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## CATALOGING SOFTWARE REVIEW

### Z39.50 Client Cataloging Software Review: *BibDataZu*

by James Gross

*Editor's introduction:* In the last issue of the Oliver Kapsner, O.S.B. Cataloging and Classification Bulletin, we featured a review of Insignia cataloging software by Bro. Andrew J. Kosmowski, SM, librarian of the North American Center for Marianist studies. In the current issue, we are very pleased to continue engaging the theme of cataloging software with a review of the open-source Z39.50 search software *BibDataZu*, a very useful tool for copy cataloging, especially for smaller libraries that don't have immediate access to larger bibliographic utilities like OCLC. The author of this review is James Gross, MSLIS, cataloger at the West Deptford Free Library in West Deptford, New Jersey. Mr. Gross holds a Masters of Science in Library and Information Systems from Drexel University, with a dual concentration in Archival Studies and Library Information Services. He is also active in the field of genealogy and is an active member of the Jewish Genealogy Society of Greater Philadelphia. Mr. Gross has written extensively both on cataloging software and on genealogy, and we are grateful to him for sharing his expert's opinion about *BibDataZu* software. Readers of the review who wish to know more about this software are encouraged to contact Mr. Gross via e-mail at [navistar96@yahoo.com](mailto:navistar96@yahoo.com). Otherwise, if any other readers of the *Oliver Leonard Kapsner, O.S.B. Cataloging Bulletin* would be willing to write reviews of the cataloging software systems that they are using, we will be happy to publish them. Please send any submissions to the editor of the *Bulletin* at [tmdousa@uchicago.edu](mailto:tmdousa@uchicago.edu).

### I. Introduction

Cataloging librarians prefer to add records to their Library records via copy cataloging to save time. However, it is not always possible for the cataloger to locate a suitable MARC record. This article is a review of the freeware software program, *BibDataZu*, which scans open-access library catalogs for available MARC records. This software can be a very useful tool to help locate MARC records.

Like many catalogers, I work within both time and volume constraints. For this reason, I prefer to add materials via copy cataloging as opposed to manual input. If an identical library record cannot be located, this would require me to create the record manually. Manual input can easily result in typographical errors, omitted subject words, omitted topical summary, or a loss or distortion of other descriptive information.

I work as a cataloging librarian in a municipal public library. Due to budgetary limits, our library does not subscribe to OCLC's Cataloging and Metadata service. My library is part of the Gloucester County NJ consortium, LOGIN, which uses the commercially available ILS software, SirsiDynix. SirsiDynix *Symphony* includes an internal Z39.50 component. This component allows SirsiDinex to connect to Z39.50 servers.

What is a Z39.50 server? Z39.50 refers to a client-server protocol for searching and retrieving information from a database via a TCP/IP computer network. It is commonly used in library environments (by catalogers whom are) searching library catalogs and retrieving MARC records. It is used by catalogers to connect to other libraries' catalogs in order to fetch (download) bibliographic records to be included in the cataloger's local database.<sup>1</sup>

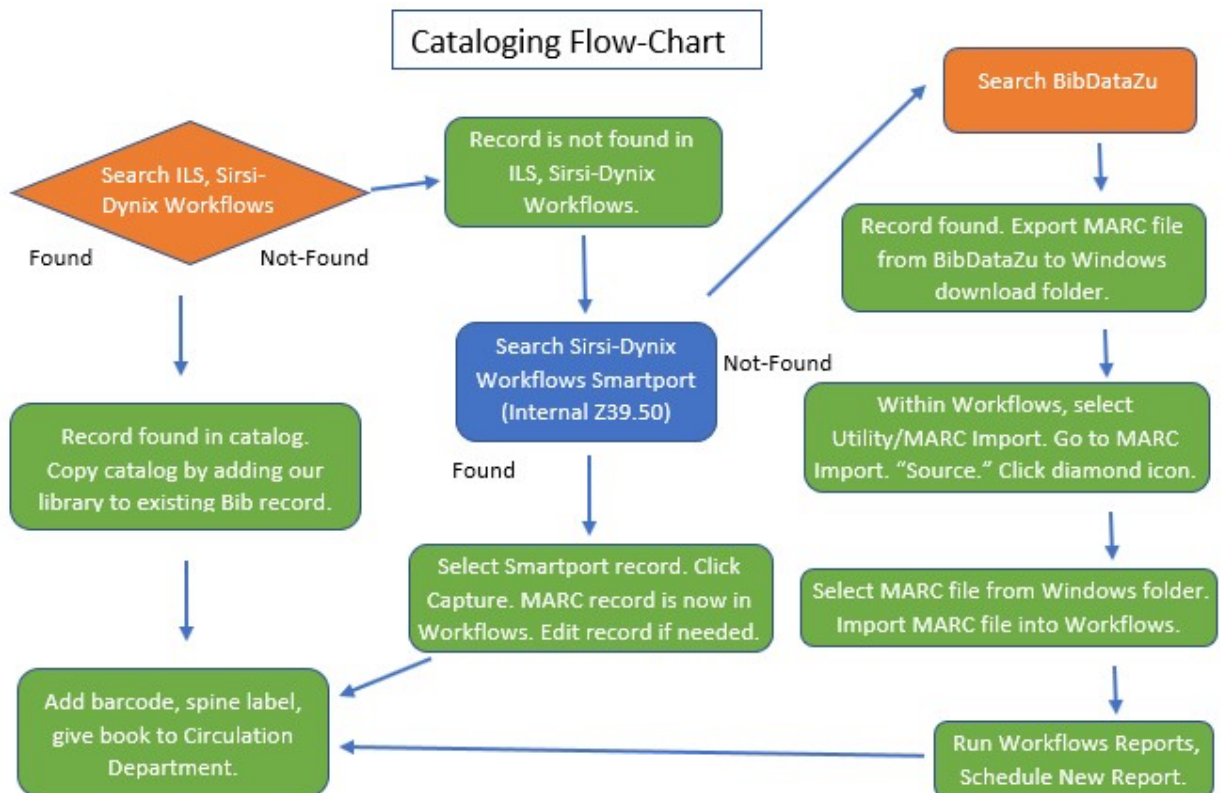
There are a number of other commercial integrated library systems (ILSs) that have an internal Z39.50 component, including Polaris, Sierra, and Alma. Open-source ILS's also can have a Z39.50 component: Koha and Evergreen are two such ILSs. Those libraries with larger cataloging budgets have the option to subscribe to OCLC's Cataloging and Metadata service, Connexion,<sup>2</sup> which provides downloadable MARC records. However, a technical gap may exist if the library cannot afford to pay for OCLC's Cataloging and Metadata service and if the library's ILS software is unable to locate relevant bibliographical records. One possible solution to this difficulty is the use of a freeware Z39.50 software program such as *BibDataZu*.

The freeware software program *BibDataZu* is available on the Library of Congress Z39.50 resource page.<sup>3</sup> This software enables the user to search, locate, and download a MARC record from open-access Z39.50 library servers. I have used this software, Version 3.2, on an almost daily basis to run Z39.50 searches.<sup>4</sup> My search list consisted of 30 open-access library catalogs, resulting in a quick 20-30 second search.

## II. *BibDataZu* Within My Library’s Cataloging Workflow

For this review, I will assume the reader is experienced in using their library’s integrated system cataloging software and knows how to import a MARC file. If you do not know how to import a MARC file, you may want to review your software manual or help guide. I have detailed my own processing procedure in the “Cataloging Flowchart” below (Please see Image 1).<sup>5</sup>

Image 1: Cataloging Flowchart



If you search your library’s catalog for a MARC record but do not find one, you may find it necessary to use Z39.50 software to run a search of open-source library catalogs. For my typical workflow, I first use my ILS software, SirsiDynix *Symphony*, to search my consortium holdings to see if the book exists. If the book is listed, I will add my library to the existing catalog entry via copy cataloging. If the book is not listed, I then turn to *Smartport*, the internal Z39.50 search engine component of SirsiDynix *Symphony* (Please see Image 2 below).

**Image 2: SirsiDynix *Symphony* Software, *Smartport***

Gateway name	Description
AURORA	<a href="#">Aurora Public Library</a>
BCLS	<a href="#">Burlington County Library System</a>
BCLS TEST	<a href="#">TEST Burlington County Library System</a>
KANSASCTY	<a href="#">Kansas City (MO) Public Library</a>
LIBRARYOFCONGRESS	<a href="#">Library of Congress Books</a>
LMXAC	<a href="#">LMxAC Consortium</a>
MAINECAT	<a href="#">Maine Info Network</a>
OCLC	<a href="#">OCLC Worldcat</a>
OHIOLINK	<a href="#">OhioLINK</a>
SACRAMENTO	<a href="#">Sacramento Public Library</a>
SMRTSRC_AUTH	<a href="#">Sirsi SmartSource (AUTH)</a>
SMRTSRC_MARC	<a href="#">Sirsi SmartSource (MARC)</a>
WYLD CAT	<a href="#">Wyoming State Library</a>

*Smartport* is the internal Z39.50 component found within SirsiDynix software, *Symphony*.<sup>6</sup> It enables the user to search open Z39.50 library server catalogs, such as those of the Library of Congress or the San Francisco Public Library.

*Smartport* can be configured to search any open-access Z39.50 library servers. Due to consortium logistics, the *Smartport* configuration used by my consortium contains a limited number of Z39.50 library entries. If I cannot locate the book within this subset of libraries, then I can search across a broader range using my freeware Z39.50 software program, *BibDataZu*.

After I began my cataloging position, I realized my need for freeware Z39.50 software. I eventually located *BibDataZu* on the Library of Congress website. The Library of Congress website, Z39.50 section, lists *BibDataZu*, as a software program which can be used to search open-access Z39.50 library catalogs.<sup>7</sup> The software program enables the user to search open Z39.50 library servers and save the MARC record. The user can then import the MARC (.mrc) file into their integrated system cataloging software. I have found this software to be an excellent tool for searching open access library Z39.50 servers.

### **III. *BibDataZu***

Let's take a brief look at *BibDataZu* and see how we can use it to locate a MARC record. This program can be freely downloaded. There are two versions. The older version, Version 3.2, is no longer available on BibData's website and has been archived to the Internet Archive.<sup>8</sup> You can read my "V3.2 Install and usage directions" to assist with installation and use.<sup>9</sup> I have Version 3.2 installed at home with Windows 10 and have used it on a daily basis at work with Windows 11.

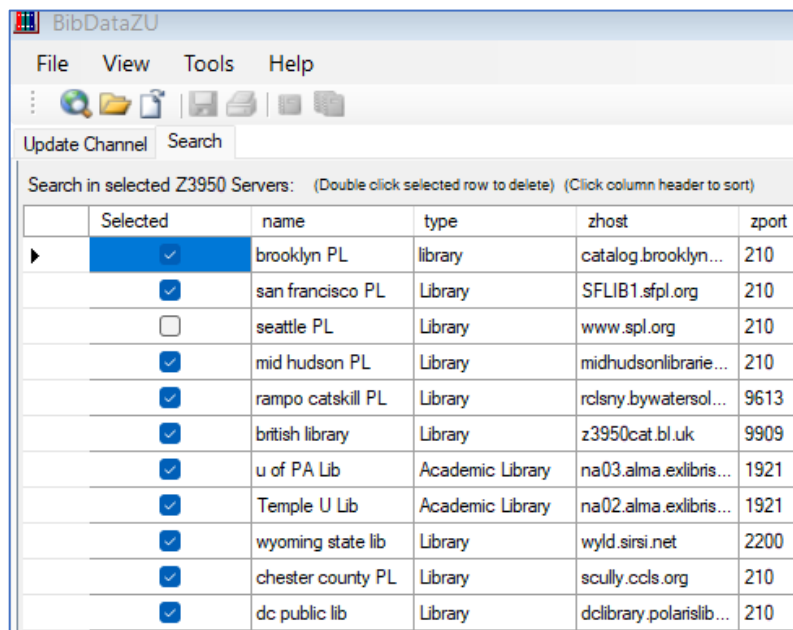
*BibDataZu*, Version 5 is downloadable from the BibData website.<sup>10</sup> I have archived a copy of Version 5 to the Internet Archive.<sup>11</sup> Version 5 has a feature to add new libraries but, in my own initial use of this version, I was unable to add any. To remedy this, I edited the data file, BibDataZuo, and created an updated version of it with additional libraries. This updated file is downloadable.<sup>12</sup> For information on how to install this version, please see my “V5 Install and usage directions.”<sup>13</sup> I have run Version 5 at home with Windows 10 and at work with Windows 11.

Having briefly reviewed resources for accessing and installing *BibDataZu*, let us see how it works in everyday use. For this purpose, we will give examples of how to search for bibliographical records using both Version 3.2 and Version 5 of *BibDataZu*. The searches will be for the book *Parish boundaries: The Catholic Encounter with Race in the Twentieth-Century Urban North* by John McGreevy.

### III.1 Searching in BibDataZu, Version 3.2

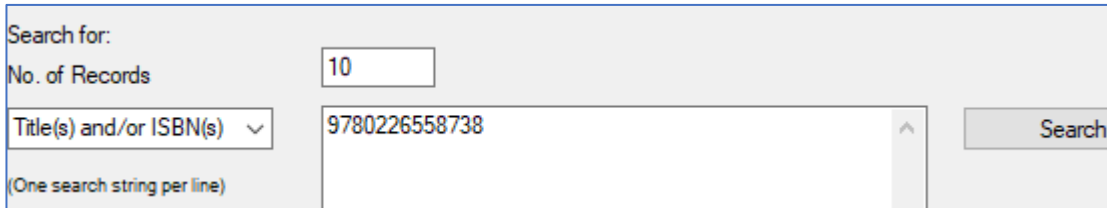
I first click on “File” in the toolbar and then select “New Z39.50 search” on the resultant dropdown menu. A list of libraries then appears. I have the option to use all the listed libraries, or to select a limited number from among them. In the current case, I have selected all the libraries except for the Seattle Public Library, which I keep unchecked because they had an IP attack and their server is down (Please see Image 3).

Image 3. Choosing Library Databases to Search via Z39.50 in BibDataZu, Version 3.2



I then enter the ISBN (International Standard Book Number) for the desired title, *Parish Boundaries: The Catholic Encounter with Race in the Twentieth-Century Urban North*, in the search box (Please see Image 4).

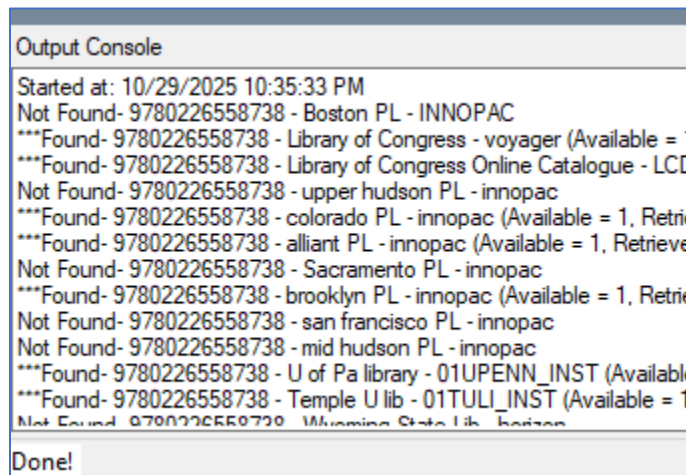
**Image 4. Entering an ISBN in the Search Box in BibDataZu, Version 3.2**



The screenshot shows a search interface with the following elements: a 'Search for:' label, a 'No. of Records' field containing '10', a dropdown menu for 'Title(s) and/or ISBN(s)' with a downward arrow, and a text input field containing the ISBN '9780226558738'. A 'Search' button is located to the right of the input field. Below the input field, there is a note: '(One search string per line)'.

The *BibDataZu* program then searches for this title, and indicates which library databases have records for the book in question (Please see Image 5). Within the search results, there are records from 11 libraries possessing this book.

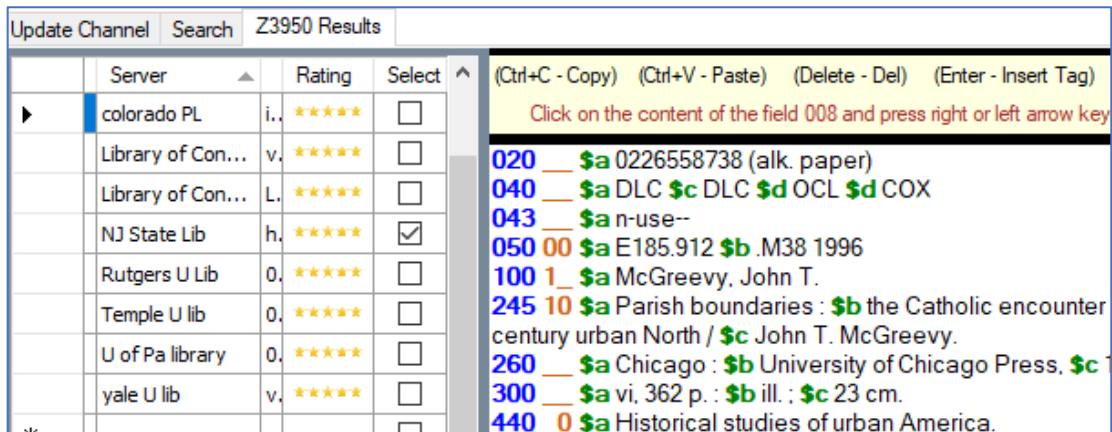
**Image 5. Search Results in BibDataZu, Version 3.2**



The screenshot shows an 'Output Console' window with the following text: 'Started at: 10/29/2025 10:35:33 PM', 'Not Found- 9780226558738 - Boston PL - INNOPAC', '\*\*\*Found- 9780226558738 - Library of Congress - voyager (Available = 1', '\*\*\*Found- 9780226558738 - Library of Congress Online Catalogue - LCD', 'Not Found- 9780226558738 - upper hudson PL - innopac', '\*\*\*Found- 9780226558738 - colorado PL - innopac (Available = 1, Retrie', '\*\*\*Found- 9780226558738 - alliant PL - innopac (Available = 1, Retrieve', 'Not Found- 9780226558738 - Sacramento PL - innopac', '\*\*\*Found- 9780226558738 - brooklyn PL - innopac (Available = 1, Retrie', 'Not Found- 9780226558738 - san francisco PL - innopac', 'Not Found- 9780226558738 - mid hudson PL - innopac', '\*\*\*Found- 9780226558738 - U of Pa library - 01UPENN\_INST (Available', '\*\*\*Found- 9780226558738 - Temple U lib - 01TULI\_INST (Available = 1,', 'Not Found- 9780226558738 - Wyoming State Lib - hoston', and 'Done!'.

I then review each of the MARC records to see which record would be the best choice for my catalog. Some of the records contain more data fields than others, and the quality of the data can vary, so that one must exercise discernment in selecting which record for one's catalog. In this case, I choose the New Jersey State Library record and check the "Select" box (Please see Image 6). I then export the MARC (.mrc) file from *BibDataZu* and save it to my desktop, whence I will import it into my library's integrated library system (ILS).

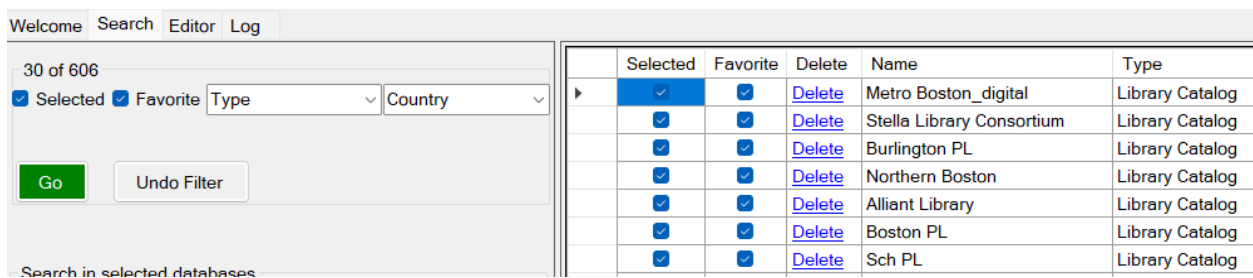
Image 6. Selecting a MARC Record in *BibDataZu*, Version 3.2



### III.2 Searching with BibDataZu, Version 5

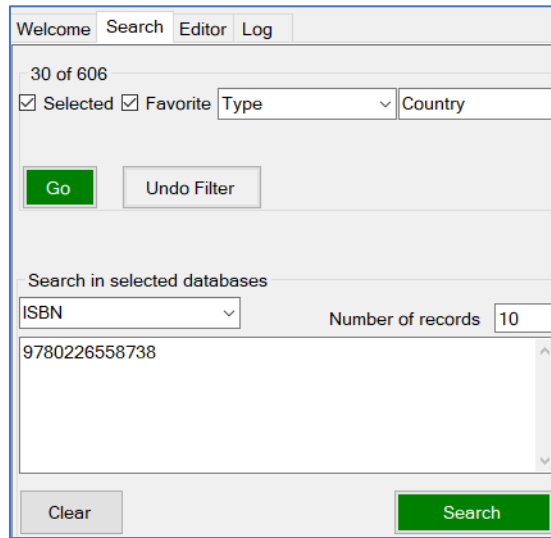
I will next demonstrate *BibDataZu*, Version 5. I first click on the “Search” tab at the top of the window, select “Type” and “Country” from the drop-down menus, and then check the “Selected” and “Favorite” check-boxes to the left of these menus (Please see Image 7). “Favorites” here refers to a list of libraries that I established beforehand. *BibDataZu*, Version 5, allows one to search over 600 libraries: since this number would be much too large to be feasible for my search, I have designated 30 of the 606 available libraries as “favorites” that will form the corpus for my search. If I were to want to limit the number yet further, I would uncheck some of the libraries in the “Selected” column of the list on the righthand side of the panel.

Image 7. Preparing a Search in *BibDataZu*, Version 5



I then enter or scan the ISBN for John McGreevy’s *Parish Boundaries: The Catholic Encounter with Race in the Twentieth-Century Urban North* and click the “Search” button at the bottom of the window (Please see Image 8).

**Image 8. Entering an ISBN in the Search Box in BibDataZu, Version 5**



I then go to the Editor tab. There, I see that 16 different libraries hold this title. After inspecting the various MARC records, I have here chosen the one from the Brooklyn Public Library and so check the “Select” box on the row for this record (Please see Image 9).

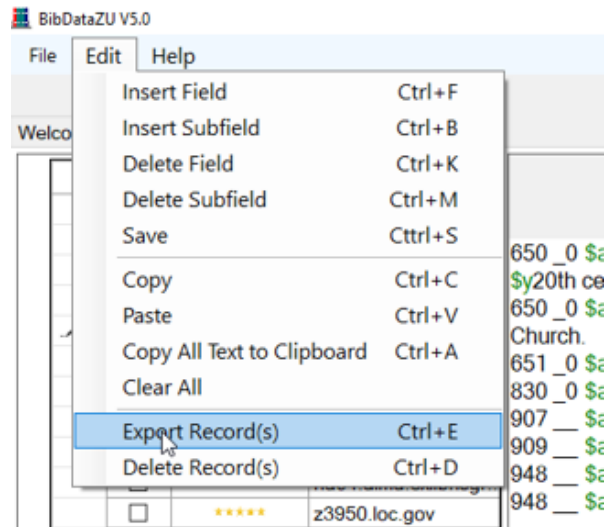
**Image 9. Selecting a Record in BibDataZu, Version 5**

	Select	Rate	Source
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	192.80.65.150
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	216.17.114.25
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	csul.iii.com
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	prospector.coallianc...
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	*****	catalog.brooklynpub...
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	dclibrary.polarislibra...
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	hvd.alma.exlibrisgr...
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	lx2.loc.gov
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	nj.ipac.sirsidynix.net
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	princeton.alma.exlib...
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	na04.alma.exlibrisgr...
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	z3950.loc.gov
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	nyst.sirsi.net
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	na02.alma.exlibrisgr...
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	na03.alma.exlibrisgr...
	<input type="checkbox"/>	*****	z3950.library.yale.edu

000 01442pam 2200385 a4  
001 ocm32969143  
003 OCoLC  
005 19971028211811.0  
008 950724s1996 ilua  
010 \_\_ \$a95036746  
020 \_\_ \$a0226558738 (alk. p  
040 \_\_ \$aDLC \$cDLC \$dBK  
043 \_\_ \$an-use--  
049 \_\_ \$aBKLA  
099 \_\_ \$a305.62 \$aM  
100 1\_ \$aMcGreevy, John T.  
245 10 \$aParish boundaries :  
race in the twentieth-century  
McGreevy.  
264 \_1 \$aChicago : \$bUniver

I then click the “Edit” tab and, once the drop-down menu appears, I select “Export Record(s)” in order to export the record to my desktop (Please see Image 10). I will later import the file to my ILS.

Image 10. Exporting a Record from *BibDataZu*, Version 5



Users can conduct a search for any open library Z39.50 servers. The following are current links to lists of select library Z39.50 servers: Koha Support, *Z39.50 Servers Directory*;<sup>14</sup> Zlibrary, *Directory of Z39.50 and SRU targets*;<sup>15</sup> IRSpy, *Z39.50 targets*;<sup>16</sup> and LibraryThing blog.<sup>17</sup> For those who would like an even more vivid example of *BibDataZu* in action, I have created a short YouTube video demonstration on how to use both Version 3.2 and Version 5 in book searches.<sup>18</sup>

#### IV. Conclusion

In closing, I recommend *BibDatZu* as a cataloging resource for library catalogers. I use this freeware software on a daily basis. I prefer using Version 3.2, but Version 5 is also useful. This software can help you quickly locate a MARC record. *BibDatZu* would be a useful cost-free tool for any cataloging librarian.

#### References

1. Ex Libris (2019). How do other sites connect via Z39.50 to our database?, Exlibris Knowledge Center, retrieved 10/28/2025 from: [https://knowledge.exlibrisgroup.com/Voyager/Knowledge\\_Articles/How\\_do\\_other\\_sites\\_connect\\_via\\_Z39.50\\_to\\_our\\_database%3](https://knowledge.exlibrisgroup.com/Voyager/Knowledge_Articles/How_do_other_sites_connect_via_Z39.50_to_our_database%3)
2. OCLC (2020). *Connexion overview*, retrieved 10/28/2025 from: <https://www.oclc.org/en/connexion.html>
3. Library of Congress, (2018). “Z39.50 Software,” retrieved 4/15/2025 from: <https://www.loc.gov/z3950/agency/resources/software.html>
4. There are two versions of this software: Version 3.2 (dated 2011-2017) and version 5 (dated 2020). As a user, I had a temporary issue with version 3.2 freezing up in Windows 11 until I re-installed it. I have both versions installed on Windows 10 and Windows 11. Version 3.2 will prompt at installation for

permission to install supporting software. It installed seamlessly.

5. Gross, James (2025). Cataloging Flow-Chart.
6. SirsiDynix software. “*SirsiDynix Symphony Training Guide*, retrieved 10/28/2025 from: <https://library.utm.my/ba/wp-content/uploads/sites/23/2019/02/SYM-Cataloging-Training-Guide-September-2018-1.pdf>
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18. Gross, James. (2025) “*Demo: Freeware Z39.50 Cataloging Software, BibDataZu*,” YouTube. Short demonstration of BibDataZu, Version 3.2 and Version 5. Retrieved 10/21/25 from: <https://www.youtube.com/watch/tvjDVaidF0o> or <https://tinyurl.com/bibdatazu-video4>

The images used in this article are either created by the author (Image 1), Screenshots of SirsiDynix Symphony software Image 2), or screenshots of *BibDataZu*, Version 3.2 (Images 3-6) and Version 5 (Images 7-10).

## CATALOGING NEWS

### Personal Name Access Points

Sister **Małgorzata Krupecka**, USJK, was born into a working-class family on November 3, 1962, in the western Polish town of Bogdaniec. She received her elementary and high school education at the nearby city of Gorzów Wielkopolski, where, although attending a high school specializing in the biological and physical sciences, she excelled in the humanities, representing her school in various national academic competitions. After graduating from high school in 1981, Małgorzata undertook studies in Polish language and literature at the Catholic University of Lublin, where, five years later, she earned a magister's degree in this subject. In 1986, she entered the doctoral program for the study of modern literature at the same university but soon took a leave of absence to serve as a catechist at a parish in Gorzów Wielkopolski. In the following year, Małgorzata entered the Zgromadzenie Sióstr Urszulanek Serca Jezusa Konającego [In English: the Congregation of Ursuline Sisters of the Heart of Jesus in Agony] (on which, see below) at its motherhouse in Pniewy, taking the name Maria Małgorzata od Matki Bożej Rokitniańskiej Cierpliwie Słuchającej (shortened to Małgorzata). Initially, she spent a year teaching Polish language at the convent school in Pniewy, before spending several years editing the writings of her order's founder, the recently beatified Urszula Ledóchowska (on whom, see below), and propagating her cause for canonization. Because Sr. Małgorzata had an excellent knowledge of the French language, she was assigned in 1994 to assist the brothers of the famed ecumenical community at Taizé in organizing youth pilgrimages to their monastery. Four years later, she was named prioress of the community of Ursulines active at Taizé, where she remained until 2001, when she returned to the motherhouse in Pniewy to assist in final preparations for the final canonization of Blessed Urszula Ledochowska, which took place on May 18, 2003. After the canonization, Sr. Małgorzata was assigned to the Grey Ursulines' Center for Spirituality, where she carried out research on the spirituality and charism of the order, while also serving as press secretary for the Zgromadzenie Sióstr Urszulanek Serca Jezusa Konającego. From 2001, the focus of her personal research was the history of the Grey Ursulines during the years of communist domination in Poland. She worked on a doctoral thesis on this topic for a number of years, submitting it to the Instytut of History of the University of Cardinal Stanisław Wyszyński in Warsaw a few weeks before her death; she also presented a number of papers on this topic at academic conferences in Lublin and Poznań as well as publishing articles on these themes in various scholarly journals. In addition to these specialized research activities, Sr. Małgorzata

continued to edit the writings of St. Urszula Ledóchowska, as well as to write about her and the spirituality of the Grey Ursulines. In 2021, she became a member of the Polish Association of Church Archivists and, in the following year, returned to Pniewy, where she began work on processing her order's archives. Her time as archivist, however, proved to be short, for she died on June 14, 2023, in Warsaw, at the age of 61 and in her 36<sup>th</sup> year of religious life. Her body lies in repose in the cemetery of the Grey Ursulines' motherhouse at Pniewy. The correct access point for works by, or about, Sr. Małgorzata Krupecka is:

**Krupecka, Małgorzata**

**St. Urszula Ledóchowska**, known to the world as Julia Maria Halka-Ledóchowska, was born on April 17, 1865, in Loosberg, Austria. She hailed from an aristocratic family: her Polish father was a military officer and chamberlain at the Austro-Hungarian court and her mother, the member of a Swiss noble family. Baptized as Julia Maria, she was raised in a household of nine siblings, four of whom would eventually enter religious life. In 1874, the family moved to the town of Sankt Pölten near Loosberg, where Julia received her education at an English-language school. Nine years later, when she was eighteen years old, her father decided to return to Poland and the family resettled in the village of Lipnica Murowana, not far from the city of Kraków. In 1886, at the age of 21, Julia entered into the Ursuline convent in Kraków as a novice; in the following year, she made her temporary vows, taking the name Maria Urszula od Jezusa (generally shortened to Urszula); two years later, in 1889, she took her final vows. In the first years of her life as a religious, Sr. Urszula taught at a school run by her convent: as a teacher, she was well regarded by her students, who found her both warm and wise in discerning their needs. She also took lessons in art and decorated the chapel of the convent's chapel with murals and paintings. In 1904, she was elected prioress of her convent and, during her tenure in this role, carried out a far-reaching reform, both curricular and physical, of its school. Sr. Urszula became increasingly interested in undertaking missionary work in Russia and, in 1907, having obtained the blessing of Pope Pius X, went, together with two members of her convent, to Saint Petersburg, where she became director of a girl's school associated with the Polish parish of St. Catherine. Although compelled to wear lay clothes because Russian laws at the time forbade clerical dress to Roman Catholic clergy and nuns, she continued to cultivate the religious life of her small Ursuline community in Saint Petersburg: in 1908, the community became a self-standing convent with its own novitiate program, with Sr. Urszula, again, serving as prioress. In 1910, Sr. Urszula expanded her order's activities yet further, founding an Ursuline conventicle and girl's boarding school at Merentähti [In English: "Star of the Sea"], a site on the Gulf of Finland. The outbreak of World War I in 1914 compelled Sr. Urszula to leave Russia and she spent the next six years in

Scandinavia, first in Stockholm, Sweden, and then in Ålborg, Denmark. Joined by her fellow nuns from the community in Saint Petersburg, she founded a language school for girls and, later, an orphanage for members of the Polish emigré community. In 1920, Sr. Urszula returned to Poland with her companions from Saint Petersburg, settling in a monastery in the town of Pniewy near the city of Poznań in western Poland. With the permission of Pope Benedict XV, the members of the former St. Petersburg community were transformed into a new religious congregation, the *Zgromadzenie Sióstr Urszulanek Serca Jezusa Konającego* [“The Congregation of Ursuline Sisters of the Heart of Jesus in Agony”] (on which, see below), which combined simplicity of life, traditional Ursuline spirituality in the spirit of Angelica Merici, and the special charism of education, with special emphasis on education of the poor. Sr. Urszula served as head of the new congregation for the first nineteen years of its existence, as it expanded its mission both within, and outside of, Poland; she also was a prime mover in the extension of the Eucharistic Crusade, a movement to encourage eucharistic devotion among children and young people, to Polish soil in 1925. Sr. Urszula died May 29, 1939 during a visit to Rome and was buried in the Campo Verano ceremony in the Eternal City. She was considered by many to have died in the odor of sanctity and a cause for sainthood was soon under way. On June 20, 1983, Sr. Urszula was beatified at a ceremony in Poznań; five years later, on the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of her death, her remains were ceremonially transferred from Rome to the chapel of the motherhouse of her order in Pniewy; and on May 18, 2003, she was canonized by Pope John Paul II. Her liturgical feast day is her birthday, May 29. The correct access point for works by, or about, Saint Urszula Ledóchowska is:

**Ledóchowska, Julia Urszula, \$d 1865-1939**

### **Corporate Body Name Access Point**

The **Zgromadzenie Sióstr Urszulanek Serca Jezusa Konającego** [In English: “Congregation of Ursuline Sisters of the Heart of Jesus in Agony”], or USJK, is a religious institute founded in 1920 by Sr. (later St.) Urszula Ledóchowska (on whom, see above) and is an offshoot of the Ursuline order. The prehistory of the USJK lies in the missionary activity of a small group of nuns from the Ursuline convent in Kraków, who, led by Sr. Urszula, established a missionary community in Saint Petersburg, Russia, in 1907, to run a girl’s school affiliated with a Polish Catholic parish there. Originally retaining its affiliation with the motherhouse in Kraków, the Russian conventicle received its canonical autonomy as an independent community in 1908. Until World War I, it continued its work in Saint Petersburg and also established a new school and branch community at a location on the Gulf of Finland. Expelled from Russia at the outbreak of the war, the community followed

Sr. Urszula to Scandinavia, where it again undertook educational work and established an orphanage for the children of Polish emigrés. In 1920, Sr. Urszula and her companions returned to Poland, where they settled in the western Polish town of Pniewy. In the same year, Pope Benedict XV gave permission to Sr. Urszula to reconstitute the community as a new order under the name Zgromadzenie Sióstr Urszulanek Serca Jezusa Konającego. Known as the Grey Ursulines (“Urszulinky Szare”) because of the color of their habits, the members of the order took as their special charism the education of children, especially the children of the poor, while retaining the spirituality of the Ursuline order from which they had emerged. From their home base in Poland, the Grey Ursulines soon began to undertake missionary activities both within their homeland and abroad; in 1928, a community was formed in Rome and, two years later, another one was formed in France. By the time that Sr. Urszula Ledóchowska died in 1939, the Zgromadzenie Sióstr Urszulanek Serca Jezusa Konającego numbered some 800 members dispersed among 44 communities in Poland, Italy, and France. During World War II, members of the congregation undertook a range of charitable activities, including the nursing of sick civilians and prisoners of war, clandestine teaching at a time when the Nazi occupiers of Poland effectively shut down the Polish educational system, and the operation of orphanages and soup kitchens for the poor; they also cooperated with underground resistance to the Nazi occupation by hiding persons persecuted by the régime, including Jewish children whose lives they saved. After the war, the new communist régime in Poland forbade religious orders to operate schools and expropriated the Grey Ursulines’ educational institutions and orphanages: thus, the order moved its activities to catechetical and youth formation work in parishes and the few Catholic universities allowed to remain open in Poland. In 1965, the order branched out to the New World, planting a new community in Canada. Four years later, a group of Grey Ursulines began missionary work in Argentina and, four years later, another conventicle began its ministry in Brazil. Since then, the Zgromadzenie Sióstr Urszulanek Serca Jezusa Konającego has expanded its geographical remit and now has communities serving in Finland, Germany, Ukraine, Tanzania, the Philippines, and Bolivia: most notably, in 2008, after almost a century’s absence, the Grey Ursulines were able to return to their former parish in Saint Petersburg and resume their missionary work there. Today, the congregation still has about 800 members forming 100 communities in 14 different countries. The correct access point for works by, or about, the Grey Ursulines is:

**Zgromadzenie Sióstr Urszulanek Serca Jezusa Konającego**

## SUBJECT CATALOGING NEWS

### Selected LC subject heading additions & changes from the [Library of Congress Subject Headings \(LCSH\) Approved Lists 01 \(January 2025\)-03 \(March 2025\)](#)

KEY            UF = Used for  
                  BT = Broader term  
                  RT = Related term  
                  SA = See also

N.B. You may wish to confirm the current state of the authority record by consulting [LC's authority file](#) or the OCLC authority file—editor.

150 Christian fiction, Australian [May Subd Geog] [sp2024000730]  
450 UF Australian Christian fiction  
550 BT Australian fiction

151 Congo (Democratic Republic)—Religion [sp2025000191]

150 Devil in comics [Not Subd Geog] [sp2024002663]  
550 BT Comic books, strips, etc.  
680 Here are entered works on the representation of the devil in comics.

151 Flanders—Church history—To 1500 [sp2024002511]

150 Humility [sp85062935]  
550 RT Meekness DELETE FIELD  
550 BT Conduct of life ADD FIELD

151 Korea—Religion—1864-1945 [sp2024002584]  
053 BL2233

150 Marketing—Religious aspects [sp2024002613]

150 Meekness [sp 85083262]  
550 RT Humility DELETE FIELD  
550 BT Conduct of life ADD FIELD

150 Paul, the Apostle, Saint—Art [sp2025000004]

150 Traditio legis (Art) [sp2025000003]  
053 N8012.T73  
450 UF Consignment of the law (Art)  
450 UF Dominus legem dat (Art)  
450 UF Traditio legis et clavium (Art)  
550 BT Christian art and symbolism

500 BT Jesus Christ—Art  
500 BT Peter, the Apostle, Saint—Art  
500 BT Paul, the Apostle, Saint—Art

150 Written communication—Religious aspects—Catholic Church [sp2024002838]

**Selected additions & changes to LC classification from the [Library of Congress Classification \(LCC\) Approved Lists 01 \(January 2025\)-03 \(March 2025\)](#)**

*“Numbers that appear in square brackets are not displayed in Classification Web browse screens or in the printed editions of the classification schedules. They are shown ... only to indicate the location of the corresponding caption or reference within the classification.”*

Religions. Mythology. Rationalism | Religion | Religion in relation to other subjects, A-Z | Emigration and immigration **BL65.E44**

The Bible | General | Text and version | Modern texts and versions | Mixed languages, A-Z | Sranan TABLE BS4 **BS350.S85-.S859**

Christian denominations | Catholic Church | Societies. Confraternities, etc. | Individual societies, sodalities, etc. | Other than local, A-Z | Comunità di Sant’Egidio **BX809.C66**

Music | Vocal music | Sacred vocal music | Liturgy and ritual | Roman Catholic Church | Printed music | Antiphonaries | Single offices, A-Z | John, the Apostle, Saint **M2149.J64**

Literature on music | History and criticism | Vocal music | Sacred vocal music | By religion or denomination | Christian | Catholic | Roman Catholic | By region or country | Other regions or countries, A-Z | Korea TABLE M7 **ML3051.K67-.K676**

Special subjects of art | Religious art | Christian art | Christian symbolism | Special, A-Z | Dominus legem dat, see N8012.T73 **[N8012.D66]**

Special subjects of art | Religious art | Christian art | Christian symbolism | Special, A-Z | Traditio legis. Domnus legem dat **N8012.T73**

Painting | Illuminating of manuscripts and books | Histories and reproductions of special illuminated works | Special works | Missals | Special, A-Z | Winter Missal of Arnold of Rummen **ND3375.W56**

Literature (General) | Theory. Philosophy. Esthetics | Relation to and treatment | Other special Topics, A-Z | Ecotheology **PN56.E268**

English literature | History of English literature | Drama | By period | 16<sup>th</sup> century | Special topics, A-Z | Christianity **PR649.C47**

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