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Wilbur M. Smith
Arnold D. Ehlerl
Clara B. Allen

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I ΠΩΛΥΤΟΥ
ΕΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΥ ΚΑΙ ΜΑΡΤΥΡΟΣ
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΞΗΣ
ΠΕΡΙ ΤΟΥ
ΑΝΤΙΧΡΙΣΤΟΥ.

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A CO-ORDINATED BIBLIOGRAPHIC PROGRAM

The institution of a bibliographic program calls first of all for a vision and an intention to do something about it. Bibliographic work is labor, but it pays large dividends. A co-ordinator is also essential. The method is the third requirement. There are many complications and problems, but with the publication of Bowers' Principles of Bibliographic Description, a beautiful production just come to hand, we have what we hope will be the indication of a more or less uniform descriptive procedure. In the simple, practical effort, however, it will usually be well to keep entries simple, within the realm of accurate description.

Pursuant to the challenge thrown out by Dr. Kenneth L. Gapp of Princeton, at the first Conference of the American Theological Association at Louisville in 1947, in his challenging vision of a co-operative effort hitherto unheard of in Christendom whereby "every document which relates to Christianity" would be "analyzed and indexed," we have been doing some thinking. No one school or library could do all the work on such a project, but any library could make a contribution to such an effort, if it were inaugurated, and a co-ordinator appointed to direct it.

Of course the first necessity would be a chronological index to religious writers. A general effort in this direction, which covers all the major fields of knowledge, but includes only the important authors, has been made by Miriam Allen de Ford's Who Was When? published by the H. W. Wilson Company in 1941. Something like this should be inaugurated for religious authors only, but to include all of them. Using this basic index, which would have to be kept intact in alphabetical order as a check list, a chronological index of authors could be made. Authority work would have to be done to establish the proper entry for each author, just as in cataloging. Once established, the author entries could then be arranged in chronological order by some method that would best cover their production period. It would seem that two alternate possibilities present themselves. Either the author could be filed according to his birth and death dates primarily and secondarily, or a single date could be determined, such as the central year of his life. Once the chronological list were started, bibliographers could then proceed to the title compilations for each author, and then the subject indexing could begin.

It would seem to be a commonplace that if within any institution or library bibliographic work is done, if it conforms, and if it is preserved, the results would accumulate. The announcement by the Library of Congress that it intends to issue a subject catalog is exciting. If the theological librarians of the world should take up the task from there, we would have something.
THE REVISED STANDARD NEW TESTAMENT

A Bibliography
Compiled by William Carey Thomas, Th.D.

( Editorial note: Dr. Thomas wrote his dissertation at Eastern Baptist Theological Seminary on the subject, "A Study of Matthew and Romans in the Revised Standard Version in the Light of the Objectives of the Revision Committee." This bibliography is one section of the dissertation bibliography and is limited to works specifically on the version itself. There is only one book, the remainder of the list consisting of reviews and periodical articles, with a few essays, unpublished items and newspaper materials.)

I. BOOKS

II. PERIODICALS


III. ESSAYS


IV. UNPUBLISHED DISSERTATION AND CORRESPONDENCE


V. NEWSPAPERS


Hippolytus On Antichrist

The Fuller Library owns an interesting edition of the work of Hippolytus on Antichrist, the first page of the text of which is reproduced on our front cover. The main title is in Greek, but the title page contains the following legend regarding the edition: “MARQVARDVS GVDIVS / Ex duobus MSS. codicibus nunc / primum in lucem edidit. / LVTE­TIAE P A R I S I O R V M. / E TYPO­GRAPHIA CRAMOSIANA. / M.DC­LXI.”

Our copy appears to be the oldest edition in America. The Library of Congress noted that they had “no record of any­thing before 1672” located in the Union Catalog. The Harvard libraries indicated that they had no copy as old as this. Richardson lists an edition of the date 1660-1 in his bibliographical synopsis attached to the Ante-Nicene Fathers series, which may or may not be the same as this one, which shows only the single date of 1661. The New Schaff-Herzog Encyclopedia states that “only the Antichrist [of his exegetical works] exists in the original (in three manuscripts of the tenth, fif­teenthetenth, and sixteenth centuries).”

The volume was a part of the Fyens Stiftsbibliothek, having been added to that collection in 1815, according to a note in the front. It is nicely bound in white velum and the pages are numbered to 102. The Greek ligatures are of considerable interest throughout the work.

Studia Theologica, jointly published by the seven theological faculties of Skandin­avia, is in many ways the most beautiful journalistic production that comes to our shelves. The first fascicle was issued in 1948, the publisher, is W. K. Gleerups, Lund, Sweden.

NOTES AND QUERIES

13—THE STRANGE DEARTH OF GREAT LIVES OF CHRIST. In the literature of the 20th century, one is probably underestimating rather than exagger­ating in making the statement that since 1900 there have been not less than 4,000 titles published in the English language directly relating to the person, work, and influence of the Lord Jesus Christ; and yet I believe one can say that in that period only one truly outstanding work has originated in Protestant circles either in America or in Great Britain attempting to present fully the entire life and ministry of the Lord Jesus Christ on earth. (I am not here including important volumes originating in France, e.g., Borchert’s The Original Jesus.) It was forty-five years ago that the first edition of the late Professor David Smith’s In the Days of His Flesh appeared. In the latter part of the 19th century we had three great works on Christ, each in two massive volumes—the works by Edersheim, Geikie and Farrar. No work has appeared of such comprehensiveness and influence, even including David Smith’s volume, for the last sixty years. With all the vast amount of literature that has appeared since that time concerning the Gospels, and such subjects as the escha­tology of Jesus, His parables, the title “the Son of Man,” and His deity, such a work is long overdue; and I believe if it were rightly done, written with some brilliance, resting on sound scholarship, it would have a phenomenal sale and influence. Of course, nothing has ever appeared originally in England, or in this country, comparable to the great four-volume life of Christ published by the distinguished theologian and exegete John Peter Lange three-quarters of a century ago, and sub-
sequently translated by Marcus Dods. I am not saying there have not been some great works about Christ, but there has not been in the last forty-five years an epochal work that can be referred to with authority, and read with joy, attempting to cover every important aspect of our Lord's incarnate life.

This reminds me of something else—and I would be glad to hear from any person who would like to send in a communication on this—why is it that in our own country we have not had a great life of Christ (probably a number of liberals would here disagree with me) for nearly ninety years,—not since Samuel J. Andrews gave us in its first edition (1862) his truly epochal *The Life of Our Lord Upon Earth*, a work which Marcus Dods himself said, "is indispensable to anyone who intends a thorough study of the subject but yet has not access to the authorities themselves or has not leisure to use them. The accuracy of his references and impartiality of his citations, as well as the fairness and candor of his own judgments inspire us with confidence in the author." Stevens and Burton in their *Harmony of the Gospels* years later said this was "a work into which has gone a lifetime of scholarly research and to which all students of the life of Christ are under large obligation." Why is it that not for ninety years has anything appeared in this country of equal importance on the life of our Lord?—W. M. S.

14—REVISION OF THE UNION SCHEDULE OF DOGMATICS—SPECIAL DOCTRINES (RP-RY). Some years ago, while at Dallas, I reworked the eschatology schedule of Miss Pettee's theological classification, which occupied RV and RX. When I came to Fuller, I succumbed to the temptation in starting this library of revising the special doctrines division which follows the systematic treatises in theology. This covers RP to RX in Miss Pettee's book. It seemed advisable from a study of the major systematic treatises in theology to rearrange the major divisions of theology somewhat, and to expand one or two of them. Bibliology was not included as one of these divisions, and we thought it ought to be. RY had been left open. The result is that we have developed a schedule which has satisfied us quite well in classifying our theological doctrines, and we invite study and criticism of it. Copies will be sent to those requesting them, and after a year or so of further use and study, perhaps we can see our way clear to issue it in the BULLETIN.—A.E.
and in many cases, where the entry is simple, we copy it from the proof card and do not send for L. C. cards ("Elsies" around here) at all. This speeds processing, and cuts expense as well. Any other suggestions would be welcome.—A. E.

16—Is anyone receiving cards or proof cards, other than L. C., which are proving useful?—A. E.

17—"How to Obtain from Bibliolotry, being a Treatise on the Improper Care of Books," is the title of a leaflet issued by C. Frank Fox, bookbinder, 1514 So. Western Ave., Los Angeles 6, Calif. It is dedicated to "library libertines" by the L. A. chapter of S. P. C. B. (The Society for the Promotion of Cruelty to Books.) "A curriculum in advanced technique is presented to the amateur . . . Steady development in variety and method of execution is guaranteed new members and Master degrees are obtainable for skill and virtuosity in book torture." Twenty 'methods' and 'results' are listed from "tight packing on shelves" which is "an excellent method for tearing covers when removing," to "underscoring sentences" which is "decorative and impressive on library books." Copies are obtainable from Mr. Fox.

18—Filing and indexing for Christian workers is a booklet of 60 pages prepared by Don Wardell, and may be had for 40c from him at 9 Sycamore St., London, Ont., Canada.—A. E.

19—(Re: Item 10.) We do not want to be interpreted as duplicating, in our study of the 200-group of Dewey's classification, what is being done by the "Round Table on Dewey Decimal Classification" of the American Theological Library Association. The group of schools is not the same as that being studied by them, with a few exceptions, and we shall cooperate fully with that committee in making available to them our findings. —A.E.

20—10,000 volumes. We do not know whether this might be some kind of a record, or not, but the facts ought to be recorded, we think. The Fuller Library staff has cataloged 10,000 volumes in 15 months. This figure itself, of course, has little meaning, unless one knows all that was involved. The analysis of this figure is as follows: 10,040 volumes, 7,363 titles, of which 25 titles representing 622 volumes are periodicals fully cataloged, and 162 titles involving 742 volumes are reference materials shelved in the reading room.

A few of these books (1,462 to be exact) had been accessioned when we took over. A card file of some 3,000 volumes had been made, and a tentative Dewey number assigned, which we discarded because we are using the Union system. No source entries had been made in the books.

In September, 1948, we shelved the volumes, numbering at that time about 5,000, by the single letter divisions of the Union system, arranging the books by author within each large division, except for commentaries and a few other groups, which were unified within the larger division. Then we sent for L. C. cards and went to work processing the reference materials first. As the others were finished they were returned to the sections from which they were taken. We had shelved loosely, leaving about 25% of each shelf open. Gradually the entire collection has shifted from the uncataloged to the cataloged state without too much rearrangement. One major reshaping was done when we expanded our stack capacity 100%. The see reference cards were made as we went along, but the see also cards and definition cards remain to be done. The Librarian has checked practically all classification and subject heading assignments, revising where necessary.

The staff consists of the Librarian and the Assistant, both working full time. Student help made up the balance. Apart from staff salaries, we spent $4,620 for student labor, at the average rate of 95c per hour. During the school year we have also manned a reading room two miles from the basic library for twelve hours a day. It is probably true, however, that the quality of our student help is considerably above the average. Within the staff the responsibility has been allocated as follows: Librarian, administration and acquisition; Assistant, circulation and processing.—A. E.