Locating books in the Library

Shelfmarks are assigned to books to enable you to locate them on the Library shelves. You will see a white shelfmark label attached to the cover of each book, and each book has a unique address.

Our goal is to group together

- Books on a similar subject, published in the same year
- Multiple copies of the same title
- Multiple editions of the same work
- Works about/by particular writers (Religion, Philosophy, Literature, Politics)
- Works about/by particular artists and composers

Shelfmarks consist of a combination of meaningful parts

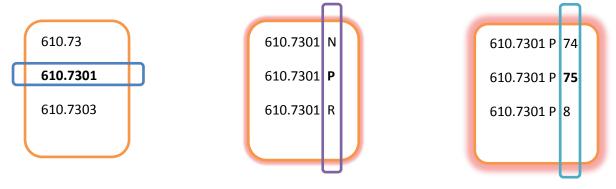
- A prefix
- A Dewey Decimal classification number representing the subject
- A letter and number representing the year of publication
- An edition statement
- A volume number for a multipart series, parts or supplements
- An item number
- Letters representing the author/ artist's name. Some also have numbers representing a specific work

How do I find this shelfmark? 610.7301 P75*4

Locate the subject area Dewey Decimal number range using the handy guide available at the Library counter, or by consulting the Maps and Floorplans section of the Library Website.

E.g. Nursing 610.73 - 610.73698

Located in the Ussher basement, and in the John Stearne Medical Library



First find the Dewey number.... Next look for the letter....

And finally the running number

There are three items at this shelfmark

610.7301 P75

610.7301 P75;1

610.7301 P75*4

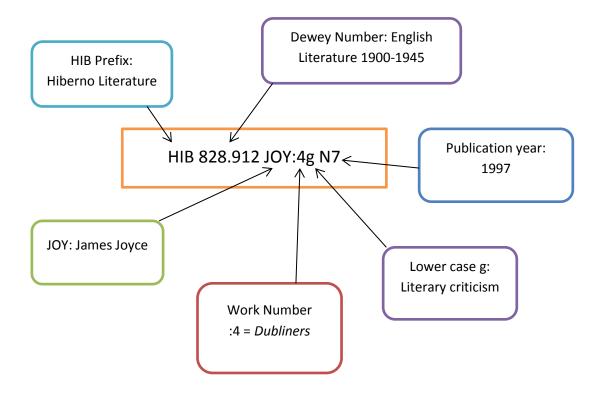
The first item was published 2007 (i.e. P7), there is also a second copy of this edition (;1)

The third item is a 5th edition (i.e. *4)

The first edition on the shelf does not get an edition number, so the 2^{nd} ed. would be *1, and 5^{th} ed. *4

Here's another example

New perspectives on "Dubliners" / edited by Mary Power and Ulrich Schneider, Amsterdam: Rodopi, 1997



Using the shelfmark to search in Stella

- You can use the Dewey number to browse the list of books on a particular subject
- You can also key word search to look for a specific known shelfmark