

10. Mixed Editions - 11. Use of Fields 867/868

10. Mixed Editions

ANSI permits recording of mixed editions in the MFHD. An example of a mixed edition would be a 10 volume Dictionary of religion, 1st ed., where v. 3, a replacement copy, was a second edition. Yale policy is that, in general, creation of mixed edition bibliographic records for multipart sets is to be avoided when possible. However, if a mixed edition multipart bibliographic record is created, the MFHD rather than the 505 should be where the edition variations are recorded since different libraries may have different holdings.

Use judgment in creating mixed editions for multipart sets. If a first edition set is incomplete, make sure a replacement volume for a later edition is not part of a standing order for a new set. If the intention is to obtain a complete set of the second edition, a new record should be created. If the intention was to replace a missing volume of an old set but information on the replacement volume indicates that the publisher intends to issue a complete second edition, consult with the selector.

If a library owns a mixed edition, the edition statement of the bibliographic record (field 250) should be transcribed from the first published volume of the set, or the earliest available volume if the first published volume is not available. In addition,

a. Record all volume specific edition statements differing from field 250 only in the MFHD following the part holdings. (Example based on ANSI-1999, example 3, p. 38.). Note that in this case the edition statement would be based on the earliest published volume, i.e., the volume between 6-10 that was published first, not volume 1.

866	4	1	#8 0 #a v.1 <3rd ed.>
866	4	1	#8 0 #a v.2 <2nd ed.>
866	4	1	#8 0 #a v.3-v.4 <3rd ed.>
866	4	1	#8 0 #a v.6-v.10

b. Optionally, record in local field 590 notes about volumes held with edition statements that do not match the 250 field, or situations where there is no 250 field but a later edition statement appears on the volume in hand, e.g.,

590			#a SML: v.3 (2nd ed.).
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11. USE OF FIELDS 867/868

MFHD fields 867 (Supplements) and 868 (Indexes) are used primarily for serial holdings. For multipart sets, use these fields for supplements associated with the main numbering of the set and for indexes that are not part of the main set's numbering.

866	4	1	#8 0 #a v.1-v.30
867	4	1	#8 0 #a v.1:suppl.
867	4	1	#8 0 #a v.15:suppl.
868	4	1	#8 0 #a v.1/v.30

Supplements not associated with the main set numbering may be treated as secondary bibliographical units and recorded after + in 866 with the name in quotation marks.

866	4	1	#8 0 #a v.1-v.30
866	4	1	#8 0 #a + "Plates" 1-2
868	4	1	#8 0 #a v.1/v.30

CAUTION #1. Cataloger must decide whether a supplement to a multipart set is a serial, e.g. The Britannica book of the year. In that case, it is generally cataloged on a separate serial record. (Some multipart sets for legal literature may include a serial volume.)

CAUTION #2. If an unnumbered "part" has a title of its own, a separate bibliographic record is made. If the title is simply a general term such as "Index," "Glossary," or "Plates," it may be considered as a candidate for recording in 866/867/868. If the title includes but is not limited to a general term, and is not part of the numbered sequence, it is usually cataloged separately, e.g.

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

Index to the cemeteries included in the alphabetical guides to gravestones in smaller cemeteries in South Africa, vols. I-XXVIII.

Multipart title: Alphabetical guide to gravestones in smaller cemeteries in South Africa.

CAUTION #3. For a nonprint multipart set, accompanying material is more properly recorded as a secondary bibliographic unit (following + in field 866) rather than in field 867. See the optional examples following 8-5.

Source URL: <https://web.library.yale.edu/cataloging/multipartmfhdrev/10-11>