

BULLETIN

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The front cover shows a detail from the Library at the Glasgow School of Art. Copyright Eric Thorburn, with permission from The Glasgow School of Art

NOTES ON THE ECOPYRIGHT WORKSHOP HELD DURING THE ABTAPL CONFERENCE, GLASGOW, APRIL 2013

Graham P Cornish

The law on electronic copyright has to be interpreted in the light of the Copyright, Designs & Patents Act 1988 as there is relatively little law relating specifically to electronic issues. For example there a lot of words in the Act which are not explained. These include “original”, “reasonable” and “commercial”. However, some words are defined and this includes “copying”. The definition includes electronic copying and storage, so the owner of copyright has the right to control this action but, when the law allows other people to make copies, then these too can be electronic. “Original” becomes important in electronic materials when deciding whether or not a scanned copy qualifies for a separate copyright –is it just a like a photocopy or is the image capable of being manipulated in some way to make something new? It is important to remember that work on the Web is just as likely to be copyright as anything else. The fact that a work is in electronic form makes no difference to its copyright status.

Issues such as ownership are not specific to electronic materials and the usual rules apply: copyright belongs to the creator unless it is part of their employment arrangements. So work created by students belongs to them, not the college. Student work should not be put on an internet or intranet site without their express permission although use within a VLE context with strictly limited access should be acceptable.

The law is more interested in content than form so the list of types of work protected does not specifically include electronic materials, although emails and websites certainly are capable of copyright protection because of their content. One item that is defined is a broadcast so as to exclude virtually any Internet transmission being considered a broadcast. This avoids confusion when licences allow off-air recording of broadcasts for educational purposes.

The concept of databases is particularly important in the electronic world, although the definition of a database does include both electronic and physical formats. Because of the way the definition is written it will almost certainly include websites (“material organized in a systematic or methodical way and individually accessible”). So anyone creating or using material from a website needs to bear that in mind.

The copyright owner has the usual rights such as copying, publishing, translating or adapting but also enjoys the specific right of communicating the work to the public by electronic means. The definition of this right makes it clear that it gives the owner the exclusive right to put the work on any website. Naturally anyone building a website wants to include links to other websites – how else would the Web survive? However, the type of link made needs some thought. Linking to the home page of another website should always be allowed as this is similar to citing the title of a book or journal: links to specific items within a website (deep links) should also be all right but it is wise to give the address of the home page as well as this often gives added information about ownership, what the owner may permit in the way of use (more generous than the law perhaps) and may also contain information about other services offered by the website owner.

The usual rules about fair dealing, copying for visually-impaired persons, educational copying, use for non-commercial research and library copying apply in the electronic context as well, although it is always advisable to check any terms and conditions under which access to electronic materials has been acquired as these may override what the law permits. Particularly important is the fact that the law allows copying of a work for preservation purposes so, by looking at the definition of copying, it is clear this can be in electronic form.

Of course, the law gives very limited scope for using copyright material without the owner's consent so the way forward is usually by obtaining permission, either directly or via a licensing agency. Owners are quite at liberty to allow use beyond what the law allows (for example "copying of any material on this website for non-commercial educational use is allowed") so no further permission is needed. An increasing amount of Crown copyright (material produced by the government) is now freely available with only very limited conditions. However the majority of commercially-produced material requires a licence for any significant use such as classroom copying and licences for electronic copying and the use of "born digital" material are increasingly available from agencies such as the Copyright Licensing Agency (CLA) or the Newspaper Licensing Agency (NLA). There are also schemes available for educational establishments to make digital recordings of some broadcasts, either through the Educational Recording Agency or directly with the BBC and ITA.

Many electronic materials are now protected with various devices to prevent unauthorized access, downloading, copying or even storing beyond limited periods. There are also mechanisms for tagging material to indicate ownership, licensing terms and to identify authors. Any attempt to circumnavigate these or remove them is now a criminal offence and some people who attempted this have enjoyed Her Majesty's hospitality for their trouble!

But the world of copyright is continually changing and 2013/14 is likely to be one of momentous changes. The sexily-named Exploitation and Regulatory Reform Act (ERRA) has just passed into law. This covers many different things but there is a section on copyright which essentially provides:

- 1.Changes in the length of protection for copyright works used as the basis for design (now 70 years as other copyright works)
2. Licensing of orphan works
3. Powers to change duration of copyright in unpublished works other than photographs and films
4. Criminal penalties for infringement of copyright.

The Act also provides for regulation of licensing agencies. At the moment it is an enabling act so we shall have to wait for the detail which will follow in some months before the Act actually has any effect.

Draft legislation is also out for consultation on extending the term of protection for sound recordings from 50 to 70 years from being released.

There are also proposals for extending the scope of private copying (e.g. CD to iPod) and copying for non-commercial research to cover all formats. Also under consideration are proposals to allow data mining from electronic materials and an exception for parody, pastiche and caricature. [But to quote Peter Groves: "perhaps parody is an irregular verb: I parody, you copy, he pirates".¹]

¹ Groves, Peter. *Dictionary of Intellectual Property Law* (2011). Edward Elgar Publishing.

Other proposals are to extend educational copying to allow electronic use; extend the definition of an educational establishment to include museums, libraries and galleries; extend the definition of a visually impaired person; put the use of quotations in academic papers on a legal footing and prevent the use of technical measures in electronic materials to block the use of exceptions by users for such purposes as private study, educational use or the visually-impaired.

Copyright never stands still but we are heading for a time of change which is unparalleled for some ten years. Trying to keep up is not always easy but anyone is welcome to join my FREE alerting service, *Copyright Circle News*. Just send an email to Graham@copyrightcircle.co.uk to be added to the circulation list. This is also the address to ask for advice and enquire about on-site teaching seminars.

Graham Cornish
Copyright Circle

An update from Graham:

The government has published proposals to amend the law on copyright relating to libraries, etc. The proposed changes, if put into effect, would be highly beneficial to libraries and archives etc. and are ones for which I have campaigned for years.

Details are at:

<http://www.ipo.gov.uk/types/hargreaves/hargreaves-copyright/hargreaves-copyright-techreview.htm>

and responses must be received by 2 August 2013.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A VICTORIAN PERIODICAL

By Richard Johnson

I recently obtained an undated, bound volume of a Victorian periodical called '*Good Things: A Picturesque Magazine for Boys and Girls*'. With a serial story by Jules Verne beginning on p1, 65, 129, 193, 257 and 321 it clearly combined six months' issues; but which six months? And what was the story of this magazine?

I won't bore you with the details of the chase - through COPAC, WorldCat, an advert in the Tuesday 3rd June 1879 issue of '*The Mercury*' (published in Hobart, Tasmania), an email correspondence with Leonard Roberts, a second-hand bookseller in Canada specializing in Victorian periodicals, the complete on-line Jules Verne bibliography, various reference books and several other national and university library catalogues - but the picture gradually emerged of a noble but rather struggling periodical which was clearly 'a good idea' but which the public were never quite persuaded to support. So if you've ever groaned when a publisher has decided to change the name or the frequency of a periodical, be encouraged by this salutary tale from 150 years ago...

The periodical *Good Words*, originally published by the young Alexander Strahan (1833-1918), ran from January 1860 to April 1906. In its early years George MacDonald was a regular contributor, and in 1867 his novel *Guild Court* was serialised in the magazine. Because of the success of this periodical, in November 1868 a juvenile equivalent was launched: *Good Words for the Young*: 'one of the finest magazines ever aimed at youth²', which 'set a new standard for children's periodicals.'³

George MacDonald wrote '*At the Back of the North Wind*' for the first volume, and was then offered the editorship, which he eagerly accepted at the princely sum of £600 pa⁴. For the second volume (Nov 1869-Oct 1870) he wrote *Ranald Bannerman's Boyhood*, and for the third volume *The Princess and the Goblin*. But sales were dropping; 'priced at sixpence a month it was too costly for working class families, and it had to depend on a

² Goldman, Paul. *Victorian Illustrated Books 1850-1870: The Heyday of Wood-Engraving*. London: British Museum Press, 1994, p48, quoted in Oakley, Maroussia *Good Words for the Young* [<http://www.victorianweb.org/periodicals/gwfty/oakley.html>]

³ Oakley, Maroussia *idem*

⁴ MacDonald, Greville *George MacDonald and His Wife* (George Allen and Unwin, 1924) p361

much smaller, well-educated middle class market for its sales⁵. In February 1871 MacDonald wrote to his wife: 'The Magazine, which went up in the beginning of the volume, has fallen very much since. Strahan thinks it is because there is too much of what he calls the fairy element.'⁶ Out of loyalty George MacDonald continued to edit the magazine with no remuneration⁷, but it was a thankless task; after refusing a contribution from one author, he writes to his wife: 'Mr G- would have cut me yesterday in an omnibus, if I had let him. They say he thinks me just the devil...'⁸

Meanwhile Alexander Strahan was sliding further into debt, and had to sell a number of his titles, including the original *Good Words*. The final issue of *Good Words for the Young* was published in November 1872. Although Strahan kept nominal control of the magazine, he could not publish it in his own name, and it was distributed by a different publisher, Henry S. King. In order to break the link with *Good Words* it had the altered title '*Good Things for the Young of All Ages*', and it ran for two years in that format, with volumes 5-6 being published from Dec 1872 – Nov 1874.

Strahan once again took over the magazine at the end of 1874, lengthening the title to '*Good Things: A Picturesque Magazine for the Young of all Ages*', and changing it from a monthly magazine to a weekly paper of 16 pages published each Saturday from 5 Dec 1874 – 27 Nov 1875. To help support the new venture, over the first few months George MacDonald contributed '*A Double Story*' (a short story that subsequently had several different titles, such as '*The Wise Woman*' and '*The Lost Princess*').

After 52 issues, the new format was abandoned and for volume 8 it was decided to revert to being a monthly magazine of 64 pages, beginning in Jan 1876, with yet another change of name: '*Good Things: A Picturesque Magazine for Boys and Girls*.' The following year, in the first half of volume 9 (Jan-June 1877), George MacDonald serialised '*The Princess and Curdie*', the sequel to *The Princess and the Goblin*, although the distribution of chapters is curious; the first 13 chapters of the book were evenly spread over the first five months, but in June the final 22 chapters were all published together. Perhaps this was because Strahan wanted to leave room in the second half of the year for his new serial, 'Hector Servadac' by Jules Verne, which had been serialised in a French magazine earlier in the year. And this latter volume was the one that I had!

⁵ Oakley, Maroussia *idem*

⁶ GM letter to his wife, 26 Feb 1871; quoted in MacDonald, Greville *idem* p411-2

⁷ *idem* p361

⁸ *idem* p412

There are no records of the magazine continuing after Dec 1877⁹. Overall it had lasted 9 years, with two publishers, four titles, a move from being a monthly to a weekly and back again, and a shift in the beginning of its annual cycle from November to December to January. In addition, I should have mentioned that sometimes the annual cumulative volume was bound in one volume, and sometimes in two; sometimes it was given a different name¹⁰; and in some years there was also an extra Christmas number¹¹! (I don't suppose they were deliberately trying to confuse later bibliographers, but they certainly succeeded!)

However, one of the 'Good Things' that came out of this little exercise was the discovery (by Leonard Roberts) of early published versions of two George MacDonald poems not listed in the official bibliographies. Let me finish with the shorter one as it appears on p303 of the November 1876 issue, and then the revised version as it appears on p344 of MacDonald's 'Poetical Works: Volume I' (published in 1893):

<p>The waters are rising and flowing Over the weedy stone- Over it, over it going: It is never gone.</p> <p>So joy after joy may go sweeping Over the ancient pain: Drowned in waves and waves of weeping- It will never rise again.</p>	<p>The waters are rising and flowing Over the weedy stone- Over it, over it going: It is never gone.</p> <p>Waves upon waves of weeping Went over the ancient pain; Glad waves go over it leaping- Still it rises again!</p>
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Unfortunately, it is the final line of the earlier version that provides an appropriate epitaph for this particular Victorian periodical!

Richard Johnson
Qoheleth Resources

⁹ Srebnik, Patricia Thomas *Alexander Strahan: Victorian Publisher* (University of Michigan Press, 1986) comments 'Good Things for the Young came to an end in the autumn of 1877' (p176), but I think Dec 1877 is the more likely date.

¹⁰ The annual volume for 1873-74 was entitled 'A Feast of Good Things for the Young of All Ages', and for the following year 'The Picturesque Annual for the Young of All Ages'. The National Library of Scotland notes that the latter also had a different spine title: 'Boy's and Girl's Budget of Good Things 1874-75'.

¹¹ The National Library of Scotland catalogue suggests that this was only published from 1872 onwards, but I have an 1871 copy and Oakley refers to a Christmas issue for 1869 entitled 'The Amalgamated Robin Redbreasts.'

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW LIBRARY

By Fiona Neale

On the afternoon of Friday 12th April 2013 I was delighted to welcome 36 conference delegates from the Association of British Theological and Philosophical Libraries (ABTAPL) to Special Collections at the University of Glasgow Library to view a display of treasures from the Library's theology and philosophy collections.

Special Collections is one of the foremost resources in Scotland for academic research and teaching and welcomes enquiries and researchers from Glasgow and across the world. The department holds over 200,000 manuscript items and 200,000 printed works, including 1000 incunabula (printed before 1501), and its medieval and renaissance manuscripts are of international importance. The collections span 2000 years of human activity, and have been acquired over 500 years. The earliest donation of books was by George Buchanan, Scottish historian and humanist scholar, in 1578.

On display were a few highlights from the Library's significant holdings relating to religion and theology and philosophy. These collections include devotional literature dating from the medieval period and thousands of early printed texts, including Bibles, works of Biblical criticism and sermons. Most of these were acquired by the University during the era when the emphasis on teaching was strongly oriented towards Divinity and the training of future ministers of the Church of Scotland. More information about this material can be found on our website at

<http://www.gla.ac.uk/services/specialcollections/searchbysubject/religionandtheology/>

Several of the collections contain material relating to philosophy, including 240 documents relating to the economist and philosopher Adam Smith (1723-1790), and texts used at the University for teaching and research up until the end of the eighteenth century, supplemented by nineteenth century holdings of class libraries. For further details see our webpage at

<http://www.gla.ac.uk/services/specialcollections/searchbysubject/philosophy/>

Also on display was a replica of the Papal Bull of 1451, the instrument which founded the University of Glasgow. This was on loan from the University's Archives Services, the central place of deposit for the records of the University created and accumulated since its foundation in 1451. It is also the guardian of Scotland's business and industrial history.

List of items on display (and shelf-marks)

- Papyrus fragment from St Johns Gospel (MS Gen 1026/13)
- Illuminated medieval manuscript (MS Hunter 231)
- King James Bible (Sp Coll Euing Dr-a.3)
- Geneva Bible (Sp Coll Euing Ds-d.11)
- Great Bible (Sp Coll Euing Dt-b.1)
- Armenian Prayer Scroll (MS Gen 1498)
- William Caxton's Golden Legend (Sp Coll Hunterian Bg.1.1)
- Book of Hours (MS Euing 3)
- Embroidered Book of Psalms (Sp Coll Euing De-m.8)
- Boethius' Consolations of Philosophy (MS Hunter 374)
- Peter Lombard: Sententiarium Libri Quattuor (Sp Coll TCL f53)
- Adam Smith: Theory of Moral Sentiments (Sp Coll Mu40-d.10)
- David Hume: Treatise of Human Nature (Sp Coll 267-269)
- Principal Leechman's Bible (Sp Coll TCL q86)

Although these items are no longer on display, they are all available for consultation at Special Collections, with the exception of the Papal Bull which is held at Archive Services, along with many other fascinating medieval Papal Bulls of historical significance to the University.

Following their visit to Special Collections, the delegates were given tours of the Library guided by Honor Hania from the Colleges of Arts and Social Sciences Library Team (who was also one of the delegates) and Sonny Maley, College Library Support Team Supervisor. The visit was rated a great success and much enjoyed by all involved.

Fiona M. Neale

Special Collections, University of Glasgow Library



Some of the items on display, by permission of University of Glasgow Library, Special Collections

REPORT OF THE ABTAPL SPRING CONFERENCE AND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING, GLASGOW, 11 - 13 APRIL 2013

By Jayne Downey

This year's Conference was held in Glasgow and we were based at the Beardmore hotel just outside the city, on the banks of the Clyde. Once again, the facilities were excellent, although it was slightly alarming to be met at reception by a sign saying 'Welcome to the Golden Jubilee National Hospital!' The hotel is on the same site as the hospital and relatives of the hospital patients often stay there. Most of the rooms had their own sitting areas which some delegates seemed reluctant to leave although the bar offered great views of the ships moving up and down the river and Carol Reekie tried to encourage the ABTAPL swimming group to take advantage of the indoor swimming pool and sauna.

The Conference itself was busy but there were plenty of opportunities to network with colleagues we only see once a year. Members of THUG (Theological Heritage User Group) held their AGM on the Thursday afternoon but the majority of delegates arrived for the pre-dinner drinks reception. After dinner, Lesley Orr, honorary fellow of History, Classics and Archaeology at the University of Edinburgh, gave the opening lecture, a lively "romp" through 1500 years of Scottish Christian history. Concentrating on Glasgow and the West of Scotland, Lesley illustrated this story through the lives and influence of certain key people and personalities, from Constantine of Govan to George MacLeod and the Iona Community. A copy of Lesley's presentation is on the ABTAPL website.

Friday was, as usual, a day of visits and the Glasgow School of Art was our first stop. We were split into two groups for a tour of the Mackintosh building, including the original library. Although the School was originally founded in 1845 as a Government School of Design, it only moved to its current location in 1896. An architectural competition took place to design the building and, working to a budget of just £14,000, the Glasgow firm of Honeyman and Keppie submitted a design by one of their junior draughtsmen, Charles Rennie Mackintosh. The design was independently assessed by the educational authorities in London and was accepted.

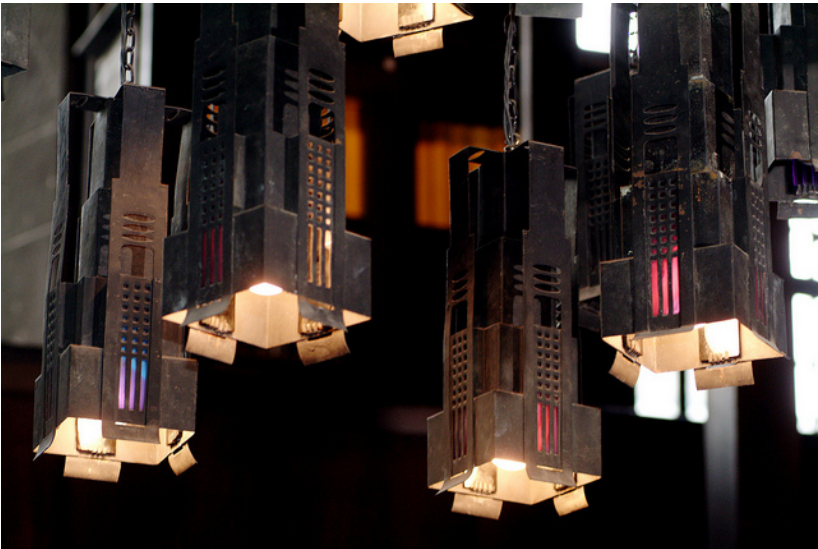
Due to insufficient funds to complete the building as Mackintosh had intended it, building was completed in two stages. The central and eastern half of the building was completed in 1899 and the West Wing in 1909. In total contrast to the austere facades to the south and east, the west wing with its dramatic design and dominating windows heralded the birth of a new style in 20th century European architecture. It was fascinating to be shown round the building and to see how Mackintosh had planned and designed every detail, from the layout of the rooms to the design of the door handles. We were often reminded by our guides (2nd year students at the college) that as his largest commission, the construction of the building illustrates perfectly the early and mature design talents of Mackintosh and reflects his complex intellectualism.

The most dramatic of interiors was reserved for the Mackintosh Library with its decorated balcony and central cluster of electric lights. Today, the library houses the reference collection of older and rarer stock, along with pre-1985 journals. It also houses publications on and by the School's staff and students, both past and present, along with an extensive collection of artists' books. Rare and archival items, including periodicals dating back to the early 19th century, hand-painted Japanese books, and publications about Charles Rennie Mackintosh are also housed here. It is located on the first floor of the Mackintosh Building at the far western end and the first thing we noticed was how light the room is, courtesy of its windows which extend the full three stories of the library. The lights and all the furniture in the library were designed by Mackintosh and are works of art in themselves, although some of us were concerned about how small and delicate some of the original round-backed chairs were. They certainly wouldn't stand up to much use by present day students!

The tour offered a fascinating look at this iconic building and more information can be found at <http://www.gsa.ac.uk/visit-gsa/mackintosh-building-tours/>. Their trip-advisor page is at <http://www.gsa.ac.uk/visit-gsa/mackintosh-building-tours/trip-advisor/>



Interior of the library (above) with a detail of the lights (below).
Copyright Eric Thorburn, with permission from The Glasgow School of Art



A short walk away, our second tour was of the Mitchell Library and Archives. We were given a brief history of the Glasgow City Archives by Senior Archivist, Irene O'Brien and shown some of the treasures from the archives and rare books collection, including a Papal Bull from 1188 and a medieval sermon which had been reused in the 1550s as a binding for some church minutes. The archives hold the official records of the Church of Scotland and the Presbyterian Church and have important collections of Scottish Methodist, Baptist and Congregational records. Church of Scotland records date from 1592 and include minutes of church sessions as well as poor relief records and communion rolls. Some of the minutes recording disciplinary meetings made quite interesting reading as the accusations were often written down in great detail. Irene also showed us some plans for city buildings including Glasgow Cathedral and Glasgow School of Art Mackintosh building.



Looking at the plans of the Glasgow School of Art building

After lunch, the afternoon was spent at Glasgow University Library. We were split into two groups and given a tour of the Library by Honor Hania and a glimpse of some of the rare books and manuscripts in the Special Collections by Fiona Neale. After a tour of the very busy and well-used main library, the special collections were a haven of peace. Fiona has written a detailed account of the visit elsewhere in the Bulletin.

A last highlight of the tour, for those of us who hadn't had enough of Charles Rennie Mackintosh, was the opportunity to visit his house, which was relocated to the Huntarian Museum next-door to the University Library in 1981. Charles and his wife lived in the house from 1906 to 1914 and it has been furnished with their own furniture - all to Mackintosh's design. The selection of bric à brac, fitted carpets, curtains and other soft furnishings is based on contemporary descriptions of the house and photographs of Mackintosh interiors of the period.

Saturday morning started with an Open Forum for information sharing and discussion about topics which had been suggested in advance by delegates. Alan Linfield began by reading a short proposal by Nancy Arnison to open a UK distribution centre for the Theological Book Network. This is included later in the Bulletin.

Several questions were then raised about the process of moving a library to another building, the pros and cons of using self-issue and whether RFID is worth the investment. Missing books was seen as one problem of self-issue stations but most libraries find that they work well. They allow the library to be open during unstaffed hours and can be combined with a swipe-card or keypad to access the library. Some libraries have considered replacing their magnetic security system with RFID but estimate that it costs the equivalent of a year's budget to install. For most libraries, which currently have no security system at all, this cost couldn't be justified even though book losses are estimated to be as high as 10%. It was pointed out that if the cost of replacement books includes staff time and processing costs, the money could be recouped within 5 years and that a security system sends the message to students that the collection is valued and valuable. Glasgow University Library use RFID for their short loan but noted that for any security system to work, library or security staff have to be there full-time. As an alternative, one library is looking at installing a camera which will take a picture of the person who sets off the alarm and another library is considering installing a fake camera as a deterrent. The main points to remember when moving a library are: plan, plan and plan again; take charge

of the process; use lots of volunteers; use uniform-sized boxes; don't overload the boxes; and label everything. Or, better still, use professional library packers (eg Gresswell or Book Movers) as they have experience and are insured.

Mary Barker gave a short talk about the Library Assistance Programme and an article about this appears later in the Bulletin.

Judy Powles reported that EBSCO Ebooks are open to ABTAPL sending them reading lists so they can make more relevant titles available through their platform. However, Dawsonera have previously been asked about this and they replied that publishers weren't very responsive to the idea. Rachel Eichhorn reported that Luther King House Library are considering using EBSCO Discovery on their VLE to provide a single point of access to the library catalogue, online databases and online journals. It's rather expensive but Glasgow and Edinburgh University libraries confirmed that students love it. EBSCO have said they would be prepared to negotiate a consortium rate for ABTAPL libraries.

The final session of the conference was given by Graham Cornish. Graham gave a thorough overview of copyright issues for the digital age, including some upcoming developments to the legislation, and answered our questions with great patience and humour.

Thanks go to all our speakers at the conference this year and especially to Rachel Eichhorn. This was Rachel's last conference as Conference Secretary and we all wanted to thank her for her hard work and efficiency.

The AGM and ABTAPL Spring Meeting were held on Friday evening. At the AGM, Wendy Bell stepped down from the ABTAPL Committee and Honor Hania was elected in her place. Rachel Eichhorn also stood down as Conference Secretary but no nominees were received for the post so Jenny Monds has agreed to organise the 2014 conference and Carol Reekie the 2015 conference. Hopefully a permanent secretary can be found for the 2016 conference, which will be ABTAPL's 60th Anniversary year. The Treasurer reported that we have significantly fewer members this year and that we are opening a new bank account with the Cooperative Bank.



Delegates at this year's conference

At the Spring Meeting, Amanda Hodgson reported that copyright remains the main problem with setting up a database of theses. As a case study, Amanda sent out forms to obtain permission from the copyright holders to publish the 22 PhD theses from St John's Nottingham. Of these, one is already on ETHOS, one has subsequently been published as a book, only three forms were returned and they weren't filled in correctly. She concluded that it might be too much effort to get retrospective permission. A discussion followed about who owns the copyright for most members' theses and the fact that some might be already included in the validating Universities' repositories. Graham Cornish also pointed out the problem of third party copyright for pictures and long quotations. One alternative to a database would be a list of available dissertations, possibly with abstracts, similar to the Union list of periodicals. It was also reported that a new ABTAPL leaflet has been designed and we are looking for a sponsor to help with printing costs. BETH this year will be holding a joint meeting in Paris with the French Association who are celebrating their 50th Anniversary.

Jayne Downey
Librarian, Sarum College

THEOLOGICAL BOOK NETWORK

By Nancy Arnison

This is a summary of a presentation given by Alan Linfield at the ABTAPL Spring Conference

The Theological Book Network assists libraries by ensuring that the books they no longer need are able to reach under-resourced theological libraries in the Majority World. We are considering setting up a consolidation centre in the UK where we could collect and consolidate books until we have enough for a cost-effective shipment of a container to our warehouse in Michigan where the books would then be sorted and placed in shipments to libraries around the world.

We are interested in knowing if you can recommend any free or low-cost warehouse space that is somewhat centrally located (perhaps the midlands area). We are also interested in knowing whether you might be able to roughly estimate the volume of books that you would like to pass on to us for placement in Majority World theological school libraries. This will help us determine the scope and feasibility of this project. Finally, we welcome your suggestions or introductions to persons or entities who might be interested in helping to fund this UK operation.

We will identify here the types of books requested and needed by the hundreds of schools with which we work. We need academic books especially in biblical studies, theology proper, church history, missions, philosophy and ethics. Other subject areas can be considered if we have a current school or library that wishes to build up its holdings in those areas.

Library discards are fine as well as books with underlining or marks. Gift collections from clergy and academics can be passed on to us en toto. The books should be in good repair but minor defects are not a problem.

We can use some 19th century material for research centers but that would have to be directed towards global missiology, ethnography and anthropology. Material on Indian or African studies is highly valued. We can use antiquarian material. Also, don't hesitate to inquire in case you have a group of books that may fall outside of theology or philosophy—we do get requests for non-theological material.

We cannot use most print journals at this time. Our US warehouse is quite full with print copies. If you have long runs of bound journals that we don't

have in our inventory, we would welcome an email to let us know what you might have available. Our first priority is books.

We can use reference material but these items must be limited to theological and philosophical topics. E.g. Hastings Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics; New Catholic Encyclopedia, Encyclopedia Judaica, Encyclopedia of Philosophy, are examples of titles that we can use.

We don't need German material in any significant quantities unless it is more recently published. Publishers like Mohr Siebeck, DeGruyter, TVZ, etc. would have titles that we could place even in German. French material is valued due to a large need in Franco-phone Africa.

We will need your assistance/labor in the boxing and removal of the books from their buildings to the lorry. For libraries that have a single shipment of at least 1200-1500 good books, the Theological Book Network may be able to take care of getting the books to the warehouse facility/consolidation centre for you. It takes time to coordinate a pickup of material—thus patience is necessary. It may take us about two to three weeks to arrange for collection of materials. This time frame will reduce some as we develop logistical networks that are familiar with our needs. We value our relationships with libraries so we encourage frank and direct assessments of how we are doing. If something didn't go well, we want to have your input so that things will be improved for the next collection. If there is a collection that is exceptionally large, we will send staff to oversee packing and transport. For example, this year we sent staff to oversee the clearing out of 150,000 books from Washington Theological Union. It was a very smooth transition that readied their seminary for closing, while at the same time preparing their books for targeted shipments to under-resourced libraries around the world.

We are grateful for your consideration of these matters and wish that we could be with you in person at the ABTAPL meeting in Glasgow. Please contact us about your feedback and ideas!

Nancy Arnison and Wayne Bornholdt:

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wayne@theologicalbooknetwork.org

LIBRARY AID

By Mary Barker

I, like one or two others have dual 'nationality' in being a member of both ABTAPL and 'Christians in Library and Information Services' (Formerly Librarians' Christian Fellowship). Thus I had the opportunity to do a 'trailer' at the Open Forum in Glasgow, about the Library Assistance Programme which CLIS offers.

This group of 'Christian Librarians' got together back in the 1970s and many are probably aware of the indefatigable work of the long standing Secretary, Graham Hedges who is largely responsible for keeping the 'Group' going. Computer cataloguing was just coming in at the time and all libraries, large and small had to tackle the retrospective cataloguing of collections. Many of us have memories (or nightmares!) of this and are possibly still editing the output of less than experienced cataloguers!

Many members of LCF (as it then was) were working in Bible Colleges and smaller Christian Centres and they realised what a problem this retrospective cataloguing was for small institutions which did not have the staff or finance to tackle the work. So the 'Library Assistance Programme' came into being to offer help (both practical and advisory) to needy and deserving Libraries! The work must be for 'Christian purposes' and must NOT be a cost saving device but work which would otherwise not get done. If these criteria are met, a volunteer working party or a few individuals undertake the task, with board and lodging supplied by the institution.

Members of CLIS still talk happily of one of the first projects, 'Northumbria Bible College' where a group spent several weeks sorting and cataloguing collections of books into a library. Such Bible Colleges are usually residential but the accommodation is available in vacations.

I became aware of this need and possible solution while I was Librarian at Bristol Baptist College. We created a computerised catalogue as part of the move to new premises and in fact used American Volunteers organised by the Baptist Men's Movement. I would not have believed how well this worked (although Shirley Shire is probably still editing) and it was exhausting training and briefing new volunteers nearly every month for at least a year. So I am well disposed to 'volunteer' librarians. When I was in a London school library (with school holidays) I responded to an appeal from CLIS for help with a collection in the South of France, (why wouldn't I?) In that instance I just did a site visit for a few days (hot and no air

conditioning!) and then went back for a winter week (bright sun and crisp air) to train the, again American, volunteers who were to spend 3 months on the project. Always a mistake to help with anything, I then became Library Assistance Manager for CLIS and have been looking for volunteers ever since. Many requests for help do not come to a full blown project. Advice and guidance enables them to sort material well enough for a local need or provides the ammunition to make a case for financing paid professional help.

One area of need is 'Archives' which in my opinion usually do require specific professional expertise. It took a year to find an Archivist to advise an independent church in Northampton where they held a quantity of interesting records. So it seemed like time to trawl further afield, hence ABTAPL We also receive requests for assistance from overseas, Nepal, Cambodia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo all have needs and we have a new request which is being investigated, for help training librarians to work in a Bible College in Southern Sudan! These are of course longer term projects with accommodation and food provided. After my 'spiel' to ABTAPL we may have access to travel funds from an American source and the offer of help with a Mancunian work!

Another aspect of these projects is sometimes a need for equipment. I have been able to match make between a hard copy of Library of Congress Classification schedules, barcodes and a trolley and three needy libraries! I still have another trolley and some tasteful bright green metal shelf label holders in my garage awaiting owners. I am not anxious to add to the 'collection' there and so I wonder whether a union list (with locations) of similar items surplus to requirements in your library might be useful, if you can hang on to the stuff until it is required!

I am very encouraged by the sympathetic response to my appeal at the ABTAPL Conference and I do hope that our two societies can work together on the needs of the Library Assistance Programme in the future.

Please contact me for any further details you may require or to offer help or equipment when I publicise requests for help to both groups.

Mary Barker
Library Assistance Manager, CLIS
mba274@gmail.com

ST GEORGE'S CHAPTER LIBRARY AND ARCHIVES

By Patrick Moore

Most people are aware of the Royal Library at Windsor Castle with its collection of rare books and paintings. It not only has numerous Old Masters but possesses the world's largest collection of drawings by Leonardo de Vinci. However, few are aware of the equally fascinating library and archives of the Saint George's Chapter which has been functioning since 1348.

The first volumes, of course, were chained in the chapel itself, but a special library was constructed at the conclusion of the fifteenth century above the Dean's cloisters. A good number of its early manuscript books were given to the new Oxford library envisioned by Sir Thomas Bodley. In the seventeenth century the collection was housed in the Vicar's Hall, and for the last fourteen years has been in specially fitted rooms in the Vicars' Hall Undercroft.

There are now almost 6,000 rare books which cover not only theology but fields as diverse as navigation and medicine. The library and archives house a number of collections from mediaeval cartularies to twentieth century legal documents. It is very much a living institution as it still receives collections to add to an already rich heritage. The library is an active member of the Cathedral Libraries and Archives Association.

One of the most colourful volumes in the library is the Register of the Order of the Garter compiled by Canon Robert Aldridge in 1534. This is the earliest surviving register of the Order. At the end of the book's decorative scheme is picture Henry VIII and twenty-five Knights of the Garter. There is an individual portrait of each of the Knights who are wearing robes which display they heraldic coats of arms. Another fascinating volume is Christopher Wren's 1682 Survey of the Works of the Chapel written in an elegant hand.

The numerous volumes are housed in purpose-built shelves. The rare books are in excellent condition due to an active programme of continual conservation and restoration which is a model for any library which contains such historic treasures. This is a tribute to it's present-day librarians.

Brother Patrick Moore
Sarum College

BEYOND LIBRARIANSHIP. REPORT OF THE LIBRARIANS' CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP ANNUAL CONFERENCE

By Diana Guthrie

The overriding theme of the Annual Conference was changing professional direction, whether that means moving into a different area of librarianship and information services, or leaving the discipline altogether to pursue something different.

Heather Lewis, the morning speaker, is Librarian of The Mount Prison in Bovington, Hertfordshire, and her talk was entitled '**Am I just a librarian? preparing to make a change in career path**'. Although librarians often find themselves the butt of caricature and tend to underestimate their professional status, her answer to her question was an emphatic 'No!'. But we do need to ask ourselves constantly whether we are still in the place where God wants us to be; it is so easy to take the line of least resistance and carry on doing the same thing.

Heather herself has more than once found herself having to reassess her professional position, because a job has changed dramatically or just disappeared. It's difficult to be objective when the rug is being pulled from under your feet, so it's a good idea to give some theoretical thought well in advance about possible change and to begin to articulate your own strengths. And it's very good to have somebody to pray with, ideally from outside the work situation.

Redundancy can be a real confidence-shaker, but it's important to remember that it's the post that's been made redundant, not the person in it. If you have to leave a job, redundancy has the advantage of being public knowledge, with associated rights and support, whereas *choosing* to leave a job may need a lot of discretion and the lack of colleagues' support.

Heather then asked and answered several questions:

How well do you know yourself? What motivates you? What are the essential and desirable elements of your day-to-day life (including employment)? What are the limits beyond which you're not prepared to go? What's important to you about having a job? Is paid work something you intend to do full-time until you retire? Where are you in the overall pattern of your career?

Advice to those contemplating a change of direction: Look beyond the job title; organisations often don't fully understand what librarians do and may couch their advertisements in very general terms. Define your skills in non-library terms, eg. 'customer service' or 'prioritising'.

If you are out-of-work, it's vital to find a structure to your daily life. Try looking at job-seeking as a job in itself, with a set amount of time each day or week spent actively on it. Maintain self-esteem and a positive outlook by learning new skills and doing voluntary work. Be prepared to compromise.

But - most important of all - is finding God's purpose for your life right now.

Our afternoon speaker was **Donald G. Davis, Jr.**, Emeritus Professor of Library History at the University of Texas at Austin, and his talk was entitled '**Retirement: what good is it?**'.

He believes that the working world can be divided into those looking forward to retirement and those who aren't. Until fairly recently, people worked until they could no longer do so; retirement is a fairly new option for most people in the West. Some believe that it deliberately moves people out of the work force to make room for younger workers, and in most Western democracies employees have little say in the matter.

But retirement is not a Biblical concept, except for the Levites (Numbers 8: 25). There is a contrast between the world's view of retirement and the faithful Christian's. We are bombarded by offers of comfortable retirement – insurance, security, holidays, the suggestion that 'we've earned it'. Should it be a time of leisure and pleasure, or a greater opportunity to use the benefits of more time for God's service? It can be a very worthwhile time of life, but in the end it comes down to Godly contentment – being aware of living your life in a way that's pleasing to God.

If most of your life has been moulded by work, then retirement might not greatly appeal: it will require altering the routines of a lifetime; some people can't bear the idea of leaving behind the trappings of work; others may not have much else in their lives. So in these cases it may appear easier to keep on working. But it's never too early to discover activities that can be developed in the greater leisure of retirement, when you have more freedom to do what you're meant to do. Talents that formerly went into work can

now be used in God's ministry, and there's more time to nurture other gifts, and to receive blessings too. New and creative ministries await.

In the workplace Donald had always made clear where he stood as a Christian. He would invite his students to his home, so that they could experience something of the way that a Christian family lives. He now has renewed joy in serving God, and his experience has developed into a more deliberate witness to God. Even in retirement he feels he still has a ministry to Faculty members at the University of Texas; he persuaded Christian colleagues to contribute to a book of essays on how they saw themselves as Christians, and is still part of a group that witnesses in the different campuses of the University, helping to set up Christian networks and writing Bible studies. We are called to be salt and light (even 'hot sauce'!) to the community where God has placed us.

Outside the University of Texas he's a lay pastor in the Presbyterian Church, which involves preaching in churches without a pastor. And he feels called to care for those in special need, not only by doing weekly visits to hospitals and hospices, but by standing alongside those who are alone or bereaved. He seldom finds life dull!

Summing up, he feels that retirement should be prayerful and productive. The life of faith doesn't end till the journey is over.

Diana Guthrie

The Librarians' Christian Fellowship Annual Conference was held at Methodist Central Hall, Coventry on 20 April 2013. This article also appears in the Summer 2013 issue of Christian Librarian.

THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION NEWSLETTERS RECEIVED

Christian Librarian No 61, Summer 2013

(Contents: The attraction of the new; beyond librarianship; from L.C.F to C.L.I.S; Serial reflections; e-readers and hedgehogs; a Christian read for everyone; the thirty-eight villages; Torch Trust: vision for people with sight loss)

NOTICE OF MEETINGS

2013 ABTAPL AUTUMN MEETING

Thursday 7 November 2013, 2pm
William Booth College, London

2014 ABTAPL SPRING CONFERENCE & AGM

3 - 5 April 2014
Sarum College, Salisbury

2015 ABTAPL SPRING CONFERENCE & AGM

26-28 March 2015
Westminster College, Cambridge

ABTAPL TRAINING COURSE

Social Media in Libraries

Provisional date 24th October 2013

Venue will be in Oxford, exact location tbc.

Further information will be distributed via the ABTAPL Discussion list

<http://www.jiscmail.ac.uk/lists/abtapl.html>

WEBSITES

ABTAPL

<http://www.abtapl.org.uk/>

ATLA

<http://www.atla.com>

ATLA Religion Database with ATLASerials

<http://www.ebscohost.com/academic/atla-religion-database-with-atlaserials>

BETH

<http://www.beth.be>

EBSCO discovery Service

<http://www.ebscohost.com/discovery>

EBSCO ebooks

<http://www.ebscohost.com/ebooks>

Glasgow School of Art Library

<http://www.gsa.ac.uk/about-gsa/library-learning-resources/>

Glasgow University Special Collections

<http://www.gla.ac.uk/services/specialcollections/>

Librarian's Christian Fellowship

<http://www.librarianscf.org.uk/>

Mitchell Library

<http://www.glasgowlife.org.uk/libraries/the-mitchell-library>

Theological Book Network

<http://www.theologicalbooknetwork.org/>

St George's Chapter Library

<http://www.stgeorges-windsor.org/archives/about-us/chapter-library.html>