BULLETIN 1976

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to the Honorary Treasurer (see below)

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This Bulletin is a revival of one published by the Association from 1956–1966. It is intended to issue three numbers a year (Spring, Summer and Winter) and to be both informative and cheap.

Subscriptions for 1976 are now due, and should be sent to the Treasurer as soon as possible. £2.00 (£6.00) will entitle libraries and personal members (£1.00 for retired members) to numbers 5, 6 and 7.

The officers and committee members will be glad to hear from anyone interested in any aspect of the work reflected in these pages, and in extending it beyond these limits. They feel that ABTAPL can offer a useful service to all who are concerned with bibliography and library provision of religion and philosophy.
ABTAPL AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY LIBRARY

On Wednesday May 5th a party of 16 members of ABTAPL gathered among the ancient book presses of Westminster Abbey Library for a conducted tour by Mr. H.M. Nixon, F.S.A., the Librarian. First he sketched the Library's history very amusingly, from the days when the room, in the Middle Ages the monks' dormitory, was set on fire by one Brother George, through to the setting up of the Library, by John Williams, Dean of Westminster, favourite of James I and outrageous pluralist, and the Library's subsequent fortunes till the present day. We then climbed the stairs to the more modern part of the Library, and thence to the Muniment Room, which juts out over the interior of the Abbey. After admiring the view, the mural of Richard II's White Hart, and the ancient chests, we returned to the Library, where Mr. Nixon enthusiastically showed us some of the treasures, notably the Lytlyngton Missal and an appealing bestiary. Most, if not all, the ABTAPL party left with the pleasantly heterodox feeling that they had been in a 'proper' library, undefiled by the Anglo-American code, steel shelving or non-book materials. O si sic omnes?

WORLD OF ISLAM FESTIVAL

London has been enjoying an orgy of Islamic culture this spring and summer. All the resources of museums and galleries in the country have been mobilized and greatly enlarged by the loan of treasures from Iran, Egypt and many countries. Science and technology at the Science Museum, musical instruments at the Horniman, Persian metalwork at the V. & A. carpets flying to Sheffield and Birmingham, and other official and fringe exhibitions.

The Arts of Islam at the Hayward Gallery till 4th July includes many bibliographical treasures from the British Library, and the bibliographical centrepiece is The Qur'an at Great Russell Street till 15th August. Here in the King's Library are magnificent series of the holy book displayed to show the different schools of calligraphy and decoration, aided by expert and engaging guide lecturers. Also recommended is the illustrated book on sale at the B.L., The Qur'an, by M. Lings and Y.H. Safadi, 1976, £1.95.

The Calendar of Events, with details of concerts, lecturers, seminars, publications and films, can be obtained from the World of Islam Festival Trust at 37 Queen's Gate, London SW7.
Catholic Central Library,
47 Francis St., London SW1P 1QR. 01-834 6128

Administrator    Brother Alan LeMay, S.A.
Librarian         Mrs. Mary Buck

History
Founded during the first World War at Bexhill-on-Sea; moved to Eccleston Square, Victoria, 1922; established as the Catholic Central Library 1936; transferred to its present address in 1960, from which time it has been maintained, staffed and financed by the Franciscan Friars of the Atonement.

Function
To provide lending and reference facilities for students, researchers, and any member of the general public who wishes to make use of its specialised facilities.

Coverage
Theology (of all major Christian denominations); Ecumenism; Scripture; Ecclesiastical history; Comparative religion; Biography and Liturgy, with a certain amount of Philosophy and general humanities.

Stock
55,000 volumes; 150 current periodicals; between 800 - 1,000 new titles added annually.

Special collections
19th century pamphlets, tracts and directories; Post-Reformation English Catholic History; Papal documents and magisterial statements; Vatican Council II; Ecumenism (including publications of the World Council of Churches, British Council of Churches, bilateral dialogues, etc.)

Classification
Dewey Decimal

Catalogues
(1) Dictionary card catalogue (author; title; subject)
(2) Classified card catalogue
(3) Documentation card catalogue (alphabetical author and subject)
(4) Pamphlet card catalogue (alphabetical author and subject)

Access
Open 10.30 to 6.30 Monday - Friday; 10.30 to 4.30 Saturday.
Reference facilities free; subscription, for borrowers, from £2.00 p.a. Books mailed to any part of the British Isles and Continent. (Members pay postage).

Publications
Quarterly lists of new accessions.
Periodical holdings' index.
Three new and very different lists of religious and theological periodicals have appeared within a few weeks of each other. Some descriptions are necessary before comparisons are possible.

The Louvain publication was issued partly to mark the ceremonial opening of the Theology Faculty Library of the Flemish speaking Catholic University, which has had to set up in entirely new premises from the French speaking Catholic University of Louvain of which it was formerly a part. But the main part of the booklet is the List of current periodicals and the List of works currently published in series (pages 45-88 and 89-105). There are over 1,000 current periodicals listed and about 400 monograph series. Full titles and subtitles are given, with place of publication, detailed holdings (by volume and year), and full cross references to earlier and later titles of the periodical. The majority are of continental origin, in German, Dutch, French, Italian, Latin, etc. Approximately a fifth are from U.K. or U.S.A. The selection is mainly Catholic, but also catholic. The majority are titles of academic content.

Birmingham's Philosophy & Religion Department have produced, by typescript and photolitho, a clear and well arranged list of 320 current titles, with subtitles, detailed holdings and locations in the Library. The main alphabetical sequence is followed by an A-Z subject index. All are English language titles, and most from Christian churches and other religious bodies in the U.K. The subject headings abstracts, comparative religion, philosophy and theology list most of the titles of academic standing. The headings for the various denominations and religions provide a key to the wide spread of publications available.

The Cornish list comprises an alphabetical sequence of about 1,600 titles in 33 duplicated pages. No bibliographical details are given, on the grounds that most can be found in the major directories of periodicals. The titles listed are currently taken by the British Library, Lending Division (Boston Spa) and are scanned for the Theological and Religious Index. Their range of main subjects is astonishing (including medicine, archaeology, linguistics) and so are
their geographical and polyglot origins. Holdings of the BLLD are not listed. Indexing and abstracting journals are not included because Mr Cornish has published a separate guide to these. Some monograph series are included. It is planned to keep the list up to date with a monthly *Theological serials news* (£1.25 per annum).

The value of each list lies of course in the selection policies of the library on which it is based. The Birmingham list is useful for identifying the popular publications of churches and religious societies of almost all denominations currently flourishing in the U.K. The Cornish list is useful for its identifications of "significant philosophical and religious content", and also as an unofficial location list of titles taken by BLLD. (How much more valuable if the holdings could have been indicated: but one suspects that most of these subscriptions were only started recently.) Judging by the titles that are familiar, and from what was said of BLLD policy in the last issue, these are "worthwhile" and not ephemeral periodicals. The Louvain list overlaps more with the Cornish list than the other, especially if one discounts the BLLD's exotica. It represents a wide selection of periodicals carrying serious and original studies of interest in Western European theology and philosophy. It is from one of the largest theological libraries in Europe, with holdings built up by a multiplicity of exchange publications. Most Catholic libraries and many others will want this.

One incidental use of all such lists could be to restrain new editors from adopting titles already in use, e.g. Outlook (3), Link (2 here), Contact (3) or Dialogue (5).

J.V.H.

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**OUR CONTRIBUTORS**

Miss Julia Bellord, The British Library, London

Rev. Dr. Peter Matheson, Department of Ecclesiastical History, University of Edinburgh.

This work continues the admirable series of the Commission Internationale d’Histoire Ecclesiastique Comparée, whose previous British material covered the years 1940-55. The Irish, Scottish and the English and Welsh sections are now united in one volume.

D.M. Loades has compiled the English and Welsh list. The sub-division into books, books of reference, journals, society publications, reviews, and completed theses is logical and helpful, and the comprehensiveness of the publications consulted is truly staggering. Misprints: 53 Breword r. Breward; 186 Lebel r. Leben; 192 Bergriffes r. Begriffes; 520 r. (?) in literar-soziologischer Betrachtung; 567 Juristiche r. Juristische; 1089 Pallet r. Pollet.

J.K. Cameron compiled the Scottish list. It is, of course, much briefer and perhaps for this reason only subdivided into books, periodicals, reviews and theses. Certainly this is quite satisfactory. Like the Irish list, compiled by Derek Baker himself, the whole Scottish list can be read through at a sitting, book-wise, from beginning to end. The lack of an index, or of any system of cross-reference, is not so serious here.

The 170 pages of the English section, however, can hardly be digested in this way. The material here, as throughout, is simply listed under the author and numbered consecutively. This seriously diminishes the value of the book as a reference tool, especially to the ordinary student or reader, who will know only a few of the “big names” and will lack the time and patience to plod through the whole in the hope of finding that elusive article on the Caroline divines which he badly needs!

It would be ungracious, however, to end on a carping note. This is an elegant, handy and valuable work, concealing a mountain of work for which editor and compilers merit our cordial gratitude. (How pleasant to have the full title of the periodicals given, and not the usual hideous abbreviations!)

Peter Matheson
BRIEFER BOOK NOTES


A typescript prepared for a Montreal University licenciate. Very full list of books and periodical articles in various European languages. Arranged by author, with index numerique (by no. & verse of each psalm), index litteraire et philologique, and index thématique et theologique.


Incorporates the report of Dr. Christopher Kitching and a valuable summary (p.53-100) of the records kept by the Church Commissioners, Church House, the Missionary Societies, religious communities, other church societies, and libraries and record offices. (It is hoped that a fuller discussion of this report will appear in a later Bulletin.)


Includes such titles as The Communist rule in Kerala and Christian responsibility, 1967; Fire is easy: the tribal Christian and his traditional culture, Barbara Boal, 1973: works by M.M. Thomas and P.D. Devanandan, and a detailed analysis of the quarterly Religion and Society, with full author index.


1971, with many additions. Arranged in alphabetical order of site. Copiously illustrated.


An 18 page explanation of the nature and relationships of Jewish classic literature. For all who confuse Torah and Targum with Talmud, and Mishnah with Midrash.


Classified arrangement of books, periodical articles and theses, with author index. Continuation of Erichson, *Bibliographia Calviniana* and Niesel Calvin Bibliographie 1900-1959. Includes studies of reformers influenced by Calvin-Beza, Farel, Knox, Bucer, a Lasco. Many recent reprints listed.

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**PEOPLE AND PLACES IN THE STORY OF THE SCOTTISH CHURCH**

by Edwin Sprott Towill  Illustrated by Colin Gibson

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by Frederick Goldie, Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway

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For too long out of print, this very readable history is now available again with some revisions and a new chapter bringing the record up to date.

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THE SAINT ANDREW PRESS  ----  EDINBURGH
A NEW ROMAN CATHOLIC CLASSIFICATION

Father Bonaventure Hinwood, O.F.M., professor of dogmatic theology and librarian of Saint John Vianney National Seminary in Pretoria, has published summary tables and a brief explanation of a new classification scheme for religious literature which has been used in his library since 1970.


It is an enumerative scheme, using the numbers 200-299 with decimal subdivisions in the Dewey manner, but with the sequence of subjects and the terminology entirely reconstructed. The “top ten” with approximate Dewey equivalents, where they exist, are: 200 Religion (200); 210 Comparative religion (290); 220 Church history (270); 230 Christian churches and ecumenicism (280); 240 Bible (220); 250 Theological sources (238,262.9); 260 Doctrinal theology (230); 270 Ecclesiology (263,264,246,247,255,261); 280 Pastoral theology (250); 290 Moral theology (240).

Though it is not stated in the article, the scheme is presumably used with more orthodox Dewey notation for philosophy and any other topics the Seminary Library includes. Certainly the standard geographical and common form subdivisions are used. “Divide like” instructions also bring in divisions from other main classes, e.g. from (300) for subdividing the new 279 Church and the world and from the new 221 History of the Papacy (divided alphabetically by name within periods) for the new 252.1 Papal documents.

The tables as set out give approximately 500 locations, the notation stopping at the first decimal place. The use of the orthodox and new subdivisions would of course add considerably to the number of locations possible and to the length of their notation. A further instruction allows the division of any religion or religious group by the main divisions, i.e. 2, history; 3, internal divisions; 4, sacred books; 5, other documents and source books; 6, doctrine; 7, social organization and worship; 8, pastoral care; 9, morality and prayer.

This underlines the logical progression of subjects in Fr. Hinwood’s arrangement. His introduction touches on the lack of such a sequence in Dewey, which inevitably reflects the rather miscellaneous viewpoint of late 19th century American protestant evangelical religion, and Dewey naturally places Bible (220) before Church (260) and Hinwood Church 220-230 before Bible 240. Another criticism is that “In several cases whole numbers are assigned to relatively unimportant matters such as the Christian sabbath (263), persecutions and heresies (272) and (273) respectively, hymnology (245)...” It may be that their importance has become less in the eyes of catholics and...
other contemporaries, but Fr. Hinwood can be assured that the quantity of literature on these topics in older libraries can be enormous.

Here is one whole class from the Pretoria schedules for comparison:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>250</th>
<th>THEOLOGICAL SOURCES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>CREEDS, ECUMENICAL COUNCIL DEFINITIONS, CONFESSIONS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>252</td>
<td>OTHER OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS — including papal documents, those of local and provincial synods, and bishops’ pastoral, unless these refer to a specific subject, then classify with subject.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Papal (divide like 221)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Roman curial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>General Councils</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>National hierarchy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Provincial synods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Diocesan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Individual bishops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Parish</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>253</th>
<th>SYMBOLIC THEOLOGY (Creeds and official statements of belief)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>254</td>
<td>PATROLOGY followed by first letters of father's name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ante-nicene- (325)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4th-5th century Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>4th-5th century Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>4th-5th century Eastern and African (Coptic, Arabic, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Later Latin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Later Greek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Later Eastern and African</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>255</th>
<th>PATRISTIC THEOLOGY</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>COLLECTED WORKS place here also treatment of the theology of a particular theologian as a whole as well as theology plus biography. Follow the number by the first three letters of the theologian’s (not the author’s) name.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>700-999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1000-1329</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1330-1564</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1565-1799</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1800-1950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1950</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Many classifiers have felt with Fitzgerald’s Omar Khayyam

Would we not shatter it to bits, and then
Remould it nearer to the heart’s desire?

But it seems late to fall into such a temptation when there is a choice of alternatives and adaptations to Dewey for this purpose already. Dewey has also truncated or omitted some of its extravagancies and made useful relocations like the partial transfer of religious orders from church history 271 to 255, recognizing their continued activity on the modern spiritual and pastoral scene (17th ed., 1965). The admirable schedules offered for Judaism, Islam and other religions (16th and 17th eds) and the option of placing any one religion at 200 as the one preferred (18th ed., 1971) are of less value to a seminary library stocking mainly works on Christianity.

The real alternatives for Dewey 200 in a library that uses the rest of the scheme are Walsh and Lynn-Peterson.

Richard J. Walsh in his *A modification and expansion of the Dewey Decimal Classification in the 200 class* (Philadelphia, 1941; repr. by the Catholic Library Association, Haverford, Pa., 1963) provides great detail in 123 typescript pages, though limiting himself to 3 places of decimals. He does not attempt major relocations of the sequence of subjects. The publishers of Dewey are quoted “To protect other users from confusion... for any additions or changes or your own, use letters or symbols of your own which can not be mistaken for ours”. Thus Walsh:

- 261.x1 The church and the Jews
- 261.3 Barbarians and the church
- 264.x2 Councils and particular synods
- 264.x41 Liturgical vestments

and his index is very full, sometimes providing more terms than are given in the schedules.

It serves only the four areas listed in the title, but covers these in great detail, with a notation that can be used with Library of Congress, Dewey, or other enumerative schemes. In the Dewey adaptation, most classmarks have a six-digit notation, and the four areas are inserted into the scheme thus: (1) *Christian literature* (a detailed chronological arrangement of authors' complete works); (2) 200-219; (3) 220-229; (4) *Catholic theology, Liturgy, Art & symbolism*; (5) 230-239; (6) 240-269; (7) *Canon law*; (8) *Catholic church history*; (9) 280-289; (10) 290-299. The four areas can be fitted into L. of C. class B in a similar way.

These notes cannot do more than outline the scope of the Alternative Classification. It is rich in detail and well indexed. It has had more recent additions and revision than Walsh. But it is hoped that the Catholic University of America Library may be able to publish further additions.

The Pretoria Seminary Library has chosen to remould Dewey 200 to its own way of thinking. Other libraries with similar problems would be well advised to consider the published schedules of Walsh and Lynn-Peterson before taking such a far-reaching decision.

J.V.H.
UNIFORM TITLES FOR LITURGICAL WORKS

Jullia Bellord

In July 1972 the International Federation of Library Associations Committee on Cataloguing set up a Working Group, under the chairmanship of Dr. Peter Baader of the Deutsche Bibliothek, Frankfort am Main, which was asked to draw up a list of uniform headings for liturgical works. As a first step it was decided to deal with the Tridentine and later liturgical books of the Roman Catholic Church, and a small specialist group was set up for this purpose.

In addition to the Chairman, the members were: Lucian Bianchini of Mount St. Vincent University Library, Halifax, Nova Scotia; Rev. A.A. Hausling, OSB of the Bibliothek der Abtei Maria Laach, Maria Laach, Germany; Mlle Claudine Lehmann of the Bibliotheque de l'Institut Catholique, Paris; Alfredo Serrai of the Biblioteca Casanatense, Rome; Sister Claudia Carlen, IHM of Marygrove College Library, Detroit, USA, and the writer of this article, of the British Library. Comments on the working papers produced by the Group in the three years of work were received from Dr. H.W. Seidel of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft fur das Archiv-und-Bibliothekwesen in der evangelischen Kirche, and Rev. Pralat W. Schonartz of the Arbeitsgemeinschaft Katholisch-Theologischer Bibliotheken (of the Federal Republic of Germany); Dr. F.G. Kaltwaser and Herr P. Gleixner of the Bavarian State Library, Munich; the Rev. Th. Pater of the Catholic University of America Library in Washington; the Rev. O.L. Kapsner OSB of Duluth, Minnesota, USA, and the Rev. A. Stickler SDB of the Vatican Library. The greater part of the preparatory work, including all the analysis and preparation of the schedules was done by the Chairman, Dr. Baader, and this was a great help to other members of the Working Group because of the complicated questions involved.


The first problem that faced the Group when it started work was to define its terms, and after some discussion it was unanimously decided to restrict the list to official liturgical works, from the reforms of the Council of Trent to the present day. This cut-off date meant that the manuscripts, even in modern editions, are excluded, and also the multiplicity of pre-Tridentine liturgical variants. "The present day" is taken to include the liturgical reforms of the Second Vatican Council, as far as published to date, and provision is made in the list for vernacular translations of liturgical books as recommended by Vatican II.
What is an official liturgical work? This occupied the members of the Group for some time, but we agreed to a slightly amended form of Fr. Kapsner's definition in his *Manual of Cataloguing Practice for Catholic Author and Title Entries*, Washington, 1953, viz. "Works which contain instructions, (i.e. rubrics) and/or texts for official church services and which have been officially approved or are commonly used within a religious community". The only exceptions to this rule were the *Liber Usualis* and *Liber Usualis Officii* which were admitted because of their widespread use, even though they are not, strictly speaking, official works. This meant that unofficial collections of prayers for private and group use were excluded, and also works for local use which could not be regarded as local variants of official liturgical works, such as, for example, a hymnal for a single diocese.

The published list consists, basically, of 56 numbered headings in alphabetical order, from *Antiphonale* to *Vesperale*. Members of the Group agreed that the Latin forms of the works should be used, for two reasons. First, because it was hoped that the list would be used internationally, and second, because it was difficult, if not impossible, to provide "official" vernacular titles for all the works, in particular those published before the reforms of Vatican II. There is of course nothing to stop a library using the vernacular headings if it prefers — the British Library Liturgies heading "Missals" though arranged on entirely different principles, would provide English equivalents of many of the terms used in these headings, e.g. Breviary, Pontifical (see Index at the end of the Liturgies heading). Each of these numbered headings is followed by a short description of the work, to help cataloguers who may not be familiar with the subject-matter, and a note stating whether the work is pre-conciliar (i.e. in use before Vatican II and now superseded) and/or post-conciliar (i.e. in current use).

Next follows a list of variants. Latin liturgical books were often published in differing forms for single rites, diocesan, churches, monasteries and religious orders, and examples of each are given where appropriate. Thus a Benedictine breviary is to be entered under the variant *Breviarium (Ordo Sancti Benedicti)*, and a missal used in Cologne under *Missale (Koln)*. In accordance with the Statement of Principles of the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles the name of the locality is given in the original language. In the case of variants for religious orders the name of the order is given in Latin, and a list of religious orders with their Latin names and English equivalents is given directly before the schedules. For religious orders and congregations not listed here the official Latin names given in the *Annuario Pontificio* are recommended. For regional or local orders a name in the vernacular is to be preferred, if given in the *Annuario Pontificio*, e.g. "Soeurs Franciscaines de la Misericorde de Luxembourg."
The reforms of Vatican II have resulted in the publication of certain liturgical works in the vernacular, and these are to be distinguished by the cataloguer by their Latin adjectives of nationality, a list of which is given on page 3. Thus the English version of the post-conciliar Liturgy of the Hours (which replaces the Breviary) would be Liturgia horarum (Versio Anglica) and similarly a modern Portuguese missal would be Missale romanum (Versio Lusitana). This seems to run counter to liturgical principles but these had to be sacrificed to cataloguing ones.

One of the difficulties of cataloguing liturgical books is that many of them are separate parts of larger works. It was agreed, perhaps somewhat arbitrarily, that those parts which would stand on their own because of custom or long usage, should do so, and would constitute the numbered main headings, while parts without an autonomous character would be listed without numbers, and cross-references made from them to the main headings. Under the main heading a list of its constituent parts is given. Thus for example the Canon Missae, (Canon of the Mass), Hymnarium (Hymnal), and Graduale (Gradual) which are well established autonomous parts of the Tridentine Missal are main (numbered) headings but the Praefationes (Prefaces) and Commune Sanctorum (Common of the Saints) are not, and are cross-referred to the main heading Missale (Missal).

In addition there are also numbered cross-references for variant titles of main headings, e.g. Officium Divinum (a variant title for the Breviary) See Breviarium. All the numbered main headings and unnumbered cross-references are in one alphabetical sequence.

As a member of the Working Group I should be grateful for any corrections to the list as published, and also any comments on its practical use or otherwise. I should perhaps mention that the earlier drafts by the Chairman were all written in German and efforts to anglicize them have not altogether succeeded — this accounts for one or two rather dubious theological definitions and some quaint English in places.

However, it is hoped that even with these and possibly other defects which may come to light in use, this list will prove a useful and practical tool in solving problems encountered in the cataloguing of Latin liturgical works, and as a model for future lists covering the liturgical works of other Christian bodies. The first steps have already been taken towards the setting up of a specialist group to compile a list of liturgical works of the Orthodox churches.

For those interested to know what has been written on the subject of cataloguing liturgical books, the works used in the compilation of this list, in addition to that by Fr. Kapsner mentioned above are:—


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This 14 page booklet was prepared for the 13th Congress of the International Association for the History of Religions at Lancaster, England, 15–22nd August, 1975. It lists over fifty current abstracting and indexing services, giving frequency and publisher’s name. There are sufficient descriptive (not evaluative) notes on their nature and coverage to show what field of religion or religious studies librarians and scholars can use them for. The range is from *African Research & Documentation* and *Annual Egyptologica Bibliography* to *Sociological Abstracts* and *Theologische Literaturzeitung, Scripta Recenta Edita* (Nijmegen) though included, died alas in 1973.
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