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# AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER No. 15

DECEMBER 1991

# AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

ANZTLA is an association of libraries and individuals involved in and interested in theological librarianship. It seeks to cooperate with the Australian and New Zealand Association of Theological Schools and to promote its aims and objectives insofar as they apply to libraries and librarianship. However, membership is open to all libraries and individuals sharing the interests of the association, upon the payment of the prescribed fee.

The ANZTLA Newsletter is published three times a year to provide a means of communication between personnel involved in and interested in theological librarianship. Contributions are invited of articles and items of particular interest to theological librarianship: scholarly articles; information on all aspects of librarianship; book reviews; library profiles; and news about libraries and librarians.

ANZTLA holds an annual conference, where practicable in association with the annual conference of the Australian and New Zealand Association of Theological Schools. Local chapters in the major cities provide a forum for local interaction.

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# ANZTLA AFFAIRS

## From the President

I am happy to be able to report that the *ANZTLA Standards for Theological Libraries* has finally been approved by the New Zealand Library and Information Association. This follows its approval by the Australian Library and Information Association in 1989. The printed standards are included with this issue of the *ANZTLA Newsletter* and may now be used by members and others.

*You can use the standards to evaluate a library, noting that they are qualitative rather than quantitative. Thus, they do not specify measurements (e.g. of collections, staff size, space, or facilities), but they offer principles on which informed decisions and judgements can be made.

*You can use the standards for guidance and direction in establishing a new library or developing an old one. While they do not spell out all the details, they do provide helpful guidelines.

*You can use the standards to support a request to your governing body for improved conditions (e.g. staffing, funding, or facilities). It may be helpful to make comparisons based on the annual statistics to support your case.

It is to be hoped that the standards will lead, in some measure, to the improvement of libraries and librarianship and the provision of more adequate services to library users. Study them, use them, and make sure the governing body of your library becomes fully acquainted with them.

You may have noticed that some publishers of overseas journals have announced astronomical increases in subscriptions for 1992. It is inevitable that, in the present difficult economic climate, many will be forced to seriously consider cancelling some of these. Before you take such action, please check with other libraries or through *AULOTS* to see how important your subscription is to the national collection. If yours is the only subscription in your region or in the nation, this may suggest continuance in spite of the price increase. If you do nevertheless decide to cancel a title, please (for the sake of others) make sure the publishers know why you are doing so.

With this issue of the newsletter, you will receive registration forms for the 1992 ANZTLA Conference, to be held in Adelaide, 26-29 June. The program includes a strong component of professional development, with outstanding speakers, both from within ANZTLA and from the wider library community. On the lighter side, it includes a bus trip to the beautiful Clare Valley and a smorgasbord dinner at a local restaurant. Other regular features of recent conferences, allowing for input by delegates, will also be included. We look forward to having you with us to learn more about 'Working Together'.

During May, a workshop of theological librarians was held in conjunction with the conferences of the Programme for Theology and Cultures in Asia. Two of the proposals emanating from that meeting envisage the formation of an Association of Theological Libraries in Asia (ATLIA) and the development of courses in theological librarianship. The particular concern of the PTCA will be the collection, preservation, and bibliographic control of theological resources specially relevant to the Asian scene. We will watch these developments with interest.

On behalf of the executive of ANZTLA, I wish you all a very blessed Christmas and much joy in your work in the year that lies ahead.

(Rev) Trevor Zweck,
President.

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# ANZTLA STANDARDS FOR THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES

(Adopted at the ANZTLA Annual General Meeting of 9 September 1988)

## INTRODUCTION

The following statement has been prepared to encourage and assist ANZATS schools and other interested institutions in the provision and evaluation of adequate theological library services, resources and facilities. No claim is made for originality. The following standards attempt to synthesize the experience and expectations of the academic library profession as to qualitative measures of adequacy and incorporate recent trends in library management.

The standards are organized according to the major functions and components of library organization and service and are arranged as follows:

1. Objectives.
2. Governance and administration.
3. Staffing.
4. Finance and budgeting.
5. Delivery of service.
6. Collections.
7. Facilities.
8. Instruction.
9. Associations.
10. Cooperation.

Theological institutions, and hence their libraries, vary markedly with respect to the levels of courses offered, the nature and size of their faculty and student bodies, their denominational responsibilities and the possibility of their being part of a cluster of schools. For these reasons no attempt has been made to prescribe formulae for the measurement of the adequacy of library staffing, collections or spaces. Rather, these standards are meant to provide certain presuppositions and a framework within which informed judgment can be applied to individual circumstances.

1. OBJECTIVES

i. Two fundamental assumptions inform these standards. The first is that the library is an integral and creative part of the institution's educational programme. The second is that the primary responsibility of a theological library is to meet the instructional needs of students and faculty and to support research programmes, to declared academic levels, according to the intentions of the institution.

ii. The general objectives shall be to acquire resources in the fields of religion, theology and related areas; to organize and maintain them; to promote their most effective use by faculty, students and members of the wider community.

iii. It shall be the responsibility of the chief administrative officer of the library (hereinafter referred to as 'the Librarian') to develop an explicit statement of the library's objectives in accordance with the educational goals of the parent institution. The statement should be reviewed periodically and revised as necessary.

Specific objectives are presented in the following sections.

2. GOVERNANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

i. The place of the library and of the Librarian within the administrative and governance structure of the institution shall be clearly identified.

ii. A Library Committee shall be established and shall include representation from the senior management of the institution and the faculty. It shall include the Librarian. The responsibilities of this Committee shall be clearly identified.

iii. The authority and responsibilities of the Librarian shall be clearly defined in writing.

iv. Dependent on the administrative structure of the institution, the Librarian shall be responsible either to the head of the

institution or to the Library Committee, as a committee of management, for maintaining an appropriate level of library resources and services.

v. The Librarian shall have control of the administration of the library and of its budget (see Section 4).

vi. The Librarian shall be involved in all decision making affecting the administration and development of the library.

vii. The Librarian shall be a voting member of the teaching faculty. It is essential that the Librarian be familiar with course planning, the courses being offered and the teaching methods employed in the academic programme in order that he/she may be able to advise on the availability of resources and take measures to acquire requisite materials.

viii. The Librarian shall keep statistics in order to assist in reporting on performance and problems, and for the purposes of planning.

ix. Sound managerial and fiscal practices shall be observed in the library's administration. These will include personnel management, budget forecasting and control, the observance of the copyright law.

x. The Librarian shall report regularly to the Library Committee on such matters and responsibilities as are mentioned in Sections 2 iv-ix above.

3. STAFFING

i. The library staff shall be of adequate size and quality to meet agreed objectives, particularly to maximize service to users and to ensure the security of the collection.

ii. The institution, in consultation with its Library Committee, shall appoint, maintain and professionally develop adequate library staff.

iii. The appointing body shall ensure that the Librarian and library staff have among them appropriate qualifications in librarianship, management and religious or theological studies. The Librarian (as defined in 1.iii) shall be professionally trained in librarianship and be eligible for associate membership of the Library and Information Association Australia or the New Zealand Library Association.

iv. The Librarian shall be a person who is in sympathy with the aims and objectives of the institution.

v. All members of the library staff shall receive salaries in accord with an appropriate gazetted award (an Australian or New Zealand university library staff award is deemed appropriate). They will receive all salary benefits related to this award and also be subject to the award's conditions of service. Alternatively, they shall be paid according to appropriate church salary scales and observe related conditions.

4. FINANCE AND BUDGETING

i. Library funding for recurrent needs shall be sufficient to provide for the continued systematic development of the library's resources, both human and material, in keeping with the objectives of the institution.

ii. The library budget shall be a distinct part of the institution's annual budget.

iii. Elements of the library budget should include as applicable:

A. Sources of income.
B. Expenditures:
Administration: salaries, salary costs;
expenses - postage, phone, etc.
Furniture, equipment.
Building, occupation costs.
Staff development, conference travel, etc.

Collection development: with estimations for monographs, serials, standing orders, audio-visual materials, binding costs, etc.

iv. The formulation of the library's annual budget shall be well in advance of the beginning of the institution's financial year. The Librarian shall be responsible for preparing budget work sheets, providing data and projections, for consideration by the Library Committee which, in turn, will make recommendations to the institution.

v. The Librarian shall maintain such records and accounts as are necessary for the checking of items as ordered, the approval of invoices for payment, the monitoring of encumbrances and the evaluation of the flow of expenditure.

5. DELIVERY OF SERVICES

i. The library shall establish and maintain a range and quality of services that will promote the academic programme and encourage optimal library use.

ii. The library shall be organized and equipped to manage the range of communications media in which information is available. Modern technology should be exploited, where feasible, to provide better service.

iii. The library shall provide the range of services normally provided in an academic library system, including reference and bibliographic services, circulation and reserve services, user education and interlibrary loans.

iv. House of public access shall be consistent with reasonable demand both during term time and vacation periods.

6. COLLECTIONS

i. A library's collections shall be of sufficient size and quality to support the institution's instructional needs and, as applicable, to facilitate approved research programmes.

ii. The library shall construct a written collection development policy which will inform the selection and retention of materials, provide a planning tool and a communication device, and assist in the rationalization and sharing of resources with other libraries.

iii. This policy shall provide guidelines for the collection of information resources, of all types, appropriate to the curriculum. Then, according to the specific educational purposes of the institution, it will inform the acquisition of materials whether by purchase, gift or exchange:
- in selected subject fields, to declared academic levels, for research purposes;
- to support the teaching and research work of faculty;
- for ministerial formation and for the continuing religious education of both clergy and laity;
- representing the best of the heritage of religious and theological literature;
- on the history and the current state of the denomination or tradition represented by the institution; always in consultation and collaboration with the denomination's archives.

iv. The Librarian shall be responsible for the development of the collections within the terms of this policy.

v. In order to ensure maximum access to its collections, the library shall catalogue, classify and organize items according to professionally approved conventions and arrange for their most efficient retrieval.

7. FACILITIES

i. The institution shall provide a centrally located library building or suitable and sufficient space for the housing of its library resources, proper amenities for the accommodation of students and those engaged in research, and for the work requirements of the library staff.

ii. The library shall acquire appropriate, up to date equipment that will make possible the most effective use of library resources.

8. INSTRUCTION

i. Members of the library staff shall instruct library users, in either formal or informal settings, in the effective and efficient use of library systems and resources. Particularly, students should understand the nature and use of information resources, both general and theological, that these may contribute to their intellectual and professional development.

9. ASSOCIATIONS

i. The library shall maintain membership and relationships with relevant associations of libraries and librarians.

ii. Members of the library staff shall be encouraged and shall receive the support of their institution to attend relevant conferences.

10. COOPERATION

i. The library shall cooperate with other libraries in sensibly rationalizing collection development and in sharing information.

ii. The library shall participate in the national inter-library loan system and, where practicable, in other national networks.

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# AUTOMATED SUBJECT RETRIEVAL IN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARIES

Hans Arns

The period in our civilization which started with Gutenberg's invention some 450 years ago is now rapidly coming to an end. The printing press burst asunder the bounds of knowledge. It altered our ways of access to the past, to our environment, to our own workings, and its effects have reassigned our very place in the universe. Printed information is growing at a rate which planet earth no longer can sustain and the sequence in which any aspect of knowledge has progressed can only be grasped after long study. The inability to discern these myriads of voices preserved in the printed word is fragmenting our society even more than the unfortunate divisions that took place in Christianity in the 16th century. This growth of knowledge has also made us aware of its elusiveness and have put a question mark behind many of our former certainties. Between the Scylla and Charybdis of agnosticism and fundamentalism the modern theologian has to row his boat to find an interpretation of the eternal message that offends neither intelligence nor faith. This entails hard intellectual work which cannot be accomplished without access to a multiplicity of written sources. Traditionally the theologian has depended on the library (preferably his own) to supply all that he could not afford to buy himself. That time is now receding into the past. Scholars can no longer afford to purchase much beyond their basic needs. Our libraries on the other hand are in the race to keep up-to-date in so many exploding areas of knowledge and can therefore not provide for all their needs either. This exponential growth in publication is happening at a time when our ability to acquire it in the traditional manner is decreasing constantly. So what are we to do?

As always necessity is the mother of invention and for libraries all faced with the same problems two developments are now coming to the rescue which are changing the face of traditional information provision. These two developments are cooperation and an increased reliance on the spin-offs of modern technology.

Cooperation and mutual dependency have become lifesavers in our era. Collection development policies for theological consortia as well as the

establishment of local and national union catalogues have contributed greatly to the range of theological research materials now available in Australia. The result in our decade has been to consider all Australian libraries as parts of an interlinking network and resource. One expression of this has been the *Conspectus* project, an initiative through which each major Australian library analyses its collections according to a commonly accepted methodology. Its purpose is to identify subject strengths which can then be listed in a national finding tool pinpointing where these subject strengths can be found.

The second development which is breaking down the walls between our libraries is due to incredible changes in communication technology. A basic computer and modem now provides access to major databases all over the world. ABN dial-up membership for example now allows any library access to the riches of the National Library's national database which contains records of over 7 million titles and nearly 13 million holdings from contributing libraries throughout Australia. It also provides holdings and locations for theological and related journals supplementing the nearly 35000 titles listed in the 1991 edition of AULOTS.

The time when our libraries were small and librarians near-infallible guides to their contents is also over now and the modern user has to depend on well constructed catalogues and other bibliographical tools to gain intellectual access.

The wide acceptance of uniform cataloguing rules of subject headings like those of the *Library of Congress* or the *Religion Indexes Thesaurus,* standard classifications such as *Dewey Decimal Classification* now in its 20th edition have standardised library practice and thus prepared us for the uniformity which is part of any close collaboration. This development has not altogether been without loss of denominational perspective (or terminology) in the description of our collections but it is difficult to resist the benefit which this uniformity bestows.

With the advent of computer technology we are leaving behind many of the cumbersome processes with which our catalogues were compiled. We now can get most of our cataloguing data ready-made on line from the Australian national database or from CD-ROM products like OCLC

or BiblioFile in machine readable format. We transfer these data into our own database and a library application programme provides all the traditional access points of the paper catalogue. In addition we can search our automated catalogues by keywords and many other ways depending on the sophistication of our software. As well as providing improved intellectual access the computer allows enquirers to complete their searches at a remarkable speed.

While revolutionising access to monograph collections cooperation and modern technology have also provided better access to journals. Librarians have long been battling to acquaint users with the riches stored away in the annual volumes of theological indexes of all kinds. However many users still prefer the internal and rather limiting chain of references provided within their own reading. Perusal of these indexes is time-consuming and researchers are not helped by the fact that most of the resulting citations cannot be provided by their own library anyway. But things have been changing fast. For some years now a number of databases including *Religion Indexes* have been available for searching by modem through *Dialog Information Services*. Unfortunately their high usage and telecommunication costs prevented anyone from becoming proficient in searching this mass of data satisfactorily. More recently a solution has been found in the development of CD-ROM technology.

CD-ROM is a revolutionary information storage medium. It is the computer version of the audio compact disk that we play on our stereos. The acronym CD-ROM means "Compact disc, read-only memory". Its technology allows 250,000 pages of printed pages to be packed on to a single disk. One disk can hold the equivalent of 1500 standard 5.25 inch floppy disks of text or images. Their storage capacity is not their only advantage. Computer programmes are applied to the disks that allow the text to be searched in highly sophisticated ways in a matter of seconds. This medium is not as vulnerable as paper and microfilm and it offers the possibility of extending the life of text encoded on them. In the coming decade CD-ROM disk technology will probably launch as dramatic a change from paper as was papyrus when it replaced the clay tablets used in antiquity.

A growing number of CD- ROM databases are of value to the scholar in the area of theology and related disciplines. Foremost among these is the *Religion Indexes database* mentioned above which contains now 25 years (and soon 40 years) of indexing on one disk of *Religion Index One: Periodicals, Religion Index Two: Multiauthor works, Index to Book Reviews in Religion and Research in Ministry*. Distributed by H.W. Wilson with that company's powerful software it allows for a variety of simple or sophisticated search methodologies. It provides the searcher with a direct link (if needed) to Wilsonline through Dialog just in case references added since the last annual update are needed. A great advantage of the CD-ROM format is the lifting of time-constraints forced on the researcher by the high cost of on-line searching. Bible references can be searched by book, chapter and verse, although somewhat awkwardly and only for the last few years. The American Theological Library Association is however engaged in much retrospective indexing which will gradually increase this facility also.
It is unfortunate that the *Catholic Periodical and Literature Index* which started in the 1930's and which provides a Catholic perspective in any area of theology still remains unavailable either on-line or on CD-ROM. Negotiations are now under way to incorporate this huge and complimentary finding tool into the *Religion Indexes* database in the near future. It will be interesting to see how the very different subject terminologies of these two will be integrated or linked.

A second important database on CD-ROM is named *Rex* and contains thirty years of abstracting by *Religious and Theological Abstracts*. It provides citations with full abstracts and can be searched by author, title, journal title, keywords (in abstracts) or any combination of these. Some 226 journals are indexed (not all over the 30 year period) but 164 overlap with *Religion Indexes*. It is a pity that the accuracy of its citations and its transfer to machine readable format have left much to be desired. However its price tag is modest in comparison with *Religion Indexes*. Many other databases are available either on CD-ROM or on line in our Academic and State libraries. Useful ones include *Humanities Index, Social Sciences Index, Social Sciences Citation CD edition, Philosophers Index 1940-1990* (available in 1991) and others. The Australian *AUSTROM* database on CD-ROM contains a long backrun of *Australian Public Affairs Information Service (APAIS)* which indexes a large number of Australian journals and newspapers.

Three other major types of databases available on CD-ROM should be noted at this stage. The first one should be involved at the beginning of any research project and I refer here to *Dissertation Abstracts*. It used to take up long runs of annual volumes which were cumbersome to search. Reduced to CD-ROM format its current edition has bibliographic citations and 350 word abstracts to over 120,000 doctoral dissertations from 1984-1987 while the backfile edition has a staggering 700,000 citations from 1861-1980 and 140,000 abstracts from 1980-1984. These doctoral dissertations hail from academic institutions all over the world. To obtain the maximum benefit from these databases it will be wise to get some help from a librarian in constructing a search methodology. A little lateral thinking in penetrating this mass of information could well mean the difference between disappointment and an exciting beginning to one's research. In addition to providing you with a useful bibliography which may be printed, or, if the facility is available transferred to your floppy disk, University Microfilms in Ann Arbor, Michigan can provide the researcher with any of these theses in microform and even in paper or hardback format.

The second database is of a type which will be appearing in greater numbers in years to come i.e. of huge volumes of printed text transferred to CD-ROM disks. An example of this type is the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*. This project undertaken with mighty expense and great care was born in 1972 when a small group of classicists in California convened to develop guidelines for computer-based procedures to collect, store and manipulate massive amounts of Greek text. It now contains 61 million words of text deriving from more than 3,000 classical and early Christian Greek authors between Homer and 600AD taken from the most up-to-date scholarly editions. Texts from Migne's *Patrologia series Graeca* are replaced by more accurate editions such as the *Sources Chretiennes* editions whenever they become available. This database includes the Septuagint, New Testament writings, Josephus, Philo and all the Christian Greek writers to the year 600. The database is constantly being updated and added to. Texts used are listed in *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae Canon of Greek authors*, published by Oxford University Press and already in its third edition. The database may be accessed by a variety of software packages and is available at an institutional licence (which includes updates) of US$500 - for 5 years (US $300 - for individuals). It is a major research tool at Macquarie

University's Ancient History Documentary Research Centre. A project by the Packard Humanities Foundation in Los Altos, California is under way to collect major amounts of classical and early Christian Latin authors for storage and use on a CD-ROM. These two databases are only two in a medium that is going to change the face of our libraries. In 1991 the *Index Thomisticus* is being published containing all the works of Thomas Aquinas and the list of new works and collections is growing constantly especially since improved text-scanning techniques are available now.

The third type is the Biblical research tool. It ranges from CD-ROM disks containing a number of modern Bible translations or critical editions in the original languages to text-analytical tools, Bible dictionaries, language aids and wordprocessing packages for text in Greek, Hebrew or other oriental languages. An example of this type is being produced by the Centre for Computer Analysis of Texts at the University of Pennsylvania. It will include various biblical and related materials presently being used or produced by the Computer Assisted Tools for Septuagint Studies Project at that University. It will retail at a cost of less than US $50.

Others already on the market include CD-WORD available at a cost of US$595 - containing Nestle-Aland's Greek New Testament, Rahlf's Septuagint Greek edition, a variety of English translations, two important Bible dictionaries, Bauer's as well as Liddell and Scott's Greek lexicons, the one volume English Kittel, three Bible commentaries including Harper's and the Jerome Biblical commentary, maps, illustrations and lexical aids.

As a postscript I must mention versions of encyclopaedias such as Grolier's are now available on CD-ROM, some with illustrations in colour, maps and sound material which are considerably cheaper and more versatile than their paper predecessors. To keep track of databases on CD-ROM one may consult the annual volumes of *CD-ROM in Print*.

A word also needs to be said about electronic networks proliferating in the United States and Europe. An example is the *BITNET Electronic Communication Network*. This network links personal and departmental computers at some 1300 sites in 38 countries for electronic exchange of non-commercial information. Gateways also allow exchange of electronic mail between BITNET and many other networks.

The *Users directory of computer networks* also lists all the institutional members of BITNET. This network also provides excellent help to the novice user. In Australia AARNET already allows direct access to the catalogues of many academic libraries.

The addition of a modem to one's computer should be considered a top priority for researchers and institutions. A scholar's workstation thus created is a tool of such multiple capabilities that most scholars have yet to begin to understand the range of services the microcomputer can render. With such a workstation the scholar can browse the shelves of academic libraries around the world and have access to colleagues and experts without the benefit of a sabbatical, travel grant or visa. It is a valuable consideration in the current Australian economic climate.

To conclude I would like to emphasise the need for cooperation in future development. The options will be many and we need to consult on complimentarity of all kinds. We need mutual help to increase awareness and help in using these resources. We need to combine to ensure survival of older materials in the new formats in commercially little viable areas like theology and to deal with questions of copyright and access. An organization like ANZTLA will therefore be of vital importance to represent our future interests. We can be sure that our libraries will be shrinking in size and that the numbers game will become irrelevant. In fact we need to prepare for a near future in which scholars themselves can search in and request all their information needs from major databases while sitting at their own computer terminals, download results into a portable reader and take this information wherever they go.

Whether all these developments really constitute progress or will lead us to even further cultural distintegration is debatable. Somehow I feel however that our Christian heritage will have a vital part to play in the development of new ways of dealing with perceived realities. My advice to librarians is therefore to be aware and be ready to read the signs of the times!

*Hans Arns*
*Librarian, Catholic Institute of Sydney.*
*This paper was delivered in Sydney at the ANZTLA Conference, July 1991.*

# CONSIDER YOUR VOTE

Which caption below do you think best fits this photograph taken at our Sydney conference in July this year?

Left to right: Lawrence McIntosh (JTL), Trevor Zweck (Luther), Hans Arns (Catholic Institute of Sydney).

"The three [living national treasures/grand old? men/national icons] of Australian theological librarianship."
Bring your vote to the Adelaide conference! See you there!

# WORKING TOGETHER

The 7th ANZTLA Conference,
Adelaide, 26th-29th June, 1992

Our 1992 conference will be held at Luther Seminary and Teachers College in North Adelaide.

The keynote speaker will be Colin Taylor (Chief Librarian - City, Levels & Whyalla Campuses, University of SA), who will speak on the subject of theological libraries within the Australian library scene. Other guest speakers include: Margaret Henty (National Conspectus Officer, NLA) speaking on "Conspectus : the theological implications" and the Rev Gary Gorman (Centre for Information Studies, Charles Sturt University) who will give a paper on "Some simple methods of collection evaluation". A panel discussion of computerisation and some workshops are also on the programme. A tour of the areas north of Adelaide to the Clare Valley where we will get a taste of history of of wine, will be a pleasant interlude in such a full agenda.

Accommodation will be on site at Luther Campus. Mid-winter in Adelaide will be very comfortable.

The registration form is enclosed with this newsletter. Please return it by the 31st March, 1992. We look forward to seeing you at what promises to be a very exciting and informative conference.

New Zealand delegates: Forward your registration form and total payment in NZ dollars to:

Glenys Dalziel,
Mount St Mary's Seminary
PO Box 7043
Taradale NZ (Phone: (6) 844 6025; Fax (06) 844 6023)

Make cheques payable to "Mount St Mary's Seminary Library". This facility to bypass individual purchase of bank drafts is available only until 24th March 1992. After that NZ delegates must send registration in Australian dollars directly to the conference treasurer.

# MAJOR THEOLOGICAL REFERENCE RESOURCES: 1991

Lawrence D. McIntosh

The purpose of citing and commenting on certain reference resources remains as stated a year ago (*ANZTLA Newsletter 12, 14-20*). It is to alert librarians as the availability of recently published titles. The comments, avowedly impartial, are meant to assist with selection decisions. Most imprints are 1991, but a few 1990 titles which arrived too late for inclusion in last year's list are also included. Again it should be pointed out that prices of American and British imprints may vary considerably. Where there are two imprints the less expensive (at early December exchange rates) is cited.

1. *New twentieth-century encyclopedia of religious knowledge*. 2nd ed. Edited by J.D. Douglas. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Baker Book House, 1991. xv, 896p. 0 8010 3002 1; US$39.95.

   The earlier edition of 1955 was designed to supplement the *Schaff-Herzog encyclopedia of religious knowledge* (1886), itself a modified form of the great German Protestant work edited by Albert Hauck. Although the new edition retains some material from the earlier work it should not be regarded as a revision. Its coverage is much wider as it brings evangelical perspectives to biblical studies and theology, national churches and international movements, philosophical trends, non-Christian religions and contemporary issues. The more than 2000 entries are the work of an international cast of contributors and their work comprises an important and most comprehensive resource. Highly recommended.

(GENERAL)

2. *Our Sunday Visitor's Catholic encyclopedia*. Edited by Peter M.J. Stravinskas. Huntingdon, Indiana: Our Sunday Visitor, 1991. 1007p. 0 87973 457 4; US$29.95.

Some 3000 articles written by a team of 39 contributors provide introductory information to all aspects of Roman Catholicism. Biblical books receive separate treatment; the documents of Vatican II also have separate entries. Simple illustrations support the text. This volume was designed for use in homes, Catholic schools and libraries and, as such, it will provide a reliable reference tool for information on the various aspects of Catholic teaching and practice.

3. Starkey, Edward D. *Judaism and Christianity: a guide to the reference literature*. Englewood, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited, 1991. xii, 229p. 0 87287 533 4; US$42.00

This annotated bibliography identifies, describes, evaluates and compares 763 English-language reference books dealing with Judaism and Christianity and, in a second section, with the Bibles of these two traditions. Although the emphasis is on recency, with most of the titles being published from 1970-1988, the classics and other older essential resources are also included. Arrangement is by type of resource and there are author/title and subject indexes. The selection is good although more discretion in certain areas for example Bible dictionaries, would have highlighted the most useful titles. Annotations are thoughtful, well-balanced and usually generous enough to inform a decision to acquire. Not as comprehensive a coverage as G.E. and Lyn Gorman, *Theological and religious reference materials* (1984, 1985, 1986), in that general works are excluded, it does, however, effectively update and augment that resource. A very useful one-volume guide.

4. Fitzmyer, Joseph A. *An introductory bibliography for the study of scripture*. 3rd ed. (Subsidia biblica 3) Rome: Editrice Pontificio Instituto Biblico, 1990. xv, 216p. 88 7653 592 6; L.18,500.

Earlier editions (1961, 1981) established this guide as one of the best available for biblical studies. The new edition, enlarged to 706 entries, follows the earlier pattern of using convenient type and subject headings. Within these areas Fitzmyer provides entries accompanied by descriptive and critical annotations and also references to reviews. The author's modesty in characterizing this

work as 'introductory' is belied by the comprehensiveness and intensiveness of the coverage. An essential purchase.

(BIBLICAL STUDIES)

In last year's reveiw we noted the *New Revised Standard Version* of the Bible. Fast on its heels have come the following three inevitable companions. The purpose of each is self-explanatory and all theological libraries will want to acquire them.

5. *The New Oxford annotated Bible with the Apocryphal/Deuterocanonical books: New Revised Standard Version*. Edited by Bruce M. Metzger and Roland E. Murphy. New York: Oxford University Press, 1991. xxviii, 1237, xv,364, x 432p. 0 19 528356 2; US$37.95.

   Successor to the much-used Oxford annotated edition of the 'old' *RSV*, the present work has been recast with the general articles and annotations adjusted or rewritten by an ecumenical team of biblical scholars.

6. Kohlenberger, John R. *The NRSV concordance unabridged: including the Apocryphal/Deuterocanonical books*. Grand Rapids, Michigan: Zondervan, 1991. xiv, 1483, 76, 53, 76p. 0 310 53910 2; US$39.95.

   A remarkable index to the 84 books of the *NRSV* and to its 906,953 words. Simply, a must.

7. *The New Greek-English interlinear New Testament*. Translated by Robert K. Brown and Philip W. Comfort. Edited by J.D. Douglas. Wheaton, Illinois: Tyndale House, 1990. xiv, 913p. 0 8423 1213 7; US$34.95.

   Uses the Greek text published by the United Bible Societies (1966; 3rd ed. corrected, 1983; Nestle/Aland, 26th ed.; informed by changes to be introduced in the forthcoming 4th ed.). This text is accompanied by an English interlinear translation and a

columned presentation of the *NRSV*. For all students of the New Testament having at least a modicum of Greek.

(CHURCH HISTORY)

8. *The Anglican tradition: a handbook of sources*. Edited by G.R. Evans and J. Robert Wright. Minneapolis, Minnesota: Fortress Press, 1991. xx,620p. 08006 2483 1, US$29.95.

Here is a collection of 600 documents designed 'to show the continuity of the history of the Anglican Communion with that of the whole Church through the ages'. The arrangement is chronological beginning with an excerpt from Clement of Rome (c.96) and concluding with portion of the Archbishop of Canterbury's address to the General Synod of the Church of England in November 1989. Each document is preceded by brief comments on its context or particular significance. An index of scriptural references and a general index conclude the work. This presentation of the cumulative common mind of Anglicanism comprises an essential reference resource for all theological libraries.

9. *The Atlas of the Crusades*. Edited by Jonathan Riley-Smith. London: Times Books, 1991. 0 7230 0361 0; £19.99. (Also published by Facts on File, New York, 0 8160 2186 4; US$40.00.)

Edited by the noted crusades historian this work describes, by text and illustration, the crusading movement over some 700 years in Spain, the Baltic, North Africa and within Europe. Twenty other scholars contribute sections of the linking narrative and, incidentally, draw attention to the revisions in historiography in the last two decades. Of particular interest is stress on the impact of the military and religious orders (like the several groupings of Hospitallers). The more than one hundred maps, plans of cities and battles and other illustrations are delightfully presented. A detailed chronology, a glossary, bibliography and index further enhance this volume. It is warmly recommended and, certainly, is essential for medieval studies.

10. Berkowitz, Luci and Squitier, Karl A. *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae canon of Greek authors and works*. 3rd ed. New York: Oxford University Press, 1990. lx, 471p. 0 19 506037 7; US$39.95.

    The *Canon* is a register of the information stored in the Thesaurus Linguae Graecae (TLG), an ever-expanding computerized data bank of Greek literature beginning with Homer in the eighth century B.C. The data is all but complete from Homer to A.D. 600 and this edition represents also the coverage, to date, of works from 600 to 1453. It comprises the largest bibliography of Greek works available to us.
    The arrangement is alphabetical by author, or title if anonymous. The author entry includes the field of literature , century, location and any cross-referencing. Then follows a list of titles, a citing of the best printed edition, the format transmitted, a word count and the item's genre. The work concludes with several indexes. Particularly important for theological librarians is the coverage of the Greek church fathers, the Septuagint books, and Jewish authors such as Josephus and Philo. While its chief use will be to facilitate the use of TLG it will also, on a more modest scale, serve to update the existing patrologies.

11. Carlen, Claudia. *Papal pronouncements, a guide, 1740-1978*. 2 volumes. Ann Arbor, Michigan: Pierian Press, 1990. xxiii, 957p. 0 87650 266 4 (set); US$195.

    Sister Claudia's earlier five volume work, *The papal encyclicals, 1740-1981* (1981), won a paean of praise for meticulous research and presentation. The present work does not reproduce documents (that would require a multitude of volumes) but rather provides an inventory to the papal pronouncements - encyclicals, decretal and apostolic letters, apostolic constitutions, exhortations and oral addresses - beginning with Benedict XIV (1740) and concluding with John Paul I (1978). For each document entry Carlen provides an item number, date, short title, description, information about the recipient or audience and type of utterance, a word count, a brief summary of its content and, finally, the sources for the text and for the preferred English translation, where available.

There is an index to the some 5000 documents and a copious general index to subjects, occasions, persons and corporate bodies. Clearly a must for Catholic theological libraries and for others serving studies on the modern church.

12. *The Coptic encyclopedia*. Edited by Aziz S. Atiya. 8 volumes. New York: Macmillan, 1991. 0 02 897025 X (set); US$900.

For centuries the Copts have been all but totally unknown by their co-religionists in the West. Yet when it is remembered that, through to the fourth century, the history of the Coptic church was intrinsically bound up with the rest of Christianity and that its famed catechetical school at Alexandria was a leading theological centre, we can appreciate the need which this monumental work answers.

This is a typical Macmillan product with some 2,800 entries, most of them signed by leading authorities, on the history of the Copts, their ancient church in Egypt and their survival through a tumultuous history. The entries usually include bibliographies and the cross-referencing is well done. Volume 8 contains maps, a lengthy appendix on Coptic linguistics and a well-crafted index to the whole set.

It will be particularly valuable for material on the Coptic saints and other church leaders, their monasteries, councils, theological accents and perspectives on teachings in the West, and their use of the several art forms. An important scholarly addition for libraries serving studies in early church history and theology, hagiography, Christian art and archaeology.

13. *The Mennonite encyclopedia*. Volume 5. Edited by Cornelius J. Dyck and Dennis D. Martin. Scottdale, Pennsylvania: Herald Press, 1990. xxv,961p. 0 8361 3105 3; US$80.

Those libraries holding the first four volumes of *The Mennonite encyclopedia* (1955-1959) will welcome this continuation volume which updates earlier material and adds some 900 new entries. In particular the volume reflects recent research in Reformation studies and in Anabaptism and new developments within the global Mennonite and Brethren-in-Christ family. The academic

integrity and bibliographic support which characterized the earlier volumes are well maintained.

14. *The Oxford dictionary of Byzantium*. Edited by Alexander P. Kazhdan et al. 3 volumes. New York: Oxford University Press, 1991. li; xxxi; xxxi; 2232p. 0 19 504652 8; US$275.00.

Certainly a candidate for the 'general cum religious' reference work of the year, *ODB* covers all aspects of Byzantine civilization from the foundation of Constantinople in 325A.D. to its capture by the Ottoman Turks in 1453.
Statistically the three volume set of 2283 pages includes 5200 entries signed by 127 specialists from 17 countries. The entries range from a dozen lines to four pages and cover all elements of Byzantine history and culture. Christianity permeated much of this culture and so the text reflects religious events, personalities, doctrines and schisms. The Eastern churches are well represented along with their saints, patriarchs, liturgies, councils and several art forms. Interesting are the Byzantine perspectives brought to bear on biblical subjects, theological doctrines and the events of extra-Byzantine church history, as in Rome.
Bibliographies were revised and updated until June 1989 and there are frequent illustrations, maps and tables.
Theological librarians often confess to needing help with information about the churches in the Byzantine empire. *ODB*, in complementing and augmenting older sources, is likely to be the scholarly reference tool for all things Byzantine for years to come.

In the same subject area it may be useful to note,

15. Nicol, Donald M. *A biographical dictionary of the Byzantine Empire*. London: Seaby, 1991. xxviii, 156p. 1 85264 048 0; £18.50.

The author, with numerous scholarly books on the Byzantine world to his credit, has listed in alphabetical order most persons of note and influence in the Empire from 300 to 1453. Along with the rulers of Constantinople and the philosophers, soldiers and politicians are the patriarchs and theologians of the church. A

learned, attractive guide and well-suited to libraries whose budgets could not run to the *OBD*.

(ECUMENICS)

16. *Dictionary of the ecumenical movement*. Edited by Nicholas Lossky and others. Geneva/Grand Rapids, Michigan: WCC Publications/Eerdmans, 1991. xvi, 1196p. 2 8254 10 25 X (Switzerland), 0 8028 2428 5 (U.S.A.) US$79.95.

Without doubt this dictionary will prove a monumental resource as it covers the issues, institutions, doctrinal themes and personalities associated with the worldwide Christian ecumenical movement.
The six editors, Nicholas Lossky, José Bonino, John Pobee, Tom Stransky, Geoffrey Wainwright and Pauline Webb, recognised leaders in ecumenism, have enlisted a galaxy of Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant contributors. Many of the more than 600 entries have bibliographies; the cross-referencing is good, photographic illustrations add to the interest of the text and an index of subjects concludes a quality production. The result is, to quote Jaroslav Pelikan, 'An astonishingly thorough and eminently useful reference book'. Arguably the reference book of the year.

(THEOLOGY)

17. Bowden, John. *Who's who in theology*. London: SCM Press, 1990. viii, 152p. 0 334 02464 1; £5.95.

Frankly I expected a better work. Bowden has issued a short entry handbook, with limited information, on the main figures relevant to Christian thought from the New Testament period to the present. Entries range from 30 to a meagre 300 words and usually state the obvious. There are factual errors and poor proof reading (Elisabeth Schüssler Fiorenza would hardly appreciate her title being changed to *Bread not store*). A redeeming feature is that the modern period is well represented and so this volume will be useful for basic information about contemporary theologians.

18. O'Collins, Gerald and Farrugia, Edward g. *A concise dictionary of theology*. Mahwah, New Jersey: Paulist Press, 1991. 268p. 0 8091 3235 4; US$11.95.

Two eminent Catholic theologians set out to clarify key words and phrases used in theological discourse. They include biblical, catechetical, ethical, historical, liturgical and philosophical terms which theological students will need to understand. The intended reader is Roman Catholic but this work should be acquired by other denominational libraries as it is both sensitive to and instructive on ecumenical issues. In all a valuable, inexpensive resource.

*Lawrence D. McIntosh is Librarian of the Joint Theological Library, Parkville, Victoria.*

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# SOME NINETEENTH CENTURY PAPERS IN THE SYDNEY ARCHDIOCESAN ARCHIVES: *ENTRIES IN THE GUIDE TO COLLECTIONS OF MANUSCRIPTS RELATING TO AUSTRALIA*

Frank Carleton

Earlier this year part 1 of Series E of the National Library's microfiche *Guide to collections of manuscripts relating to Australia* was issued. A consolidated name index of collections and sub groups within collections spans all five series. Included in this latest supplement are five entries for early clergy and other papers in the Sydney Archdiocesan Archives at St Mary's Cathedral. The appearance of further submitted entries awaits the issue of another *Guide* supplement.

All the papers concerned were arranged and described during the first six months in 1987 of the two year New South Wales Bicentennial Archives Program. This program consisted of three unrelated archival projects, of which two were for private archives, entitled: the 'Archives of

St. Mary's Cathedral (sic),[1] the 'Archives of the Labor (sic) Movement' (actually the archives of the New South Wales Branch of the Australian Labor Party, chiefly from 1956)[2] and the 'Archives of Local Government' (devoted to the preparation of a published general records disposal schedule for local councils in New South Wales).[3] Each project received a grant of $100,000 from the New South Wales Bicentennial Council and management of the whole program was committed to the Archives Authority of New South Wales, a public body whose statutory responsibility is for public archives.[4]

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[1]While the archives held in the Cathedral crypt include archives of the building and administration of St Mary's Cathedral they are, as they have been designated in various works of Australian Catholic history, the *Sydney Archdiocesan Archives* and contain archives reaching back to before the inception of the Archdiocese. Included for example, are Archdiocesan records for parishes, clergy and religious orders and the official and private papers of past Archbishops. They are, or at least should be, subject to the relevant provisions of the 1983 Code of Canon Law governing diocesan archives. (See especially Canons 486, 487, 489 and 491. *Codex iuris canonici*. Auctoritate Ioannis Pauli PP. II promulgatus. Libreria Editrice Vaticana, 1983 pp. 89-90). For an exposition of these canons and their application see Ingman, P. 'The new Code of Canon Law and archives' *Catholic Archives* no. 5, 1985 pp.50-55.

[2]As anyone with an elementary knowledge of Australian history will know, and as can be readily confirmed by standard works on the subject, the Australian Labor Party and the Labour movement (however defined), the origins of which antedate the former, are not historically coextensive. Therefore, the archives of the Australian Labor Party, or any branch of it, could not comprehend the whole Labour Movement, but only a part of it. The inception of the New South Wales Bicentennial Archives Program occurred during the tenure of the last Labor Government in New South Wales.

[3]cf. Bourke, John 'The New South Wales Bicentennial Archives Program' *Acheion : the newsletter of the State Archives* 6, Nov. 1989 pp.15-17.

[4] New South Wales *Archives Act*, 1960, No. 46.

The five summary *Guide* entries include papers of the two first official Catholic chaplains, who arrived in Sydney in 1820, the Irish priests, Fathers Conolly and Therry, correspondence of Father Therry's business agent, the layman, John O'Sullivan, papers of Father Daniel Power, Therry's short-lived clerical confrere in Sydney of the late 1820's and surviving private and official papers of Roger Bede Vaughan OSB, the second and last English Benedictine Archbishop of Sydney.[5]

All are partial holdings only, fortuitous survivals of much larger original holdings. For example, Father Philip Conolly, who moved from Sydney to Van Diemen's Land in 1821 is represented solely by five quarterly returns of baptisms, marriages and deaths furnished in accordance with Governor Macquarie's instructions of 14 October, 1820. The final return of 10 November, 1822 may be the sole surviving contemporary documentary evidence of Father Conolly's return to the mainland in 1822 for a six months' stay that was later recalled in the reminiscences of Columbus Fitzpatrick.[6]

The largest single holding consists of the 372 items of Therry papers. These are estrays, long ago separated from the Therry group of papers,[7] which were deposited in the Mitchell Library by the Jesuit Fathers in 1969. A guide was issued by that library.[8] The Therry papers estrays at

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5 A full description of the Vaughan papers is contained in Carleton, Frank 'Some archives of Benedictine provenance at St. Mary's, Sydney' *Tjurunga : an Australasian Benedictine review* 37, Sept. 1989 pp.62-77 (III. The Vaughan Papers pp.66-77).

6 *Catholic religious and social life in the Macquarie era as it is portrayed in the letters of Columbus Fitzpatrick (1810-1878).* Ed. by C.J. Duffy. Sydney : Catholic Press Newspapers, 1966 p.21.

7 For an examination of the provenance of the Therry papers estrays see Carleton, Frank 'The Therry papers estrays in the Sydney Archdiocesan Archives : some details of provenance' *Church Archivists' Society Newsletter* 74, April, 1989 pp.3-4.

8 Mitchell Library, Sydney *Guide to the papers of Rev. John Joseph Therry in the Mitchell Library, Sydney.* Sydney : Library Council of New South Wales, 1980 (rev. 1985) ii, 50 p. (Mitchell Library manuscripts guides ; no. 4).

St. Mary's Cathedral are also described in a guide which was issued by the Archives Authority of New South Wales in late 1988.[9] and is available gratis from St. Mary's Cathedral.

**Guide Entries**

Conolly, Rev. Philip (1786-1839) *Papers*, 30 Dec. 1820-10 Nov. 1822
1 folder (5 items)
O'SULLIVAN, John (1802-1876) *Correspondence*, 1834-1868
5 folders (105 items)
POWER, Rev. Daniel (ca. 1790-1830) *Papers*, 2 Nov. 1825-29 Dec. 1829
1 folder (15 items)
THERRY, Rev. John Joseph (1790-1864) *Papers*, ca. 1812-1864
2 boxes (372 items)
VAUGHAN, Roger Bede, Archbishop (1834-1883) *Papers*, 1848-1888
35 folders (287 items)

The data above is submitted to encourage theological librarians and church archivists with manuscripts in their custody to advise the National Library's Manuscripts Librarian of their existence.

*Frank Carleton,*
*Project Archivist, St. Mary's Cathedral, New South Wales Bicentennial Archives Program, December, 1986 - June, 1987.*

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[9] *Guide to the records of Rev. John Joseph Therry and related papers held in the archives of St Mary's Cathedral, Sydney. Including Rev. Philip Conolly, Rev. Daniel Power, John O'Sullivan.* Sydney: Archives Authority of N.S.W. 1988, iv, 36 p. Errata and addenda sheets for this guide totalling 4 leaves, which detail its anonymous editor's errors of omission and commission, were lodged in the legal deposit libraries and in the Australian Catholic Documentation Centre in the Veech Library at St. Patrick's College, Manly during 1989.

# A VISIT TO LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY

- A Papal Indulgence, dated 1516, issued by Pope Leo X for the building of St Peter's, Rome.
- *Assertio Septem Sacramentorum Adversus Lutherum*, 1521 - Henry VIII's attack on Luther which gained for him the title of Defender of the Faith from the Pope - Archbishop Cranmer's own copy!
- Calvin's Sermons on Genesis. A contemporary account of Calvin's sermons on Genesis. (Calvin's sermons were given extempore, but were taken down and transcribed. There are 44 volumes of sermons in the Bibliothèque Publique in Geneva).
- Calvin's *Institutes of Religion*, first edition, printed 1536.
- *Book of Common Prayer*, first edition, 1549, composed by Archbishop Cranmer.

These were just some of the texts and manuscripts arranged on display in the Great Hall of Lambeth Palace, when delegates of the Conseil International visited the Palace Library in late September, 1990 during their short sojourn in London for their annual meeting. About a dozen of us seemingly took a step backward into the pages of history as we were ushered by the Assistant Librarian through the grounds of the Palace into the Great Hall, and there treated to a *resumé* of the Library's history before accepting the invitation to inspect the exhibits specially displayed for our visit.

Lambeth Palace Library is the historic library of the Archbishops of Canterbury. It was founded as a public library in 1612 as the direct result of Archbishop Bancroft's bequest in 1610 of "all the books in my study over the cloisters to my successor and to the Archbishops of Canterbury successively for ever".

The buildings themselves date from the thirteenth century -- chapel and crypt, as well as the Great Hall, though the latter has been subject to many alterations through the centuries, particularly in the Post-Restoration period, after the Palace had fallen into disrepair during the time of Cromwell. Archbishop Juxon was responsible for the re-building of the Great Hall in which the Library's large and leather bound texts

and manuscripts are now accommodated. Other materials are housed in a new reading room and other storage locations.

The contents of the Library include over 3,000 volumes of manuscripts dating from the ninth century to the present day; the registers of the Archbishops of Canterbury from the thirteenth century, and their official correspondence mainly from the eighteenth century; archives of the Province of Canterbury, amongst which are those of the Vicar-General, the Faculty Office, the Court of Arches, and Convocation. A good part of these archival materials date from the 1660s onwards, since many records were lost in the Great Fire of London. The Library also contains the records of the Lambeth Conferences, and extensive collections concerning Colonial America. The primary focus of the collections is ecclesiastical history.

In 1836 the endowments of the see were handed over to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. At this time financial responsibility for the Library also passed to them, this being underlined by statute in 1866. The Library is staffed by two permanent archivists, two permanent librarians and three part-time assistants, with office staff. A most memorable visit!

*Lynn Pryor,*
*Whitley College,*
*Parkville.*

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## ANZTLA CHAPTERS - PERSONNEL 1991

It may be of interest to members to know the names of the chairperson and secretary of each of our chapters. Apologies that information on NZ chapter is incomplete. Consult AULOTS for full addresses. I realise that new office bearers may be elected early in the new year and thus this list will soon be superseded. Do let me know of alterations so that they can be included in the April Newsletter.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
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| | Secretary: | Glenys Biddle<br>Centre for Ministry<br>16 Mason's Drive<br>NORTH PARRAMATTA NSW 2151 |
| SA | Chairperson: | Trevor Zweck<br>Luther Campus<br>104 Jeffcott Street<br>NORTH ADELAIDE SA 5006 |
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NZ Secretary: Helen Greenwood
College of St John the Evangelist
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