

Publisher's and plate number for scores (RDA 2.15.2 & 2.15.3)

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

Note: this page was created with music cataloging in mind.

See also [MARC 028 field: Publisher or distributor number for scores](#) [3]

[Identifier for the manifestation](#) (2.15) | [Facsimiles and reproductions](#) (2.15.1.3) | [More than one identifier for the manifestation](#) (2.15.1.5) | [Qualification](#) (2.15.1.7) | [Publisher's number](#) (2.15.2) | [Plate number](#) (2.15.3)

(2.15) Identifier for the manifestation

a character string associated with a manifestation that serves to differentiate that manifestation from other manifestations.

If there is more than one identifier for the manifestation, prefer an internationally recognized identifier, if applicable.

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: MLA recommendation: If feasible, record all standard identifiers present on the item, including but not limited to the following. MARC coding is indicated in parentheses:

- ° ISBN (020)
- ° ISMN (024/1st indicator 2)
- ° EAN or ISMN-13 (024/1st indicator 3)
- ° UPC (024/1st indicator 1)
- ° Issue number (sound recordings) (028/1st indicator 0)
- ° Matrix number (sound recordings) (028/1st indicator 1)
- ° Videorecording number (028/1st indicator 4)

(2.15.1.3) Facsimiles and reproductions

When a facsimile or reproduction has an identifier or identifiers associated with the original manifestation as well as with the facsimile or reproduction, record the identifier associated with the facsimile or reproduction.

Record any identifier associated with the original manifestation as an identifier for a related manifestation (27.1).

(2.15.1.5) More than one identifier for the manifestation

If describing a resource consisting of two or more parts and there is an identifier for the resource as a whole as well as identifiers for the individual parts, record the identifier for the resource as a whole.

When describing only a single part, record the identifier for that part.

Optional addition: Record both the identifier for the resource as a whole and any identifiers for individual parts. Add a qualification to each identifier by applying the instructions at 2.15.1.7

LC practice/PCC practice for Optional addition: When adding a part to a multipart monograph description, always give the identifier for the part. Optionally, add identifiers for any parts of a multipart monograph or serial.

Alternative: If there are more than three identifiers for individual parts, record only the first identifier and the last identifier.

- ° If the identifiers are
 - » consecutive, separate them by a hyphen.
 - » not consecutive, separate them by a diagonal slash.

LC practice/PCC practice for Alternative: Do not give a span; give each identifier.

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: Follow LC-PCC PS. This includes cases where scores and parts bear separate identifiers.

Follow LC-PCC PS for alternative.

(2.15.1.7) Qualification

If the resource has more than one identifier of the same type, record a brief qualification after the identifier.

If the resource has only one identifier, add the type of binding, if considered important for identification.

If identifiers for parts of the resource are recorded (2.15.1.5), follow each identifier with the designation of the part to which it applies.

(2.15.2) Publisher's number for notated music

(2.15.3) Plate number for notated music

Publisher's and plate number for scores (RDA 2.15.2 & 2.15.3)

Published on Yale University Library (<https://web.library.yale.edu>)

numbering designation assigned to a resource by a music publisher that normally appears only on the title page, the cover, and/or the first page of music

° may include initials, abbreviations, or words

identifying the publisher

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: If feasible, record all publisher's and distributor's numbers appearing on the item.

Record the name of the publisher or distributor associated with the number in 028 ‡b, in the same form as that transcribed in the publisher's/distributor's name element.

For reprint scores, optionally record the publisher's number(s) pertaining to the original manifestation in 028/1st indicator 3. Do this in addition to formulating a structured or unstructured description of the related manifestation (27.1).

° If this description includes the publisher's number(s), set 2nd indicator to 0.

Example:

2013560123 Edition Peters no. 7531.

2013560103 Publisher's number: Edition Peters no. 7786.

a numbering designation assigned to a resource by a music publisher that is usually printed at the bottom of each page, and sometimes also appears on the title page

° may include initials, abbreviations, or words

identifying the publisher

° may be followed by a number corresponding to the number of pages or plates

Best practices for music cataloging [4]: If feasible, record all plate numbers appearing on the item.

Record the name of the publisher or distributor associated with the number in 028 ‡b, in the same form as that transcribed in the publisher's/distributor's name element.

When a designation such as "no.," "Nr.," "cat. no.," "Ed. Nr." appears with a plate number, do not consider it to be part of the number and do not record it with the number in 028/1st indicator 3). If, however, initials, abbreviations, or words identifying the publisher also appear with the number, transcribe the entire statement as it appears in a 500 note, even if this means giving again a publisher's name already transcribed as such. Do this in addition to recording the number in 028; set 2nd indicator to 0 in this case.

For reprint scores, optionally record the plate number(s) pertaining to the original manifestation in 028/1st indicator 2. Do this in addition to formulating a structured or unstructured description of the related manifestation (27.1).

° If this description includes the plate number(s), set 028 2nd indicator to 0.

Sources of information

(2.15.2.2) Take publishers' numbers for music from any source

(2.15.3.2) Take plate numbers for music from any source

Recording Publisher's and plate number for music

(2.15.2.3) If a publisher's number is preceded by an abbreviation, word, or phrase identifying the publisher, include that abbreviation, word, or phrase as part of the number

(2.15.3.3) If a plate number is preceded by an abbreviation, word, or phrase identifying the publisher, include that abbreviation, word, or phrase as part of the number

When a plate number on a score has an additional number (often after a dash) corresponding to the number of pages or plates, record it as part of the plate number. The plate number may optionally also be recorded without this additional number. For example:

028 22 23009-11 ‡b Carl Fischer

028 20 23009 ‡b Carl Fischer

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

Links

[1] <http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music> [2] <http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/rda> [3] <http://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/music/marc028> [4] http://bcc.musiclibraryassoc.org/BCC-Historical/BCC2015/RDA_Best_Practices_for_Music_Cataloging_v1.1-150217.pdf