

## LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CATALOGING UPDATE

*Lenore Bell and Joan Biella*

**Description:** Two speakers from the Hebraica Team at the Library of Congress will discuss developments in cataloging during the past year and will address cataloging questions submitted beforehand by AJL members. This year's session will cover Yiddish romanization issues, revisions to the BM schedule, and other recent changes impacting Judaica and Hebraica cataloging policy and practice. The session will also feature a special video presentation, "How the Website was Won," written, directed, and filmed by Hebraica Team members.

Part A: Subject Cataloging -- *Lenore Bell*

1. Development of LCC Schedule KBM (Jewish Law) and its Impact on the Revision of Schedule BM (Judaism)
2. Holocaust-Era Judaic Heritage Library
3. Developments in Art Cataloging

Part B: Descriptive Cataloging -- *Joan Biella*

1. Yiddish Forenames of Hebrew or Aramaic Origin
2. Restructuring of LCCNs
3. Cataloging of Electronic Resources

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### PART A: SUBJECT CATALOGING

*Lenore Bell*

#### ***1. Development of LCC Schedule KBM (Jewish Law) and its Impact on the Revision of Schedule BM (Judaism)***

<p><b>Lenore Bell</b> is Team Leader of the Hebraica Team, Regional and Cooperative Cataloging Division, Library of Congress. During her tenure at LC, she has worked in the former Descriptive Cataloging and Subject Cataloging divisions and in the African-Middle Eastern Acquisitions Section. She has studied at Tel Aviv University and holds a B.S. in Foreign Service and an M.A. in Arab Studies, both from Georgetown University.</p>
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#### **Introduction**

At the Association of Jewish Libraries (AJL) 2000 Convention, two possible models were presented for the development of the Library of Congress Classification schedule KBM for Jewish law. These models were posted on the Library of Congress Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) website for study and comment. Over the past year, further consideration and development of the draft KBM schedule has taken place. This presentation

aims to highlight some of the key elements of the latest draft of KBM, particularly as they relate to the BM schedule for Judaism, which it parallels in part, as well as to proposed changes in *Library of Congress Subject Headings*. Please note that development on these proposals is ongoing. This presentation describes the status of the draft KBM schedule and related proposals as of June 21, 2001.

## Structure of KBM

Two existing classification schedules were utilized in the construction of the KBM. The parenthesized range KBM(1) - KBM(523) is modeled on the BM schedule, providing an alternative arrangement, primarily for the benefit of law libraries or institutions with significant law collections which choose to provide background and source materials, e.g., Tanakh, rabbinical literature, and codes, in a single array with materials on all aspects of Jewish law. These KBM numbers are parenthesized to indicate that they will not be actively applied at LC, where such source materials will continue to be classified in the appropriate numbers in the BS and BM schedules. Both of the models presented at last year's convention sought to apply this parallelism with the BM schedule, although the model known as Version 1 posed less disruption to existing collections and allowed for easier Ainterfilability@ between BM and KBM by maintaining more of the original BM structure, including the range (K)BM520-521, for works on Halakhah as a whole. After further examination, Version 1 was adopted as the basis for the current draft KBM schedule.

From KBM524 and forward, the scheme is based on the 5000 number uniform Table D, for all civil law jurisdictions in the regional schedule *KL-KWX: Law of Asia, Africa and Pacific Area*. These numbers will be actively applied at LC, providing for the first time a scheme for materials on Mishpat Ivri and its specific subtopics. The parallelism with other law schedules facilitates comparative legal research, maximizes use of online classification functionality, and provides harmonized captions to the extent possible.

The following is an outline of the overall structure of KBM, including the proposed scope note under KBM's top caption, *Jewish law*:

### KBM Jewish Law

Class here works on Jewish law as a legal system with methodology and principles commensurate with or equivalent to those of modern western legal systems. The parenthetical number ranges KBM (1) to (523) provide an alternative classification for institutions seeking to arrange works on Judaism and general works on Jewish law (Halakhah) as a whole in a single file with works on Mishpat Ivri.

- (1-449) (General/historical works on Judaism)
- (450-523) (Sources of Judaism and Jewish law)
  - (Tanakh)
  - (Talmudic literature)
  - (Halakhah. Restatements of Halakhah)
  - (Codes)
  - (General works)
  - (Responsa)
  - (Specific topics)
- 524 ff. Mishpat Ivri

## **Jewish Law in LCSH: Proposed Changes**

Development of the new schedule led to a reexamination of the usage and the reference hierarchy of the subject heading *Jewish law*. The proposed scope note for the heading reads as follows:

Here are entered works on the customary and traditional law of the Jewish people, including the law of ancient Israel to 70.

Currently, the heading *Jewish law* is assigned to works which deal with Jewish law (Halakhah) as a whole, to works which deal solely with its religious and ritual aspects, and to works which deal solely with the aspects of civil law, criminal law, public law, and procedure, known as Mishpat Ivri.

The Encyclopedia Judaica defines Mishpat Ivri as, "...those matters of the halakhah (Jewish law) whose equivalent is customarily dealt with in other present-day legal systems, that is, matters pertaining to relations between man and man and not the precepts of governing the relationship between man and his Maker." (*EJ*, 1971, vol. 12, col. 109). It is noted in the same source that the term first came to be used as such around the beginning of the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and that, "[T]he reason for the absence in Hebrew sources of an accepted term describing legal norms pertaining exclusively to relations between man and man...lies in the basic fact that both the laws applicable between man and man and the precepts concerning man and God have a single and common source, namely the Written and the Oral Law,@" and "...that all parts of the entire halakhic system share and are subject to common modes of creation, thought and expression, as well as principles and rules" (*EJ*, 1971, vol. 12, col. 110). This definition, while justifying the usage of the term Mishpat Ivri as a distinctive subtopic of Jewish law from the perspective of modern western legal scholarship, also points to the philosophical and practical difficulty of separating this discipline from the broader traditional Jewish framework of Halakhah for purposes of organizing library materials.

With the development the new schedule, the need became apparent for a distinctive subject heading, more specific than *Jewish law*, to represent the general concept for works on Mishpat Ivri classing within it. Since an exact equivalent for the concept Mishpat Ivri does not exist in English, the heading is being proposed by its Hebrew name, *Mishpat Ivri*, as supported by usage in English language reference sources, with a proposed scope note, as follows:

Here are entered works on Jewish legal concepts and principles commensurate with those as defined in modern western legal systems.

The establishment of the heading *Mishpat Ivri* will necessitate bibliographic file maintenance for works limited to that subject which were previously assigned the broader heading, *Jewish law*. The proposal of additional subject headings and other hierarchy revisions are also under consideration to reflect more accurately the relationships between the various subtopics of *Mishpat Ivri*. Currently, there are over 200 existing subject headings in LCSH with *Jewish law* as the broader term. Each heading will need to be reconsidered to determine if it should remain an immediate narrower term to *Jewish law*, or changed to a narrower term to *Mishpat Ivri*, or to a narrower term to one of the subtopics of *Mishpat Ivri*. The illustration **Jewish Law in LCSH** (posted at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/>) compares the current heading structure with the proposed structure for a sampling of subject headings. Note that the qualifiers for the various headings will remain (Jewish law) regardless of the specific placement within the hierarchy.

## **Proposed Development in the BM Schedule**

The development of the KBM schedule, with its partial parallelism to the BM schedule, created the opportunity and the challenge to review and revise the BM schedule as well. The BM schedule was first published in 1927. Like all of LC Classification, the BM schedule is dynamic in nature and continually subject to expansion and refinement; nevertheless, large segments of the schedule have not been reevaluated in many years. Internal LC policy memoranda dating back to the 1950's and 1960's detail deliberations over the development of a separate Jewish law schedule. Considerations at the time included the relationship of such a schedule to existing arrangements in BS and BM for source documents of Jewish law, such as Tanakh, Talmud, etc., as well as the existing arrangement in BM for general works on Halakhah. These same issues have been revisited during LC's current deliberations.

During the KBM development process, the BM schedule has also been undergoing a separate editorial review to prepare for its publication in newly authorized print and electronic editions. Because of publication deadlines, the new edition of the BM schedule will go forward with only limited editorial changes to captions and table presentations. The more dramatic and substantive changes presented here will need to undergo further examination and scrutiny within the broader library and scholarly communities and via LC's formal policy and editorial review process before they can be included in the new edition of BM.

Four major areas of new development under consideration include the range for the history of Judaism in BM165-BM195; the Cutter lists for topics in Rabbinical literature, Talmud, and Midrash at BM496.9, BM509, and BM518, respectively; a proposed alternative classification for Tanakh; and a proposed alternative classification for Responsa (in KBM only).

## **History of Judaism**

The existing periodization of the history of Judaism in the range BM165-BM195 (and corresponding with KBM165-KBM195) poses several challenges:

- 1) the lack of coordination with subject headings (including classification arrangement by period which is more refined than the period breakdown of existing subject headings);
- 2) instances of overlapping periods (both within the classification scheme and within the subject heading structure)
- 3) the use of periodization that does not rely, in some cases, on broadly recognized benchmark dates; and
- 4) the use of caption and heading terminology which may be perceived as ambiguous, antiquated, and/or reflective of certain biases.

A proposal has been made to revise the periodization for the history of Judaism in the BM schedule, accompanied with corresponding changes to relevant subject headings. This proposal, while necessitating bibliographic file maintenance efforts, seeks to rationalize the class numbers and subject headings with as minimal disruption to existing collections as possible. The illustrations **History of Judaism: Proposed Revisions; History of Judaism in (K)BM; and AJudaismBHistory@ and Period Subdivisions in LCSH** (posted at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpsa/>) provide side-by-side comparisons of the current and proposed classification numbers and the current and proposed subject headings.

### **Topics in Rabbinical Literature, Talmud & Midrash**

The BM schedule currently has three separate Cutter lists for topics in Rabbinical literature (BM496.9), for topics in the Talmud (BM509), and topics in Midrash (BM518). Reconsideration of the need to maintain three separate lists emerged from the desire to promote development of new Cutters and to facilitate classification in these overlapping areas. Subject heading assignment for works classing in these three ranges generally includes a heading in the pattern *[Topic] in rabbinical literature* (e.g., Names in rabbinical literature). Works limited to a particular Talmudic or midrashic text generally receive an additional uniform title heading for the relevant text, and then class appropriately. After examination of a variety of options, it was determined that the creation of one unified external topical Cutter list, combining the Cutters from all three lists, would be the least disruptive and easiest approach, particularly with use of electronic versions of the classification schedules. Such a table would allow the addition of a topical Cutter proposed for a single type of literature to be applied in each of the three class numbers. The proposed **Table for Topics in Rabbinical Literature, Talmud & Midrash** may be accessed from the draft KBM schedule (posted at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/>) at the three applicable numbers. Note that the original topical list of each Cutter is identified by the letters **R** (Rabbinical literature topics at BM496.9), **T** (Talmudic literature topics at BM509), or **M** (Midrashic literature topics at BM518), and that an asterisk is used to identify the few areas of conflict yet to be resolved. At LC, very minimal adjustments will be required to implement this innovation.

### **Alternative Arrangement for Tanakh**

The KBM development/BM revision effort also provided an opportunity to reconsider the current arrangement of texts of and works about Tanakh in the BS classification schedule. The relevant number range in the BS schedule provides for an arrangement of Tanakh (a term which currently exists only as a reference to the LC name authority *Bible. O.T.*) in accordance with the Authorized (King James) Version of the English Bible. With recognition that this arrangement is not appropriate for collections of Jewish law materials or for Judaica collections as a whole, the proposed alternative arrangement provides for a traditional Jewish arrangement of Tanakh which resides in the appropriate position in range (K)BM450-(K)BM479 as the primary source document of Judaism and Jewish law. While LC will not actively apply this arrangement for its own extensive holdings, the alternative arrangement, if approved, may be utilized by other libraries for classification or for assignment as secondary, alternative class numbers when existing collections will remain in the BS arrangement. The proposed Tanakh arrangement may be viewed in the draft KBM schedule, (KBM 450-KBM479) posted at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/>.

### **Alternative Classification for Responsa in KBM**

The treatment of Responsa literature in the BM schedule also underwent reexamination as part of the KBM development process. The current arrangement allows for works by several authors of Responsa at BM522.A1, works by individual authors at BM522, further subarranged by the elaborate BM Table 4 (which will be integrated within the schedule itself in the new edition of BM), and works on the history and criticism of Responsa at BM523. LC plans to continue to classify Responsa in this number range in BM; the alternative Responsa development has been proposed for the KBM schedule only. This KBM alternative arrangement allows for a more detailed breakdown,

including works by several authors from various (or undetermined) periods, arrangement of collective and individual authors by period, and specific numbers for works identified with various movements of modern Judaism. Works about responsa in the alternative KBM development are provided for at KBM523. Subarrangement for individual authors by period may be based on simple A-Z Cuttering by author, or on application of a modified version of the Table 4, which alleviates crowding for works entered under forenames and other common name elements. The periodization chosen for the proposed arrangement matches chronological subdivision of the LC subject heading Responsa in all but one cut-off date affecting two headings. Although the alternative arrangement will not be applied at LC, a proposal is under consideration to revise the two affected subject headings to match the preferred periodization which the alternative schedule uses:

<b>CURRENT</b>	<b>PROPOSED</b>
ResponsaBTo 1040	ResponsaBTo 1040
Responsa--1040-1600*	Responsa--1040-1500*
Responsa--1600-1800*	Responsa--1500-1800*
ResponsaB1800-1948	ResponsaB1800-1948
ResponsaB1948-	ResponsaB1948-

The shift from 1600 to 1500 as a cut-off date more appropriately uses the end of the period of the Rishonim, as well as the expulsion from Spain, as the benchmark date in the history of Responsa development. The change in subject headings will, however, entail significant reanalysis of the content of works currently assigned the heading Responsa--1040-1600, as well as bibliographic file maintenance to correct the chronological subdivisions in every case where one of the headings has been assigned. The alternative arrangement for responsa may be viewed in the draft KBM schedule, (KBM 521.15-KBM523) posted at <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpsol/>.

### **Conclusion:**

#### **1. KBM/BM/LCSH Issues for Consideration**

In summary, efforts are underway at the Library of Congress to complete its development of the KBM classification for Jewish law. This process created an opportunity to rethink various elements of the BM schedule for Judaism, on which KBM is based in part, and resulted in a series of proposed changes affecting the BM schedule and various LC subject headings. The Library of Congress welcomes input on the entire KBM development, including the actively applied KBM numbers at KBM524 and forward which were not addressed in this presentation, as well as on the specific proposals impacting on the BM schedule and LCSH. These proposals include:

1. Proposed reference hierarchy changes to the subject heading *Jewish law*, including proposal of the heading *Mishpat Ivri*
2. Proposed changes in periodization for history of Judaism in BM/KBM and corresponding changes in LCSH
3. Proposed unified topical Cutter table to be applied at (K)BM496.9 (Rabbinical literature), (K)BM509 (Talmud), and (K)BM518 (Midrash)
4. Proposed alternative classification for Tanakh at (K/BM450)-(K/BM479)
5. Proposed alternative classification for Responsa at KBM521.15-KBM523 only, and the revision of period subdivisions for Responsa headings in LCSH

The revised draft KBM schedule will be posted on CPSO website at: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/> . Please direct your questions and comments on the overall development of the KBM schedule and/or the specific KBM/BM/LCSH issues above to the Library of Congress Cataloging Policy and Support Office, Washington, DC 20540-4305 or [cpso@loc.gov](mailto:cpso@loc.gov).

## **2. Holocaust-Era Judaic Heritage Library**

Between 1949-1952, the Library of Congress received books, pamphlets, periodicals, and newspaper issues from the Jewish Cultural Reconstruction (JCR), a New York-based umbrella organization that served as a trusteeship for the Jewish people in the aftermath of the Holocaust. By agreement, JCR received these “heirless” and “unidentifiable” books from the United States Military Government in Germany, which had taken exhaustive steps to identify and restitute items seized by the Nazis to their original owners or to their countries of origin. In addition, through federal transfers that occurred before JCR began its distributions, the Library received volumes bearing the stamps of Nazi organizations that are also likely to have been seized from Jewish victims.

In response to recommendations by the Presidential Advisory Commission on Holocaust Assets in the U.S., the Library of Congress has undertaken a project to identify those materials described above which are in the custody of LC’s Hebraic Section, appropriately segregate them, and make them known to the public through the creation of a “virtual library” accessible via the Internet. LC staff are engaged in enhancing existing bibliographic records, as well as cataloging anew materials for inclusion in the project. A distinguishing feature of these records is the presence of added entries (710 fields) identifying the items as part of the “Holocaust-Era Judaic Heritage Library” and linking them to the Hebraic Section's website. Also common to all records are provenance notes (561 fields), describing how and when the materials were acquired by LC. The records may be viewed at: <http://lcweb.loc.gov/rr/amed/hs/hscoll.html>.

## **3. Developments in Art Cataloging**

On February 1, 2001, the Library of Congress implemented changes in the subject headings that are assigned to works in the fields of fine arts and architecture, resulting in subject treatment which more closely resembles that in other disciplines, especially literature and music. For a detailed description of these changes, please see <http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cpso/artcat.html>.

## PART B: DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

*Joan Biella*

### *1. Yiddish Forenames of Hebrew or Aramaic Origin*

**Joan Biella** holds an M.L.S. and a Harvard Ph.D. in Near Eastern Languages and Literatures. She has cataloged Hebrew and Arabic materials in Israel and in U.S. universities, and is now a cataloger of Hebraica, Judaica, and Arabic materials at the Library of Congress. She acts as LC liaison to the NACO Hebraica Funnel Project and the Heb-NACO listserv for Hebraica catalogers.

Regarding the proposal sponsored by AJL to change LC's practice of romanizing forenames of Hebrew or Aramaic derivation in Yiddish contexts according to the Hebrew romanization schedule: this proposal was to be implemented when a mechanism, expected to be an authorized list, was approved by the Cataloging Committee and membership of AJL. At this session, Heidi Lerner of Stanford University suggested that the authority for

vocalization of these names be the forthcoming book by Alexander Beider, *A Dictionary of Ashkenazic Given Names : Their Origins, Structure, Pronunciations, and Migrations*. This suggestion was approved, and Heidi volunteered to reformulate the information in the book as a usable list for catalogers, perhaps eventually to be made available on the Web. The table below, a forerunner of the eventual list, presents the most common names of this type in Hebrew characters and three differing romanized versions. The last column shows an accommodation of LC's standard Yiddish romanization practice to the vocalized forms given by Beider.

Hebrew characters	Present ALA/LC Romanization	Beider romanization	Proposed ALA/LC accommodation
אבא	Aba	Abe	Abe
אברהם	Avraham	Avrom	Avrohm
אהרן	Aharon	Arn	Ahrn
אלחנן	Elhanan	Elkhonen	Elhonen
אליהו	Eliyahu	Elyohu	Elyohu
אליעזר	Eli#ezer	Eliezer	Eliezer
אפרים	Efrayim	Efroim	Efroym
אריה	Aryeh	Arye	Aryeh
אשר	Asher	Osher	Osher
בנימין	Binyamin	Binyomin	Binyomin
בן ציון	Ben Tsiyon	Bentsien	Ben Tsien

<b>Hebrew characters</b>	<b>Present ALA/LC Romanization</b>	<b>Beider romanization</b>	<b>Proposed ALA/LC accommodation</b>
בצלאל	Betsal'el	Betsalel	Betsalel
ברוך	Barukh	Borekh	Borekh
ברכה	Berakhah	Brokhe	Brokheh
בתיה	Batyah	Basye	Basyeh
גבריאל	Gavri'el	Gavriel	Gavriel
גרשון	Gershon	Gershn	Gershn
דבורה	Devorah	Dvoyre	Dvoyreh
דוד	David	Dovid	Dovid
דינה	Dinah	Dine	Dineh
דניאל	Daniyel	Daniel	Daniel
זכריה	Zekharyah	Zkharye	Zkharyeh
זלמן	Zalman	Zalmen	Zalmen
חזה	Havah	Khave	Haveh
חיה	Hayah	Khaye	Hayeh
חיים	Hayim	Khayem	Hayem
חנא	Hana	Khone	Hone
חנה	Hanah	Khane	Haneh
יהודה	Yehudah	Yehude	Yehudeh
יהושע	Yehoshu'a	Yehoyshue	Yehoyshue
יואל	Yo'el	Yoyel	Yoyel
יוחנן	Yohanan	Yoykhenen	Yoyhenen
יונה	Yonah	Yoyne	Yoyneh
יוסף	Yosef	Yoysef	Yoysef
יחזקאל	Yehezkel	Yekhezkl	Yehezkl

Hebrew characters	Present ALA/LC Romanization	Beider romanization	Proposed ALA/LC accommodation
יחיאל	Yehi'el	Yekhiel	Yehiel
יעקב	Ya'akov	Yankev	Yakev
יצחק	Yitshak	Yitskhok	Yitshok
ירחמיאל	Yerahmi'el	Yerakhmiel	Yerahmiel
ישעיה	Yesha'yah	Yeshaye	Yeshayeh
ישראל	Yisra'el	Yisroel	Yisroel
לאה	Le'ah	Leye	Leyeh
מאיר	Me'ir	Meyer	Meyer
מיכאל	Mikha'el	Mikhoel	Mikhoel
מלך	Melekh	Meylekh	Meylekh
מלכה	Malkah	Malke	Malkeh
מנחם	Menahem	Menakhem	Menahm
מנשה	Menasheh	Menashe	Menasheh
מרדכי	Mordekhai	Mordkhe	Mordkhe
מרים	Miryam	Miryem	Miryem
משה	Mosheh	Moyshe	Moysheh
נח	Noah	Noyekh	Noyeh
נחום	Nahum	Nokhem	Nohem
נחמה	Nehamah	Nekhame	Nehameh
נחמן	Nahman	Nakhmen	Nahmen
נפתלי	Naftali	Naftole	Naftole
נתן	Natan	Nosn	Nosn
עוזר	`Ozer	Oyzer	Oyzer
עקיבא	`Akiva	Akive	Akive

Hebrew characters	Present ALA/LC Romanization	Beider romanization	Proposed ALA/LC accommodation
פנחס	Pinhas	Pinkhes	Pinhes
פרץ	Perets	Perets	Perets
צבי	Tsevi	Tsvi	Tsvi
צביה	Tsivyah	Tsivye	Tsivyeh
צפורה	Tsiporah	Tsipoyre	Tsipoyreh
קלמן	Kalman	Kalmen	Kalmen
ראובן	Re'uven	Ruvn	Ruvn
רבקה	Rivkah	Rivke	Rivkeh
רחל	Rahel	Rokhl	Rohl
רפאל	Refa'el	Refoel	Refoel
שאול	Sha'ul	Shoel	Shoel
שבתי	Shabtai	Shabse	Shab <u>s</u> e
שכנא	Shakhna	Shakhne	Shakhne
שלום	Shalom	Sholem	Sholem
שלמה	Shelomoh	Shloyme	Shloymeh
שמואל	Shemu'el	Shmuel	Shmuel
שמחה	<u>S</u> imhah	Simkhe	<u>S</u> imheh
שמשון	Shimshon	Shimshn	Shimshn
שמעון	Shim'on	Shimen	Shimen
שרה	<u>S</u> arah	Sore	<u>S</u> oreh

## 2. Restructuring of LCCNs

Changes were implemented this year in the treatment of the Library of Congress Catalog Number (LCCN), a unique twelve-character MARC field recorded by LC in the 010 field of every cataloged item. Formerly, the LCCN consisted of an eight-digit number preceded by three spaces and followed by a single space. The first two digits represented the last two digits of the year in which the LCCN was applied to an item (e.g., 95123456 applied in the year 1995). From 2001 onward, the

LCCN will consist of a ten-digit number preceded by two spaces and followed by no spaces; the first four digits will represent the four-digit year (e.g., 2001123456).

### ***3. Cataloging of Electronic Resources***

Attendees and readers are invited to review and comment on two documents related to the cataloging of electronic resources:

Bibliographic Control of Web Resources: a Library of Congress Action Plan

<http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/bibcontrol/draftplan.html>

comments to Judy Mansfield [juma@loc.gov](mailto:juma@loc.gov)

Draft Interim Guidelines for Cataloging Electronic Resources:

[http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cps/elec\\_res.html](http://lcweb.loc.gov/catdir/cps/elec_res.html)