Name:

Topic of your Research: __________________________________________________________

I. Encyclopedias

Once you’ve selected a topic it’s time to start your preliminary research by gathering background information and identifying key concepts. Encyclopedias help you gain an overview of your topic. You learn about the topic in addition to related people, places, music, keywords, key issues. Etc. Generally, an entry in an encyclopedia is your starting point for research.

a. Find an entry on a composer/topic related to your research project in Grove Music Online.

There are multiples types of entries in Grove: composers, genres, styles/music genres, families, instruments, and sometimes specific pieces. Spend 15-20 minutes reading the entry in Grove. If there are several “chapters” or subheadings in your entry, pick 2 or 3 that you are most interested in reading.

The goal here is to get an overview of your topic by gathering background information and identifying key concepts.

a1. In the space below write down six keywords (names/places/compositions/etc) you gleaned from reading your Grove article:

1.  

2.  

3.  

4.  

5.  

6.  

a.2 Establish your authors level of authority:

Google the author(s) of your Grove entry. In the space below, let me know what you find – is the author a professor? Have they published elsewhere? An expert? A historian? Try to locate a list of the author’s publications. Have they published other articles, books, or items on this topic or other topics?
a3. Create a complete and accurate citation for your Grove entry using Chicago/Turabian Citations. Refer to the Music Chicago/Turabian Style Citation’s Guide. Carefully read the section on Grove Citations tab. Your entry should be a bibliographic style entry, noted by the letter B before the entry. (B is for Bibliography, N is for Footnote)

Citation:

Gain practice with annotations by supplying an annotation for your Grove entry. Remember to consult your Tips for Annotations on what to include.

Annotation:
II. Books

Books are a great resource to utilize in your research project. Use books to find an in-depth coverage of a subject, history and chronology, overview of a big topic, background information, and bibliographies of additional sources. Keep in mind that well written books require a lengthy amount of time to research, write, and publish which means that thoroughly researched books aren’t the best resources for contemporary topics.

Two tips when perusing books:

1. Book titles, chapter titles, and subject headings are a great way to narrow down your topic if you need to.
2. Books near the title you are seeking frequently share topics – browse the area around your selected book to try and find something that you may have missed when searching the online catalog.

b. Search Discovery Search (located on the Music Library website) for 3 books on your topic. You will need to use the advanced search tools in order to limit your search to books published after 2000. When you find a title that interests you, take care to click on the “Description Tab” to look at chapter headings, summaries, and subject headings.

b1. In the space below write down six keywords (names/places/compositions/etc) you gleaned from reading the catalog record for three books:

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  

Are the terms you found in the catalog records different from the terms you found in the Grove article? Are they the same? Share your thoughts in the space below.
b2. Create complete and accurate citations for your Book entries using Chicago/Turabian Citations. Refer to the [Music Chicago/Turabian Style Citation’s Guide](#). Carefully read the section on Book Citations tab. Your entry should be a bibliographic style entry, noted by the letter B before the entry. (B is for Bibliography; N is for Footnote)

1. Citation:

Circle YES/NO in the following questions. Stop once you have circled YES.

Does DePauw own this item? YES/NO
   If you circled YES, write down the call number:

If DePauw does not own a copy of this score does a PALNI library own this item? YES/NO
   If you circled YES, write down which university:

If you can’t find a copy at DePauw or in the PALNI consortium, make an ILL request for this item; record your transaction number:

2. Citation:

Circle YES/NO in the following questions. Stop once you have circled YES.

Does DePauw own this item? YES/NO
   If you circled YES, write down the call number:

If you DePauw does not own a copy of this score does a PALNI library own this item? YES/NO
   If you circled YES, write down which university:

If you can’t find a copy at DePauw or in the PALNI consortium, make an ILL request for this item; record your transaction number:
3. Citation:

Circle YES/NO in the following questions. Stop once you have circled YES.

Does DePauw own this item? YES/NO  
If you circled YES, write down the call number:

If you DePauw does not own a copy of this score does a PALNI library own this item? YES/NO  
If you circled YES, write down which university:

If you can’t find a copy at DePauw or in the PALNI consortium, make an ILL request for this item; record your transaction number:

b3. If all of the books you have selected are owned by DePauw find one that isn’t and place an ILL request; record your transaction number: