

**EUREKA! DISCOVERING SOURCES IN THE LUDWIG ROSENBERGER  
LIBRARY OF JUDAICA**  
**11/2003 – 06/2004**

PANEL 1

Incunabula and Book Catalogs

Book catalogs of private libraries serve bibliophilic and scholarly purposes. A book catalog stands as a permanent record of a collector's achievement, even if the collection itself has been dispersed. Moreover, book catalogs provide a compact, convenient way to browse the contents of a collection. Since the organization of a book catalog is fixed, it also provides insights into the physical or intellectual arrangement of a collection. Such is the case with the printed catalog of the Ludwig Rosenberger Library of Judaica. Written by the collector, the Rosenberger catalog is a masterpiece of information, organization, and design. It is arranged according to Mr. Rosenberger's own subject and genre, or form, headings.

An exciting example of the benefits of this organization is the list of incunabula, or books from the first years of moveable-type printing in the West from around 1450 to 1500. These books would be very hard to discover in a card catalog format and would be cumbersome to find electronically. However the print catalog lists them in one section. It is a fine example of how a print catalog can still be helpful and relevant in the era of electronic searching.

Incunabula are of great interest to book collectors due to their rarity and to scholars because of the insights they provide into what was put into print in the earliest decades of the new technology. Mr. Rosenberger's collection contains 26 incunabula, including Bibles, editions of Josephus, and a number of Anti-Semitic works.

PANEL 2

Finding Emin Pasha in the Card Catalog

Card catalogs arranged by author, title, and subject can still be a fast and easy way to find books in a private or institutional collection. While they have been made largely obsolete in research libraries by online catalogs, they still can be useful at times. One example of this is works in the Rosenberger Library about the elusive character, Emin Pasha. Emin Pasha isn't significant enough to the collection to have a separate subject section devoted to him in the print catalog. Instead he is placed under the heading: "Miscellaneous authors and biographies." However, a separate subject section is devoted to him in the card catalog.

Emin Pasha, an accomplished ornithologist, linguist, ethnographer, doctor, explorer, and diplomat, was born to Jewish parents in Oppeln, Silesia, in 1840. He was originally named Eduard Schnitzer and was baptized in the Protestant Church. He moved to Egypt in 1875 and adopted the Turkish name Emin. He was appointed Governor of the

Equatorial Provinces of Egypt by the former governor Charles George Gordon. In this position, he fought assiduously to eliminate the slave trade in his province.

In 1885 the Sudan fell to the Mahdi, an Islamic reformer, and General Gordon and his troops were massacred, leaving Emin Pasha isolated. After news from him became scarce, rescue parties were organized to save him from the rebels. No less than four separate search parties were formed. The famous explorer Henry M. Stanley found him first in 1888. However, Emin did not want to be rescued! Stanley finally persuaded him to leave his post. He never left Africa, and he was finally murdered in 1892.

### PANEL 3

Socialist Printing in Chicago:

Discovering Sources in Online Catalogs

One of the many benefits of computerized catalogs is the ability to perform complex searches. Using advanced data programs, almost any part of a book or manuscript record can be searched. For example, searching by place of publication cannot be done easily with a print or card catalog, but with an electronic catalog it takes a matter of seconds. A great advantage of an electronic catalog is the ability to search across separate collections. This makes it possible to find sources in the Rosenberger Library, which was previously only accessible through standalone book and card catalogs, in the context of the entire University Library's catalog and to be used for more generalized research.

An example of a discovery facilitated by this type of search is that the Ludwig Rosenberger Collection of Judaica is an excellent source for socialist printing history in Chicago. Chicago was the home of many socialist and communist organizations and printers. One of the most famous is the Charles H. Kerr Publishing Company, the oldest socialist publishing house in America. Founded in Chicago in 1886 by Charles Kerr, the son of abolitionists, it was the first house to publish the three volumes of Marx's *Capital* in English. These cases show a selection from many socialist publishers based in Chicago.