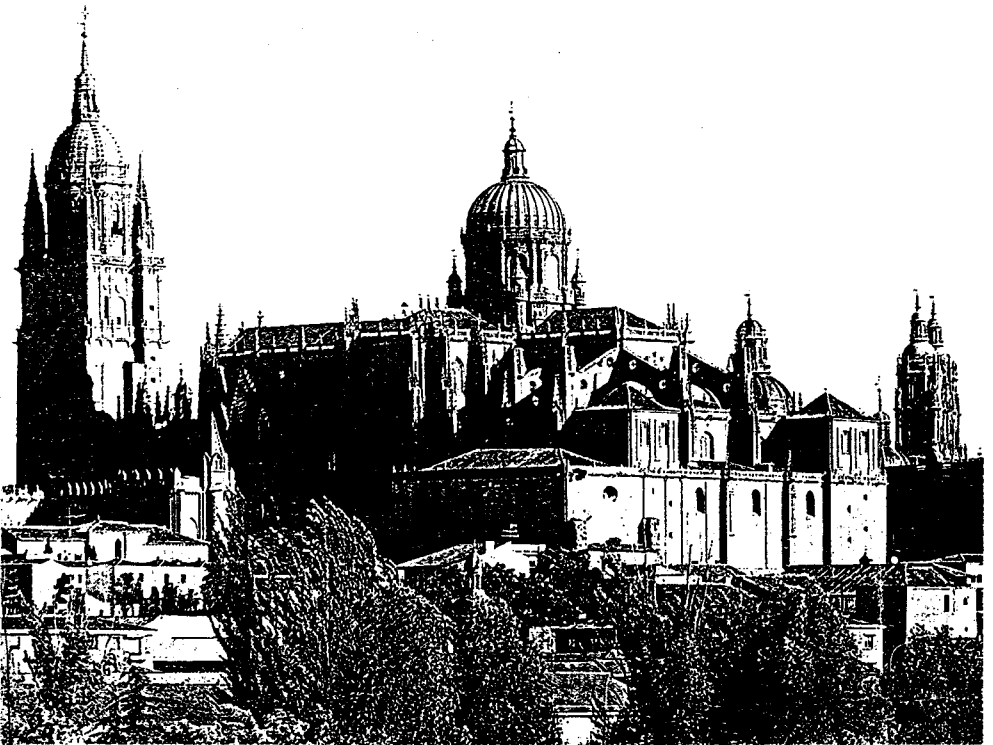


BULLETIN

of the

*Association of British Theological
and Philosophical Libraries*



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BULLETIN 2002

The *Bulletin* is published by the Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries as a forum for professional exchange and development in the fields of theological and philosophical librarianship. ABTAPL was founded in 1956 to bring together librarians working with or interested in theological and philosophical literature in Great Britain. It is a member of BETH (European Theological Libraries). The *Bulletin* is published three times a year (March, June and November) and now has a circulation of approximately 250 copies, with about one third of that number going to libraries in Europe, North America, and the Commonwealth. The *Bulletin* is indexed in LISA (Library & Information Science Abstracts). ISSN 0305-781X

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ABTAPL holds its mailing list on a computer; this is used for no other purpose than to generate mailing labels

***Bulletin of the Association of British Theological and
Philosophical Libraries***

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The front cover shows the Cathedrals at Salamanca, Spain,
the venue for the BETH Assembly 2002

ABTAPL UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS

The Union List is now available on the internet at <http://www.le.ac.uk/abtap/>
It includes the philosophy, theology and religious studies journal holdings of 45 different institutions in the UK and should prove a useful tool in tracing the locations of titles. Publisher details are given for some titles and links to free electronic journals are also included. It is updated regularly.

Amendments and new contributions for the list can be sent to Evelyn Cornell,
The Main Library, University of Leicester. E-mail: ec37@leicester.ac.uk

* * * * *

Copies of the 2000 printed edition with holdings of 41 institutions are available from
Mrs Judith Powles, Librarian, Spurgeon's College, 189 South Norwood Hill, London
SE25 6DJ

£14.50 for non-contributors and £12 for contributors.
Cheques should be made payable to **ABTAPL**

Please note that some holdings shown in the printed list are now incorrect
More accurate holdings can be found on the website.

Amendment: The Bible Society should no longer be contacted for titles listed.

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NOTICE OF MEETINGS

**2003 Spring Residential Conference
and Annual General Meeting**

will be held at

Sarum College, Salisbury

from

Thursday 10th April to Saturday 12th April

*** * * ***

2003 Autumn Meeting

will be held at

Kings College, London

Date to be Announced

*** * * ***

**2004 Spring Residential Conference
and Annual General Meeting**

will be held at

University of Leicester

from

Thursday 15th April to Saturday 17th April

*** * * ***

Please send items for inclusion in the agenda to the Honorary Secretary

Details will be sent to UK members. Members not resident in the UK who would like further information should contact the Honorary Secretary.

REPORT OF ABTAPL AUTUMN MEETING 2002

On Thursday 17th October, some twenty members of ABTAPL assembled at Friends' House, London for the Autumn General Meeting, preceded by a tour of the Library. It holds one of the most important collections of Quaker material in the world, with more than 60,000 books and pamphlets, and over 200 periodical titles, as well as the central archives and records of the Britain Yearly Meeting. There is also a collection of photographs, paintings, drawings, prints and posters.

The main points which arose from the Meeting are as follows:

- After several years, a logo has been designed for ABTAPL.
- Members were reminded that Colin Rowe would be resigning as Hon. Treasurer at the meeting in Spring 2003.
- Venues for future meetings would be Spring 2003 at Sarum College, Salisbury; Autumn 2003 at King's College, London; Spring 2004 at the University of Leicester.
- All copies of the *Guide to Theological and Religious Studies Collections of Great Britain and Ireland* have now been disposed of. A new edition is needed; there was general agreement that a book format would be preferable to a web-based edition.
- The *Union List of Periodicals* is now purely web-based.
- Penelope Hall reported on the BETH Assembly, held at Salamanca in September; she has been elected as Secretary of BETH. She has produced a publicity leaflet for BETH, and it was suggested that something similar could be produced for ABTAPL.
- There was a discussion about periodical subscription agencies.
- Suggestions were requested for training days.

REPORT OF THE 31ST ASSEMBLY OF BETH

The 31st Annual Assembly of BETH was held in Salamanca, Spain, 21st – 26th September 2002, with 27 delegates present. The meeting was hosted by the Spanish Theological Library Association (ABIE) and convened in the Jesuit College of St. Stanislaw.

The minutes from the previous annual meeting which was held in Erfurt, Germany were approved, followed by the financial report, which was also approved. That brought us to the most important item of business, that of the election of a new President for a five-year term. Pierre Beffa (Secretary of BETH) had agreed to let his name stand, and he was duly elected by acclamation. Étienne D'hondt was confirmed once again in his position as Vice-President; Hermann-Josef Schmalor continues as Treasurer; André Geuns (Former President) will continue to serve as a Board member; and I [Penelope Hall] was elected to serve as Secretary.

The principal task facing the executive committee of BETH during the coming year is the up-dating and revision of the constitution. Even the change of name of the association has yet to be properly registered.

A number of possible projects were mentioned, including—

- ◆ Developing a training programme for theological librarianship, by compiling the information from any existing national programmes for training in theological librarianship. This information would then be made available on our website.
- ◆ Publication of some specialised bibliographies.
- ◆ Working with Thomas Riplinger in providing additional translations for the subject headings in the University of Tübingen data-base, which is now available in both German and English.
- ◆ The establishment of a deposit library for periodicals in Europe, in order to facilitate availability of the periodicals listed in the ATLA publication *Religion Index One*.

The Board is open to any other suggestions from the members.

There was some further discussion on the merits of exchange. Eileen Crawford, from the library at Vanderbilt University, USA, was present at the meeting, having just spent some weeks with Pierre Beffa in Geneva. It was obvious that the members were still interested in promoting exchanges, but the logistics of actually carrying out an exchange are still pretty much left up to the individuals who are offering to host an exchange librarian and the individual librarian who undertakes to go on an exchange. From previous experiences, it is evident that it is far more profitable to arrange any exchanges with member libraries of the American Theological Library Association on

a regional or individual library basis, rather than to try to work through the organisation as a whole.

The newly-formed Hungarian Theological Library Association was accepted as an Ordinary member of BETH and the Diocesan Library in Cologne, Germany joined as an Extraordinary member.

The delegates heard some reports from Estonia, India, Kenya, Trinidad and Tobago, and from the Forum of Asian Theological Libraries, whose President, Karmito from Indonesia, was in attendance at the conference. Henrik Laursen, from the Royal University Library in Denmark also attended as a guest and explained the internet project in which he is involved; he invited our comments and reactions and urged us to keep checking on the progress of the website in the coming months. The web address will be posted on the BETH website. The members present were urged to continue the exchange of newsletters and bulletins to facilitate understanding and the sharing of valuable resources.

The location and the dates for future meetings was discussed and the following have been established:

- ◆ 2003, to be held in Brixen, Italy, 13-18 September.
- ◆ 2004, to be held in either Lyons or Dijon, France.
- ◆ 2005, possibly in the low countries or in Eastern Europe.
- ◆ 2006, there is an open invitation from Austria and from Emden, Germany.

[P.H.]

As well as the two days of business meetings and the opportunity to exchange ideas and experiences with colleagues, there is a cultural aspect to the Assembly. We stayed in Salamanca and had an excursion to El Escorial, near Madrid.

Salamanca is one of two European Cities of Culture for 2002; it has a rich historic, cultural and artistic heritage, with two cathedrals, many churches, two universities, and a Roman bridge. During our stay we were able to visit the Civil University, including the Old Library, the Old and New Cathedrals, and the Monastery Church of San Esteban. The University, Spain's oldest, was founded in 1218 and described in 1254 by Pope Alexander IV as "one of the four leading lights of the world". It is housed in one of Salamanca's most important buildings, with a highly decorated façade; it was being prepared for a royal visit while we were there. Influential teachers and students have included John of the Cross, Ignatius of Loyola, and Fr Luis of León. The original library, begun in 1472, is now a chapel dedicated to Saint Jerome. A 'new' library was built in 1508, but it collapsed during an earthquake in

1664 which damaged other buildings, including the Cathedrals. It was rebuilt in 1749 and houses more than 40,000 books from the 16th to 18th centuries and many valuable manuscripts and incunables from the 11th to 14th centuries. The Old Cathedral is in the Romanesque style and building began in the 12th century; the New Cathedral was built over a period of 200 years from 1512 and encompasses many architectural styles. During our tour of the old city, our guide pointed out the many churches and civil buildings, including the House of Shells, so called because the exterior wall is covered in evenly spaced sculpted scallop shells, and which houses the public library.

The Monasterio de San Lorenzo de El Escorial combines a monastery and a royal palace. It houses many art treasures and is a UNESCO World Heritage site. After the battle of St Quentin in 1557, when Philip II's army defeated the French, the King vowed to found a monastery in honour of St Lawrence, whose feast-day it was. The monastery was consigned to the Hieronymite Order, followers of St Jerome. The complex of buildings has 16 inner courtyards, 86 staircases, 1,200 doors and more than 2,500 windows. The Library connects the monastic quarters to the college, acting as threshold to the central axis of the building.

The main library (the Main Hall or Hall of Honour) is 55 by 10 metres and is "bright, full of majesty and light". It is decorated with a series of frescoes, painted between 1585 and 1592 by Pellegrino Tibaldi, depicting the great wise men of antiquity. Representations range from Philosophy to Theology, the sciences to the liberal arts (grammar, rhetoric, dialectics, arithmetic, music, geometry, and astrology). It also houses a fine collection of scientific instruments, globes, maps, astrolabes, as well as a coin collection.

To create the Library, King Philip II had the 4,000 books and manuscripts belonging to the Crown moved from the Royal Chapel of Granada, and had several private collections brought to El Escorial. Some 4,000 Arabic manuscripts were added to the collection during the reign of Philip III. It is said to rank second only to the Vatican library. Philip II employed his own binder and most items were rebound to the same pattern after purchase; all books are gilt-edged and shelved spine inwards to allow the paper to "breathe", giving a stunning overall effect.

Although part of the collection was destroyed in a fire in 1671, the Library still holds more than 40,000 items, including writings of St Augustine and St Teresa of Avila, and Latin, Greek, Arabic and Hebrew manuscripts. The collections do not include works on the Protestant Church nor from central Europe of the 18th century. All items in the library collections have been copied and it is these copies that researchers use.

After our visit to the Library, led by the Director, we were given into the care of a diminutive monk who showed us some items from the collection. He handled them with such familiarity and panache that it came as a surprise to learn that only one of them was a facsimile. Items displayed ranged from a work of St Teresa of Avila to a book of games, as well as several items in Arabic, including a pouch holding two books and some stones from the holy city of Mecca. Mass in the Basilica followed and then, after lunch, a tour of the royal apartments of El Escorial, including the mausoleum.

*Penelope Hall
Marion Smith
ABTAPL delegates*

AMERICAN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION ANNUAL CONFERENCE 2002: REPORT TO BETH

The 2002 conference of the American Theological Library Association was held in St. Paul, Minnesota from 19th to 23rd June 2002. The theme for the meeting this year was Theology and the Arts. St. Paul was a very fitting location in which to discuss this theme because this city, along with its twin city, Minneapolis, on the other side of the Mississippi River, has become a centre for the arts and culture. The surrounding region is an excellent recreational area with many parks, lakes and rivers.

On the evening of 19th June, the opening reception was held in the beautifully restored Landmark Center, an old court house the upper floors of which rise like tiered balconies around the large central indoor courtyard. In her presidential address, Sharon Taylor, reflected on the interplay of power and responsibility with specific reference to theological librarianship under the following headings: *Where have we been? Where are we going? Will we be able to fill the jobs of the future? How will we know when we get there?*

The Special Committee of the Association for International Collaboration hosted a luncheon on the Thursday where we had an opportunity to chat informally and become acquainted with the members of the committee and the other international delegates to the conference. Each person had a little time to introduce themselves and the associations which they represented. We discussed some areas of mutual concern,

including finances and the cost of the various ATLA products such as *Religion Index One*, training, recruitment and the changing scene of librarianship in general. The topic of exchanges was raised but nothing concrete was proposed. Eileen Crawford told of the experience of the Tennessee Theological Library Association (a regional group within ATLA) and it was agreed that it is more easily manageable to arrange exchanges between smaller groups, or individual libraries, than trying to arrange exchanges with the association as a whole. At the same time, it was the consensus of opinion that exchanges were beneficial in broadening our understanding within the profession and in creating the kinds of links that are ultimately advantageous for the readers whom we serve.

On Saturday afternoon, during a round table discussion time, there was further discussion on the areas of international collaboration that are feasible and viable. The matter of developing a training manual for theological librarianship was discussed; it was agreed that some form of standard would be helpful to us all. Nevertheless, there were no definite steps taken towards producing such a document.

In comparison to previous years, ATLA's international committee seems to be functioning more efficiently now, and the opportunities for discussion were better organised. It is obvious that ATLA values their international contacts and seeks to continue the friendly association between BETH and themselves.

The conference concluded with a banquet held at the Lutheran Brotherhood building in Minneapolis, where we were treated to some delightful music by the Rose Ensemble, an early music vocal group. In addition to the music, we were given a brief tour of their religious art holdings which include some prints by Albrecht Dürer and some etchings by Rembrandt. A fitting ending for the theme of the conference.

Penelope Hall
BETH delegate

THEOLOGICAL COLLEGES AND THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES IN ESTONIA

By Shvea Sogenbits

During the 20th century the churches in Estonia have been affected by wars, several changes of regime and different official ideologies. The most drastic effect was experienced during the Soviet Union era, when churches had to manage under very restricted conditions.

Permission for establishing a congregation library was legally granted under church law dating from 1832. According to that, the person eligible to establish the library was the patron of the church. The first church, or congregation, library in Estonia was established in 1842 by Pastor Alexander Ludvig Baumann in Karuse and it lasted until 1940. During the Soviet period congregation libraries were forbidden and their re-establishment started in the early and mid-1990s. The year 2000 was declared "Year of the Book" and Estonia celebrated the 475th anniversary of the first book printed in the Estonian language. In connection with that, the competition "The best congregation library" took place. The aim of the competition was mainly to draw attention to church libraries and to value them. Congregation libraries are mainly used by employees of the church, members of the church, Sunday school pupils, and diocesan workers who take elderly people some Christian literature to read. In Estonia this field definitely requires more analysis, but the competition was certainly the beginning of research into congregation libraries, drawing public attention to the issue and developing such libraries.

In Estonia the term "theological libraries" means Christian libraries, which are located near or in theological schools. The field of theological librarianship has not been explored very thoroughly yet. At Tallinn Pedagogical University two bachelor degree theses have been written about the subject:

- Shvea Sogenbits: "The Cooperation of Theological Libraries: International and National Dimension"
- Reet Lubi: "The Services, Users and Employees of Theological Libraries"

During the Soviet era it was very difficult to study theology. The Soviet regime kept the Tartu University (established 1632) open, but stopped providing theological education there. After the second World War it was decided to continue offering theological education in Estonia.

In 1946 the Usuteaduse Kõrgem Katsekomisjon was established and since 1967 it has been called the Theological Institute of the Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church. In 1989 the Higher Theological Seminary was established. The history of the seminary dates back to 1922 when a Baptist church ministers' seminary was established in

Keila. Since 1991 it has been possible to study theology at Tartu University and since 1992 there has also been a private Tartu Theological Academy which accepts Christian students from all denominations.

In 1994 the Estonian Methodist Church Theological Seminary was established, so now there are four theological colleges in Estonia:

- Theological Institute of the Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church (<http://www.eelk.ee/english.html>)
- Baltic Methodist Theological Seminary (<http://www.emkts.edu.ee/eng.htm>)
- Theological Seminary of the Union of Evangelical Christian and Baptist Churches of Estonia (<http://www.kus.tartu.ee/english.htm>)
- Tartu Academy of Theology (<http://www.tat.ee/>).

There are theological libraries established by the Theological Institute of the Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church, the Baltic Methodist Theological Seminary, and the Theological Seminary of the Union of Evangelical Christian and Baptist Churches of Estonia. The aims, structure, co-operation and projects are analysed in Shvea Sogenbits's bachelor degree thesis. The Tartu Theological Academy was excluded from the analysis because their library is still in the planning stage. The Tartu University theological faculty and Tartu University Library theological literature section were also not analysed in the previously mentioned research, because the biggest university with many faculties is not comparable with the smaller schools and their libraries.

The library of the Theological Institute of the Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church has a considerable and specific collection, which is the biggest and most valuable in Estonia. The purpose of the Theological Institute of the Estonian Evangelical Lutheran Church library is:

- to collect, study, store and provide opportunities for the public use of information materials and resources and to give free access to information;
- to compile a collection of theological literature, collecting scientifically and culturally valuable archives; storing them and providing free access to them;
- to compile a collection of theological literature in the Estonian language, as well as compiling a collection of manuscripts.

For cataloguing and searching data the Library uses the Pro-Cite program. Unfortunately it is not accessible via the internet and it does not provide for the loan of items.

The Baltic Methodist Theological Seminary Library is part of the Baltic Methodist Theological Seminary system. The purpose of the Library is:

- to compile theological literature, build a collection of theological literature according to the confession;
- to provide a service for specialists, students and lecturers of theology and others who need the information;
- to answer inquiries about and in connection with Methodism.

The Baltic Methodist Theological Seminary Library uses the library database system Kirjasto 3000, which enables cataloguing, searching, electronic loan of the items in the database and compiling statistics.

The Theological Seminary of the Union of Evangelical Christian and Baptist Churches of Estonia Library is part of the Seminary's system. The purpose of the Library is:

- to offer students and lecturers of the Seminary as wide a selection of necessary literature as possible;
- provide self-education in general.

The highest priority of the Library is to compile, store and exhibit literature required for theological education. The Library serves people connected with KUS, students, lecturers, employees, alumni and EKB Union workers. The Library serves other people as well and answers inquiries. It uses the library database system "Kirjasto 3000" for cataloguing, loans and statistics.

The Estonian theological libraries cooperate only with each other and have oral agreements for that. They loan items to each other and answer inquiries. Initially the Estonian theological libraries need to cooperate more with each other and with other specialised and humanitarian libraries as well. Such cooperation would enable comparison with other specialised information centres in Estonia which have developed under the same conditions.

A study group needs to be formed to create and manage single keyword and classification systems. In Estonia the theological libraries do not have their own publication; however this could be very useful. As a result of cooperation it would be easier to coordinate subscribing for periodicals as well. There is also an interest among the Estonian theological libraries in cooperation on an international level.

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HEKIMA COLLEGE LIBRARY, NAIROBI, KENYA

By Eddie Murphy, S.J.

History

The library opened its doors with the founding of Hekima College in September 1984 when 10,000 books were already processed. Initially books were very generously offered by many Jesuit institutions in Europe and the USA, especially the West Baden Library in Chicago which let the librarian choose 9,000 titles from their holdings that were being disbanded. In general all gifts were seen personally and where this was not possible, lists of items offered were forwarded so that unwanted duplication etc. could be avoided. A great number of individuals gave their own books and even Provinces in Africa donated valuable items.

As Hekima College is the Assistency Theologate, care was taken to have books both in English and French with special efforts being made to acquire works on the African situation wherever they were published.

Size

The holdings now consist of almost 80,000 volumes. There is seating accommodation for 50 readers. There are about 150 current periodicals of which over 30 are produced in Africa. We use our College journal, *Hekima Review*, as an exchange for about 50 journals.

Library Staff

There is one director, one computer person, one book-binder and one person on security. This is small for the size of the library but adequate for the number of full-time students.

Finances

The library is supported almost entirely by the College, which pays the salaries and day-to-day running costs as well as a book budget of about \$8,000. The library has funds in England, France, and the U.S. whose interest yields annually about the same amount again.

The library still receives gifts of books from individuals and sometimes from institutions as well, such as a 'Christmas' gift from the German Mission Office which helps buy books on Africa in English and French published in Germany, as well as

some reference works. The Catholic Faculty of Louvain, Belgium, supports us with several subscriptions of their journals as well as some monographs.

Users

- Basically the library is for the College, which has over 100 students (64 of them being Jesuit) , 8 resident staff and 24 visiting staff
- There are reading and borrowing facilities for the students and staff of the Catholic University of Eastern Africa (about 1500 students but actually few doing Theology); Tangaza (with over 900 students doing Education, Pastoral Theology and Seminary Theology); Marist International Centre (about 120 students doing mostly Education); Nairobi Evangelical Graduate School of Theology (cluster of Christian groups studying to degree level) .
- There are reading facilities for some University staff (Nairobi and Kenyatta Universities) as well as any bone fide postgraduate researcher in religious matters. We would average about 10 outside readers a day.

The library opens for 8 hours daily from Monday to Friday with an additional 3 hours in the evening for residential students. Saturday and Sunday have only limited hours of about 11 in all.

Holdings

- The basic Catholic works of Theology with a strong historical foundation (Scripture, Patristics, Dogma, Pastoral Theology, Spirituality)
- A small section on Philosophy with most of the texts of major authors
- Africana: ranges from cultural anthropology to socio-economic and political works, history, literature totalling about 2,500 items
- Over 150 current periodicals with a substantial number of the older titles e.g. *Theological Studies*, *Nouvelle Revue Théologique* etc. with complete runs. The emphasis is on acquiring theological journals produced on the African continent (about 30) both in English and French

Special Focus

- African theology both in French and English (this would be unique in this part of Africa)
- Areas of immediate interest, e.g. globalization, ethnicity etc. Often this material is in the form of photocopied articles
- African journals of Theology

Library Classification

We use the Library of Congress with all the cards now on computer available for general use. The classification and subject headings are obtained from the printed catalogues up to 1982, in microfiches up to 1994 and now on the Internet.

Networking

The Kenya Religious Inter-Library Committee (KRIC) composed of the librarians of about 6 or 7 similar Christian institutions with one professional library organization (LISS), have been meeting for over 10 years now. It has :

- Enabled us all to choose one common computer library programme (Inmagic)
- Produced a zip with all the holdings of Tangaza, CUEA and Hekima. Some additional work has to be done with the final inter-phasing
- Initiated co-operative cataloguing but it is still in its early stages

Planned Development

The library has two computers dedicated to the Internet (as now the e-mail facilities have been blocked) to enable users to tap its resources. This year one student and one secretarial staff member will follow courses from the Internet.

In order to utilize better the material in our periodicals holdings, the possibilities of acquiring CD-rom indexes as well as accessing other periodicals on the Internet will be studied. KRIC is interested in initiating a project to index periodicals produced locally on the continent.

*Eddie Murphy, S.J.
Hekima College
Nairobi
Kenya*

THE CARDINAL TOMÁS Ó FIAICH MEMORIAL LIBRARY AND ARCHIVE

By Crónán Ó Doibhlin

The Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich Memorial Library and Archive is a unique cultural and historical resource located in the ecclesiastical capital of Ireland, Armagh. It was officially opened in May 1999 and a full-time Librarian has been in position since February 2000. The Library is a free, independent public reference library which houses important collections relating to Irish history, the Irish language, ecclesiastical history, the Irish abroad, and Irish games.

After the unexpected death of the Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich (1923-1990), it was discovered that he had left instructions in his will that his academic papers, books, and a number of other personal items be passed to the local Armagh Diocesan Historical Society, *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, of which he had been an active member since its foundation in 1954, and editor until his elevation to Armagh in 1977. A number of members of *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, friends and colleagues of the Cardinal, and representatives of the Armagh Diocese saw this as an opportunity to found a library where these materials, the result of a life's work and interest in Irish history and culture, could be made available to academic researchers and the general public. As a young priest, Tomás Ó Fiaich had a distinguished career as an academic, being awarded the Licentiate in Historical Science with the highest distinction from the University of Louvain, and being appointed later to the position of Professor of Modern Irish History in Maynooth at the relatively youthful age of 36. His early scholastic successes were no doubt driven by academic ambition. However, it is quite clear that Ó Fiaich quickly identified the importance of making history more accessible to ordinary people.

Throughout his life, Tomás Ó Fiaich spent a great deal of time and energy making his knowledge of history and Irish culture available to the general public through addresses, lectures, and publications. His publications, both in Irish or in English, are written in a clear and simple language which continues to attract a wide readership today. Even materials published under his editorship in *Seanchas Ard Mhacha*, maintain a careful balance between academic and local interest through the judicious selection of topics and contributors. In addition, Ó Fiaich had also gathered together the researches of earlier pioneers in local history such as Lorcán Ó Muiri and Eamon Ó Doibhlin. There is no doubt that he saw the importance of ensuring that this work and his own significant contribution should not be lost to subsequent generations.

In 1998, after a seven-year fundraising campaign within the Armagh Diocese, and with the assistance of a generous grant from the Heritage Lottery fund, the library

building which now houses these collections was finally completed, almost 9 years after the Cardinal's death.

Aims of the Library

It is the objective of the Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich Memorial Library and Archive to develop and promote the specialist cultural and academic interests favoured by the late Cardinal Ó Fiaich. To that end, the Library and Archive concentrates on collecting materials relating to the Irish language, Irish literature, Irish history with particular emphasis on local and ecclesiastical history, Irish diaspora (particularly of Europe and North America), and Irish games. The Ó Fiaich Library will strive to promote study and research in these spheres of cultural and historical interest, and the continuing development of the Library and Archive collections will reflect these aims.

The Library and Archive Collection

The Library and Archive holdings are divided for the purpose of storage and administration into two distinct sections, the Print collection and the Archive collection. Cardinal Ó Fiaich's papers and books form the nucleus of both these collections, with substantial additions from the Archdiocese of Armagh, and other donors who have identified with the interests of the late Cardinal and the promotion of his ideas.

The Print Collection consists of approximately 20,000 books including many volumes relating to early Irish history, the Irish language and local history. In addition, there are over 450 periodical titles. Many of these periodical titles relate to the Irish language or to ecclesiastical history in Ireland and are generally difficult to access outside the major academic libraries. The Library also houses a substantial collection of religious pamphlets and ephemera. Since the opening of the Library, the small library staff of both voluntary and full-time employees, have been concentrating primarily on cataloguing the Print Collection and a completed computerised catalogue is now available in the Library Reading Rooms. This catalogue is also available through branch libraries in the Southern, Western and South-Eastern Education and Library Boards.

The Ó Fiaich Archive consists of three major collections, the Cardinal Tomás Ó Fiaich collection, the Archive of the Archdiocese of Armagh, and the Michelene Kerney Walsh collection. The Cardinal Ó Fiaich collection consists of the late Primate's personal and academic papers, including unpublished lectures and articles, his research work in Irish history, Irish ecclesiastical links overseas, and materials relating to his lifelong promotion of the Irish language, as well as other memorabilia

relating to his life as priest and professor, as Archbishop and Cardinal. The Cardinal's episcopal papers are however subject to a 30-year privacy rule and will not be released until 2020.

Probably the most important collection held by the Cardinal Ó Fiaich Memorial Library and Archive is the Archive of the Archdiocese of Armagh. This is a collection of national significance with many unique items including the records of previous Archbishops and Cardinals, continuing from the period of Archbishop O'Reilly in 1787 until the death of Cardinal D'Alton in 1963. This collection was previously housed in Ara Coeli, the Archbishop's residence in Armagh, where facilities were understandably unsuited for research purposes. The Cardinal Ó Fiaich Library and Archive now provides a more accessible and secure location for these materials.

As many readers will be aware, there are particular problems for the researcher in relation to Catholic Church records. In a paper given to Cumann Seanchais Ard Mhacha in 1990, David Sheehy, the Dublin Diocesan Archivist, describes the paucity of materials available from the period 1500-1800 in the wake of the Reformation, and the turbulent upheavals of the Cromwellian and Williamite eras. The Catholic hierarchy and clergy quite simply did not keep any records for fear of possible incrimination. The Catholic Episcopal organisation suffered severe disruption in Ireland and bishops were often cut off from their diocese. In 1713 "Edmund Byrne Archbishop of Dublin was ordered by the Lords Justice & Council to be apprehended and committed in jail and his papers to be sealed up and sent to the Council Officers." A subsequent search of the O'Byrne family home failed to turn up any sign of either the Archbishop or his papers. [Sheehy 1991: II4].

Towards the end of the 18th century some records do materialise. A notable example in the Archdiocese collection is the Conwell letters, correspondence from Archbishop O'Reilly to his Vicar General, Henry Conwell, 1793-1819, which give an interesting insight into the state of the Armagh Diocese in turbulent times. It would seem that these letters, amongst the earliest documents in the Archdiocese collection, survived due to both Conwell family practice of preserving correspondence, and the fact that Henry Conwell was appointed Bishop of Philadelphia in 1819. Henry took the letters to the United States with him, and these documents were later returned to the Diocese early this century. Other collections from Conwell family members are to be found in the Library at St Patrick's College, Maynooth, and in a private collection.

Parish records also began to be kept during this period, although the practice was confined to urban rather than rural areas. Despite a relaxation in the implementation of penal legislation, a number of other factors continued to effect the survival of

Catholic diocesan and parish records. As a result of the experiences of previous centuries, the Catholic Church in Ireland had not yet developed a formal archival tradition. Catholic records have also, like many other sources, suffered from natural disasters, fire, flood, or may have passed into lay hands where they were later lost. The papers of Dr. Curtis, Archbishop of Armagh in 1841, for example, were found scattered around a hayloft in premises belonging to a grocer in Drogheda. They were rescued by William John Fitzpatrick, author of *The life and times of Bishop Doyle*, but their whereabouts today are unknown. In 1850 Dr Paul Cullen arrived at Drogheda as successor to Dr George Crolly, Archbishop of Armagh, and noted that there was "not a scrap of paper in the Archives, not even to tell the names of the priests." [Sheehy 1991: 115]

A further reason for the loss of documentation was the absence of a permanent residence for the Archbishop at this time. Dr Cullen in particular took steps, which provided the basis of the collection extant today, developing plans for a permanent episcopal residence with a strong room, library facilities and an archive. Despite this there remained a residual reluctance among some clergy to preserve records, and much valuable material has been lost, even in the quite recent past.

The current Archdiocese Archive collection includes private office papers, papers relating to bishops and clergy, government departments, educational bodies and to parishes. The papers of successive Archbishops and Cardinals vary in significance relative to their participation in the social and political controversies of their eras. Nevertheless they all provide a complementary perspective to events in Ireland, as perceived by one of the most powerful institutions, the Catholic Church.

Although the Ó Fiaich Library and Archive holds master copies of parish records from the Diocese, the Library does not provide a genealogical service. This function is carried out by Armagh Ancestry in Armagh, by the Irish World Citizen Organisation in Tyrone, and by Louth Public Library in County Louth. The Archdiocese collection has not been catalogued as yet. However, a series of calendars provide satisfactory access at present, and there are plans to computerise these in the near future.

The third major Archive collection is the Micheline Kerney Walsh collection which includes the Overseas Archive, previously housed in the Department of Archives at University College, Dublin, and the private papers of Micheline Kerney Walsh, the former Overseas Archivist for U.C.D, which have been recently donated by her family. This collection contains research materials gleaned primarily from Spanish and French Archives, relating to the Irish diaspora of 17th and 18th century Europe. The Ó Fiaich Library has embarked on a partnership with University College, Dublin

which will ensure that this collection is further developed and will continue to be available for research purposes.

Tomás Ó Fiaich had a lifelong interest in and love of the Irish Language, particularly the traditions associated with his native South Ulster. Although books were printed in Ireland from the 16th century, a manuscript tradition continued in Gaelic-speaking Ireland until the mid-nineteenth century. In reality, printed books during this period were directed at a very small, privileged upper and middle class. A large number of 18th and 19th century Gaelic manuscripts derive from border territory of Counties Louth, Monaghan, Meath and Armagh. Tomás Ó Fiaich was very conscious of the importance of this tradition, and edited from manuscript the poems of Art Mac Cumhaigh and Art Bennett, making the local Gaelic traditions of South Ulster accessible again to a wider audience. The Ó Fiaich Library has a small collection of Irish manuscripts. The Library plans to develop this collection and to provide supplementary research facilities in the near future. The Library also currently offers a full Irish language service to its readers.

Donations

The Ó Fiaich Library and Archive is continuing to collect materials that relate to the interests and specialities of the late Cardinal. The Library has archival storage facilities of the highest standard, and donations are gratefully accepted, particularly collections relating to the Irish language, ecclesiastical history or the Irish abroad.

Facilities

The Library Reading Room offers spacious seating for up to twenty researchers, and additional readers can be accommodated in the adjacent meeting room if necessary. The Ó Fiaich Library is the location for an extensive programme of events, conferences, seminars, exhibitions and public occasions in which the entire broad experience of our local culture is celebrated. The Library also produces a quarterly newsletter entitled *Fios*. Photocopying and reprographic facilities are also available to readers.

Location

The Library building is located on Cathedral Hill, to the rear of the Roman Catholic Cathedral. It is an impressively distinctive structure, designed by Belfast architects, P. & B. Gregory, with a sympathetic appreciation of the ecclesiastical tradition of its collection and location, and yet, is strikingly modern in appearance.

The Library welcomes readers and visitors alike. Current public opening hours are Monday – Friday: 9.30am - 1pm & 2pm - 5pm.

References

SHEEHY, David. (1991). Archives of the Catholic Church in Ireland. In *Irish Church History Today*. Armagh., pp. 112-123

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BIBLIOTHECA MARIANA LOVANIENSIS ON CD-ROM

The *Bibliotheca Mariana Lovaniensis* is a unique source for studies relating to the Holy Virgin. When this collection was transferred to the Catholic University of Leuven's Faculty of Theology, a catalogue was produced on CD-ROM containing the descriptions of approximately 23,000 documents in all languages and covering the period 1470 to 2001.

The mission of this library, which was started in 1935 by the Belgian priest Léon Arendt, was to be a centre for documentation and information for all aspects of Mariology and Marian worship: theology, liturgy, devotion, spirituality, history, archaeology, iconography, art and literature. When it was transferred to the Montfort Fathers in Leuven in 1961, it contained more than 16,500 manuscripts, editions, brochures and periodicals. The concern to make the collection even more accessible to academic research and to preserve it under the best possible conditions led to a joint agreement with the Catholic University of Leuven, signed in 1996, which allowed the library to be integrated into LIBIS, the university's electronic LAN catalogue.

While the *Bibliotheca Mariana Lovaniensis* cannot compete with the University of Dayton's famous Marian Library in terms of quantity, it is still very important because it contains a large selection of documents not found in Dayton's on-line catalogue. To facilitate access to the *Bibliotheca Mariana Lovaniensis*, it seemed useful to collect all the entries on CD-ROM.

This CD-ROM catalogue, which uses WinSpis software, permits searches in one or more fields (author, title, ISBN/ISSN, publisher, date, etc.). The user can sort the entries and use truncation or wildcard symbols. The catalogue also contains an index of all the terms.

The *Bibliotheca Mariana Lovaniensis* is located in the Library,
The Faculty of Theology, Catholic University of Leuven,
St.-Michielsstraat 6,
B-3000 Leuven, Belgium.

Tel:+32 16323813. Fax:+32 16323862. Email:gbib@theo.kuleuven.ac.be

It can be consulted on-line via <http://www.bib.kuleuven.ac.be>

Price of the CD-ROM: € 12.50 (+ shipping).

For further information, please contact: denise.delvaux@bib.kuleuven.ac.be

Wouter Schallier

REVIEW

ALLEN, J. Timothy. *A Theology of God-Talk: the language of the heart*
Binghamton, NY: The Haworth Pastoral Press, 2002. ISBN 0-7890-1515-3

On the face of it, this book gives little away about its content through its title or its cover. It is only when you are past the shocking pink of the latter and reach the preface that it becomes apparent that the God-talk under consideration is actually the ways people speak of God when facing grief or tragedy. The author sets out to probe the meaning of phrases such as 'The Lord took Uncle Harry'; in doing so he begins from pastoral encounters and teases out the theological underpinnings that are rarely made explicit. He writes for ministers and challenges us both to do the behind the scenes theological spade work that can be allowed to go by default in the midst of the pastoral crisis, and to recognise that even where the God-talk is more informed by myth than theology, it 'serves a specific and necessary purpose that should be recognised and respected.' (page 8).

The book begins by looking at the phenomenon of God-talk, and at some typical responses to God-talk. Here the author engages with mainly American authors from the Christian and Jewish traditions. Then he looks at God-talk and theology, myth and imagination before separate chapters on God-talk and the storms of life, God-talk as myth, God-talk and apocalyptic, and God-talk and genres of faith. The later chapters are more satisfactory and stimulating than the earlier ones where too much is assumed but not made explicit. In chapter 1 Allen critiques the authors he cites on the basis of a brief précis of some examples of their God-talk. However, because there is no overall sense of either his or the authors' theological frameworks which might give coherence to the God-talk in question, he appears to deconstruct through a series of seemingly random theological pot-shots. The lack of a context in which to engage with the author's critique may be a particular problem for British readers who are less familiar than Americans with the authors and theologians he cites. I lived in the US for several years and recognised more than many might, but still felt like a detective for the first part of the book, trying to piece together the clues to the rationale for the critique I was reading, wondering why he appears to ignore some alternative theological perspectives that might inform a response to the God-talk of grief that he is discussing. Gradually it becomes clearer what Allen's own position is; his background in the Southern Baptist Church and the UCC, along with his heavy reliance on theologians and publications from the Reformed tradition, eventually make things clear to those who read enough of his footnotes to recognise the pattern of his sources. For readers who do not come from or guess his tradition this lack of transparency can be annoying, but once we understand the Calvinistic theological framework within which the book is written it is possible to engage with the author's ideas and to join in the dialogue. This is particularly important in a book that

addresses pastoral responses to tragedy and the questions of whether God wills, allows or ignores the suffering; until that point is reached the book may be frustrating for any who want to say, 'Yes, but what about this perspective which doesn't even appear to exist as a possibility...?'

This book raises some challenging questions for those who are engaged in pastoral ministry, and the chapter on God-talk and apocalyptic is particularly fascinating in the context of pastoral care in the here and now. Allen draws widely on related disciplines in pastoral care and counselling, and puts them in dialogue with his case studies of God-talk and the Judaeo-Christian theological tradition. The challenge the book presents to ministers and care givers is to be attentive to what they hear, and not to let the God-talk disappear from view once the crisis is over and the person has regained some form of equilibrium. The book gives some useful insights and starting points for reflection.

The Revd. Rosalind Brown

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and Staff Member of the Southern Theological Education and Training Scheme,
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NEW BOOK ANNOUNCEMENTS FROM ASHGATE RELIGION AND THEOLOGY LIST

Ashgate academic publishers have been developing a new list in Theology, Biblical and Religious Studies for nearly 4 years, and the list is now starting to publish a range of titles directed at academic research, undergraduate students, and wider general and clergy readers. A printed annual catalogue is available in January each year, and a paperback highlights brochure in the Autumn, as well as other individual book flyers throughout the year.

Ashgate are particularly keen to draw their latest religion/theology titles to the direct attention of librarians in theology libraries worldwide, and they have set up a free email update service in the hope of highlighting relevant new titles to interested individuals in a non-intrusive manner. Those subscribing to this email update service will receive a short, monthly email (no more) providing brief details of the latest 3-4 titles published in religion/theology by Ashgate that month. Further details, and the chance to purchase at discount, are then available on Ashgate's website (www.ashgate.com), and particularly via the Ashgate Religion and Theology Pages (www.ashgate.com/subject_area/religion_theology/religion_intro.htm)
Subscribers can easily unsubscribe at any time.

To subscribe to Ashgate's Email Update Service for Theology/Religion, please send a brief email to Sarah Lloyd, the publisher for this list at Ashgate (slloyd@ashgatepub.co.uk). Please also email Sarah for any other information or comments on Ashgate's new Theology and Religious Studies list.

NEWS AND NOTES

British Library

Using its "Turning the Pages" technology, the British Library has digitised a 14th century manuscript of the Qur'an. It can be seen at the British Library or via its website at www.bl.uk.

Changes of Address

Nazarene Theological College Library has a new e-mail address:
library@nazarene.ac.uk

Orthodox Christian Books Ltd have moved to Unit 1, High Carr Networkspace, Millennium Way, Newcastle-under-Lyme, Staffordshire, ST5 7XE
Tel: 01782-576933; fax: 01782-576930; e-mail orthbook@aol.com;
website: www.orthbook.co.uk

Fresco

A 14th-century fresco showing a creature closely resembling the Disney cartoon character Mickey Mouse has been found in an Austrian church. It is shown kneeling at the feet of Saint Christopher.

Libraries

Standing on the supposed site of the Great Library of Alexandria, Egypt, the new library has opened. The world's first "globally sponsored archive" was built at a cost of £130million. With 11 waterfall-style floors it has space for 2,000 readers and 8 million books, although it currently houses only 200,000 volumes.

A few months ago the new public library at Troyes, France was opened. The city library was replaced by one with a regional responsibility, having an area of 10,000 square metres and seating for 575. It also houses the library of Clairvaux Abbey on its original antique shelving. Comprising some 45,000 items, from treatises on theology to works on jurisprudence, it is the second richest mediaeval collection in France, after the Bibliothèque Nationale. Clairvaux, one of the largest abbeys in France, was founded in 1115.

Publications

Christian Librarianship: essays on the integration of faith and profession edited by Gregory A. Smith includes contributions from members of the Librarians' Christian Fellowship. Published in September 2002 by McFarland & Co., Inc., it is distributed in UK by EDS and costs £31.50. ISBN 0 7864 1329 8.

- Brill have announced the publication of *The Dead Sea Scrolls Concordance*. The first volume in a projected series of three (*The non-biblical texts from Qumran*) is due to be published in December 2002 (ISBN 90 04 12521 3, list price €300/\$225).

They have also produced the 4th edition of *Index Islamicus* on CD-Rom, comprising a bibliography of publications on Islam and the Muslim world since 1906.

Justice Reflections is a new periodical, published three times a year, containing papers on theological insights into ethical, moral, pastoral or restorative aspects of justice. Contact: Justice Reflections, 2 Temple Gardens, Lincoln LN2 1NP; fax: 01522 514831; e-mail: justicereflections@hotmail.com

A book has recently been published charting the history of Oak Hill Theological College from its 1928 beginnings as a pre-matriculation test school to the opening of the new academic centre in 2000. It covers the vision of the founder, Charles Edward Baring Young, and how this has been put into practice by the various College principals through the 20th century. The book is entitled *Witness to the word: a history of Oak Hill College* by Rudolph Heinze and David Wheaton and is published by Paternoster Press at £14.99. ISBN 1842271636.

Theological Heritage User Group

The Theological Heritage User Group (a group of theological libraries that use the Heritage software) is looking to develop its union catalogue, currently on CD-ROM, into an online database. The software developers, IS Oxford, are willing to help, but the group really need someone to discuss the various options with them and as yet have been unable to find anyone with the relevant expertise. If you understand Z39-50 protocols and other Internet options and would be willing to help - mainly in advice over the phone and possibly a trip to Oxford, we would love to hear from you. Please contact Wendy Bell at Oak Hill College on 020 8449 0467 ext. 253 or wendydb@oakhill.ac.uk.

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTERS & OTHER PERIODICALS RECEIVED

Copies of the following have been sent to Marion Smith, Editor of the *Bulletin*.

American Theological Library Association *Newsletter* August 2002

Arbeitsgemeinschaft Katholisch-theologischer Bibliotheken / Verband kirchlich-wissenschaftlicher Bibliotheken *Kirchliches Buch- und Bibliothekswesen Jahrbuch* Jahrgang 2, 2001. A joint publication by the two German associations AKThB and VkwB.

Associazione dei Bibliotecari Ecclesiastici Italiani *Bollettino di Informazione* Number 1 and Number 2, 2002. Number 1 includes articles on the Biblioteca dei Cappuccini of Messina and the Biblioteca Porziuncola of Assisi (Italian text)

Australian and New Zealand Theological Library Association *Newsletter* No. 47, August 2002. Includes papers presented at the 17th annual conference on the theme "Building Theological Libraries" and an article on the Australian Centre for Christianity and Culture.

Librarians' Christian Fellowship *Christian Librarian*, No. 26, 2002 and *Newsletter* Summer/Autumn 2002. *Christian Librarian* includes the following: *History or fantasy? Can we trust the New Testament documents* by Peter Head; *Lost book found!* by Brian Allenby; *It's librarianship, Jim, but not as we know it* by Diana Edmonds; *Books, book and book* by Brian L. Pearce; *Should libraries open on Sundays?* by Graham Hedges. The *Newsletter* has an article by Rachel Johnson, describing her experiences as a visiting librarian at Taylor University, Indiana, USA.

Vereniging van Religieus-Wetenschappelijke Bibliothecarissen *VRB Informatie* 31(1-4), 2001

WEBSITES

ANGLICAN RELIGIOUS COMMUNITIES <http://www.orders.anglican.org/arcyb>

CYBER HYMNAL <http://www.cyberhymnal.org>

DIGITAL PRESERVATION COALITION <http://www.dpconline.org/graphics/>

ECUMENICAL NEWS INTERNATIONAL <http://www.eni.ch>

EUROPEAN MONITORING CENTRE ON RACISM AND XENOPHOBIA
<http://www.eumc.eu.int>

GENESIS PROJECT <http://www.genesis.ac.uk>
RSLP-funded project to identify and develop access to women's history sources in the British Isles

PHILOSOPHY ARENA <http://www.philosophyarena.com>
A "digital gateway to all things philosophical" created by the publishers, Routledge

RESOURCE PAGES FOR BIBLICAL STUDIES <http://www.torreys.org/bible/>

SCOTTISH CHRISTIAN <http://www.scottishchristian.com>

SOCIETY OF SAINT FRANCIS <http://www.franciscans.org.uk>

WORLDWIDE INTERNATIONAL PRISON CHAPLAINS' ASSOCIATION
<http://www.ipcaworldwide.org>