

**REPertoire INTERNATIONAL DES SOURCES MUSICALES
(RISM)
Zentralredaktion Frankfurt**

Annual Report, 2016

Foundation: Internationales Quellenlexikon der Musik e.V. Kassel.

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Publishers: Series A/I, series B volumes VIII,1-2, and series C: Bärenreiter Verlag, Kassel; series A/II, Internet subscription database: EBSCO Publishing, Inc., Birmingham, AL, USA; series B (except for volumes VIII,1-2): G. Henle Verlag, Munich.

Web and server hosting: Bayerische Staatsbibliothek, Munich and Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz (databases); Digitale Akademie der Mainzer Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur (website).

Personnel: Dr. Martina Falletta, Stephan Hirsch, Klaus Keil, Guido Kraus, Alexander Marxen, Jennifer Ward, Isabella Wiedemer-Höll, Harald Wingerter (until September 2016).

The International Inventory of Musical Sources (Répertoire International des Sources Musicales – RISM), with the Zentralredaktion in Frankfurt, is under the patronage of the Association Internationale des Bibliothèques, Archives et Centres de Documentation Musicaux (IAML) as well as the Société Internationale de Musicologie (IMS) and is responsible for documenting printed and manuscript transmissions of music worldwide. Series A/I indexes imprints published individually between 1600 and 1800, and series A/II indexes music manuscripts after 1600, with extensive descriptions, including their locations. Both series originally were to be arranged alphabetically by composer name, as is the case in the printed volumes of series A/I. Since both series are now published as databases, far more access points can be offered. Series B is designed to cover specific

categories of repertory, such as printed anthologies from the 16th to 18th centuries, German hymns, source literature on music theory in Latin, Greek, Arabic, Hebrew, and Persian, etc. Series A/I, A/II, and B are supplemented by series C, the *Directory of Music Research Libraries*.

Series A/I: Issued in nine main volumes, four supplementary volumes, and one index, and on CD-ROM. The CD-ROM of series A/I was released in December 2011. It contains all of the entries from volumes 1-9 and the supplements. The CD-ROM data were converted and transferred to the then-future cataloging program Muscat (see below). They have been available in the RISM online catalog since May 2015. Since the release of Muscat, national groups have had the opportunity to submit corrections and add new information.

Series B: Thirty-three volumes in this series have been published so far, most recently B/XVII: *Die Triosonate. Catalogue raisonné der gedruckten Quellen*, ed. Ludwig Finscher, Laurenz Lütteken, and Inga Mai Groote (Munich: Henle, 2016).

The entries from volume B/I, for sources published between 1500 and 1550, were revised by Howard Mayer Brown and were originally supposed to be published as a revised book. These were instead used to create entries for a database and were incorporated into the online catalog in 2015. In the meantime, the remaining pages of volume B/I and all of volume B/II were scanned and turned into a text file. There is also an (incomplete) revision available by Gertraut Haberkamp for the second half of B/I. In addition, data from Early Music Online was incorporated. By combining these resources, RISM intends to provide entries from both volumes in an improved form in the online catalog.

Three special volumes entitled *Das Tenorlied* were published between 1979 and 1986.

Series C: Five volumes have appeared to date, as well as a special volume issued by the RISM Zentralredaktion, *RISM Bibliothekssigel-Gesamtverzeichnis* (RISM Library Sigla, Complete Index). Since that time, the index of sigla has been made available through RISM's website as a searchable database, which also contains contact information such as mailing address, website link, and e-mail address. From the siglum entry, one can directly access the holdings of a library as indexed in the online catalog. Together with the IAML Publications Committee it has been possible to issue revised versions of volumes II and III,1. An agreement has been made with the IAML project group Access to Music Archives (AMA) to revise the series, which will be edited and published as an online database.

Series A/II: In this series, manuscripts containing polyphonic music written after 1600 are thoroughly described and cataloged. Series A/II is the most comprehensive endeavor that the entire RISM project is undertaking and is its main focus at present. Contributors from more than 35 national groups around the world document music manuscripts at their home libraries and archives. The national working groups use computers to enter their descriptions and the majority connects directly to the RISM server through the Internet. To facilitate this work, the cataloging program Muscat (released in November 2016) is available from the Zentralredaktion free of charge and replaces Kallisto. The transmission of digital information reduces the amount of editorial work required and speeds up completion of the project.

Since the start of the project a total of ca. 971,000 entries for series A/II have been registered at the RISM Zentralredaktion in Frankfurt.

The following groups used Kallisto during the reporting year to create new records for works: Austria, Heiligenkreuz: 444 records, Innsbruck: 348 records, Lambach: 731 records, Salzburg: 6 records + 11 records (Mozarteum), Schlägl: 93 records, Vienna: 334 records (Akademie der Wissenschaften); Belgium: 16 records; Czech Republic, Brno: 14 records, Prague: 1,599 records; Germany, Dresden: 4,131 records, Munich: 10,159 records, partnership with the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin: 2,896 records; Lithuania: 4 records; Mexico: 7 records; Poland, Opole: 142 records, Warsaw: 2,283 records, Wrocław: 748 records; Slovakia: 99 records; Slovenia: 96 records; South Korea: 549 records; Sweden: 1 record; United States: 1,327 records. 2,620 records were entered into Kallisto by the Zentralredaktion from older holdings.

Many working groups also revise old records. For example, the Innsbruck office revised 578 records from two libraries in 2016: A-ST und I-BREd. The following work was done: new citations of secondary literature were added, three newly discovered manuscripts were described and cataloged, historical music catalogs were cited, comprehensive comments were added, watermarks were described, identifications of copyists were corrected, provisional cross-references were made within collections, ca. 40 images from manuscripts were added, current shelfmarks were entered, and a sampling of anonymous works was searched in the RISM online catalog for possible composer identifications.

Some working groups use their own cataloging systems and sometimes send their data after a longer preliminary period. We wish to mention the following in particular:

England/United Kingdom: A database of music manuscripts was developed together with the RISM office in Ireland. The database is freely available online (www.rism.org.uk). In the first half of 2011, 55,000 records were converted and transferred to the RISM database. The data were published in the RISM online catalog in December 2011.

Switzerland: The Swiss working group used an early version of Muscat, which employed the same data model of the British working group. The Swiss working group has already switched to the new version of Muscat. The data that were entered earlier will be transferred to the RISM database (see below).

France: At the Bibliothèque Nationale de France in Paris, a database was created of music manuscripts kept there, from which a book catalog (of composers with last names beginning A–B) was published in 1999. In addition, as part of the series Patrimoine musical régional, handwritten and printed materials in the provinces were processed and also published as a book catalog. In the meantime, records from RISM France can be found in the portal “Catalogue collectif de France” (<http://ccfr.bnf.fr/>). There are records for ca. 8,000 manuscripts that were created before 1820 (by composers with last names beginning A–H) and 15,600 items of printed music before 1800 from the Département de la musique, and ca. 34,000 records from the Patrimoine. Records from the Département have not yet been imported because it turned out that a lot of entries were incomplete.

Italy: Coordinated by the Ufficio Ricerca Fondi Musicali (URFM) in Milan, various regional groups are working on the documentation of manuscripts, prints, and other sources. Records are entered into the national SBN Musica database, which is administered by the Istituto Centrale per il Catalogo unico delle Biblioteche Italiane (ICCU). An agreement has been reached with ICCU to transfer this data to RISM and a contract was signed. A task force has begun to examine the technical details of the data transfer. At the same time, the working group Istituto di Bibliografia Musicale (IBIMUS) in Rome used to use the program PIKaDo and send their records directly to the Zentralredaktion in the course of its projects. When the new projects begin, which are currently on hold due to insufficient funding, the current RISM cataloging program will be implemented.

Furthermore, there are partnerships with individual institutes:

As part of a project sponsored by the German Research Foundation (DFG), the German Historical Institute in Rome undertook work on the collections of two Roman princely houses. The sources were digitized and described using Kallisto in accordance with RISM standards. This project has been completed.

An agreement was made with the Richard Strauss Quellenverzeichnis to have the descriptions of musical sources contained on their website (www.rsi-rsqv.de) also appear in the RISM online catalog. So far, 650 records have been imported.

As part of the DFG KoFIM project (Kompetenzzentrum Forschung und Information Musik/Center of Excellence for Research and Information in Music), the collection of autograph manuscripts at the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin are being digitized and described using RISM's software. Not only will sources be recorded in the RISM online catalog, but links to their digitized surrogates will be added as well.

A further partnership exists with the Archivio della cantata italiana (Clori). Since there is some overlap with the data in ICCU, data from the Clori project will be transferred after the ICCU data.

RISM is also interested in further partnerships, including databases of sources from projects that produce critical editions. Data from such projects that are transferred to the RISM database should include links to the original databases and elements that are necessary for searching.

During the reporting period, 29,000 records were added to the RISM manuscript database and it now contains a total of ca. 951,000 records.

After publishing the data for series A/II on microfiche in the 1980s and annually on CD-ROM beginning in 1994, RISM has offered the data free of charge in an online Internet catalog since July 2010. The development of the software for searching was made possible through collaboration between RISM and the Bayerische Staatsbibliothek in Munich and the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, Preußischer Kulturbesitz. Around 250,000 records have been added to the initial inventory of ca. 700,000 records to make a total of 950,000 records. As outlined above, records from series A/I and a portion of B/I were

additionally incorporated, so that the total number of records offered online has grown to 1,057,000. On average, the online catalog was visited by about 8,140 people per month over 38,750 visits (annually: 97,700 people with 465,000 page views).

The new version of the online catalog has the ability to limit the results to records with links to digitized items, allowing users direct access to images of the source. This capability has found great popularity among RISM users. There are currently ca. 20,000 such links available.

Since July 2013, the data in the online catalog have been available as open data and as linked open data since 2014. This service is directed at libraries that wish to import their records into local catalogs, or musicological projects that want to make a catalog of sources that covers a specific topic as a basis for research. The Zentralredaktion has developed tools to simplify the data delivery process, including an SRU interface. These tools are also put into use: using the SRU interface, for example, the data end up in the local catalogs of the Bibliotheksservicezentrum (Library Service Centre) in Konstanz, the Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin, and the Sächsische Landesbibliothek – Staats- und Universitätsbibliothek in Dresden (SLUB). The research project Detmolder Hofmusik (Detmold Court Music) uses the data as a basis for further, detailed investigation of the material. It is RISM's wish that users take advantage of these services in order to share corrections or supplemental information with the Zentralredaktion. Additional tools will be developed for this.

The online catalog, which is available on the Internet free of charge, motivates more and more people and institutions to contribute to the project. In particular, there is growing interest among individual institutions to see their holdings indexed in the RISM online catalog. The Zentralredaktion also increasingly receives suggestions and corrections from users.

The database is also offered through EBSCO Publishing, Inc. as a subscription package with our partner projects RILM and RIPM (see <http://www.r-musicprojects.org>); however, the RISM data are missing recent updates.

The RISM Zentralredaktion considers one of its tasks to provide optimal technical and advisory support to the working groups. In technical areas, data exchanges and software development are in the foreground.

The development of the new cataloging program Muscat, which is being carried out in cooperation with the Swiss working group, has made further progress and another test version was sent to the Coordinating Committee and all Kallisto users. The program was released in November 2016.

Advisory support begins by training contributors in new or existing working groups. For the transition from Kallisto to Muscat, workshops were held in Frankfurt, Berlin, and Seoul in October and in Prague in November. In addition, electronic means such as YouTube tutorials and direct Skype training sessions were offered to ease the transition. From an editorial standpoint, the Zentralredaktion is responsible for unifying data and

editing authority files: personal names, institutions, and (sacred) texts. This is carried out in close cooperation with the working groups, which receive continuous supervision. To improve communication with working groups, users, and other people interested in RISM, the Zentralredaktion has developed several tools in recent years:

The RISM website, developed with the cooperation of the Akademie der Wissenschaften und Literatur (Digitale Akademie) in Mainz, is regularly updated by the Zentralredaktion and the working groups. It enjoys increasing popularity: the RISM homepage was used 77,037 times as the start page for visiting the RISM website, or about 6,420 visitors each month. A new version of the website is planned for 2017.

A RISM Facebook page appeals to another international audience and has 1,876 fans. RISM is also active on Twitter.

The brochure "RISM: An Overview" may be obtained from the Zentralredaktion. It is available in English-German as well as English-Chinese (simplified and traditional), English-Russian, and English-Spanish.

On Wikipedia, articles are available in Chinese, Dutch, English, French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish, and Swedish.

Contact with our working groups and to other practitioners in the field is cultivated through participation in conferences and other events. The most important of these is the annual international IAML congress, which took place in Rome this year. The IMS president, Dinko Fabris, encourages the participation of the R projects in regional IMS conferences. Most recently, RISM was presented at a conference in Chile. For a while, we have noticed an increased interest in music documentation in some Latin American countries. The Gesellschaft für Musikforschung's international congress in Mainz gave us the opportunity to sponsor a conference on documenting sources in Latin America. During the conference, 13 speakers reported on projects and activities in Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, and Mexico. The conference was held in the facilities of the Akademie der Wissenschaften und der Literatur in Mainz.

Klaus Keil, January 2017