

036 MUSIC INCIPIT

Field Definition and Scope

Data describing the musical incipit for music in partially coded form.

Subfields & Occurrence

Field/Subfield	Field/Subfield Name	Repeatability	Occurrence
036	MUSIC INCIPIT	NR	O
a	Number of Work	NR	MA
b	Number of Movement	NR	MA
c	Number of Incipit	NR	MA
d	Voice/Instrument	NR	MA
e	Role	NR	O
f	Movement Caption/Heading	NR	O
g	Key or Mode	NR	O
m	Clef	NR	MA
n	Key Signature	NR	O
o	Time Signature	NR	O
p	Musical Notation	NR	O
q	Comments	NR	O
r	Codified Note	NR	O
t	Text Incipit	R	O
u	Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)	R	O
z	Language of Text	R	O
2	Source	NR	MA

Indicators

Indicator	Value	Description
1	#	blank (not defined)
2	#	blank (not defined)

Subfields Description

\$a Number of Work

Two-digit code indicates the work to which the incipit refers, if a set of compositions (e.g., six sonatas) is entirely described in a single record.

If the record describes only one work use "01". Mandatory. Not repeatable. E.g., an incipit describing the second sonata of a set of six: 036 \$a = 02.

\$b Number of Movement

Two-digit code indicates the movement within a work to which the incipit refers.

If the work has only one movement use "01". E.g., an incipit describing the third movement of a symphony: 036 \$b = 03. Mandatory. Not repeatable.

\$c Number of Incipit

Two-digit code distinguishes different incipits referring to the same movement.

If there is only one incipit for a movement use "01". E.g., in an aria needing an incipit for the instrumental introduction and one for the vocal part the two incipits will have respectively 036 \$c = 01 and 036 \$c = 02. Mandatory. Not repeatable.

\$d Voice/Instrument

The voice or instrument coded in 036 \$p. Mandatory if 036 \$p is present. Not repeatable.

\$e Role

The name of the character singing the incipit coded in 036 \$p. Optional. Not repeatable.

\$f Movement Caption/Heading

Caption or heading of the movement, as it appears on the source. Optional. Repeatable.

\$g Key or Mode

The key or mode of the movement, if applicable.

Use capital letters A-G to indicate major keys, lowercase a-g to indicate minor keys, “x” for sharps and “b” for flats, numbers 1-12 for gregorian modes. Optional. Not repeatable.

\$m Clef

3-character code. Use capital “F” or “C” or “G” to indicate the clef shape, then “-“ as separator, then number 1-5 to indicate the clef position on the staff, starting from the bottom line. Use “+” as separator to indicate mensural notation. E.g., to indicate the bass clef 036 \$m = F-4. Mandatory if 036 \$p is present, otherwise void. Not repeatable.

\$n Key Signature

Use “x” to indicate sharps and “b” to indicate flats, followed by capitals F,C,G,D,A,E,B or B,E,A,D,G,C,F respectively to indicate sharpened or flattened notes. E.g., an incipit in A major with three sharps: 036 \$n = xFCG. Optional. Not repeatable.

\$o Time Signature

The time value or mensuration sign reported on the staff is transcribed with a symbol (c, c/, c., o, etc.) and/or a number (3, 2, c3, etc.) or a fraction (4/4, 12/8, etc.). Optional. Not repeatable.

\$p Musical Notation

Use the notation symbols of Plaine & Easie Code or DARMS code to transcribe the first notes of the selected staff. Optional. Not repeatable.

\$q Comments

Free-text note. Optional. Repeatable.

\$r Codified Note

1-character code indicates a comment note.

Use “?” to indicate a mistake in the incipit, not corrected, “+” to indicate a mistake in the incipit, corrected, “t” to indicate that the incipit has been transcribed (e.g., from mensural notation). Optional. Not repeatable.

\$t Text Incipit

The literary text (if present) as it appears on the source.

If the source has multiple texts each one is transcribed in a separate occurrence of 036 \$t. Optional. Repeatable.

\$u Uniform Resource Identifier (URI)

A Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), such as a URL (Uniform Resource Locator) or URN (Uniform Resource Name), serves as a standardized string that identifies a resource and provides electronic access via internet protocols. This allows for automated retrieval or interaction with the resource in a consistent manner.

Optional. Repeatable.

\$z Language of Text

Coded identification of the language of the incipit. Use if text is different or may be misinterpreted from the field 101. When the subfield is repeated, the order of language codes should reflect the extent and significance of the languages within the work. If this is not possible, enter the language codes in alphabetical order. Code “mul” may be entered when a large number of languages applies in the subfield. For language codes use ISO 639-2 Codes for the Representation of Names of Languages (<https://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/>). Optional. Repeatable.

\$2 Source

A code that specifies the system used to code the musical notation.


2-character code indicates the code used to transcribe in 036 \$p. Mandatory if 036 \$p is present. Not repeatable.


Codes:

pe	plaine & easie code	Available online at http://www.iaml.info/en/cataloguing/plain_and_easy_code
da	DARMS code	Beyond MIDI : The Handbook of Musical Codes/edited by Eleanor Selfridge-Field. – Cambridge, Mass. [etc.], MIT Press, 1997. –xviii, 630 p. : mus. ; 24 cm. ISBN 0-262-19394-9. Also available online at http://www.ccarh.org/publications/books/beyondmidi/online/darms/ Note: graphic images are not available.

See also specification of [Control Subfield 2](#). Not repeatable.

Examples

EX 1
036 ##\$2pe\$a01\$b01\$c01\$dS\$fAria\$ge\$mC-1\$oc\$p'2B4B8BB/4G8GxF4FF/4xA8AA4.A 8B/4B\$tRei d'impuniti eccessi
The system code for musical notation in 036 subfield \$p is plaine & easie. Coding of the following incipit:

1.1: Aria,S. Rei d'impuniti eccessi
EX 2
036 ##\$2pe\$a01\$b01\$c01\$dv11\$fScena. Largo\$mG- 2\$nbBEA\$oc\$p8{'C+8(3{CDEFG};5)}8{GC}{,nB'G}4(-)"/2G+6{GnB"C"E}6{DCAG}
036 ##\$2pe\$a01\$b01\$c02\$dS\$eSara\$fScena. Largo\$mC-1\$nbBEA\$oc\$p=5/4-"6C3CC6DEgF6CC8- 6ED/q8D4C8C'nB"4D-/2-/tChi per pietà mi dice il figlio mio che fà
036 ##\$2pe\$a01\$b02\$c01\$dv11\$fAria. Allegro\$mG- 2\$nbBEA\$oc\$p6{'EDEF}{GABG}{EDEF}{GABG}/{'C'BAG}{FEDC},4B-/

036 ##\$2pe\$a01\$b02\$c02\$dS\$eSara\$fAria. Allegro\$mC-1\$nbBEA\$oc\$2-/2-"4.F8D/gC'8BB4-2(-)/=2/"2E'G/"4.C'8A4F-/-Fq8B4A8GF/\$tDeh parlate che forse tacendo
Coding of the scena, and aria of Deh parlate che forse tacendo by D. Cimarosa.
EX 3
036 ##\$2pe\$a01\$b01\$c01\$d1st violin\$fAndante\$mG-2\$nxFC\$o4/4\$p4-8'A/{6"DA}gG{6F3ED}{6EB}gA{6G3FE}8F4D8C/{6DA}
036 ##\$a01\$b02\$c01\$fAllegro\$gD\$o4/4
036 ##\$a01\$b03\$c01\$fAllegretto\$gD\$o3/4
Coding of C. A. Campion's trio for 2 violins and bass in D major in three movements.
EX 4
036 ##\$2da\$a01\$b01\$c01\$dOb. 1\$mG-2\$nbB\$oc\$p RE 9S((8)) 9((8 9 8)) 9E(6) 7(6S(5)) /4S((3 2 3)) /\$uhttp://www.classicalarchives.com/cgi-bin/n.cgi/prep/6/jsbbrc11.mid
DARMS coding and URL of MIDI source of J.S.Bach's Brandenburg Concerto nr.1 BWV 1046, 1st oboe part:

K Oboe 1 \$
!!1 !G !K1- !MC,12@Ob. 1\$ RE 9S((8)) 9((8 9 8)) 9E(6) 7(6S(5)) /4S((3 2 3)) /

History

2009	New field.
2024	Text edit.