

# HEBRAICA CATALOGING

## A GUIDE TO ALA/LC ROMANIZATION AND DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING

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It is unlikely that every aspect has been dealt with adequately, or that all errors have been avoided. For any shortcomings, I am solely responsible.

Paul Eugene Maher

### NOTE TO THE READER

Due to a limitation in typographical facilities available for the composition of this manual, the following should be noted: the "degree symbol" (°) has been substituted throughout for the ayn as used in the American Library Association character set, and the double underscore (x) has been used to indicate the inferior dot. In actual cataloging practice it is assumed that the standard ALA character set will be used.

Dollar signs (\$) are used for delimiters in those examples where MARC subfield coding is illustrated.

## PURPOSE AND COVERAGE

This manual was originally prepared as an internal training document for new Hebraica cataloging staff in the Descriptive Cataloging Division of the Library of Congress. It has been revised to serve as a published guide to the Romanization and cataloging of Hebraica materials by the Library of Congress.

The present work is intended to supplement the printed text of AACR2 as well as the regularly published Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRI) and provisions of the internal Descriptive Cataloging Manual (DCM) regarding Hebraica materials. Material relating to Hebraica already contained in the general LCRIs and DCMs is not routinely reproduced here. The LCRIs are generally accessible through the Cataloging Service Bulletin (CSB). However, since the DCM is not generally available, the texts of the DCM cited in this manual are included in the section entitled "Notes on the Descriptive Cataloging Manual."

Much of the information contained in this publication is presented here for the first time, while some includes clarifications, expansions, or cumulations of previously issued notes which appeared in various issues of the CSB. It is hoped that additions and other changes to this manual will be forthcoming. In the meantime, this compilation is intended to supersede previously issued documents.

Material covered includes specific details on the process of Romanization, notes on the application of LCRIs and DCMs, an annotated list of reference materials frequently consulted in Hebraica cataloging, and a short history of variant Romanization practices which affect the use of LC MARC records. The appendix to this manual includes the ALA/LC Romanization of Hebraica abbreviations found in the AACR2 appendix, copies of the Romanization tables which formed the basis for earlier ALA/LC Romanization practices, and the texts of DCMs referred to above.

## INTRODUCTION

With the adoption of the second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules (AACR2) many libraries opted for "freezing" their old card catalogs and either started new card catalogs or introduced on-line files. This presented a dilemma for libraries with substantial Hebraica collections: to continue making expensive non-roman cards, or to Romanize for the sake of being able to manipulate data in new, more effective ways, by computer? As the possibility for on-line non-roman catalogs becomes a reality the question is no longer a case of "either/or." However, it appears that Romanization will continue to be a necessity for all but standalone systems. Some cataloging agencies will probably wish to continue creating roman-only records. Many may wish to create machine-readable non-roman catalogs. Although a certain amount of collocation will be possible with non-roman searching, it appears that precise record identification will continue to be based substantially on Romanization. As the Linked Systems Project (LSP) comes into being, which will allow the sharing of data among disparate computer systems,<sup>1</sup> the increasing importance of the role of Romanization becomes even more apparent. Since each of the various systems has both its own software and hardware-specific protocols and specifications, the consistent retrievability of bibliographic data becomes more and more dependent on the transcription and encoding of that data.

This manual attempts to give adequate explanation of both the Romanization and the cataloging process unique to Hebraica materials, so that uniform results may be achieved by differing Romanization and cataloging agencies wishing to apply the ALA/LC standard.

As implied above, while many questions of Romanization and non-roman cataloging may be applicable only for a given file, i.e. relevant only to a specific data base--whether a particular bibliographic utility, automated catalog, or manual file--many questions have broader implications. Some systems may define a hyphen as a word separator, others may not; some may allow component word searching or truncation, others may not; some systems may require perfect matches of diacritics and special characters in order to recognize "identical" headings, etc. Since the uses of cataloging data cannot always be foreseen, an attempt must be made to address specific problems of Romanization or transcription without appeal to a specific file, in order for that data to be shared as effectively as possible among disparate systems.

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<sup>1</sup> See, for example, Sally H. McCallum, "Linked Systems Project in the United States," IFLA Journal, II (1985), 313-324.

## HEBREW AND YIDDISH ROMANIZATION

### The ALA/LC Hebraica Romanization Tables

The ALA/LC **consonantal** table given below for Hebrew and Yiddish is applicable to all Hebraic languages. The vowels are supplied on a language-specific basis. For the ALA/LC Ladino Romanization Table, see [http://library.stanford.edu/hebraicafunnel/Ladino\\_2005.htm](http://library.stanford.edu/hebraicafunnel/Ladino_2005.htm).

ALA/LC romanization assumes a close familiarity with the general principles of supplying vowels for unpointed Hebrew texts. An overview is included in the appendix to Even-Shoshan's ha-Milon he-ḥadash and in most traditional Hebrew grammars.

The following romanization tables attempt to represent the sound of the Hebrew or Yiddish word; for this the Hebrew pronunciation approximates the modern Israeli, primarily Sephardic, pronunciation and the Yiddish follows the standardized, principally Lithuanian, pronunciation. In romanizing Yiddish the etymology of the words is generally ignored.

|      |    |                         |      |                   |
|------|----|-------------------------|------|-------------------|
| א    | '  | or disregard; cf. below | ל    | l                 |
| ב    | b  |                         | מ, מ | m                 |
| ב    | v  |                         | נ, נ | n                 |
| ג    | g  |                         | ס    | S                 |
| ד    | d  |                         | ע    | '                 |
| ה    | h  |                         | פ, פ | p                 |
| ו    | v  | (only if a consonant)   | פ, פ | f                 |
| ו    | v  | (only if a consonant)   | צ, צ | ts                |
| ז    | z  |                         | ק    | k                 |
| ח    | ḥ  |                         | ר    | r                 |
| ט    | ṭ  |                         | ש    | sh                |
| י    | y  | (only if a consonant)   | ש    | š                 |
| כ, כ | k  |                         | ת    | t                 |
| כ, כ | kh |                         | ת    | t (in Yiddish, š) |

### VOWELS USED IN HEBREW

|    |    |   |                             |
|----|----|---|-----------------------------|
| א  | a  | י | e                           |
| א  | a  | י | i                           |
| א  | e  | ו | o                           |
| א  | e  | ו | u                           |
| א  | i  | א | e or disregarded: cf. below |
| א  | o  | א | A                           |
| א  | u  | א | e                           |
| אי | e  | א | o                           |
| אי | ai |   |                             |

### VOWELS USED IN YIDDISH

|         |    |         |                                  |
|---------|----|---------|----------------------------------|
| א       | A  | אי, י   | i                                |
| א       | O  | ע       | e                                |
| א.ו     | U  | איי, יי | ay                               |
| אוי, וא | oy | איי, יי | ey: if pronounced as ai in aisle |

### Historical Note on ALA/LC Hebraica Romanization

Major changes were made to the romanization tables in 1948 and in 1976. Prior to 1948 Yiddish words of German origin retained their German spelling in romanization. For example, the word for "history" was romanized as "geschichte"; after 1948 this became "geshikhte"; after 1976 "geshikṭe". Until March 1948 the ALA/LC Hebraica romanization table was based on German spelling, a practice which appears to go back to Cutter's recommendation to use the Jewish Encyclopedia of 1901-1905 as the basis for Hebrew romanization<sup>2</sup>. The Jewish Encyclopedia was also used as the standard reference authority for Hebraica cataloging, e.g. in establishing forms of headings. The main differences from the later romanization system involved the ṽay, tsadi, and tay. The ṽay was romanized as "w" (currently, "v" ), the tsadi as "z" (currently, "ts"), and the tay without dagesh as "th" (currently, "t") The word for "country", for example, was romanized as "arez"; after 1948 this became "arets".

In 1976 inferior dots were added to "v" and "t" in order to distinguish vet (v) from ṽay, and tay (t) from ṭet (t); the miagkī znak, or prime ( ´ ) for alef was changed to alif ( ʿ ); the acute was added to the "s" to distinguish samekh (s) from sin (ś), and the grave was added to the "s" in romanized Yiddish to distinguish the say (š) from samekh (s) and sin (ś).

Since there are a significant number of records in the LC MARC files which reflect the various stages in practice, it is necessary to keep the above changes in mind when searching the files. Prior to the implementation of Total-Online-Searching-for-Cataloging-Activities (TOSCA) in mid-1983 at the Library of Congress, older records were not systematically changed to reflect later practice. However, with the implementation of TOSCA, procedures were put in place to allow updating as many LC MARC records as possible to current romanization practice.

Another earlier practice to keep in mind is that the ALA cataloging rules (e.g., 1941 rule 67.f and 1949 rule 65A6) allowed the romanization of personal names for Hebrew writers before 1800 on the basis of equivalents in the Authorized (King James) Version of the Bible. AACR1 (rule 44B2) extended this to pre-twentieth century names. Thus, what is now given as "Mosheh" would then have been given as "Moses," "Shelomoh" or "Shloyneh" as "Solomon," etc. In contrast to current practice, earlier authority work did not require "see" references from the forms not used in the heading.

For additional information regarding variant romanization practices in the LC MARC files, see the notes below on [LCRI 26](#); for further information concerning the formulation of personal name headings, see the historical note below on [LCRI 22.3C](#); and for a discussion of the types of Hebraica records contained in the LC MARC files, see the notes on [DCM B5](#).

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<sup>2</sup> Rules for a Dictionary Catalog / by Charles A. Cutter. -- 4th ed., rewritten. -- Washington : G.P.O., 1904. Cf. Appendix I, p. 150, footnote.

## CURRENT APPLICATION OF THE ALA/LC ROMANIZATION TABLES

**Alef**

The initial and final alef, including that at the end of a syllable, is disregarded. When it is used in a word merely to indicate the presence of a vowel (as when used as an em kerī'ah or mater lectionis), the special character (') is not used.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

rosh [not: r'osh]

ראש

ḵamerit [not ḵ'amerit]

קאמריט

Afganistan [not 'Afg 'anistān]

אפגאניסטאן

The alif (') is used for alef, however, in other cases where the vowel appears under, not before, the alef.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

ḵeri'ah [reading]

קריאה

Yiśra'el [Israel]

ישראל

but:

bi-melot [not: bi-mel'ot]

במלאות

Daniyel [not: Dani'el]

דניאל

**Alef /'Ayin Initials**

Alef and 'ayin initials present a special situation since they may carry any vowel. When romanizing names in Hebrew and a given name is represented by an abbreviated alef or 'ayin, the letter is romanized according to the vocalization<sup>3</sup> of the name for which it stands.

**ALA/LC Romanization**

(all of the following have initial alef):

A. [Aharon]

.א [אהרן]

E. [Eliyahu]

.א [אליהו]

I. [Iris]

.א [איריס]

O. [Ofir]

.א [אפיר]

U. [Uri]

.א [אורי]

(all of the following have initial 'ayin):

'A. ['Amos]

.ע [עמוס]

'E. ['Ezra]

.ע [עזרא]

'I. ['Imanu'el]

.ע [עמנואל]

'O. ['Oded]

.ע [עודד]

<sup>3</sup> "Vocalization" is used here and throughout to refer to supplying the vowels for Hebrew texts rather than in the usual linguistic sense of referring to vibrating vocal cords as a means of producing a particular sound.

'U. [‘Uzi]

ע. [עזי]

If the given name that the initial represents is unknown and no clues are available as to what its correct vocalization might be, the Hebrew letter is romanized as "A" for alef and as "'A" for 'ayin. LC MARC authority records for such names are coded as provisional until it is known precisely what roman letter is appropriate. References may be made as appropriate. Cf. DCM Z1 and LCRI 26.2.

### Special Characters

#### Alif, Ayn, Apostrophe

Special characters normally used in Hebraica romanization include the alif [Hebrew alef] ('), ayn [Hebrew 'ayin] ('), apostrophe and miagkī znak ('). Other special characters used in the source which are not part of the traditional niḳud (system of dots) are transcribed as found, within the limits of the graphic facilities normally available; cf. LCRI 1.0E. Qualifications are noted below.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

Alif (Hebrew):

she'elah [question]

שאלה

be'er [well, pit]

באר

Ayn (Hebrew):

'inyan [matter, thing]

ענין

ma'aśeh [deed]

מעשה

Apostrophe (Hebrew):

G'imi [Jimmy]

ג'מי

Z'aḳ [Jacques]

ז'ק

Kad'afi [Qaddafi]

קד'פי

Ts'urts'il [Churchill]

צ'ורצ'יל

In the non-roman field a geresh (apostrophe) or gershayim (double quote mark) may also be used to indicate an abbreviation. In such cases the geresh or gershayim is retained in the non-roman record, but a period is used in the roman record.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

Y. Shmidṭ [not: Y' Shmidṭ]

י' שמידט

'a. sh. [not: "'sh]

ע"ש

#### Miagkī znak

A miagkī znak (prime) is placed between two letters representing two distinct consonants when the combination might otherwise be read as a digraph.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

Hildeś'haimer [personal name]

הילדסהיימר

hats'harah [translation: declaration]

הצהרה

Diacritics

Diacritics used in systematic romanization are limited to the inferior dot (v, ḥ, ṭ, ḳ), the acute (ś), and the grave (š) [Yiddish only].

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

Inferior dot (Hebrew & Yiddish):

|                         |       |
|-------------------------|-------|
| Yitshak [Isaac (H)]     | יצחק  |
| Ruah [wind, spirit (H)] | רוח   |
| wort [word (Y)]         | ווארט |

Acute (Hebrew & Yiddish):

|                    |     |
|--------------------|-----|
| śekhel [mind (H)]  | שכל |
| śkhar [reward (Y)] | שכר |

Grave (Yiddish):

|                       |        |
|-----------------------|--------|
| beš [house]           | בית    |
| mayšeš [deeds, tales] | מעשיות |

In those cases where a heading is based on a source that does not follow ALA/LC romanization, e.g. the verso of a title page or a reference work, virtually any combination of diacritics and/or special characters is possible.

| <b>Heading:</b>                    | <b>ALA/LC Romanization:</b> |             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Talmud. Bezah.<br>(reference work) | Talmud. Betsah              | תלמוד. ביצה |
| Bahat, Ya'acov.<br>(verso t.p.)    | Bahaṭ, Ya'aḳov              | בהט, יעקב   |
| Ro'i, Yaacov.<br>(verso t.p.)      | Ro'i, Ya'aḳov               | ראי, יעקב   |

but:

Talmud. Mo'ed.

(The Encyclopaedia Judaica (EJ) consistently uses (') for ayn. The appropriate character is substituted, making the transcription more consistent with the ALA/LC romanization table. This avoids the confusion that would arise with such headings as "Talmud. Mo'ed" which appear to follow ALA/LC systematic romanization except for the special character used. EJ is used as authority for the spelling of headings. This usually, but not always, includes special characters, entry element (see the notes below on [LCRI 26.2](#)), or the dates used in an author's heading (cf. LCRI 22.18). For the latter, cataloger judgment is always required when reference sources differ.)

Dagesh

As illustrated in the consonantal table given above on [p. 5](#), the presence of dagesh ḳal (dagesh lene) is noted only for b/v, k/kh, and p/f. No distinction is made between dagesh ḥazak and dagesh ḳal.

## Vowels

### General

Vowels for Hebrew words and forenames, etc. are supplied on the basis of the vocalization in Even-Shoshan's ha-Milon he-hadash in conjunction with the traditional grammars. Qualifications are noted below. Even-Shoshan's vocalization takes precedence over Alcalay's Milon 'Ivri-Angli shalem (The Complete Hebrew-English Dictionary).

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

'Arvi [as per Even-Shoshan]

ערבי

not: 'Aravi [as per Alcalay; translation: Arab]

However, Alcalay is frequently useful in determining the status of schwas, and how to treat abbreviations. For the latter, see the section below, "[Abbreviations, Initialisms, and Acronyms](#)."

### Sheya

The transcription of the sheya is problematic. An attempt is made to approximate standard Israeli pronunciation throughout the romanization process while at the same time reflecting the general principles of traditional Hebrew grammar. Obviously, this is a difficult gap to bridge. Other considerations to keep in mind are the basic continuity of romanization practice in spite of profound cataloging changes over the years on the one hand, and the accessibility of one's data on the other. Although there are only a few systems where capitalization practice or the presence or absence of a diacritic or special character will affect retrievability per se, the romanization or non-romanization of a vowel is quite another matter.

Alcalay is useful for the identification of sheya nah (quiescent) and sheya na' (mobile) in that he does not transcribe the sheya nah in his vocalization scheme.

With regard to the romanization or non-romanization of the sheya na', there are several principles to be kept in mind.

All initial sheyas (and therefore cases of sheya na') in Hebrew words are transcribed as "e" regardless of pronunciation.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

teḵufah [not: tḵufah (era)]

תקופה

teshuvah [not: tshuvah (response)]

תשובה

There are however, at least two categories of sheya na' in which the romanization system attempts to follow generally accepted pronunciation a little more closely. Both categories consist of cases of sheya na' that are the result of what some linguists refer to as vowel reduction.

The first and most easily definable of these categories is the sheya occurring between the second and third consonants of the plural forms of benoni (participles, nouns, etc. having the same vowel pattern) and other verb forms of the pa'al/kal, pi'el, and hitpa'el binyan (stem), including all sheyas following consonants with dagesh hazak. Exceptions apply if the lamed ha-po'al (third consonant of the root) is the same as the second ('ayin ha-po'al, or if the second consonant is a yod ('ayin-yod pattern).

|  |                             |
|--|-----------------------------|
| <b>ALA/LC Romanization:</b><br>lomdim [not: lomedim]<br>lomdot [not: lomedot]<br>from: lomed | לומדים<br>לומדות<br>לומד    |
| rof'im [not: rofe'im]<br>rof'ot [not: rofe'ot]<br>from: rofe                                 | רופאים<br>רופאות<br>רופא    |
| tedabru [not: tedaberu]<br>tedabri [not: tedaberi]<br>from: tedaber                          | תדברו<br>תדברי<br>תדבר      |
| Munḥe [not: muneḥe or munaḥe]  | מנחי                        |
| mitsṭarfim [not: mitsṭarefim]<br>mitsṭarfot [not: mitsṭarefot]<br>from: mitsṭaref            | מצטרפים<br>מצטרפות<br>מצטרף |
| but:   |                             |
| mitpalelim [not: mitpallim]<br>mitpalelot [not: mitpallot]<br>from: mitpalel                 | מתפללים<br>מתפללות<br>מתפלל |
| metsayerim [not: metsayrim]<br>metsayerot [not: metsayrot]<br>from: metsayer                 | מציירים<br>מציירות<br>מצייר |

The second category is that of sheyas occurring between the second and third consonants of certain plural nouns in the construct state where the sheya us is also the result of vowel reduction.

|  |                   |
|--|-------------------|
| <b>ALA/LC Romanization:</b><br>toldot- [not: toledot- ]<br>from: toladot | תולדות-<br>תולדות |
|--|-------------------|

This also includes plural nouns with the pronominal possessive suffix which are built from the construct form <sup>4</sup>.

|                             |         |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| toldoteha [not: toledoteha] | תולדותה |
|-----------------------------|---------|

<sup>4</sup> A fuller description of this particular type of sheya and conventional pronunciation practice may be found passim in: Modern Hebrew structure / Ruth Aronson Berman ; with a chapter by Shmuel Bolozky. -- Tel-Aviv : University Pub. Projects, Ltd., c1979. Berman's and Bolozky's work is cited only with reference made to the two very narrow categories mentioned above.

Yod

Occasionally confusion may arise with the treatment of the yod. In such cases, the yod in Hebrew is romanized as "y" only when it is followed by a vowel. Thus:

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

|                                     |      |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| matsui [not: matsuy (found)]        | מצוי |
| ḥaverai [not: ḥaveray (my friends)] | חברי |
| sifre [not: sifrey (books of)]      | ספרי |
| ḥaye [not: ḥayey (the life of)]     | חיי  |

**Foreign Loan Words**

Foreign loan words with initial consonantal clusters are not generally considered to have initial sheya na'. That is not to say that the principles regarding the sheya are suspended by this exception. It is necessary to consult Even-Shoshan and Alcalay on a case-by-case basis. The initial clusters retain the effect of vowel "heightening", i.e. the sheya of the indefinite prefix for be-, ke-, and le- becomes a ḥirik: bi-, ki-, li-.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

Israel. Lishkah ha-merkazit li-ṣṭaṣṭiṣṭiḳah.  
 ישראל. לשכה המרכזית לסטטיסטיקה.

Universiṭah ha-lvrit bi-Yerushalayim. Makhon li-ḳriminologyah.  
 אוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים. מכון לקרימינולוגיה.

**Translation:**

Israel. Central Bureau of Statistics  
 Hebrew University. Institute of Criminology

but:

deramah [cf. Alcalay; translation: drama]

A few loan words are also treated as though exempt from the rules governing the aspiration/non-aspiration of b/v, k/kh, and p/f when preceded by an open syllable.

be-Polin [not: be-Folin (translation: in Poland)]  
 u-bibliyografyah [not: u-vibliyografyah  
 (translation: and a bibliography)]

but:

u-frozah [not: u-prozah; cf. Even-Shoshan  
 (translation: and prose)]

### Hebrew Personal Names

The romanization of Hebrew names is also based on Even-Shoshan's ha-Milon he-ḥadash with special attention to the appendix "Yalḳuṭ shemot peratīyim."

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

Daniyel [not: Dani'el]

דניאל

If there is more than one possibility for a particular name, then one is chosen for the heading on the basis of available information, and a reference is made from the alternative. For example, Even-Shoshan gives both Ayal and Eyal (both in ALA/LC romanization) for איל. If available information is inconclusive, then the heading on the LC MARC authority record is coded as provisional and a reference is made, as appropriate; cf. DCM Z1.

### Non-Hebrew names

Supplying the vowels for non-Hebrew proper names appearing in Hebrew works can be quite problematic. Frequently there is some indication from either the author's or the publisher's romanization appearing in the item being cataloged. Occasionally however, there is no clue whatsoever. In those cases, an attempt is made to find the name or surname in English telephone books published in Israel or in other reference sources. Even though a "pure" AACR2 heading cannot be taken from the form found in a telephone book, the latter can be a useful aid in attempting to determine the correct vocalization. References may be made from the variants found. When it is impossible to determine the exact vocalization, it is up to the cataloger to make a judgment as to the likely vocalization and to refer from other reasonable possibilities. As above, if evidence is inconclusive, then such a heading is coded as provisional.

### Hebrew Hyphenation

The definite article (ha-, he-), the conjunction (u-, va-, ve-), and certain prepositions (e.g., b, k, l, m) are prefixed in the non-roman. In romanization these articles, conjunctions, and prefixes are separated by hyphenation from the words to which they are prefixed. No distinction is made between a makef (a hyphen appearing in the non-roman source), and a hyphen supplied by romanization. This should not be confused with the provisions of LCRI 1.1 B1 where, in certain circumstances, a dash is substituted for a colon in a title. The base word is romanized prior to romanizing the prefix. This is also true of the maḳor natui (infinitive construct).

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

Shelomoh ha-Melekh yeha-devorah

bi-yede [not: bide]

li-heyot [not: lihyot]

mi-yamim rishonim

me-'olam ha-agadah

שלמה המלך והדברוה

בידי

להיות

מימים ראשונים

מעולם האגדה

but:

ye-i-shiyyon

shirat-ha-ḳodesh ha-'Ivrit

ואי-שויון

שירת-הקודש העברית

bi-Yeme-ha-Benayim

בימי-הביניים

A special case arises with הלוי and הכהן. When these names appear as surnames they are romanized as Haleyi or Hakohen, respectively. When they appear as attributive titles associated with a name, the ALA/LC systematic romanization becomes ha-Leyi or ha-Kohen.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

Haleyi, Leah

הלוי, לאה

Hakohen, Devorah

הכהן, דבורה

Natanzohn, Yosef Sha'ul, ha-Leyi

נתנזון, יוסף שאול

Yiśra'el Me'ir, ha-Kohen

הכהן, ישראל מאיר

As in the last of the preceding examples, when a name is entered directly, it may not be clear whether הכהן or הלוי is a phrase associated with the name or a true surname. In such a case a reference is made from the alternate form as appropriate.

**Heading:** 100 00 Israel Meir, ‡c ha-Kohen, \$d 1838-1933.

**Reference:** 400 10 Hakohen, Israel Meir, \$d 1838-1933

[the above does not reflect the full reference structure for this heading]

"Little words"

Sometimes the question arises whether or not "little words" should be hyphenated. In those cases the entry element for the lexical item is checked in Even-Shoshan.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

mi-de [not: mide]

מדי

ke-de [not: kede]

כדי

me-et [not: me'et]

מאת

but:

sheli [not: she-li]

שלי

bahem [not: ba-hem]

בהם

lefi [not: le-fi]

לפי

In the few cases where Even-Shoshan may show the same word under more than one entry element, the more "analytical" option is chosen. For example, the Hebrew form of "In the beginning" or "Genesis" is entered in his lexicon under both bet and resh. Choosing the analytical option results in hyphenation.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

Be-reshit [not: Bereshit]

ברשית

Multiple prefixes

Multiple prefixed articles, conjunctions, and prepositions are separated by only one hyphen from the base word unless one of the prefixes is the first word of a title.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

Miśrad ha-ḥinukh veḥa-tarbut

משרד החנוך והתרבות

[not: ve-ha-tarbut]

but:

u–Ve–reshit [if "and Genesis"]  
 uve–reshit [if "and in the beginning"]

וברשאית

### Yiddish Romanization

#### General

The vocalization of Yiddish is much less complicated. Note that the concept of romanization by sound referred to in the romanization tables applies to the general principles by which those tables were originally constructed and by which the roman equivalents were determined. Within that context the romanization of any non-Hebrew word in a Yiddish text is virtually letter by letter, especially for consonants.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

Rozshanski [not: Rozhanski]  
 Tshernoyits [not: Chernoyits]

ראזשאנסקי  
 טשערנאוויץ

#### Hebrew words in Yiddish

Questions do arise however, regarding the vocalization of Hebrew words in a Yiddish context. For this, Weinreich's Modern English-Yiddish, Yiddish-English Dictionary is followed. This applies for the most part to **vowels**, not to consonants.

#### **Weinreich:**

bikhides  
 Bikšav  
 moyre  
 mekhaber  
 Moyshl  
 koyles

ביחידות  
 בכבתב  
 מורא  
 מחבר  
 מושל  
 קולות

#### **ALA/LC Yiddish Romanization**

bihideš  
 bikšav  
 moyre  
 mehaber  
 moyshl  
 koyleš

#### **ALA/LC Hebrew Romanization**

bi–yeḥidut  
 bi–khetav  
 mora  
 mehaber  
 moshel  
 kolot

#### Soviet Yiddish

In the case of Soviet Yiddish, words of Hebrew origin are generally romanized without resort to Weinreich since the imposed orthographic reform obscures the Hebrew origin.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

emeš [truth] (non-Soviet Yiddish)  
 emes [truth] (Soviet Yiddish)

אמת  
 עמעס

Hebrew personal names in Yiddish

If a Hebrew personal name appears in a Yiddish source, it is romanized according to its Hebrew form rather than attempting to approximate a Yiddish pronunciation. This change from earlier practice was instituted prior to the adoption of AACR2.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**Moysheh [not: Mosheh]

משה

An authorized list of Yiddish romanizations of forenames of Hebrew or Aramaic derivation appears at:

[http://library.stanford.edu/hebraicafunnel/LC\\_Authorized\\_list\\_20050910.htm](http://library.stanford.edu/hebraicafunnel/LC_Authorized_list_20050910.htm).

Similarly, a distinctively Yiddish name in a Hebrew context may be romanized as Yiddish.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**Leyb [not: Leb (as per earlier practice)]

לייב

Names that are common in both languages are romanized according to context.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

Rozenshtain (if Hebrew)

רוזנשטיין

Rozenshteyn (if Yiddish)

Yiddish works often contain a prominent Hebrew translation of the title which includes a statement of responsibility. Even though the non-roman spelling of the author's name may be identical in both locations, the romanization would vary nevertheless. This results in the necessity for an additional reference to be made on the name authority record. Cf. LCRI 26.2, para. 2, and DCM Z1.

Yiddish hyphenation

The question of romanized Yiddish hyphenation generally applies only to Hebrew words in a Yiddish context. By analogy with Hebrew, the solution is to hyphenate according to the lexical entry in the standard dictionary, in this case Weinreich. If it is thought that a user of the catalog may reasonably expect to find the bibliographic or authority record with a hyphen, or if the phrase in question could reasonably be construed as either Hebrew or Yiddish, an added entry or reference may be made as appropriate.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

Sholem Aleichem, 1859–1916.

[Shir–hashirim. Hebrew]

Shir ha–shirim : roman ne'urim be–arba'ah peraḳim / Shalom 'Alekhem ; mi–Yidish, Aryeh Aharoni ; rishumim, Mosheh Bernshṭain.

שלום עליכם, 1859-1916.

[שיר השירים. עברית]

מידיש, אריה ; שיר השירים : רומן נעורים בארבעה פרקים / שלום עליכם רשומים, משה ברנשטיין. ; אהוני

## Capitalization

### General

Since there is no system of capitalization in any of the languages which use the Hebrew alphabet, Appendix A.34 of AACR2 becomes the general principle for capitalization, "Capitalize the first word of a title or a sentence ..."

In those cases where a single Hebrew letter is romanized by two roman letters, only the first roman letter is capitalized.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

Tsevi [not: TSevi]

צבי

Shelomoh [not: SHelomoh]

שלמה

### Proper names

Proper names are capitalized in romanization according to English usage, as provided by the rule cited above. "Proper names" are defined to mean those names that would be capitalized in English as outlined in AACR2, Appendix A.13-A.29, e.g., personal names and titles, names of holidays, etc.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

Hilel, ha-Zaḥen [Hillel, the Elder]

הלל, הזקן

Pesaḥ [Passover]

פסח

### Corporate bodies

The first word of the name of a corporate body and the first word of each of its subdivisions is capitalized in accordance with the provisions mentioned above. Other words in the name of a corporate body are not generally capitalized unless there is some other provision for doing so. The examples given below do not necessarily reflect actual headings for corporate bodies. They are given to illustrate the principles of capitalization only.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

Yiśra'el. Miśrad ha-ḥinukh v'eha-tarbut. Agaf le-tokhniyot limudim

אגף לתכניות למודים. משרד החינוך והתרבות. ישראל

Umot ha-me'uḥadot. Mo'etset ha-biṭḥoni

. מועצת הבטחון. אומות המאוחדות

#### **Translation:**

Israel. Ministry of Education and Culture. Curriculum Branch

United Nations. Security Council

### Geographic names

All elements of geographic names--except for definite articles and "little words" such as separable prepositions--are capitalized.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

ha-Merkaz le-ḥeḳer Yahadut Tsefon-Afriḳah [translation: Center for the Study of North-African Jewry]

|   |  |
|---|--|
| be-Artsot ha-Berit<br>[translation: in the United States]<br>Loḥame ha-Geṭa'ot [place name] | המכרז לחקר יהדות צפון-אפריקה<br>בארוצת הברית<br>לוחמי הגטאות |
|---|--|

but:

|  |                  |
|--|------------------|
| Bet loḥame ha-geṭa'ot [name of a corporate body; translation: Ghetto Fighters'<br>House] | בית לוחמי הגטרות |
|--|------------------|

#### Proper adjectives

All adjectives derived from proper names are capitalized. This is a major change from pre-AACR2 practice.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

Universiṭah ha-'Ivrit bi-Yerushalayim [AACR1 form: Universiṭah ha-'Ivrit bi-Yerushalayim; Old catalog heading: Jerusalem. Hebrew University]

|   |   |
|---|---|
| ha-yishuv ha-Yehudi be-Erets-Yiśra'el [translation: the Jewish<br>settlement in the land of Israel] | אוניברסיטה העברית בישראלים<br>הישוב היהודי בארץ-ישראל |
|---|---|

#### Special cases

##### *Sefer*

When "Sefer" or another word such as "Kunṭres" is the first word of a title and is also considered to be separable by context, then the following word is also capitalized.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

|                       |                |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Sefer Higid Mordekhai | ספר הגיד מרדכי |
|-----------------------|----------------|

For additional information on the treatment of "Sefer," see the notes below on [LCRI 21.30J](#).

##### *She'elot u-teshuvot*

In responsa literature (a category of rabbinic works) it frequently happens that the distinctive part of the title immediately follows the phrase "She'elot u-teshuvot" (often abbreviated in titles as "Sh. u-t."). In such cases the first word of the distinctive phrase is capitalized and a title added entry is made for it. The truncated example given below shows title entries that could be given for a single work of responsa.

|  |
|--|
| 240 10 She'elot u-teshuvot Divre Yo'el<br>245 10 Sefer She'elot u-teshuvot Divre Yo'el<br>500 Spine title: Sh. u-t. Divre Yo'el.<br>740 02 She'elot u-teshuvot Divre Yo'el.<br>740 02 Divre Yo'el.<br>740 02 Sh. u-t. Divre Yo'el. |
|--|

*Definite Articles*

The definite article "ha-" or "he-" in Hebrew is always lower-cased in all contexts (cf. LCRI Appendix A.34). The interrogative "Ha-" or "He-" on the other hand, is upper-cased when it appears at the beginning of a sentence or a question. The definite article is ignored in filing, but the interrogative is filed on.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

|     |    |  |                                       |
|-----|----|--|---------------------------------------|
| 245 | 14 | ha-Ṷaṭiḳan ye-Ṷiṣra'el / \$c Me'ir Mendes. -             |                                       |
| 245 | 14 |  | הוטיקן וישראל / c\$ מאיר מנסד.        |
| 260 |    | Yerushalayim : \$b ha-Sifriyah ha-Tsiyonit, / \$c c1986. |                                       |
| 260 |    |  | ירושלים : b\$ הספרייה הצינוית, c1986. |
| 245 | 10 | Ha-elekh?  |                                       |
| 245 | 10 |  | הלאך?                                 |
| 245 | 10 | He-hayetah zot bi-yemekhem?                              |                                       |
| 245 | 10 |  | ההיתה זאת בימיכם?                     |

The initial article is dropped altogether when it is the first element in the roman portion of non-245 access points (e.g., 130s, 240s, 740s, etc.), when it is the first element in the romanized transcription of the bibliographic title on non-roman records, or when its presence would otherwise adversely affect the access points of an LC MARC record (other than a 4XX). The definite article is retained in the romanized titles and phrases associated with personal names (subfield "c" of X00 fields).

**Punctuation**Series of words

As a convention, words appearing in a series are separated by commas, except those preceding a conjunctive *va* (u-, va-, ve-). This applies to both roman and non-roman cataloging.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

shirim, sipurim ve-yoman  
[translation: poems, short stories, and a diary]

שירים, ספורים ויומן

Statements of responsibility

If the "function" word in a statement of responsibility is a verb, in the construct state, or otherwise completely dependent upon a following name, then no punctuation is inserted. This convention is applied in both roman and non-roman cataloging.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

/ katav ve-'arakh Ilan Ben-Ḥayim  
/ hevi le-ve. ha-d. Aluf Hareven  
/ ba-'arikhat Yehoshu'a Ben-Aryeh

/ כתב ערך אילן בן-חיים  
/ הביא לביס"ד אלוף הראבן  
/ בעריכת יהושע בן-אריה

but:

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

/ ha-'orekh, Yehudah Ben-David  
/ ha-mevi le-ve. ha-d., Aluf Hareven

/ העורך, מהודה בן-דוד  
/ המביא לביה"ד אלוף הראבן

For additional information on statements of responsibility, see the notes below on [LCRI 1.1F1](#).

## Abbreviations, Initialisms, and Acronyms

### General

NOTE: For the purposes of this discussion, the term "abbreviation" is used to include initialisms and acronyms since all three are referred to in Hebrew as rashe tevot. The distinction is maintained, however in discussing the particular means of romanization since the specific treatment of a particular circumstance of rashe tevot varies.

The whole of ALA/LC Hebraica romanization is very context sensitive. In the case of abbreviations this is particularly so. It is first necessary to determine the exact meaning of the abbreviation since precise romanization--including capitalization, punctuation, and vocalization--depends on the information carried. As is shown below, the same non-roman abbreviation may have more than one correct ALA/LC romanization. Implicit in this analysis of the character string is the successful identification of prefixed articles, conjunctions, and/or prepositions requiring hyphenation, as discussed above.

In the non-roman fields, the Hebrew abbreviation is transcribed as found in the source, including the retention of the geresh, gershayim, and any other punctuation that does not conflict with ISBD style (cf. LCRI 1.1B1 ). The geresh or gershayim are not carried over in ALA/LC romanization (cf. the section above entitled "[Special Characters](#)"). In the ALA/LC romanization of Hebraica abbreviations, all of the provisions for romanization discussed so far come into play simultaneously. In addition, the provisions of LCRI 1.0C govern spacing (see the appropriate section below).

### Acronyms

An attempt is first made to locate the abbreviation in either Even-Shoshan (first choice), Alcalay, or Ashkenazi's Otsar rashe tevot. If either Even-Shoshan or Alcalay provides vocalization for the abbreviation, or if the abbreviation otherwise forms a Hebrew word, then it is romanized as such in accordance with the principles outlined above. The older practice of upper-casing the consonants and lower-casing the vowels supplied in romanized abbreviations has been discontinued.

#### ALA/LC Romanization:

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Rambam   | רמב"ם                                  |
| [Rabenu Mosheh ben Maimon;<br>older practice: RaMBaM]  | [רבנו משה בן מימון]                    |
| ramad  | רמ"ד                                   |
| [rosh-mador;<br>vocalized in Even-Shoshan]   | [ראש-מדור]                             |
| Tehilah  | תהלי"ה                                 |
| [Tokhnit haśkalah yiḥudit la-lomed<br>ha-mevugar;<br>not given in either Even-Shoshan or Alcalay as an acronym; this acronym<br>does form a word, however] | [תוכנית השכלה ייחודית<br>ללמוד המבוגר] |

Many abbreviations of personal names, especially in Rabbinic Hebrew are also customarily read as pronounceable acronyms. They are usually composed of the first letters of personal titles and parts of the name.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

|                            |                   |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| Rashi                      | רש"י              |
| [Rabenu Shelomoh Yitshāḳi] | [רבנו שלמה יצחקי] |

Other Hebrew abbreviations that are in common usage as words are also romanized as such. Here individual cataloger judgment is necessary. If the non-roman abbreviation cannot be said to be commonly considered pronounceable, then it is romanized as an initialism or abbreviation. In case of doubt, it is not treated as acronymic in romanization. This distinction sometimes has implications for the title added entries on bibliographic records and for the reference structure of authority records; cf. LCRI 21.30J, LCRI 26.2, LCRI 26.3B-C, and DCM Z1.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

|                                  |               |
|----------------------------------|---------------|
| Arhab [colloquial; <u>use</u> :  | ארה"ב         |
| Ar. ha-B. for "Artsot ha-Berit"; | [ארצות הברית] |
| translation: United States]      |               |

Abbreviations

For abbreviations in the narrow sense, the roman equivalent is given only through the end of the non-roman string present. For example:

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

|                           |                  |
|---------------------------|------------------|
| sifriy. [not: sifriya.;   | ספרי'            |
| sifriyah or sifriyat-]    | [ספריה, ספריית-] |
| Yesha'y. [not: Yesha'ya.; | ישעי'            |
| Yesha'yah or Yesha'yahu]  | [ישעיה' ישעיהו]  |
| mis. [mispar]             | מס' [מספר]       |
| Dr. [Doḳtor]              | ד"ר [דוקטור]     |

Initialisms

If the non-roman "abbreviation" is a true initialism, it is romanized accordingly. However, the romanization chosen will depend on the precise meaning of the character string. Ashkenazi's work cited above is generally helpful here.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

|   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| E.Y. [Erets-Yiśra'el;   | א"י [ארץ-ישראל] |
| translation: Land of Israel]  |                 |
| O.Y. [Or Yiśra'el;  | א"י [אור ישראל] |
| translation: Light of Israel (title of a book)]                               |                 |
| b.R. [ben Rabi;   | ב"ר [בן רבי]    |
| translation: son of Rabbi; do not confuse with "bar" (בר), Aramaic for "son"] |                 |

Complex situations

Many Hebrew abbreviations however, are a combination of initialisms and abbreviations, or have prefixes.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

be-E.Y. [be-Erets-Yiśra'el;  
translation: In the land of Israel]  
u-khet. y. [u-khetav yad;  
translation: and manuscript]  
ye-khit. y. [ye-khitve yad;  
translation: and manuscripts]

בא"י [בארץ-ישראל]

וכת"י [וכתב יד]

וכת"י [וכתבי יד]

Some Hebrew abbreviations may become rather long or complicated, sometimes representing virtual sentences. As with initialisms, the string is broken down into its components and romanized accordingly. Some common ones follow:

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

z. ts. ye ḳ.l.l.h.h. [zekher tsadiḳ ye-ḳadosh li-verakhah le-ḥaye ha-'olam ha-ba;  
translation: the memory of the righteous and holy for a blessing for life in the world to come]  
k. mo. ha-r. R. [kevod morenu ha-rav Rabi; translation: the honor of our teacher, the rabbi, Rabbi]

זצוקללה"ה [זכר צדיק וקודש לברכה לחיי העולם הבא]  
כמוהר"ר [כבוד מורנו הרב רבי]

Names of the Divinity

Those abbreviations representing the Tetragrammaton are romanized visually:

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

Y.  
D.  
H.

י'  
ד'  
ה'

This is not an exception to the principle of romanizing abbreviations on the basis of meaning since single character initialisms, as implied above, follow a one-for-one substitution principle so far as possible within the framework of the ALA/LC romanization table. When an abbreviation for the Divine Name appears in one of the first five words of a bibliographic title (cf. LCRI 21.30J) it may be necessary to make more than one additional title added entry since the pronunciation and hence, the roman spelling of the Name, when given in full, may vary with differing interpretations or frames of reference.

Summary

The above conventions are given as an outline of salient difficulties and workable solutions raised by the ALA/LC romanization of Hebraica cataloging with particular reference to abbreviations. The purpose is to assist in the goal of consistency in the transcription of the romanized record within a context-sensitive setting. However, in many cases the final result in romanization will depend on cataloger-judgment and the attempt to balance the circumstances and advantages of a machine-readable data base on the one hand with the need for a logical Hebrew catalog on the other.

## Dates and Numerals

### General

Special problems frequently arise with numerals in that the letters of the Hebrew alphabet each have a numeric value and maybe used as such in any part of a published work. In the roman bibliographic record these numerals are always given in their Western-style equivalent. In the non-roman record however, the alphabetic representation is retained except as specified in AACR2, Appendix C.4, q.v.

### Gregorian dates

A range of Gregorian dates may appear on Hebraica title pages reading either left-to-right or right-to-left. In the non-roman fields they are transcribed in the sequence in which they appear in the item being described. In the roman fields however, they are always transcribed left-to-right. Note that AACR2, Appendix C.4E does not apply to bibliographic titles.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

Toldot Erets-Yiśra'el, 1917-1948  
ha-Ḳibuts ha-me'uḥad, 1923-1933

תולדות ארץ-ישראל 1917-1948  
הקיבוץ המאוחד 1923-1933

### Ordinal numerals

As a convention, ordinal numbers are generally transcribed with a period. In the non-roman bibliographic record, the period goes to the left of the Western-style numeral if it is transcribed as such.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

Mahad. 2., murḥevet.  
[translation: 2nd ed., expanded. --]  
Yehude Germanyah ba-me'ot  
ha-18. vaha-19.  
[translation: German Jews in the 18th and 19th centuries]

מהד' 2, מורחבת.

יהודי גרמניה במאות  
הי"ח והי"ט

For additional information on the treatment of dates and numerals in bibliographic titles, see the notes below on [LCRI 21.30J](#).

### **Note on Ketav Male and Ketav Ḥaser**

As implied by the data given in the romanization tables, ALA/LC romanization for Hebrew makes no distinction between ketav male and ketav ḥaser. Thus, ספור and סיפור are both romanized in the ALA/LC system as "sipur" [story].

## NOTES ON LIBRARY ON CONGRESS RULE INTERPRETATIONS

### I.0C

Spacing conventions for romanized abbreviations are governed by LCRI 1.0C. Romanized abbreviations consisting of more than a single letter are treated as distinct words separated from preceding and succeeding initials by a space. This holds whether or not the non-roman source consists of a single letter.

A special character, i.e. a non-alphabetic symbol in roman which occupies a space, as distinct from a diacritic which is placed either over, in, or on another letter, is treated as a letter for the purposes of spacing.

#### ALA/LC Romanization:

A.B. Ts. Shurin  
'a. sh. Yehoshu'a Rabinovits

אב"ץ שורין  
ע"ש יהושע רבינוביץ

but:

S.B. Kohen

ש"ב כהן

### 1.0G

This rule, as applied by the Library of Congress, is not interpreted to include Hebraica nikud (the system of dots used in vocalized texts). There are several principles involved in this decision. Most nekudot (dots) are properly vowels, not diacritics. Even though certain nekudot such as the dagesh are true diacritics, the rule calls for application based on "the usage of the language" in question. Since the preponderance of Hebrew texts--even if dictionaries, poetry, primers, children's books, prayer books, etc. are taken into consideration--do not use nikud it cannot be considered as part of the standard usage of the language for purposes of this rule. Witness also the multiple systems of nikud for Hebrew: Tiberian (by far the most commonly used), Babylonian, Palestinian. Nor can this rule be applied to Yiddish since its usage of nikud is even less predictable than Hebrew's, showing a high degree of inconsistency even within a single source.

The rule specifically calls for adding "accents and other diacritical marks that are omitted from data found in the source of information." In many cases, due to the differences of ketav male and ketav haser, adding the nekudot not found in the source of information would result in a violation of the rules of Hebrew grammar. Even though there may be some merit to transcribing the nikud as found in the source of information, such transcription is not justified by this particular rule, for reasons already discussed. Doing so however, would introduce unnecessary complications: is the nikud absent from the bibliographic record because it did not appear in the item described, was it simply omitted during transcription, was it lacking in the graphic facilities available at the time the record was created, or is there some other reason?

It should be noted, perhaps, that the presence or absence of nikud in the non-roman bibliographic record has no bearing whatsoever on the roman record created. The non-roman

and the roman bibliographic record "match" each other not because there is an interdependency, but because they both describe the same item.

### 1.1F7

#### Titles of Address

Titles of address such as Rabbi, etc., are not generally transcribed in the statement of responsibility even though they are transcribed if they appear in a bibliographic title. However, if a preposition or conjunction indicating authorship or other responsibility is prefixed to such a title, then it is necessary to transcribe the title of address appearing in the statement of responsibility.

Title page: me-et Rabenu Mosheh Sofer  
Transcription: / me-et Mosheh Sofer

Title page: le-Rabenu Mosheh Sofer  
Transcription: / le-Rabenu Mosheh Sofer

Title page: ba-'arikhat Devorah yeha-Rav Menaḥem Hakohen  
Transcription: / ba-'arikhat Devorah yeha-Rav Menaḥem Hakohen

#### Patronymics

When a patronymic appears in an author's name and also precedes the surname, if the patronymic is imbedded in a single abbreviation string in the non-roman, then the entire abbreviation string is given in the statement of responsibility.

#### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

/ Mosheh b. la-a.a.m. ye-R. Naḥman ...

משה בלאאמ"ר נחמן /

#### **Translation:**

Mosheh son of my lord, my father, my teacher, and my rabbi Naḥman ...

Patronymics which follow a surname are not usually transcribed in the statement of responsibility, nor is it generally necessary to take this latter category of patronymics into consideration when formulating a heading. However, this latter category of patronymics is recorded in the 670 field (work cataloged citation note) of authority records since they can assist in the identification of authors with similar names.

### 1.2

The AACR2 Hebrew abbreviation "Mahad." applies to the word "Mahadurah", but not to the Hebrew word "Mahadurat" nor to the Aramaic word "Mahadura".

In rabbinic works "Mahadurah" and "Mahadura" may mean either "volume" or the usual "edition," depending on context.

**1.2B3**

"Mahadurah" is sometimes used to indicate the equivalent of a book club statement, e.g. "Mahadurat Yedi'ot aḥaronot". If so, it is given in a quoted note, as appropriate.

**1.4C6**

LCRI 1.4C6 says that if the place of publication is not named in the item, or if the place of publication is only probable, it should be bracketed-in--in its well-established English form if there is one. The roman form is given in both the non-roman and the roman bibliographic records; cf. rule 1.0E.

For works published in Israel, the well-established English forms of Israeli place names are used as determined by a check of the authority files. If the file shows an authority heading for a place name that has already been coded for AACR2, that form is used. AACR2 place headings may show conventional place names.

|           |                                   |
|-----------|-----------------------------------|
| Beersheba | Jerusalem                         |
| Caesarea  | Tel Aviv [ <u>not</u> : Tel-Aviv] |
| Haifa     | Tiberias                          |
| Jaffa     |                                   |

Most AACR2 place headings however, will reflect the ALA/LC systematically romanized form.

**Tsefat**

If the file shows a form of name that has not been coded for AACR2, a determination is made whether the heading is based on the United States Board on Geographic Names (BGN) conventional form of name or an ALA/LC systematically romanized form of name. If the heading is a BGN conventional form, that is used, since BGN conventional forms are preferred over the non-roman forms. If the heading is a BGN romanized form, then the place name is supplied according to ALA/LC systematic romanization.

If the place name is not in the authority files, it is supplied in the ALA/LC systematically romanized form in both the roman and the non-roman bibliographic records.

Occasionally in rabbinic works, the place of publication for Jerusalem in the non-roman may be spelled without the yod. If so, it is romanized as: Yerushala[y]im.

**1.4D4**

In those cases where the author is assumed to be the publisher and the author's name does not contain a surname, the given name is then transcribed in full in the publication, distribution, etc. area, albeit without personal titles such as "Rabbi", etc. or words or phrases associated with the name:

Made-up example: Yerushalayim : Yitshāq ben Yosef, [date]

If a surname is present with both a given name and the patronymic, then the word "ben" is given in full.

Yerushalayim : Y. ben D. Salam, [date]

By contrast, in the 670 subfield "a" on an authority record (work cataloged citation), this latter example would appear as: Salam, Y.b.D. (i.e. surname, initials).

When the work cited in the 670 subfield "a" is by an author entered under given name, then the form in the 670 includes the given name in full, but without the words or phrases associated with the name.

## 1.4F

### General

AACR2 makes a careful distinction between the date of publication, the copyright date, and the date of manufacture. Since Hebraic materials make frequent use of non-Gregorian dates in all of these contexts, the transcription of the date(s) on bibliographic records can become rather complex. All dates of publication, distribution, etc. on both the roman and the non-roman records are recorded in the same direction and in the same sequence.

Publication date: 743  
 No other dates in the item  
 Bibliographic record: 743 [1982 or 1983]

Publication date: 743  
 Printing date: 1983  
 Bibliographic record: 743 [1983]

Publication date: 743  
 Preface: Adar 743  
 Bibliographic record: 743 [1983]

Publication date: 743  
 Preface: Tishre 743  
 Bibliographic record: 743 [1982 or 1983]

Publication date: 743  
 Copyright date: 1983  
 Bibliographic record: 743 [1982 or 1983], c1983.

[This is done to show that a Gregorian date appeared in the item when the non-Gregorian date cannot be reduced to a single Gregorian date of the same type.]

No publication date:  
 Copyright date: 743  
 Bibliographic record: c743 [c1982 or c1983]

No publication date:  
 Printing date: 743  
 Bibliographic record: [743 i.e. 1982 or 1983]

"Or" and "i.e." are used in the qualification of dates rather than the Hebrew "o" and "z.o." The date portion of the bibliographic record is treated as English in both the roman and the non-roman bibliographic records.

### Chronograms

A significant number of rabbinic works give the date of publication in terms of a chronogram, or phrase. The date is calculated by adding up the numerical value of the letters given typographical prominence. Those letters presented here in boldface were given typographical prominence on the chief source of information; the phrase is from Psalm 50, verse 23 of the traditional Hebrew (Masoretic) text.

### **ALA/LC Romanization:**

shenat **zoveah** **todah** **yekhabdaneni** **ye-śam** **derekh** **ar'enu** **be-yesha' Elohim**

אלהים שם דרך אראנו בישע ן יכבדנני תודה זבח שנת

Adding up the numerical value of all the relevant letters yields a total of 670. Thus, the date given in the publication, distribution, etc. area is: 670 [1909 or 1910]. Since this is a fairly common phenomenon in rabbinics, the Library of Congress does not ordinarily give an indication in the bibliographic records for Hebraica materials that the date is derived from a chronogram.

### Multiple title pages

Many Hebrew books contain an additional title page in another language such as English. It frequently happens that the Hebrew title page presents only a non-Gregorian publication date while the additional title page presents only a Gregorian publication date. In such cases, only the Gregorian publication date is recorded in the publication, distribution, etc. area.

### Punctuation

There may be differences in punctuation and bracketing in the roman and the non-roman bibliographic records if the publisher's name is bracketed since the Gregorian date is the last element of the romanized bibliographic record (reading left-to-right) and the non-Gregorian date is the last element of the non-roman bibliographic record (reading right-to-left).

Roman bibliographic record:  
 [Publisher's name reading left-to-right], 743 [1982 or 1983]

Non-roman bibliographic record:  
 .743 [1982 or 1983] ,[Publisher's name reading right-to-left]

## **1.4F2**

Rule 1.4F2 calls for giving dates in the item being described even if known to be incorrect. Instead of correcting a non-Gregorian date known to be incorrect to a corrected non-Gregorian

date, only the incorrect non-Gregorian date and the corrected Gregorian date are given in the publication, distribution, etc. area. An explanation is given in a cataloger's note.

|                                       |   |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Date on chief source:                 | 5781  |
| Date on p. 157:                       | 1982  |
| Publication, distribution, etc. area: | 5781 [i.e. 1982]  |
| Cataloger's note:                     | Publication date: 5742, i.e. 1982. [5781 corresponds to 2020 or 2021] |

In most cases, "i.e." precedes the bracketed Gregorian date in the publication, distribution, etc. area only if the non-Gregorian date is also bracketed. This is one of the very few exceptions.

#### 1.4F6

If it is necessary to give a printing date in non-Gregorian terms, the Gregorian equivalent(s) are given before the term "printing" is added.

|                                       |                                      |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Chief source:                         | 3rd printing, 743                    |
| Publication, distribution, etc. area: | 743 [1982 or 1983] printing          |
| <u>not:</u>                           | 743 printing [1982 or 1983] printing |

#### 1.4F8

When a span of dates is needed for the dates of publication, distribution, etc., the span of non-Gregorian dates is given before qualifying them by Gregorian dates. The principle is that one type of date is finished before starting another.

|   |
|---|
| 727-744 [1966 or 1967-1983 or 1984]               |
| <u>not:</u> 727 [1966 or 1967]-744 [1983 or 1984] |

|                                 |
|---------------------------------|
| 740- [1979 or 1980-]            |
| <u>not:</u> 740 [1979 or 1980]- |

Some multipart items may have a volume that gives only a Gregorian date, while another volume gives only a non-Gregorian date. In such a case, only the Gregorian dates are recorded in the publication, distribution, etc. area. An explanation is given in a cataloger's note.

|                                       |                                     |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Vol. 1:                               | 733 [1973]                          |
| Vol. 2:                               | c1979 (no other date given in v. 2) |
| Publication, distribution, etc. area: | [1973]-<c1979>                      |
| <u>not:</u>                           | 733-<[c739 or 740] > [1973]-<c1979> |
| Cataloger's note:                     | Vol. 1 dated 733.                   |

**1.7**

Since the implementation of TOSCA in June of 1983, notes are usually given in romanized form only.

**1.7B2**

The language is specified whenever the title proper of the non-roman bibliographic record is in the Hebrew alphabet but the text of the item being described is not entirely in Hebrew.

In Yiddish.

Aramaic and Hebrew.

Hebrew and Judeo-Arabic; introd. also in English.

The language note will correspond to the information given in the 041 field and the fixed field language code of the MARC bibliographic record.

**2.5B4**

Many Hebrew religious books are paged with Western-style numerals and have an additional numbering in Hebrew of the dapim ("leaves" printed on both sides). Thus a book of 74 p. in Western-style numerals might have the next-to-last page numbered as 37 in Hebrew. In this situation, the Hebrew numbering is ignored. However, if **only** the dapim are numbered, then application of the rule yields, e.g.: 37 [i.e. 74] p.

**2.7B4**Current practice

Beginning in October 1984, any variant title appearing prominently in any alphabet or language is both recorded in a note and given an added entry. Older records are updated to current practice in this regard on an "as-encountered" basis.

When transcribing an alternate title romanization or a translation of the title, etc. from the t.p. verso or other prominent source, only the title proper is given. The subtitle is ignored, if present. Parallel titles however, may be given.

|                      |                                    |
|----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Chief source:        | 'Emek ha-shayeh // maḥazor shirim  |
| T.p. verso:          | Emek hashave // a sequence         |
| Title transcription: | 'Emek ha-shayeh : maḥazor shirim   |
| Cataloger's note:    | Title on t.p. verso: Emek hashave. |
| Title added entry:   | Emek hashave.                      |

Historical note

Beginning in September 1982, a statement of responsibility was added to the variant title note if one appeared in a roman form and if the personal-name heading on the bibliographic record

was in the ALA/LC systematically romanized form. This practice was discontinued in October 1984.

### **2.7B7**

If the non-Gregorian date used in a reprint note cannot be converted to a single Gregorian date, then both dates are given in the reprint note in accordance with the LCRI. This is done with the same bracketing and punctuation technique as in the publication, distribution, etc. area, except that a period ends the note.

Reprint. Previously published: [Place] : [Publisher's Name], 658 [1897 or 1898].

When more than three works are reprinted together, the reprint information is "collapsed." It may also happen that the earliest work for example, may have a Gregorian date and no non-Gregorian date, while the latest has a non-Gregorian date, but no Gregorian date. In such a case, the dates of the reprints are given in Gregorian form only.

Reprint of works originally published 1875–[1907 or 1908].

The principle is that the recording of the dates in a reprint note is analogous to that for the publication, distribution, etc. area. It is not necessary to add an additional cataloger's note to "explain" the date.

### **2.7B18**

#### General

Formal contents notes are not generally given for JACKPHY materials unless specifically required by particular rules (e.g. certain works treated under rule 21.7) or procedures (e.g. 2A cataloging).

2A cataloging involves assigning volume numbers to sets of material that have not been numbered by the publisher, and then treating them as multipart items. This is done, rather than creating a separate bibliographic record for each item, when the nature of the material does not warrant the more elaborate and expensive approach. In such a case, the convention of limiting the contents note to 12 items does not apply.

#### Multipart items

In cataloging a non-analyzable multipart item for which each volume has a separate title, then a contents note may be given in ALA/LC romanized form if there are 12 or fewer volumes. If the item is analyzable, however, then no contents note is given on the record for the collected set since all the parts are linked by series added entries on the analytics.

#### Mafteah

The Hebrew word "Mafteah," generally used in books to mean "index," is also frequently used to refer to a detailed table of contents. No note is given in the latter case.

**21.30J**Numerals and dates

Numerals and dates in titles represented on the item being described by Hebrew letters are transcribed on the roman bibliographic record by Western-style numerals. The Hebrew letters are retained on the non-roman bibliographic record in accordance with the provisions of AACR2, Appendix C.4. If the numeral or date appears in the first five words of the title, and if it is thought that a reader may reasonably look for the item under the "acronymic" form of the date or the numeral, then a title added entry is made for the alternate form.

**ALA/LC Romanization:**

|     |    |                            |                     |
|-----|----|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 245 | 10 | Yerushalayim be-708        | ירושלים בתש"ח       |
| 740 | 01 | Yerushalayim be-Tashaḥ.    |                     |
| 245 | 10 | 33 be 'Omer, 15 bi-Shevaṭ  | ל"ג בעומר, ט"ו בשבט |
| 740 | 01 | Lag be 'Omer Ṭu bi-Shevaṭ. |                     |

Note on "Sefer"*Uniform titles and title added entries*

In those works beginning with the word "Sefer" where "Sefer" is separable, a uniform title (either 130 or 240) is used without the word "Sefer." Title added entries are made to cover both forms if there is no 130, or if the 130 differs from the 245 other than by dropping "Sefer". The truncated examples given below are used only to demonstrate this situation.

|     |    |  |
|-----|----|--|
| 100 | 10 | Yagid, Avraham.  |
| 240 | 10 | Naḥalat Yitshak  |
| 245 | 10 | Sefer Naḥalat Yitshak / \$c Avraham Yagid.                         |
| 740 | 01 | Naḥalat Yitshak  |
| 130 | 00 | Matsati maḳom.   |
| 245 | 10 | Sefer Matsati maḳom.<br>[here, no 740 title added entry is needed] |
| 130 | 00 | Bible. \$p O.T. \$p Genesis. \$l Hebrew. \$f 1985.                 |
| 245 | 10 | Sefer Be-reshit.   |
| 740 | 01 | Be-reshit.   |

For additional information on the treatment of "Sefer", see also the notes above on "Sefer" and "She'elot u-teshuvot" in the section on capitalization.

*Authorities*

If all an author's works begin with the word "Sefer", then no name/title authority records are needed. If the word "Sefer" does not appear on all an author's works, then a name authority record is made for each title that does use "Sefer" and the appropriate, specific reference is

made. "Blanket" cataloger-generated references<sup>5</sup> are no longer made to cover the use of the word "Sefer." When encountered, these "blanket" authority records are either changed to specific references or deleted from the authority file.

## 22.1B

### Language

Since rule 22.1B requires the formulation of the heading to be based on "chief sources of information ... of works by that person **issued in his or her language**" [emphasis added] then the heading should not be based solely on a translation unless the authority record is coded as provisional; cf. DCM Z1. For Hebraica names, this is a significant change from pre-AACR2 practice (cf. AACR1 rule 44B1d, f).

### Patronymics

The patronymic particle "b." is always given in full when used in a personal-name heading. Care must always be taken to distinguish the patronymic particle "b." from "B." as an abbreviation for a given name. Similarly, "n." (ibn/lbn) is also given in full when used in Hebraica headings and references.

Made-up heading: Yosefson, Mosheh ben Naḥman.  
Usage: Mosheh b. la-a.a.m. ṽe-R. Naḥman Yosefson.

For a discussion of the transcription of patronymics in statements of responsibility, see the notes above on LCRI 1.1F7.

## 22.2A

LCRI 22.2A, which addresses situations in which the statement of responsibility shows both a real name and a nickname, prefers an author's real name over his or her nickname. If the chief source of information gives both a nickname and another forename in Hebrew or Yiddish while a non-systematically romanized form appearing prominently gives only the nickname, then LCRI 22.3C does not apply.

Chief source: Ya'aqov (Yashqah) Eli'av  
T.p. verso: Yashka [in roman]  
Heading: Eli'av, Ya'aqov.  
References: Eli'av, Yashqah  
Yashka

## 22.3C

AACR2 22.3C, the footnote, and their LCRIs have gone through several revisions since 1981. This history is perhaps best viewed as an evolutionary process. There appears to be no completely satisfactory solution to the questions raised by the necessity of romanizing personal

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<sup>5</sup> A discussion of cataloger generated references may be found on p. 107 and following in: Burger, R. H. Authority Work. Littleton, Colo. : Libraries Unlimited, 1985.

names. Always choosing the ALA/LC systematically romanized form would not allow for "famous" persons to be established in the form by which they may be best known. In other cases, even arriving at the systematically romanized form may itself be problematic. On the other hand, the roman spelling of even famous persons frequently varies greatly from one item to another, or even among various reference works, to say nothing of variant spellings from one roman language to another. Taking the author's place of residence and century of activity into consideration in the formulation of the heading also proved to be ultimately unsatisfactory.

The changes which have been made in the last few years can perhaps best be viewed as a succession of attempts to accommodate the need for continuity in traditional Hebraica cataloging on the one hand, and the need to align those practices with the principles and the methodology of the cataloging of other types of materials on the other. As non-roman cataloging moves further into the mainstream of automated data exchange, the importance of the need for control of heading formulation becomes ever more apparent.

Hebraica headings in the authority file that have already been coded as AACR2 may be accepted at face value unless there is an obvious error. Some headings originally coded as AACR2-d (i.e. AACR2 "compatible") may now be considered "pure" AACR2 due to the change in footnote 4 to rule 22.3C approved in August 1985 by the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR. If the authority record needs to be changed for some other reason, then the coding is also changed, if appropriate. Otherwise, the "d" coding is allowed to remain. A personal-name heading that has already been established in the current ALA/LC systematically romanized form will not be changed to a non-systematically romanized form unless very unusual circumstances warrant it.

When applying the LCRI the following are particularly important:

1) Prior to November 1984 the LCRI required only that a name be "found in a romanized form in the person's works." Beginning in November 1984, the LCRI was revised to require that a name be "found prominently [emphasis added] in a romanized form in the person's works." This was done to avoid basing the heading on forms "buried" in the text of the item being cataloged, such as captions to illustrations, etc.

2) The first paragraph of the LCRI to footnote 4 of 22.3C currently requires an article (not just an index entry) about the person to appear in all three general encyclopedias in order for the provisions of that paragraph to apply.

3) In November 1984, the definition of "found in" for *The Encyclopaedia Judaica* (EJ) was changed to require an article entry rather than just an index entry or a sub-section of an article entry. This was done in order to align the procedures for establishing Hebraica headings more closely with those already in place for other types of material. No attempt is being made to re-assess Hebraica headings established on the basis of the EJ prior to the policy change. Occasionally however, it may be useful to cite the EJ even if the person is mentioned only in the text of an article about another person or topic, e.g. in order to record a date of birth, or to assist in identification, etc. In such cases, some indication of the fact is generally recorded in the authority record, e.g. by citing the volume and the column numbers, etc.

4) If the Hebrew or Yiddish author is **Canadian**, the provisions of DCM C2 (if applicable) override those of LCRI 22.3C.

5) For translations from Hebrew or Yiddish into a roman language, see the section above on LCRI 22.1B.

### 22.16A

If heading is represented by an initial and it cannot be determined which of several romanizations represent the forename, then the initial is not qualified. The same is also true for references on authority records.

Made-up heading: Kinberg, J.  
References: Kinberg, Johanan  
Kinberg, Jochanan  
Kinberg, Yoḥanan

### 24.13, type 5

The LCRI for rule 24.13, type 5 gives instructions to make a reference through the entire name of the body for a body entered subordinately unless it also fits 24.13, type 1. It happens occasionally however, that the heading for the English name of a body—if English is chosen as the language of the heading; cf. rule 24.3 and subrules—will be governed by 24.13, type 5, while the Hebrew name might not fit any of the types. In such a case, the reference is made through the Hebrew form both directly and subordinately.

Heading: Chabad Lubavitch (Organization). North-West  
Regional Office.  
References: Mosdot Ḥabad de-Si'atel u-Ṷanḳuver  
North-West Regional Office of Chabad Lubavitch  
Chabad Lubavitch (Organization). Mosdot Ḥabad de-  
Si'atel u-Ṷanḳuver  
[translation of the Hebrew form: Chabad Foundations of Seattle and  
Vancouver]

### 25.3B

Rule 25.3B has special significance for works in Yiddish since it lacks a widely accepted orthography. The rule, which applies to works created after 1501, calls for establishing the uniform title under the best known title, or in case of doubt, "the title proper of the original edition." It is necessary to apply this rule quite frequently for works by the "classical" Yiddish authors of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries such as Mendele Mokher Sefarim, Sholem Aleichem, and others, since their works have gone through a large number of editions, many of which have significant variations in the title. The *Leḳsikon fun der nayer Yidisher liṭeraṭur* can be very helpful in identifying either the best known title or the title of the original edition.

Berdichevsky, Micah Joseph, 1865-1921.  
[Yudishe kśovim fun a Ṷayṭen ḳorev]  
Yidische kśovim fun a Ṷayṭn ḳorev ...

**25.4A**

*The Encyclopaedia Judaica* may be used to establish uniform titles for anonymous works created before 1501. This rule does not necessarily apply to works of attributed or disputed authorship, nor does it apply to either liturgical works or sacred texts such as Talmud, etc. The latter two categories are covered under the provisions of rules 25.21 and 25.18 B-E.

**25.5C**

Rule 25.5C is routinely applied to rabbinic works where more than one of an author's works have the same title proper. This rule is applicable to separately published items which do not constitute parts of larger works. The latter category is covered by the provisions of 25.6.

|     |    |   |
|-----|----|---|
| 100 | 10 | Ḳrozer, Zundel ben Ts.  |
| 240 | 10 | Or ha-ḥamah (Bava batra)  |
| 245 | 10 | Sefer Or ha-ḥamah : \$b kolel he'arot le 'iyun be-Masekhet Bava batra |

|     |    |  |
|-----|----|--|
| 100 | 10 | Ḳrozer, Zundel ben Ts.   |
| 240 | 10 | Or ha-ḥamah (Bava ḳama)  |
| 245 | 10 | Sefer Or ha-ḥamah : \$b kolel he'arot le 'iyun be-Masekhet Bava ḳama |

The parenthetical qualifier of a uniform title is not separately subfielded in MARC coding.

In the past many of these types of works were cataloged as multipart items. When such an "added volume" is encountered, if there is no predictable or natural sequence, then the collected set record is cancelled and new cataloging is created for each of the parts, unless 2A cataloging is appropriate (cf. the notes above on LCRI 2.7B18). Under certain circumstances, such as in the case of a five volume commentary on the Pentateuch, the item would continue to be treated as a multipart item since there is a natural sequence. Whether rule 25.5C or rule 25.6 is applicable may depend of several factors, including the edition history. If it cannot be determined whether a particular item being cataloged separately constitutes part of a larger work, assume that it does not.

**25.6**

Rule 25.6A1 says that if a part of a work is cataloged separately, the title of the part is to be used for the uniform title. For many rabbinic works, this is a major change from pre-AACR2 practice.

|     |    |  |
|-----|----|--|
| 100 | 10 | Karo, Joseph ben Ephraim, \$d 1488-1575. \$t Hilkhoh ta'arovot [AACR2]                       |
| 400 | 10 | Caro, Joseph, \$d 1488-1575. \$t Shulḥan 'arukh. \$p Hilkhoh ta'arovot [Old catalog heading] |
| 400 | 10 | Karo, Joseph ben Ephraim, \$d 1488-1575. \$t Yoreh de'ah. \$p                                |

## Hilkhot ta'arovot [AACR2 reference]

- 100 10 Karo, Joseph ben Ephraim, \$d 1488–1575. \$t Yoreh de'ah [AACR2]  
 400 10 Caro, Joseph, \$d 1488–1575. \$t Shulḥan 'arukh. \$p Yoreh de'ah [Old catalog heading]  
 400 10 Karo, Joseph ben Ephraim, \$d 1488–1575. \$t Shulḥan 'arukh. \$p Yoreh de'ah [AACR2 reference]

The LCRI for this rule says that a part cannot be considered to have "a title of its own when it bears only a dependent designation." In such a case, the designation of the part is used "as a subheading of the title of the whole work" (rule 25.6A2). The names of tractates for Talmudic commentaries or super-commentaries entered under a personal-name heading may also be considered to be dependent designations. This avoids the problems that would otherwise arise in those cases where an author writes major commentaries on say, both of the Talmuds, and/or the Tosefta and the Mishnah.

- 100 00 Yom–Tob ben Abraham Ishbili, \$d ca. 1270–ca. 1342.  
 240 10 Ḥidushe ha–Riṭba. \$p Ḥulin

This provision should not be confused with that of 25.5C above.

**25.18A14-25.18M2**

A publication date is not generally added to the main-entry uniform title heading for texts other than Bible, unless the heading is for a collected set record for analyzable multipart items.

Dates **are** added to analytical added entries in all cases (but not to "simple" related-word added entries), as provided for in LCRI 21.30M. Analytical added entries are common in bibliographic records for works published with commentaries, a major category of rabbinics, cf. rule 21.13.

- |   |                          |
|---|--------------------------|
| Main-entry heading for a multipart:                     | Talmud. 1979.            |
| Main-entry heading for a separately cataloged analytic: | Talmud. Ketubbot.        |
| Series tracing on an analytic:                          | Talmud. 1979 ; kerekh 8. |

but:

- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Analytical added-entry: | Talmud: Ketubbot. 1979. |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|

**25.18D**

Rule 25.18D calls for the creation of explanatory references to related Talmudic orders and tractates. Instead, simple "hierarchical" references are made.

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| Heading:    | Talmud. Bava batra.                                |
| References: | Talmud. Nezikin. Bava batra<br>Bava batra (Talmud) |

If a variant is encountered at a future date, only one additional reference is normally made. This avoids the proliferation of references of the "variants of variants" type.

|                     |  |
|---------------------|--|
| Reference:          | Talmud. Baba bathra                                  |
| generally not also: | Talmud. Nezikin. Baba bathra<br>Baba bathra (Talmud) |

Existing reference structures on evaluated authority records are generally allowed to remain, even if the above pattern has not been followed.

## 26

One may occasionally discover more than one romanization for the same heading in the LC MARC files (cf. the section above entitled, "[Historical Note on ALA/LC Hebraica Romanization](#)"). In such a situation, changes are instituted to all the bibliographic records to reflect the romanization given on the currently-valid automated authority record. If **all** the pre-AACR2 bibliographic records are consistent with each other, but do not reflect **current** romanization practice, either a linking reference or a 667 note is added to the authority record within the guidelines for the Linked Systems Project (LSP) normalization. If the pre-AACR2 bibliographic records show a mixture of romanizations, all the records are changed to conform to current romanization practice, but no linking reference or note is appropriate. This especially applies to matters of capitalization, the presence or absence of diacritics, the type of special characters used, etc.

### 26.2

#### Alternative Romanizations

References from alternative romanizations for Hebraica names are generally necessary only if there is no non-systematically romanized form appearing prominently in an author's works (i.e. in the first item received for an author new to the authority files; cf. DCM Z1). In that case, the additional references are limited to those which are most likely to be helpful in identifying the heading if a later item is received with a different form, or to aid the user who may not be entirely familiar with ALA/LC Hebraica romanization. Otherwise, a nearly indefinite number of references could be made.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| Made-up heading:    | Kohen, Shemu'el.  |
| Likely references:  | Cohen, Samuel<br>Cohen, Shmuel  |
| Generally not also: | Kohen, Shmuel<br>Kohen, Samuel<br>Kohn, Shmuel<br>Kohan, Szmuel<br>Cohan, Samuel<br>Cahan, Samuel |

etc.

If an alternative or "made-up" romanization would be only very slightly different from the heading, a reference is not generally necessary until the variant usage is documented.

Made-up heading: Golomb, Malkah.  
The reference is not routinely made: Golomb, Malka

The above are merely guidelines. It is perhaps not feasible to set forth absolute rules with regard to references from alternative romanizations. Cataloger-judgment is necessary on a case-by-case basis.

#### "Mix and match" Romanizations

Such references as "Cohen, Shemu'el" are not made according to LCRI 26.0, which rules out combining different language forms or romanizations ("Cohen" is a non-ALA/LC systematically romanized form, while "Shemu'el" does reflect a systematically romanized form). Prior to the implementation of AACR2, a number of authority records were created with "mix and match" romanizations in the reference structure. These are regularized to current practice during the reference evaluation process. "Reference evaluation" refers to the process whereby the reference structure of an authority record is brought into conformance with AACR2 and the accompanying LCRIs. Many references, made under pre-1981 rules and guidelines, would not be in the form appropriate for an AACR2 reference.

Some "mix and match" romanizations may appear in personal-name authority headings coded as AACR2-d. These are allowed to remain. During the reference evaluation process, a "pure" AACR2 form and/or a "pure" systematically romanized form are added as references if either or both differ from the heading in terms of entry elements, i.e. the elements "on either side of the comma" in a typical surname-forename.

#### Forenames

*The Encyclopaedia Judaica* enters some names under place, e.g.:

Peremyshlyany, Meir ben Aaron Leib of, 1780?-1850.

In the above situation, the place is transposed so that it precedes the date (subfield c in MARC coding):

100 00 Meir ben Aaron Leib, \$c of Peremyshlyany, \$d 1780?-1850.

This is one of the few instances where a reference may be needed in the form of:

Place, Person's name of, date.

This reference is necessarily in the form of surname-forename. It is not necessary to refer through place on a routine basis.

#### Ben, Ibn

For headings entered under given name in the form of "X ben Y" it may be necessary to refer through each of the possible entry elements since, for pre-modern names, it is never predictable whether "ben Y" is a surname or a patronymic. In romanization, the "b" of "ben" may be lower-

cased if judged to be an element of a patronymic, and upper-cased if judged to be part of a surname. The same applies to "ibn" and "lbn" when used in Hebraica headings. The following are made-up examples.

|                  |     |    |                    |
|------------------|-----|----|--------------------|
|                  | 100 | 00 | Mosheh ben Guryon. |
|                  | 400 | 20 | Mosheh ben Guryon. |
|                  | 400 | 10 | Guryon, Mosheh ben |
|                  | 100 | 20 | Ben-Guryon, Yosef. |
|                  | 400 | 10 | Guryon, Yosef Ben  |
| <u>not also:</u> | 400 | 00 | Yosef ben-Guryon   |

It would not be necessary to refer routinely from the last element of a multiple-element name entered in direct order unless the last element might be judged to be a surname. Any generalization in this area however, would be tenuous.

## NOTES ON THE DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGING MANUAL

### B5 (Hebraica records in the LC MARC Files)

#### General

One of the major provisions of TOSCA which has particular significance for Hebraica cataloging is that the definition of the "universe" against which the Library of Congress prepares its new cataloging is limited to the LC MARC files. Hebraica headings have appeared in all formats since the beginning of MARC (1968). These may be in the form of main, added, or subject headings, as well as uniform titles, series, etc. The language of headings, of course, is independent of the language of the item cataloged. Since some older cataloging conventions required establishing corporate bodies (to give one example) in English, e.g. "Jerusalem. Hebrew University" (current heading: *Universitah ha-'Ivrit bi-Yerushalayim*), many records which formerly did of have Hebraica headings now have them as the result of desuperimposition.

#### Authorities

The development of Hebraica authority records parallels that for all other materials. Thus, automating authority records for newly-created headings began in 1978. Beginning in 1980, existing authority records for headings used in current cataloging were "retroed," i.e. transferred from a manual to a machine-readable form. With the implementation of TOSCA by the Library of Congress in mid-1983, the practice of making "retros" was discontinued. Instead, the manual authority file is now treated as a reference source rather than as part of the cataloging universe.

#### Cartographic Materials

All cataloging records for maps created by the Library of Congress since 1973 are in machine-readable (i.e., roman) form only. Non-roman cards are not made for individually cataloged maps. Atlases, however, are treated as monographs (cf. below).

#### Monographs

##### *General*

Since the implementation of AACR2 in January of 1981, most Hebraica monographic materials have received "dual cataloging." The result of this has been the creation of both a machine-readable record in roman form and a printed card in non-roman form. Only the machine-readable records, however, receive maintenance.

##### *Brief JACKPHY*

"Brief JACKPHY" is the term used to describe romanized Hebraica bibliographic records created in machine-readable form from January 1981 through May 1983. These records were created at the preliminary cataloging stage via the Automated Process Information File (APIF). At the completion of the cataloging process, these records received full call numbers (not subfielded), the main entries were updated to reflect changes made during descriptive cataloging, and the titles proper (245 subfields "a") were updated. No other changes were made. Content designation was assigned within the limitations of the internal programs then in place for format recognition on the APIF system. Each of these records contains a system-supplied 039 field with the value "1 2 0 0 1." Brief JACKPHY Hebraica bibliographic records frequently contain only the following information in the variable fields: call number, main entry, title proper, date of publication, pagination.

With the implementation of TOSCA in 1983, these bibliographic records became candidates for routine maintenance, or even eventual upgrading to full MARC records. At the present time however, only those bibliographic records representing incomplete multipart items are routinely upgraded to full MARC records, and that on an "as-encountered" basis.

#### *JACKPHY MARC*

Since June 1983 the Library of Congress has cataloged Hebraica monographs as fully romanized MARC records in addition to creating printed cards in the non-roman. These records are included in the regular distribution of MARC records. As is the case with Brief JACKPHY records, only the machine-readable records receive maintenance.

#### *CIPS*

Non-roman records are not created for those Hebraica items received as part of the Cataloging in Publication (CIP) program. CIP items receive roman-only cataloging.

#### *MLC*

In 1981 a few hundred Minimal Level Cataloging (MLC) records were created for Hebraica monographic materials. These records were created in the APIF system described above, with all the accompanying limitations for content designation. These are roman-only records, but do contain a fairly full bibliographic description in the 1XX, and 245 through 4XX fields. They may be easily identified by the call number which always begins with the value "MLC" and by the 039 field which has the value "1 2 0 0 1." Although MLC records are candidates for maintenance, they are not normally upgraded to full cataloging.

#### *New Input*

Whenever an added volume is received for a Hebraica bibliographic record not already in the LC MARC files, the record is prepared for new input within the framework of internal guidelines. Briefly stated, these procedures include completely romanizing the pre-AACR2 record, retaining the cataloging conventions in place at the time the bibliographic record was originally created, and ensuring that all the access points are in AACR2 form. The choice of main entry is not generally changed, even though additional access points may be included.

#### *RLIN*

With the implementation of non-roman Hebraica cataloging on the Research Libraries Information Network (RLIN), currently scheduled for 1987, the Library of Congress expects to be able to create machine-readable Hebraica bibliographic records that contain both non-roman and roman data.

#### Music

Since April 1984, bibliographic records for Hebraica music scores have received full MARC (roman only) cataloging. Non-roman bibliographic records are not currently created for music scores. Prior to April 1984, however, Hebraica music scores received non-roman cataloging in card form only. Pre-1984 AACR2 Hebraica scores are prepared for new input into MARC on an "as-encountered" basis.

#### Serials

Hebraica serials have received fully romanized MARC cataloging since 1973. Non-roman printed cards are also prepared.

## **C2 (Canadian Personal-Name Headings)**

The provisions of DCM C2, if applicable, override those of LCRI 22.3C. The application of DCM C2 requires all the following conditions:

- 1) The heading is either new to the authority files, or the authority record, if it exists, has not yet been coded for AACR2.
- 2) The author is Canadian.
- 3) The book is published in Canada, i.e. a Canadian city appears as the first place of publication.
- 4) The National Library of Canada (NLC) has already established an AACR2 form of heading.

If all the above requirements are met, then the NLC heading is accepted. If the above conditions are not met, then the heading is established in accordance with the normal application of AACR2 chapter 22 and the LCRIs.

### **C12.5.2.3.3 (New Input)**

#### Card Numbers

Beginning with bibliographic records in the "70-" series, "HE" was used as a card number suffix for Hebraica materials, and is input into MARC as such. For bibliographic records in the "64-" through "69-" series, the "HE" was a prefix. The "HE" is retained as a prefix during new input, if that is how it appeared, e.g. "HE68-1972". For records created prior to the "64-" series, "HE" was not a part of the card number, nor is it added at new input.

#### PL-480 Numbers

For bibliographic records for multipart items prepared for new input into MARC, the overseas acquisition number (PL-480; MARC tag: 025) is ignored, if present.

### **C13.6 (Upgrades)**

Until the implementation of TOSCA, the note "Printed card in vernacular [i.e., non-roman] only" was routinely added to Brief JACKPHY records. This note is deleted when the record is upgraded to JACKPHY MARC.

## **D5.5 (Non-Roman vs. Roman-Only Bibliographic Records)**

In order for a Hebraica bibliographic record to be created in the non-roman alphabet, two or more areas (title and statement of responsibility area, the edition area, publication, distribution, etc. area, or series area) must be in the Hebrew alphabet. If only one area, or parts of more than one area is in the Hebrew alphabet, then a roman-only bibliographic record is created. When a roman-only bibliographic record is created for items that contain both roman and non-roman data in the source, the romanized portion is bracketed and the fixed field for "modified record" is left blank. Pre-1981 bibliographic records may have the value "x" in the fixed field. These older bibliographic records generally include the phrase "(romanized form)" in the affected area(s). They are changed to conform to current practice on an "as-encountered" basis.

For cases involving parallel titles, note that the exact application of the rule regarding the transcription of the parallel titles becomes crucial: rule 1.1D1 calls for recording "parallel titles in the order indicated by their sequence on, or by the layout of, the chief source of information." Rule 1.4C1, as revised by the Joint Steering Committee for Revision of AACR, calls for giving the place--if it appears in more than one language or script--in "the form in the language or script of the title proper." Other rules, such as 1.4D4 or 1.4D6, etc., govern the language or script for recording the name of the publisher. Thus, since there is a "chain-reaction" effect stemming from the choice of the title proper, that choice may also affect whether or not a no-roman bibliographic record is created.

If the entire MARC bibliographic record is romanized, then no bracketing is needed to indicate romanization, and the fixed field for modified record will contain either an "o" or an "r" (cf. below).

For items other than monographs and serials, such as maps and musical scores, a fully-romanized bibliographic record is created, but no non-roman card is made. These records have the value "o" in the fixed field for modified record. Since non-roman bibliographic records are not created for items received as CIP cataloging, whether at the pre-publication or the final verification stage, those monographic bibliographic records also have the value "o" in the fixed field.

All Hebraica monographic records--except CIPs--have the value "r" in the fixed field for "modified record", and a non-roman bibliographic record is created in the Hebrew alphabet. This includes books about music and atlases. No cards of any kind are currently made for MLC items, however. Roman-only MLC bibliographic records created on the APIF system described above did receive an "r" in the fixed field for "modified record," however.

## **D18.2** (Alphabetic Symbols for Printed Cards)

For the history of the usage of the "HE" symbol for monographs, music, and serials, see the notes above on DCM C12.5.2.3.3.

The card numbers for Minimal Level Cataloging records (cf. the notes above on DCM B5) do not receive an "HE" suffix.

"HE" has not been defined as a suffix for those records which are created in the MAPS format.

## **Z1** (Name Authority Records)

### Alternative Romanizations

Normally, forms shown in reference tracings must be justified by information cited from the sources (670 fields). However, justification is not required in the following cases:

- a) References justified by rules or rule interpretations only, usually, because the reference is simply derived from inverting, shortening, etc., the heading.

- b) References made on the basis of the cataloger's awareness of different romanizations or orthographies. For guidelines on making references from alternative romanizations, see the notes on LC RI 26.2.
- c) Name/title references derived from the work being cataloged, from other works cataloged under the same name, or from information in standard reference sources. (This is for normal situations. If there is a special need for justification of these references, this is permissible).
- d) References made on the basis of information from the National Library of Canada (cf. DCM C2).
- e) References to earlier/later headings of corporate bodies in the following cases:
  - changes due to national orthographic reform;
  - changes in government headings due to an official language change;
  - changes involving only a parent body to which the body being established is subordinate.

#### Mixed-alphabet headings

It may happen when preparing a Name Authority Record (NAR) for a uniform title or other heading, that some of the words in the source document upon which the NAR is based may be in the Hebrew alphabet and some not. Since bracketing is not used in headings on any bibliographic record or for titles on NARs, a 667 cataloger's note may be added to the authority record to explain the situation, if deemed important.

#### Status of Authority Heading Code

The fixed field used to indicate the status of the authority record most commonly has the value "a" for "fully established heading."

"Memo": If an authority record was established for use as an entry on a bibliographic record, but not actually used for the record, and the record contains information worth retaining, the record is identified as a "memo" by giving the value "b" in the fixed field.

"Provisional": If a heading cannot be satisfactorily established according to rule because of inadequate information about the person, corporate body, or uniform title the heading represents, the heading is identified as "provisional" by giving the value "c" in the fixed field. For Hebraica personal-name headings, this will happen, for example, when the forename is represented by an alef or an 'ayin, and there is no indication what the actual romanization should be.

"Preliminary": A heading is identified as "preliminary" if it is established in connection with the cataloging of an item that is not available at the time the heading is established, and there is no LC bibliographic record (automated or manual) that shows usage of the name. These records have the value "d" in the fixed field.

"Preliminary" will be used on some authority records prepared by staff of the National Union Catalog and on some authority records prepared through cooperative retrospective projects, e.g., the University of Chicago retrospective cataloging project.

Preliminary records are as complete as possible and conform to usual LC conventions. The work for which the record was prepared will be given in a source data found citation, beginning with the control number of the record, e.g.,

LCCN 23-8766: Main entry. Title, date (hdg.: \_\_\_\_)

If the heading is later used in cataloging with an item in hand, "preliminary" must be changed to "fully established" (value "a") or "provisional" (value "c").

## HEBRAICA CATALOGING REFERENCE AIDS

### A Selected List with Annotations

NOTE: The headings in this bibliography are intended for identifying the items only. They do not necessarily reflect catalog-entry forms.

### DICTIONARIES AND LEXICAL AIDS

#### Hebrew

##### **Even-Shoshan, A.**

ha-Milon he-ḥadash : otsar shel ha-lashon ha-'Ivrit ha-sifrutit, ha-mada'it yeha-meduberet, nivim ya-amarot 'Ivriyim ya-Aramiyim, munaḥim benle'umiyim / me-et Avraham Even-Shoshan be-hishtatfut ḥever anshe mada'. -- Yerushalayim : Kiryat-sefer, 729-730 [1968 or 1969-1969 or 1970], c1969-c1970. 3 v.

The 1968 or 1969 and later editions of Even-Shoshan form the basic reference for all ALA/LC Hebrew romanization. This authority is accepted above all other Hebrew dictionaries, including that of Alcalay.

There are some significant differences in vocalization among the various editions, including the abridged edition (ha-Milon ha-merukaz) and others. The later, unabridged editions take precedence.

1956 edition: ukhlosiyah

1968 or 1969 edition: ukhlusiyah

abridged edition: mad'e

unabridged edition: mada'e

##### **Alcalay, R.**

Milon 'Ivri-Angli shalem / me-et Re'uven Alkala'i. -- Tel-Aviv : Masadah, 1964. 1 v. Title on added t.p.: The complete Hebrew-English dictionary.

Alcalay's dictionary has a much more limited use in cataloging than Even-Shoshan's, but is helpful at times. It is used primarily to distinguish schwa na' from schwa nah, a matter which has significant impact on romanization. Alcalay is also used in conjunction with Even-Shoshan and Ashkenazi's Otsar rashe tevot to determine the romanization of initialisms, acronyms, and abbreviations.

##### **Ashkenazi, S.**

Otsar rashe tevot : ba-lashon uva-sifrut mi-yeme kedem ye-'ad yamenu / me-et Shemu'el Ashkenazi ye-Dov Yarden. - Yerushalayim : R. Mas, 1965. 1 v. Title on added t.p.: Ozar rashe tevot = Thesaurus of Hebrew abbreviations.

Several types of Hebrew literature are replete with initialisms, acronyms, and abbreviations, e.g. virtually any type of religious work. The successful romanization of any abbreviation in Hebrew is context-sensitive, i.e. dependent on a full understanding of the meaning of any particular abbreviation within any given context. Ashkenazi's work can generally be relied upon to provide this information.

**Barkali, S.**

Luaḥ ha-pe'alim ha-shalem : luḥot li-neṭiyot ha-pe'alim 'al kol gizrotehem, binyanehem ve-tsurrotehem : reshimah mele'ah shel kol shorshe-ha-pe'alim ba-lashon ha-'Ivrit mi-teḳufat ha-Tanakh ve-'ad yamenu eleh ve-hora'ot meforaṭot li-neṭiyatam / 'arukh - u-mesudar bi-yede Sha'ul Barkali. - Mahad. 12. --- Yerushalayim : R. Mas, c1956. 1 v.

This work is a table of verb-conjugations, and its principle use as a cataloging aid is in the clarification of the vocalization of particular verbal forms that might not appear in Even-Shoshan. The latter of course, always takes precedence in the case of any discrepancies. Virtually any of the numerous editions is helpful.

**Barkali, S.**

Luaḥ ha-shemot ha-shalem : luḥot li-neṭiyat ha-shemot 'al kol mishḳelehem ve-tsurrotehem be-tseruf reshimah shel 12.000 shemot-'etsem mi-teḳufat ha-Tanakh ve-'ad yamenu eleh ve-hora'ot meforaṭot li-neṭiyatam / 'arukh u-mesudar bi-yede Sha'ul- Barkali. - Mahad 3., metuḳenet. -- Yerushalayim : R. Mas, 708 [1947 or 1948], c1944, 1 v.

The usefulness of this table of nouns is comparable to that of the author's work above for verbs. Any edition may be of occasional use.

Yiddish

**Weinreich, U.**

Modern English-Yiddish, Yiddish-English dictionary / Uriel Weinreich. -- New York : YIVO Institute for Jewish Research : McGraw-Hill, 1968. 1 v. Title on added t.p.: Modern English-Yidish verṭerbukh.

Used as the basis for the romanization of the vowels of Hebrew words appearing in Yiddish, and for hyphenation (where applicable).

**Harkavy, A.**

English-Yidish verṭerbukh / fun Aleksander Harḳavi = English-Yiddish dictionary / by Alexander Harkavy. Yiddish-English dictionary / by Alexander Harkavy = Yidish-English verṭerbukh / fun Aleksander Harḳavi. -- 22. oyfl. -- New York : Hibru publishing kompani, 1891. 1 v.

Occasionally useful for some older terms not appearing in Weinreich. As with Barkali's works, any edition may be of occasional use.

Aramaic**Jastrow, M.**

A dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic literature / compiled by Marcus Jastrow ; with an index of scriptural quotations. -- Authorised [sic] ed. -- New York Verlag Choneb ; London, E. : Shapiro, Vallentine, 1926. 1 v. Title on added t.p.: Sefer milim.

Used as the authority for supplying vowels for any Aramaic words or phrases not appearing in Even-Shoshan's Hebrew dictionary. Jastrow's dictionary has gone through several reprintings, any of which is useful.

**ENCYCLOPEDIAS**

**Encyclopaedia Judaica.** -- Jerusalem : Encyclopaedia Judaica, c1971-c1972. 16 v.

The Encyclopaedia Judaica (EJ) is used as the AACR2 authority for Hebrew and Yiddish authors whose names do not appear in the standard English reference sources when there is no roman form appearing prominently in their works (cf. LCRI 22.3C). EJ may also be cited for any Hebrew or Yiddish name requiring research, e.g. pre-20th century headings, headings that conflict, etc. The encyclopedia is also helpful at times in giving the histories of corporate bodies, and for information concerning cases of attributed authorship, etc.

**The Jewish encyclopedia** : a descriptive record of the history, religion, literature, and customs of the Jewish people from the earliest times to the present day / prepared by more than four hundred scholars and specialists under the direction of the following editorial board, Cyrus Adler ... [et al.] ; Isidore Singer, projector and managing editor ; assisted by American and foreign boards of consulting editors. - New York : Funk and Wagnalls, 6916. 12 v.

Originally published 1901-1905, the Jewish Encyclopedia (JE) was used in older cataloging as an authority much as the EJ is now. It is still cited when extended research is necessary for a heading, e.g. as when reference works conflict in the birth and death dates of an author or in the attribution of authorship. Such research is also customary for most pre-modern Hebraica headings. Prior to 1946 the romanization table for Hebrew found in the JE formed the basis of the ALA/LC standard.

**The universal Jewish encyclopedia** : an authoritative and popular presentation of Jews and Judaism since the earliest times / edited by Isaac Landman. - New York : Ktav, 1969, c1939. 10 v.

Although the Universal Jewish Encyclopedia (UJE) never achieved the status of either the EJ or the JE as a cataloging authority, the UJE does contain information on some names not found in either of the others. It is cited from time to time when extensive research is required.

## COLLECTIVE BIOGRAPHIES AND LITERARY HISTORIES

**Who's who in Israel and in the work for Israel abroad.** - Tel Aviv Bronfman & Cohen Publications, [1969-1980]. (serial)

**Who's who in world Jewry.** -- New York : Pitman Pub. Corp., 1955- (serial)

Cited routinely at one time, these works are now cited only when research is a necessity. Prior to the implementation of AACR2 when there was more leeway for establishing names in a non-systematically romanized form, *WW in Israel* was used as one of the authorities for formulating personal-name headings.

**Leksikon fun der nayer Yidisher literatur** – Nyu-York : Aroysgegebn fun Altvetlekh Yidishn kulcur-kongres, c1956-c1981. 8 v.

### **Reisin, Z.**

Leksikon fun der Yidisher literatur, prese un filologye / Zalman Reyzen. -- 3. farb. oyfl. -- Vilne : Vilner farlag fun B. Kletschin, 1927-1929. 4 v.

### **Kressel, G.**

Leksikon ha-sifrut ha 'Ivrit : ba-dorot ha-aḥaronim / G. Kresel. --Merḥavyah : Sifriyat po'alim, [1965-1967]. 2 v.

### **Tidhar, D.**

Entsiklopedyah le-ḥalutse ha-yishuv u-vonay / me-et David Tidhar. -- Tel-Aviv : D. Tidhar, 1947-1971. 19 v.

At one time the above were cited routinely in the preparation of Hebraica authority records. Now however, they are cited only when research is required, e.g. to break a conflict in headings. Prior to the adoption of the revised footnote to AACR2 rule 22.3C in August 1985, these works were consulted whenever the author's place of residence was unknown.

### **Waxman, M.**

A history of Jewish literature / by Meyer Waxman. -- New York : T. Yoseloff, 1960. 5 v. in 6.

### **Zinberg, I.**

A history of Jewish literature / Israel Zinberg ; translated and edited by Bernard Martin. -- Cleveland : Press of Case Western Reserve University, 1972-1978. 12 v.

Both of these histories are helpful at times in that they include bio-bibliographical information about a large number of Hebraica writers. They can be especially helpful in cases of uncertain or attributed authorship, e.g. for medieval or early modern works. Use of the Zinberg work is somewhat hampered by the lack of cumulative index for the entire set.

## GAZETTEERS

### United States. Board on Geographic Names.

Gazetteer of Israel : names approved by the United States Board on Geographic names / prepared by May M. Hourani and Charles M. Heyda. -- 2nd ed. -- Washington, D.C. : Defense Mapping Agency, 1983. 1 v.

BGN is generally cited when establishing an Israeli geographical/jurisdictional heading. The latitude and longitude are generally included in new authority records, as is the type of place name, e.g., "PPL" for "populated place." Except for cases in which BGN specifies a "conventional" form of heading (cf. LCRI 23), the ALA/LC romanization is generally used in the heading. The BGN form and variants, if any, are generally cited and references made accordingly.

### Talmi, E.

Kol Erets Yiśra'el : leḳṣiḳon la-'am / Efrayim u-Menaḥem Talmi. -- Tel Aviv : Davar, 1971. 1 v.

The Talmi work is helpful for many headings in that it includes the vocalization of the name, identification of the location, and a brief history.

## BIBLIOGRAPHIES

### Friedberg, B.

Bet 'eked sefarim : leḳṣiḳon bibliyografi ... / me-et Ḥayim Dov Fridberg ; yotse la-or be-siyu'a Barukh Fridberg. -- Hotsa'ah 2., mushlemet u-metuḳenet. -- Tel-Aviv : ha-Mimkar ha-rashi, M.A. Bar-Yuda, 1951-1956. 4 v.

### Moria, M.

Bet 'eked sefarim he-ḥadash : 710-733 / ba-'arikhat M. Moriyah. -- Tsefat : Mekhon "Tsiyon," [1974-1976]. 5 v.

### Ḳiryat sefer (Jerusalem)

Ḳiryat sefer : riv'on bibliyografi shel Bet ha-sefarim ha-le'umi yeha-universiṭa'i bi-Yerushalayim. -- Yerushalayim : Bet ha-sefarim, 1924- (serial)

All three works are 'helpful when no date of publication, copyright, or manufacture appears in the item being cataloged, or if a uniform title needs to be identified for a translation. *Ḳiryat sefer* is, of course, used in this situation for more recent publications.

## PUBLISHER DIRECTORIES

Israel book trade directory.-- 5th ed.-- [Tel Aviv] : Israel Book and Printing Center, 1975- (serial)

Jewish literary marketplace : a directory of the press, publishers, and booksellers / edited by Howard M. Berliant, Bruce Arbit. -- 1st ed. - Milwaukee : Arbit Books, 1979. 1 v.

The *Israel Book Trade Directory* and the *Jewish Literary Marketplace* both provide information on publishers in Israel. These sources are helpful when it is necessary to supply a place name for a publisher from outside the item being cataloged.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### Freund, S.

Farglaykh-ḳalendar un familyen reḳord : fir geburṭen, ḥašuneś un yortsayṭen far 216 yohr (fun 545 biz 760) = Corresponding date calendar and family record : corresponding dates of the Hebrew and civil calendar for 216 years (1784 to 2000) / compiled by S.W. Freund.--New York : Hebrew Pub. Co., 1925. 1 v.

This, or any similar work, is very helpful in equating dates given in terms of the Jewish calendar to their Gregorian equivalents. This particular volume includes a much longer range of dates than the similar table found in the index volume of the *Encyclopaedia Judaica*.

### Israel.

Israel government year-book. -- [Jerusalem] : Govt. Printer, 1957 (serial). Issued in English and Hebrew.

The Hebrew edition of the Israel government year-book (*Shenaton ha-memshalah*) is used as the basis for Israeli government body headings when the item being cataloged does not include sufficient information, e.g., a book in English. In such cases, references are made within the framework of LCRI 26.3B-C for the English form(s) included in the *Shenaton*. The *Shenaton* also gives the hierarchical structure of many Israeli federal bodies, and is helpful in identifying name changes.

### Telephone books

Israeli English-language telephone books are primarily used in AACR2 cataloging for assistance in supplying the vowels for surnames of uncertain vocalization. Prior to AACR2 they were also a source for formulating headings in a non-systematically romanized form. They may still be used as a source for alternative romanizations (cf. DCM Z1).

### University catalogs

The use of catalogs from Israeli universities is analogous to that of *Shenaton ha-memshalah*, i.e. they may be used as a source for the vernacular form of a corporate heading. They generally give an English name that can be used in the reference structure, and generally indicate the hierarchical structure. Many of the catalogs also include valuable biographical information about faculty members.

## APPENDIX

## I. AACR2 Appendix B12 Hebraica Abbreviations

Included below are the Hebraica abbreviations from Appendix B12 of AACR2 and their ALA/LC systematically romanized form, together with their English equivalents.

| Term (ALA/LC):    | Abbr. (ALA/LC): | Equiv.:     | מונח           | ראשי תיבות |
|-------------------|-----------------|-------------|----------------|------------|
| oysgabe           | osyg.           | ed.         | אויסגאבע       | אויסג.     |
| oyflage           | oyfl.           | ed., print. | אויפלאגע       | אויפל.     |
| un andere         | u.a.            | et al.      | און אנדערע     | א"א        |
| On orṭ            | O.o.            | S.l.        | אן ארט         | א"א        |
| on farlag         | o. fg.          | s.n.        | אן פערלאג      | אפ"ג       |
| band              | bd.             | v., vol.    | באנד           | בד.        |
| gilayon           | gil.            | leaf, no.   | גליון          | גל'        |
| dos heyst         | d.h.            | i.e.        | דאס הייסט      | ד"ה        |
| zot omeret        | z.o.            | i.e.        | זאת אומרת      | ז"א        |
| ḥoveret           | ḥov.            | issue, no.  | חוברת          | חוב'       |
| ḥaser motsi la-or | ḥ. mo. l.       | s.n.        | חסר מוציא לאור | חמו"ל      |
| Ḥaser maḳom       | Ḥ.m.            | S.l.        | חסר מקום       | ח"מ        |
| ṭeyl              | ṭl.             | pt.         | טייל           | טל.        |
| ṭa'ut defus       | ṭ.d.            | sic         | טעות דפוס      | ט"ד        |
| yargang           | yarg.           | year        | יארגאנג        | יארג.      |
| mahadurah         | mahad.          | ed.         | מהדורה         | מהד'       |
| mispar            | mis.            | no.         | מספר           | מס'        |
| numer             | num.            | no.         | נומער          | נומ.       |
| farbeserṭe        | farb.           | rev.        | פארבעסערטע     | פערב.      |
| farmerte          | farm.           | augm.       | פארמערטע       | פערמ.      |

If it is appropriate to use a non-roman abbreviation in the non-roman bibliographic record, the Romanized form of the same abbreviation is given in the roman bibliographic record, not the corresponding English or Latin equivalent.

## ALA/LC Romanization:

T.A. [z.o. Tel Aviv] (not: T.A. [i.e. Tel Aviv])

ת"א [ז"א תל אביב]

## II. Pre-1948 Romanization Table

The following table is reproduced from the *Jewish Encyclopedia*, first published in 1901. With minor variation, this table formed the basis of LC Hebraica romanization prior to 1948.

### A.— Rules for the Transliteration of Hebrew and Aramaic.

1. All important names which occur in the Bible are cited as found in the authorized King James version; e.g., *Moses*, not *Mosheh*; *Isaac*, not *Yitshak*; *Saul*, not *Sha'ul* or *Shaûl*; *Solomon*, not *Shelomoh*, etc.
2. The spellings of names that have gained currency in English books on Jewish subjects, or that have become familiar to English readers, are generally retained; cross-references are given when topics are treated under forms transliterated according to the system tabulated below.
3. Hebrew subject-headings are transcribed according to the scheme of transliteration; cross-references are made as in the case of personal names.
4. The following system of transliteration has been used for Hebrew and Aramaic

⋈ *Not noted at the beginning or the end of a word ; otherwise ' or by dieresis; e.g., pe'er or Meïr.*

|   |          |   |          |   |          |   |                            |    |           |
|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------------------------|----|-----------|
| ב | <i>b</i> | ז | <i>z</i> | ל | <i>l</i> | פ | (with dagesh), <i>p</i>    | שׁ | <i>sh</i> |
| ג | <i>g</i> | ח | <i>h</i> | מ | <i>m</i> | פ | (without dagesh), <i>f</i> | שׂ | <i>s</i>  |
| ד | <i>d</i> | ט | <i>t</i> | נ | <i>n</i> | צ | <i>z</i>                   | ת  | <i>t</i>  |
| ה | <i>h</i> | י | <i>y</i> | ס | <i>s</i> | ק | <i>k</i>                   |    |           |
| ו | <i>w</i> | כ | <i>k</i> | ע | <i>'</i> | ר | <i>r</i>                   |    |           |

NOTE: The presence of dagesh lene is not noted except in the case of פ. Dagesh forte is indicated by doubling the letter.

5. The vowels have been transcribed as follows:

|   |                        |    |          |   |          |   |          |   |          |
|---|------------------------|----|----------|---|----------|---|----------|---|----------|
| א | (kamez) <i>a</i>       | וּ | <i>u</i> | א | <i>a</i> | ע | <i>e</i> | ו | <i>o</i> |
| א | (kamez hatuf) <i>o</i> |    |          |   |          |   |          |   |          |
| א | <i>e</i>               | א  | <i>e</i> | א | <i>o</i> | א | <i>i</i> |   |          |
| א | <i>i</i>               | א  | <i>e</i> | א | <i>a</i> | א | <i>u</i> |   |          |

The so-called "Continental" pronunciation of the English vowels is implied.

6. The Hebrew article is transcribed as *ha*, followed by a hyphen, without doubling the following letter. [Not *hak-Kohen* or *hak-Cohen*, nor *Rosh ha-shshannah*.]

III. ALA/LC 1948-1976 Romanization Table

The table given below was applied by LC 1948-1976. It is reproduced here from the 1949 edition of the *A.L.A. Cataloging Rules for Author and Title Entries*. The differences between it and the previous and later tables are rather slight if a manual catalog is assumed. In an automated environment however, these differences are significant. A comparison shows the evolution of romanization practice, and accounts for the way many older headings were formulated.

As a result of the increased amount of cataloging of Hebraica at the Library of Congress during the last five years, rules for the transliteration of Hebrew and Yiddish have been subjected to scrutiny, and certain changes have been adopted. The purpose of the changes is to establish a consistent and logical system of transliteration requiring a minimum use of diacritical marks. The transliteration attempts to represent the sound of the Hebrew or Yiddish word; for this the Hebrew follows the modern Palestinian (Sephardic) pronunciation and the Yiddish follows the Lithuanian Yiddish pronunciation. In transliterating Yiddish the etymology of the words is ignored.

The Yiddish transliteration system now in use is identical with that used by the Yiddish Scientific Institute (YIVO) in New York.

|              |  |              |                                    |
|--------------|--|--------------|------------------------------------|
| א            | Initial and final disregarded; otherwise ' (prime) | ל            | l                                  |
| ב            | b  | מ (final, ם) | m                                  |
| ב            | v (in Yiddish, b)                                  | נ (final, ן) | n                                  |
| ג            | g  | ס            | s                                  |
| ד            | d  | ע            | ' (inverted comma)                 |
| ה            | h  | פ            | p                                  |
| ו            | v  | פ (final, ף) | f                                  |
| וו           | v  | צ (final, ץ) | ts                                 |
| ז            | z  | ק            | k                                  |
| ח            | h  | ר            | r                                  |
| ט            | t  | ש            | sh                                 |
| י            | y (at beginning of word or syllable; otherwise, i) | ש            | s                                  |
| כ            | k  | ת            | t                                  |
| כ (final, ך) | kh   | ת            | t (in Hebrew words; in Yiddish, s) |

Vowels used in Hebrew

|   |   |
|---|---|
| א | a |
| א | a |
| א | e |
| א | e |
| ו | o |
| ו | u |
| ו | u |
| ו | I |
| ו | I |
| ו | e |

Vowels used in Yiddish

|         |   |
|---------|---|
| א       | a or o                                  |
| א, ו    | u                                       |
| אוי, וי | oy                                      |
| אי, י   | i                                       |
| ע       | e                                       |
| אי, יי  | ay (as ai in aisle) or ey (as in weigh) |

#### IV. Abbreviations Used in This Manual

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| AACR1                | Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (1st edition)               |
| AACR2                | Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (2nd edition)               |
| <a href="#">ALA</a>  | American Library Association                                |
| APIF                 | Automated Process Information File                          |
| BGN                  | United States Board on Geographic Names                     |
| CIP                  | Cataloging in Publication                                   |
| CSB                  | Cataloging Service Bulletin                                 |
| DCM                  | Descriptive Cataloging Manual                               |
| EJ                   | Encyclopaedia Judaica                                       |
| JACKPHY              | Japanese, Arabic, Chinese, Korean, Persian, Hebrew, Yiddish |
| <a href="#">JE</a>   | Jewish Encyclopedia   |
| <a href="#">LC</a>   | Library of Congress   |
| LCRI                 | Library of Congress Rule Interpretation                     |
| LSP                  | Linked Systems Project                                      |
| MARC                 | Machine Readable Cataloging                                 |
| MLC                  | Minimal Level Cataloging                                    |
| NAR                  | Name Authority Record                                       |
| <a href="#">NLC</a>  | National Library of Canada                                  |
| <a href="#">RLIN</a> | Research Libraries Information Network                      |
| TOSCA                | Total Online Searching for Cataloging Activities            |
| UJE                  | Universal Jewish Encyclopedia                               |
| WW                   | Who's Who   |



קיטלוג ורומניזציה  
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הוכן בידי  
פול מייר

וואשינגטון, ארה"ב

ספריית הקונגרס

תשׁמז