as subject headings.

3. Information about performances and recordings

Though mentions of performances of Beethoven’s music also may not meet our length requirements, we often index these by location and year or century, e.g.:

   Opus 53--Performances--London--1868
   Opus 67--Performances--New York--20th century

The names of the performers are also included as minor subjects. Performances in which Beethoven was directly involved are indexed under the term “Concerts” as a subdivision to his name. Similarly, reviews of sound recordings are assigned minor subjects for the works recorded as well as the names of the performers.

C. Indexing illustrations in books and articles

Pictures in books present a special problem for indexing, not only because there are often so many in a single book, but also because many identical illustrations appear in multiple publications. To index every picture published in books and articles would be unrealistic and impractical.

As a solution to providing selected access to pictures, a two-tiered system of indexing was developed. Under this system, all books and articles assigned the Major Category term “Iconographies” are indexed with Minor Category terms for each illustration. These books include documentary biographies, illustrated exhibition catalogs, and other books whose content is as much pictorial as textual.
All illustrations are also indexed for books and articles with the Main Subject “Homes and haunts.” The list of specific sites in Bonn, Vienna, and other cities are listed under these cities in the Geographical Terms hierarchy in the Thesaurus. For all other books, only selected illustrations are indexed.

VIII. The Ira F. Brilliant Center for Beethoven Studies and the American Beethoven Society

A. Beethoven Bibliography Database Staff

Co-directors:                    William Meredith, Ph.D.  
Patricia Stroh, M.A., M.L.I.S.
Principal subject analyst:      vacant
Graduate assistants:            Kevin Hughes

B. The Ira F. Brilliant Center for Beethoven Studies  
http://www2.sjsu.edu/depts/beethoven

The Ira F. Brilliant Center for Beethoven Studies is the only research archive in North America devoted solely to the life and work of Beethoven. It is housed in the Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Library at San José State University, San José, California. The work of the Center is supported by the University and by the American Beethoven Society (ABS).

The Center was established in 1983 when Arizona businessman Ira F. Brilliant donated his extensive collection of rare first editions of Beethoven’s music to San José State University. The Center officially opened in September 1985. Its founding and current director is William Meredith; its founding and current curator is Patricia Stroh.

The Center’s collection of over 10,000 items includes several original manuscripts, over 3,000 first and early editions of Beethoven’s music from his lifetime (as well as later nineteenth and twentieth-century scores), 3,500 books, and numerous periodical articles, microfilms, sound recordings and videotapes, slides, original iconography and reproductions, selected newspaper files, a lock of Beethoven’s hair, two Viennese fortepianos, and other items. The Center’s collection of nineteenth-century books on Beethoven is particularly rich. The personal library of the Beethoven scholar
William S. Newman serves as an important resource for those interested in Beethoven’s piano music.

The Center is open to the public and welcomes visitors and scholars from within and outside the University. Tours led by docents are available for individuals and groups. The staff also provides reference information. Because it is an archival collection, materials do not circulate. For a fee, patrons may order photocopies of materials in the collection.

In addition to the Beethoven Bibliography Project, the Center is involved in the following programs and projects:


The *Journal* appears twice per year and contains articles written by leading Beethoven authorities in the United States and abroad (such as Maynard Solomon, William Kinderman, Barry Cooper, Lewis Lockwood, Willy Hess, Marie-Elisabeth Tellenbach, and Bathia Churgin); notices and reports on major Beethoven conferences and events given worldwide; book reviews and lists of new Beethoven publications; reports on major manuscript auctions; and miscellaneous information. The *Journal* is available as a benefit of membership in the American Beethoven Society. Library subscriptions are also available.


3. Concert and lecture series

The Center has sponsored performances and lectures by leading musicians and historians, such as Peter Schreier, Malcolm Bilson, Richard Goode, the Juilliard String Quartet, Owen Jander, Joseph
Kerman, and Susan Kagan. The Center also works with other organizations to present Beethoven festivals and exhibits.

4. **Young Pianist’s Beethoven Competition**

This annual competition for California high school students began in 1987. Contestants perform a complete Beethoven sonata and participate in a master class with an internationally respected pianist (such as Garrick Ohlsson, Richard Goode, Yefim Bronfman, and John O'Conor). Winners are also awarded small monetary prizes.

5. **Beethoven in the Schools**

The “Beethoven in the Schools” Project is an educational program aimed at fourth- and fifth-grade students in Santa Clara County, California. The program consists of a package of educational programs on Beethoven’s life and works presented to the same classroom on a three- or four-visit basis.

Beethoven Center Staff:

- **Director:** William Meredith, Ph.D.
- **Curator:** Patricia Stroh
- **Administrative Support Assistant:** vacant
- **Student Assistants:** Kathy Fox, Kevin Hughes
- **ABS Membership secretary:** Rafael Romo (volunteer)
- **Volunteer docents:** Pat Long, Heidi Melas, Golda Miller, Richard Sogg

C. The American Beethoven Society

Funding for the Center comes from San José State University and the American Beethoven Society. Donations to the Society are tax-deductible. All include a subscription to the newsletter, invitations to national Beethoven events, occasional discounts on Beethoven publications, and other benefits.
Membership categories:

Teachers: $35
Pastoral: $45
Eroica: $100
Fidelio: $250
Appassionata: $500
Emperor: $1,000

Domestic student memberships are available for $25; foreign student memberships are $30.

For information, write to:

Membership Secretary
American Beethoven Society
San Jose State University
One Washington Square
San Jose, California, 95192-0171

Or call: (408) 808-2058
Executive Board of the American Beethoven Society

Jim Hawley, Chair
Arelene Okerlund, Vice-Chair
Nancy Ianni, Secretary
William Meredith, Executive Director, C.F.O.
Patricia Stroh, Curator

Tom Atkinson
Mim Bloom
Patricia Breivik
Ira and Irma Brilliant
Robert Brilliant
Tressie Campen
Carl Cookson
Rod Diridon
William George
Marshall Goodman
James Green
Reid Gustafson
Edward Harris
Paul Hertelendy
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X. The Beethoven Bibliography Database Thesaurus

A. Introduction and description of terms

The Thesaurus includes 8,211 topical and geographical subjects and category terms used in the database to March 2004. The complete Thesaurus is not yet available on-line; however, most of the cross-references from broader and related terms and unused forms have been entered into the subject, scores, and category indexes to assist you in determining the appropriate terms for searching.

Many of the Thesaurus headings are derived from Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) and free-floating subdivisions (a subdivision that appears after a name heading). Additional headings more specific to Beethoven studies are created when necessary. The category headings are generally based on Genre Terms: A Thesaurus for Use in Rare Book and Special Collections Cataloguing (1983), the list prepared by the Standards Committee of the Rare Books and Manuscripts Section of the Association of College and Research Libraries and the American Library Association. These Category terms are supplemented with music and Beethoven-related terms when needed.

Subject and category terms are organized in a separate database using the Liu-Palmer Thesaurus Construction Program that enables arrangement of the terms in hierarchies. The Thesaurus software also provides cross references to broader, narrower, and related terms, and unused forms.

The terms are listed here by hierarchies in an alphabetical arrangement. A hierarchy is a ranked collection of category or subject headings that are closely related by function or type. Following each term are scope notes, instructions on usage, and lists of associated terms.
The Beethoven Thesaurus currently consists of eight hierarchies.

**Categories [formerly book genres] (BG):**

Terms to describe the type or format of books or other literature being indexed (e.g. Academic dissertations; Iconographies; Bibliographies; etc.). Use these terms in Category searches and limits.

**Documents (DO):**

Terms that identify or describe Beethoven’s manuscripts, autograph scores not in Beethoven’s hand, and other documents of his life and work, as well as terms associated with study of those documents (such as Sketches; Conversations books; Correction lists; Watermarks; etc.). Use these terms in Major Subject or Subject searches and limits. This hierarchy excludes letters, which have been moved to a new hierarchy currently under development.

**Free-floaters (FF):**

Terms used as subdivisions to Beethoven’s name that describe Beethoven as a person, such as his physical appearance and character traits, relationships with other people, views on musical and non-musical subjects, his own performance and compositional practices, and daily activities and events of his life (e.g. Alcohol use; Conducting; Guardianship; Travels; Views on critics; etc.). Use these terms in Major Subject or Subject searches and limits.

**Free-floaters supplemental (FX):**

Terms used as subdivisions to names other than Beethoven, including individuals (e.g. Franz Liszt) and institutions (e.g. Beethoven-Haus) to identify specific activities, events, or ideas associated with the name. Some of these terms also appear in other hierarchies. Use these terms in Major Subject or Subject searches and limits.
Geographical subjects (LO):

Terms that may be used alone to identify locations where Beethoven lived and worked (such as Heiligenstadt) or as geographic subdivisions to topical headings (such as Travels--Prague; Romanticism--Literature--Germany; etc.). Use these terms in Major Subject or Subject searches and limits.

Music terms (MT):

Terms that describe aspects of Beethoven’s musical compositions (such as Heroic style; Metronome markings; Key relationships; etc.) or approaches to study of these works (e.g. Analysis; Criticism, etc.). Use these terms in Major Subject or Subject searches and limits.

General topical subjects (SU):

Terms from fields external to the field of music, such as general history, medicine, psychology, sociology, philosophy, etc. (such as French Revolution; Economics--Vienna--1800, etc.). Use these terms in Major Subject or Subject searches and limits.

Works list (WL):

Terms which classify Beethoven’s complete works by genre (such as Symphonies; Concertos; etc.) in an alphabetical listing of all works by Opus, WoO, Hess, or other thematic catalog number, with cross-references. Use these terms in your Major Subject or Subject searches and limits. You may also use the genre terms or opus numbers to search for editions of Beethoven’s works in the “Beethoven Scores” index.

B. A key to the Thesaurus codes

The following is a guide to the codes that appear under each term in the Thesaurus:

AU: Beethoven Bibliography Database Authority record number for the head term (for staff use)
**BT**: Terms that identify a broader focus in relation to another term. Broader Terms appear predominantly in the documents hierarchy, where specific documents (such as the Kullak sketchbook) are listed under the broader classification for the type of document (such as the Desk sketchbooks).

**D**: Instructions for date subdivisions

**G**: Instructions for subdivision by genre terms (used only in special cases)

**H**: Code for the hierarchy in which the term appears (such as DO for Documents)

**L**: Instructions for language qualifiers (usually given in parentheses after the main term)

**M**: List of movements for a specific work

**N**: Instructions for adding name headings, or for using the term as a subdivision to a name

**NT**: Terms that identify a narrower focus in relation to another term. NTs appear predominantly in the documents hierarchy, where specific documents (e.g. Kullak sketchbook) are listed under the broader classification for the type of document (e.g. Desk sketchbooks). These terms have been added to the database as “see also” references.

**O**: Instructions or lists of possible terms used to complete a phrase. For example, under the heading “Influence on ...,” the “O” instructions say “This phrase may be followed by names of persons, places, or things (e.g. historical periods, concepts, or activities such as “fortepiano building”).

**P**: Instructions for geographical subdivisions.

**RT**: Terms related to another term but with a distinctly different definition or use. Related terms are listed to help users determine the search vocabulary that most closely matches their topic of interest. RT’s may be taken from other hierarchies. These terms have been added to the database as “see also” references.
**SN:** Scope note. Defines the term as it is applied by project indexers and may also provide special instructions or restrictions on usage. When definitions are taken from a dictionary or other source, that source is given in parentheses. If a term is used under the same definition in another hierarchy, a note to that effect is added.

**T:** Lists possible topical subdivisions.

**UF:** Unused forms of the terms, which appear as cross-references in the alphabetical list and in the database itself.

**W:** Instructions for using as the term as a work subdivision. Also includes instructions for Opus number subdivisions (used only for Category terms) or indexing instructions for adding separate Opus number headings.

**X:** Instructions for subdivisions by both geographical location and date.