

## JAZZ MUSIC COLLECTIONS

This CD/ALBUM/TAPE format is designed both for people who have a few CDs or tapes in their home and for the professional music librarian working at a radio station.

There are a total of three music cataloging formats supplied with OYC: one for pop, rock and country music; one for classical music; and one for jazz. Each is described in its own documentation file. This information covers the jazz format.

These formats allow you to catalog a record, tape or CD library. You may then locate a composition, or groups of compositions, by any one of up to 21 characteristics. For example, you can get a list of all the recordings by the Count Basie. Or do a cross-reference and find all of the Christmas records made by the Count Basie with vocals by Ella Fitzgerald.

Another nice feature of this format is that it can be used with LPs, compact disks, singles, EPs, cassettes, videos, laser disks or even edison cylinders. You can catalog all your recordings in one place without regard to what type of media. An unlimited number of individual compositions can be cataloged for each album, allowing you to list the individual, unique characteristics of each composition. You may then list each composition by a specific composer, all the compositions on an album, or sort them into any other order you wish.

Or, if you want, you can just catalog CD/Albums/tapes and not the individual selections. You can even store the jackets separately and use this format to catalog the jackets.

ORGANIZE! provides three different formats for cataloging CDs, records and tapes. One for cataloging pop, rock and country music. One designed for classical music and another designed for the requirements of jazz enthusiasts.

What's the difference between these formats? All will catalog basic information such as the title, artist's name and label. However, each is designed to specifically handle the information a collector of that type of music is most likely to be interested in.

For example, the pop version includes fields such as chart history, that are typically not of interest to classical or jazz collectors. The classical version includes fields for cataloging the conductor, orchestra and soloists. The jazz version is designed to keep track of the individual performers on each

composition. Of course, you can use any of these as a starting point and modify it to meet your specific requirements.

If you have different types of music in your collection, should you set up a separate catalog for each? I prefer not to. I combine all my music together in a single catalog using the pop format. In my case the POP format best suits my needs as I'm primarily only interested in the song titles, artist, label information, year released, and type of music. By using one catalog for everything I can search for a title and find all versions of it (classical, jazz, rock, etc...).

If you're not sure which format is the right one for you, take a quick look at all three. If you want to catalog different information for different types of music (such as tracking the performers on jazz compositions), you may want to keep separate catalogs. Or you could design a new catalog format yourself that combines all the features you need.

The catalog format names for each are:

Pop, rock & country version: POP

Classical music version: CLASSICS

Jazz version: JAZZ

The following lists the fields provided by each version.

<b>POP</b>	<b>CLASSICAL</b>	<b>JAZZ</b>
Catalog Number	Composer	Title
Title	Title	Artists
Artist	Alternate Title	LP Title
Year Released	Catalog Number	Catalog Number
CD/LP Title	Note	Note
Value	Value	Value
Writer	Orchestra	Vocals
Producer	Conductor	Percussion
Other	Other	Other
Type	Type	Bass
Highest Chart	Date	Wind
Year End Chart	Recorded	Keyboard
Label	Time	Brass
Mfgr. Catalog #	Label	String
Pressing/Delta #	Mfgr. Catalog #	Other
Time	Lyrics	Label
Intro	Choir	Mfgr. Catalog #
Outro	Choir Director	Type
Rotation	Soloist(s)	Date
Date Last Played	Soloist(s)	Writer
Location	Soloist(s)	Miscellaneous

The format can be used in two basic ways. It has been designed so that each composition on a CD/LP is a separate entry. The F3 "Repeat Last Entry" key makes typing each composition easier. Just type the information for the first selection on an album, push F5 to save it, then push F3 to repeat that information. All you need to do is type the new title and save the next selection.

Using the software this way provides a lot of flexibility. It allows you to combine CDs, LPs, EPs, 45s and other formats in a single data file. It also makes cataloging various artist albums simple, since each selection is a separate entry. Cassette singles and 45s can be cataloged with the same format as LPs and CDs. Just leave the LP/CD TITLE line blank. This way you only need to search one catalog when you want to find a specific composition or performer. With all your music combined in one catalog, you can find what you need without having to search several separate catalogs.

Some people just want to catalog the album title without cataloging each selection. This can be done with these formats and is the second most common way the software is used.

The following describes what each of the lines in the catalog format is used for. You are not limited to using these lines. You can enter anything on any line and the software will still be able to conduct correct searches and sorts. You can also modify these lines to change their lengths, or redefine them for other types of information.

## **Jazz Catalog**

Title - the name of the composition.

Artist - The name(s) of the artist(s) who recorded the composition.

LP Title - the name of the CD, LP or cassette that contains the composition. Leave this line blank for singles or untitled EPs.

Catalog number - This is your personal catalog number for this LP/CD. You do not need to use a separate number for each composition. All the compositions from a certain LP/CD, for example, could have the same catalog number. If you do want to specifically number each composition, however, you could use a number for the record, a dash, and then a number for the track on that record. For example, the 5th composition on the second side of an LP with a catalog number of LP0708 could have LP0708-0502 as its number.

Note - This line is provided for miscellaneous information. You can enter an abbreviation for the type of composition, or describe the condition of the record, or enter any other information you feel is valuable.

Value - Enter the current value of the LP, CD, or tape. If you

are entering more than one composition from an individual record, enter the value for one entry only (usually the first composition on the CD). If you were to enter a value for each composition on an LP, when the software adds up the value of your collection, that LP/CD would have its value counted 3 or 4 times.

Always use the same number of digits when entering values. If the value of items in your collection range from \$1 to \$1000, then the \$1 items should have their values entered as 0001, which uses the same number of digits as 1000. If you need to include cents for some entries, such as in \$1.50, but not in others, you do not need to type ".00". Digits to the right of the decimal point, while significant in determining the value of an item, do not effect how a computer sorts values.

Vocals, Percussion, Other, Bass, Wind, Keyboard, Brass, String, Other - all these lines are intended to be used to catalog the names of the performers and their instruments. This allows you to track who played in which composition and to get a list of all compositions in which a performer played a specific instrument.

Label - the name of the record company that released the recording.

Manufacturer Catalog Number - this line is for the catalog number used by the manufacturer.

Type - used to classify, using your personal classification system, the type of music on this recording. You might, for example, use this line to identify different styles of music, or to identify holiday music (Christmas).

Date - this could be the date of the recording, the date the LP/CD was released, or the date it was composed. Whatever you use this line for, however, be consistent. If you start using it for the release date, always use it for the release date.

Writer - the name(s) of the person(s) who wrote this piece.