The Classification of Byzantine Literature
in the Library of Congress Classification

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ABSTRACT: Topics concerning the Classification of Byzantine literature and, generally, of Byzantine texts are discussed, analyzed and made clear. The time boundaries of this period are described as well as the kinds of published material. Schedule PA (Supplement) of the Library of Congress Classification is discussed and evaluated as far as the handling of Byzantine literature is concerned. Schedule PA is also mentioned, as well as other relevant categories. Based on the results regarding the manner of handling Classical literature texts, it is concluded that a) Early Christian literature and the Fathers of the Church must be excluded from Class PA and b) in order to achieve a uniform, continuous, consistent and reliable classification of Byzantine texts, they must be treated according to the method proposed for Classical literature by the Library of Congress in Schedule PA.

1. Introduction

Often, when we want to refer to subjects about Medieval Greece, we do not use the term "Medieval"; instead, we use the word "Byzantine". The Byzantine period extends from the time the Empire was formed until its decline and fall. The name "Byzantium" was not used during the existence of the Empire; the term used at that time was "East Rome" or "New Rome". After the 7th century the character of the Empire changed so much under the strong influence of Hellenistic civilization that it became essentially Greek. Starting in the 16th century, the name "Byzantium" came into use, in order to distinguish it from the rest of the Roman Empire.

By using the term Byzantine literature we are not restricted by geography. As far as literary authors are concerned, it should be clarified that authors who write in one language are classed under the literature of the language in which they have written in the Library of Congress Classification (LCC) (Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification, 1992, F632). The term "Byzantine literature" is used to refer to the Medieval Greek literature, which was composed inside or outside the boundaries of the Byzantine Empire and constitutes the link between the ancient literature, written in Classical Greek, and the modern literature, written in the Modern Greek language (dimotiki).

Byzantine literature is "bilingual", i.e. there are used two completely different forms of the same language. On the one hand, there are the texts, all written in the secular language (high form, often referred as "Byzantine"), and on the other hand there is the every day language used by the people, called "dimodi". In many texts we can detect the simultaneous presence of different language types and idioms. The relation between the two types of the language differed from time to time throughout the history of the Empire and in each case depended on the cultural and political pursuits and balances of each time period. Thus, whereas the every day language of that time was leading to Modern Greek, the language of administration as well as of the major part of Byzantine literature continued to be based on Hellenistic Greek or Koine, the form of the language during the establishment of Alexander's empire in the 4th century B.C.

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The Byzantine texts cover a period of about 1100 years. So it is only natural that they cover all domains of knowledge and that certain issues and types of material appear in Byzantine literature that occasionally confuse the classifiers.

Clarifications need to be made for issues such as the Byzantine language, which can be found in the beginning of subclass PA (PA1000-1179) and not in PA (Supplement). LC prefers to use a continuous series of numbers for positioning the Greek language as a unique whole. Other issues concern either the lack of class numbers for internal subarrangement of text collections of some particular types of Byzantine poetry, or the confusion of the classification of Byzantine folk literature with Greek folk literature. Also there is a special provision for the placement of the Byzantine Cypriot literary texts which must not be confused with contemporary Cypriot literature. Similarly, the adaptations and imitations of other non-Greek texts are placed under the caption of Byzantine literature.

Explanations regarding special types of material such as historiography and chronography, which are related but are different types of texts, have to be discussed. The proper placement for commentaries by Byzantine authors about classical authors, needs to be explained as well. Another important type of material comprises the texts of individual philosophers and all the accompanying literature. And finally, the texts of Christian literature as well as those of the Fathers of the Church form one of the most important parts of Byzantine literature, which has to be treated carefully in order to avoid confusion between it and Christian literature.

The problems presented in classification of Byzantine texts are significant and complicated, particularly when regarding texts not completely literary. We take most of the information about the intentions and manner in which LC (Library of Congress) treats Byzantine texts from the category of Classical literature. For this reason, there will be frequent references to Class PA (Classical Philology and Literature) in this article.

2. Period of Byzantine Literature

In its Classification schemes, the Library of Congress places Byzantine literature from 600 A.D. until 1600. Before we discuss its classification, it would be useful to comment on the time limits of this period.

2.1. Beginning of the Byzantine period

The Library of Congress, in the class numbers about the studies of this period, places the end of Classical literature around 600 A.D. (Class P-PA, 1968, p.47). In contrast, the class numbers about Individual authors of Classical literature have, until recently, been placed in 700 A.D. (Class P-PA, 1968, p.83). In the newest electronic publications this discrepancy has been corrected and 600 A.D.[1] is now also the date mentioned in the Individual authors. Obviously, the Library of Congress, realizing that the two different given dates confused classifiers, went on to make this correction. In any case, what must become clear here is that what the schedule essentially shows is the end of the Classical period and, therefore, the beginning of the Byzantine is marked by the reign of the Emperor Justinian the 1st (reigned 527-565 A.D.) (Johnston, 1993, p.75), a date also accepted by Karl Krumbacher, the father of the history of Byzantine literature (1958, v.1, p.2).

2.2. End of the Byzantine period

Historically, the Byzantine period ends in 1453 (fall of Constantinople), but the LCC (Library of Congress Classification) prefers to place the end of the Byzantine period and, therefore, the beginning of the modern period in 1600, even though the year 1453 would be more easily recognizable, since it is a time mark in the collapse of the Byzantine Empire. Nonetheless, even such an important event could not stop the literary production of that period. Some of the most reliable scholars on the Byzantine and modern Greek literature, such as K. Krumbacher (1958) and L. Politis (1975, p.3) respectively, choose the year 1669 (fall of Crete to Ottoman rule) as the boundary between the two periods. This date is preferable and better represents the periods of Byzantine literature. Nevertheless, we must be aware that "every kind of division, no matter how practical or necessary it may be, does not cease to be arbitrary" (Beck, 1971, p.viii). For this reason, it is advisable to be flexible when it comes to placing some authors who are on the borderline of different periods of Greek literature.

So, for example, Gregorius Naziansenus, d. 362-380 A.D. is included in the classical authors in the scheme (PA3998. G73), with the note that his theological works are classified in BR60-65 and BR1720. That is to say, he is placed partially in classical literature, whereas it would be preferable if all his works were classified in BR, since he is one of the most impor-

tant Fathers of the Church. Procopius of Caesarea, fl. 527-562 is placed in the Byzantine literature (PA5340) according to Schedule PA, whereas according the same Schedule PA, Sozomenus, 5th century is placed in BR60-65 and BR1720, that is, in the Christian literature but not in the Byzantine. Hesychius Illustrius of Miletus, 6th century is placed in PA4013.H2, whereas another author of the same period, Ioannes Malalas 6th century, is relocated from the Schedule PA (Class P-PA, 1968, p.201) and is placed in Schedule PA (Supplement).

Such problems always occur, but do not usually create great trouble, providing that we decide to classify these texts in the period and category that most suits them according to their particular characteristics as well as the needs of each individual library.

3. Organization of the Schedule PA (Supplement)

The classification schedules concerning all the periods of Greek literature can be found in their printed form in two different volumes. Classical literature is included in the first volume, PA (Class P-PA, 1968), whilst Byzantine and Modern Greek literature are found in the second, PA (Supplement). In their electronic form, the two volumes of the classification schedules are not separate; instead, there is an uninterrupted series of numbers in the Class PA without the specification "Supplement" for the second part.

Schedule PA (Supplement) is made up of two parts. Byzantine and Modern Greek literature (PA5000-5660) come first followed by Medieval and Modern Latin literature (PA8001-8595). In the first part, where Byzantine and Modern Greek literature are found, there are series of numbers referring to both subperiods simultaneously (PA5000-5075). Following this, are separate series of numbers for each period, first for Byzantine (PA5101-5198, PA5301-5395) and then for Modern Greek literature (PA5201-5298, PA5610-5660).

The internal development of the schedules follows the same model for sub-arrangement, and it is similar to the model used for classical literature: 1) History and criticism, 2) Collections, 3) Individual authors and works.

Schedule PA (Supplement) was first published in 1968, though it had appeared in skeleton form in 1928 (Class P. Subclass PA. Supplement, 1968, p.iii). Since then there have been published a few Additions and Changes, but nothing significant about Byzantine literature. What follows are the additions of class numbers only as they concern Byzantine literature:

– History and Criticism
PA5107	Study and teaching
PA5109	Biography of critics, historians, etc., A-Z
PA5151	Historical poetry
PA5152	Political poetry
PA5154	Epic poetry
PA5166	Letters

– Collections
PA5188.9	Polyglot translations

Moreover, some additional names of individual authors or works have also been added in class numbers PA5103-5395.

4. Material on Byzantine Literature

The following types of material concerning Byzantine literature can be found in this category:

1. Periodicals
2. Series or collections of original texts
3. Series or collections of texts (original and, or, with translations) accompanied by extensive introduction on the text
4. Series or collections of original texts plus their translations
5. Series or collections of studies concerning Byzantine authors
   (All of the above series may be general or include only a specific type of texts: folk literature, religious poetry, Byzantine law, philosophy, etc. In addition, they may include several authors or be limited to individual authors or works)
6. Original texts of individual authors or works
7. Criticism or commentaries on individual authors or works
8. Translations of individual authors or works

4.1. Periodicals

Here are classed periodicals, societies and yearbooks (Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification, 1992, F210, 225, 230). Periodicals are classed in PA5101 or in Classes B-Z in the case when they specialize in a topic other that literature.

Examples:

a) 050 14 PA5101 #b .D5
   245 00 Diptycha Hetaireias Byzantinon kai Metabyzantinon Meleton.
   260   Athenai : #b Hetaireia Byzantinon kai Metabyzantinon Meleton, 1979-

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650 0   Byzantine literature #x History and criticism #x Periodicals.

b) 050 14   DF501 #b .B89

245 00   Byzantinische Zeitschrift.

260   Munchen : #b C. H. Beck'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung, #c 1892-

650 0   Byzantine antiquities #x Periodicals.

650 0   Greek literature #x History and criticism #x Periodicals.

650 0   Art, Byzantine #x Periodicals.

650 0   Byzantine Empire #x Study and teaching #x Periodicals.

4.2. Series or collections of original texts

The series or collections of original texts of several authors can be classified in PA5170-5197. As far as series or collections of an individual literary author are concerned, they can be classified in the specific class number of the author.

Example:

050 14   PA5195 #.A57 1987

245 00   Anthologia keimenon byzantinis pezographias [Anthology of byzantine prose] / #c epilogi Basilis Katsaros.

260   Thessaloniki: #b A.P.Th., #c 1987.

650 0   Byzantine prose literature.

4.3. Series or collections of original texts accompanied by extensive introduction

The series of original texts accompanied by extensive introduction and philological commentaries on the text or textual criticism can be classified in PA5103-5105 or PA5170-5198, depending on the particular needs of each library, or in Classes B-Z, depending on the type, language or subject they discuss.

The series that focus on a specific subject always include an introduction and commentary in addition to the original text. So, according to the custom followed by the authors of classical antiquity, they are classified in the Classes B-Z and not necessarily in PA.

Examples:

a) 050 14   PA5180 #b C38 1870

245 00   Medieval Greek texts : #b being a collection of the earliest compositions in vulgar Greek, prior to the year 1500 / #c edited with prolegomena and critical notes by Wilhelm Wagner.

260   London : #b Published for the Philological Society ; #a Covent Garden : #b by Asher, #c 1870.

650 0   Greek poetry, Medieval.

b) 053 4   DF503 #b .C854 #5 AUH

130 0   Corpus fontium historiae Byzantinae.

643   Washington, D.C. #b Dumbarton Oaks, Research Library and Collection

644   f #5 AUH

645   t #5 AUH

646   c #5 AUH

4.4. Series or collections of original texts plus their translations

The series or collections of original texts and the series of original texts plus their translations are classified under the number PA5170-5198.

Example:

050 14   PA5196.I7 #b R6 1994

245 13   Il romanzo bizantino del XII secolo / #c a cura di Fabrizio Conca.

260   Torino : #b Unione tipografico-editrice torinese, #c 1994.

500   Greek and Italian on opposite pages.

650 0   Byzantine literature.

4.5. Series or collections of studies concerning Byzantine authors

The series or collections of studies concerning Byzantine authors can be classified in PA5103-5105.

Example:

050 14   PA5103 #b .S7 1977

245 00   Studies on Byzantine history, literature and education / #c Robert Browning.

260   London: #b Variorum Reprints, #c 1977.

650 0   Byzantine literature #x History and criticism.

4.6. Original texts of individual authors or works

a) In LCC, the literary works of authors as well as works about these authors are all classified under a uniform series of numbers regardless of their literary form.

b) The names of the individual Byzantine authors are not given in their Greek form transliterated into the Latin form; instead, they are given in their established Latin form.

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c) Every new edition of Additions and Changes of the LCC schedules provides additional names of individual authors accompanied by the new author number or Cutter numbers. In the case where a given name already exists with another number in the shelflist of a particular library, the library can continue to use its own number as a valid one in order to keep its alphabetical arrangement. To arrange all new literary author numbers the library must use the Library of Congress Filing Rules. (Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification, 1992, F60)

d) The schedule in the section on Byzantine authors contains a special provision for the internal subarrangement of authors or their individual works based on the auxiliary tables P-PZ37-43 (LCC, P-PZ Tables, 1998). There are authors or individual works with one number or one Cutter number.

Examples:

a) Author with one number. Application of auxiliary table P-PZ39
   050 14   PA5355 #b.A17 1992
   100 1   Psellus, Michael.
   240 10   Poems.
   245 10   Michaelis Pselli Poemata / #c recensuit L. G. Westernik.
   260   Stutgardiae ; #a Lipsiae: #b B. G. Teubner, #c1992.

b) Author with one Cutter number. Application of auxiliary table P-PZ40
   050 14   PA5319.P5 #b E7 1980
   100 1   Phalieros, Marinos, #d ca.1395-1474.
   245 10   Erotika oneira / #c me eisagogi, scholia kai lexilogio Arnold Van Gemert.
   260   Thessaloniki : #b [s.n], #c 1980.

4.7. Criticism or commentaries on individual authors or works

Studies which are not limited to an individual work of an author but concern his entire work are classed under the class number of the author being reviewed with the proper further application of specific instructions of each schedule and the proper auxiliary table (e.g. auxiliary tables P-PZ37-43).

A criticism or a commentary on an individual work is assigned the same call number for the original work in the original language (Subject Cataloging Manual: Classification, 1992, F570) with the addition of the digit "3" to the first Cutter number and a sec-

ond Cutter number, wherever possible, for the commentator. In adding the digit "3" to the second Cutter number, additional digits can be added to represent the main entry (Subject Cataloging Manual: Shelflisting, 1995, G340).

Examples:

a) Commentary on an individual work
   050 14   PA5330.B53 #b T7 1980
   100 1   Treadgold, Warren T.
   245 1   The nature of the Bibliotheca of Photius / #c by Warren T. Treadgold.
   260   Washington, D.C. : #b Dumbarton Oaks, Center for Byzantine Studies, #c 1980.
   600 1   Photius I, #c Saint, Patriarch of Constantinople, #d ca. 820-ca.891. #t Bibliotheca.

b) Study on individual author
   050 14   PA5310.C5 #b Z8 1959.
   100 1   Verpeaux, J.
   245 10   Nicephore Choumnos: #b homme d' etat et humaniste byzantin (ca. 1250/1255-1327) / #c J. Verpeaux pref. R. Guilland.
   260   Paris: #b A. et J. Picard, #c 1959.
   600 10   Choumnos, Nicephorus, #d 1250-ca.1327.

c) Criticism dealing with a non literary topic
   050 14   JC93 #b .W44 1973
   100 1   Weiss, Gunter, #d 1937-
   245 10   Ostromische Beamte im Spiegel der Schriften des Michael Psellos / #c von Gunter Weiss.
   260   Munchen : #b Institut fur Byzantinistik und Neugriechische Philologie der Universitat, #c 1973.
   600 10   Psellus, Michael.
   651 0   Byzantine Empire #x Officials and employees.
   651 0   Byzantine Empire #x Social conditions.

4.8. Translations of individual authors or works

In the cases of translations of an individual work, we classify the work based on the original title followed by a special number indicating the language in which the translation was done. The following table applies in all cases and provides for the arranging of the translations of a separate work, unless otherwise specified by the schedules or the auxiliary tables. The table is not used for autobiographies or correspondence (Subject Cataloging Manual: Shelflisting, 1995, G150).

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.x   Cutter number for original work
.x12   Polyglot
.x13   English translation
.x14   French translation
.x15   German translation
.x16   Italian translation
.x17   Russian translation
.x18   Spanish translation

In the case of an edition of an individual text that contains the original text as well as the translation of that text we consider it as a translation and its classification number is the one that corresponds to the translation. This treatment is preferable because those interested in such publications usually focus on the translation and commentary and not on the original text (Chan, 1990, p. 327).

As far as translations are concerned, we must mention that in the past the LCC placed all the translations of the classical texts in Schedule PA, except for those into the English language, which they placed under Classes B-Z according to their subject.[2] In the newer editions of the schedules we find that this exception regarding English translations is now the practice for translations done in all languages except Latin.[3] However, it must be mentioned here that, all of the above specifications notwithstanding, many libraries prefer as more efficient to classify the original text and its translations under the same class number.

Examples:

a) 050 14   PA5319.M67 #b T316 1977.
   100 1   Moschos, Demetrios.
   240 13   To kath' Helenen kai Alexandron. #l Italian and Greek.
   245 13   La storia di Elena e Alessandro / #c Demetrio Mosco ; a cura di Anna Meshcini.
   260   Padova : #b Universita, #c1977.

b) 050 14   PA5385.T54 #b I8 1974
   240 10   Timarion. #l Italian and Greek.
   245 10   Timarion / #c pseudo-Luciano ; testo critico, introducione, traduzione, commentario e lessico a cura di Roberto Romano.
   260   Napoli : #b Universita di Napoli, Cattedra di filologia bizantina, #c1974.

5. Clarifications of the Schedule PA (Supplement)

5.1. Language

In Class PA, we find the schedules for classical literature as well as the studies concerning the language of each period. The Library of Congress preferred to place the material about the language of all periods in a continuous series (PA201-1179). Thus, a uniform and uninterrupted treatment of the Greek language is achieved, which appears at the beginning of the series of classification numbers that refer to the special periods of literature.

PA	201-1179	Greek Language
	227-591	Greek language (ancient)
	600-691	Hellenistic Greek (Koine). Atticists
	700-791	Biblical Greek
	800-895	New Testament (and early Christian) Greek
	1000-1179	Greek – Medieval and Modern Schedule PA (Supplement) includes the classification numbers for the studies, collections and texts of the other periods, i.e. the Byzantine, the Modern (and contemporary) Greek ones (Class P. Subclass PA. Supplement).

5.2. Byzantine poetry

Schedule PA (Supplement) subdivides Byzantine poetry (PA5150, 5180) into different categories, i.e. religious (PA5153, 5183) and popular-folk literature (PA5155, 5185). In the newer and more relevant Additions and Changes we find numbers for the history and criticism of historical (PA5151), political (PA5152), and epic poetry (PA5154). However, there are no numbers for the collections and anthologies of these kinds of poetry (historical, political, and epic), as is usual with all the other kinds (religious, popular-folk literature). There is no indication to lead us to the conclusion that this is intentional; rather, it is an oversight or a simple omission of the schedules. So, in my opinion, if a library finds it necessary, they may use the numbers that would correspond to the collections of these types of poetry (PA5181 for historical, PA5182 for political, and PA5184 for epic) without having to wait for the LCC to give them formally.

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5.3. Popular poetry – Folk literature

Byzantine literature needs to be divided into different forms of poetry since there is Logia Byzantine literature (secular PA5150 and religious PA5153) (Hunger, 1978) as well as Dimodi (popular, folk literature PA5155) (Beck, 1971). What must be clarified is the subject of folk literature. The schedules are presented in such a way that they give the impression that the LC divides Greek folk literature into two parts, a) Byzantine (PA5155, 5185) and b) Modern Greek (PA5255, 5285), for the studies and collections respectively. In the case of Byzantine literature, the name "popular, folk literature" means the literature, which is written in the dimodi language, in contrast to that written in the logia (secular) language. In other words, popular poetry includes the dimodi texts of the Byzantine period but not the folk songs. Folk literature, and therefore folk songs, which are part of folk literature, is part of Modern Greek literature but not of the Byzantine. Of course, there are texts of Byzantine literature written in the dimodi language in the 13th or 14th century that comprise the first monuments of Modern Greek literature. Nonetheless, the literature of Byzantium written in language of the people of that time (dimodi) (PA5155, 5158), must not be confused with the "Folk songs and folk literature" (PA5255, 5285) of Modern Greek literature (Sitas, 1999).

5.4. Cypriot literature

In Schedule PA (Supplement) there is a separate part for Cypriot literature, which is defined as Modern Greek literature outside Greece. In the same section there is also the specification "for individual authors or works prior to 1600, *see* PA5301+".[4] LC treats Byzantine literature as a uniform whole and does not divide it into pieces according to area or country. Thus, the studies, collections, and anthologies as well as the individual authors or works of Cypriot literature before 1600 (e.g. Diegesis Kronikas Kyprou of Georgios Boustronios, Tragoudi tis Arodaphnousas etc.) are regularly included in Byzantine literature under class numbers PA5101-5398, and not under the special numbers that exist for Modern Cypriot literature (PA5640-5649).

Example:

050 14   PA5303.B68 #b D6 1997
100 1   Boustronios, Georgios, 15th century
245 10   Diegesis Kronikas Kyprou / #cTzortzis Boustrous ; kritiki ekdosi, eisagogi, scho-

lia, glossari, pinakes kai epimetro Giorgos Kechagioglou.
260   Lefkosia : #b Kentro Epistimonikon Erebnon Kyprou, #c 1997.

5.5. Adaptations or Imitations

A lot of the early vernacular poems (after the 12th century) are free adaptations or imitations of western medieval texts (mainly Italian and French), for example Phlorios kai Platziaphlora, Imberios kai Margarona, etc. In these cases the changes to the tone, meter, and form of the originals are extensive. Therefore, we may include them in the Byzantine literature, Schedule PA (Supplement), without any hesitation.

Example:

050 14   PA5317 #b .F5 1917
240 10   Floire and Blancheflor. #l Greek.
245 13   Le roman de Phlorios et Platzia Phlore / #c publie avec une introduction, des observations et une index par D.C. Hesseling.
246 13   Phlorios kai Platziaflora.
260   Amsterdam : #b J. Miller, #c 1917.

6. Classification of Special Types of Materials

It is impossible, in this article, to refer to all the types of Byzantine texts and the manner in which they are handled by LCC. Here, we will only refer to some of the most important types of texts, which, although not clearly literary, are usually placed in the realm of Byzantine literature; we will also refer to some other types that require special treatment concerning their classification in some specific classes of the LCC. In addition, the observations on these texts will help us better understand how the LCC treats Byzantine texts and Byzantine philology.

6.1. Historiography and Chronography

Though these are two related types that belong to historical literature, there may be instances when we will have to treat them differently. Their difference is found in their material and form and, therefore, also in the public to whom they are addressed. Historiography is a more scientific type of recording historical events. Chronography, on the other hand, is purely a literary folk type of historical literature, which was particularly loved by the Byzantines.

Thus, many times in Subclass PA (Supplement), when we are given a historiographer, we are urged to confirm his number (given in the literature schedules)

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with his number for Byzantine historiography in Subclasses D-DJ (History). For example, Procopius, the historian, is found both in PA5340 and in DF505.7.P7. It seems that LC lets a classifier choose whether a historiography text will be classified in the history Schedule or the literature one. This, again, depends on the needs of each individual library. Chronography, however, is treated as a regular literary type and such texts are placed in the PA (Supplement), like the Cronicle of Moreas (PA5310.C35); moreover, no reference to Subclasses D-DJ (History) is given for them.

Examples:

a) Chronography

050 14 D17 #b M3 2000

090 PA5319.M29 #b C5 2000

100 1 Malalas, John, #d ca. 491-ca. 578..

245 10 Chronographia / #c Ioannis Malalae ; recensuit Ioannes Thurn.

260 Berolini : #b Walter de Gruyter, #c 2000.

b) Historiography

050 14 DR501 #b K7 1983

100 1 Kritoboulos, #d 15th century

240 10 Bios tou Moameth II. #l Greek.

245 10 Critobuli Imbriotae historiae / #c recensuit Diether Roderich Reinsch.

260 Berolini et Novi Eborace : #b Walter de Gruyter, #c 1983.

6.2. Commentaries by Byzantine authors about Classical authors

The LCC classifies all Byzantine texts that are commentaries, reviews or studies about the works of classical authors in Class PA, under the special numbers given for the individual classical authors. In any case, Class PA (about classical literature) itself often gives specific numbers for reviews by Byzantine authors. The case of authors who deal with Homer is characteristic, like Eustathios, Archbishop of Thessalonika (fl. 1175) who is found in Byzantine literature under number PA5314.E8, while his comments on Homer are under classical literature with the number PA4035.E8; the same applies for Johannes Tzetzes, 12th century who is found in Subclass PA (Supplement) under number PA5390, whereas his work *Exegesis in Iliadem* is classified under PA4035.T9.

On the other hand, when we deal with commentaries and reviews by Byzantine authors about philosophers of the classical period, the LCC usually prefers the opposite, i.e. they classify these works under

the specific Byzantine author. For example, the LCC prefers to classify studies of Individual Patristic and Greek (including Byzantine) authors on Plato according to the specific author (*see the author*). But, in the case of works generally about reviews by authors of the above mentioned period on Plato, the LCC keeps them all under PA4289.A1, even though they also provide alternative numbers for Greek (including Byzantine) authors in parenthesis PA4289 (.A2A-Z) in the event that some libraries prefer to use them (Class P-PA, 1968, p.230).

Examples:

a) 050 14 PA4035.E8 1960

100 1 Eustathius, #c Archbishop of Thessalonica, #d d. ca. 1194.

245 10 Comentarii : #b ad Homeri Odysseam ad fidem exempli Romani editi / #c Eustathii Archiepiscopi Thessalonicensis.

260 Hildersheim : #b Georg Olms, #c 1960.

600 00 Homer. #t Odyssea.

b) 050 14 B697.I73 #b S5 1994

100 0 Arethas, #c Archbishop of Caesaria (Capadocia), #d ca.860-ca.940.

240 10 Scholia eis ten Porphyriou Eisagoge kai tas Aristotelous Kategorias.

245 10 Arethas kaisareias Scholia on Porphyry's Isagoge and Aristotle's Categories : #b codex Vaticanus Urbinas Graecus 35 : a critical edition / #c by Michael Share.

260 Athenai : #b Akademia Athenon ; #a Paris : #b Librarie J. Vrin, #c 1994.

600 00 Porphery, #d ca. 234 – ca. 305. #t Isagoge.

600 00 Aristotle. #t Categoriae.

6.3. Philosophical texts

Besides Class PA, numbers are given for the works of individual philosophers (Classical and Byzantine) in Class B, as well. These texts can be classified either in Class B or in some other schedule depending on their subject, with the exception of texts that are accompanied by textual criticism, in which case there is the possibility of their classification in Schedules PA and PA (Supplement).

Example:

050 14 BT70 #b .P84 1989

100 1 Psellus, Michel.

245 10 Michaeli Pselli Theologica / #c edidit Paul Gautier.

260 Leipzig : #b B.G. Teubner, #c1989-

650 0 Theology #x Early works to 1800.

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6.4. Christian literature and Fathers of the Church

In the printed form of Schedule PA, numbers (7000-7041) are given in parenthesis for the category of Early Christian Literature (Class P-PA, 1968, p. 413). This means that the LC itself does not use these numbers, but gives them just in case some other library would like to use them. At the same time, and in the same part of the Schedule, it is mentioned that "for reference only *see* BR60-67". These arrangements possibly indicate that the LC once thought that these authors comprise a uniform category and must be treated as a uniform but separate group within the borders of literature and the PA Schedule, exactly as in Classical literature.

Later, however, the LC changed its approach as illustrated in the electronic form of the schedules, Classification Plus, to classify Christian literature in Class B: Religion. If we search under "Christian literature" in Class PA (Classical philology and literature), we have nine hits, none of which lead us to the classification of Christian literature in Class PA. All nine of them are references to numbers BR60-67. As for numbers PA (7000-7041), they do not appear at all, meaning that the LC voids them and does not recommend their use to other libraries at all. In various points of the printed Schedule PA, the LC used to refer to BR60-67, BR1720, and to PA7000-7041. However, after the annulment of class numbers PA7000-7041, there are only references to numbers BR60-67, i.e. to the Early Christian literature, Fathers of the Church.

Since, as we have observed, the LC voids even the references to numbers PA (7000-7041), then they have completely abandoned the idea of placing these authors in PA and the entire Early Christian literature is classified under Subclass BR. As we have seen before, even in those few cases that some of the Fathers of the Church have been classified alongside with the Classical authors in Class PA, there are still references to BR for their theological works. Based on the above, the classification of Early Christian literature and of the Fathers of the Church must be exempted from Byzantine literature and from Schedule PA (Supplement) and must be treated as a separate category. This category is Subclass BR, in particular, numbers BR60-65. Of course, BR60-65 is useful to libraries that want to keep the patristic texts together with studies on these texts, but there is always the possibility of classifing each one depending on its subject in Subclasses BR-BX or, generally, in classes B-Z.

Examples:

a) 050 14   BR65.G63A813 1997
     100 1   Gregory, #c of Nazianzus, Saint.
     245 1   Poemata arcana / #c St. Gregory of Nazianzus ; edited with a textual introduction by C. Moreschini ; introduction, translation and commentary by D.A. Sykes ; English translation of textual introduction by Leofranc Holford-Streves.
     260   Oxford : #b Clarendon Press ; #a New York : #b Oxford Univerity Press, #c 1996.
     650 10   Christian poetry, Greek #x Translations into English.
     650 10   Theology #x Early church, ca. 30-600 #x Poetry.

b) 050 14   BT120 #b .B315 1993
     100 0   Basil, #c Saint, Bishop of Caesarea, #d ca. 329-379.
     245 10   De Spiritus Sancto = #b Uber den Heiligen Geist / #c Basilius von Caesarea ; ubersetzt und einleitet von Herman Josef Sieben.
     260   Freiburg ; #a New York : #b Herder, #c 1993.
     650 0   Holy Spirit #x Early works to 1800.

7. Conclusion

After thorough study of the explanatory notes and the method used in Schedules PA and PA (Supplement), and after the adaptation of the instructions given by the LC about the handling of classical authors, we are led to the following clarifications that must be also applied to texts by Byzantine writers.[5]

– Individual topical works are classified in PA (Supplement) in the case of the following categories:
  1. Original texts of topical Byzantine authors (without translations)
  2. Latin translations
  3. Philological or textual criticism and commentaries

– Individual topical works are classified in B-Z if included in the following categories:
  1. Translations with or without the original text, except translations into Latin
  2. Criticism and commentaries dealing with the substances of the topic

– The texts of Early Christian literature and of the Fathers of the Church are classified in subclasses

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BR-BX, with the exception of the purely literary works which may be classified in Subclass PA (Supplement).

Knowing that Class PA is one of the most thoroughly analyzed classes, especially the section of Individual authors, it would be a most welcome development if something similar could be done about Byzantine literature. It would be a great contribution to the classification of these texts and would prevent many of the mistakes and major discrepancies that can be found in union catalogues and in other cases of shared cataloging. Of course, the space allowed for Byzantine literature in the classification schedules of the LC is extremely limited compared to that allowed for classical literature. Although the numbers allocated to Byzantine literature are few, with the use of auxiliary tables P-PZ37-43 for Languages and Literature, the presentation of this literature can become sufficiently comprehensive and complete.

Notes

1. See Schedule PA in *Classification Plus*. (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, Cataloging Service), Issue 2, April 2000
2. Cataloging Service 121 (Spring 1977): 19
3. see note under the heading "Individual authors to 600 A.D.", after the number PA3681 in *Classification Plus*, Issue 1, January 2001
4. see note under class number PA5649A-Z "Modern Greek literature outside of Greece, Cyprus", *in Classification Plus*, Issue 1, January 2001
5. *Classification Plus*, Issue 1, January 2001, at the beginning of Class PA after the heading "Individual authors" to 600 A.D., exactly before the number PA3818

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