

MARC tagging for scores: Fixed field codes

[Music Cataloging at Yale](#) [1] ? [MARC tagging](#) [2]

See also [MARC tagging for scores and sound recordings: Variable fields](#) [3]

The screenshot shows a MARC tagging interface with the following fields:

- Leader:** 00861ccm 2200241 a 4500
- 006:** 006
- 005:** 20020725112014.0
- 007:** 007
- 008:** 020725 s 2001 ___ gw_ ms a _ _ _ e _ _ n _ _ lat _ d

Leader:

Type of record	Bibliographic level	Encoding level	Cataloging form (i.e., rules)
c = printed music (score), printed or microform d = manuscript music, printed or microform	a = component part, monographic b = component part, serial c = collection d = subunit m = monograph/item s = serial	= full level, material in hand 4 = core level 5 = partial (preliminary) level 7 = minimal level 8 = prepublication level (including CIP)	a = AACR2 i = pre-AACR2, ISBD punctuation = pre-AACR2, pre-ISBD punctuation u = unknown c = ISBD punctuation omitted (OCLC TB 260 [4])

008: [Publication status](#) | [Date 1](#) | [Date 2](#) | [Place of publication](#) | [Composition](#) | [Format of music](#) | [Audience](#) | [Form of item](#) | [Accompanying matter](#) | [Literary text for sound recording](#) | [Language](#) | [Cataloging source](#)

ORBIS Definition

Publication status

- b = no dates given; B.C. date involved
- d = serial item ceased publication
- e = detailed date
- s = single known date/probable date
- c = serial item currently published
- t = publication date and copyright date
- i = inclusive dates of collection
- k = range of years of bulk of collection
- m = multiple dates
- p = date of distribution/release/issue/production/recording session when different
- r = reprint/reissue date and original date
- n = dates unknown
- u = dates unknown
- q = serial item status unknown

Date 1

(yyyy) The content is determined by the Type of Date code (D/CODE) above

Date 2

(yyyy) The content is determined by the Type of Date code (D/CODE) above

Place of publication **Place of publication** (assign codes according to present geographic boundaries) (See [US MARC country list](#) [5] for a full list)

fr = France

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gw = Germany
 it = Italy
 ru = Russia
 sp = Spain
 xxc = Canada (no province indicated; first two positions indicate province, e.g., onc = Ontario)
 xxk = United Kingdom (no country indicated; first two positions indicate country, e.g., enk = England)
 xxu = United States (no state indicated; first two positions indicate state, e.g., ctu = Connecticut)

Composition

Form of composition
 See [Form of musical composition codes](#) [6]

Format of music

Format (See [Recording extent of notated music \(RDA 3.4.3.2\)](#) [7] for definitions of formats)

MARC code	Term	Definition
a	full score	staff notation representing the sounds of all the parts of an work simultaneously ° <i>in RDA:</i> use code <i>l</i> (score) for works represented with a score that they can be read simultaneously, or a work for solo performance ° Note: Continue to use subfield <i>a</i> in AACR2 records. U
b	full score, miniature or study size	the same types of scores described for code <i>a</i> , but with the accompaniment reduced for keyboard instrument(s) and
c	accompaniment reduced for keyboard	accompaniment is reduced for keyboard instrument(s) and ° use code <i>h</i> for chorus scores and <i>k</i> for vocal scores Note: MARC Proposal no. 2012-07 [8] stated that MLA would like to have no MLA documentation on the MLA BCC MARC Formats S MARC 008/20 [10] prefers code <i>h</i> (chorus score) or code <i>k</i>
d	voice score	a score for solo and/or choral voice(s) with the accompaniment reduced ° vocal works originally unaccompanied are assigned to code <i>d</i> ° use code <i>h</i> for chorus scores and <i>k</i> for vocal scores Note: MARC Proposal no. 2012-07 [8] stated that MLA would like to have no MLA documentation on the MLA BCC MARC Formats S MARC 008/20 [10] prefers code <i>h</i> (chorus score) or code <i>k</i>
e	condensed score or piano-conductor score	a score for orchestral or band music that has been reduced to two staves ° it may be part of an ensemble work for a particular instrument ° used by an individual playing the instrument for which it is intended ° <i>in RDA:</i> use <i>i</i> for condensed score or code <i>j</i> for performer-conductor part Note: MARC Proposal no. 2012-07 [8] stated that MLA would like to have no MLA documentation on the MLA BCC MARC Formats S MARC 008/20 [10] prefers code <i>i</i> (condensed score) or code <i>j</i>
g	close score	a score (e.g., a hymnal) that has separate parts transcribed on two staves ° all the separate parts are transcribed on two staves ° <i>in RDA:</i> use condensed score
h	chorus score	a score of a work for solo voices and chorus showing only the vocal parts arranged for keyboard(s) or other chordal instrument(s) or other instruments ° Note: see code <i>k</i> (vocal score) for scores that include instrumental parts
i	condensed score	a score in which the number of staves is reduced to two or fewer ° sometimes called: Reduced score, Short score.
j	performer-conductor part	a score reduced to a single instrument for which the score is intended Use for the following as defined in RDA: piano conductor part: a performance part for a piano performance violin conductor part: a performance part for a violin performance
k	vocal score	a score showing all vocal parts, solo and/or choral, with the accompaniment reduced ° Note: see code <i>h</i> (chorus score) for scores of works for solo voices and chorus ° Note: see code <i>p</i> (piano score [11]) for reductions of vocal scores
l	score	graphical, symbolic (e.g., staff), or word-based musical notation ° do not confuse with Part. ° code a part or parts as <i>z</i> (other than score format)
m	multiple score formats	several types of scores are issued together, as is frequently the case

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	n	not applicable	item is a sound recording
	o	online	a score that is accessed by means of hardware and software ° code s (electronic) can be used as a generic code for
	p	piano score	a reduction of an instrumental work or a vocal work with instruments ° Note: see code k (vocal score) for scores that include
	q	direct electronic	a score that is stored on a directly accessible tangible recording medium ° code s (electronic) can be used as a generic code for
	s	electronic	a score that is intended for manipulation by a computer that ° may reside in a carrier accessed either directly or remotely ° may also require the use of peripheral devices attached to the computer code s ° is not used for items that do not require the use of a computer ° may be used as a generic code for any form of electronic
	u	unknown	format of the item is unknown
	z	other than score format	none of the other defined codes is appropriate. use if the item is a ° choir book: a large music book made to be placed on a stand with the soprano and tenor parts on the verso of a leaf, and the bass part on the recto or ° table book: a music book made to be placed on a table with each part is notated separately, usually in a configuration that allows the conductor to see each part or ° consists only of a part or parts: a component consisting of one or more parts ° Note: Continue to use subfield z in AACR2 records for
	Audience	Target audience (intellectual level)	
	= non-juvenile j = juvenile		
Form of item	Form of item		
	= non of the following a = microfilm b = microfiche c = microopaque d = large print f = braille r = regular print reproduction s = electronic		
Accompanying matter	Accompanying material (use up to six, in alphabetical order)		
	= no accompanying matter a = discography b = bibliography c = thematic index d = libretto or text e = biography of composer or author f = biography of performer or history of ensemble g = technical and/or historical information on instruments h = technical information on music i = historical information k = ethnological information r = instructional materials s = music z = other accompanying matter		
Literary text for sound recording 1	Literary text for sound recordings		
	n = not applicable		

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Literary text for sound recording 2	Literary text for sound recordings n = not applicable
Language	Language of sung or spoken text (See US MARC language list [12] for a full list) eng = English fre = French ger = German ita = Italian rus = Russian spa = Spanish zxx = no linguistic content und = undetermined language or arbitrary syllables, humming, or other human-produced sounds for which a language cannot be specified
Cataloging source	Cataloging source = Library of Congress d = other sources (e.g., OCLC) c = cooperative cataloging (e.g., PCC) i = ISBD (descriptive portion of the record contains the punctuation provisions of International standard bibliographic description [13]); use for RDA

Source URL: <https://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/fixcodes>

Links

[1] <http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music> [2] <http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/marc-tagging> [3] <http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/marcscor> [4] <http://www.oclc.org/support/documentation/worldcat/tb/260/default.htm#bibchanges> [5] <http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/countries/> [6] <http://www.oclc.org/bibformats/en/0xx/047.html> [7] <http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/extent#3.4.3.2> [8] <http://www.loc.gov/marc/marbi/2012/2012-07.html> [9] <http://bcc.musiclibraryassoc.org/MARC/MARC.html> [10] <http://www.loc.gov/marc/bibliographic/bd008m.html> [11] <https://web.library.yale.edu/pianoscore> [12] <http://lcweb.loc.gov/marc/languages/> [13] <http://sibleycataloging.wikispaces.com/ISBD+Punctuation>