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 ALA-LC Systematic Romanization for Ladino
 Yiddish Personal Names of Hebrew or Aramaic Derivation

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We thank, first and foremost, our colleague Paul Maher (now retired), author of the original edition of *Hebraica Cataloging*, an indispensable tool for catalogers working with the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules (AACR) and Library of Congress Rule Interpretations (LCRIs), a manual which systematized and clarified our work and made international collegial standardization and cooperation possible. In many places we have been able to retain his wording and examples. We also thank Aaron Taub, the head of the IJ Section of the Asian and Middle East Division of LC for giving us time and encouragement to compile, organize, and write this manual.

Special and continuing thanks go to the staff of the Cataloging Policy and Support Office (CPSO) of the Library of Congress, who regularly help us to answer perplexing questions about the application of RDA to Hebraica literary and publishing practices.

Much gratitude also goes to Peter Biella, who performed the difficult task of converting this text to html.

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE

The first *Hebraica Cataloging* was originally prepared as an internal training document for new Hebraica cataloging staff working with the Library of Congress Rule Interpretations and other documents 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 (LC) and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC).

The present work is intended to supplement the text of RDA and the LC-PCC Policy Statements (PSs) and provisions of the internal Descriptive Cataloging Manual (DCM--in particular its section Z1) regarding Hebraica materials. Material relating to Hebraica already contained in the general PSs and DCMs is not routinely reproduced here. The LC-PCC PSs accessible through the RDA Toolkit.

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 first appeared elsewhere. It incorporates much pioneering material on Hebraica RDA cataloging, with analytical comments and illustrative RDA examples, presented at various annual meetings of the Association of Jewish Libraries, on the Heb-NACO listserv for Hebraica and Judaica catalogers, in training workshops both local and international, and in scholarly papers. 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 RDA instructions and LC-PCC PSs, and an annotated list of reference materials frequently consulted in Hebraica cataloging. The appendix to this manual includes the ALA-LC romanization of Hebraica abbreviations found in the AACR2 appendix, copies of the romanization tables which form the basis for ALA-LC romanization practices, and the list of Hebrew and Aramaic names in Yiddish context.

INTRODUCTION

This manual describes recommended RDA cataloging practices followed by the Israel and Judaica Section of the Library of Congress (IJS/LC) and the Program for Cooperative Cataloging (PCC). It deals primarily with descriptive cataloging of monographs and only tangentially with descriptive cataloging of serials, integrating resources and other media formats.

The instructions and examples in this manual focus on *original* monographic cataloging and discuss the most common cataloging issues that the IJS/LC and catalogers in the PCC face when cataloging Hebrew and Yiddish material. They do not cover every possible RDA combination of descriptive elements that may occur in a bibliographic record. For additional examples on a particular RDA instruction, readers should refer to the Toolkit or consult with other professionals.

The manual should not be treated as a guide to the “most correct” or the “most definitive” approach to RDA cataloging. All Hebraica catalogers must balance the intention to provide a cataloging product that exceeds the minimal RDA and LC-PCC PS core element requirements with the need to spend cataloging time efficiently. As we gain more RDA experience we may need to update the manual with revised RDA instructions and additional examples. Like the RDA Toolkit and LC-PCC Policy Statements themselves, the manual is a work in progress, a process that is continuously evolving, becoming, unfolding. It should be consulted in combination with RDA instructions and with any local and/or cooperative policies including the LC-PCC PSs, the Z1 section of the Library of Congress Descriptive Cataloging Manual (DCM Z1), ISBD punctuation standards and MARC 21 documentation. For copy cataloging practices at the Library of Congress (LC) please refer to Section B13 of LC’s Descriptive Cataloging Manual.

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CURRENT APPLICATION OF THE ALA-LC ROMANIZATION TABLES

HEBREW AND YIDDISH ROMANIZATION

The ALA-LC Hebraica Romanization Tables

CONSONANTS USED IN HEBREW AND YIDDISH

א	' or disregard; cf. below	ל	l
ב	b	מ,ם	m
ב	v	נ,ן	n
ג	g	ס	s
ד	d	ע	'
ה	h	פ,ף	p
ו	v̥ (only if a consonant)	פ,ף	f
וו	v̥ (only if a consonant)	צ,ץ	ts
ז	z	ק	ḳ
ח	ħ	ר	r
ט	ṭ	ש	sh
י	y	ש	ś
כ,ך	k	ת	t
כ,ך	kh	ת	t (in Yiddish, ś)

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
א	o	א	a
א	u	א	e
א	e	א	o
א	ai		

VOWELS USED IN YIDDISH

א	a	י, אי	i
א	o	ע	e
ו, א	u	יי, אײ	ay
י, אײ	i, oy	יי, אײ	ey

Special Characters

"Special characters" are characters which occupy a space in romanization, but are neither roman letters, numerals, nor marks of punctuation.

Alef and 'Ayin

When the letter alef (א) is the first character in a word or the last character in a syllable, including at the end of a word, it is disregarded in romanization. Similarly, it is disregarded when it is used merely to indicate the presence of a vowel (as when used as an em ḵeri'ah or mater lectionis),

ALA-LC Romanization:

rosh [not: r'osh]	ראש
ḵamerit [not ḵ'amerit]	קאמרית
Afganiṣṭan [not 'Afg'anisṭan]	אפגאניסṭאן

Elsewhere, the alef carries a vowel of its own, the special character *alif* (א) represents the letter.

ḵeri'ah [reading]	קריאה
Yiśra'el [Israel]	ישראל
<i>but:</i>	
bi-melot <i>not:</i> bi-mel'ot	במלאות

The letter 'ayin (ע) is represented by the special character *'ayin* (ע) in all contexts.

Alef /'Ayin as Initials

When the letters alef or 'ayin are used to abbreviate a personal name, the character may carry any of the five vowels depending on the name represented; therefore each is romanized according to the vocalization of the name for which it stands. Here are some examples:

Hebrew Initial	Standing for	ALA-LC Romanization	Spelled-out Romanization
'א	אהרן	A.	Aharon
'א	אליהו	E.	Eliyahu
'א	איריס	I.	Iris
'א	אופיר	O.	Ofir
'א	אורי	U.	Uri
'ע	עמוס	'A.	'Amos
'ע	עזרא	'E.	'Ezra
'ע	עמנואל	'I.	'Imanu'el
'ע	עודד	'O.	'Oded
'א	עוזי	'U.	'Uzi

Other Special Characters

Miagkīi Znak

A *miagkīi znak* (' , also called "prime") is placed between two letters that represent two distinct consonants when the combination of these letters may otherwise be read as a digraph. Thus the *miagkīi znak* in the surname Hildes'haimer shows that the letters being romanized are סה, not ש.

Geresh and Gershayim

The *geresh* and *gershayim* in a non-roman field often indicate abbreviations.

These special characters are retained in the Hebrew field but in the roman field are replaced with a period(s).

Examples

Y. Shmidṭ [not: Y' Shmidṭ] י' שמידט
'a. sh. [not: ' "sh] ע"ש

Note that the *geresh* (") and the *gershayim* (") should be entered in the Hebrew field using the "w" key on the Hebrew keyboard.

When the *geresh* (") or *gershayim* (") is used in an abbreviation, it is first necessary to

determine the exact meaning of the abbreviation, since precise romanization, including capitalization, punctuation, spacing, and vocalization depend on the word being abbreviated. When the meaning of the Hebrew abbreviation (including prefixed articles, conjunctions, and/or prepositions requiring hyphenation) is determined, the elements are transcribed according to the ALA-LC Romanization and spacing rules.

In Resource	ALA-LC Romanization
י' שמידט	Y. Shmidṭ [<i>not</i> : Y' Shmidṭ]
ע"ש	'a. sh. [<i>not</i> : "'sh]

The *geresh* is also used to mark letters in words of foreign origin which represent non-Hebrew sounds.

In Resource	ALA-LC Romanization
ג'מי	G'imi [Jimmy]
ז'ק	Z'aḳ [Jacques]
קד'פי	Ḳad'afi [Qaddafi]
צ'ורצ'יל	Ts'urts'il [Churchill]

The *gershayim* has another common usage, to indicate that the character string in which it occurs should be read as a number or a Hebrew date. These strings are *not* considered to be abbreviations, and are romanized as Western-style numerals.

In Resource	ALA-LC Romanization
תרי"ג	613
תש"ח	708

Note that, in the rare cases when such an expression is vocalized *in the resource*, it should be romanized according to the vocalization in an access point, and an alternative romanization using numerals should be provided.

In Source	Roman Field	Non-Roman Field
על תרי"ג מצות התורה	245 10	'Al taryag mitsyot ha-Torah
	245 10	על תרי"ג מצות התורה
	246 3	'Al 613 mitsyot ha-Torah

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):	יצחק
Yitshḳ [Isaac (H)]	
ruaḥ [wind, spirit (H)]	רוח
ṽort [word (Y)]	ווארט
Acute (Hebrew & Yiddish):	
śekhel [mind (H)]	שכל
śkhar [reward (Y)]	שכר
Grave (Yiddish):	
beš [house]	בית
mayśeš [deeds, tales]	מעשיות

When 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.

Heading:	ALA-LC Romanization:	Non-Roman Heading If Used
Talmud. Beḳah. (reference work)	Talmud. Betsah	תלמוד. ביצה
Bahat, Ya'acov. (verso t.p.)	Bahaṭ, Ya'aḳov	בהט, יעקב
Ro'i, Yaacov. (verso t.p.)	Ro'i, Ya'aḳov	ראי, יעקב
<i>but:</i>		
Talmud. Mo'ed. (<i>Encyclopaedia Judaica</i> (EJ))	Talmud. Mo'ed.	תלמוד. מועד

Note: The *Encyclopaedia Judaica* (EJ) consistently uses the alif special character (') to romanize the Hebrew letter 'ayin. When a heading is based on a form in this reference source, the 'ayin 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 otherwise as the authority for the spelling of headings, including special

characters, entry element, and the dates used in an author's heading--although when references sources differ as to dates, cataloger judgment is the ultimate authority.

Dagesh

The presence of *dagesh kal* (*dagesh lene*) is noted only to secure the romanization of פ, כ, ב as /b/ or /v/, /k/ or /kh/, and /p/ or /f/. There is no distinction in romanization between *dagesh hazak* (*dagesh forte*) and *dagesh kal*.

Vowels

General

Vowels for Hebrew words and forenames, etc., are supplied on the basis of the vocalization in the most recent edition of Even-Shoshan's *ha-Milon he-ḥadash* 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*).

In Resource	Even-Shoshan Vocalization	Alcalay Vocalization	ALA-LC Romanization
ערבי	'Arvi	'Aravi	'Arvi

For uses of Alcalay to determine the treatment of *sheyas* and abbreviations, see the appropriate sections below.

Sheya

The transcription of the *sheya* is problematic. The ALA-LC Romanization system attempts 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 retrieval 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 usually 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 *sheyas* in Hebrew initial syllables are *sheya na'* and are transcribed as "e" regardless of pronunciation.

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'* which result from what some linguists call "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/ḳal*, *pi'el*, and *hitpa'el binyanim* (stems), including all *sheyas* following consonants with *dagesh ḥazaq*. 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).

lomdim [not: lomedim]	לומדים
lomdot [not: lomedot]	לומדות
from: lomed	לומד
rof'im [not: rofe'im]	רופאים
rof'ot [not: rofe'ot]	רופאות
from: rofe	רופאים
munḥe [not: muneḥe]	מונחי
from: munaḥim	מונחים
tedabru [not: tedaberu]	תדברו
tedabri [not: tedaberi]	תדברי
from: tedaber	תדבר
mitṣarfim [not: mitṣarefim]	מצטרפים
mitṣarfot [not: mitṣarefot]	מצטרפות
from: mitṣaref	מצטרף
but:	
mitpalelim [not: mitpallim]	מתפללים
mitpalelot [not: mitpallot]	מתפללות
from: mitpalel	מתפלל

metsayerim [<i>not</i> : metsayrim]	מציירים
metsayerot [<i>not</i> : metsayrot]	מציירות
<i>from</i> : metsayer	מצייר

The second category consists of *sheyas* occurring between the second and third consonants of plural nouns in the construct state where the *sheya's* appearance is also the result of vowel reduction. This category includes plural nouns with pronominal possessive suffixes built from the construct form.

toldot- [<i>not</i> : toledot-]	תולדות
<i>from</i> : toladot	תולדות
toldoteha [<i>not</i> : toledoteha]	תולדותיה

Yod

The yod in Hebrew is romanized as "y" only when it is followed by a vowel. Thus:

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

Variant Spellings of the Place-Name "Jerusalem"

Note that the name of this city, usually spelled ירושלים (vocalized as יְרוּשָׁלַיִם) and romanized as "Yerushalayim," has a variant spelling ירושלם sometimes encountered in religious works. This variant is romanized as "Yerushalaim."

Foreign Loan Words

The first *sheya* in a foreign loan word with an initial consonantal cluster is generally treated as a *sheya nah*. For correct romanization it is necessary to consult Even-Shoshan and Alcalay on a case-by-case basis. In the case of foreign loan words of Latin or Greek origin, Alcalay should not be followed, and an initial consonantal cluster is treated as a sheva nah. These initial clusters retain the effect of vowel "heightening"--the *sheya* of the prefixes be-, ke-, and le- becomes a ḥirik: bi-, ki-, li-.

ALA-LC Romanization:

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

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

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)

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

Hebrew Proper Names

Personal Names

The romanization of Hebrew personal names is also based on the most recent edition of Even-Shoshan's *ha-Milon he-ḥadash*, in which many are interfiled with common vocabulary.

ALA-LC Romanization:

Daniyel [*not*: Dani'el] דָּנְיָאֵל

If Even-Shoshan provides more than one possible romanization for the found consonants, one is chosen for the heading on the basis of available information; a reference is made from the alternative. For example, Even-Shoshan gives both Ayal and Eyal (both in ALA-LC Romanization) for the name אֵיל. If available information is inconclusive, the heading in the LC MARC authority record is coded as provisional and a reference is made from other possibilities, as appropriate; cf. DCM Z1.

Non-Hebrew Names

Romanization of non-Hebrew proper names appearing in Hebrew works can be problematic. Frequently the author's or publisher's romanization appearing in the item being cataloged provides a clue; 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 an authorized 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. If the evidence is inconclusive, such a heading is coded as provisional.

Names of Places, Regions, Etc.

If not found in Even-Shoshan, the preferred romanization for such names is derived from the *Entsiklopedyah ha-Ivrit* (EI), to the extent that these forms can be accommodated to the found romanization.

EI Vocalization

וויניציאה

ALA-LC Romanization

Ṽenetsi'ah

[*not: Venetsyah or Vinitayah*]

Hebrew Hyphenation

"Little words"

The definite article (ha-, he-), the conjunction (u-, va-, ve-), and certain prepositions (b, k, l, m) are written as prefixes in Hebrew script. 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 hyphen appearing in the non-roman source (*maḳaf*) and a hyphen supplied by romanization rules. The base word is romanized prior to romanizing the prefix.

Shelomoh ha-melekh v \grave{e} ha-devorah	שלמה המלך והדבורה
bi-yede [<i>not: bide</i>]	בידי
li-heyot [<i>not: lihyot</i>]	להיות
mi-yamim rishonim	מימים ראשונים
me-'olam ha-agadah	מעולם האגדה
<i>but:</i>	
v \acute{e} -i-shivyon	ואי־שויון
shirat-ha-ḳodesh	שירת־הקודש

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.

mi-de [<i>not: mide</i>]	מדי
ke-de [<i>not: kede</i>]	כדי
me-et [<i>not: me'et</i>]	מת

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:

Be-reshit [<i>not: Bereshit</i>]	בראשית
------------------------------------	--------

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 ṽeha-tarbut [<i>not</i> : ṽe-ha-tarbut]	משרד החינוך והתרבות
sheli, bahem, lefi	שלי, בהם, לפי
<i>but</i> :	
u-Ve-reshit [if "and Genesis"]	ובראשית
uve-reshit [if "and in the beginning"]	

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:

Rozshansḳi [*not*: Rozhansḳi] ראזשאנסקי

Ṛshernoṽits [*not*: Chernovits] טשערנאוויץ

Questions arise, however, regarding the vocalization of Hebrew words in a Yiddish context. Weinreich's *Modern English-Yiddish, Yiddish-English Dictionary* is used to establish the appropriate vowels. (For use of the hyphen, see below.)

Weinreich	ALA-LC Yiddish Romanization	ALA-LC Hebrew Romanization
bikhides	biḥideš	bi-yeḥidut
bikśav	bikśav	bi-khetav
moyre	moyre	mora
mekhaber	meḥaber	meḥaber
Moyshl	Moyshl	Moshel
koyles	ḳoyleš	ḳolot

According to current Yiddish romanization practice, Yiddish words of Hebrew origin are romanized in a “Yiddishlike” manner if found in what the cataloger determines to be a Yiddish context. However, in contrast to the previous practice outlined by *Hebraica Cataloging* (Maher, 1987), which limited the usage of Uriel Weinreich’s Modern English-Yiddish Yiddish-English Dictionary (New York, 1968) principally to vowels, the current practice has been expanded to follow more closely the romanization in both that dictionary as well as Isidoro Niborski’s *Verterbukh fun Loshn-Koydesh shṭamiḳe verter* (Paris, 2012) for most consonants, as well. However, as the examples below indicate, current LC practice does not mirror exactly the YIVO system of Romanization as espoused in the Weinreich and Niborski dictionaries. The proposal for this approach was presented by the Hebraica Team of the Library of Congress at the Association of Jewish Libraries convention in Cambridge, Massachusetts in 2006 and approved at that convention.

Using Yiddish Dictionaries as Guides to Romanizing Hebrew Expressions in Yiddish Context

Use Weinreich and Niborski as guides for romanization of vowels and most consonants. However, differentiate between כ/n and ט/ת, ק/כ with the underscore dots and transcribe final ה with an “h.” When Weinreich offers a choice of romanizations, the first is adopted. If a Hebrew two-word expression is written as two words in a Yiddish context, this spacing is imitated in the romanization.

Hebrew Script	Weinreich	Niborski	ALA-LC Romanization
יום טוב	YONTEV/YONTEF	יאַנטעוו	yon tev
יום כיפור	YINKIPER/YONKIPER	יאַנקיפער/יאַמקיפער	Yin Kiper
עזרא הסופר	--	--	Ezra ha-Soyfer

As the last example shows, to aid in searchability Hebrew prefixes such as “ha-,” “be-,” and “mi-” are followed by hyphens in Yiddish context. Capitalize the word after the prefix if instructions require it.

Note also that if the Weinreich or Niborski romanization provides a non-Hebrew form of one of these particles, it is imitated in ALA-LC romanization to the extent possible.

חול המועד	KHALEMOYED	כאַלעמויעד	ḥal e-moyed
-----------	------------	------------	-------------

Forenames of Hebrew or Aramaic in Yiddish Contexts

If a Hebrew personal name appears in a Yiddish source, it is romanized according to its

Yiddish pronunciation. An authorized list of Yiddish romanizations of forenames of Hebrew or Aramaic derivation appears in Appendix 5 below, and can also be consulted at

<http://rascat.pbworks.com/w/page/108390514/Yiddish%20Personal%20Names%20of%20Hebrew%20or%20Aramaic%20Derivation>.

ALA-LC Romanization:

Moysheh [*not*: Mosheh] משה

Note: A distinctively Yiddish name in a Hebrew context is romanized as Yiddish.

ALA-LC Romanization:

Leyb [*not*: Leb (as per earlier practice)] לייב

The Role of Context in Romanizing Surnames of Non-Hebrew Origin

"Yiddish-style" orthography includes usages such as alef for /o/, 'ayin for /e/, and the consonants tsvey-yudn and tsvey-yoyṽn. "Hebrew-style" orthography lacks these characteristically Yiddish usages, except for the occasional appearance of tsvey-yudn for the diphthong /ai/ (also often written with single yod).

In general, "Yiddish-style" orthography for names is found in Yiddish contexts, and "Hebrew-style" is found in Hebrew contexts. The romanization of a non-Hebrew surname is chosen based on the immediately contiguous context, unless the orthography prevents this, e.g.,

/ bearbeṭ fun Moysheh ṽinshtṭin בעארבעט פון משה וינשטין
not: ṽaynshṭeyn

Romanization of the forename is based on the language of the text immediately contiguous to the name.

1. If the context is Hebrew and the orthography is Hebrew-style, establish the surname as Hebrew. Common.

שלמה רוזנברג Shelomoh Rozenberg
שלמה רויזנברג Shelomoh Roizenberg
שלמה וינשטין Shelomoh ṽinshtṭin

(*Note*: In Hebrew romanization, "ai" romanizes a single yod only if found romanization confirms the appropriateness of this vowel.)

2. If the context is Yiddish and the orthography is Yiddish-style, establish the surname as Yiddish. Common.

שלמה ראזענבערג Shloymeh Rozenberg

שלמה רויזענבערג Shloymeh Royzenberg
 שלמה וויינשטיין Shloymeh Vaynshteyn

3. If the context is Hebrew and the orthography is Yiddish-style, establish the surname as Hebrew. Common.

שלמה ראזענבערג Shelomoh Rozenberg
 שלמה רויזענבערג Shelomoh Roizenberg
 שלמה וויינשטיין Shelomoh Vainshtain
 שלמה ענגלאנדער Shelomoh Englander

4. If the context is Yiddish and the orthography is Hebrew-style, establish the surname as Yiddish, to the extent supported by the consonants. Rare.

שלמה רזנברג Shloymeh Rozenberg
 שלמה רויזנברג Shloymeh Royzenberg
 שלמה וינשטין Shloymeh Vinshtin

When, however, the work in hand is a Yiddish-language text, the author is established in "Yiddish-style" romanization." e.g.,

na'aśeh 'al yede Doḳid Borekh Kḳnoblokh	נעשה על ידי דוד ברוך קנאבלאך
-----------------------------------------	------------------------------

Af and Oyf

When אויף functions as a preposition, romanize as af; as a prefix to nouns or verbs, romanize as oyf.

Ṭropns af der shoyb	טראפנס אויף דער שויב
bashribn afn Idishn shprakh	באשריבן אויפן אידישן שפראך
Der oyfshṭand fun di malokhim	דער אויפשטאנד פון די מלאכים
oyfgeshṭelṭ un bearbeṭ durkh Menahem Mendl	אויפגעשטעלט און בעארבעט דורך מנחם מנדל

Soviet Yiddish

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

ALA-LC Romanization:

emeš [truth]	non-Soviet Yiddish:	אמת
emes [truth]	Soviet Yiddish:	עמעס

Capitalization							
General							
<p>Since there is no system of capitalization in any of the languages which use the Hebrew alphabet, RDA Appendix A.31 provides the general principle for capitalization: "apply the guidelines for the capitalization of English at A.10-A.30," with minor exceptions noted below in the sections below on Corporate Bodies and Proper Adjectives.</p> <p>When a single Hebrew letter is romanized by two roman letters, only the first roman letter is capitalized.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALA-LC Romanization:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Tsevi [<i>not</i>: TSevi]</td> <td>צבי</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Shelomoh [<i>not</i>: SHelomoh]</td> <td>שלמה</td> </tr> </table>		Tsevi [<i>not</i> : TSevi]	צבי	Shelomoh [<i>not</i> : SHelomoh]	שלמה		
Tsevi [<i>not</i> : TSevi]	צבי						
Shelomoh [<i>not</i> : SHelomoh]	שלמה						
Proper Names							
<p>Proper names, that is, those which are capitalized in romanization according to English usage, are capitalized, including epithets to personal names.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALA-LC Romanization:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Hilel, ha-Zaken</td> <td>הלל, הזקן</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">ha-Mizrah ha-Tikhon [the Middle East]</td> <td>המזרח התיכון</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Pesah [Passover]</td> <td>פסח</td> </tr> </table>		Hilel, ha-Zaken	הלל, הזקן	ha-Mizrah ha-Tikhon [the Middle East]	המזרח התיכון	Pesah [Passover]	פסח
Hilel, ha-Zaken	הלל, הזקן						
ha-Mizrah ha-Tikhon [the Middle East]	המזרח התיכון						
Pesah [Passover]	פסח						
Corporate Bodies							
<p>The first word of the name of a corporate body or sub-body is capitalized in accordance with the provisions mentioned above. Other words in the name are not capitalized unless there is some other provision for doing so.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">ALA-LC Romanization:</p> <table style="margin-left: auto; margin-right: auto;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Yiśra'el. Miśrad ha-hīnukh v'eha-tarbut. Agaf le-tokhniyot limudim</td> <td>ישראל. משרד החינוך והתרבות. אגף לתוכניות לימודים</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Umot ha-me'uḥadot. Mo'etset ha-bitāhon</td> <td>אומות המאוחדות. מועצת הביטחון</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">"Bund"-arkhiy fun der Yidisher arbeṭer-bayegung o.n. fun Frants Kūrsḳi</td> <td>"בונד"-ארכיוו פון דער יידישער ארבעטער-באוועגונג א"נ פון פראנץ קורסקי</td> </tr> </table>		Yiśra'el. Miśrad ha-hīnukh v'eha-tarbut. Agaf le-tokhniyot limudim	ישראל. משרד החינוך והתרבות. אגף לתוכניות לימודים	Umot ha-me'uḥadot. Mo'etset ha-bitāhon	אומות המאוחדות. מועצת הביטחון	"Bund"-arkhiy fun der Yidisher arbeṭer-bayegung o.n. fun Frants Kūrsḳi	"בונד"-ארכיוו פון דער יידישער ארבעטער-באוועגונג א"נ פון פראנץ קורסקי
Yiśra'el. Miśrad ha-hīnukh v'eha-tarbut. Agaf le-tokhniyot limudim	ישראל. משרד החינוך והתרבות. אגף לתוכניות לימודים						
Umot ha-me'uḥadot. Mo'etset ha-bitāhon	אומות המאוחדות. מועצת הביטחון						
"Bund"-arkhiy fun der Yidisher arbeṭer-bayegung o.n. fun Frants Kūrsḳi	"בונד"-ארכיוו פון דער יידישער ארבעטער-באוועגונג א"נ פון פראנץ קורסקי						

Geographic Names

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

ALA-LC Romanization:

Tsefon Afriḳah	צפון אפריקה
Artsot ha-Berit	ארצות הברית
Rishon le-Tsiyon	ראשון לציון
Yerushalayim de-Liṭa	ירושלים דליטא

Proper Adjectives

All adjectives derived from proper names are capitalized.

ALA-LC Romanization:

ha-Universitah ha-'Ivrit bi-Yerushalayim	האוניברסיטה העברית בירושלים
ha-Yishuv ha-Yehudi be-Hevron	היישוב היהודי בארץ-ישראל

Note: Though in English, adjectives derived from titles are not capitalized (cf. "biblical" from "Bible"), in Hebrew these too are capitalized (cf. "Mikra'i" from "Mikra").

Special cases

Sefer

When "Sefer" or a similar word such as "Kuntres" is the first word of a title and is also considered to be separable by context, 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 [2.3.6.3](#).

She'elot u-Teshuvot

In responsa literature (a category of rabbinic works) the distinctive part of the title frequently follows the phrase "She'elot u-teshuvot" (often abbreviated as "Shut"). In such cases the first word of the distinctive phrase is capitalized and an alternative title added entry is made for it. The example below shows title entries that might be appropriate for a single work of responsa.

240 10	She'elot u-teshuvot Divre Yo'el
245 10	Sefer She'elot u-teshuvot Divre Yo'el
246 17	She'elot u-teshuvot Divre Yo'el
246 18	Shut Divre Yo'el

	246 30	Divre Yo'el
Definite Articles		
<p>The definite article "ha-" or "he-" in Hebrew is always lower-cased (cf. instruction A.32). 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 disregarded in indexing, but the interrogative is not.</p>		
	245 13	ha-Ṭaṭiḳan ṽe-Yiśra'el / †c Me'ir Mendes.
	245 11	הוטיקן וישראל / †c מאיר מנדס.
	264 1	Yerushalayim : †b ha-Sifriyah ha-Tsiyonit, / †c [1986]
	264 1	ירושלים : †b הספרייה הציונית, †c [1986]
	245 10	Ha-elekh?
	245 10	האלך?
	245 10	He-hayetah zot bi-yemekhem?
	245 10	ההיתה זאת בימיכם?
<p>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, 700 †ts, etc.) or when its presence would otherwise adversely affect the searchability of access points of an LC MARC record (other than 490s). The definite article is retained in the romanized titles of address and phrases associated with personal names (subfield "c" of 400 fields in authority records).</p>		
	700 12	Oz, Amos. †t Matsav ha-sheḷishi
	490 0	ha-Kivśah ha-sheḥorah
	400 0	Hilel, †c ha-Zaḳen

Punctuation**Series of Words**

As a convention, words appearing in a series are separated by commas, except those preceding a conjunctive ṽay (u-, ṽa-, ṽe-) in both roman and non-roman cataloging.

ALA-LC Romanization:

shirim, sipurim ṽe-yoman

שירים, ספורים ויומן

[contrast English "poems, short stories, and a diary"]

Statements of Responsibility

If the "function" word in a statement of responsibility is the predicate of a following noun or name, or is a verb in the construct state, no internal punctuation is needed. This convention is applied in both roman and non-roman cataloging.

/ katav ye-'arakh Ilan Ben-Hayim כתב וערך אילן בן-חיים /

/ hevi le-ve. ha-d. Aluf Har'even הביא לביה"ד אלוף הראבן /

/ 'arikhat Yehoshu'a Ben-Aryeh עריכת יהושע בן-אריה /

but:

/ ha-'orekh, Yehudah Ben-David העורך, יהודה בן-דוד /

/ ha-mevi le-ve. ha-d., Aluf Har'even המביא לביה"ד, אלוף הראבן /

Abbreviations, Acronyms, and Initialisms

General

For the purposes of this discussion, the term "abbreviation" is used as a general word to include simple abbreviations (letters are chosen from the abbreviated word, usually but not always the first letters, to provide a shortened form), acronyms (the letters of the abbreviations are treated as forming a pronounceable word), and initialisms (each letter in the abbreviation is treated as the single initial letter of each abbreviated word) since all three of these categories are referred to by the Hebrew term "rashe tevot."

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, and any other punctuation that does not conflict with ISBD style. The geresh or gershayim are not carried over in ALA-LC Romanization (cf. the section above on [Other Special Characters](#)). In the ALA-LC romanization of Hebraica abbreviations, all of

the provisions for romanization discussed so far, including spacing, come into play simultaneously.

Abbreviations

For simple abbreviations, the roman equivalent is given only through the end of the non-roman string present. Such abbreviations are not pronounceable.

In Resource	ALA-LC Romanization	Spelled-out Form
ספרי'	sifriy.	sifriyah <i>or</i> sifriyat
ישעי'	Yesha'y.	Yesha'yah <i>or</i> Yesha'yahu
מס'	mis.	mispar
ד"ר	Dr.	Doktor

Acronyms

When transcribing an acronym, first attempt to locate the abbreviation in 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 transliterated as such.

In Resource	ALA-LC Romanization	Spelled-out Form
רמב"ם	Rambam	Rabenu Mosheh ben Maimon
אדמו"ר	admor	adonenu morenu [vocalized in Even-Shoshan]
תהיל"ה	Tehilah	Tokhnit haśkalah yihudit la-lomed ha-mevugar [Tehilah does not appear in Even-Shoshan or Alcalay as an acronym but it does form a word]

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

רמב"ם	Rambam	Rabenu Mosheh ben Maimon
רש"י	Rashi	Rabenu Shelomoh Yitshaq
רד"ק	Radak	Rabenu David Kimḥi

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 is not a

commonly pronounceable word, 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 alternative title added entries on bibliographic records and for the reference structure of authority records.

ארה"ב	Ar. ha-B.	Artsot ha-Berit [<i>not</i> : Arhab or similar]
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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.

In Resource	ALA-LC Romanization	Spelled-out Form
א"י	E.Y.	Erets Yiśra'el
ח"פ	ḥ.p.	ḥoneh poh
ב"ר	b.R.	ben Rabi [do not confuse with Aramaic /bar/ בר, "son"]

If separate letters or initials appear on the source of information without full stops between them, transcribe the letters without spaces between them, regardless of spacing on the source.

If such letters or initials have full stops between them, omit any internal spaces.

Romanized initialisms 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 (cf. 1.7.6).

A special character, that is, a non-alphabetic symbol which occupies a space (as distinct from a diacritic, which is placed 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"צ שורין ע"ש יהושע רבינוביץ

but:

Ś.B. Kohen

ש"ב כהן

Complex Situations

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

In Resource	ALA-LC Romanization	Spelled-out Form
בא"י	be-E.Y.	be-Erets-Yiśra'el
וכת"י	u-khet. y. <i>or</i> ye-khit. y.	u-khetav yad <i>or</i> ye-khitve yad
שו"ע	Shu. 'a.	Shulḥan 'arukh
תרי"ט	To. Y.Ṭ.	Tosfot Yom Ṭov

Especially in religious works, abbreviations for common formulas may be long or complicated. As with initialisms, the string is broken down into its components and romanized accordingly. Some common ones follow:

כמור"ר	k. mo. ha-r. R.	kevod morenu ha-rav Rabi
זצוקלה"ה	z. ts. ye-ḳ.l.l.h.h.	zekher tsadiḳ ye-ḳadosh li-verakhah le-ḥaye ha-'olam ha-ba
שיח"י	she-yiḥy.	she-yiḥyeh
ירושת"ו	Yerush. t.y.	Yerushalayim tibaneh ye-tikonen

Names of the Divinity

The Tetragrammaton, יהוה, when appearing unvocalized, should be romanized YHṾH. Abbreviations representing the Tetragrammaton are romanized as they appear:

ALA-LC Romanization:

Y.	י
D.	ד
H.	ה

When the Tetragrammaton or an abbreviation for the Divine Name appears in one of the first five words of a bibliographic title it may be necessary to make one or more alternative 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

These conventions are 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.

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.

ALA-LC Romanization:

Toldot Erets-Yiśra'el, 1917-1948	תולדות ארץ-ישראל, 1917-1948
ha-Ḳibuts ha-me'uḥad, 1923-1933	הקיבוץ המאוחד, 1923-1933

Ordinal Numerals

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

ALA-LC Romanization:

Yehude Germanyah ba-me'ot ha-18. yeha-19. יהודי גרמניה במאות ה-18. וה-19.

For additional information on the treatment of dates and numerals in bibliographic titles, see the notes below on the [LC-PCC PS for 2.3.6.3](#).

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 RDA INSTRUCTIONS AND LC-PCC POLICY STATEMENTS

0.4.3.7 Common Usage or Practice

Data that are not transcribed from the resource itself should reflect common usage in the language and script preferred by the agency creating the data.

Under AACR2, LCRI 1.4C6 prescribes that if the place of publication is not named in the item,

or if the place of publication is only probable, it should be provided (in brackets) in the well-established English form if there is one. RDA, however, requires only that the name be in "common usage" without specifying derivation from any particular reference source (e.g., the LC/NACO Authority File).

0.11.2 Language and Script

Specified elements are transcribed in the language and script in which they appear on the source of information from which the data are taken. Record the data in a transliterated form in addition to the form in the original script, in parallel fields.

0.11.3 Numerals

0.11.4 Dates

When the instructions for an element specify transcription, numerals are transcribed in the form in which they appear on the source of information from which the data are taken. *When recording numerals, allowance is made for recording the data in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, either as a substitute for or in addition to recording the data on the source.*

Numerals appearing in certain other specified elements are also generally recorded in the form in which they appear on the source of information from which the data are taken. *However, allowance is made for substituting or adding equivalent numerals in a script preferred by the agency creating the data.*

When the instructions for an element specify transcription, dates are transcribed in the form in which they appear on the source of information from which the data are taken. *When recording dates, allowance is made for recording the data in the form preferred by the agency creating the data, either as a substitute for or in addition to the data in the original form.*

Dates appearing in certain other specified elements are also generally recorded in the form in which they appear on the source of information from which the data are taken. *However, allowance is made for substituting equivalent numerals in a script preferred by the agency creating the data. Allowance is also made for adding dates in the Gregorian or Julian calendar if the data on the source of information are not in that form.*

Library of Congress Practice

Numerals and dates in titles represented by Hebrew letters on the item being described 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.5. 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, a title added entry is made for the alternate form.

	In source	ALA/LC Romanization
245 10	ירושלים בתש"ח	Yerushalayim be-708
246 3		Yerushalayim be-Tashaḥ
245 10	ל"ג בעומר, ט"ו בשבט	33 ba-'Omer, 15 bi-Shevaṭ
246 3		Lag ba-'Omer, Ṭu bi-Shevaṭ

Some "famous" numbers like those in the examples above (708, 33, 15) appear in Even-Shoshan's dictionary with vocalization, and are often pronounced as words. Because they are numbers and *not* abbreviations they are not romanized as words. Cf. also the number 613 (תרי"ג), often pronounced as *taryag*.

1.4 Language and Script

Record the elements listed below in the language and script in which they appear on the sources from which they are taken. *List includes* Date of publication.

Alternative (1st)

If an element in this list cannot be recorded in the script used on the source from which it is taken, record the element in a transliterated form.

LC practice for Alternative (1st): For the elements identified at RDA 1.4, generally supply non-Latin scripts for the languages/scripts in the MARC-8 repertoire of UTF-8: Perso-Arabic script (e.g., Arabic, Persian, Pushto, Urdu); Hebrew, Yiddish; Chinese, Japanese, Korean; Cyrillic-based scripts; and Greek. If following minimal level cataloguing guidelines, the records for these languages/scripts may be fully romanized. At this time, all other languages/ scripts must be fully romanized following the [ALA-LC Romanization Tables: Transliteration Schemes for Non-Roman Scripts](#), approved by the Library of Congress and the American Library Association, with note to the exceptions recorded at: <http://hdl.loc.gov/loc.standards/docs.roman>.

The ALA-LC Romanization Table for Hebrew, in the section "Rules of Application," says in conclusion:

More detailed instructions on romanization of Hebrew and Yiddish, including cataloging guidelines, can be found in *Hebraica Cataloging* (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Cataloging Distribution Service, 1987) by Paul Maher.

This statement designates *Hebraica Cataloging* and by extension its successor, the present

document, as the authority for otherwise unspecified romanization issues. This document recommends following PCC practice in this instance, as specified below.

PCC practice for Alternative (1st): Follow the [PCC Guidelines for Creating Bibliographic Records in Multiple Character Sets](#) applicable to the PCC program:

2.5.2, p. 16. If the date of publication is represented only in Hebrew letters, the numbers must be rendered in Western-style Arabic numerals. The example below modifies this instruction only enough to substitute RDA for AACR2 tagging and indicators and prescriptions for the b subfield:

264 _1 †א ירושלים : ‡b [publisher not identified], ‡c 715 [1954 or 1955]

264 _1 †א Yerushalayim : ‡b [publisher not identified], ‡c 715 [1954 or 1955]

LCC-PC PS for 1.4 [Guidelines for Providing Non-Roman Fields in Hebraica Bibliographic Records](#)

The creation of these fields in RDA records is controlled by the [LC-PCC PS for 1.4: "PCC Practice: Follow the "PCC Guidelines for Creating Bibliographic Records in Multiple Record Sets,"](#) a document which can be found at

<http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/bibco/documents/PCCNonLatinGuidelines.pdf>

General guidelines are as follows (page 3-4):

If non-Latin data is entered in a bibliographic record, in almost all cases, both Latin and parallel non-Latin fields must be created for those fields, parts of fields, or subfields listed in the "Mandatory (if applicable) (MA)" column of the table below. These fields are considered mandatory (if applicable) since they are descriptive, and reflect data transcribed from the resource. Controlled headings must be entered in their authorized Latin form, and may also be entered in parallel non-Latin fields. Other optional fields may also be entered in Latin only, by exception for the 505 note in non-Latin only, or in parallel Latin and non-Latin fields.

Mandatory (if applicable) (MA)	Optional
245 (Title/statement of responsibility)	1XX (Main entry)
246 (Varying form of title)	240 (Uniform title)
247 (Former title)	362 (Dates of publication and/or sequential designation)
250 (Edition statement)	5XX (Notes)

264 (Publication, distribution, etc.)	600-630, 651 (Subject access fields)
490 (Series statements)	700-730 (Added entries)
740 (Title added entry)	760-787 (Linking entries)
	8XX (Series added entries)

Thus, in order to be properly coded as a PCC record (with value "pcc" in the 042 field), it may contain only the 505 field solely in non-roman characters, with no roman parallel field. If it is desired to cite other non-roman data in, for example, a 500 field, that field must have a fully romanized equivalent field. This should be remembered when applying the advice given in the *BIBCO Participant's Manual* (Third edition, June 2014), p. 30, accessible from

<http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc/bibco/>

Catalogers adding data in non-Latin scripts to records are encouraged to consider the future use and international implications of their records and to include as much of the original script data as necessary to facilitate the identification and location of this often scarce material and its component parts.

1.7.4 Diacritical Marks

Transcribe diacritical marks such as accents as they appear on the source of information. The [Optional Addition](#) allows the addition of diacritical marks that are not present on the source of information in accordance with standard usage for the language of the data.

The Library of Congress does not interpret this instruction to apply to Hebraica *niqḳud*, the system of strokes and dots appearing with the characters in vocalized texts. The main use of diacritical marks (glyphs added to basic characters, in the words of Wikipedia) added to roman characters is to change the sound-value of the letter to which they are added. For example, when the diacritical mark *cedilla* is added to the letter /c/, the resulting combination /ç/ is pronounced differently from /c/. Adding the neqḳudah *pataḥ* to the letter *bet* does not change the pronunciation of the *bet*—it indicates the following vowel sound. Most neqḳudot are properly vowels, not diacritics. (An exception is the *dagesh kaḥ*, which actually changes the pronunciation of certain letters in much the same way that the *cedilla* affects the pronunciation of the letter /c/.)

This being the case, it is not required to add glyphs representing the neqḳudot to transcriptions of non-roman data in bibliographic data, even if the neqḳudot themselves, or some of them, appear in the resource being cataloged. The neqḳudot are not diacritical marks within the scope of [RDA 1.7.4](#).

Note also that the presence or absence of neqḳudot in the non-roman bibliographic text has no

bearing whatsoever on the parallel romanization. The non-roman and the roman texts "match" each other not because of a one-to-one correspondence of characters, but because both represent the same item.

2.3.6.1 Scope of the Term "Variant Title"

A variant title is a title associated with a resource that differs from a title recorded as the title proper, a parallel title proper, other title information,...

The types of variant title most often encountered in Hebraica cataloging are those that appear in the resource itself (e.g., on a title page, title frame, title screen; as caption titles or running titles; on a cover or spine), on a jacket, sleeve, container, etc., or in accompanying material.

2.3.6.3 Recording Variant Titles

Record variant titles that are considered important for identification or access.

LC practice/PCC practice: There are two ways to accommodate variant titles in the MARC bibliographic record:

1. Recording a variant title in [MARC field 246](#);
2. Recording a variant title for a component of an aggregate work in a form other than would be recorded as the authorized access point for that component work. This form of variant title is recorded in [MARC field 740](#). Note that use of [MARC field 740](#) to record a variant title does not replace the use of an authorized access point for the component.

When recording variant titles in MARC field 246 or 740, omit any initial article from the variant title unless the intention is to file on the article.

100 1_	Ganzfried, Solomon ben Joseph, †d 1804-1886, ‡e author.
240 10	Shem Shelomoh
245 10	Sefer Shem Shelomoh
246 14	Shem Shelomoh

100 1_	Shapira, Avraham Duber Kahana, †d 1870-1943, ‡e author.
240 10	She'elot u-teshuvot Devar Avraham
245 10	Sefer She'elot u-teshuvot Devar Avraham.
246 30	She'elot u-teshuvot Devar Avraham
246 17	Devar Avraham

246 18	Shut Devar Avraham
245 00	Sefer Shem Shelomoh / †c me-et Shelomoh ben Yosef Gantsfried. Sefer She'elot u-teshuvot / †c me-et Avraham Duber Kahana Shapira.
700 12	†i Container of (work): †a Ganzfried, Solomon ben Joseph, †d 1804-1886. †t Shem Shelomoh.
700 12	†i Container of (work): †a Shapira, Avraham Duber Kahana, †d 1870-1943. †t She'elot u-teshuvot Devar Avraham.
740 02	Shem Shelomoh.
740 02	She'elot u-teshuvot Devar Avraham.

When transcribing a variant title romanization or a translation of the title, etc. from the title page verso or other non-preferred source, give only the title proper--the subtitle, if present in the source, can be recorded if judged important. Record variant titles in individual 246 notes.

2.3.3.1 Scope of the Term "Parallel Title Proper"

2.3.3.3 Recording Parallel Titles Proper

A parallel title proper is the title proper in another language and/or script. Record an alternative parallel title proper as part of the parallel title proper. Best practice for structuring the parallel title information in the 245 is to record the Hebrew subtitle before the parallel title proper, i.e., 245 xx †a [Hebrew title proper] : †b [Hebrew subtitle] = [parallel title proper] : [parallel title subtitle] / †c [Hebrew statement of responsibility].

If a parallel title proper is taken from a different source than the title proper, and that fact is considered important for identification, make a note on the source. *Note:* This requirement can be supplied using the indicators of the 246 field.

Preferred source:

Midarkai hallanos

Mi-darkhe ha-llanot

Title transcription:	245 10	Midarkai hallanos = †b Mi-darkhe ha-llanot
Parallel title field:	246 31	Mi-darkhe ha-llanot

Preferred source:

Mashkeni aḥarekha narutsah

<i>Title on added title page:</i>		
Halakha on the run		
Title transcription:	245 10	Mashkeni aḥarekha narutsah = †b Halakha on the run
Parallel title field:	246 15	Halakha on the run
 <i>Preferred source:</i>		
'Emek ha-shayeh maḥzor shirim		
 <i>Title page verso:</i>		
Emek hashave a sequence		
Title transcription:	245 10	'Emek ha-shayeh : †b maḥzor shirim = Emek hashave
Parallel title field:	246 1_	Title on title page verso: †a Emek hashave

2.4.1.4 Recording Statements of Responsibility

Transcribe a statement of responsibility in the form in which it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

Optional Omission

Abride a statement of responsibility only if it can be abridged without loss of essential information. Do not use a mark of omission (...) to indicate such an omission. Always record the first name appearing in the statement. When omitting names from a statement of responsibility naming more than one person, etc., apply the instructions given under 2.4.1.5..

LC practice/PCC practice for Optional omission: Generally do not abridge a statement of responsibility.

In source:	Transcription
me-et Rabenu Mosheh Sofer	/ me-et Rabenu Mosheh Sofer
le-Rabenu Mosheh Sofer	/ le-Rabenu Mosheh Sofer
ba-'arikhat Devorah yeha-Rav Menaḥem Hakohen	/ ba-'arikhat Devorah yeha-Rav Menaḥem Hakohen
nilḳatim ye-nidpasim me-amtaḥat ha-ketavim shel hai tsorev, she-'oseḳ be-ḥuḳe ḥorev, yomam ya-lailah beli ḥeref, h.h. aḥinu ha-rav,	?

<p>he-ḥ. u-v. muflag ye-na'aleh be-Torah ye-yir'ah, le-shem ule-tif'eret, mi-yehide segulah, mi-geza' kedushah, k. sh. T., mo. ha-R. Mosheh Yirmey. T̄aiṭelboim, z.l.h.h., ben a. mo. r. le-hib. le-ḥ. l. ha-g. ha-ts., mo. ha-R Shemu'el, sheliṭa, r.a. ha-k. me-'orer ha-shaḥar u-y.m. s.b., y. ts. y.</p>	<p>Catalogers may transcribe as much of the information presented as their judgment recommends.</p>
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

2.5.1.4 Recording Edition Statements

Transcribe an edition statement as it appears on the source of information. Apply the general guidelines on transcription given under 1.7.

In source	Transcription
מהדורה 1	Mahadurah 1
צווייטע אויסג'	Tsveyte oysg..
מהדורא חמישית	Mahadura ḥamishit

Note 1: An ISBD punctuation rule, repeated in Appendix D 1.2.1, requires that when an element (such as the edition statement) ends with an abbreviation followed by a full stop or ends with the mark of omission and the punctuation following that element either is or begins with a full stop, the full stop that constitutes or begins the prescribed punctuation must be included. This prescription accounts for the double full stop at the end of the second example above.

Note 2: The Hebrew word "mahadurah" may sometimes mean "volume" rather than "edition." Take care to distinguish these meanings.

2.5.2.1 Scope of the Term "Edition Statement"

The instruction reads, in part:

In case of doubt about whether a statement is a designation of edition, consider the presence of these words or statements as evidence that it is a designation of edition:

a) a word such as edition, issue, release, level, state, or update (or its equivalent in another language)

or

b) a statement indicating:

i) a difference in content ... etc.

Questions may arise about statements such as "Mahadurat Yedi'ot aḥaronot," the equivalent of a book club statement, or, in religious publishing, "Mahadurat Ṿainreb," a formulaic statement recognizing the Ṿainreb family's contribution to publishing costs. Neither case indicates "a difference in content" in the given expression from that of any other, nor any of the other criteria listed in [2.5.2.1 b\)](#) above.

Such statements, if judged important, may be recorded in quoted note (cf. [7.29.1.1](#), "A **note on expression** is an annotation providing additional information relating to content recorded as an expression attribute").

2.8.2 Recording Place of Publication

If the place of publication is not identified in the resource, supply the place of publication or probable place of publication as instructed under [2.8.2.6.1](#) (known place), [2.8.2.6.2](#) (probable place), [2.8.2.6.3](#) (known country, state, province, etc.), or [2.8.6.2.4](#) (probable country, state, province, etc.) in order of preference. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource.

If neither a known nor a probable local place or country, state, province, etc., of publication can be determined, record Place of publication not identified, in both the roman and the non-roman parallel fields.

If the place of publication is known, supply the local place name (city, town, etc.). Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification.

If the place of publication is uncertain, supply the name of the probable local place of publication. Include the name of the larger jurisdiction if necessary for identification. If only the local place name is supplied, follow it with a question mark. If the name of the larger jurisdiction is included, and the place of publication is known to be within that jurisdiction, but the locality within that jurisdiction is uncertain, add a question mark following the name of the probable local place. Otherwise, add a question mark following the name of the larger jurisdiction.

If the country, state, province, etc., of publication is known, supply that name.

If the country, state, province, etc., of publication is uncertain, supply the name of the probable country, state, province, etc., of publication followed by a question mark.

2.8.4.7 No Publisher Identified

RDA does not include instructions for recording the name of a *probable* publisher. In Hebraica publishing, however (especially in religious publishing), it is often clear that the resource being cataloged is "self-published," that is, that the author (or editor) is the publisher--even when he is not explicitly identified as such in the resource--and this information may be considered important for the identification of the item.

In such cases, record the name of the probable publisher from the item from the source in which it appears and record it in the 264 _1 Ꞥb, in brackets to indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself--that is, that it is conjectured from outside evidence such as the cataloger's knowledge of Hebraica publishing practice.

As the conjectured information is not being transcribed from the resource itself (because it is nowhere explicitly stated that, for example, the author is the publisher), record the name in the simplest recognizable form, omitting statements of function, titles of address, blessings, etc.

Statement in 245 Ꞥc	Name in 264 Ꞥb
/ me-et Yitshak Raitport	[Yitshak Raitport]
/ asher hanan H. oti Yehudah Hayim ben la-a.a. R. Asher Aryeh, sheliṭa, Morgenshtern	[Yehudah Hayim ben Asher Aryeh Morgenshtern]
/ she-ḥiber ve-liḳeṭ ha-r. he-ḥ R. Ya'akov Shelomoh ben Tsevi Hersh, zatsal	[Ya'akov Shelomoh ben Tsevi Hersh]

Date of Publication, Distribution, Etc.

General (2.8.6, 2.9.6, 2.10.6, 2.11.1.3.1)

RDA makes careful distinctions among the date of production, the date of publication/distribution, the date of manufacture, and the copyright date. Hebraica materials make frequent use of non-Gregorian dates in all of these contexts, so their transcription in bibliographic records can be complex. All dates in both roman and non-roman records fields are recorded in the same direction and in the same sequence.

Publication date:	774	
No other dates in item		
Bibliographic record:	264 _1	774 [2013 or 2014]

Publication date:	774	
Printing date:	2013	
Bibliographic record:	264 _1	774 [2013]

Publication date:	774	
Preface:	Adar 774	
Bibliographic record:	264 _1	774 [2014]

Publication date:	774	
Preface:	Tishre 774	
Bibliographic record:	264 _1	774 [2013 or 2014]

Publication date:	Kisley 774	
No other dates in item		
Bibliographic record:	264 _1	Kisley 774 [November or December 2013]

Publication date:	1 Tishre 774	
No other dates in item		
Bibliographic record:	264 _1	1 Tishre 774 [5 September 2013]

Publication date:	774	
Copyright date:	©2013	
Bibliographic record:	264 _1	774 [2013]
	264 _4	‡c ©2013 (this field is optional)

No publication date		
Copyright date:		©774
Bibliographic record:	264 _1	[774, that is, 2013 or 2014]
	264 _4	‡c ©774 [©2013 or ©2014]

No publication date		
Printing date:		774
Bibliographic record:	264 _1	[774, that is, 2013 or 2014]

If it is necessary to record a date of manufacture or a copyright date in non-Gregorian terms, the corresponding date or dates of the Gregorian calendar are added.

in resource:	Nidpas 5774	264 _3	5774 [2013 or 2014]
in resource:	Nidpas Kisley 5774	264 _3	Kisley 5774 [November 2013]
in resource:	©5774	264 _4	©5774 [©2013 or ©2014]

Note that "or" and "that is" are used in the qualification of dates even in non-roman fields.

The date that is printed on the outside cover of books with the Danacode is the date of the first edition of a book. This date should be used in 264_1 ‡c, in the absence of an explicit publication date, in preference over a bracketed date based on copyright data.



2.8.6.3a Recording Date of Publication

Many Hebrew books contain an additional title page in another language such as English. It frequently happens that the Hebrew chief source presents only a non-Gregorian publication date, while another source (e.g., added title page, verso of title page) presents a Gregorian one.

The [Optional Addition](#) to instruction [2.8.6.3](#) prescribes that If the date [of production, publication, distribution, manufacture, or copyright] as it appears in the resource is not of the Gregorian or Julian calendar, the corresponding date or dates of the Gregorian or Julian calendar is to be

added, bracketed to indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself. The accompanying [LC-PCC PS](#) advises us to follow the option by adding the corresponding dates.

The instruction also prescribes that If the date as it appears on the resource is represented in multiple calendars, the dates are to be recorded in the order indicated by the sequence, layout, or typography of the dates on the source of information. For example:

publication date on title page:	772
publication date on verso of title page:	2012
264 -1 ‡c subfield	772 = 2012

Punctuation with the equals sign for the double date is shown in [Appendix D.1.2.5](#).

2.8.6.3b Optional Addition and LC-PCC PS Recording Date of Publication

If the date as it appears in the resource is not of the Gregorian or Julian calendar, add the corresponding date or dates of the Gregorian or Julian calendar. Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself.

5730 [1969 or 1970]

If the date as it appears in the resource is known to be fictitious or incorrect, make a note giving the actual date.

Date in preferred source: 5781

Date on page 157: 1982

Publication, distribution, etc. area: 5781 [that is, 1982]

Cataloger's note: Publication date: 5742, that is, 1982.

[5781 corresponds to 2020 or 2021]

2.8.6.3c Recording Parallel Dates

There may be differences in punctuation and bracketing in roman and non-roman parallel fields 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). According to [Appendix D.1.2.1](#) on ISBD punctuation, when adjacent elements (subfields) within one area (field) are to be

enclosed in square brackets, each should be enclosed in its own set of square brackets. For example,

Roman bibliographic record:

[Moreshet], 743 [1982 or 1983]

(reading left to right)

Non-roman bibliographic record:

.743 [1982 or 1983] ,[Moreshet]

(reading right to left)

2.8.6.4 Chronograms

A significant number of rabbinic works give the date of publication in terms of a chronogram, or phrase, often a Biblical verse. The date is calculated by adding up the numerical value of all the characters in the whole phrase, or of just the letters given typographical prominence. Here are the relevant RDA instructions and policy statements.

2.8.6.4

If the date of production as it appears on the source of information is in the form of a chronogram, transcribe the chronogram as it appears.

Optional Addition

Add the date in numerals (in the script and calendar preferred by the agency preparing the description). Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4.

LC practice/PCC practice for Optional addition: Apply the alternative.

Alternative to 2.8.6.4

In place of the chronogram, record a supplied date in numerals (in the script and calendar preferred by the agency preparing the description). Indicate that the information was taken from a source outside the resource itself as instructed under 2.2.4. Make a note giving the chronogram if it is considered to be important for identification (see 2.20.6.3).

LC practice/PCC practice for Alternative: Record a supplied date in numerals instead of giving the chronogram.

In the example below, the letters presented here in larger font than the rest are given typographical prominence on the chief source of information. The phrase is from Psalm 50, verse 23 of the traditional Hebrew (Masoretic) text.

שנת זבח תודה יכבדנני ושם דרך אראנו בישע אלהים

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

Adding up the numerical value of the significant 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 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.

2.8.6.5 Multipart Monographs, Serials, and Integrating Resources

Guidelines for recording dates for multipart resources can be extrapolated from the examples in RDA 2.8.6.5.

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. All available information for the first type is presented before citing the other type.

727-744 [1966 or 1967-1983 or 1984]

not:

727 [1966 or 1967]-744 [1983 or 1984]

Some multipart items may include 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.

Volume 1: 733 [1973]

Volume 2: c1979 (no other date given in volume 2)

Publication, distribution, etc. area: [1973]-<[1979]>

not:

733-<[[739 or 740]> [1973]-<[1979]>

Cataloger's note: Volume 1 dated 733.

Policy for angle brackets is shown in the following policy statement and example in [Temporary/Uncertain Data](#), 2.b.iii in the [LC-PCC PS for 1.7.1](#):

Non-Christian era date. When the expression of date includes one from the non-Christian era and that date is temporary (as when cataloging a multipart monograph from other than volume 1), consider the whole expression of date as temporary and give the whole in angle brackets, e.g.,

<Shōwa 57- [1982]->

2.15.1.4 Recording Identifiers for Manifestations

[Danacode](#) is a unique numeric commercial book identifier used mainly in Israel.

Danacode's 11 digits format is represented in UPC-A 12 digit barcode label that includes a check digit at its rightmost. The 11 digits consist of 4 digits Publisher identifier and 7 digits for unique Publication Identifier for that Publisher. Danacode is recognized and registered as Standard Identifier Source Code at The Library of Congress.

024	7		003100059961 ‡2 danacode
024	7		315996 ‡2 danacode

Some Israeli publishers put 12 digit catalog numbers where others put the danacode. Therefore, 12 digit numbers which do not say דאנא or דאנאקוד explicitly should be approached with caution.

3.4.5.5 Misleading Numbering

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 pages 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 leaves, that is, 74 pages.

6.2.2 Preferred Title for the Work

6.2.2.1 Scope

6.2.2.4 Works Created after 1500

The **preferred title for the work** is the title or form of title chosen to identify the work. The preferred title is also the basis for the authorized access point representing that work.

For works created after 1500, choose as the preferred title the title in the original language by which the work has become known either through use in **manifestations embodying the work** or in **reference sources**.

If there is no title in the original language established as the one by which the work is best known, or in case of doubt, then choose the title proper of the original edition as the preferred title.

6.2.2.5 Works Created before 1501

For works created before 1501, choose as the preferred title the title or form of title in the

original language by which the work is identified in **modern reference sources**. If the evidence of modern reference sources is inconclusive, choose (in this order of preference) the title most frequently found in:

- a) modern editions
- b) early editions
- c) manuscript copies.

Note: For anonymous Hebrew religious texts created before 1501 the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* may be used to establish preferred titles. 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. The latter two categories are covered under the provisions of [RDA 6.30.1.7](#), [6.23.2](#), [6.23.2.5](#), [6.23.2.10-6.23.2.12.3](#).

EXAMPLE

Baraita de-Niddah

Sefer Yezirah

[Note on Yiddish Works Created After 1501](#)

The instruction for works created after 1500 calls for choosing the preferred title in the original language by which the work has become known. 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 *Leksikon fun der nayer Yidisher literatur* can be very helpful in identifying either the best-known title or the title of the original edition.

Berdichevsky, Micah Joseph, 1865-1921.

[Yudishe kšovim fun a vayt'n korev]

Yidishe kšovim fun a vayt'n korev ...

Note on "Sefer"

In works for which the title proper begins with the word "Sefer," "Ḳuntres" or another comparable word, the introductory word is usually grammatically separable (sometimes described as "droppable") from the sense of the title. In such cases, the preferred title is held to consist of the title without the introductory word, as being the title "by which the work has become known" and by which it is commonly known in reference sources. (Frequently the title without the introductory word appears prominently in the work itself, often as the spine or running title.) If the preferred title appears in a 240 field, an identical 246 field ensures its searchability. Such a 246 is not required if the preferred title appears in a 130 field. The truncated examples given below are used only to demonstrate this situation.

100 1 Yagid, Avraham.

240 10 Naḥalat Yitshak

245 10 Sefer Naḥalat Yitshak / ꜥc Avraham Yagid.

246 30 Naḥalat Yitshak

130 0 Matsati maḳom.

245 10 Sefer Matsati maḳom.

[here, no 246 title added entry is needed]

130 0 Bible. ꜥp Genesis. ꜥl Hebrew. ꜥf 1985.

245 10 Sefer Be-reshit.

246 30 Be-reshit

When, however, the word "Sefer" is judged to be inseparable from what follows, essential to the meaning, it is not dropped from the preferred title. Examples: Sefer ha-bahir; Sefer Horodenkah; Sefer Shlonski; Sefer kis.

6.2.2.10 Recording the Preferred Title for a Compilation of Works of One Person, Family, or Corporate Body

If a compilation of works is known by a title that is used in resources embodying that compilation or in reference sources, apply the instructions at 6.2.2.4-6.2.2.5.

It has been argued that a unique title proper for a compilation should be considered the title by which it is known, and that therefore no resource with a unique title requires a conventional collective title.

LC policy, however, is that a compiled work does not become "known by its own title" except

after passing through multiple editions (as in the case of Whitman's Leaves of grass); and from this perspective the use of a conventional collective title for a newly cataloged compilation is the preferred approach.

6.2.2.10.1 Complete Works

Record the conventional collective title Works as the preferred title for a compilation of works that consists of, or purports to be, the complete works of a person, family, or corporate body. Consider complete works to include all works that are complete at the time of publication.

EXAMPLES

100 1_	Gnessin, Uri Nissan, †d -1913, †e author.
240 10	Works
245 10	Kol kitve Uri Nisan Genesin : †b sipurim, shirim, ma'amarim, targumim, igrot.
100 1_	Flavius, Jesephus, †e author.
240 10	Works. †l English
245 14	The new complete works of Josephus / translated by William Whiston.
100 1_	Schneerson, Menachem Mendel, †d 1902-1994, †e author.
240 10	Works. †k Selections
245 10	Etsah, segulah u-verakhah : †b mi-tokh ketavay shel ha-Rabi mi-Lyubaviṭsh / †c 'arikhah, Menaḥem Herman.

6.2.2.10.2 Complete Works in a Single Form

Record one of the following conventional collective titles as the preferred title for a compilation of works that consists of, or purports to be, the complete works of a person, family, or corporate body, in one particular form:

Correspondence, Essays, Librettos,
Lyrics, Novels, Plays, Poems, Prose works,
Short stories, Speeches

100 1_	Kovner, Abba, †d 1918-1987, †e author.
240 10	Poems
245 10	Kol shire Aba Kovner.

6.2.2.10.3 Other Compilations of Two or More Works

Record the preferred title for each of the works in a compilation that consists of:

a) two or more but not all the works of one person, family, or corporate body, in a particular form

or

b) two or more but not all the works of one person, family, or corporate body, in various forms.

Alternative

When identifying two or more works in a compilation, identify the parts collectively by recording a conventional collective title (see 6.2.2.10.1 or 6.2.2.10.2), as applicable, followed by Selections. Apply this instruction instead of or in addition to recording the preferred title for each of the works in the compilation.

LC practice for Alternative: Instead of recording the preferred title for each of the works in the compilation, record a conventional collective title followed by "Selections." Give an authorized access point for the first or predominant work ([Policy Statement 25.1](#)) or expression ([Policy Statement 26.1](#)), but note that this instruction applies only if that work is "a substantial part of the resource."

EXAMPLES

100 1_	Sharon, 'Irit., †e author.
240 10	Poems. †k Selections
245 10	Me-'enai be-fanekha : †b †ovets shirim, 1989-1996 / †c 'Irit Sharon.

100 1_	Eliav, Rivka, †d 1930- †e author.
240 10	Works. †k Selections
245 10	‡ay adom : †b maḥazot, sipurim = The red line / †c Rivḳah Eli'av.

100 1_	Chagall, Marc, †d 1887-1985, †e artist.
240 10	Works. †k Selections
245 10	Oeuvres choisies : †b tempera, gouache, tapisserie, lithographies : 10 juin-20 juillet 1987.

The Research, Archives & Special Collections (RAS) Division Cataloging Committee, Association of Jewish Libraries, in a recent memo to the LC policy Standards Division, Joint Steering Committee for Development of RDA, proposed a list of Hebrew rabbinic genre terms that roughly correspond to the preferred English collective titles for compilations of works by a single

author (6.2.2.10.2 and 6.2.2.10.3).¹

Hebrew Genre Terms	English Genre Equivalents
be'urim, he'arot, he'arot, perushim	Commentaries. Selections
derashot	Sermons. Selections
devarim, liḳuṭim, peninim	Works. Selections
halakhot	Religious laws. Selections
hidushim	Novellae. Selections
ḳuntresim	Minor works. Selections
ma'amarim	Essays. Selections
mayšeš, ertseylungn, sipurim	Anecdotes. Selections
pesaḳim	Decisions. Selections
she'elot u-teshuvot, she'elot, shut, teshuvot	Responsa. Selections
shi'urim	Lectures. Selections
śiḥot	Discourses. Selections

Note: In the case of resources titled She'elot u-teshuvot the collective title Responsa may not always be appropriate. IJS/LC and the Law section at LC do not automatically assign a work titled "She'elot u-teshuvot" or "Shut" the conventional collective title Responsa. †k Selections. The cataloger must examine the content of the work to determine if indeed the compilation consists of discrete she'elot u-teshuvot by a single author. If not, the title proper as recorded in 245 is accepted as the preferred title---the title by which the work is known (6.2.2.10).

EXAMPLE

a compilation of selections, not specifically of responsa

100 0_	Levi ben Ḥabib, approximately 1483-1545, †e author.
240 10	She'elot u-teshuvot Maharalbaḥ
245 10	Sefer She'elot u-teshuvot Maharalbaḥ / †c asher izen ṽe-ḥiḳer Levi b.R. Ya'aḳov n. Ḥabib.

¹ *Note:* Several library constituencies, including the RAS Division of AJL, have petitioned the LC Joint Steering Committee to cease requiring these conventional collective titles for compilations by a single author. Pending the decision, LIJS/LC always applies 6.2.2.10.2 and 6.2.2.10.3 when appropriate.

6.6 Other Distinguishing Characteristic of the Work

A common category of work encountered in Hebraica religious cataloging is the series of works by a single author, each bearing the same title proper but each on a separate topic. Such collections also appear by a set of multiple authors, the books in the collection sharing identical titles proper but each on a separate topic. It is unavoidable from the cataloging point of view to consider these as a single lengthy work, published in unnumbered parts. The LC Cataloging Policy and Support Office has agreed to sanction the term “superwork” to describe this kind of Hebraica publication as a compilation which has become “known by a title.” Thus each individual part uses the preferred title of the superwork, namely its title proper, as its own preferred title, qualified by terms which “serve to differentiate the work from other works by the same title”—that is, from other parts of the same superwork, as described in [RDA 6.6.1.3, Recording Other Distinguishing Characteristics of the Work](#). In [RDA 6.6.1.1](#), “other distinguishing characteristic of the work” is defined as follows:

... a characteristic other than form of work, date of work, or place of origin of the work that serves to differentiate a work from another work with the same title or from the name of a person, family, or corporate body.

100 _0 Krozer, Zundel ben Ts.

240 10 Or ha-ḥamah (Bava batra)

100 _0 Krozer, Zundel ben Ts.

240 10 Or ha-ḥamah (Bava kamma)

130 _0 Mishnat Erets Yiśra’el (Orlah, Bikurim)

130 _0 Mishnat Erets Yiśra’el (Sheḳalim)

(Qualifiers of the type illustrated above are taken from the resource itself.)

If it cannot be determined whether a particular item being cataloged separately constitutes part of a larger work, as is often the case when the first volume of such a collection is received, assume that it does not. On receipt of the second volume, convert the record to a multipart and adjust the authority work.

Under certain circumstances, such as in the case of a five-volume commentary on the Pentateuch, the item is treated as a multipart since there is a traditional sequence for the volumes.

130 0_	Bible. †p Pentateuch. †f 2010.
--------	--------------------------------

245 10	Ḥumash : ‡b 'al ha-Torah / ‡c ne'erakh b. 'e. H. yit. 'al yede Hadar Yehudah Margolin.
264 _1	Yerushalayim : ‡b [Hadar Yehudah Margolin], ‡c 771-<772> [2010 or 2011-<2011 or 2012>]
300	volumes ; ‡c 29 cm
505 1_	[1] Be-reshit -- [2] Shemot

LC-PCC PS on 25.1 Related Works

LC practice: Related work is a core element for LC for compilations: give a [MARC 505](#) contents note unless the contents are indicated in another part of the description (e.g., in [MARC 245 ‡a](#) because no collective title is present). There is no limit on the number of works in the contents note unless burdensome. For compilations of works, give an analytical authorized access point for the predominant or first work in the compilation when it represents a substantial part of the resource. Disregard contributions such as a preface or introductory chapter. Generally, do not apply this core element to anthologies of poetry, hymnals, conference proceedings, journals, collections of interviews or letters, and similar resources.

If [6.27.1.6](#) is being applied to identify the work as a commentary, include in the bibliographic record an authorized access point for the original resource as a related work.

PCC practice: Give complete contents in a [MARC 505](#) contents note unless considered burdensome or unless the contents are indicated in another part of the description (e.g., in [MARC 245 ‡a](#) because no collective title is present). For compilations of works, give an analytical authorized access point for the predominant or first work in the compilation when it represents a substantial part of the resource. Optionally, give analytical authorized access points for works other than the predominant or first work, if considered important for access. Disregard contributions such as a preface or introductory chapter. Generally, it is not necessary to give contents notes for anthologies of poetry, hymnals, conference proceedings, journals, collections of interviews or letters, chapters of multivolume monographs cataloged as monographic sets and similar resources.

LC-PCC PS on 26.1 Related Expressions

Related expression is a core element for LC and PCC for compilations: give a [MARC 505](#) contents note unless the contents are indicated in another part of the description (e.g., in [MARC 245 ‡a](#) because no collective title is present). There is no limit on the number of expressions in

the contents note unless burdensome.

When the original expression and one translation are in a compilation, give an analytical authorized access point for each expression. If the compilation contains the original expression and more than one translation, give analytical authorized access points for the original expression and at least one translation. Follow the same policy for language editions in a compilation. See [Policy Statement 6.27.3](#).

For other compilations of expressions, give an analytical authorized access point for the predominant or first expression in the compilation when it represents a substantial part of the resource. Disregard contributions such as a preface or introductory chapter. Generally, do not apply this core element to anthologies of poetry, hymnals, conference proceedings, journals, collections of interviews or letters, and similar resources.

6.23.2.10.1 Orders, Tractates, and Treatises

Record the form of title found in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* for a particular order (seder) or a tractate or treatise (masekhet) of the Talmud. Record it as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Talmud or Talmud Yerushalmi, as appropriate.

EXAMPLE

Talmud. Ḥagigah

Resource described: Masekhet Ḥagigah min Talmud Bavli : 'im Halakhah berurah : be-tseruf Berur halakhah / shel Avraham Yitshak ha-Kohen Kuk.

However, if the item consists of the original text and a translation, do not add the name of the original language to the preferred title for the work. Make an alternative access point under a heading containing the name of the language of the translation.

6.23.2.10.2 Minor Tractates

For separately published editions of the minor tractates, record Minor tractates as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Talmud.

EXAMPLE

Talmud. Minor tractates

Resource described: Sheva' masekhtot ketanot / huts'u 'a. y. Mikha'el Higer

If the resource consists of a single tractate, record the title of the tractate as a further subdivision.

EXAMPLE

Talmud. Minor tractates. Kallah

Resource described: Masekhet Kallah : kefi ha-nusha sheba-Shas Vilna : 'im perush Gedulat Mordekhai asher hiber Mordekhai b.m. ha-R. M. ... mi-Lobshin : 'im Tiqun se'udah Mikra, Mishnah, Talmud ... : nilveh elay perush ... Ker'iah ne'imah / me-iti Dov ha-Kohen Fink

6.23.2.11 Parts of the Mishnah and Tosefta

Record the form of title found in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* for a particular order or tractate of the Mishnah or Tosefta. Record it as a subdivision of the preferred title for the Mishnah or Tosefta, as appropriate.

EXAMPLE

Mishnah. Avot

Resource described: Masekhet Avot : 'im perush Rabenu 'Ovadyah mi-Barţenura. Ve-nilveh elay ... Mahrozet ha-ben / asher harazti Rami'el 'Amirah

6.23.2.12.1 Anonymous Midrashim

For an anonymous midrash, record the form of title found in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica* as the preferred title.

EXAMPLE

Mekhilta of Rabbi Ishmael

Tanna de-vei Eliyahu

6.23.2.12.2 Compilations of Midrashim

Record Midrash ha-gadol, Midrash rabbah, or Sifrei as the preferred titles for those midrashim.

For other compilations of midrashim, apply the instructions at [6.2.2.9.2](#).

6.23.2.12.3 Separately Published Components

For a separately published component of the Midrash ha-gadol, Midrash rabbah, or Sifrei, record the name of the book of the Bible with which it deals. Record the name of the book of the Bible as a subdivision of the preferred title for the midrashim. Record the name in a language preferred by the agency creating the data.

Midrash ha-gadol. Numbers

Midrash rabbah. Ruth

Sifrei. Deuteronomy

[LC-PCC PS for 6.23.2.12.3](#)

LC practice: Record the name of the book of the Bible in English.

6.27.1.4 Compilations of Works by Different Persons, Families, or Corporate Bodies – compilation has a collective title

If the work is a compilation of works by different persons, families, or corporate bodies, construct the authorized access point representing the work by using the preferred title for the compilation (see 6.2.2).

EXAMPLES

245 00	Shene sefarim niftaḥim.
246 14	Ve-ha'arakhta yamim
505 0_	Sefer Ve-ha'arakhta yamim / me-et Ya'aqov Yehezkiy. Fish -- Sefer Va-yehi Ya'akov / me-et Ya'aqov Ḥayim Sofer.
700 12	‡i Container of (work): ‡a Fish, Ya'aqov Yehizkiyah ben Aharon Tsevi Avigdor. ‡t Ve-ha'arakhta yamim.
700 12	‡i Container of (work): ‡a Sofer, Yaakov Haim. ‡t Va-yehi Ya'akov.

130 0_	Otsrot ha-siyumim.
245 10	Sefer Otsrot ha-siyumim : ‡b otsarot ha-genuzim ba-Torah shebe-'al-peh ye-'inyene siyum-masekhet ye-siyum ha-Shas : ye-tsamud 'alay Kuntres 'Avidana yoma ṭava : seder siyum kol ha-masekhtot u-farpera'ot le-siyumim / ‡c asafti ye-liḳatti be-ḥemlat H. 'alai Avraham Aharon Filip beha-r. he-ḥ. R. Ḥayim Avigdor, zal.

245 00	Ḥilufe-mikhtavim ben Yiśra'el Kohen u-ven Shai 'Agnon ye-David Ben-Guryon / ‡c haqdamot, Yiśra'el Kohen ; 'arikhah, Nurit Govrin ; he'arot, Ḥayah Hofman.
700 12	‡i Container of (work): ‡a Cohen, Israel, ‡d 1905-1986. ‡t Correspondence. ‡k Selections.
700 12	‡i Container of (work): ‡a Agnon, Shmuel Yosef, ‡d 1887-1970. ‡t Correspondence. ‡k Selections.
700 12	‡i Container of (work): ‡a Ben-Gurion, David, ‡d 1886-1973. ‡t Correspondence. ‡k Selections.

If the compilation lacks a collective title, construct separate access points for each of the

works in the compilation.

EXAMPLE

245 00	Sefer Ve-ha'arakhta yamim / ןc me-et Ya'aqov Yehezkiy. Fish. Sefer Va-yehi Ya'akov / me-et Ya'aqov Hayim Sofer.
246 30	Ve-ha'arakhta yamim
700 12	ןi Container of (work): ןa Fish, Ya'aqov Yehizkiyah ben Aharon Tsevi Avigdor. ןt Ve-ha'arakhta yamim.
700 12	<i>ןi Container of (work): ןa Sofer, Yaakov Haim. ןt Va-yehi Ya'akov.</i>

Note: Italicized fields in the example are optional.

6.27.1.9 and LC-PCC PS Additions to Access Points Representing Works

Make additions to access points if needed to distinguish the access point for a work:
from one that is the same or similar but represents a different work

or

from one that represents a person, family, corporate body, or place.

Add one or more of the following elements, as appropriate:

- the form of work (see 6.3)
- the date of the work (see 6.4)
- the place of origin of the work (see 6.5)

and/or

- another distinguishing characteristic of the work (see 6.6).

Do not modify an existing record and do not predict a conflict.

EXAMPLES

for a work published in 1983:

100 1_	Bialik, Hayyim Nahman, ןd 1873-1934, ןe author.
240 10	Poems. ןk Selections (Shirim, 658-680)

or

240 10	Poems. ןk Selections (1983)
245 10	Hayim Nahman Byalik, shirim, 658-680.

for a work published in 1985:

100 1_	Bialik, Hayyim Nahman, ןd 1873-1934, ןe author.
240 10	Poems. ןk Selections (Mivhar shire H.N. Byalik)

or

240 10	Poems. †k Selections (1985)
245 10	Mivḥar shire Ḥ.N. Byaliq.

An examination of English-language catalogs shows a mixed approach to qualifying such conventional titles. Parenthetical qualifiers may be elements from the title, the date of publication of the manifestation, or the name of the publisher.

6.30.1.7 Jewish Liturgical Works

For a Jewish liturgical work, construct the authorized access point representing the work by using the preferred title for the work (see 6.23.2).

Haggadah

Authorized access point representing the work for: Hagadah shel Pesah / 'arikhah, Beno Rotenberg ; mavo, Mikha'el Avi-Yonah ; 'itsuv, Ḥayim Ron

Hallel

Authorized access point representing the work included in: Hallel = הלל: song of praise and thanksgiving : halachah, history, hashkafah, and commentary / by Moshe Bamberg.

Make additions to the access point, if considered important for identification. Apply the instructions at 6.27.1.9, as applicable.

Amidah (Jewish prayer)

Authorized access point representing the work included in: Pathway to prayer : a translation and explanation of the Shemoneh esray = קונטרס תבוע התפלה / Mayer Birnbaum

6.30.3.3 Authorized Access Point Representing an Expression of the Talmud, Mishnah and Tosefta, or Midrashim

Construct the authorized access point representing a translation of the Talmud, Mishnah and Tosefta, or midrashim by combining (in this order):

a) the authorized access point representing the work (see 6.30.1) or part of the work (see 6.30.2), as applicable

and

b) the name of the language or languages (see 6.11).

EXAMPLE

Talmud Yerushalmi. French

Resource described: Le Talmud de Jérusalem / traduit pour la première fois en français par

Moïse Schwab

Exception to 6.30.3.3

If the resource consists of the original text and a translation, do not add the name of the language. Create a second access point using the name of the language of the translation as an addition.

EXAMPLE

Talmud

Talmud. English

Resource described: New edition of the Babylonian Talmud, English translation / original text edited, formulated, and punctuated by Michael L. Rodkinson

Tosefta. Bezah

Tosefta. Bezah. German

Resource described: Der Tosefta-Traktat Jom Tob / Einleitung, Text, Übersetzung, und Erklärung von Michael Kern

6.27.2 Authorized Access Point Representing a Part or Parts of a Work

6.27.2.2 One Part

Construct the authorized access point representing a part of a work by combining (in this order):

- a) the authorized access point representing the person (see 9.19.1), family (see 10.11.1), or corporate body (see 11.13.1), responsible for the part (see 6.27.1.1–6.27.1.8, as applicable)
- b) the preferred title for the part (see 6.2.2.9).

EXAMPLE

in the authority record:

100 1_ Maimonides, Moses, †d 1135-1204. †t Hilkhot Ḳeri'at Shema'

400 1_ Maimonides, Moses, †d 1135-1204. †t Sefer ahavah. †p Hilkhot Ḳeri'at Shema'

In the bibliographic record:

100 1_	Maimonides, Moses, †d 1135-1204, †e author.
245 10	Hilchot Kri'at Shema = †b The laws of Kri'at Shema / †c by Boruch Kaplan.
246 31	Laws of Kri'at Shema
546	Hebrew text and English translation and commentary on facing pages.

700 12	Container of (work): ‡a Maimonides, Moses, ‡d 1135-1204. ‡t Hilkhot ‡r Kerī'at Shema'.
700 12	Container of (work): ‡a Maimonides, Moses, ‡d 1135-1204. ‡t Hilkhot ‡r Kerī'at Shema'. ‡l English.

9.2.2.2 Sources of Information

Determine the preferred name for a person from the following sources (in order of preference):

- a) the preferred sources of information (see [2.2.2](#)) in resources associated with the person
- b) other formal statements appearing in resources associated with the person
- c) other sources (including reference sources).

9.2.2.3 Choosing the Preferred Name

In general, choose the name by which the person is commonly known as the preferred name for that person. The name chosen may be the person's real name, pseudonym, title of nobility, nickname, initials, or other appellation.

RDA shows no preference for a "real" name over a nickname. We recommend, however, that if the preferred source shows two forms of the name, with one form in parentheses, the form not in parentheses should be chosen as the preferred form. If the preferred source gives both a nickname and another forename in Hebrew or Yiddish while a non-systematically romanized form appearing prominently gives only the nickname, the [LC-PCC PS for 9.2.2.5.3](#) does not apply.

Preferred source: Ya'aqov (Yashqah) Eli'av

Title page verso: Yashka [in roman]

Preferred name: Eli'av, Ya'aqov

References: Eli'av, Yashqah

Yashka

Similarly, if the preferred source shows two surnames, with one surname in parentheses, we recommend choosing the surname not in parentheses as the preferred surname.

Preferred source: Naphtali H. Tur-Sinai (Harry Torczyner)

Preferred name: Tur-Sinai, Naphtali H.

Reference: Torczyner, Harry

9.2.2.2 Sources of Information

Determine the preferred name for a person from the following sources (in order of preference):

- a) the preferred sources of information (see 2.2.2) in resources associated with the person
- b) other formal statements appearing in resources associated with the person
- c) other sources (including reference sources).

9.2.2.5.2 Language

If a person's name has appeared in different language forms in resources associated with the person, choose as the preferred name the form that corresponds to the language of most of the resources.

Note that it is no longer required, as it was under AACR2 22.1B, that the preferred name be taken from works "by that person issued in his or her language"--under RDA it is sufficient that the name appear in resources "associated with the person," in any language and by any author, provided that it corresponds to the language of "most of the resources."

9.2.2.5.3 Names Found in a Non-preferred Script

If the name of a person is found in a script that differs from a preferred script of the agency creating the data, transliterate the name according to the scheme chosen by the agency.

LC-PCC PS on 9.2.2.5.3

Hebrew Alphabet. Follow this order of preference in choosing the heading for persons with names in the Hebrew alphabet:

1. If the name is found prominently in a romanized form in the resource being cataloged in a language using the Hebrew alphabet, use this form.
2. If the name is found as the heading for an article about the person in *The Encyclopaedia Judaica* or *The Encyclopedia of Jews in the Islamic World*, use this form. If the form varies in these two sources, use the form found in *The Encyclopaedia Judaica*.
3. If the name is found in a romanized form in a widely-known and easily-consulted free online source, use this form, especially where a person who writes or is written about primarily in the Hebrew script provides a preferred romanized form of the name in that source (e.g., Facebook, LinkedIn) or, failing such a source, a general source (e.g., Wikipedia).
4. Otherwise, use the systematically romanized form of the name.
5. However,
 - a) If the authorized access point for an author who writes in a language using the Hebrew alphabet reflects the systematically romanized form and a subsequently-received resource containing the name in a Hebrew-alphabet language shows a non-systematically romanized

name (that is, a “found romanization”), generally do not change the authorized access point. This means that only in exceptional cases will systematically romanized names be candidates for change.

b) If the authorized access point for an author who writes in a language using the Hebrew alphabet reflects a non-systematically romanized form and a subsequently received resource containing the name in a Hebrew-alphabet language shows a different non-systematically romanized form (that is, a different “found romanization”), do not change the authorized access point until the different form clearly predominates.

Section 2 of the LC-PCC PS requires an article entry in the *Encyclopedia Judaica* rather than just an index entry or a sub-section of an article entry. 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.

9.2.2.14 General Guidelines on Recording Names Containing a Title of Nobility

Record a name containing a title of nobility by applying the general guidelines on recording names at 8.5. Guidelines on recording names containing a title of nobility also apply to names containing a courtesy title of nobility.

With the permission of CPSO, the terms of address ha-Kohen, ha-Levi, and, when appropriate, Segal are treated under this instruction as “courtesy titles of nobility,” appended to preferred names in a c-subfield.

Adler, Yehoshu‘a Heshil ben Aharon, †c ha-Kohen

Dormitser, Me’ir, †c Segal, †d -1743

9.4.1.8 Other Persons of Religious Vocation

If:
 a person of religious vocation is not covered by the instructions at [9.4.1.6](#) (popes) or [9.4.1.7](#) (bishops)
 and
 the person's given name is recorded as the first element in the preferred name
 then:

record the title, term of address, etc., in the language in which the title, etc., was conferred or in the language used in the country in which the person resides. If there is more than one such term, use the one that is most often associated with the name or the one that is considered to be more important.

Ari'el, Shemu'el, רב רבי

Adler, Hayim, רב רבי

Bigman, David, רב רב-ראב

Use spellings found in dictionaries in a language preferred by the agency creating the data. If a title, term of address, etc., has become an integral part of the name, treat it as such.

9.19.1.5 Period of Activity of the Person and/or Profession or Occupation

Add the period of activity of the person (see 9.3.4) or profession or occupation (see 9.16) if needed to distinguish one access point from another. Make this addition when the following elements are not available:

date of birth and/or death (see 9.19.1.3)

or

fuller form of name (see 9.19.1.4).

Anan ben David, רב רב active 8th century

Alṭaras, David, רב רב active 1675-1714

9.19.1.4 Fuller Form of Name

Add a fuller form of the person's name if needed to distinguish one access point from another. Make this addition when the person's date of birth or date of death is not available.

Cahan, Y. L. (Yehuda Leyb)

'Ali, Nisim Sh. רב רב (Nisim Shem רב טוב)

Kohen, Sh. (Shelomoh)

Kohen, Sh. (Shemu'el)

Kohen, David (David ben Asher Ants'il)

Kohen, David (David ben Avraham ben Ḥayah)

Optional Addition

Add a fuller form of name even if there is no need to distinguish between access points. Add the fuller form of name before the date of birth and/or death.

LCC-PS 9.19.4*New Authority Records*

LC practice/PCC practice for Optional addition: Apply the option to provide a fuller form of name if a part of the forename or surname used in the preferred name is represented by an initial or an abbreviation, if the cataloger considers it important for identification. Add unused forenames or surnames only if needed to distinguish one access point from another (see 9.19.1.4).

Existing Authority Records

LC practice/PCC practice for Optional addition: Unless otherwise changing an existing heading (e.g., conflict), do not change an existing AACR2 or RDA heading merely to add or remove a fuller form of name.

Establishing Corporate Bodies in Non-Standard Romanization

If the language of the country of publication uses the roman script, and the name of the corporate body is found prominently in the resource in roman script, the I/J Section recommends using this form as the heading even if it is a romanization, not a translation of the Hebrew name of the body.

110 2_	Queens Beis Medrash
410 2_	Beis Medrash of Queens
410 2_	Bet ha-midrash di-Ḳyins

110 2_	Mesivta Heichal HaKodesh (Brooklyn, New York, N.Y.)
410 2_	Metivta Hekhal ha-ḳodesh (Brooklyn, New York, N.Y.)

Notes on Headings and References in Hebraica Authority Records**"Mix and match" romanizations**

Under AACR2, [LCRI 26.1](#) under "Forms of References/Personal Names/Initials" rules out combining different language forms or romanizations in a single heading. A heading such as "Cohen, Shemu'el," combining a surname in non-standard romanization with a forename in ALA-LC systematic romanization, would fall under the prohibition against "mix and match" headings.

In RDA there is no restriction against "mix and match" romanizations. Although within the ‡a portion of an authorized access point for a personal name, mixing (as in "Cohen, Shemu'el") may still be considered inappropriate, use of variant romanization schemes in ‡c and ‡q are not forbidden. We may construct access points like the following:

<p>Cohen, Moishe †q (Mosheh ben Pinḥas) Aaron ben Issachar, †c di-ḳ.ḳ. Piṭsburg</p>
<p>No Entry under Place of Birth or Activity</p>
<p>The <i>Encyclopaedia Judaica</i> enters some names under place, e.g.:</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Peremyshlyany, Meir ben Aaron Leib of, 1780?-1850</p> <p>In such situations, the place is transposed so that it precedes the date (subfield c in MARC coding):</p> <p style="text-align: center;">100 0 Meir ben Aaron Leib, †c of Peremyshlyany, †d 1780?-1850</p> <p>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.</p>
<p>Patronymics</p>
<p>The patronymic particle "b." (בן) is always given in full when used in a personal-name heading. Care must be taken to distinguish the patronymic particle "b." from "B." as an abbreviation for a given name. Similarly, "n." (ibn/Ibn) is also given in full when used in Hebraica headings and references.</p> <p><i>Heading:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Kohen, Aharon ben Mosheh Yesha'yah</p> <p><i>Usage:</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Aharon b. Ia-a.a.m. ye-R. Mosheh Yesha'yah, sheliṭa, Kohen</p>
<p>Ambiguous Names</p>
<p>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 "Ibn" when used in Hebraica headings. The following are made-up examples.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">100 0 Mosheh ben Guryon 400 1 Ben Guryon, Mosheh</p> <p style="text-align: center;">100 1 Ben-Guryon, Yosef 400 1 Guryon, Yosef Ben-</p>

<i>not also:</i> 400 0 Yosef ben-Guryon
Canadian Name Headings
<p>DCM Z1, under 1XX headings, no longer requires catalogers creating RDA name authority records to search Library and Archives Canada (LAC) to determine the form of the authorized access point for either personal or corporate names. In cases of conflict, etc., a search for the LAC form of name may be conducted in the VIAF (viaf.org) or other databases.</p>

Notes
Only a few types of notes (5XX field) are <i>required</i> under RDA.
2.17.2.3 Title Source
<p>Make a note on the source from which the title proper is taken if it is not one of these sources:</p> <p>a) the title page, title sheet, or title card (or image of it) of a resource consisting of multiple pages, leaves, sheets, or cards (or images of them) (see 2.2.2)</p> <p>b) the title frame or title screen of a resource consisting of moving images (see 2.2.2.3).</p>
LC-PCC PS on 7.12.1.3
<p><i>LC practice/PCC practice:</i> In addition to recording the language of the primary content, also supply the languages of other content (summaries, tables of contents, etc.) if it will assist identification and selection.</p> <p>EXAMPLE</p> <p>041 __ ‡a fre ‡a eng ‡a ita 546 __ ‡a Articles chiefly in French; one article each in English and Italian</p> <p>041 __ ‡a eng ‡b fre ‡b ger ‡b rus 546 __ ‡a Text in English with summaries in French, German, and Russian.</p> <p><i>LC practice/PCC practice:</i> When a preferred source in a nonroman script is vocalized or partially vocalized and this fact is significant, make one of the following notes, as appropriate:</p> <p>EXAMPLE</p> <p>500 __ ‡a Title page vocalized. 500 __ ‡a Title page partially vocalized.</p>

505 Notes for Multipart items

The [LC-PCC PS on 25.1](#) requires a 505 contents note unless the contents are indicated in another part of the description (e.g., in [MARC 245 ̑a](#) because no collective title is present), or unless the number of works to be listed is "burdensome." As RDA gives no definition for "burdensome" in connection with 505 notes In the cataloging for a multipart item for which each volume has a separate title, the I/J Sector recommends creating a contents note in ALA/LC romanized form if there are 12 or fewer volumes.

Mafteah

The Hebrew word "mafteah," usually used in books to mean "index," is sometimes used to designate a detailed table of contents. In such cases no note is needed.

HEBRAICA CATALOGING REFERENCE AIDS

Dictionaries and Lexical Aids

Hebrew

Even-Shoshan, A.

ha-Milon he-ḥadash : otsar shel ha-lashon ha-'lvrit ha-sifrutit, ha-mada'it v'eha-meduberet, nivim v'a-amarot 'lvriyim v'a-Aramiyim, munaḥim benle'umiyim / me-et Avraham Even-Shoshan be-hishtatfut hever 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, especially in the treatment of sheya and the ḥaṭef vowels. The later, unabridged editions take precedence.

1967/1968 edition: maḥashavah

2003 edition: maḥshavah

1967/1968 edition: Tsarefat

2003 edition: Tsarfat

Changed vocalizations are also noted at <http://rascat.pbworks.com/w/page/7836003/Changed%20Even-Shoshan%20romanizations>.

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 qedem ve-'ad yamenu / me-et Shemu'el Ashkenazi ve-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, 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.

Kitsurim ve-rashe tevot be-'Ivrit - <http://www.kizur.co.il/home.php>

Morfix – a popular and accurate bi-lingual Hebrew English and English Hebrew dictionary and translation free program: www.morfix.co.il/en/ [free]

Rav-Milim – This monolingual dictionary explains and translates each word; gives synonyms and rhymes; presents a grammatical analysis of the word. Especially useful for newer vocabulary which may not appear in retrospective dictionaries: <https://www.ravmilim.co.il/>

Available online by subscription.

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 verterbukh.

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

Niborski, Isidoro.

Verterbukh fun loshn-koymesh-shtamiqe verter in Yidish / tsunoyfgeshtelt durkh Yitshok Niborski ; mit der mithilf fun Shimen Noyberg, Eliezyer Niborski, Natallye Krinitska. -- 3. oysgebreytete oyfl. -- Pariz : Medem-bibliyotek, 2012.

Used to supplement Weinreich, especially for more modern vocabulary and the Yiddish romanization of Hebrew expressions.

Harkavy, A.

English-Yidish verterbukh / fun Aleksander Harkayi = English-Yiddish dictionary / by Alexander Harkavy. Yiddish-English dictionary / by Alexander Harkavy = Yidish-English verterbukh / fun Aleksander Harkayi. -- 22. oyfl. -- New York : Hibru pablishing kompani, 1891. 1 volume.

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. -- Authorisited [sic] ed. -- New York Verlag Choreb ; 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.

Comprehensive Aramaic Lexikon Project: <http://cal1.cn.huc.edu/>

Dictionary of Targumim, Talmud and Midrashic Literature [online]:

<http://www.tyndalearchive.com/tabs/jastrow/> [free]

Ladino

Bunis, David.

A Lexicon of the Hebrew and Aramaic Elements in Modern Judezmo. 1993. Magnes Press. Jerusalem. With a foreward by Shelomo Morag. 508 pages.

Bunis, David.

Leshon G'udezmo. Jerusalem: Magnes Press, The Hebrew University.

Kohen, Elli.

Ladino-English, English-Ladino : concise encyclopedic dictionary (Judeo-Spanish) / Elli Kohen and Dahlia Kohen-Gordon. New York : Hippocrene Books, c2000.

Pascual Recuero, Pascual.

Ortografía del Ladino: soluciones y evolución. Granada: Universidad de Granada, Departamento de Estudios Semíticos, 1988.

Pascual Recuero, Pascual.

Diccionario básico ladino-español. Barcelona: Ameller, 1977.

Judeo-Arabic

Blau, Joshua.

Milon le-ṭeqštim 'Arviyim-Yehudiyim mi-yeme ha-benayim. Yerushalayim : ha-Aḳademyah la-lashon ha-'Ivrit : ha-Aḳademyah ha-le'umit ha-Yiśre'elit le-mada'im, 766 [2006].

Encyclopedias

Encylopaedia 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 edition cited is the one currently in use at the Library of Congress. Later editions or

formats may be used if this one is not available.

Encyclopedia of Jews in the Islamic world / executive editor, Norman A. Stillman; editors, Phillip I. Ackerman-Lieberman ... [et al.]. Leiden ; Boston : Brill, 2010. Also available online by subscription. See: <http://referenceworks.brillonline.com/browse/encyclopedia-of-jews-in-the-islamic-world>

This encyclopedia is an authoritative source for authors whose names do not appear in the *Encyclopaedia Judaica*. If articles are found in both references sources, the form of name in the EJ takes precedence over the form in the *Encyclopaedia of Jews in the Islamic World*.

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. See: <http://www.jewishencyclopedia.com/>.

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.

Leḳṣiḳon fun der nayer Yidisher liṭeraṭur – Nyu-York : Aroysgegeb'n fun Altveitḷekhn Yidishn kul'tur-ḳongres, c1956-c1981. 8 v.

Reisin, Z.

Leḳṣiḳon fun der Yidisher liṭeraṭur, prese un filologye / Zalman Reyzen. -- 3. farb. oyfl. -- Vılne : Vılner farlag fun B. Ḳletsḳin, 1927-1929. 4 v.

Kressel, G.

Leḳṣiḳon ha-sifrut ha 'Ivrit : ba-dorot ha-aḥaronim / G. Ḳresel. --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., <http://www.tidhar.tourolib.org/>

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.

Aṭlas 'ets-ḥayim : [entsiklopedyah hiṣtorit mi-beri'at ha-'olam ve-'ad yamenu] / me-et Refa'el

Halperin. [Yiśra'el] : Hekdesh Ruah Ya'aqov, 1985- [Collective biography of rabbis and Jewish scholars].

ha-Ḥasidut mi-dor le-dor / Yitshak Alfasi. Yerushalayim : Mekhon Da'at Yosef, 755- [1994 or 1995- [Collective biography of Hasidiim]

Galron-Goldschläger, Joseph.

Leqsiqon ha-sifrut ha-'Ivrit ha-ḥadashah = Modern Hebrew literature : a bio-bibliographical lexicon: <http://library.osu.edu/projects/hebrew-lexicon/index.htm>

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. -- Second edition. -- Washington, D.C. : Defense Mapping Agency, 1983. 1 volume.

BGN is generally cited when establishing an Israeli geographical/jurisdictional heading. The latitude and longitude are 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), ALA-LC romanization is generally used in the heading. Forms and variants, if any, cited by the BGN are generally cited and references made accordingly. Free online at <http://geonames.nga.mil/namesgaz/>.

Talmi, E.

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

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.

Mokotoff, Gary.

Where once we walked : a guide to the Jewish communities destroyed in the Holocaust. Bergenfield, NJ : Avotaynu, 2002.

NGA Geonet Names Server: <http://earth-info.nga.mil/gns/html/> [free]

Bibliographies

Friedberg, B.

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

Moria, M.

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

Ḳiryat sefer (Jerusalem)

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

Bibliography of the Hebrew Book.

<http://web.nli.org.il/sites/NLI/English/infochannels/Catalogs/bibliographic-databases/Pages/the-hebrew-book.aspx>

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.

These resources provide information on publishers in Israel. They are helpful when it is necessary to supply a place name for a publisher from outside the resource being cataloged.

LC/PCC Documentation

LC Cataloger's Learning Workshop, RDA: Resource Description & Access Training Materials, <http://www.loc.gov/catworkshop/RDA%20training%20materials/index.html> (free)

Includes LC internal RDA training materials beginning in June 2012. Contains detailed training modules and exercises in various formats for all aspects of RDA training, including FRBR and FRAD, RDA, RDA Toolkit, Descriptive Cataloging, Relationships, Special Formats, and Authorities. Also includes PCC RDA training materials in various formats. RDA Serials Cataloging Training will be available early 2013.

Program for Cooperative Cataloging: <http://www.loc.gov/aba/pcc> [free]

Miscellaneous

Freund, S.

Farglaykh-ḳalendar un familyen reḳord : fir geburṭen, ḥaśuneś 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*, though the latter includes years in the 21st century.

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 resource being cataloged does not include sufficient information, e.g., many resources in English. In such cases, references are made 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 RDA 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 are not an authorized source for formulating headings in a non-systematically romanized form, but 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, that is, 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.

Hebrew Cataloging website (Princeton University) Includes Chapters of the Tamud, sugyot in the Talmud, Hebrew Abbreviations, and more

<http://library.princeton.edu/departments/tsd/katmandu/hebrew/hebrewtoc.htm>

RAS Cataloging Committee website (AJL) Includes romanization FAQ, many links to useful resources, and most current documentation: <http://rascat.pbworks.com>.

APPENDIXES

Hebraica Abbreviations

Hebrew and Yiddish Abbreviations (RDA B.10)

Term	Abbreviation
באנד	.בד.
גליון	גל'
חוברת	חוב'
טייל	.טל.
יארגאנג	.יארג.
מספר	מס'
נומער	.נומ.

Abbreviations Used in This Manual

AACR2	Anglo American Cataloging Rules, 2nd edition
AJL	Association of Jewish Libraries
ALA	American Library Association
IJS/LC	Israel Judaica Section/Library of Congress
ISBD	International Standard for Bibliographic Description
LC	Library of Congress

NACO	Name Authority Cooperative Program
PCC	Program for Cooperative Cataloging
PS	Policy Statement
RAS	Research, Archives, & Special Collections Division of AJL
RDA	Resource Description and Access

ALA-LC Systematic Romanization for Judeo-Arabic

This table was approved in Feb., 2011, by the Library of Congress and the Committee for Cataloging: Asian and African Materials (CC:AAM) of the American Library Association.

Judeo-Arabic	Roman	Examples
א	'	אל /'l/ "the" אבן /'bn/ "son"
ב, בּ	b	בנין /bnyn/ "sons" ארבע /'rb/ "four"
ג, גּ	g	גרק /grq/ "he suffocates" (cf. Standard /ghariqa/)
גּ, גַּ	ḡ	ג'ינא /ḡyn/ "we came" (cf. Standard Arabic /jīnā/)
ד	d	דם /dm/ "blood" (cf. Standard Arabic /dam/) דכרת /dkrt/ "she remembered" (cf. Standard Arabic /dhakarāt/)
דָּ	ḏ	ד'הב /ḏhb/ "gold"
ה	h	הום /hwm/ "they"
הַ	ḥ	מדינה /mdynḥ/ "city (of)"
ו	w	ואחד /w'ḥd/ "one" ארוח /'w'ḥ/ "spirits"
וו	ww	כוואכב /kww'kb/ "stars" נבוא /nbww/ "prophecy" לוורא /l-wwr/ "after, behind"
ז	z	זוג'תו /zwḡtw/ "his wife"
ח	ḥ	חייאת /ḥyy't/ "life" בחר /bḥr/ "sea"
ט	ṭ	טול /ṭwl/ "length" עטא /'ṭ/ "he gave"
טָ	ẓ	טהר /ẓhr/ "he appeared"

י	y	יד /yd/ "hand" בית /bywt/ "house" ידי /ydy/ "my hand"
יי	yy	אייאם /'yy'm/ "days" לייגיב /l-yygyb/ "that he may bring" רג'ליי /rḡly/ "my (two) feet"
כ כ, כ, כ, כ	k	כאנת /k'nt/ "she was" ד'אלך /d'lk/ "that" כבז /kbz/ "bread" (cf. Standard Arabic /khubz/)
ל	l	לייאלי /ly'yly/ "nights"
מ, מ	m	מן /mn/ "from" אסם /'sm/ "name"
נ, נ	n	נפס /nfs/ "soul" בין /byn/ "between"
ס	s	סמע /sm'/ "he heard" ישראל /Ysr'y/ "Israel"
ע	'	עביד /'byd/ "servants"
פ, פ פ, פ	f	פי /fy/ "in"
צ	ṣ	צנע /ṣn'/ "he did"
צ, צ	ṣ̣	ארץ /'rṣ̣/ "earth" (cf. Standard Arabic /arḍ/) צ'אלם /ṣ̣'lm/ "wicked" (cf. Standard Arabic /zālim/)
ק	q	קאל /q'l/ "he said" מקדס /mqds/ "holy"
ר	r	רבי /rby/ "rabbi" (lit., "my lord")
ש, ש	š	שעב / š'b/ "nation" משרק /mšrq/ "east"
ש	ś	ישראל /Yśr'y/ "Israel" (only in Hebrew loan words)
ת, ת	t	תקול /tqw/ "you say" סבת /sbt/ "Sabbath" with no diacritic, the character /ת/ may correspond etymologically with Standard Arabic /ث/ /th/, e.g., in מתל /mṯl/ "proverb"

Ligature		
ⲗ	initial: 'l	ⲗ /'l/ "the" ⲙⲗ /m'l/ "property"

Notes

1. The ALA/LC system of romanization for Judeo-Arabic provides a one-to-one representation of the consonants in the text, including "alif" (Ⲁ), "y" (Ⲏ) and "w" (Ⲑ) which sometimes represent long vowels and sometimes consonants.
2. Judeo-Arabic texts are produced both with and without vocalization. Because of the multiglossic nature of Judeo-Arabic and its texts, when the short vowels are not represented in the text, there no way to treat them that would be useful and reliable across all dialects. It is also not practical for catalogers to attempt to provide vowels matching those of Standard Arabic, because of the frequent difficulty of matching Judeo-Arabic lexical items to equivalent Standard Arabic forms. Even if there were an attempt to provide a complete "normalization" of Judeo-Arabic morphology for all the parts of speech, a kind of artificial "cataloging dialect," neither catalogers nor patrons could be expected to study it in enough depth to make it useful, nor could it agree in all points with any actual dialect.
3. Because Hebrew script as used for the Hebrew language does not contain characters for all the phonemes in the Judeo-Arabic dialect(s), Judeo-Arabic texts usually differentiate several Hebrew characters to show the different intended pronunciations. Thus "plain" ⲗ usually corresponds to Standard Arabic غ (ghayn), while "differentiated" ⲗ followed by geresh (Ⲙ) or with a superscript dot or other marking usually corresponds to Standard Arabic ج (jīm). The table does not represent all the possibilities for "differentiation" in Judeo-Arabic texts but the common ones that are cited may stand for any of the others.
4. If the text to be romanized is vocalized with Tiberian Hebrew vowel points, represent the full text with vowels in the transcribed fields of the bibliographic record (MARC fields 245, 250, 264, 4XX). Add a 246 "variant title" field to such records with the consonantal romanization of the 245 ⲗa as provided in this table.
5. When Hebrew words or phrases are embedded in a Judeo-Arabic context, romanize them in Judeo-Arabic style--that is, without short vowels and with Judeo-Arabic consonantal values (thus /Hgḏh šl Fṣḥ/ not /Hagadah shel Pesah/). An independent string of Hebrew words, e.g., in the title proper of a work, may be romanized as Hebrew, but catalogers have the option to add a 246 giving the Judeo-Arabic consonantal transcription:

245 10 Sefer Ṿa-tagid li-vene Yiśra'el

246 3 Sfr W-tgyd l-bny Yśr'l

6. For romanizing Hebrew text with vowels, including abbreviated honorifics or religious formulae, use the guide to ALA/LC Hebrew romanization in this document.

והוא ספר אליהו הנביא ז"ל
w-hww' sefer Eliyahu ha-Navi, zal

החכם כמהר"ר יהודה שתרוג, יצ"ו
he-ḥakham k. mo. ha-r. R. Yehudah Śitrug, y. ts. v.

7. In cases where it is possible, that is when the Judeo-Arabic consonants of the text can be matched with a Standard Arabic interpretation, a 246 "variant title" field in Standard Arabic may be provided for additional access. Narrative texts in particular may have standard Arabic titles and may indeed be direct adaptations of standard Arabic originals.

8. Name authority work presents a problem when specifically Judeo-Arabic names are involved —e.g., the forename /Mqyqş/. A group such as the Association of Jewish libraries may choose to keep an online list of found romanizations and code such headings (romanized as seems reasonable) "provisional" until they can be added to the list of authorized forms. Robert Attal's "ha-Sifrut ha-'Arvit-ha-Yehudit be-Tunisyah : me'ah shenot yetsirah (1861-1961) : tsiyunim bibliyografiyim" (Yerushalayim: Mekhon Ben-Tsevi le- ḥeḳer ḳehilot Yiśra'el ba-Mizraḥ, 2007) provides a name index to Tunisian authors that includes French forms as they appear on added title pages. This may serve as a tool to establish forms for authors such as:

בשירי, חיים
= Bsiri, Haïm, not
Bashiri, Hayim.

9. Establish Hebrew or Standard Arabic forenames and surnames according to the rules in AACR2/RDA and the LCRIs/LCPSs for those languages; provide references in systematic ALA/LC Judeo-Arabic romanization.

(Numbered examples below are from Robert Attal's *ha-Sifrut ha-'Arvit-ha-Yehudit be-Tunisyah : me'ah shenot yetsirah (1861-1961) : tsiyunim bibliyografiyim*, Yerushalayim: Mekhon Ben-Tsevi le-ḥeḳer ḳehilot Yiśra'el ba-Mizraḥ, 2007.)

10. As in the ALA/LC romanization tables for (Standard) Arabic and Hebrew, follow all conjunctions and prepositions prefixed to other words with a hyphen in romanization:

ואבן
w-'bn

קצת יוסף הצדיק

qṣṭ Ywsf h-ṣdyq
בביאן
b-by'n
cf. Standard Arabic /bi-bayān/
11. The filing indicator in a 245 field beginning with the definite article /l-/ is set to 2 (the alif diacritic is not counted).
אלטיור
'l-tywr
12. Doubled consonants (marked in Standard Arabic with the diacritical mark shaddah) are represented as doubled in Judeo-Arabic romanization only if the letter is printed twice in the source:
אלגודדאר אלכוואן
'l-gdd'r 'l-kww'n
<i>BUT:</i>
חכאית מחמד
ḥk'yt Mḥmd
cf. Standard Arabic /ḥikāyat Muḥammad/

ALA-LC Systematic Romanization for Ladino

Ladino	Roman	Examples
א (see note 1)	(-) a-	אמאר /amar/ "love"
	,	פאה /pe'ah/ "side curl"
איי	ay	טראמב'איי /tramvay/ "railroad"
ב, ב	b	שקארוב /bushqar/ "look for"
ב', ב'	v	אחארב'אר /aḥarvar/ "beat"
ג, ג	g	ריגסאן /sangre/ "blood"
ג', ג'	j	סטארוג'א /ajustar/ "add"
ג	ch	יכיס /chiques/ "youth"
ד, ד	d	דין /din/ "religious law"
ד', ד'	dh	סוד'וד /sudhor/ "sweat"
ה (see note 4)	-ah	סאלה /salah/ "room"
ו	v	רשט /veshet/ "gullet"

(see note 4)	o	דוס /dos/ "two"
	w	ואהגא /agwah/ "water"
ו	u	קארפוס /karpus/ "watermelon"
ואי (see note 2)	we	מואים /mwes/ "nut"
ואי	wi	סואיב'אר /swivar/ "follow"
ויי	uy	מויי /muy/ "much"
ויי	oy	בווי /boy/ "height, size"
ז	z	קאזאל /kazal/ "village"
ז, ז'	zh	מוז'יר /muzher/ "woman, wife"
ח	h	חאביר /haber/ "news"
ט	ṭ	טאד'רי /ṭadhre/ "late"
י	y	יוסף /Yosef/ "Joseph"
	e	ביל /bel/ "waist"
י'	i	פורימליק /purimlik/ "Purim present"
יי (see note 3)	y	י"ו /yo/ "ten"
	ye	ייב'אר /yevar/ "carry" דייס /dyes/ "ten"
יי	yi	יירגסי /segzir/ "follow"
יי	ey	ריי /rey/ "king"
כ, כ'	k	כבוד /kavod/ "honor"
כ, כ'	kh	ברכה /berakhah/ "blessing" מלך /melekh/ "king"
ל	l	לאמביר /lamber/ "lick"
מ, מ'	m	מייל /myel/ "honey" חאמאם /hamam/ "bath house"
נ, נ'	n	נה! /nah!/ "here! Behold!" לאד'רון /ladhron/ "thief"
ס	s	טלאגוס /sutlach/ "rice pudding"
ע (see note 4)	'	מערה /me'arah/ "cave"
פ, פ'	p	פאראס /paras/ "money" קאסאפ /kasap/ "butcher"
פ, פ' 'פ, פ' פ, פ'	f	פ'ין /fin/ "end" חריף /harif/ "acute"

צ, ץ (see note 4)	ts	צדקה /tsedaqah/ “charity”
ק	ḵ	קאב'זאר /ḵavzar/ “cause”
ר	r	ראקי /raḵi/ “arak”
ש	sh	שאב'ון /shavon/ “soap”
ש	ś	ורהשב / beśorah/ “good news”
ת	t	ורהת /Torah/ “Torah”
Ligature		
א	al	אטהלב /balṭah/ “ax”

General notes

א is not represented in romanization when it precedes ו, ויי, or י at the beginning of a word or when it appears between any combination of the vowels /e/ or /i/ (both spelled י), /o/ or /u/ (both spelled ו) when they are adjacent. In words of Hebrew or Aramaic derivation, it is represented by /' /.

At the beginning of a word, אוי is always preceded by -ג, as in גואירטה /gwertah/ “garden”.

יי may sometimes be spelled ליי when it represents /y/ and /ye/, as in ליי /yo/ “I”.

Words of Hebrew-Aramaic origin usually retain their traditional spellings in Ladino. Such words are romanized according to the ALA/LC Hebrew romanization table. Initial ו (not וו), י (not יי), non-final ה, כ (kh), ע, צ, ש (ś), and ת are usually found only in words of Hebrew-Aramaic derivation; in rare instances they may also appear in words borrowed from Arabic or Turkish. In some traditions, ש may appear where other traditions use the letter ס.

Notes on pronunciation

ג /ch/ as in “chop”

ש /sh/ as “shop”

ד' /dh/ as in “lather”

כ /kh/ as in German “ach”

ג' /j/ as in “gentle”

ז' /zh/ as in “azure”

The pairs ב /v/ and ו /v/, ח /ḥ/ and כ /kh/, ס /s/ and ש /ś/, כ /k/ and ק /ḵ/ are distinguished in the script but not in pronunciation.

Notes on Ladino/Judezmo diacritics

No standard orthography for Ladino/Judezmo has even been formally adopted. Words of Hebrew or Aramaic derivation usually maintain their traditional spellings. However, Ladino/Judezmo words of non-Semitic derivation do use a number of consonants no longer found in Castilian Spanish. These diacritics, such as rafé, geresh or a superscript dot, may be found with varying consistencies in publications.

Reference sources

At present, no single dictionary constitutes an authoritative or normative source for the romanization of Ladino/Judezmo. For words of Spanish derivation, refer to the 4200+ word Judezmo/Hebrew glossary at the end of David Bunis's *Leshon G'udezmo* (Jerusalem, 1999), which employs a vocalization system devised by the author employing ḥirik, tsere, ḥolam and shuruḥ as vowel marks. Ladino/Judezmo words of Hebrew or Aramaic origin written in Hebrew characters appear in written texts either in traditional etymological spellings, or in phonetic or partially phonetic spellings. These words should be romanized according to the Library of Congress Hebrew romanization table. In problematic cases, where, for example, it is impossible to differentiate between "e" and "i", or "o" and "u," or when words of non-Spanish, non-Hebrew/Aramaic origin are in question, refer to such dictionaries as those by Joseph Nehama (*Dictionnaire du judéo-espagnol*), Elli Kohen (*Ladino-English, English-Ladino: Concise Encyclopedic Dictionary (Judeo-Spanish)*), and Pascual Pascual Recuero (*Diccionario básico ladino-español*).

References

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Pascual Recuero, Pascual. *Ortografía del Ladino: soluciones y evolución*. Granada: Universidad de Granada, Departamento de Estudios Semíticos, 1988.

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Yiddish Personal Names of Hebrew or Aramaic Derivation

Forms given in column 3 below are from Alexander Beider's *Dictionary of Ashkenazic given names* (Bergenfield, N.J. : Avotaynu, 2001). Authorized forms in column 4 agree with Beider's forms except when these conflict with forms or romanization practice in Uriel Weinreich's *Modern English-Yiddish, Yiddish-English dictionary* (New York: YIVO Institute for Jewish Research, 1968), LC's primary source for Yiddish romanization. Where Beider's romanization has not been

adopted, the form in column 3 is bracketed.

If an authorized romanization is needed for a name not on this list, contact the Hebraica Cataloging Team c/o atau@loc.gov.

Note: LC Yiddish romanization practice involves the substitution of "h" for Beider's "kh," the representation of final ך by "h," and special characters for certain Hebrew letters: ך = consonantal ך, ך = ך, ך = ך, ך = ך.

Hebrew characters	Former ALA/LC romanization	Beider romanization	Current ALA/LC romanization
אבא	Aba	Abe	Abe
אביגיל	Avigayil	Avigayl	Avigayl
אביעזר	Avi'ezer	[Aviezer]	Aviezyer ¹
אברהם	Avraham	Avrom	Avrom
אדם	Adam	Odem	Odem
אהרן	Aharon	Orn	Arn ¹
אוריה	Uriyah	Urye	Uryeh
אחיעזר	Aḥi'ezer	[Akhiezer]	Aḥiezyer ¹
איסר	Isar	Iser	Iser
אלחנן	Elḥanan	Elkhonen	Elḥonen
אליה	Eliyah	Elye	Elyeh ¹
אליהו	Eliyahu	[Elye]	Elyohu ¹
אלימלך	Elimelekh	Elemeylekh	Elemeylekh
אליעזר	Eli'ezer	Eliezyer	Eliezyer
אלעזר	El'azar	Elozer	Elozer
אליקים	Elyaqim	Elyokim	Elyoqim
אלישבע	Elisheva'	Elisheve	Elisheve
אלקנה	Elqanah	Elkone	Elqoneh
אפרים	Efrayim	Efroyem	Efroyem
אריה	Aryeh	Arye	Aryeh
אשר	Asher	Osher	Osher
בינה	Bineh	Bine	Bineh
בן ציון	Ben Tsiyon	[Bentsiyen]	Ben Tsien ^{1 2}
בנימין	Binyamin	Benyomen	Benyomen
בצלאל	Betsal'el	Betsalel	Betsalel
ברוך	Barukh	Borekh	Borekh
ברכה	Berakhah	Brokhe	Brokheh
ברכיה	Berekhyah	Beyrekh	Beyrekh

בת שבע	Bat Sheva'	[Basheve]	Baş Sheve ²
בתיה	Batyah	Basye	Başyeh
גבריאל	Gavri'el	Gavriel	Gavriel
גד	Gad	God	God
גדליה	Gedalyah	Gdalye	Gdalyeh
גילה	Gilah	Gile	Gileh
גרשון	Gershon	Gershon	Gershon
דבורה	Devorah	Dvoyre	Dvoyreh
דוד	David	Dovid	Doḡid
דינה	Dinah	Dine	Dineh
דן	Dan	Don	Don
דניאל	Daniyel	Daniel	Daniel
הדס	Hadas	Hodes ³	Hodes
הדסה	Hadasah	Hadase	Hadaseh
זאב	Ze'ev	Zev	Zev
זכריה	Zekharyah	Skharye	Zkharyeh
זלמן	Zalman	Zalmen	Zalmen
חיה	Ḥayah	Khaye	Ḥayeh
חזקיה	Ḥizkiyah	Khiskie	Ḥiskieh
חיה	Ḥiya	Khiye	Ḥiye
חיה	Ḥayah	Khaye	Ḥayeh
חיים	Ḥayim	Khayem	Ḥayem
חנה	Ḥana	Khone	Ḥone
חנה	Ḥanah	Khane	Ḥaneh
חנוך	Ḥanokh	Khanekh	Ḥanekh
חנינא	Ḥanina	Khanine	Ḥanine
חנן	Ḥanan	Khonen ⁵	Ḥonen
טובה	Ṭovah	Tove	Ṭoveh
טוביה	Ṭoviyah	Tuvye	Ṭuvyeh
יאר	Ya'ir	Yoyer	Yoyer
ידידיה	Yedidyah	Yedidye	Yedidyeh
יהודה	Yehudah	Yude	Yudeh
יהודית	Yehudit	Yudes	Yudeš
יהונתן	Yehonatan	Yonosn	Yonošn
יהויקים	Yehoyaqim	Yukim	Yuqim
יהושע	Yehoshu'a	Yoshue	Yoshue

יואל	Yo'el	Yoyel	Yoyel
יוחנן	Yoḥanan	Yokhonen	Yoḥonen
יוכבד	Yokheved	Yokhved	Yokhved
יום טוב	Yom Ṭov	[Yontef]	Yon Ṭev ^{1 2}
יונה	Yonah	Yoyne	Yoyneh
יונתן	Yonatan	Yonosn	Yonošn
יוסף	Yosef	Yoysef	Yoysef
יחזקאל	Yeḥezkēl	[Ikheskzl]	Yiḥezkēl ¹
יחיאל	Yehi'el	Yekhiel	Yehiel
יסקה	Yiskah	Yiske	Yiskeh
יעקב	Ya'aqov	[Yakef]	Yanqev ¹
יפה	Yafeh	Yofe	Yofeh
יפתח	Yiftah	Yiftoḥ	Yiftoḥ
יצחק	Yitshaq	[Itskhok]	Yitshoq ¹
יקותיאל	Yeḳuti'el	[Ikusiel]	Yiḳuišel ¹
ירחם	Yeruḥam	Yerukhem	Yeruḥem
ירחמיאל	Yerahmi'el	[Irakhmiel]	Yirahmiel ¹
ירמיה	Yirmeyah	[Irmeye]	Yirmyeh ¹
ישמעאל	Yishma'el	[Ishmoel]	Yishmoel ¹
ישעיה	Yesha'yah	[Ishaye]	Yishayeh ¹
ישעיהו	Yesha'yahu	Ishaye	Yishayeh
ישראל	Yiśra'el	[Isroel]	Yiśroel ¹
יששכר	Yiśakhar	[Isokher]	Yiśokher ¹
כלב	Kalev	Kolef	Kolef
כתריאל	Katri'el	Kasriel	Kašriel
לאה	Le'ah	Leye	Leyeh
לביאה	Levi'ah	[Levyeh]	Levieh ⁴
מאיר	Me'ir	Meyer	Meyer
מיכאל	Mikha'el	Mikhl	Mikhl
מילכה	Milkah	Milke	Milkeh
מלך	Melekh	Meylekh	Meylekh
מלכה	Malkah	Malke	Malkeh
מלכיאל	Malki'el	Malkiel	Malkiel
מנוח	Manoah	Menoakh	Menoah
מנוחה	Menuḥah	Menukhe	Menuḥeh
מנורה	Menorah	Menoyre	Menoyreh

מנחם	Menaḥem	Menakhem	Menaḥem
מנשה	Menasheh	Menashe	Menasheh
מרדכי	Mordekhai	Mortkhe	Mortkhe
מרים	Miryam	Miryem	Miryem
משה	Mosheh	Moyshe	Moysheh
משולם	Meshulam	Meshulem	Meshulem
נח	Noaḥ	Noyekh	Noyeḥ
נחום	Naḥum	Nokhum	Noḥum
נחמה	Neḥamah	Nekhame	Neḥameh
נחמיה	Neḥemyah	Nehemye	Neḥemyeh
נחמן	Naḥman	Nakhmen	Naḥmen
נחשון	Naḥshon	Nakhshn	Naḥshn
ניסן	Nisan	Nisn	Nisn
נעמן	Na'aman	Nayman	Nayman
נעמי	No'omi	Noyme	Noyme
נפתלי	Naftali	Naftole	Naftole
נתן	Natan	Nosn	Nošn
סגולה	Segulah	Zgule	Zguleh
עובדיה	'Ovadyah	Ovadye	Ovadyeh
עוזר	'Ozer	Oyzer	Oyzer
עזרא	'Ezra	Ezre	Ezre
עטרה	'Aṭarah	Atare	Aṭareh
עמנואל	'Imanu'el	Emanuel	Emanuel
עמרם	'Amram	Amrom	Amrom
עקיבא	'Aḳiva	Akive	Aḳive
פלתיאל	Palti'el	Paltiel	Paltiel
פנחס	Pinḥas	Pinkhes	Pinḥes
פסח	Pesaḥ	Peysekh	Peyseḥ
פרץ	Perets	Perets	Perets
פתחיה	Petaḥyah	[Psakhie]	Pṣaḥyeh ¹
צבי	Tsevi	Tsvi	Tsvi
צביה	Tsivyah	Tsivye	Tsivyeh
צדוק	Tsadoḳ	Tsodek	Tsodeḳ
צמח	Tsemah	Tsemekh	Tsemeh
צפורה	Tsiporah	Tsipoyre	Tsipoyreh
קלמן	Ḳalman	Kalmen	Ḳalmen

ראובן	Re'uven	Ruvn	Ruvn
רבקה	Rivk̄ah	[Rifke]	Rivk̄eh ¹
רוחמה	Ruḥamah	Rukhame	Ruḥameh
רחל	Raḥel	Rokhl	Roḥl
רחמן	Raḥaman	Rakhmen	Raḥmen
רפאל	Refa'el	Rifoel	Rifoel
שאול	Sha'ul	Shoyel	Shoyel
שבח	Shevaḥ	Shevekḥ	Sheveh
שבתי	Shabtai	Shapse	Shapṣe
שושנה	Shoshanah	Shoshane	Shoshaneh
שחור	Shaḥor	Shokher	Shoḥer
שכנא	Shakhna	Shakhne	Shakhne
שלום	Shalom	Sholem	Sholem
שלמה	Shelomoh	Shloyme	Shloymeh
שמאי	Shamai	Shame	Shame
שמואל	Shemu'el	Shmuel	Shmuel
שמחה	Śimḥah	Simkhe	Śimḥeh
שמעון	Shim'on	Shimen	Shimen
שמריה	Shemaryah	Shmarye	Shmaryeh
שמשון	Shimshon	Shimshn	Shimshn
שפרה	Shifrah	Shifre	Shifreh
שרגא	Sheraga	Shrage	Shrage
שרה	Śarah	Sore	Śoreh
תמרה	Temarah	Tamare	Tamareh
תנחום	Tanḥum	Tankhn	Tanḥn

¹ Discrepancy from Beider form to accommodate Weinrich practice.

² If the name in the text is written as one word, romanize as one word.

³ Beider gives this form as an equivalent of הדסה.

⁴ Form supplied by Zachary Baker.

⁵ Name is derivative of either יוחנן or אלחנן.