BULLETIN

of the

Association of British Theological

and Philosophical Libraries

Volume 10, Number 1
March 2003

BULLETIN 2002

ABTAPL
Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries

COMMITTEE 2002/2003

Bulletin of the Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries

Volume 10, Number 1
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from SCHEDEL, Hartmann (1440-1514)
Liber Chronicarum [The Nuremberg Chronicle]
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NOTICE OF MEETINGS

2003 Spring Residential Conference
and Annual General Meeting

will be held at

Sarum College, Salisbury

Thursday 10th April to Saturday 12th April

Theme: A Theology of Religious Record Keeping

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

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2003 Autumn Meeting

will be held at

Kings College, London
(Chancery Lane Site)

Thursday 16th October
at
2.00 pm

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2004 Spring Residential Conference
and Annual General Meeting

will be held at

University of Leicester

Thursday 15th April to Saturday 17th April

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UNEXPECTED TREASURES? AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SPECIAL COLLECTIONS IN THE LIBRARY, UNIVERSITY OF LEICESTER
By Andrew Lacey

The University of Leicester may not be the first place you think of for early printed books and medieval manuscripts, yet, as I hope to show we are not only rich in special collections, but are also working hard to promote these collections to the scholarly community. The University of Leicester began life in 1921 to honour the memory of the men and women of the county who gave their lives in the Great War, a concern reflected in the motto of the University – Ut Vitam Habeant (That they may have life). Of course, in 1921 the University was not a University, but the University College of Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland, with its degrees validated by the University of London. Yet by the time the first students were admitted the University College already possessed a Library that had been gathered through donations in the two years preceding the official foundation. These original donations included a 1609 edition of the *Consolations of Philosophy* by Boethius given by Mr. F.B. Lott, the first Honorary Librarian of the College, a book which I am pleased to say is still amongst our collections.

The tradition of donations in those early days was maintained by the acquisition of the collection of Thomas Hatton, a local businessman and book collector with a particular interest in English topography. Mr Hatton's donation of some 2000 books established the connection between Leicester and the study of local history. The *Leicester Mail* for the 11th December 1920 remarked that 'with one exception, the books form the finest topographical collection in private ownership in the United Kingdom'. Throughout the 1930s and 40s the University College continued to collect material which would enhance and expand Mr Hatton's original donation and Leicester acquired a reputation for the study of English local history, establishing a Department of Local History in 1948 headed by W.G. Hoskins, the first Reader in English Local History. Building on these strengths, the collection was further enhanced in 1953 by a large donation of material on transport history from Prof. Jack Simmons. These collections demonstrate the way in which strengths once established can be built upon and how collections attract related collections.

Apart from transport and local history, the first 15 years of the University College's life also witnessed further important donations. In 1927 James Johnson donated over 1000 items which included the library's oldest book, a 12th century commentary on the psalms by Gilbert Porretanus, Bishop of Tours who died in 1154. Two years later we received what remains the most significant single donation from another Leicester businessman and bibliophile, Caleb Robjohns. Robjohns had a passion for book collection and it was said of him that

His quite roomy house came to be filled with [books] and naturally the time came when the Housekeeper struck. Thereafter Mr. R. dared not be seen bringing books into the house. When he bought some, he threw them over the garden wall and collected them when the Housekeeper was not looking.

The collection of over 7000 items which he donated to the University College was both extensive and important, including, as it does, most of our medieval manuscripts and incunabula. The report of the College Council for 1929-1930 noted that 'two of the most distinguished University Librarians have written to say that, in respect of rare books, the College Library is now in the forefront of University Libraries in this country'.

Of particular significance is a collection of over 500 early printed Bibles; this includes seven Vulgate Bibles printed before 1500, the earliest printed by Eggestein in Strasburg in 1466. There is also a fine collection of English Bibles which includes a 1538 Coverdale; the Great Bible of 1540; a first edition of the Geneva Bible of 1560 and a first edition of the Authorized Version of 1611. One of the rarest items is the so-called 'Wicked Bible' of 1631, in which Exodus 20:14 solemnly announces that 'Thou shalt commit adultery'; the printer having forgotten the all important 'Not'! The unfortunate man was required to explain his mistake before William Laud, Bishop of London - not a man to see the funny side of anything – with the result that he was heavily fined and the print run recalled and destroyed.

The Robjohns collection also includes a 1498 edition of *The Golden Legend*, translated by Caxton and printed at Westminster by Wynkyn de Worde; as well as a number of fine 15th century Books of Hours from the Netherlands and a large collection of English Civil War tracts and pamphlets. His non-conformist background is reflected in the large number of editions of the works of John Bunyan. Other donations over the years have included a first edition of Diderot and D'Alembert's *Encyclopédie*; early works by Galileo and Newton are included in the collections of the Physical Society and the Leicester Mathematical Association; a large collection on the history of education and children's literature ranging in date from the mid-18th century to the First World War collected by Dr. Winifred Higson, the University's first Education Librarian. There are also fine editions of John Gould's *Birds of Britain*, printed in five magnificent volumes in 1873 with over 350 stunning illustrations; an equally fine edition of John Sibthorp's *Flora Graeca* published in 10 volumes between 1806 and 1840 with over 900 hand coloured prints by Ferdinand Bauer... I could just go on and on!

Apart from books and manuscripts there are also important and interesting archive collections including material collected by a Mr Archibold Gorrie on radical and

socialist activity in Leicester in the late 19th century. This collection includes posters, handbills and newspaper cuttings relating to such organizations as the Leicester Radical Club, Leicester Socialist League, the Leicester Christian Socialist Society, the Leicester Anarchist-Communists and Anarchist-Socialists and the Leicester branch of the Independent Labour Party. On a slightly different note is the collection donated to the library in the 1970s by a Mr. Fairclough which consists of thousands of portrait prints of characters from seventeenth century English history. This is an important and useful collection for anyone wishing to illustrate courses, books or lectures on seventeenth century English and Scottish history. Our most recent acquisition has been the archive of Joe Orton, the Leicester born playwright, which was acquired in the mid-1990s.

As well as donations the University Library also holds material on deposit from two significant local associations: the Leicester Medical Society and the Leicester Mathematical Association. Material in the Mathematical Association collection includes printed material from the 16th – 19th centuries and is an important source for the history of science as well as mathematics. The Leicester Medical Society, founded in 1800, is one of the oldest such societies in the country outside London. One of its functions was to create a reference library for its members which is now an interesting and significant collection of medical material going back to the 16th century. If you need to read a treatise on the King's Evil, the treatment of musket wounds or dental diseases in the days before anaesthetics, this is the place to look! We have recently applied to the Wellcome Trust for funding to recatalogue this collection on-line as part of our on-going commitment to increasing access.

With this wealth of material Leicester faced the same problem as many other institutions with important collections, namely, a lack of resources with which to exploit these collections adequately. It is also a fact that until the advent of information technology and the web it was very difficult to create an catalogue which was available beyond the physical environment of the individual Library. Most institutions had neither the resources nor the inclination to publish printed catalogues and even if they had very few individual researchers were going to buy these printed lists. However, with the advent of the internet – and it seems incredible that this has only been available in the last decade or so – the possibility suddenly existed for catalogues to be available to anyone anywhere in the world who could log-on. The other factor that transformed the availability of this material was the advent of the Research Support Libraries Programme, a joint government/British Library project to make funds available specifically to encourage access to collections in UK institutions. RSLP funding has transformed the presentation and care of our special collections; it has paid for an 18 month cataloguing project which so far has transferred over 15000 catalogue records for pre-1850 material from cards to the web,

via the Library catalogue. This in itself is one of the most important and enduring ways in which access to the collections will be encouraged. RSLP funding has also enabled the purchase of over 24 feet of high quality exhibition cases in which to professionally display this material within the University Library; it has also made possible a much needed programme of conservation and has created my post of Special Collections Librarian with the particular brief of promoting the collections within the scholarly community.

In confronting the issue of promotion I have adopted the concentric rings approach; in other words, start with the University Library and work outwards to the academic community within the University and then the scholarly community beyond. Within the University Library I have established a series of training sessions and seminars for Library staff on such topics as the care and use of special collections, the history of the book and how to help readers become aware of material held by the Library. Beyond that, I have worked with interested University departments to raise awareness of our collections and to direct them to the relevant website in an attempt to get the academics not only to use this material themselves, but also to direct their students and researchers to material which the Library holds and which may be relevant to them. In particular material from special collections has been made available to complement relevant conferences, including a recent exhibition to coincide with the ninth biennial seminar on the history of the book to 1500 that was held in Leicester in July. In addition to this a seminar and exhibition was mounted to coincide with the annual graduate reunion and the new exhibition cases were pressed into use on the day of their arrival to mount a display on the history of science to complement the British Academy Festival of Science which was held in the University recently.

In an attempt to reach beyond the University campus I have also led seminars, exhibitions and talks for interested local groups such as the Friends of Leicestershire Record Office and the Leicestershire Historical and Archaeological Society, as well as sending literature to relevant libraries and archives in the east Midlands. All of this activity is based on the premise that 'no-one will know what you've got if you don't tell them'! It is also significant that the most common reaction I have received from members of the University staff and interested outsiders is 'Oh, I didn't know you had anything like this!'

Another way of promoting our collection has been through relevant publications. These include a *Handlist of the Manuscript Collections* compiled by the University Archivist, Jenny Clark, and a former University Librarian, Brian Burch. As part of the material produced by the Information Librarians there is a leaflet detailing, briefly, what is available in Special Collections and how to use this material. We have also created a website, which gives similar information and which is illustrated with items

from the collections. Whilst the University of Leicester cannot compete with the ancient universities in the wealth and diversity of its rare books material, nevertheless, for an institution which is only eighty years old the Library is surprisingly rich in manuscripts and early printed books, the majority of which have come through generous donations and benefactions. It is a privilege to work with this material and to see it being more widely known and appreciated.

Copies of the *Handlist of the Manuscripts Collection* and the Special Collections leaflet are available on request.

The Special Collections web address is:
http://www.le.ac.uk/li/sources/subject1/specol/index.html

Andrew Lacey
Special Collections Librarian
University of Leicester

SIR JOHN KEDERMISTER'S LIBRARY AT ST MARY'S CHURCH, LANGLEY

By Rev. Dr. Jeremy Hurst

St Mary's, Langley enjoyed a moment of fame in November 2002, when it featured in Simon Jenkins' TV series, *The English Church*. Jenkins in his book *England's Thousand Best Churches*, on which the series was based, gives St Mary's the accolade of four stars, the only church in the county of Berkshire to be so honoured. In fact it is not the church that earned Jenkins' praise but Sir John Kedermister's Library, which he describes as 'the finest church library in England'. [1]

This article will describe a library different from those usually mentioned in this journal. It has no books from modern times, its books are not available for loan, indeed they are rarely taken from the shelves. However, few libraries are situated in such a fascinating setting, and few can give such a vivid insight into an earlier century when it was a farsighted act to assemble a collection of books and make them available for public use.

The Kedermisters came to Langley, a small Buckinghamshire village five miles from Windsor castle, in 1547 when John, the son of a wealthy London draper, bought land in the parish. He died untimely at the age of 38 and is buried inside the church. His son Edmond, inheriting at the age of 16, practised law in London while making his principal residence in Langley. He was granted Arms and Crest by Queen Elizabeth I. His marriage to Anne and their thirteen children are commemorated in an ornate marble monument in the Chancel. Three generations are shown, kneeling piously, with the name inscribed above each head. [2]

Edmond's eldest son John also entered the legal profession. After his father's death in 1607 he completed the building of a red brick house in Langley Park, and in 1609 was knighted by James I. He was a wealthy man, enriched by inheritance, by his own work and by marriage (a happy combination which the present writer commends to all readers!) and the church benefited from his largesse. He pulled down the old steeple and built a brick tower from which three bells pealed. He installed a tower clock with his own arms painted above it. He provided a small organ with gilded tin pipes to accompany the singing of the psalms and he had built a richly decorated pulpit with the inscription inside 'Ex Dono Johannis Kedermister Militis AD 1609'

The present writer, who stands in this pulpit every Sunday and boldly claims to speak the Word of God to today's congregation, is constantly humbled by the thought of all those who have stood here before him. One of these, in the 18th century, would turn over an hour glass and speak until the sand had run out. What is significant, of course,

is that Sir John should have donated a pulpit, recognizing the importance of preaching in a church of the Reformation. His great-grandfather, who died in 1545, left money for a different purpose; his will provided for the singing of a mass for thirty days and a yearly mass of remembrance.

Sir John built almshouses on the south side of the church for four old parishioners. For himself he constructed a grand burial vault, for which he obtained a faculty in 1613. Above the vault was a private family pew. Beside it he made a library.

For wealthy gentry at that time to spend their money on church restoration was common. Building almshouses was also a recognized form of charity but founding a church library was very rare. Memory recalled that Protestant books had been burned in the reign of Queen Mary and Catholic books under Queen Elizabeth. Printers and publishers had suffered punishments and had to act with caution.[3]

However, by the end of the 16th century publishing houses were well established in London, Paris, Cologne, Antwerp, and in the early 17th century Sir Thomas Bodley was buying books for the Bodleian collection and James Ussher laying the basis of Trinity College Library, Dublin. Where John Kedermister bought his books and how much he paid for them cannot be known since all the family papers are lost. However, his choice was uncontentious: church fathers such as Augustine, Jerome, Gregory the Great, Anselm, Bernard of Clairvaux, Aquinas; the Reformation pioneers, Luther, Calvin, Erasmus; Bible commentaries and collections of sermons; more recent writers such as Field, Jewel, Mason, Morton, Whitaker. Most books are in Latin: only 15% in English. In total there are 350.

The purpose of the library, as Sir John explained in his faculty application, was 'to provide many good and godley books for the use of all future vicars and curates of the parish'. In this we can see him as a child of the Reformation, trusting that better educated clergymen would be better preachers, using the pulpit that he had just donated.

For security reasons the library was to be kept locked at all times and books were never to be removed. When a 'minister of religion or other fit person' requested to use it one of the almshouse residents was to unlock the door but
they shall not depart from thence during all the time that any Person or Persons whatsoever shall remain therein and shall all the time keep the Key of the said Door fastened with a Chain unto one of their Girdles.

Sir John died in 1631 and since that day no book has been added to his collection and none removed. It is unlikely that the same can be said of any other library. As you

descend the three steps from the family pew you can feel that (apart from the electric light) you are stepping back into the 17th century. Your mind's eye can show you a serious student absorbed in reading and relishing this literary treasure house, whilst an illiterate widow from the almshouses slumbers in the corner. Local tradition says that one such reader was John Milton, who in the 1630s had just graduated from Cambridge and was living with his family in the village of Horton, six miles away.

The present writer, who is one of the 'future vicars of the parish', has not used these books for his edification. Today a polite notice tells our many visitors 'Please do not remove the books'. These visitors come to admire the rows of volumes in their handsome leather bindings, and also to marvel at the decoration of the room. No larger than a domestic living room, its walls are painted with geometrical cartouches and figures of saints. At the far end is a fireplace, probably brought in at a later date from Langley Park House, and at that time the only heating available in the church. At the top of the walls are landscapes in the Italian style. Opening the doors you see a pair of portraits of Sir John and his wife whom he always called Dame Mary.

The church provides four Open Days on the first Sundays of the summer months (in 2003 June 1st, July 6th, August 3rd and September 7th) when visitors can see the library, church and bell tower from 2.30 pm until 5.00 pm. Entry is free. The library can be opened for groups, or for scholars and specialists by arrangement with the Rector. Those who come from afar will make their way through the modern industrial, multi-racial town of Slough. They will marvel that such a gem of art and history is located at its edge. With imagination they will also appreciate the far-sightedness of a wealthy benefactor who in the early 17th century made available in a little village such a store of theological learning.

References
(1) JENKINS; Simon. *England's Thousand Best Churches*. page 18, County of Berkshire. Allen Lane, 1999.
(2) *St Mary's, Langley. Essays for the Millennium*. Essay 1, page 7.
Privately printed 1999. Copies available from the Rector.
(3) Ditto. Essay 2, page 13.

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Photograph on facing page: The curator holds a book from the shelves. Above are the portraits of the Kedermisters.

SECURING AND MANAGING PUBLIC-USE COMPUTERS IN THE LIBRARY
By Chris Beldan

Library computers used by patrons lead a hard life. Some patrons, who don't seem old enough to remember manual typewriters, bang computer keys with a force appropriate to the earlier vintage of keyboard, and the sound resonates across the library. Others feel that a waterfall picture would make a nice screen background or that Spanish-language chat software is a needed installation. In addition, there are occasional mean-spirited patrons who attempt to show off their hacking skills by sabotaging a library PC. Machines still equipped with Windows 95 or 98 are at times no kinder than the last category of patron – they sabotage themselves. Dealing with such situations can be beyond the scope of library staff or small-college general-practitioner computer support staff.

The purpose of this article is primarily to identify some methods for safeguarding PCs from accidental and intentional mischief as well as from the auto-cannibalistic tendencies of Windows 95/98. The intent is to gear recommendations to those with basic computer skills and shoestring budgets. The author's hope is that by implementing a combination of these security measures during a less-busy season in your library, you will not arrive at work some morning during a busy season to find that a public-use PC needs to have its operating system and all software reinstalled after things have gone badly wrong the previous evening.

The scope of this article is to provide suggestions regarding various programs that may assist in securing and managing public-use PCs. Complete direction in these programs' use is beyond a brief article. There is a word of caution too. Improper use of security programs can thoroughly scuttle a PC so that hard-drive re-partitioning and/or reformatting is the only remedy. Take the time to research proper use of each program or device before implementing its use. The article does not offer all answers. For those like ourselves, who have a user with a jack-hammer like key stroke, the only suggestion is the occasional purchase of a new keyboard. Keyboards are replaced at less cost than it takes to restore hurt feelings. The article does not address broader security issues such as the need for firewalls on internet connections and surviving various hostile attacks posed by hackers and viruses.

From listservs on this, the west side of the Atlantic, I have observed that information technology people often convey that theirs are the only really good answers. Disliking that style, I offer the following as suggestions. If the article spurs you to explore and discover better answers, it will have been worthwhile. I am glad to hear what you have done and my email address is at the close of the article.

There are three goals I have identified in securing and managing public-use PCs. The first is to keep users out of areas on computers or networks where they have no business. The second is to render PCs impervious to any changes other than those desired by library staff. The third is to have computers sense when user activity ceases so that they recycle to an opening welcome screen and in the process flush out the previous user's activities. Having a computer restart after use ensures that a previous user's email is not left on the screen, thus protecting their confidentiality. A restart also takes the computer back to a helpful beginning screen rather than leaving a confusing array of formerly-used programs through which the next patron must steer. Automatic restarting may also spare library staff from coming on abandoned Web searches which focused on pictures or topics they would prefer not to have to view in the process of closing down.

Programs that Keep Users away from Unauthorized Places

Windows System Policy Editor (Poledit.exe) is a free program that came with Windows 95 and 98. It can be used to prevent unauthorized users from accessing files or settings on computers or networks. A Web site that describes it in detail, and provides instruction in its use is http://www.zisman.ca/poledit/. I have used Poledit in setting up PCs with two possible users: an administrator with all privileges, and a patron user who can only operate a Web browser and WordPad. The administrator needs a password to gain access; the patron user needs no password. Poledit can be used to keep users from seeing network or local drives, from running any but a few selected programs, and from making unauthorized changes to settings on a PC. Because of this last capability, Poledit also fits within the next category. My use of it has been primarily within the category in which I have placed it, and that experience has been limited to Windows 95 and 98. For Windows 2000 and XP Pro, instead of Poledit, there is Group Policy. Users of Windows Me, and XP Home may need to purchase Fortres 101 or On Guard. For a further description of details on my use of Poledit, email me at cbeldan@lts.org.

Fortres 101's Web site is found at http://www.fortres.com/products/fortres_101.htm. Each copy of this software purchased from the US Web site costs about £37.50 purchased individually and drops to about £15 per computer when an order for 15 computers is submitted. A thorough search on the Web brings some articles that suggest that use of Fortres 101 is not without complexity but, unfortunately, that is true of any product here that accomplishes a range of restrictive functions. There are many favourable accounts from Fortres 101 users to be found. An investigation of the Fortres Grand web site reveals that they offer a suite of programs which used together afford full security. In addition to Fortres 101 which restricts access, the program Clean Slate is required to keep PCs from being changed. Having to add this program

doubles the cost per computer to £75. In reading both the Web site and in dealing with the demo version of Fortres 101, my impression is that more advanced computer knowledge is required to manage these programs than the others. Consequently, this software may be better suited to large computing environments where highly-skilled computer support people are available.
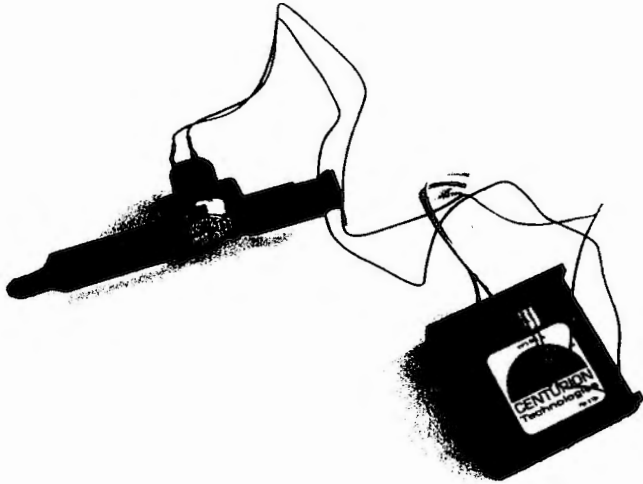
Programs and Devices that Render the Computer Impervious to Attempted Change

Deepfreeze is a product that when locked prevents any further changes made to a computer from being permanent. Any changes made to a computer with DeepFreeze on the job are erased when the computer reboots. A UK distributor for this product is Info Technology Supply whose Web site is found at http://www.itsltduk.com. It appears that the minimum order for this product is for 10 PCs with a cost exclusive of maintenance fees being about £150 for the ten. While I have no experience with this product I have read a favourable review of it in a reputable periodical and seen many recommendations for it on a library listserv to which I belong.

Centurion Guard and DriveShield are two products from the same company, Centurion Technologies. These products create a partition on a PC hard drive which is used for temporary files, with the rest of the hard drive being write-protected – impervious to change. Centurion Guard does this with a hardware device and a key lock (See opposite). DriveShield does this via software with a password disable feature. The company's Web site is found at http://www.centurionguard.com. The price for Centurion Guard has been about £55 each: the price for DriveShield £25. I have used these products and find them straightforward to use and easy to install and recommend the cheaper of the two on the basis of cost alone.

Clean Slate from Fortres Grand, http://www.fortres.com/products/cleanslate.htm, at roughly £ 37.50 per PC up to 15 PCs, is another such product. It is designed to be used with other programs in the Fortres security suite.

Programs such as these do not eliminate the need for antivirus software, but they do reduce the need considerably. Any files, virus or otherwise, downloaded to a computer so protected disappear on reboot.

Centurion Guard Hardware

The black key-lock plate fits in an unused PC expansion slot. The little black box is connected to an unused connector on the floppy drive cable. Installation of the hardware is preceded by a basic software installation.

Programs that Reboot the Computer Following a Patron's Use (Shutdown Utilities)

The following program has more to do with managing public-use PCs than securing them. AutoShutdown provides a variety of functions and therefore is not without some complexity. It can be set to sense no user activity and restart a computer after a specified time period. You can also set it to automatically shut down computers at a specified library closing time. Via network, you can shut down one or more computers remotely. The main benefit of this program in a library environment is that it will close down whatever program previous users have had open and restart the computer. Subsequent patrons arriving at the computer are presented with the library's welcome screen rather than with whatever the last patron was viewing. The time period for inactivity needs to be carefully chosen. Setting too brief a time will result in a PC rebooting while a slower user is reading a screen. The product's Web site is found at http://www.barefootinc.com/autoshut.htm. The cost in an educational situation is about £12.50 purchased singly or £65 for 10 copies. I have been using this program for a few years and can endorse it within a Windows 95/98 environment. I have also been running it on one Windows 2000 in a limited fashion without problems.

Other programs of this kind can be found at
http://www.webattack.com/Shareware/system/swshutdown.shtml.

All-in-one Programs

The following program is advertised as one which accomplishes all the needed security steps for public-use PCs. It is PowerOn Software's On Guard. Their Web site is http://poweronsoftware.com/products/onGuard/ The manufacturer claims ease of use, and the program description on the web indicates that it takes care of all security concerns addressed in this article. Having used it for a couple of months, I would say that it does not secure a computer against change as well as the products that write-protect the hard drive. On Guard is available for both Mac and PC environments. In the PC world, it requires a PC with a minimum 200 mhz processor with 64 MB RAM. If you are using older equipment this could be a problem. Educational costs for this program range from about £32 for a single licence to about £25 when ten to twenty licences are ordered. Two months ago I downloaded and installed the demo version of this program on an 800 mhz Microtel PC. A few hours were needed to become comfortable with On Guard. I was pleased with the outcome to the extent that I purchased a single licence for a longer term trial.

General Security Concerns

In addition to the use of the above programs there are steps to take with each computer as they presently stand. First, if you watch when a computer is starting up, you will sometimes see a prompt which indicates that if you press the del key or some other, you will have access to the BIOS settings. There it is possible to stipulate that your computer will only boot to the c: drive, not a floppy, and that no one can get into the BIOS without a password. These are important steps to computer security. Some programs like the previously-mentioned On Guard, take care of these as part of their job. Another step that is not covered by any program is ensuring that any local area network to which a public-use PC is attached is secure. If the campus loan officer's PC is sharing the same network as the public PCs, and file sharing is enabled on that computer, security is not being properly addressed.

Backing up or ghosting public-use computers is another task that many would deem necessary. I suggest that by using write-protect programs, backup of public-use computers is rendered unnecessary. (In contrast, backup of PCs or servers with user files and especially library databases is vital!) In my situation, over a period of five years, with a dozen or more public-use computers fitted with Centurion Technology products, backup has not been performed. In that time protected machines have not fallen victim to abuse or Windows corruption. A hard drive failure on one machine meant a complete reinstall. But with doing backup there would have been more bother, money and time spent in accomplishing such procedures every time a change was made than was spent dealing with one failed hard drive.

Conclusion

Implementing one or more of the above procedures on public-use PCs is similar to purchasing insurance. It is effort and money spent in the present to protect oneself against future mishap. Learning the variety of programs and procedures to maintain this security is a commitment. For many, the task may be one with little appeal. However, as I write this, there is an unknown individual seated at one of the public-use computers for which I am responsible. I value the peace of mind that comes from knowing that whatever he does to the computer is erased the moment it reboots, and that when I come back from lunch today, I won't have to spend the afternoon restoring the computer to its former state.

In the purchase of any security software, country of origin may not be an issue. Use of the internet and payment by credit card have created a global market when it comes to computer software. Location ceases to be an issue when one can do an international search on the Web, find the best product by seeking reviews and trying

demos, pay for that product by credit card, download the product from the Web site to a local computer, and gain subsequent support by email. For the past several years at Lancaster Seminary we have been using a British email server program. To meet some other needs, I have been using Australian and Canadian programs purchased online. Exploring beyond what is locally available or locally supported may yield the best answer for your security needs as well.

Is there a single best answer to securing public-use PCs? Poledit, Centurion Guard, and Autoshutdown used in combination have been my standard security tools. Poledit has kept users from seeing network connections and control panels. Centurion Guard has kept both users and the computer itself from implementing any changes. Autoshutdown has recycled computers to a welcome screen after each use. All-in-one programs such as OnGuard which offer to take care of all needs appear to provide a simpler solution. However, after a couple of month's use of OnGuard I am not ready to give up on Centurion Technologies' products. There's something reassuringly simple about a security device that is either "on" or "off". There is no wondering whether one critical setting of seemingly hundreds was missed.

Based on experience with the Centurion products, installation of the programs that prevent change to a computer is the most elementary step to initiate. These programs assure that the computer's settings cannot be altered. Where nothing has been done to secure computers, use of such makes a good place to begin. Following along afterward with Poledit is necessary if keeping users out of a network is a concern. Then the likes of Autoshutdown can be added later in order to provide a more user-friendly setup.

Additional Reading

http://www.g2fl.greenwich.gov.uk/acitt/resources/pubs/Journal%2001/security.htm

This is a good description of a school teacher's attempt with computer security.

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MUNDUS GATEWAY TO MISSIONARY COLLECTIONS IN THE UK

www.mundus.ac.uk

SOAS Library is pleased to announce the launch of the Mundus Gateway, the on-line guide to missionary-related resources in the UK. Since the early eighteenth century missionaries have set out from Britain to evangelize the world. In so doing they have created or collected a wealth of documentation, including archives, personal papers, printed books and pamphlets, photographs, films, sound recordings and artefacts. The materials document the encounter between western missionaries and the peoples and terrain of Africa, Asia, the Pacific Islands and the Americas over a two-hundred-year period and are increasingly being used and appreciated by researchers from a broad range of academic disciplines. However, missionary collections are widely dispersed and difficult to locate. For the first time descriptions of these scattered resources have been brought together in a unified electronic guide.

What does the Mundus Gateway contain?

The Mundus database contains summary descriptions of more than 400 collections held in over 50 institutions in England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Each description provides content and contextual information, and details of finding aids and of access conditions. The database can be accessed in a number of ways: free-text searching, browsing by name, place and subject indexes and using a clickable map. There are links to missionary-related on-line resources and other useful web sites in the British Isles and the wider world while the Mundus Gallery provides a sample of the extensive range of visual materials to be found in many missionary collections.

Who should use the Mundus Gateway?

Missionary collections comprise research materials of global significance unique in their range of subject matter and form. Researchers with disciplinary backgrounds in the arts, humanities and sciences as well as missiologists and church historians will find written, printed, oral and visual resources which illuminate such topics as race, class, gender, religion, cross-cultural relations, art, education, medicine, languages and literature, as well as less-expected ones such as climatology, transport and genetics. The Mundus guide also aims to assist in the planning of research visits since full location and access details for each holding institution are supplied.

How was the Mundus Gateway Created?

The Gateway is the culmination of the three-year RSLP funded Mundus Project, to improve access to missionary collections held in a wide variety of institutions throughout the UK. It was compiled by project staff at the School of Oriental and African Studies with technical assistance from staff at the University of London Computer Centre and in consultation with partners at the Universities of Birmingham, Cambridge, Edinburgh and Oxford. In addition to the Gateway the Mundus project has achieved the cataloguing of 90 previously unlisted archival collections and some 40,000 photographs. On-line catalogues have been created to a number of major archives and to some 15,000 printed books. Measures have also been taken to improve the physical storage of fragile materials and to conserve badly affected documents. The Mundus Gateway will continue to be maintained and updated at the School of Oriental and African Studies under the direction of the Archivist, Rosemary Seton.

Comments and feedback to mundus@soas.ac.uk.

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ABTAPL UNION LIST OF PERIODICALS

The Union List is now available on the internet at http://www.le.ac.uk/abtapl/
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

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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.

REVIEW

ANTELMAN, Kristin. *Database-driven Web Sites.* Binghampton, NY: The Haworth Information Press, 2002. ISBN 0-7890-1739-3. $24.95.

Database-driven Web Sites may be an off-putting title for many librarians whose primary interests lie elsewhere than with technology. At the same time, many of those librarians who would set this book aside in favour of something less to do with technology would like to be able to provide Web-access to an archival collection for which they have responsibility. Alternately, they might be called upon to provide services in distance education endeavours, and recognize that use of the Web with an online database of specialised resources could improve access to their collection. The content of this book is relevant to both these concerns and to a variety of similar ones. In consequence, as librarians, we may take up this book as we would take medicine that must be endured. Unfortunately, the hoped-for benefit in this prescription is likely not to be realized. The contributors are primarily librarians from comparatively well-funded American universities. In this environment, situations such as "[the] library staff were maintaining almost 14,000 html pages, hosted on at least six Web servers" (p.50) can be found. Some of us might maintain a Web site with ten to fifty pages but can't begin to fathom maintaining 14,000. Combined with this very different economic reality from that in which many of us find ourselves is a different vocabulary exemplified by the following. "Underneath MyCalifornia lies a complex infrastructure of hardware and software within state data centers to support quick database-driven response, personalization, certified accessibility, and real-time notification to text cell phones and PDAs."(p.33) Sentences such as the previous do not convey a great deal of meaning to those of us who do not live in this world of portals, a million hits a day, CGI scripts, Coldfusion, and $50,000 digital projects. This book seems authored by and addressed to a different species of librarian than those theological librarians I know on either side of the Atlantic.

A search in UK academic libraries using *BookWhere?* and in American libraries using OCLC's *FirstSearch* and *WorldCat* yields a few works that might function better as basic DIY guides to getting materials available on the Web. The following two deserve mention.

BARTLE, Lisa R. "Mounting a Web-accessible database: a model for beginners" in *College & Undergraduate Libraries* 7.2 (2000): 111-121.

KALFATOVIC, Martin R. *Creating a winning online exhibition: a guide for libraries, archives, and museums.* Chicago: American Library Association, 2002.

The Bartle article avoids jargon. It is unavoidably technical, but it does not assume a computer science background. Terms are explained along the way. The title is an honest representation of the subject matter.

Creating a winning online exhibition uses everyday language, explains steps, and even provides instruction on how technical terms should be pronounced. In addition to providing basics of technical procedures, it deals with management and planning issues. Many interesting examples are provided. I was able, for half an hour, to borrow this book from a librarian's desk in a nearby college. On return to my library, I put in a request to purchase this title.

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Lancaster, PA, USA

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* November 2002

Association des Bibliothèques Chrétiennes de France *Bulletin de Liaison*
no. 121, December 2002.

Associazione dei Bibliotecari Ecclesiastici Italiani *Bollettino di Informazione*
Number 3, 2002.

Australian and New Zealand Theological Library Association *Newsletter* No. 48, December 2002. Includes more papers from the 17th annual conference on the theme "Building Theological Libraries".

Centre Informatique et Bible (Maredsous, Belgium) *Interface* December 2002.

Librarians' Christian Fellowship *Newsletter* Winter 2002.

WEBSITES

DSPACE@CAMBRIDGE   http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/dspace/
Digital repository for Cambridge University

NATIONAL STATISTICS ONLINE   http://www.statistics.gov.uk
Includes results of UK Census 2001

ORTHODOX CHRISTIAN BOOKS LTD (correction)
          http://www.orthbooks.co.uk

SUNCAT   http://www.jisc.ac.uk/index.cfm?name=project_suncat
Online national serials union catalogue

TERTULLIAN PROJECT   http://www.tertullian.org

THEOLOGY SOUTH WEST   http://tsw.marjon.org.uk
Informal partnership of people and institutions involved in theological and religious
education in the South West of England

WESLEY 2003   http://www.wesley2003.org.uk
Events for Tercentenary of John Wesley

ZENTRALES VERZEICHNIS ANTIQUARISCHER BÜCHER
          http://www.zvab.com
Catalogues of more than 1300 antiquarian book-dealers worldwide

NEWS AND NOTES

Librarians' Christian Fellowship

LCF's conference for 2003 will be held at St Nicholas' Church, Maid Marian Way, Nottingham on Saturday 5th April, with the theme "Libraries: Inclusive or Exclusive?" Contact Graham Hedges, Secretary.

tel: 020 8599 1310; email: secretary@librarianscf.org.uk

Online Databases

Dspace@Cambridge is a project set up to establish a digital repository for Cambridge University. Based on technology developed by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, it "has the ability to capture, index, store, disseminate and preserve digital material created by the academic community" and will also hold material digitised from the University Library's collections. Information can be found at http://www.lib.cam.ac.uk/dspace/

Edinburgh University and ExLibris, a bibliographic software company, are to set up the first online national serials union catalogue (**SUNCAT**) based on the holdings of more than 200 libraries. See http://www.jisc.ac.uk/index.cfm?name=project_suncat

Oxfordscholarship.com is a new scholarly books website to be launched by Oxford University Press in September 2003. It is to contain the full text of some 750 humanities and social sciences titles.

Periodicals

Crusades is a new journal launched by the Society for the Study of the Crusades and the Latin East and Ashgate Publishing. It incorporates the Society's bulletin and is published annually. Ashgate's website is at http://www.ashgate.com

Currents in Biblical Research (formerly *Currents in Research: Biblical Studies*) has been relaunched by Sheffield Academic Press to be published twice yearly. More information is available at http://www.continuumjournals.com

Publications

The Cult of King Charles the Martyr by Dr Andrew Lacey is due to be published shortly by Boydell Press in the Studies in Modern British Religious History series. (ISBN 0 85115 922 2, price £50.00/$90.00) Andrew was formerly Hon. Secretary of ABTAPL and is Special Collections Librarian, University of Leicester and College Librarian, Trinity Hall, Cambridge.

The 2nd edition of the *New Catholic Encyclopedia* has been published by Gale in conjunction with the Catholic University of America. The 15 volume set contains about 12,000 articles and costs $1,195.00. ISBN 0 7876 4004 2

Oxford University Press have announced the publication of *The Oxford Handbook of Aesthetics* edited by Jerrold Levinson, Department of Philosophy, University of Maryland. Described as the most comprehensive guide available to the theory, application, history, and future of the field of aesthetics, it has 800 pages and costs £75.00. ISBN 0 19 825025 8.

UK Census 2001
According to the UK Census for 2001, 72% of the population are Christian. Muslims form the next largest faith group (2.7%), followed by Hindus (1%), Sikhs (0.6%), Jews (0.5%), and Buddhists (0.3%). About 16% said they had no religion; this included agnostics, atheists, heathens, and those who wrote "Jedi Knight". In England and Wales 7 people in 1,000 gave the latter response, following a campaign on the internet which claimed, incorrectly, that Jedi (the belief system portrayed in the *Star Wars* films) would be officially recognised by the government as a religion if enough people claimed to follow it.
Results of the Census including questions on religion and ethnic groups, are available on the National Statistics website at http://www.statistics.gov.uk

John Wesley Tercentenary
Anniversary events can be found via the website at http://www.wesley2003.org.uk
These include:

"John Wesley: Life, Legend and Legacy", an interdisciplinary conference to mark the tercentenary of the birth of John Wesley, will be held at Hulme Hall, University of Manchester from 15th to 18th June 2003. As well as the main conference there will be an exhibition at the Portico Library. See http://www.art.man.ac.uk/wesley/

Lincoln College Oxford, of which Wesley was a Fellow, is holding a commemorative celebration and conference from 21st to 23rd June 2003. Details are available at http://www.lincoln.ox.ac.uk/wesley