Chapter – 2

Concept of Music, Music Libraries and World Scenario
2 Concept of Music, Music Libraries and world scenario

2.1 What is music?

The inception of music dates back to the origin of man. Music is then as old as mankind. Language, literature, painting, drawing, sculpture and other art forms resulted from the instinctive urge of man to give expression to his feelings and ideas.

After fulfillment of basic requirements like food, shelter and clothing the desire of human beings to express themselves and to share emotions and feelings with others gave birth to different arts and crafts which may be grouped as useful and fine arts. In course of time these arts also have changed, developed and grown. It is believed that sixty four arts have evolved and are in existence now. (List of them has been enclosed in Appendix No. 1)

Human civilization and culture is defined by the progressive development of these art-forms. It is this development which distinguishes human beings from other species on the earth. Music, one of the most significant art forms, is a strong indicator of human development and culture.

2.1.1 Definitions of Music

The word ‘music’ originates from the Latin word ‘MUSICA’, is an art over which the Muses presided. It is lyric poetry set and sung to music. (1)

*It is science and the art of tones, or musical sounds i.e. sounds of higher or lower pitch, begotten of uniform and synchronous vibrations, as of a string at various degrees of tension, the science of harmonical tones which treats of the principles of harmony, or the properties, dependence and relations of tones to each other, the art combining tones in a manner to please the ear.*

*Note: Not all sounds are tones. Sounds may be unmusical and yet please the ear. Music deals with tones and with no other sounds.* --- (2)
Music is language of tones. It is the only international language of entire mankind or of universe because music transcends the barriers of spoken or written language.

Music is a word, concept, situation, spirit, entertainment and science.

As a word music indicates something musical, melodious, musician etc.

As a concept it connotes different types of music such as Western and Eastern.

Music in context of situation is an act of music and performance of music.

Music is an integration of these three.

It can also be viewed as amalgamation of biological, psychological, social, materialistic and spiritual needs of individual finding outlet in a framework of melodies.

2.1.2 Nature and benefits of music

The various forms of music that exist in the world today have developed, grown and evolved down the ages. Human beings are by nature music makers. Music is an inseparable part of our lives. At every stage of human development, on every important occasion, music is the prime source of celebration and enjoyment. Music forms an integral part of the daily routine of an individual of any age, gender, profession and creed. Even a child in a prenatal stage can be habituated to music and be influenced by musical tones.

Music does not recognize the limitation of time and place. It can be enjoyed at breakfast, lunch or dinner; at job place or while doing household activities. The fatigue caused by heavy and laborious work can be reduced with the help of music.
In the monotonous and mechanical life of human beings it is the music which infuses liveliness and happiness. In the office environment, in movies, in magic shows, in restaurants, in factories, in advertisements and many other environments music has its own place.

*Life without music will be miserable.* (3)

Inner emotions and moods like happiness, joy, sorrow, hope, frustration, devotion, love and relaxation are normalized and regularized with the help of music. And the same has been pointed out by Victor Hugo

*Music expresses that which cannot be said and on which it is impossible to be silent.* (4)

Music is the medium for dialogue between individuals belonging to any part of the world and culture. For a devotee it is a means for worship. In view of an artist it is life and whole and sole for the life. For the burdened worker or workaholic, music is a stress-burner, relieving the fatigue caused by heavy and laborious work.

Music is an aid for learning; it is believed that music enhances learning abilities of child, development of speech, social skills, intellectual development, reasoning and self confidence.

For an artist it is science in which sound is organized into meaningful and rhythmic patterns. It is an art for performance of pattern making. For listener it is perception of the patter. It is an entertainment for him. For psychiatrist it is one of the tools for qualitative development of a person and normalization of strong & severe emotions. For historian it is a sign of civilization.

Both the performer and the listener are entities of the situation where the patterns of sound production and perception of same is at high level. The
interesting part of the fact is that the listeners of music need not necessarily have any kind of training as a prerequisite.

Music is everywhere. It is in the nature. The wind blows with rhythm and sound. The river flows in rhythm. Whispering of birds is musical. The pitter-patter of raindrops creates its own music. It is in the sounds of the earth sky, in storms and in sea waves.

*From the first cry of life to the last sign of death, from the beating of our hearts to the soaring of our imaginations, we are enveloped by sound and vibration every moment of our lives.* (5)

Music and atmosphere go together. In every part of the world, can be urban or rural, tribal or modern, developed or developing, music occupies a special place in minds of people. It plays an instrumental role in achieving peace in society, creating love among civilians, crossing national and international borders. And that’s why it is the strong hope of life and sign of liveliness.

In words of Plato

*Music is moral law. It gives soul to the universe, wings to the mind, flight to the imagination and charm and gaiety to life and to every thing.* (6)

This is because music has strong capacity to have effect on human beings. It has narrative and inducive powers affecting moods and emotions both in listeners and performers. Sage Bharata in the early part of the second century put forth the theory of Rasa, Bhava; i.e. the doctrine of emotions and feelings. He presented it in the context of drama. An individual has various inherent feelings and emotions. These find an outlet many a times in performance, arousing the feelings and emotions of the audience, involving them in the enjoyment of the performance and enriching them in the process. Though Bharata has advocated this theory for drama and
acting, the same was applied to music and dance since these art forms were supplementary to drama. Gradually the theory was applied to music as independent performing arts. (7)

2.1.3 Aspects of Music

Music is world-wide feature. It is found in each and every corner of the world. It is believed that music originated some where in Egypt or Sumeria or Africa. Old Greek, Roman, Indic, Egyptian and Chinese civilizations have given rise to music of the specific types. However, all forms of music seem to have been based on same principles.

The aspects of music, which influenced us, can be grouped as: -

- Tempo and rhythm
- Pitch, melody and harmony
- Pattern recognition
- Cultural aspects

In Indian context additional aspects of music can be named as – (8)

- Nada (Sound, time, speech – Medium of music)
- Rasa (Content)
- Atman (Performer and listener as Generator and Receiver)
- Avadhana (Creative and critical aspect)
- Ananda (Delight)

In Indian context Music can either be Sangeet or Geet or Vadya.

The father of Indian Classical Music Sharangadeva proclaims that “gitam, vadyam ca nritam ca trayam sangeetm ucyate.” (9)
Chapter 2: Music Libraries

{Sangeet i.e. music is trinity of Geet (Vocal music / singing), Vadya (instrumental) and Nritya (dancing, acting)}. He also advocates that music may be inclusive of Nrutta (Bodily motion or facial expression).

Normally Sangeet is music both vocal and instrumental; Geet is vocal and Vadya is instrumental music.

Music as a combination of notes, melody and harmony either performed vocally or instrumentally, will be the basis for the present study.

From the discussion above it is accepted now that music occupies key position in human life. The accepted reasons for the same can be summed up as follows:

- Entertainment
- Outlet to inner feelings
- Acceptance of realities
- To relax the physical and mental strain and stress
- Sharing of feelings like happiness, sorrow etc
- Bring unity and solidarity in the variety
- Educating the Students
- Therapeutic use of music i.e. Music Therapy to achieve better health care

2.1.4 Music Therapy

Therapy means healing, curing and removing the injury or disorder in human beings. When the same is done with the help of music; it is music therapy. As per New Grove Dictionary of Music; Music therapy is the use of music to cure, alleviate and stimulate. (10)
Music has proved to be an important tool in the treatment of patients. In words of Ken Brusci:

Music therapy is systematic process of intervention wherein the therapist helps the client to promote health, using music experiences and relationships that develop through them as dynamic force of change. (11)

The purpose of using music as a therapeutic tool is to bring positive changes in human beings and awake their self-awareness so also to increase quality of life.

The aim and goal of Music Therapy are:

- Promote wellness and physical rehabilitation
- Stress management
- Reduce pain
- Outlet to feelings
- Increase Memory
- Improve communication
- Restoration of mental and physical health

Music therapy is planned use of music in clinical treatment or counseling of patients.

The fundamental principle in introducing Music Therapy is that music is universal and all individuals are able to respond to music. It is much prevalent in USA and UK, Germany and Austria. It can be applied to children and adults of all ages. People having problem in learning, mental health or of any other type can opt for music therapy. The role of music therapist is crucial and complex. He/she must be expert in therapy skills as well as in musical environment. Music therapy is more significant from psychological viewpoint.
--- music is finally, rightfully, finding its central place in society – not merely as a form of entertainment, or fine performance art but as a fundamental nutrient for physical well-being, mental development, stress release and emotional expression (12)

2.2 A Library

Library is originally referred to a place where the reader could get the book he/she wanted. In the course of time as man’s requirements changed, libraries also evolved into newer entities. The development of library is evolutionary one and leading towards the institutionalization of the libraries.

In words of Dr. S R Ranganathan Library is a trinity of books, readers and library staff (13). These three basic components of the trinity of library i.e. books, readers and library staff grew and changed as the other elements of society changed. They achieved new connotations like books metamorphosed to documents to information carriers; conventional readers transformed into users or consumers of information and library staff from librarian to documentalist, information scientist alike.

In this transition from book to information carrier, from librarian to information scientist the basic philosophy or root idea of library remains the same. Library as an institution of a society collects, organizes, disseminates and preserves the information. Libraries and library services have become important part of human life aiming at improvement in quality of life. Library preserves the heritage of human civilization and culture which is ultimately the outcome as human expression in a variety for forms.

In any walk of human life viz. education, recreation, research, business, industry, government, etc. libraries are indispensable.
Socio-economic and scientific development of human beings require coupling of information and knowledge of the past with the present. This knowledge is preserved in libraries. This preservation is for posterity.

Different types of libraries came up to handle the variety of forms of human expression viz. documents, numerous needs of a variety users and advancement in information technology.

2.2.1 Types of libraries

Libraries can be categorized either by the function performed by them or by the users served or by the type of materials the library collects and preserves or by combinations of these factors.

They can thus be grouped as:

a. National

b. Academic- School, college, university

c. Public

d. Special

*National libraries*

The concept of national library dates back to the 14/15th century. It is the apex of a library system in a country. National library is the library which is established to collect, maintain and preserve the national heritage of a country generated throughout nation in print form as well as non-print media.

This characteristic function of library is characteristic of the library as a national one. This becomes feasible through the legal support like Legal
Deposit Act. Additionally the National Library carries out other functions like publishing of National Bibliography and act as under / as well as mediator between libraries of national and international bibliography centers and several other functions as per the requirements of the nation.

*Academic libraries*

These libraries form an integral part of formal education system supporting the functions of learning, teaching, research in institutions, schools, colleges and universities, which constitute the educational set up of the country.

*Public Libraries*

Libraries of people, by people and for the people, feature the significant component of library system. Public library set up is the responsibility of Government. It should be free to all and run out of public money.

*Special Libraries*

As the human development crossed the stage of industrialization and settled thereafter, sudden revolutionary changes took place in socio-economic, political and legal life of people. The need shifted for actual information irrespective of the type of information carrier brought about the changes in type of libraries. Special and / or research libraries emerged on the horizon of library system.

Special library is special in context of users, their needs, material and services provided, though the spirit behind it remains same.
2.3 Music Library : as a Special Library

Considering the basis of formation of types of libraries, the present study focuses itself on "Music Libraries" – falling under the category of Special Libraries.

What music is has been discussed in the previous chapter. Music is that category of sound which is combined with time. Music as an integral part of entertainment has played an important role in development of human culture.

It has been a human psyche to preserve worthy and valuable things for the future. The cultural heritage in the form of architecture and various art forms preserved in enduring media viz. stone, wood, metal, leaf, cloth, paper are all testimony to this.

The existence of library came up as a result of this urge. In this context it can be argued that to preserve music, "Music libraries" came up. It indeed is a great challenge to preserve musical heritage.

Music heritage is preserved through print media and sound media. Print music is prevalent in western countries.

Libraries that collect, organize, preserve and disseminate musical heritage preserved through any kind of media are music libraries.

In words of Joan M. Reitz music library is

\[ A \text{ library containing a collection of materials on music and musicians, including printed and manuscript music scores, music periodicals, recorded music (CDs, audiocassettes, phonograph records, etc.), books about music and musicians, program notes, discographies, and music reference materials. } \] 

(14)

Encyclopedia of Library and Information Science describes Music Library as

--- a distinct entity or a segment of larger library. To exemplify the former situation, we may point to private libraries – many of which find their way into larger institutional settings eventually – and the collections of conservatories,
radio and television companies, orchestras, publishers and recording manufacturers. Most music libraries are in the second category, and are really segments within public libraries or academic libraries. What is common among all the libraries of both types is a concentration of music materials: books, scores and recordings exist in various formats - libraries may have books on microcard, scores on microfilm and recordings on tape. --- Music libraries may also have holdings of a museum character, such as actual instruments and items associated with composers or artists. (15)

In the opinion of Stevenson, G:

the term music librarianship is here used quite broadly to encompass any library service involving the facilitation of the interaction between individuals or groups of people and some manifestation of music. The locus of this interaction is not important to our definition of music librarianship. It may take place in a small public library or a special department of a large university library system, and in each case it music librarianship. (16)

From the above description it may be inferred that:

a. Music library is a part of larger library set up.

b. Most music libraries are segments of public or academic libraries

c. Music Libraries collect music material in the form of books, scores, recordings. Their physical formats may be varied in nature like microcard, microfilm, tapes, etc.

d. Music libraries may also have collections as in the case of a museum

Music libraries are not only special libraries but specialized libraries especially in the context of their types, nature and functions. Music libraries can be functional - forming part of another set up. Location of Music Library can be virtual too. Independent music libraries are rare, which cater services to the individuals or groups of individuals who are in need of music either in print or audio form and music related material.

Forms of music library / Types of Music Library (17)

a. Music division of Public Library
b. Music collection of Music Training Centers

c. Music collection of University Library

d. Centralized Repository

e. Great variety of libraries which may be designated as specialized collections (e.g. functional part of broadcasting stations and motion picture studios)

The New Grove Dictionary of Music & Musicians has categorized Music Library into groups like (18)

a. Monasteries – which were near to centers of population and were connected with priest schools and with schools of secular education

b. Cathedrals – became more popular than monasteries since 10th century. Important Music archives remained in cathedrals. Trained performers were appointed to provide service music

c. Other ecclesiastical institutions.

d. Universities

e. National Libraries

f. Public Libraries

g. Conservatories

h. Music information centers

i. Composers Association

j. Opera Houses

k. Music Publishers
Chapter 2: Music Libraries

1. Radio Stations

m. Private Societies

n. Private Libraries

Sometimes these types may be grouped as (19)

a. Public Libraries

b. Academic Libraries

c. National Libraries

d. Broadcasting Libraries

e. Music publishers and orchestral & opera libraries

f. Music Information Centers

g. Other libraries and archives

Thus, the Music Libraries can be categorized as

a. Public libraries with separate section on music service

b. University libraries with a section on Music and Department of Music.

c. Repository libraries of Music

d. Libraries of Music Institutes

e. Radio and television libraries

2.3.1 Functions of a Music Library

Depending on types of readers and users served, the functions of different music libraries slightly vary from each other.
2.3.1.1 Music sections of Public Libraries

- To function as an information center for musical activities or general level
- To organize concerts of recorded collection
- To collect and organize programmes of region
- To maintain record of concerts in the town and their schedule
- To satisfy demands of users for music and music books, books on music
- Maintain the collection of local and regional material
- To act as an focal point for musical societies in its area of service
- To provide sets of vocal scores and orchestral part
- To maintain number of files like newspaper clippings, pictures, programmes related to music events on local level
- To organize exhibitions of music related matters

2.3.1.2 Music sections of Academic Libraries

Music section in academic libraries will be supportive to the functions of academic libraries. To collect and to build the representative documents literature about music in forms of books and periodicals related to coursers

- To procure and to hold study and performance editions
b. To provide inter libraries loan services in case staff or students require any piece of information outside the academic institute.

c. To obtain sets of scores, pieces from performances belonging to the Music or Performing Arts Departments of the university or college.

d. Orient the users in use of musical material.

e. Maintain variety of files like newspaper clippings, pictures, programmes related to music events on local level.

2.3.1.3 Repository Library of Music

a. To function as a legal department for musical heritage of a country in forms of books, sound data (print and audio/audio visual data) related to music.

b. To bring bibliographic control in field of music.

c. To act as leader and guide for organizing music data and prove itself as path maker/trend setter in the said field.

d. To serve the international research community on research in music.

e. To preserve rare collection of music and music related material of the country.

f. To act as national center for cultural exchange programme.

g. To take initiative in amendments of legal deposit act through perspective of music libraries of music institutes.
2.3.1.4 Libraries of Music Institutes

Music institutes may be established for music training and for carrying out museum type functions and act as cultural center. Their libraries will function like university library for their students, preservatory library for the maintenance of their records, public library for their members.

It will also serve as music information center for the performing artists who are fellow members of the said institutes.

2.3.1.5 Radio and television centers libraries

Radio and television centers are the most popular mass media in the world. Music enjoys an undisputed place in broadcasting & telecasting programmes. The role of Radio and Television in popularizing music and taking the same to common people from elite circle of concert halls, and noble groups is remarkable. Radio and television centers are treasure houses holding the gems of musical heritage of the country. From functional point of view libraries attached to these centres will emphasize more on archival part of library. Dissemination of preserved arts programmes through re-broadcasting & re-telecasting of old programmes besides encouraging the development of new programmes is a challenging aspect of libraries of radio and television centers.
From the above discussion the function of Music library can be summed up as:

a. To collect music and music related data

b. To preserve musical heritage

c. To serve scholars, academicians, music listeners

d. To act as a music information center

e. To organize the material on music and of music

f. To bring out bibliographic control on music documents

g. To be assist in conducting live concerts and maintain their information

h. To carry out repository functions incase of music

2.3.2 Music Libraries' Collections

Music Library is three in one library in the context of its collection. Firstly, it collects conventional book and journal collection; secondly musical scores and their parts and thirdly sound records. The inclusion of sound data or music recordings became significant roughly since 1930 and it became characteristic since last few decades.

Previously or in ancient days the collection used to focus on print music especially in western countries. Print music consists of musical scores and sheets of music, librettis, autographs, etc.

The collection of music libraries differs from library to library but in general the specialized collection of a Music Library consists of the following:
Chapter 2 : Music Libraries

a. Print Music in form of musical scores or musical sheets

b. Books related to music and on musicians.

c. Journals/Periodicals.

d. Reference Sources.

e. Sound Recordings in forms or records, LPs, Cassettes, Tapes, CDs, DVDs

2.3.3 Services of Music Libraries

a. Issuing /Return of library material

b. Current contents

c. Reference service

d. To provide facilities for listening to music in library campus

e. To arrange for live concerts for recorded music

f. To provide special services to performers if and when required

2.3.4 Duties / Responsibilities of Music Librarian

There is often a debate regarding the qualifications of music librarian. Who should be a music librarian? A musicologist or a person trained in librarianship? But while not going into the semantics, the duties of music librarian specified by Carol June Bradley in preface of Ann Arbor's 'Manual of Music Librarianship' will be noted here from the perspective that:

"The music librarian is, most simply, a music - librarian, i.e. a music specialist in charge of a music library. ... He will have the ability to comprehend the projected role of the existing collection and act accordingly." (20)
Music librarian has a role more than that of finding books and music which users require, and organizing them. The nature of scores and records in context of their form and the deep & high level interest of music users compel the music librarian to be more than a normal librarian.

a. Collection of music material

b. Organization i.e. cataloging, classification of music material

c. to help users in locating material

d. Maintenance of stock

e. To be conversant with numbers of languages

f. To keep oneself abreast of music and up-to-date with musical facts and new trends in popular music

g. To be aware of users demand and to conduct user studies frequently

h. To lay special emphasis on collection and preservation of local music materials

i. To publicize music and the music library by

- Arranging record concerts
- Arranging live music programmes
- Lectures of experts
- Forming forums
- Classes/music training programmes
- Helping radio broadcasting
- Arranging exhibitions
j. To maintain different types of files

2.3.5 Infrastructure for music libraries

Stacking place of a building for music needs special arrangements. Sheet and musical scores are odd and big in size. Their arrangement on stacks necessitates special arrangement of shelves.

Music materials like sound records, cassettes, tapes; CDs may also be stacked in such a way that their contents showing sides may be visible to users.

Music libraries building may be provided with chambers or special rooms where the users can take advantage of hearing to music. Infrastructural facilities in this direction have to be arranged for.

2.4 Music Libraries – Historical Perspective and World Scenario

Music is that category of sound which is combined with time. As noted earlier, music is outcome of human civilization since ages back. In Indian contest music is believed to have originated since Vedic period.

Man has a tendency to preserve what he creates. This is true of music also. As music and music literature developed, so did music develop in course of time.

The researcher is trying to trace this development here. This is the effort to visualize this development in factual & historical aspects.

It is presumed that music libraries owe their origin to the urge of preservation of written or print music, which is characteristic of western music. Composers prepare the musical composition, and note in on paper. This becomes musical score.
Musical score is

The noun 'score' means (a) a form of manuscript or printed music in which the staves, linked by bar-lines, are written above one another, in order to present the musical coordination visually (b) a page, volume, fascicle or other artifact containing a piece of music customarily written 'in score', i.e. in the form of a score as defined under (a) above. (21)

The growth and development of music library can be visualized as-

a. Collection, organization of print music.

b. Preservation of print music.

c. Collection of sound music.

d. Preservation of sound music.

e. Support from Legal Deposit Act

2.4.1 Historical Perspective

It is very difficult to be assertive about the existence of music libraries in ancient days, because very little is known about them. Another reason is that very little is known about ancient libraries in general.

No incidence of written music has been traced in Greece. An exception to this is of the clay tablet from Babylonia.

References in support of existence of music in Sumeria, Middles East nations Babylonia and Egypt have been found. References have been found of libraries preserving music. In Egypt, libraries in temples of Education (in round about 212 B.C.) used to collect music. Treatises from Alexandrian Library written by experts like Archytas, Didymus and others considered music. But one can not find out what actual music was
discovered in Alexandrian or Hellenistic libraries. In Greece, music was played as an accompaniment to dance and drama.

Though music played significant role in Roman Empire, documentary evidence for preservation of music through libraries is lacking.

2.4.1.1 Music library during First to Sixth century A.D.

During this span, music research was in Dark Age. Music was mostly religious. Rarely monasteries preserved the stored music material. It was more often preserved through oral tradition was the only way to preserve the same. Georgian reform is another characteristic of Music library development. A movement was initiated under the guidance of Pope Gregory I to codify melodies and to remove faults of oral tradition.

Method for music writing most probably evolved in the beginning of the sixth century. A few monasteries seem to have set examples for such music documents. The libraries flourished to certain extent in Constantinople round about in 330 A.D. till 1453 A.D. It was here in Byzantium first musical writing of Middle Ages came up. Libraries in Byzantium possessed documents of music (especially ekphonic notation). The reason for this was that music was vital in Church and Court. Books / or treatises on music also formed portion of library collection.

2.4.1.2 Seventh – Tenth Century A.D.

This era is of greater clarity because of

a. Musical writing system was invented.
b. Collated body of melodies emerged and they were disseminated to all corners of Christian world.

c. Rise of secular song.

d. Development of polyphony i.e. sounding and writing of two or more simultaneous melodies (Accounted for big number of Manuscripts)

e. It became essential for performance that two singers or groups of singers and hence music manuscripts came up.

f. Some new additional techniques for musical writing were introduced.

g. Skilled singers from Rom were sent all over, Europe specially for teaching new skills carrying along with book on music. This was foundation for many libraries.

h. England, France, Germany, Spain and Italy were the important music centers of this period.

i. Writing of musical treatises and circulation of them among libraries.

2.4.1.3 Eleventh to Thirteenth Century A. D.

The main features of this period are

a. Music became modern in the sense that systematic harmonization started and more definite and readable notation emerged

b. Sacred music grew
c. Staff notation developed

d. During 11th century cathedral schools came up and collected large number of musical materials which became basis for libraries of early universities

e. Large number of students have bee attracted to music by music teachers with the guarantee to make musical collection available.

f. Emergence of university in 12th Century

g. Commercialization of bookmaking

2.4.1.4 Fourteenth to Fifteenth Century A. D.

This phase is remarkable for the following features

a. Music became component of university activities

b. Rhythmic freedom

c. Number of libraries emerged (Royal, Academic & Private)

d. Music flourished as one of the subjects both for theory & practical in universities. University Library built collection supportive to these examinations. The libraries worth mentioning are at Padua, Oxford, Bologna, and Paris universities

e. Invention of printing in 1445, which influenced musical activities to a great extent after 1500

f. Restoration of religious music
Chapter 2 : Music Libraries

2.4.1.5 Sixteenth Century A. D.

16th Century's remarkable point is the Reformation. The invention of printing has left its impact on Music Library Development in this century. The special features of this period are

a. Development of new liturgical material
b. Encouragement to music making
c. Qualitative and quantitative growth of universities
d. Emergence of various library catalogues giving representation to music collection
e. Beginning of Opera at the end of 16th Century
f. Diversified Music Composition
g. Extensive theoretical and analytical writings about music finding right place in libraries
h. Destroy and destruction of library material including music in the events like English Monasteries Suppression, Peasants war and Huguenot War and others

2.4.1.6 Seventeenth Century A. D.

The 17th century witnessed a big war of thirty years which brutally affected social, cultural life of society. That's why this century was difficult for libraries. Universities also suffered. In addition to this natural calamity like earth-quake in Portugal
ruined noteworthy collection of Portugal King. (1755). Recovery was possible and remarkable in France.

The Bodleian Library in U.K. was inaugurated in 1602 with a section for music but the proper growth took shape in 19th century. The public library movement gained a momentum in this period. But unfortunately it did not incorporate music in it.

2.4.1.7 Eighteenth Century A.D.

During this period libraries in Italy, France, and Germany were well equipped with musical collections

Paris Bibliotheque due Rai in France had developed a rich music collection which formed a part of already developed large collection in other subjects. The force behind the growth was Napoleon who established the pattern of confiscation.

Italian libraries possessed mentionable musical items of rare variety.

Charles Burney a music historian found the library in Munich to be the best one. He brought out one publication about music in which mention is also made about music libraries.

2.4.1.8 Nineteenth Century A.D.

a. National libraries became strong, as there was a trend towards centralization of collections. National Library Systems were also open to accept private, noble or any type of collection

b. New discipline of musicology came up
c. New trends and development were witnessed in librarianship which lead librarianship into a skilled profession. Rules for cataloguing, classification system were envisaged

d. In U.S. a few library schools were opened

e. Towards the end of this century in 1897 music wing was established in Library of Congress

f. In England Bodleian Library acquired some musical holdings in 1801, in 1885 the “Music School” collection was received here

g. With the introduction of concept of systematic collection design by Antanio Panizzi, British Museum grew in its collection and music found place in it.

In U.K. number of libraries possessed collection of music. After enactment of Public Libraries Act municipal libraries included music as their component of collection.

In USA the music publishers circulated musical scores on subscription basis rather than the libraries. But incidences of music libraries or music as a part of collection of public libraries were also found.

In Europe music libraries were restricted to national, noble academic and special libraries. Public library movement was not active in Europe.
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National Libraries in Italy, Germany, Belgium, Vienna, Russia, Poland, Spain, and Switzerland were rich in music collection.

2.4.1.9 Twentieth Century A. D.

The change in the lifestyle in the century has its impact on libraries.

a. Internationalization of Music Library Profession

b. Establishment of Nanki Music Library at Tokyo, Japan in 1914

c. Collection of sound recordings started since 1930s

d. Elaboration of Public Circulating Libraries of scores and recording

e. Sophistication of organizational skills like cataloguing, classification – ISBD (MS), AACR, LC-classification, Cataloguing Rules

f. Growth in music Libraries in number with hundreds and thousands of musical items. The concept spread in different countries also.

g. Establishment of IAML i.e. International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres

h. Application of IT to organization of music

i. Incorporation of music (sound data) in legal deposit acts.

j. Multimedia for storage of data also changed the scenario of librarianship.
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This was brief and chronological review of music libraries down the ages.

2.4.2 World Scenario of Music Libraries

2.4.2.1 Music Libraries in USA

The history of music library in U.S.A. originated in sacred music stored in libraries belonging to religious institutes, which is proving its utility today also.

The change from sacred to secular music appeared in somewhere in the 19th century, especially when subscription libraries, public libraries and other libraries initiated acquiring music and music related material.

In 1837 Harvard Alumni established. Harvard Musical Association with the aim to promote music and to establish Music Library.

From 1868 public libraries started including music in their collection and further circulation of music became a popular feature. Later on university libraries also initiated to incorporation of musical scores and musical literature. Harvard University was the first to nominate this. Compared to public libraries academic libraries as a group was late to inculcate music as part of collection. It can be asserted that music departments were established in public, academic and research libraries.
Gradually literature regarding music libraries was also published.

In 1902 Cutter outlined a classification scheme for music to be introduced for his library. Library of Congress Classification also developed class M for music in 1904.

A ‘Section Music’ was included in Cutter’s rules for a Dictionary Catalogue.

A professional organization exclusively for music librarians known as Music Library Association was established in 1931 aiming at promotion of interests of music libraries of USA, organization of co-operation among them and encouragement to musical research.

Later on in 1965 the ARSC (Association for Recorded Sound Collections) was formed. It organized record collectors, activities and librarians dealing with recorded sound. However ARSC is not restricted only to musical recordings.

**Features /specialties of music Libraries in USA**

There are several types of Music Libraries in USA viz.

a. Public Libraries – They collect, organize, serve musical scores, part and material about music. In the Record Collection of public libraries room is provided for listening

b. Conservatory libraries – They are independent and not part of any institution. They are the oldest type of music collection
c. Academic music libraries – They support academic program and research

d. Research libraries

e. Private & Special Libraries

f. Archives – They consists of music manuscripts, microfilms and recordings

g. Orchestra libraries - They are part of performance libraries

Material / Collection of Music Libraries in USA

Printed books, journals, musical scores and recorded music build music collections in most of the libraries in US. The striking feature of music libraries of all types is promotion of live and recorded concerts. Music departments of public libraries sponsor concert programmes either in library auditoriums or in any other location where library services are rendered. Music librarian is the person behind everything.

Music libraries network is the latest development.

2.4.2.2 Music Libraries in Canada

The trend for Music Libraries in Canada can be witnessed after 1950s. Music libraries prevalent in Canada are music libraries in Public Libraries. To foster the development of music libraries in country, Canadian Library Association established Canadian Music Library Association as its section in 1956. The intention was –
a. To promote library services in field of music
b. To promote bibliographical projects (especially) concerning with musical resources and activities of Canada
c. To promote work of Canadian Musicians
d. To preserve, recover and document Canadian musical records

Prior to this in 1944, Canadian Music Council was established which started Canadian Music Journal. This proved a boon to Canadian Music Library development. This Council has Canadian Music Centre, which maintains a library of published and unpublished scores. The center publishes catalogue of its holdings.

2.4.2.3 Music Libraries in Europe

European countries especially Italy, Germany and Austria have reputation of being the originator of Western music. Western music took birth in lands of Germany and Italy.

Unfortunately these countries had to face the ravages of wars and a few natural calamities. This resulted in to the loss of cultural heritage. Music and music library also suffered due to this. Inspire of this contribution of music libraries in these countries is considerable.

Austria

The striking feature of Music Libraries in Austria is rich musical heritage of the country, which is reflected in music libraries. Music libraries of private institutes and universities
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consist mainly of music collections, autographs and music manuscripts.

The National Library of Austria also has contribution to music library development in that country. It receives one copy of each published music scores of the country. Additionally it has built strong collection of books on music and special collections like Schubert collection, Manuscript Collection of Hugo Wolf. Austrian music libraries collect personal collections of famous composers and musicians, music manuscripts incunabula, autographs and sound records.

Monastic Libraries also form the part of music libraries in Austria. Museums of Music collections are also worth mentioning including the collection related to Mozart, the world famous composer. Collection related to him, publications related to him deserve special mention. Mozarteum is an invaluable part of Music Library System in Austria.

Germany

Germany is the land of musicians. In spite of the brutal effects of two world wars and other calamities, many collections and music libraries are worth attention of foreigners. Music Libraries at Local Government level is the specialty of music libraries in Germany.

The music libraries in Germany specialize in collection related to materials of composers like Beethoven, Hoffman, Joachim,
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Busoni, Brahms, Humperdincks, Julius Stockhausen, Haydn, Haendel, Albert Schweitzer and many other local composers. The collections of music libraries are varied consisting mainly of books, scores, articles from newspaper & journals, photographs, recordings, major collections of individual composers, libretti, autographs, manuscripts and somewhere musical instruments also. Letters and correspondence of musicians are also collection of libraries. Libraries also provide listening facilities. Libraries of music research institutes, universities are common.

Italy

Italy is also a rich country in the context of music libraries. Few libraries especially from Vatican City emphasize on liturgical collection.

Other collections focus on manuscript collection, scared marks, autograph manuscripts, scores, libretti, treatises, opera manuscripts and others. The National Library of Italy receives copyright privileges for scores.

Music libraries in Italy have collected the material of the Italian composers, which holds pride of place in the library's collections. The Italian Music Libraries are mostly the libraries of music institutes or private libraries.

France

Music libraries in France are mainly the part of public libraries, conservatory libraries and libraries of some music training
institutes. Music is in constant demand by the users of public library especially the young people borrow music often.

National Library of France has collected print music in form of music scores, music CDs and sound recordings mainly through legal deposits.

Music Libraries in U.K. (Great Britain and Ireland)

Awareness about music libraries and consequently practices regarding these libraries is worth noticing in UK Library field.

Music library system of the United Kingdom comprises music libraries in private music institutions, university and college libraries, radio and television centers, public libraries and national library.

British Library’s music section covers both books and music scores of country with due attention also given to the music collection of non-British origin viz. Haendel collection from Germany.

Description of Music Libraries will not be complete without mention to BBC library. This library along with its other specialized collections and services is famous for its gramophone records. The library preserves broadcasted music programmes and their manuscripts. Along with them stocks from personal collections received on bequests also form part of their collection BBC music library, BBC popular music library, BBC TV Music library, Kiss FM and Angella
Television can be other names famous for their music collection.

University libraries of London University, Cambridge University and Glasgow University are worth mentioning.

Bodleian Library of Oxford, one of the oldest libraries has built emphatically music collection since 17th century.

Most of the public libraries in UK have rich music collections.

Manchester Public Library, Liverpool, Westminster Public Libraries, Library at Buckingham Palace Road and Mitchell Library at Scotland has notable music collections.

Apart from these, the types of music libraries common in UK are Conservatoire Libraries, Music Information Centres, Special & Private Libraries and Orchestral libraries.

Commercial sector in field of music products but also information services related to music special mention must be made here to music material on hire.

**Music LIP**

Description of British and Irish Music Libraries will not be complete, without a mention of Music LIP (Library and Information Plan).

In 1986 LISC (Library and Information Services Council for England) put forth the idea of Library and Information Plan (LIP), with the aim to maintain the library and information services as a national heritage through efforts at national level. The report insisted on designing of effective planning for LIS
services in public, private and voluntary sectors and for installing and maintaining these services.

This idea was put forward further for other sectors of libraries based on either geographical divisions or on subject wise grouping. LIPs for health, law, visual arts, music and sports were designed. LIP for music was initiated in 1990 jointly by IAML, LINC, BLR & DD and others.

The LIP for music was designed especially for the reasons

a. Music is becoming more and more significant in lives of people.

b. Music librarians should emphasize more on effective delivery of print music and sound recordings to users

Objectives of LIP Music

a. To find out key issues concerning effective co-operative and co-ordinate music services

b. To provide structured music services.

i. To recommend improved access to music resources for all users of music.

ii. To draw action plan to implement the recommendations.

iii. To publish the findings of study to music community

iv. To meet users’ needs more effectively.

To design LIP for music, survey was conducted where music libraries, users and music organizations were surveyed.
Discussions were held with Regional Library Systems and music organizations. Open meetings of interested parties were organized to discuss and note down the strengths and weaknesses of the existing music provision system.

LIP Music is still in its infant stage. National policy is required to support this LIP.

2.4.2.4 Australia

The music library development took conscious shape since 1960s in Australia.

The valuable collections of well known collectors viz Robert Scarlet, Percy Grainer (composer) & Kenneth Hence were collected and deposited at different libraries in 1960s.

The Adelaide seminar about music librarianship and documentation in 1970 and report of the study by Music Professor of New South Wales University about music resources accelerated music collection and organization at national level.

The development of music libraries is found at national, state and municipal level. The curricula of the universities cover musical studies from perspective of ethnomusicology. This forced university libraries to be strong in both sound collections and print materials. The Conservatories have come up and also the Australian Broadcasting Commission and Federal Music Library add different dimensions to Music Library System of Australia.
Educational Library of Australia is also becoming active of the area.

2.4.2.5 South Africa

The music life in South Africa was confined to Church and it was based on choral music and signing of psalms. After arrival of colonies and soldiers there, shift in nature of music was witnessed. This shift was from religious to secular one. The concept of library was also introduced. So music services from public libraries became prevalent. Now lending of music scores and gramophone records is the characteristic feature of South African Libraries.

2.4.3 IAML (International Association of Music Libraries, Archives and Documentation Centres)

The world scene of music libraries will not be complete without reference to IAML. Established in 1951 it has grown now having 2000 members both individual and institutions from 45 countries. On the other hand IAML is member of Library Associations and music societies of the world like IFLA, ICA, EBLIDA, IMC, IASA & IAMIC. The IAML has its national branches in 22 countries America, Australia, New Zealand, Japan Latin America and Africa.

Aim of IAML

a. To enhance cooperation among music institutions, libraries and individuals by promoting their activities.

b. To insist on cultural weightage of music libraries, archives etc.
c. To undertake projects in music bibliographies documentation at all levels.

d. To promote availability of and exchange of publications in field of music.

e. To promote professional training & education

f. To preserve musical documents.

g. To arrange meetings of interested people.

IAML has organizational structure of branches, Subject Commissions, Committees.

2.4.3.1 Activities of IAML

a. To bring out publications like ‘Notes’ and “IAML Newsletter”

b. Organization of Annual Meetings and Conferences.

c. Worked in field of Cataloguing of Music.

d. Development International Music Number System

In this review of Music Libraries of the world, the reference to music libraries in India is never found. This may be due to the lack of organized and systematic music Library system in India.

Indian music has been preserved so far as an art form. Here it is meant that preservation is from the perspective of preservation of style and skill of music, presentation of music, media for the presentation like Bandish and similar patterns which all is taught to pupils. The generated music (and which is generated today and which will be generated in future also) by artists in sound form through live concerts, through broadcasting programmes of Radio and television, through recordings of
music companies has not been preserved systematically. The mechanism for the same will be Music Libraries. In the present study investigator tries to do this.

2.5 Conclusion

Music libraries exist all over the world. They perform the basic functions of collection, organization, dissemination and preservation of material in print form i.e. books, musical scores, news paper clippings, photographs, etc. They also house collection of music material in audio-visual form on media like tapes, LP records, cassettes, CDs, DVDs, etc. They either exist as a part of other library setups like Academic Libraries, Public Libraries, Legal Deposit Libraries or as Special Libraries of Music and Music Training Institutes. Initially emergence of music libraries was linked with preservation of music in print form. Eventually, sound music got incorporated as an integral part of music libraries.

In India there are many libraries that collect and house books on music. But mere collection of literature on music is not the genre of the concept of music libraries and music library system.

In the next chapter the investigator has presented the situation of music collections and their organizational status in India at university libraries, music training institute libraries, radio centre libraries, National Library at Kolkata and public libraries in India. In addition to this the requirements of listener users for music are also stated.

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