

## 036 MUSIC INCIPIT

### Field definition

This field contains data describing the musical incipit for music in partially coded form. This field is widely used to identify music manuscripts but it can be applied for printed music or other music material as well (sound recordings, etc.).

### Occurrence

Optional. Repeatable

### Indicators

Indicator 1: blank

Indicator 2: blank

### Subfields:

\$a Number of work

A 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, without the use of piece-analytic level records. 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

A two-digit code indicates the movement within a work to which the incipit refers. If the work has only one movement use "01". Mandatory. Not repeatable.

E.g. An incipit describing the third movement of a symphony: 036 \$b = 03

\$c Number of incipit

A two-digit code distinguishes different incipits referring to the same movement. If there is only one incipit for a movement use "01". Mandatory. Not repeatable.

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

\$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  
Three-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. Mandatory if 036 \$p is present, otherwise void. Not repeatable.  
E.g. to indicate the bass clef 036 \$m = F-4
- \$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. Optional. Not repeatable.  
E.g. an incipit in A major with three sharps: 036 \$n = xFCG
- \$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)  
Free-text note. Optional. Repeatable.
- \$r** Codified note  
A one-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

The Uniform Resource Identifier (URI), for example, a URL or URN, which provides electronic access data to an incipit in digital format, e.g. audio (Midi, MP3 or .wav etc. files), graphic (jpeg, gif, tiff etc.) or notational (enigma, niff, etc.). This data can be used for automated access to an electronic item using one of the Internet protocols. Subfield \$u may be repeated only if one location of the digital object has multiple identifiers (URIs). The field is repeated if the digital object has multiple locations. Optional. Repeatable.

**\$z** Language of text

Coded identification of the language of the incipit. Use if text is different or may be misinterpreted from 101 LANGUAGE OF THE ITEM. 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. See Appendix A for list of codes. Optional. Repeatable.

**\$2** System code for musical notation

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

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

**pe = plaine & easie code**

Available online at [http://www.iaml.info/files/plain\\_and\\_easy\\_code.pdf](http://www.iaml.info/files/plain_and_easy_code.pdf)

**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 on line at

<http://www.ccarh.org/publications/books/beyondmidi/online/darms/>

Note: graphic images are not available.

**Examples**

EX 1: 036 ##\$a01\$b01\$c01\$dSSfAria\$ge\$mC-1\$oc  
\$p'2B4B8BB/4G8GxF4FF/4xA8AA4.At8B/4B\$tRei d'impuniti eccessi\$2pe

Coding of the following incipit:

1.1: Aria, S



Rei d'impuniti eccessi

EX 2: 036 ##\$a01\$b01\$c01\$d v1 \$fScena. Largo\$mG-2\$nbBEA\$oc  
 \$p8{ 'C+8(3{CDEFG};5)}8{GC}{,nB'G}4(-)"/2G+6{GnB""C"E}6{DCAG}\$2pe  
 036 ##\$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 fa\$2pe  
 036 ##\$a01\$b02\$c01\$d v1 \$fAria. Allegro\$mG-2\$nbBEA\$oc  
 \$p6{ 'EDEF}{GABG}{EDEF}{GABG}/{"C'BAG}{FEDC},4B-/\$2pe  
 036 ##\$a01\$b02\$c02\$dS\$eSara\$fAria. Allegro\$mC-1\$nbBEA\$oc  
 \$p2-/2-"4.F8D/gC'8BB4-2(-)/=2/"2E'G/"4.C'8A4F-/-Fq8B4A8GF/  
 \$tDeh parlate che forse tacendo\$2pe

Coding of the scena ed aria Deh parlate che forse tacendo by D.Cimarosa

EX 3: 036 ##\$a01\$b01\$c01\$d1st violin\$fAndante\$mG-2\$nxFC\$o4/4  
 \$p4-8'A/{6'DA}gG{6F3ED}{6EB}gA{6G3FE}8F4D8C/{6DA}\$2pe  
 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 ##\$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\$2da  
 DARMS coding and URL of MIDI source of J.S.Bach's Brandenburg Concerto nr.1  
 BWV 1046, 1st oboe part:



K Oboe 1 \$

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