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NOVEMBER
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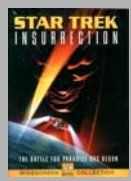
THE MONTHLY NEWSLETTER OF FINTEL LIBRARY



November. What?!
 Where did October go?
 Never mind—this month will fly by even faster!
 Don't let the rush impact your grades at the end of the semester. Make the library a regular destination from now 'til the end of exams. Visit often this month!
 ---Fintel Library Staff

Some of Fintel's Latest DVD Arrivals

- ◆ **United 93.**
- ◆ **The Transporter (I and II).**
- ◆ **Thank You For Smoking.**
- ◆ **Star Trek Insurrection.**
- ◆ **Lucky Number SleVIN.**
- ◆ **Roxanne.**
- ◆ **X-Men: The Last Stand.**
- ◆ **Star Trek Generations.**
- ◆ **Star Trek : First Contact.**
- ◆ **Star Trek : The Nemesis.**
- ◆ **Control Room.**
- ◆ **The Appalachians.**



Fintel Funnies

We asked a few students to tell us about funny moments they've had at Fintel Library. Here's what they had to say.

We weren't sure whether to laugh or cry with this first one. **Dae Hee Kim** put a book on top of some dirty clothes in his room. The pile of clothes was then moved to the hamper. See where this is going? The whole load of laundry - library book included - got washed When Dae Hee opened the washer to get his clothes, it didn't take long to figure out where all the "little pieces of white paper" came from.



After playing soccer and rolling around in the grass one afternoon last year, **Anna Caldwell** was itchy and in need of "a lot of Benadryl". After falling asleep in the library while trying to study for a big chemistry final, Ana opted for four (!) cups of coffee. Even that wasn't enough. Her friend, Jeanette, had to wake her up to keep studying. She then drank two Dr. Peppers, but STILL could not keep herself from sleeping in the library. We were afraid to ask how she did on the chemistry final. Sigh.



Brandon Lamma and his buddies take their tic tac toe seriously - and what better place to play tic tac toe than on a white board in one of the library's 3rd floor study rooms? (Can you say "procrastinate"?) Because the dry erase marker was stuck on the board's high ledge, they began throwing the door stop up there to knock the marker down. Eventually, the door stop, too, got stuck on the ledge! With no one being tall enough to resolve the matter, they actually studied.



Fintel Library Hours for November 2006

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
			1 8 am-mid	2 8 am-mid	3 8 am - 5:30 pm	4 10:00 am - 5:30 pm
5 12 n - mid	6 8 am-mid	7 8 am-mid	8 8 am-mid	9 8 am-mid	10 8 am - 5:30 pm	11 10:00 am - 5:30 pm
12 12 n - mid	13 8 am-mid	14 8 am-mid	15 8 am-mid	16 8 am-mid	17 8 am - 5:30 pm	18 10:00 am - 5:30 pm
19 12 n - mid	20 8 am-mid	21 8 am - 4:30 pm	22 8 am - 2 pm	23 Closed	24 Closed	25 Closed
26 12 n - mid	27 8 am-mid	28 8 am-mid	29 8 am-mid	30 8 am-mid		



<http://www.roanoke.edu/library/>



375-2294 (general info.) or 375-2295 (reference)

Graduation. Let us help you get there.

CRACKING THE CODE : HOW DO THEY SHELVE THESE BOOKS?

Right, you've found the book or journal listed in the online catalog. Now you need to go to the shelf to pick it up. You know how to do this--you've done it before. But these book numbers don't look at all like they did in high school! If you think the library book locator codes you see in your new college library catalog make Da Vinci look simple, take a moment here with the *Insider's Guide to College Library Call Numbers*. Call numbers? That's tech talk for the combination of numbers and letters found on the label pasted on each book in the library. Call numbers are like URLs--they show where an item is located. Except that instead of telling how to get to a Web page, a call number shows where a physical book, journal, DVD, or other object is stored on a shelf. Like some URLs, they may contain seemingly indecipherable numbers and letters. And as with URLs, it's not really important that you know the meaning of all the coding. But understanding some of it can help you find the item you want and browse further to find other related objects.

THE INSIDER'S GUIDE

In the online catalog you used to find the book title you want, that key to the code may be named a *Call Number*, or *Location*, or it may have no name at all! Notably, it will almost always appear on one line only (usually toward the end of the information for each book, after the author, title, and publishing data). Look for a string of between 10 and 20 numbers, punctuated with periods and interspersed with spaces here and there. If your college is part of a consortium or has separate library branches, it may be preceded by the name of a library, or by a section of the library (Reference or Storage). There are two important meaningful parts to every call number. The first part indicates the subject of the work. The second part indicates the author. Additional parts may indicate a year of publication or more specialized data.

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

The reason call numbers look different to you from what they looked like in your high school or public library is that it's a different subject coding system. Your earlier libraries indicated subjects using the Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) system. Most US colleges and universities use the Library of Congress (LC) Classification system. DDC uses only numbers to denote a subject; LC uses letters, followed by numbers.

Most LC call numbers begin with one or two letters. The first letter tells you the major discipline of the work: H means Social Sciences, J means Political Sciences, P is Language and Literature, Q is Science, T is Technology. You can see a top-level description of the LC subject categories at <http://www.loc.gov/catdir/cpsolcco/lcco.html>. The second letter further divides the major category into subdivisions: Within P (Language & Literature), PN is general literature, PQ is Romance literature, and PS is American literature.

Numbers after the initial letter(s) divide the subject into finer definitions. PQ1-PQ3999 is French literature, PQ4001-PQ5999 is Italian, PQ6001-PQ8929 is Spanish, and PQ9000-PQ9999 is Portuguese.

CUTTER NUMBERS

Following the subject part of the call number there is a code for the author. The author may be a person or an organization or event chiefly responsible for the intellectual content of the work. Authors are indicated by a single letter (usually corresponding to the first initial of the last name of the author), followed by two or three digits. These codes are called Cutter numbers after their creator, Charles Ammi Cutter. Think of the Cutter digits as a decimal fraction: For the Cutter W6 think of it as W 0.600; for J64 read J 0.640.

Any numbers following the author Cutter number in the online catalog probably refer to the year of publication (2003 or 1957 in our examples). On books themselves, there may be additional letters and numbers indicating volumes or copy numbers.

PUTTING IT ALL TOGETHER

When you go to the shelves looking for your book number (which you have carefully printed out, because no one can remember this stuff) you look first for the alphabetic major subject section, then the numeric subdivision. Read the numbers after the alpha characters as straight numbers: PS353 comes before PS3390. But when you get to the Cutter designation, remember to think of the decimal. P35 (P 0.350) should be found on the shelves after P333 (P 0.333).

It can be complicated. Although call numbers usually appear as a single line in the online catalog, libraries print the codes on the books in separate lines. Older materials may use slightly different conventions (for example, Cutters assigned before the three-digit system was developed in 1969 will have maximum two digits). There is a very short interactive quiz at <http://www.pgcc.edu/library/tutorial/catalogbks.htm> in case you want to test your understanding of call numbers in private.

Used successfully, however, the codes bring together in one place all the books on a certain subject, and within that grouping, all the books by a specific author. Over time, you may get to recognize the top-level codes for your major subjects and be able to browse the stacks and the online catalog more easily and more effectively.

Still, in practice, it can sometimes be tricky. When in doubt, ask a librarian. We are here to help you.

