

Searching in Atla's Research D...Church Documents and Canon Law

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 00:00

All right. Welcome, everyone. I'm so glad you could join us today we're going to be talking about searching ATLAS databases, Catholic documents and canon law. Okay. All right. Here we go. All right. So this webinar is being recorded and will be posted in the next few days on the Atla webinar page, which is atla.com/webinars. We will also be posting the presentation slides. And if you have any questions or feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Please use the connect@atla.com email address. And of course, during the course of this webinar, please use the comments in the q&a section. And we'll take questions during the presentation and afterwards as well. So, today we have Atla metadata editors Joe Sean and Barnaby Hughes who are going to discuss how to search for Catholic Church and Canon Law documents and Atla RDB. Joel schorn, worked as an indexer and editor for Atla from 1993 1997 and has worked as a metadata editor since 2014. His main focus at Atla has been on Roman Catholic materials. Though he covers other topics he considers himself a religious and theological studies generalist. Before returning to Atla. He had extensive experience in religious magazine and book publishing, both as an editor and writer. He has written book reviews for the Anglican theological review and mission studies, as well as a number of articles for the religious press and two books for Franciscan media. He is a master of theological studies from Garrett Evangelical Theological Seminary. He has also worked for the University of Notre Dame satellite theological education program, serving as a course facilitator for a variety of online adult theological studies courses. Outside of Atla. Joel spends a significant amount of time volunteering as an architectural docent with the Frank Lloyd trust and the Glasner House Museum and working on a project basis for the Driehaus museum activities reflecting his strong interest in architectural art and Chicago History. Barnaby Hughes has academic degrees in history theology in medieval studies in library and information science. After living as a Benedictine monk in England and writing about wine and Los Angeles, Barney was hired as the first full time cpla metadata analysts at Atla in 2014. He indexes Catholic journals in English, Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, and Latin from every corner of the world. Since cpla, was merged into RDB. The scope of his indexing has broadened to include Protestant church history, Medieval Studies and the Inklings. Barnaby was section editor of theological librarianship from 2017 through 2019, and currently serves as editorial Committee Chair of Catholic library world. His research interests include Catholic Open Access religion, journals, and the history of the Catholic periodical and literature index. CPLR Barnaby, he lives in Chicago with his wife and two children sings in his parish choir bakes prolifically and writes opera reviews, so I thought that Okay, let's get started. Joel, before you delve into your presentation, can you give us an overview of what canon law is and how it differs from other types of religious law?

 03:20

Yes, let me go to my first slide. Now, when we talk about canon law versus the way we handle it in the database, we're really talking about a subset of church law. Church law applies, of course, to more than one body, I should say, the more than the Roman Catholic Church. You know, church law is basically any internal set of regulations or statutes study, particular church denomination, has codified for its own operations. In the specific case of Roman Catholic Church canon law. It's the it's the official codified body of law that the church uses to regulate its own affairs at the official level, meaning the Curia church courts, the Pope, etcetera. So canon law is sort of the specialty term of the more general term of church law, which most but not all, churches have. The one thing I wanted to note about this slide, in particular with Catholic canon law was how long it takes to codify. There was really not one single codification of Catholic canon law. Until the early 20th century, there were various collections official and unofficial starting in the middle ages, but no one place where it was all brought together until 1917. The so called po Benedictine code because it was called for by Pope Pius the 10th. It was finally published by Pope Benedict the 15th, which I think was two popes later at least Um, the revision of that code was called for by John to 23rd, one of his little known of more widely known reform measures in 1959. It only was in 1983. Or I should say not until 1983, it was actually published. So it takes a long time to revise the Catholic canon law. Even though the canon law book of canon law itself is not that big, it's only about a half an inch thick. Now, in terms of the headings we have, in the Atla databases, a large number of them are devoted to Roman Catholic canon law, although we do have headings and here they are, for Anglican, Orthodox, Eastern and other Eastern Church bodies of canon law. In particular, we have some have particular canonical issues, or I should say topics that have a canonical context for those other denominations. But when we're talking about canon law by itself, or canon law is found in parentheses after a heading with that refers to Catholic canon law because that's the bulk of, of the canon law related headings in the database at this point. Now other churches, including Protestant denominations have books of regulations, books of practices, disappointed cetera. In terms of what we have in the database for headings. The only one I could find was the United Methodist Church Book of Discipline. I searched on the corporate name headings we have for the 15 largest Protestant denominations in the United States and Canada, according to the yearbook, and the only reference I found to a particular book of, of laws or regulations had to do with the United Methodist Book of Discipline. Of course, not all Protestant denominations have such books. What I would recommend in terms of trying to find church law type, headings or articles, under those headings, would be to search by the corporate name of the denomination, followed by sub headings such as discipline, doctrine, government membership, those kinds of things. I have a list here of the actively indexed journals in the Atla databases that specialize in canon law. I won't read through them, but you have them there, and you'll be able to consult them if you want. In the recording or on the slide. I wanted to talk about a couple of qualifications relating relating subject headings, and we are going to be focusing on subject headings for searching canon law related articles. One is there are headings in the database that refer to both civil law or criminal law, secular law and canon law. And what I mean by that is we'll have a heading like criminal procedure, by itself that refers to secular law criminal procedure, well, then we'll have the same heading Criminal Procedure prevents canon law, which refers to criminal procedure in the canonical context. So just so you're aware, that there are some headings like that, that take from secular law, and then apply it in the canonical context, not everything, but a lot of them are like that. I also want to mention that the subject heading religious law in some of the narrower terms or related terms like Jewish law, Islamic law, etc. religious law, when used correctly, in our database should refer to general law as found in various religions, or a discussion of religious law in the abstract or in general. I cannot guarantee that an indexer in the past at some point, especially when CPI was handling this data, did not apply religious law when they should have been talking about canon law. This is an area of revision that we're going to I'm going to have to look at, we're going to have to look at one of the things about putting this presentation together as it did identify some areas that we need to look at a

little more closely to get them to get the indexing more accurate. Also, I want to talk about the term ecclesiastical law. You'll read definitions of, of canon law which says, oh, it's ecclesiastical law, meaning it's a law that applies that Churches the term as appears in the Atla database that is not a generic term or a interchangeable term for Canon law. It refers to civil law in various countries that's applied to churches, to regulate churches. So this is a particular issue. And I'm going to mention that again a little later. This is a particular issue in countries with strong Christian, especially Catholic Christian traditions, that also have a civil state that is seeking to regulate those, you see this, especially in Spain. In Eastern European countries, especially Poland, there you have like, for example, in Poland, you have a country with a strong Catholic Christian tradition, you also have a state that was formally for a number of years a communist state, which had a particular attitude towards the churches, especially the Catholic Church. And then, after the communist period, you now have a civil state which had to reconstruct its last system, and it's its body of laws, especially and including the laws that applied to the Catholic Church and other churches. Now, we were going to include some a list of some other journals, titles in the database, in addition to the specialty canon law journals that I listed a couple slides ago, that have canon law articles. In good putting through that list, we had a few that kind of came off the top of our head. But as I did a search, I found that if you search canon law on the subject fields, you're going to find almost 9000 article records. And I did not go through all 8917 of those records to identify every possible journal title that has canon law articles. Needless to say, the point I want to make here is that you will find canon law related articles in many titles in the database, journal titles, not just the specialty canon law titles that we found, that I indicated earlier. Now, if you go into EBSCO, you'll find if you do the Thesaurus search subject to thorough search, in the the Atla databases, you'll find a list of which I only have the beginning showing here of all the subjects that have the word canon law in them. What I'm going to be showing you shortly is a list of, or lists of subject headings related to canon law that don't necessarily that don't have the word canon law in them. Those are in EBSCO course, because they're valid Atla headings, you may not find them in this list, because as I said, they don't have the word canon law in them, but they refer to canonical topics. The list I have compiled separately, which is in this presentation,

 13:09

does list those. So if you go back to consult, the recording or the slides, I'm going to have a slide very lengthy slide, which we're not going to go through every title of every subject of but which will have those not only the subjects that have canon law in them, but also that don't, but are related to Canon Law. And you will of course, as I said, find those in the database, under their own subject headings, you'll also find them as cross references under the headings that do have Canada on them. So so you're aware of that. Now, the general the topical heading List, in terms of Canada headings is quite long. I have the beginning of it here. And I have the beginning here just to point out that there are basically two forms there are the forms that begin with the word canon law with subheadings, like reception of canon law. But then we have more specific canonical issues that have the word canon law and Perez after them, like asylum right have just as an as an aside, a heading like asylum right, of course, has a much broader meaning outside of canon law, and we do I believe, have a heading for it. But this is one of those examples where a term is borrowed from the larger world right of asylum and then applied in a canonical sense, what is the Canon law say about that? So there's basically those two types of topical headings. Now the next slide which scrolls down quite a bit, and I'm not going to go through the whole list. This is the what I believe to be the comprehensive list of subject headings topical subject headings in the Atla Database. that refer to Canon Law. I discovered to my horror, shortly before we started here, that I did miss a few. So what I'm going to do is update this list, which I said goes on for a while here, to include those so that when it's posted later today, either as the recording or as the PDF, you'll have the complete list. There were certain subjects that I missed that

do not have the word candle on prints afterwards that are nonetheless related terms and canonical type terms. And I want to get those in there. So but when you get the final list posted, they should have everything in there. Now we have procedure related headings as well as topical, these are topical headings, but they're more specific than the list I just showed you. And these refer to actual canonical procedure as conducted in canon law, and you can see that we have a number of those as well. So what I'm trying to do with the subject headings as I said, they're all in EBSCO and you can find them by doing a general subject search or thesaurus searches, I said I just want to kind of break down the kind of informal sub areas. So besides the general topical headings, we have these sort of procedure type headings, headings for sacraments as recognized in the Catholic canon law, as well as the particular sacraments, as well as issues related to the sacraments like confessors, etc. I have on here marriage canon law, I want to talk about this separately, because many of the canon law related articles, essays, books that you will find in the Atla database have to do with marriage canon law. I'd also want to point out that of course, we have a lot of headings for marriage in various religious and other Christian denominational context. Also, we have headings like marriage, religious aspects, Catholic Church, marriage, religious aspects, other religious traditions, or Christian denominations. But if you're talking about particular canonical issues with marriage, especially in the Catholic Church, which is a very large issue in the Catholic Church, you'll find them under marriage canon law and related headings various sub headings. I also wanted to point out that we have a number of consecrated life headings, headings subject headings related to Roman Catholic religious order life. Um, a number of these are, of course standalones. You know, a heading for monasticism and religious orders we have by itself with various subject headings, but we also have them have it in the canonical context with Canon Law and Perez afterwards, after the after the main subject. Now, as I said, marriage is going to be a lot of the articles in the database in terms of GAFA canon law. And we have a number of headings that refer specifically to marital issues. We also have marriage canon law with subheadings from two other denominations Anglican Communion in the Orthodox Eastern Church. Here's some more marriage canon law annulment very heavily used. A melody is a little tricky because nobody does doesn't refer Of course, just to nullity of marriage in Catholic practice. Nobody can be any the nullification of many different kinds of things in canon law. So just want to point that out as well. We have headings for some of the major corporate bodies or institutions related to Canon Law in North America and in terms of the International Catholic Church to their to Richard say three major canon law societies that I've listed here. Oriental Canon Law Society is the Eastern canon law. Talk about that in a second. And then we also have headings for the internet. Additional ecclesiastical court bodies of the Roman Catholic Church. The rotor the rotor Romana, the Roman rota as it's known, also known, in case anyone doesn't know about this or if you don't you happen to be interested. The rota is the ordinary Court of Appeal above diocesan appeals court. So if you get a decision can a canonical decision say about your marriage that you disagree with? You can appeal to Rome. And just as St. Paul was able to appeal to the emperor in the book of Acts, you can appeal to Rome and have your up if they accepted have your court your case heard by the by the road, the road tries all kinds of cases, it does try an awful lot of marriage cases. If you're still displeased with your decision. You can go to the next highest court which is the absolute highest court in the Catholic Church, which is the signatory, the signatory apostolic as the heading lists it. This is the Court of Appeal from the Roda. If the row doesn't want to hear your case, you can go to the signatory if you think the rota did something prejudicial against your case or if there were the you can go to the signatory or if the signatory also hand handled situations where there are conflicts of competence between lower church courts tribunals. Sometimes you'll there are articles about that as well, especially in the case law. Okay, enough about that. As far as I know, there are three major institutions in the United States Canada and Mexico that are that provide official canon law degrees Catholic you St. Paul in Ottawa and the Pontifical University in Mexico. What I mean by this is there are lots of institutions and universities that submit have canon law courses, a lot of Catholic schools do, but these are the three that will give you a degree that certifies you as a as a canonist. In the Catholic Church, in other words, to teach to write about it officially to serve as a judge to serve in a in

a, in an official capacity in the diocese to be a Canon as a to be a Canon lawyer. This is sort of your official sort of like your your your bar exam for Canon lawyer if you get a degree from one of these institutions. But and we also have, as I said, corporate headings for those places. In the Catholic world are three major Coda C's codice codes of canon law of the 1983 code, which is the latest and greatest Catholic Church code.

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The one it replaced, which we also have a heading for the 1917 Codex juris Kannada Qi. And then in 1990, after the code for the Latin part of the Catholic Church, was promulgated in 8390 90. They also promulgated a code for the Eastern so called Eastern rite Catholic churches, the Catholic churches of the Eastern or Byzantine or Greek right that are in communion with with Rome. That's a whole separate codification for which we also have a heading. This is just a little bit of history here. We have three persons related to Canon Law history, important figures, there are of course, many first people who have been associated with Canon law in the history of canon law since the Middle Ages and earlier, grassy, grassy and is an important figure and I point him out because he wrote a book called The decretals for which we don't have a heading, I discovered but you will find, as far as I could tell, you will find out articles and other items related to grasslands decretals, under his personal name heading, and then we have a few of the of the earlier collections some of these more medieval medieval collections that preceded the big codifications of the 20th century. I just wanted to mention a couple specialty type articles which are useful to note especially for researchers One is the papal allocations to the Rota, every year. And this has been happening for at least since the papacy of John Paul the second. The Pope gives an official speech to the rota to the Roman rota at the beginning of the year of the calendar year, which is the beginning of very year and emphasizes certain things that the Pope wants to point out about the practice of canon law that year. Sort of his concerns or issues or recommendations. And these are important because these help to guide what the road is going to do, to some extent, in the next year, and these are indexed as, as PayPal speeches in the database. bibliographic articles are very useful, as we know, in general, and we do have a number of them in some of the canon law and canon law related titles in the Atla database. If you can find these just by using the Boolean EBSCO subject search with Canon Law, and then the genre search or bibliographies. We also and these are published, sometimes annually, sometimes every few years. They're quite comprehensive, I found for the most part, and they're great for researchers to you know, as jumping off points for more research. We also have a number of journals, which published the dissertations and theses. For a given year or years in the area of canon law. Some of these journals do this because their sponsoring institution is a is an institution that awards canon law degrees. So they'll say here are all the canon law degrees that were like the jurist will, you know, here are the canon law dissertations and theses that were written at the Catholic University of America School of canon law this year. So that can be helpful, too. A very special case of type of article in a number of our specialty canon law journals, they actually give the texts of the canon law cases by that I mean, the decisions reached by the rotor or the signatory, or in some cases, other bodies. We have devised a kind of complicated, but we think, good and comprehensive way to index these, this is something we've been the policy, which I have here is only something that's been applied in the past, maybe two years or so. So again, I can't vouch for what happened previous to that this is something that will would have to go back and we'd have to sort of retrospectively fix them, but in terms of as of maybe two or three years ago, and going forward, when you get to one of these sections, or you're looking for this sort of thing, on terms of subject headings, you'll find as best as we can apply them something that has to do with the subject matter of the case, will have a genre term, church documents since it is an official document, if it's a decision of the rotor, the student Torah with the document date added, and this is the kind of thing that we're going to be is going to be talking about shortly. We also tried to list as many contributors as possible, the church body as a corporate

contributor, all the Signing Officials, and they're usually three or four of that body who signed the case. Also, sometimes journalists will accompany these case, reprints with a commentary by a separate author, not as Sony's not associated with the official body. As a commentary on the case, frequently, the commentaries are longer than the case themselves. Even though sometimes sometimes these have a separate title and look like separate articles, we've decided to include the commentary as part of the case itself. Sometimes, mainly because they sometimes they don't have a separate title. But they always refer to the case that just that just appeared. So rather than separate them, we decided to associate them. And so the pagination for the case and the commentary is inclusive. So if you have a researcher who comes to you, and is looking at at wants to see texts of cases, this is the way we're doing this right now. Also, the commentator will be distinguished not only by its own, his or her own, separate contributor name but also with relator, co commentator with text. All right, just some headings of that I found wanted to point out that are particularly useful or maybe not something that you would think of people would think of to search on cannula interpretation and construction is a is a useful heading if it talks about how canon law is put together. And interpreted. Of course, it's you know, if you're talking about canon law, in general, you just use Canon law, but if you're talking about specifically the process of interpreting it and writing it and putting it together, that would be your heading child sexual sexual abuse by clergy canon law, obviously is a useful heading. We have a few headings that we created in house Atla created headings that we found very useful. One is canon law and civil law. That is the relationship between canon law and civil law I mentioned earlier, the heading ecclesiastical law which talks about secular laws applied the churches, this is a similar type of heading and in other words, talking about the relationship between civil law and canon law. And again, this is an issue in a lot of places and in a lot of journals where that particular relationship is being discussed. Since there are separate codes for the Latin rite Catholic Church and the eastern rite Catholic Church, we created a heading called Catholic Church inter ecclesial relations, you'll find the variant Catholic Church relations Eastern churches, this, of course, would read would apply to general relationships between the Catholic the Latin rite in the eastern rite. But we also use it in terms of our can use it in terms of the relationship between the two bodies of canon law have the Latin and Eastern code codes, because sometimes there are articles that compare the two codes based on the differences between the two, between the two rights, internal forum. This is a term that comes up a lot, mostly in canon law. But in other places, this is a term we created because we just had a need for it, given the number of the material we were encountering. It's kind of a very technical term. But basically, when you're talking about how judgments are made in canon law, there's the internal form and the external form. And the external form is just publicly known decisions that are made for the public good that society is supposed to know about.

 32:44

We don't have a heading for external form, because that is the normal ordinary form of canonical decisions. In the Catholic Church, we do have one for internal form, because that's more limited. And this is the one where decisions are made that only refer to a small number of persons and are generally not public knowledge. The work of Metropolitan tribunals such that I worked with is generally the internal forum because the marriage cases are not. While they may have a very general sense of social significance. They're not something that that the rest of society needs to know about. They're they're dedicated to they're dedicated to particular cases. We're wrapping up here, particular law, I also want to mention that because we created that one, this refers to the universal law is basically the law for the whole church, the code, individual canon, individual Episcopal conferences, meaning national groups of Bishops can create laws based on the universal law and we call that particular law. Just some cautions, I already talked about the question with religious law. Canon law cases is another heading that I can't vouch for it being used correctly in, in the past in the database. It's a it's a genre term. And, but I can't guarantee that it wasn't sort of applied to all articles that

discuss particular canon law cases. That's another fix we're going to have to do. And just to wrap up here, I've listed some online resources. There's the Vatican has both the complete code of canon law and the complete Eastern code. There are a lot of websites that have glossaries of canonical terms. I listed one here there was an older article. I also found that in EBSCO, available full text PDF canon law resources on the internet that's in 2001. A very long, ugly URL here. If you're a glutton for punishment and you want to Read the 1917 code. You can download it as a PDF from a number of different sites. And this is one of them I find and then also a nice reference book they have is a commentary on canon law. The best one, in my opinion is the one that Canon Law Society of America put together. They, they put together a new addition in 2000 and that's available in print any questions beyond anything you might have today? Or comments or criticisms? You can direct them to me at this email. So I'm going to stop sharing

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great thank you so much. Barnaby, are you ready to get started?

 35:44

Yes, I am

 35:51

okay

 35:57

share my screen

 36:06

okay.

 36:13

That speaking.

 36:28

Five years ago, members of Atlas Roman Catholic denominational group presented a session on Catholic Church documents at the annual conference. That session helpfully describe different types of church documents and their relative authority. It also offered a few print and web collections of church doctrine, doctrines and documents. So I urge you to consult that if it looks interesting to you, but my aim in this webinar is rather different. I'm going to begin by talking about the main sources of

church documents indexed in the Atla Religion Database or RTB. Then I'll describe how we go about indexing them. And finally, I'll discuss how you might go about looking for information on certain topics. But first, even though this might seem obvious, it bears stating that our database only includes church documents published in the serials that we index, we do not index the Vatican websites believe that to Google. The most important source of church documents is the actor apostolic is Sadie's. The official acts of the Holy See or a s for short. The A S is published by the Vatican Press, and usually runs about two years behind schedule. All issues have been digitized and are available on the Vatican websites. Although AAS has been published since 1909, Atlas indexing only goes back to 1980. The primary advantage of using a s as a source is that it is authoritative, and it publishes documents in their original language or languages. Thus, if you have a document and translation, it it's very helpful to search a s to find the original, which is usually considered to be the most authoritative version. A S also publishes some documents that you won't find anywhere else, such as the canonization decrees of the dicastery for the Causes of Saints. Next is a service story Romano, the official newspaper of the Vatican, which primarily publishes church documents, people sermons and speeches, as well as articles and commentary. We Index Only the weekly English language version. Our coverage of this title also begins in 1980. There are also two ceased titles that we use to index the published a lot of people documents the first is the pope speaks published by Our Sunday Visitor, and the second is origins a weekly publication of the United States Conference of Catholic Bishops. The Salvatore Romano the pope speaks and origins are primarily useful as sources of English translations of people in church documents. Most of these, if not all, however, are now available on the Vatican website. Another publication like these, but in French is Leduc notice young casual geek, published since 1919. There are also two diecast serial publications that we index no Tietze and published by the dicastery for divine worship and the discipline of the sacraments since 1965, and has been entirely digitized and it's available on the diecast Reese websites. And it's a reprints reprints some people don't documents but mostly publishes documents of the dicastery relating to the liturgy, as well as some essays on the liturgy. The other journal comunicazione is reports on the activities of the dicastery for legislative texts. Lastly, there are several journals that occasionally published church documents such as the Peruvian journal packing us, for which the full text is available in Atlas plus our indexing package as currently includes 47 papal documents. Here's a breakdown by publication of the primary sources of church documents in RSVP with the number that each has contributed so far, I've only broken out here those for which we've indexed at least 1000 documents, every publication with fewer is lumped together in other. So first, you can see that there are 36,814 documents currently in the database, and nearly half of them in the server two are rimando and just over a quarter in A S.

41:10

or we look at how to search for Catholic Church documents, it is helpful to understand how we index them. This can help you know what relevant fields to search and what kinds of content goes into those fields. We'll look at titles, authors, languages, subject headings, genre headings, and people dates. I'm going to focus on current indexing practice, but you should be aware that this has varied considerably over the years. So here is something from 1991. You can see that the title starts with the Pope, followed by the papal date. And then basically an English translation of the title. And this I believe, goes back to the print index. Since I was not employed to work on the CBL annex, I don't know exactly why that was decided upon. But that's that's how things were done at some point in the past. And then I guess these the author and the people date were extracted at a later time. Then most recent more recently, you see the Latin title given as in the publication, and then you see some extra language notes text in Italian title in Latin. And then under the general note, you see that it's from the acts of Pope Francis and the section for apostolic letters to Motu, proprio, etc. And then in

current practice, this is something I indexed, it's a lot more simple. So you have the title is given plus you have this variant title, which the documents are commonly known by and you don't have a lot of those other notes

 43:09

Okay, let's first look at genre headings because this is where we distinguish between papal documents and church documents. Thus far, I've been using church documents and it's general sense to describe any kind of document produced by the Catholic Church. Now I'm going to use it in the exclusive sense of genre heading. In this sense, church documents are written by the Secretary of State's any of the de Castries of the Roman Curia. One of the major tribunals such as the Roman Rota, an ecumenical council or the Synod of Bishops, we do not consider publications upon typical academies or Bishop conferences to be church documents. papal documents are anything written by a pope while in office, anything written either before or after he held office is not considered a papal documents. Moreover, when a pope issued a document jointly with another religious leader, it is still considered a papal documents. We used to have a policy that books did not count as people or church documents, but that has changed and now we have some 106 books designated as such, as well as 11 essays, so that number will continue to grow. Now let's look at document titles. While you might think that entering titles is straightforward, you would be mostly correct, but as we just saw with a s, it is not a typical publication. So we'll look at a few examples.

 44:54

Here's a typical decree of the dicastery for the Causes of Saints. There are three three headings here. The first is the name of the Diocese, in which the canonization cause originates. So near pull the timer the second names of the person while the third names the kind of decree but this kind of document I ignore the first part input the second part is the main title and enter the third is the subtitle. Here's a typical people documents at the top you see a section x of John Paul the second then you see a document type apostolic letter. Next a description and this is what I use as the main title. Because more significant documents are generally known by the first two or three words I input to millennial I've been empty as a variant title. Generally, the kind of document rarely makes it into the title, but usually appears as a subject or genre heading, which we'll get to shortly. Okay, now let's look at the author or contributor field. I want to first acknowledge that the people who writes rich documents are rarely the ones who signed them. Many are formulaic and probably drafted by a secretary. For our purposes, people documents are always authored by the Pope. We input this either as a personal name or a corporate name heading. The ladder is used for the most authoritative documents of a legal or doctrinal nature, such as to create a letters and cyclical letters, apostolic letters, and Apostolic Constitutions. The former is used for sermon speeches, interviews, and messages. There are some gray areas however, such as consistories and the apostolic letters known in Latin as at peace to lay apostolic a, as opposed to literary apostolic as if they're in Latin, I usually use the corporate form of the Pope's name. For church documents, the author is always the name of the dicastery for example, and not the name of the prefect and secretary who sign it's agreements between the Vatican and another country are another gray area. I always input simply Catholic Church as one author, whether that treaty is negotiated by the Pope, the Secretary of State or an Apostolic Nuncio. The second author is always the name of the country as a corporate name heading, not a geographic subject heading or in the special case of Germany, it is a states these always get the genre heading church documents and treaties. And these are the only records input with that genre term treaties in the database, so it is a sure way to locate them. Now let's look at the language field. In a s document

headings and titles are always given in Latin even when the text of the document is in another language. It is only the latter language that I'm concerned with in determining a document's language or languages. Most church documents are only in one language but treaties are typically in two for each of the parties to the agreement, say Italian and Lithuanian. Pope John Paul the second and Benedict the 16th often preached in multiple languages during the same homily, especially if they were addressing large international audiences. For multilingual documents, I input each language in the past some relabeled multiple languages and you can search for that two. Subject headings are probably going to be the thing you are most concerned with at least in terms of searching. Most of these are going to be applied in the normal way. For example, Pope Francis encyclical letter loved to see has the following subject headings you'll see the Catholic church social teachings eco theology, etc. But there was one more that is used like a genre, and that's the one within cyclical letters. And other words this record is an encyclical letter. The same authority however is also used in records that are about Pope Francis is in cyclical the only way to distinguish how they are used is that encyclical letters themselves will also have people documents as a John return. I should also add that most articles about law out loud auto see will have that document title as a subdivision instead of the more general subdivision and cyclical letters. Okay, let's look at genre headings a little bit more and then come back to subject headings. First of all, every people and church document gets an appropriate genre heading either papal documents or church documents never both many documents however get a second genre heading as discussed above agreements between the Catholic Church in another country or state also get treaties inputs as a subject genre. People documents can also be labeled as sermons, speeches, interviews or letters. Letters in this context does not refer to apostolic letters but to the skip one year sorry, okay. But to the more informal correspondence between the Pope and another individual okay for people documents that do not have a corresponding genre subject we assign and name subject heading with topical subdivision, such as the encyclical letters heading mentioned above. And here are some others that we use in that way. Sometimes in the literature, you'll see a document called a Motu Proprio or a Cairo graph. This designation sometimes appears in the title of a document, but not in the subject headings. There are other kinds of subject headings that relate to the form or subject of Papal documents that are not subdivisions. For example, every speech and sermon given by a pope while on his travels gets the subject heading papal visits, as well as the geographic subject heading of the country he visits. For these I usually do not input the city name and addition to or in lieu of the country name, so as to keep this kind of material together in a more easily searchable manner. I also use papal visits when the Pope travels within Italy but outside of Rome, but in these cases, I do enter the name of a city if a geographic subject headings exist in our database. Another useful subject heading is ad limina visits which is used for papal addresses to visiting groups of bishops. These kinds of documents usually get also get a geographic subject heading and sometimes the name of the Bishops Conference or a homily is given at beatification and canonization masses. And in addition to the subject, John was sermons, we add the edification sermons, or canonization sermons as a subject heading. Lastly, every people and church document has a date which is entered in the PayPal or charged document date field, it's an eight digit number. Sometimes documents do have multiple dates, so we use our best judgment and choose one since our doc since our database only allows this field to be filled in once. Okay. Searching for church documents. Okay, now that we've seen the primary sources of people in church documents in our database and how they are indexed, we will actually search for them in the amsco platform. Perhaps the first search limiter to be aware of an EBSCO is subject genre. This one you can always type in people documents or church documents and select this field to limit your search. So if we search for people documents should be kicked me out.

 54:17

Okay, if you search for this in EBSCO, we get 31,710 results. You could limit your results to either full

text or open access down here on the left side, but I wouldn't recommend

 54:34

Barbie, I have a question for you. Sure. What, what are there other filters folks can use? What about peer review? A lot of students are asked to use peer review when they're preparing their their papers for a class.

 54:50

Sure a great question Jill. Most church documents do not appear in peer reviewed journals. So I would not recommend limiting your search that way. I mean, of course, they are peer reviewed in a way because they're all reviewed by other people, since they're typically, as I said, written by a secretary or someone else and reviewed by multiple people before it finally gets published. Alright, thank you. But as I was saying, I would not recommend limiting your search to either full text or open access either, because you might then be excluding content that you can easily find on the Vatican website. And we'll get to that a little bit more in a minute. So if you look at the publication date, a little bit further down, right here we get a date range of 1908 to 2023. If we limit our results to the range of eight to eight to 1979. We get 76 results. And these are all records that have been indexed retrospectively and not inherited from cpla. If you look at language results, you'll see that nearly half of the documents let me go back here.

 56:25

Yes, nearly half of the documents that are indexed are in English, followed by Italian and Latin. And if you scroll to the very bottom of the list

 56:42

you'll discover there are some in modern Greek, Hungarian and Slovenian, if you select Hungarian they'll discover that the document in question is a beatification sermon in which Pope John Paul the second preached in Italian, Spanish and Hungarian. These were the languages spoken by each of the people he'd beatified that day, and therefore most of his audience. Alright, let's try some specific searches. Maybe you want to know if the Pope's have ever talked about libraries. So we'll add libraries in the search field here. And we get the nine results. Actually, Minnesota that's a subjects that expecting for Yes, okay. The first result is in Italian. And since you might prefer to read it in English, let's look at the people dates, and see if we can find it on the Vatican websites. So here's our date 2021, November 5. So here is the Vatican websites. These are all different kinds of documents of Pope Francis. And the one we want is a speech. So we'll click here. And then on this column, we will search for 2021 and November. And when I scroll to the bottom, you'll see the speech we want. And it's available in English among other languages. Okay, maybe you want to know what Pope Francis had to say during interviews. Since it's the more extemporaneous way of speaking. First, I will believe we'll refine our search. So we're gonna do interviews and change that to subject your genre. And we'll add milk for instance.

 59:09

And we get 79 results. Unfortunately, if we refine that to full text, again, which I don't recommend, you only get one result and in Italian but I'm trying to prove make a point here. So since there is no interview categories on the Vatican website, you can however find his travel interviews which he typically gives to journalists on his return flights. So maybe you want to see what the Pope said on his way home from his visit to the United States. So we can add a fourth search box

 59:54

sorry, I should have taken off the board text

 1:00:04

Yes, and that gives us four results. And since the first two indicate in a title that they occurred on the Pope's return from Colombia, we can disregard them so then we see that the Pope traveled to the United States in 2015. So if we return to the Vatican websites, travels 2015 apostolic journeys outside Italy and then here we'll find his trip to the United States in English and we get this really nice page with his itinerary with links to all of the speeches, sermons etc. And if we scroll to the very bottom we get that in flight press conference in English Okay, so what if you wanted to find everything that Pope's have said during their visits to the United States so I'll keep people documents as a subject genre I'll add people visit as a subject

 1:01:19

and we'll remove Pope Francis

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to make this a geographic turn

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so we have 69 results Unfortunately, these are not all relevance, some are the result of a pope talking about the United States on his trip somewhere else. But if I limit this to English that narrows it down to 60 results what are the Pope's talk about most of all, you can look over here at the subject and break down so if you discount some of these topics use or genres use this topics then we see that talked about the about you accumulate them 10 times and if you go down even further child sexual abuse by clergy five times and that is an interesting topic. So let's see what church documents there are about child sexual abuse by clergy.

 1:03:03

Okay, so we have 47 results, the top result is extremely relevant. This is the body makeup of the diecast here for the doctrine of the face. recently published in 2020. On how to handle sex abuse

allegations, and just below that there's also a

 1:03:30


Yeah, this one, the report on the disgraced former American Cardinal Theodore McCarrick. Okay, let's Lastly, look at some canonization documents since these comprise a substantial portion of all church documents. Most of the documents from the early stages are promulgated by the dicastery for the Causes of Saints while the final documents are issued by the Pope's as apostolic letters for beatification or decretal letters for canonization. So, if you search for people documents, and decretal letters

 1:04:21

should get 140 results which 134 republished in the A S. If you look at the other publications, one is from the Spanish journal on audio, they story it in the Iglesia this decree of canonization for St. Jose Maria, founder of Opus Dei is notable notable for being in full text and for containing a rare parallel translation of the Latin

 1:05:06

That's pretty cool. I think decrees published by that I cast you for the Causes of Saints are kind of early of three types, virtues, martyrdom or miracles. And I know each of these as a corresponding subject heading of heroic virtue, martyrs, Christianity's in parentheses or miracles. So perhaps you want to track the cause of a particular person on the path to sainthood. Let's look at blesseth Carlo a cooties who lives from 1991 to 2006, a young man who died recently

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Okay, so if we search for church documents, and Carlo cooties, we get to two documents that is decree of heroic virtue right here. And the decree on a miracle attributed to his intercession. If we switch from church documents to papal documents, we get the apostolic letter of his beatification. I should perhaps mention here that we do not usually enter the titles venerable servant of God or blasted in name authorities. But of course, we do, but saints in. And lastly, a word on searching for diecast theories, the established form of a diecast rename is always in the Latin language. For example, the DECA Stadium at Integra amable Monome Progressio nm for vendor if we search for the name in English de Kastri, before promoting integral human development

 1:07:13

should get eight results, books. Sorry to take up the genre

 1:07:26

those are eight results, okay. And all of these show up primarily, I think, because they have the name

that I can't read English and the title. But if we switch to the Latin form of the dicastery, so I'll just cut and paste here

 1:07:46

get 44 results. So I would recommend searching under that name. If you only want documents authored by this diecast tree, you can switch to that. And now we get just eight. And some of these are really interesting. If you need help finding the Latin name, the Latin name of a day Kasturi you can always use the time that the Soros but I do recommend using relevancy ranks and I'll show you why. So let's look for the die caster or voting integral human development is. And it doesn't show up. Because it doesn't start with that. The actual authority starts with Catholic Church. Okay, so terms term contains you think this it should show up here right. And it does. You can click there

 1:09:02

and then you can add it to your search screen. Search for directly. And here we're getting slightly more results than before and I'm not quite sure what the DD is but something that you feel free to play around with later. Thank you for listening. I am happy to answer any further questions.

 1:09:34

Thank you so much. So D is actually the code for subject headings.

 1:09:41

Okay. Thanks. Right. So,

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all right, we did have one question that may be a little hard to answer. The question is what if your EBSCO Host search engine does not list subject subject genre as an option without having a Look, see, it would be hard to answer. So if you'd like to write to connect@atla.com, we, we can probably do a little screen share and sort that out. Are there any other any other questions? And again, you can write to us this will be published on the Atla. website in a few days. So you can always watch it again, if you'd like, in case you missed anything. And we're always happy to, to hear your feedback and answer your questions. And there will be another webinar coming up on October 11 at 11am Central on inclusive metadata. I will be presenting along with some colleagues from OCLC and library Congress. And then there'll be another webinar with the metadata team on non biblical sacred texts searching and RDB and it'll have the same format as today. So if there are no other questions, we can end the webinar. Thank you so much for joining us and we hope to see you next time