BACKGROUND: This instruction sheet provides guidelines for establishing headings for musical compositions. For guidelines on establishing headings for musical instruments, see H 1918.

1. Creation of records. Authority records are required for headings of the types described below. In general, do not add a broader term if the heading contains or implies a medium of performance or a number of players, or is a term for a generic form of instrumental music such as Canons, fugues, etc.; Sonatas; Toccatas; etc. For additional guidelines concerning references, see sec. 1.b.(2), 1.b.(3), 1.c.(4), and 1.c.(5) below.

a. Headings consisting of a single word or term.

(1) Music for a single instrument or a single performer. Examples:

150 ## $a Drum set music
150 ## $a Plucked instrument music
150 ## $a Violin music

(2) Music for ensembles of instruments or singers. In general, establish terms that do not include the word music in the plural. Examples:

150 ## $a Band music
150 ## $a Choruses, Sacred
150 ## $a Clarinet choir music
150 ## $a Instrumental ensembles
150 ## $a Nonets
150 ## $a Orchestral music
150 ## $a String quartets
150 ## $a Vocal trios

(3) Styles, types, genres, etc., of music. Establish terms that do not include the word music in the plural unless a plural is not idiomatic. Examples:

150 ## $a Blues (Music)
150 ## $a Carnatic music
150 ## $a Honkyoku
150 ## $a Foxtrots
150 ## $a Jazz
150 ## $a Oratorios
1. Creation of records.

a. Headings consisting of a single word or term.

(3) Styles, types, genres, etc., of music. (Continued)

If appropriate in records for styles of music, include a see also reference to other headings that may contain a qualifier for the style, and a scope note to indicate the number of performers, if more than two. Examples:

150 ## $a Alternative rock music
360 ## $i headings for music of individual instruments followed by the qualifier "(Alternative rock)" and the subdivisions $a Methods (Alternative rock) $i and $a Studies and exercises (Alternative rock) $i under individual musical instruments and families of instruments
680 ## $i This heading is assigned to alternative rock music for two or more performers

150 ## $a Gospel music
360 ## $i subdivisions $a Methods (Gospel) $i and $ Studies and exercises (Gospel) $i under individual musical instruments and families of instruments

Do not add such references and notes when the style of music is not needed as a qualifier either in a heading for music for a solo instrument or in a free-floating subdivision for an instructional work.

(4) Musical settings of certain sacred texts. Examples:

150 ## $a Psalms (Music)
150 ## $a Te Deum laudamus (Music)
1. Creation of records. (Continued)

b. Headings consisting of combinations of terms that must be separately established, unless the headings are governed by the patterns described in sec. 2.

(1) Music of a single instrument qualified by style of music or playing. Examples:

```
150 ## $a Trumpet music (Jazz)
150 ## $a Piano music (Ragtime)
150 ## $a Bass guitar music (Rock)
```

The term in the qualifier must also be established as a heading for music in that style:

```
150 ## $a Jazz
150 ## $a Ragtime music
150 ## $a Rock music
```

Include in the record for music of the instrument a broader term for the style and a scope note to define the heading, whose usage is broader than that of similar headings without a qualifier for style of music. Examples:

```
150 ## $a Trumpet music (Jazz)$w $g $a Jazz
680 ## $i This heading is assigned to jazz for unaccompanied trumpet

150 ## $a Piano music (Ragtime)$w $g $a Ragtime music
680 ## $i $a This heading is assigned to ragtime music for unaccompanied piano

150 ## $a Bass guitar music (Rock)$w $g $a Rock music
680 ## $i $a This heading is assigned to rock music for unaccompanied bass guitar
```
1. Creation of records.

b. Headings consisting of combinations of terms that must be separately established, unless the headings are governed by the patterns described in sec. 2.  (Continued)

(2) Music for combinations of two instruments. Provide references from the instruments in reverse order or from other appropriate phrases.  Examples:

150 ## $a Duets (Unspecified instrument and synthesizer)
450 ## $a Duets (Synthesizer and unspecified instrument)

150 ## $a Piano music (Pianos (2))
450 ## $a Piano duets

150 ## $a Violin and piano music
450 ## $a Piano and violin music

(3) Headings with qualifiers for language of text. Establish the heading in inverted form (cf. H 306, sec. 2). Provide a reference from the direct form. The language, language group, or dialect must also be established.  Examples:

150 ## $a Buddhist hymns, Japanese
450 ## $a Japanese Buddhist hymns

150 ## $a Folk songs, Norwegian
450 ## $a Norwegian folk songs

150 ## $a Children's songs, Papiamento
450 ## $a Papiamento children's songs
1. Creation of records.  (Continued)

   c. Special rules for certain categories of headings.

      (1) Heads that may be qualified by language. The following headings may be qualified by language of text:

        150 ## $a Ballads
        150 ## $a Buddhist hymns
        150 ## $a Bhajans
        150 ## $a Canzonets (Part songs)
        150 ## $a Carols
        150 ## $a Children's songs
        150 ## $a Folk songs
        150 ## $a Hindu hymns
        150 ## $a Hymns
        150 ## $a Jaina hymns
        150 ## $a Part songs
        150 ## $a Revolutionary ballads and songs
        150 ## $a Sikh hymns
        150 ## $a Songs

Do not add the language to the headings Sacred songs or Part songs, Sacred. Instead, generally assign a second heading with the language and without the term sacred.  Examples:

        650 #0 $a Sacred songs.
        650 #0 $a Songs, Provençal.

        650 #0 $a Part songs, Italian.
        650 #0 $a Part songs, Sacred.

      (2) Addition of the qualifier "Arranged." Authority records are required when adding, Arranged to headings for vocal forms and instrumental forms that do not imply medium of performance (cf. H 1917.5, sec 7).  Examples:

        150 ## $a Incidental music, Arranged
        150 ## $a Motion picture music, Arranged
        150 ## $a Oratorios, Arranged
1. Creation of records.

   c. Special rules for certain categories of headings. (Continued)

   (3) Dances.

   (a) The qualifier "(Music)". Establish new headings representing types of dance music with the qualifier (Music) even if there is no corresponding heading for the dance. Establish new dance headings with the qualifier (Dance) even if there is no corresponding heading for the music for that dance. Do not retrospectively add a qualifier to the music heading when a corresponding new dance heading is established.

   (b) Medium of performance. Headings for the music of individual dances are not qualified by medium of performance. If appropriate when cataloging dance music, add a second heading for medium of performance. Examples:

   650 #0 $a Hulas (Music)
   650 #0 $a Guitar music (Slack key)

   650 #0 $a Waltzes.
   650 #0 $a Orchestral music.

   (4) Recorded accompaniments. Recorded accompaniments are sound recordings with performance parts omitted so they can be performed by live musicians. Parenthetical qualifiers added to the heading Recorded accompaniments specify the medium of performance of the missing part(s), and not the medium of performance on the recording. Authority records are required for the headings with their qualifier. Make a related term reference to a general heading for unaccompanied music for the live performer, and include a scope note explaining the unusual meaning of the heading. Examples:

   150 ## $a Recorded accompaniments (Flute)
   550 ## $a Flute music
   680 ## $a Here are entered musical sound recordings to be played while a live performer plays the flute part.

   150 ## $a Recorded accompaniments (High voice)
   550 ## $a Songs (High voice)
   680 ## $a Here are entered musical sound recordings to be played while a live performer sings the voice part.
1. Creation of records.

   c. Special rules for certain categories of headings. (Continued)

   (5) Cross references for headings that specify medium of performance. With the exception of music for combinations of two instruments described in sec. 1.b.(2) above, no cross references or broader terms are given in authority records for headings containing combinations of terms for medium of performance by solo performers (cf. sec. 2.a below and H 1917.5). Examples:

   150 ## $a Concertos (Oboe and harp)
   150 ## $a Piano, flute, violin with instrumental ensemble
   150 ## $a Woodwind quartets (Bassoon, clarinet, English horn, oboe)

2. Pattern headings. No authority records are required for headings that conform to the patterns described below.

   a. Pattern: Medium of performance. Medium of performance is the vocal, instrumental, or other performers for which individual musical works are written. Listed below are the five categories of headings to which terms for medium of performance can be added as needed to the term that appears as the heading's initial element. H 1917.5 describes the categories and their components in detail, and also includes instructions on creating authority records for general see also references.

   Note: The subject authority file contains a large number of headings for forms, types, and genres of music that consist of or include medium of performance. With the exceptions indicated in sec. 1 above, in general, these types of headings are no longer established because: (1) the patterns for the order of musical instruments in headings have existed for some time; (2) cross references giving the terms for medium of performance in alternative order are no longer made; and (3) the headings already in the subject authority file amply illustrate the patterns. Authority records are now created only to provide examples of the use of particular mediums of performance, such as those that are new.
2. **Pattern headings.**

   a. **Pattern: Medium of performance.** (Continued)

   The categories of headings to which the medium of performance pattern applies are listed below.

   **(1) Headings that contain a word for the number of performers.** Examples:

   150 ## $a Trios, [Quartets, Quintets, etc.]
   150 ## $a Brass trios, [quartets, quintets, etc.]
   150 ## $a String trios, [quartets, quintets, etc.]
   150 ## $a Wind trios, [quartets, quintets, etc.]
   150 ## $a Woodwind trios, [quartets, quintets, etc.]

   150 ## $a Sacred vocal duets, [trios, quartets, etc.]
   150 ## $a Vocal duets, [trios, quartets, etc.]

   **(2) The following headings for form, genre, type, etc., of music:**

   150 ## $a Canons, fugues, etc.
   150 ## $a Chaconnes
   150 ## $a Chorale preludes
   150 ## $a Concertos
   150 ## $a Marches
   150 ## $a Monologues with music
   150 ## $a Overtures
   150 ## $a Passacaglias
   150 ## $a Potpourris
   150 ## $a Rondos
   150 ## $a Sacred monologues with music
   150 ## $a Scherzos
   150 ## $a Sonatas
   150 ## $a Suites
   150 ## $a Symphonic poems
   150 ## $a Symphonies
   150 ## $a Trio sonatas
   150 ## $a Variations
2. **Pattern headings.**

   a. **Pattern: Medium of performance.**  (Continued)

(3) **The following headings for vocal music:**

150 ## $a Choruses
150 ## $a Choruses, Sacred
150 ## $a Choruses, Secular
150 ## $a Sacred songs
150 ## $a Songs
150 ## $a Vocalises

(4) **Accompanying ensemble.** An accompanying ensemble may be added to headings for solo instrument(s) and solo vocal music, as long as the ensemble has itself been established. The pattern applies to the connecting word **with** and the terms for the accompaniment that follow it. **Examples:**

150 ## $a Piano music
150 ## $a Chamber orchestra music
650 #0 $a Piano with chamber orchestra.

150 ## $a Violin and piano music
150 ## $a String orchestra music
650 #0 $a Violin and piano with string orchestra.

150 ## $a Chamber orchestra music
150 ## $a Clarinet music
150 ## $a Flute music
150 ## $a Violin music
150 ## $a Cello music
650 #0 $a Clarinet, flute, violin, cello with chamber orchestra.

150 ## $a Songs
150 ## $a Piano music
650 #0 $a Songs (High voice) with piano.
2. Pattern headings.


(4) Accompanying ensemble. (Continued)

150 ## $a String quartet
150 ## $a Instrumental ensemble
650 #0 $a String quartet with instrumental ensemble.

b. Pattern: Musical format. This pattern applies to the free-floating form subdivisions that characterize the physical format and some standard types of arrangement of the music. The subdivisions are listed in H 1160. Examples:

650 #0 $a Concertos (Violin) $v Solo with piano.
650 #0 $a Operas $v Vocal scores with piano.
650 #0 $a Piano music (Pianos (2)) $v Scores.
650 #0 $a Symphonies $v 2-piano scores.
650 #0 $a Wind quintets (Bassoon, clarinet, flute, horn, oboe) $v Scores and parts.

c. Pattern: Singular/plural form. Names of musical instruments established in the singular may be used also in the plural as may be needed to specify medium of performance in form/genre headings for musical works. Conversely, types of instrumental ensembles established in the plural may also be used in the singular. For additional guidelines, see H 1917.5 and H 1918. Examples:

150 ## $a Bassoon music
150 ## $a Clarinet music
150 ## $a Horn music
150 ## $a Oboe music

authorize "bassoons," "clarinets," "horns," "oboies"
as in
650 #0 $a Wind nonets (Bassoons (3), clarinets (2), horns (2), oboes (2))
150 ## $a Instrumental ensembles

authorizes "instrumental ensemble"
as in
650 #0 $a Trumpet with instrumental ensemble.
2. **Pattern headings.** (Continued)

*d. Pattern: Qualifier to distinguish homographs.* If the name of a musical instrument must be established with a qualifier to show the term belongs to music and not some other field, omit the qualifier when the instrument appears as a medium of performance in form/genre headings for musical compositions. *Example:*

**Heading established for the instrument:**

150 ## $a Horn (Musical instrument)

**Instrument as a medium of performance:**

150 ## $a Horn and organ music
650 #0 $a Sonatas (Horn and organ)

If the name of an instrument has been established with a qualifier to distinguish it from another instrument with the same name, retain the qualifier when the instrument is used as a medium of performance in form/genre headings for musical compositions. *Example:*

150 ## $a Tar (Lute)  [*"tar" is also the term for several types of drum]*
150 ## $a Tar (Lute) and zarb music

However, when the same term is used for two or more instruments and one usage is clearly better known, that heading does not need a qualifier. *Example:*

**Heading established for the instrument:**

150 ## $a Guiro  [*predominantly a scraper]*

150 ## $a Atcheré
450 ## $a Guiro (Rattle)  [*alternate name for the atcheré, a rattle]*

**Instrument as a medium of performance:**

150 ## $a Flute and guiro music
2. **Pattern headings.** (Continued)

e. **Pattern:** Free-floating subdivisions established under headings for individual musical instruments and families of instruments (cf. H 1161). For subdivisions that include a qualifier for type or style of music, the instrument must be established and the term in the qualifier for type or style of music must be established as a heading and in the subdivision list. *Example:*

```
150 ## $a Electric guitar
150 ## $a Alternative rock music
185 ## $v Methods (Alternative rock)
```

authorize 650 #0 $a Electric guitar $v Methods (Alternative rock)

3. **Geographic subdivision.** Headings covered by this instruction sheet may be subdivided geographically. If the current authority record is not coded i in the 008/06 position, make a proposal to change it. See H 1160, sec. 3; H 1916.5 sec. 3; and H 1917 sec. 2.c. for guidance on when to assign geographic subdivisions to headings for musical works.

**LC practice:**

4. **Forwarding material to the Policy, Training, and Cooperative Programs Division (PTCP).** When proposing new headings for musical works, forward the proposal, the item that prompts the proposal, and associated materials, to PTCP in accordance with H 200.

*Exception:* Generally, do not forward scores or sound recordings. If necessary, send a photocopy of information to support subject heading proposals.