Subscriptions: Libraries and personal members £3.00 (S8.00 U.S.) per annum. Retired personal members £1.00 per annum to the Honorary Treasurer (see below)

Back numbers: £1.00 each.

News items, note and queries, advertisements and contributions to the Chairman (see below).

-----------------------------------------------
COMMITTEE 1981

Chairman: Mr. John V. Howard, New College Library, (University of Edinburgh), Mound Place, Edinburgh, EH1 2LU.

Vice Chairman: Mr. John Creasey, Dr. Williams’ Library, 14 Gordon Square, London, WC1H 0AG.

Hon. Secretary: Miss Mary Elliott, King's College Library, (University of London), Strand, London, WC2R 2LS.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. Leonard H. Elston, Belsize Branch Library, (London Borough of Camden), Antrim Grove, London, NW3 4XN.

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  Ecumenism in action — the library of the Atlantic School of Theology, Halifax, Nova Scotia — Alice W. Harrison  12

U.K. Christian Handbook (continued on page 11)

Vol. 2:  
Church Growth & decline; Church tables 1 — 9; Mission tables 10—12; main directory; Denominational headquarters; types of home mission; the 10 largest churches; years of foundation.

Vol. 3:  
Christian resources and their use; Summary Tables; directory by agency (ranging from Adoption agencies via Book publishers, Bookshops, Conventions, Hostels, Musical Services, Old peoples homes to Youth organisations. In all 51 separate headings are used.) The bookshops are listed geographically, firstly by county, then by town, then alphabetically.

Vol. 4:  
Is the index volume, and there are two listings, firstly an alphabetical list of the organisations, then a Location Index, by County, then Town, in alphabetical order, of all the organisations listed.

One useful index omitted is that of persons listed as the chief executives of the organisations listed in volumes 1 — 3. Although a major piece of work it would enhance the directories greatly.

Alan F. Jesson
ABTAPL AUTUMN MEETING

The 1980 Autumn Meeting of ABTAPL was held at Bible House, London, the headquarters of the Bible Society, on Friday 31st October.

Twenty three members gathered in the spacious Tyndale Room, and were relieved to hear that the hundred or more chairs set out were intended for a conference on the following day. Mr. Alan Jesson, the Librarian, opened the proceedings by giving a short account of the recent history and reorganization of the library, and introducing other members of the Bible House staff. The party then descended to the Bible Gallery, and admired the magnificent collection of translations of the Scriptures, arranged according to broad geographical areas (Asia, North America, Africa and Europe), with its catalogue in guard-book form. Leaving the Gallery with obvious reluctance, members proceeded to the Crypt, where English Bible translations and other material were displayed beneath chronological charts and pictures. The final visit before tea was to the well-stocked bookshop.

Mrs. Gwen Anderson then spoke on ‘Bringing the Bible to Africa’. Following a short survey of the history of translations of the Bible into African languages, she described some of the difficulties facing the Bible translator (how can the sense of the saying ‘Is there a father among you who will offer his son a snake when he asks for fish’ be conveyed to a people for whom snake is a delicacy?), and explained the Bible Society’s present policy of providing a team of specialists to give advice and assistance to African translators. Questions from the floor were brought to an end only by shortage of time.

M.G.

The last event before the A.G.M. and General Meeting was a talk by Fr. Henri Morlion of Louvain, who described the Conseil International des Associations de Bibliothèques de Théologie, and the Belgian, Dutch, French, German and (newly enlisted) Polish member associations. The duplicate exchange service TEOL (Theologici exquisiti oblatique libri: sounds much more erudite than BLLD—GES!) organized by the French association seemed potentially useful, and we looked forward to closer links with the Conseil, which is itself affiliated to IFLA, and was represented at the recent conference in the Philippines by its secretary.

In the business meeting we confirmed our wish to go into association with the Library Association from 1st January 1981. The LA has agreed to this and offers financial assistance, which is timely in view of the expense of the Bulletin, postal and stationery costs and travelling expenses, including probable visits to Europe to attend meetings of the Conseil.

The projected Guide to religious literature is now at last nearing publication. It will be entitled Religious Bibliographies in Serial Literature: a Guide, as is expected from Mansell in April 1981 at £15.00.

The next ABTAPL meeting will be held in Bristol over the weekend 3rd to 5th April 1981. Details will be sent out early in the New Year.

M.E.
LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Mr. Howard,

In the interests of accuracy and because we are a theological association I write to point out two errors in the account of the York meeting. First, as I am sure you know, Carmelites are friars, not monks (line 4) and secondly the "Jesuit nuns" belong to the Institute of the Blessed Virgin Mary and have nothing to do with the Society of Jesus (line 17).

Yours sincerely,
Julia Bellord

Dear Mr. Howard,

Some time in the early 1900s an article entitled 'A brief history of the Church of Christ, Lancaster' appeared in The Christian Monthly and Missionary Gleaner. I have the beginning of the article (pp. 143-4) but not the last page or pages. I should be glad to hear from anyone who by any chance can supply the tantalising missing end to the article.

Yours sincerely,
John S. Andrews

EXHIBITIONS

The Benedictines in Britain at the British Library (Great Russell St., London) continues till 30th November.

The Benedictines and the Book at the Bodleian Library Divinity School (Oxford) continues through December. Sets of 100 colour slides or filmstrip with printed catalogue available from Miss E. Arkell (Dept. of Western MSS).

The English Country Parson at the British Library (Great Russell St., London) till 4th January 1981.
The Council for Places of Worship Library
The Council for Places of Worship, 83 London Wall, London EC2M 5NA.
Tel: 01-638 0971/2

Librarian  David M. Williams, MA, DipLib, ALA

History
The Council will revert in March 1981 to its former title of the Council for the Care of Churches. It is now a permanent Commission of the General Synod of the Church of England. Founded in 1921 as the central co-ordinating body for the Diocesan Advisory Committees for the Care of Churches, the Council now has certain statutory responsibilities under the terms of the Faculty Jurisdiction Measure (1964) and the Pastoral Measure (1968). It also has a significant grant-allocating function, concerned with the conservation of furnishings and works of art in churches.

The first Secretary of the Council (1921-54), Dr. Francis Eeles, a noted ecclesiologist and liturgiologist, initiated the National Survey of Churches, a documentary and photographic archive of Anglican places of worship as soon as the Council was established. His own library forms the nucleus of the present bequests, most particularly from the late G.B. Gosling (1944), W.I. Croome (1967) and Canon B.F.L. Clarke (1978).

The Council transferred from Fulham Palace to 83, London Wall in 1962, and in 1979 the Library moved into the adjacent Church of All Hallows, which had previously accommodated a Christian arts exhibition centre.

Function
(a) to support the needs of students, research workers and members of the general public, by providing reference facilities.
(b) to serve the needs of the Council's staff in preparing casework and providing information generally within their areas of responsibility.
(c) to provide a current awareness and information service for the Diocesan Advisory Committees, for example, by means of a periodic Bulletin.
(d) to provide loan facilities for members of the Council, and its committees and sub-committees.

Coverage
Ecclesiastical art and architecture, with special reference to the buildings and furnishings of Anglican places of worship; the conservation of churches and their furnishings; ecclesiology; liturgiology; ecclesiastical history and law insofar as they concern church fabric or fittings.
Stock
About 12,000 volumes; a collection of 5,000 slides; survey files for about 15,000 churches (the majority with photographs, and many with guide books); 120 current periodicals (including annual reports of Cathedral Friends).

Special Collections
The Canon B.F.L. Clarke collection includes much unpublished material on church building and restoration in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, including a comprehensive index of churches. In addition to the Clarke postcard collection (20,000 items), there are special photographic surveys of fonts and churchyard crosses. The library possess the collection of the late Canon J.L. Cartwright on ecclesiastical heraldry.

Classification
A domestic scheme is used, with an alpha-numeric notation. Subject categories with place and date sub-division.

Catalogues
A dictionary card catalogue, with author entries and subject headings interfiled. Cataloguing according to AACR.

There is a separate catalogue for the Slide Library, available to prospective borrowers, as a duplicated typescript.

Access
The Library is available to the general public for reference. Slides are available for loan.

Opening hours: 9.30 a.m. — 5.30 p.m. Monday—Friday.

Intending readers are advised to telephone in advance of their visit, as the Library is used for meetings from time to time.

Publications
The Council produces a wide range of publications on the care of churches and their furnishings (list available). The Council’s annual journal, Churchscape, includes a substantial Review of Recent Literature.

A new edition of the Catalogue of the Slide Library will be available early in 1981.

Staff
The Council has ten members of staff, including two professional librarians and clerical supporting staff. The Librarian is also Assistant Secretary of the Council.
SOCIETIES – 12
Ecclesiological Society
St. Andrew-by-the Wardrobe, Queen Victoria Street, London, EC4V 5DE

Honorary Secretary: Stephen Charles Humphrey, M.A., 1 Cornish House,
Otto Street, London, SE17 3PE.
Tel: 01-735 6716 (to whom all letters should be sent).

Aims:
originally (1839) ‘to promote the study of ecclesiastical architecture and antiquities, and the restoration of mutilated architectural remains’. The aims have since been extended to cover ‘other arts employed in the context of Christian worship’.

Publications:
(i) monographs by members of the Society. The present series began in 1959 and the titles were listed in Newsletter No. 1 of September, 1980. Two monographs are to be published in 1981.
(ii) a newsletter which is issued three times a year. A new series began in September, 1980.

Note: ‘Transactions’ were published from 1841 to 1845, from 1881 to 1938 and from 1942 to 1956. There are no plans to revive them. Between 1841 and 1868 ‘The Ecclesiologist’ was published — the Society’s most famous publication — and it is possible that a journal of similar type will again be issued in a year or two.

Other Activities:
(a) six public lectures between October and March, given at the moment in the City of London;
(b) tours of groups of churches in London, held between Michaelmas and Easter;
(c) coach tours of churches in the southern counties, held on Saturdays between May and September;
(d) receptions, held either to mark special anniversaries or as annual social events;
(e) the running of a library and collections of lantern slides and photographs (all at St. Andrew’s).

Membership:
open to individuals and institutions.

Subscription:
there are various rates which vary with place of residence and age. In 1981 special provision will probably be made for libraries and other societies to coincide with a marked expansion of our publishing plans. Details of subscription rates are obtainable from the Hon. Secretary at the above address.
BIBLIOGRAPHIES & REFERENCE BOOKS – 21

*The Philosopher's Index: a Retrospective Index to U.S. Publications from 1940.*
Bowling Green, Philosophy Documentation Center, 1978. 3 vols.
U.S. $195 or D.fl. 475 (£105.50)

*The Philosopher's Index: a Retrospective Index to Non-U.S. English Language Publications from 1940,*
Bowling Green, Philosophy Documentation Center, 1980. 3 vols.

With these two retrospective works, complements to the current volumes of *The Philosopher's Index,* a very important period of philosophical publishing in English finds a bibliographic key. The two compilations work on identical principles, both books and periodical articles being covered. Listing of articles runs from 1940 to 1966, providing a back-up to the access already available through the current volumes from 1967. Books are a very welcome inclusion (omitted from the current volumes before 1980), American imprints being covered for the period 1940–1976, non-American for 1940–1978. In all, details are provided for some 27,000 articles and 11,000 books, about a third of the material also being abstracted.

The first two volumes in each set contain subject-indexes providing basic title-author details under a variety of headings, while the third volume in each case gives the full reference under author, with or without an abstract. 48 abbreviations for American journals are given, 72 for non-American (there is no more precise listing than this), but this doesn’t include inter-disciplinary titles which will have been indexed selectively. In terms of coverage of fringe areas, the book citations seem more wide-ranging than the articles, particularly in the fields of cultural and intellectual history. Less material from the philological journals is available than might have been expected. Religion, especially philosophy of religion, but also comparative religion, does better, and the Neo-Thomist work of the period seems well covered. Policies governing selection are specified in the introductory pages of each set, where it appears “circulation” is one of the criteria applied to periodicals, possibly a euphemism for “quality” but nevertheless disconcerting, since here one might have hoped to have found just that recalcitrant material that might be picked up in a retrospective listing.

For many users, the author-indexes will be the core of these volumes, enabling poor or defective references to be swiftly set to rights, and providing a useful resume of the output of individual scholars. For those with literature searches on hand, the subject-index volumes will need to be worked through. In outline easy to use, though bulky, the alphabetic scatter of terms makes it difficult to be sure all potentially useful material has been traced, though a generous number of multiple entries is provided. On the whole, the very general terms like “Logic” or “Ethics” should if possible be avoided unless a very exhaustive search is being undertaken, since the researcher will be confronted with many hundreds of items in several different sequences. Key-words are not as a matter of course indexed unless they are philosophically distinctive, so that the middle-range of specific but commonly used terms
would seem to provide the most economical approach. In general, subjects are listed under proper names, places (the adjectival form is preferred), major fields with their subject-divisions, and specific topics in the literature such as "Grue", "Blik" or "After-Image". "Bibliography" finds a listing of material with substantial bibliographic sections, also available under more specific headings where appropriate. For some reason, monographs that are purely bibliographic are omitted, as are biographies and reprints. In general, though, the subject-indexes provide a wealth of information if used with care and an appreciation of what categories of material are excluded. The computer may generate an unexpected order to the non-algorhythmic mind, and this must be watched for, especially where compound names are involved, but due warning is given of this by the editors. In the Non-U.S. volumes, two unintegrated sections appear both under the heading of "Believing". "Class(es)" contains both the logical and social sort, and perhaps more control could have been exercised here, whereas "Art" and "Arts" are separated by several pages in a distinction which seems over-fine. I noticed few punching errors (a very clear, normal type-face is used) though I did spot a reference to one "J. Keeble" (sic). The editors appear not without astuteness in their choice of headings: a symposium on "My Philosophy of Life" may be traced under "Idleness".

For those researchers whose field depends mainly on English language sources, these indexes should certainly become the first port of call for the given period. The European bibliographies still have valuable features to offer, however, and shouldn’t be ignored in a comprehensive search. The Bibliographie de la Philosophie reaches back to 1937 though with book coverage only, but it does include new editions and translations and its abstracts are detailed. This can be supplemented by De Brie’s Bibliographia Philosophia, 1934–1945 (Utrecht, 1950–54) which is reasonably comprehensive for the period. The great Repertoire Bibliographique de la Philosophie from Louvain which began in 1949 (itself a continuation of an earlier, quarterly listing) should also not be overlooked, even by the exclusively anglophone user. Its coverage is wider in the history of ideas field, and its indexes of critical reviews are still invaluable. Finally, there remain more specialist listings, such as W. Risse’s Bibliographia Logica (Hildesheim, 1965–79) and the retrospective indexes of individual journals provided by the Philosophische Dokumentation series.

These two retrospective listings have greatly increased the scope and value of The Philosopher’s Index project, and will be especially useful to the specialist librarian, saving much searching through annual compilations. One would like to see the period of coverage pushed back to 1900, and similar treatment provided for French and German, but whether such work will be available or even begun in this century is not at all certain.

Peter Larkin
Now, with the publication of THE SECOND BOOK OF DISCIPLINE, the two important source-books for the study of Scottish Ecclesiastical History are available in uniform cased editions:

THE FIRST BOOK OF DISCIPLINE edited by James K. Cameron
The document which provided a complete reform of religion in the realm. It laid out the priorities of the Scottish church in a pattern which echoed the form of government at Geneva.
Cased/ 0 7152 0212 X/ 222 x 138mm/ 224pp/1972/ £4.75

THE SECOND BOOK OF DISCIPLINE edited by James Kirk
The ‘Charter of Presbyterianism’ in the Church of Scotland. The commentary indicates parallels with the continental reformed churches and the corresponding English presbyterian movement.
Cased/ 0 7152 0439 4/ 222 x 138mm/ 288pp/ 1980/ £8.75

Both available from religious and academic booksellers

THE SAINT ANDREW PRESS
121 GEORGE STREET,
EDINBURGH EH2 4YN
BIBLIOGRAPHIES & REFERENCE BOOKS — 22

_U.K. Christian Handbook_

How do you find the Church? Properly speaking, I suppose, I should have started, Where do you find the Church?, but either question is answered by a series of publications which began life as the _Evangelical Missionary Alliance Missions Handbook_, but which in later manifestations has become the _UK Christian Handbook_.

Titles which have appeared so far, and are considered in this review, are:


All except Vol. 1 are still in print, but a new edition of Vol. 1 is due to be published in November, 1980 at £2.50 + 50p. postage.

These volumes are compiled by Peter Brierley, formerly a statistician at the Cabinet Office, and now Programme Director of the Bible Society. Because the author and your reviewer work for the same organisation, I have already put to him many of the comments in this article, although not, unfortunately in time for the 5th edition of Volume 1. Also because of this connection, I perhaps ought to emphasise that this review has in no way been influenced by it.

Volume 1 has the longest history of this set. It was originally conceived as an only child and the first edition was born in June 1964 as the _Missions Handbook_ — a modest listing of the members of the Evangelical Missionary Alliance. This was true too of the 1968 revision, which was actually published in September, 1968. It was then felt that an approximate four year cycle had been tentatively established. Peter Brierley took over the compilation of the third edition, published in September, 1973, and has developed this series to its present level. The fourth — or 1977 — edition was published in December 1976 and it is planned that the 5th edition will follow in November, 1980, thus completing another four year cycle. It also appears that the lead-time between collecting the information and publishing it is shortening with successive editions — a very laudable effort.

It is not impossible, I feel, that, given three volumes corrected to a 1980 base, the next improvement will be a cumulated volume when the next cycle of revision has been undertaken. If that is to be the case, as I trust it will, I would hope that the necessary harmonisation of the series will result in a better presentation of the data, thus extending the usefulness of these inherently essential books.

For there is no doubt that this series is an essential directory to Christian organisations. The format of Volume 1, however, which has greatly influenced its subsequent siblings, is more geared to the occasional leisureed referee, rather than the busy professional requiring constant access to different organisations. The page size is slightly larger than A5, at 229 x 175 mm, but the entries spread across an entire opening, giving plenty
of white space but also giving a more than distinct possibility of error when following the entry across, even when using a straightedge. In the later volumes entries are confined to one page, and are set closer, which solves this problem but introduces another, namely readability. The typeface used throughout the series is Univers — a sans serif face which becomes difficult to read easily in body type although it has its uses as a headline face. In this series, however, it is only the widespread use of bold face breaking up the body type regularly, which makes the text readable. The use of such a face as Plantin — perhaps the most readable of all — would enhance the data and its presentation beyond measure.

Each volume has an introduction by the compiler, and, (except Vol. 4), Summary tables presenting the data in a manner exciting to statisticians. For those who are more literate than numerate, Volumes 2 & 3 have a special feature: an article, introductory to the volume and germane to its contents, but setting the wider scene, by respected practitioners, and each authoritative enough in its own right to stand a wider reprinting. Volume 2 was contributed by the Rev. Tom Houston of the Bible Society, Vol. 3 by the Rev. Dr. Donald English, lecturer at Wesley College.

Each volume, again with the exception of Vol. 4, has a table of notes and definitions, which is generally useful. *En passant*, however I would say that the use of one symbol — n/a — to mean *not answered, not applicable, not available,* or (oddly) *available only on request,* is one of those petty annoyances that slows one down when trying to extract information for an enquirer. Another annoyance, at least to this reviewer, is the placing of the telephone number of an organisation as the first element of their address, with the STD code as the second. I am informed, however, that a survey of (some?) users of the earlier editions showed a marked preference for this presentation.

But despite these complaints, the volumes are an essential tool for every reference library, let alone the ‘religious’ ones. A glance at the contents, which I have summarised below, gives constant surprises. How many of us know, for example of the five Christian organisations producing posters who do not actually have ‘Christian’ or ‘Church’ in their title? Or of the Personnel Consultancies; Art and layout services; Financial services or Travel Agents who seem somewhat unaccustomed bedfellows with Councils of Churches, Missionary Organisations and Professional Christian Groups who are at least overt?

I would urge you not to wait for the cumulation — if it comes — but acquire these little booklets.

**Summary of Contents**

**Vol. 1:**
Summary statistical tables; directory of Missionary Societies; directory of Colleges and Bible Schools; Missionary Radio Societies; UK Missionaries by country; UK Missionaries by Continent; the 10 societies sending the most missionaries; Years of foundation of missionary Societies.

(continued on page 1)
ECUMENISM IN ACTION –
THE LIBRARY OF THE ATLANTIC SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY,
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Alice W. Harrison

On May 2nd, 1980, the Atlantic School of Theology held its Ninth Convocation. It had been ten years since the first steps were taken which led to the establishment of the School. It was a joyous occasion because part of the celebration that evening included the awarding of the first honorary doctoral degree. It was conferred upon Father Lloyd Robertson, the person appointed as Principal, July 1, 1971, at the time the agreement was entered into by the three founding institutions.

The Atlantic School of Theology is a ecumenical school of theology and Christian ministry. It was founded in 1971 by institutions of three churches: Holy Heart Theological Institute (Roman Catholic Church), Pine Hill Divinity Hall (United Church of Canada), and the University of King’s College — Divinity Faculty (Anglican Church of Canada).

Holy Heart Theological Institute

Bishop Edmund Burke came to Halifax in 1801 and soon began to prepare young men for the priesthood. Holy Heart Seminary was established in Halifax in the 1890’s by the Congregation of Jesus and Mary. The preparation of young men for the priesthood was carried out by these Eudist Fathers, who originally came from France. Many of the priests brought books from France with them and these formed the nucleus for the faculty library. Later the Eudist priests were established in Canada. In the 1960’s a few diocesan priests began to assist with the work of the Seminary.

The Holy Heart Seminary, which had served as the training institution of Roman Catholic priests for 75 years, closed in 1970 and the Holy Heart Theological Institute was founded to co-ordinate all future theological education programmes of the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Halifax. Father Lloyd Robertson was appointed Administrator-Director of the Institute.

Pine Hill Divinity Hall

Pine Hill had its beginnings in Nova Scotia in 1820. In November of that year the Presbyterian Divinity Hall came into being in conjunction with the Pictou Academy, under the guidance of Rev. Thomas McCulloch. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia agreed to use the annual grant of twenty pounds for “Purchasing of books for the use of students of Divinity”. (This money had previously been used for the bringing of a Gaelic preacher from Scotland.) Many of the early volumes came from the McCulloch Library, and other gifts were solicited.

In 1838 McCulloch came to Halifax to become the first president of Dalhousie, and he took the theological college with him. In 1843 McCulloch died. The Divinity Hall moved to several other locations. Finally, in 1860, as a result of the Presbyterian union that year, the College came back to Halifax. It was united with the Free Church College and was known as the Presbyterian College. Books in the present collection marked “Ex Bibliotheca Coll. Pres. Eccl. Halifacensis” go back to this period.

In 1878 the present property was purchased. The administration and
library building was added in 1898. A student assistant was appointed to help the library and was paid $30 a year. Students paid a library fee each year. In 1901 it was reported that the library had spent $175 on new books. In 1925 at the time of Church Union the name of Pine Hill Divinity Hall was officially accepted by an Act of Incorporation of the Parliament of Canada.

In 1927 Arthur Betts came as assistant librarian. New stacks were opened and Dr. Betts designed a new classification scheme for the books, which was used until the 1970's.

The University of King's College.

In 1787 the Bishop of Nova Scotia, Charles Inglis, made plans for a college. One year later, in 1788, an academy at Windsor was opened with 17 students in attendance. In 1802 a Royal Charter was granted by George III proclaiming King's College, Windsor, "The Mother of a University for the education, and instruction of youth and students in Arts, to continue forever and to be called King's College". We are told that by this time about two hundred were in attendance at the institution. Many of these became clergymen.

In 1884 the School of Divinity was set up. In 1920, the original buildings were destroyed by fire and the University moved to Halifax, to the Dalhousie University campus. There, the Divinity course was divided into four years.

Amalgamation

In 1971 when the agreement was entered into by the three founding institutions the school received the name of "Atlantic School of Theology". The Board of Governors appointed as Principal, Reverend Lloyd Robertson. The Act of Incorporation was passed and degree-granting powers were conferred on the institution in 1974. The degree programmes include, Master of Divinity, Master of Theology, Master of Theological Studies and Bachelor of Theology.

After the founding of the school steps were taken by the Board with regard to library service for AST. A Library Committee was appointed and consultancy help was sought from the librarian of a local university. Various recommendations were submitted and on July 19th, 1971 the Board of Governors authorized the Principal to contact Dr. Jesse H. Ziegler, Executive Director of the American Association of Theological Schools, asking for the services of a library consultant. In March, 1972, R. Grant Bracewell, a consultant from the Toronto School of Theology submitted a report on the library, Concerning the Library Services for the Atlantic School of Theology. He concluded the report with sixteen recommendations.

By December, 1972, thirteen of the sixteen recommendations were either carried out or acted upon. The major project was the move of the Holy Heart Library collection of approximately 15,000 volumes to the AST Library, combining it with the former Pine Hill collection. The two periodical collections were immediately integrated. An on-going project of reclassifying both collections of books to the Library of Congress classification has been carried out since then. Special grant money was available in the summer of 1977 to reclassify 10,000 of the books from the Pine Hill collection to the LC collection. All new purchases are classified by LC.

The 20,000 volumes on theological and related subjects in King's College
continued as an educational institution, whereas the other two institutions did not. There were also very strong and nostalgic ties of the institution with its previous divinity training, and the consultant’s Report in 1972 recommended that the King’s collection continued separately because the AST building had insufficient accommodation. There is a weekly delivery service and interlibrary loans can be made. This is true with the other institutional libraries within the city. The Nova Scotia Provincial Library is in Halifax and maintains a union catalogue for holdings of all libraries in Nova Scotia.

With expanding resources and services the library at AST will have to plan some type of new quarters within the next few years.

The 20,000 volumes on theological and related subjects in King’s College Library (72,160 vols. overall) were not transferred to the AST Library. The reason for this was that King’s College continued as an educational institution, whereas the other two institutions did not. There were also very strong and nostalgic ties of the institution with its previous divinity training, and the consultant’s Report in 1972 recommended that the King’s collection continued separately because the AST building had insufficient accommodation. There is an exchange of main entry cards between the two libraries. There is a weekly delivery service and interlibrary loans can be made. This is true with the other institutional libraries within the city. The Nova Scotia Provincial Library is in Halifax and maintains a union catalogue for holdings of all libraries in Nova Scotia.

With expanding resources and services the library at AST will have to plan some type of new quarters within the next few years.

**Stock:**
50,000 volumes, 5500 bound periodicals, 250 current periodical subscriptions, 600 microforms and a pamphlet collection.

**Special Collections:**
1. John B. Hardie Arabic and Islamic Library.
2. Books from the private library of Thomas McCulloch.
3. Rare book collection including religious pamphlets of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries, and a collection of Canadian church history.
4. Two special funds have been established for the support of special collections. These include:
   - Church History Fund provided for in the will of the late Dr. Ian F. Mackinnon to be used for the purchase of books on ecclesiastical history.
   - Sesquicentennial Fund established by Pine Hill alumni for the purchase of books of an ecumenical nature.

**Classification:**
There is an on-going programme to classify the entire collection by Library of Congress. Until this has been completed three classification systems are still being used.
1. Library of Congress for all new material.
For the Pine Hill Collection, a unique system, designed by a former librarian, Dr. Arthur Betts. This system is similar to the Pettee classification.

Catalogues:
The main card catalogue is a dictionary type catalogue for author, title and added entries for books classified by L.C. There is also a subject catalogue for the L.C. collection. Until all the books have been reclassified to L.C. the following catalogues are being used as well:

- Holy Heart collection — Author catalogue.
- Holy Heart collection — Title catalogue.
- Pine Hill collection — Subject catalogue.
- Pine Hill collection — Author and title cards have been interfiled with the main L.C. catalogue.

Audio-Visual catalogue.
Computer printout for periodical holdings.

Access:
The library is available to all students, faculty, staff, as well as alumni, clergy and anyone in the community who wishes to use its facilities. By means of a mail service the library lends books to others throughout the Atlantic Provinces.

Library Hours:

(Term) 8:30 a.m. — 10:00 p.m. Mon. — Thurs.
8:30 a.m. — 5.00 p.m. Fri.
1:00 p.m. — 4.00 p.m. Sat. — Sun.
(Vacation) 9:00 a.m. — 5.00 p.m. Mon. — Fri.

Publications:
Monthly list of new accessions.
Various bibliographies.
Yearly computer printing of periodical holdings.

Staff:
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