Fuller Library Bulletin -January-March, 1950, No.5

Library, Fuller Theological Seminary

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FULLER LIBRARY BULLETIN

JANUARY-MARCH, 1950

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PASADENA, CALIFORNIA
THE FULLER LIBRARY BULLETIN is issued quarterly by the Library of Fuller Theological Seminary, Pasadena, California.

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THE LIBRARIAN AND ACQUISITION

Most libraries accept gifts, and are happy to have them. In the case of many smaller collections, their very existence is largely due to the interest and contributions of friends. But a gift-collection is rarely a thoroughly useful tool in the support of an intelligent teaching program, although it may make valuable contributions toward it. The deciding factor is the nature of the gifts themselves, of course. If they come from discriminating collectors, and represent subject specialties that are useful to the library, well and good. But even so, one must ask the question, Has the collection been culled, either for distribution to favored friends or for the sale of the more valuable items, before being presented? Has reference, if any, been withheld?

One of the important questions for the acquisitions librarian is whether to go directly into the market himself and purchase from publishers and dealers, or to go through an agent, or agents, and depend on them to do the work for one. The former procedure calls for abilities and experiences that a librarian who has not had considerable book-store experience does not possess. The latter places one at the mercy of the dealer. He may be a good one and fair in all of his dealings, or he may be the kind that charges three prices. Even so, one might buy, either out of anxiety or necessity for the work, or due to lack of knowledge that it could be obtained elsewhere more cheaply or might even still be in print and available at a publisher’s discount.

Doubtless the best procedure is a combination of methods. Buying directly from the publishers may save time and money on certain items. Using an agent who will allow library discounts up to 20% is usually better for small items from different publishers, where the cost of transactions would more than offset the publisher’s discounts. In the case of all purchasing, direct buying is based on the assumption that the order librarian knows where to get the book. If not, he can either advertise in one or more of the want-list media, foreign or domestic, or he can place an order with a responsible, experienced agent and let him advertise, if he does not have it in stock, or cannot locate it in his area by means of book scouts or contacts.

It would seem essential to have Books in Print, the index to the Publishers’ Trade List Annual, now issued as a separate volume, to aid in learning whether books are now in print. Even this is seriously deficient in religious literature, as we learned in a recent check. The program of reprints in theology is extensive. Some books remain in print for many years. We recently ordered titles from T. & T. Clark in Edinburgh that were original stock carrying publication dates as ancient as 1894.

Dealing with a good agent in each major foreign country will usually be better than ordering directly, except in cases of substantial orders from one publisher, or where the agent is known to add excessive profits. A case in point is a quotation we recently got of over $20 on Copinger’s Supplement to Hain’s Repertorium Bibliographicum. We ordered directly from the publisher through our Seminary Book Store, and paid exactly $9.85.

Arnold D. Ehler
FOREIGN PURCHASING TOOLS

Compiled by Samuel J. Hume and Arnold D. Ehler.

(Editor's note: The following list of publications designed to provide guidance and aid to the bookbuyer in the form of want-list media, bibliographies, reviews of new books, and prepublication notices, is offered jointly for what it might be worth. In the spring of 1948 at a roundtable of the special librarians of the Texas Library Association in connection with their annual meeting the basic elements of foreign purchasing were presented and discussed. A paper on the subject, "The Procurement of Foreign Materials," was read at the annual meeting of the American Theological Library Association the same year at Dayton, Ohio. To that paper was attached a list of foreign equivalents to our Cumulative Book List, which had been prepared by Mr. Alton H. Keller, Chief, Order Division, The Library of Congress.

Mr. Hume, importer and specialist in European and Asiatic art prints, reproductions and facsimiles, and who does business "at the sign of the Palindrome" in Berkeley, California, has issued in mimeographed form an extended list of these aids to foreign buying. This he has brought up to date, and graciously turned over to us for inclusion here. At the end we are adding some titles of book bulletins that we have discovered since compiling the list that appeared as No. 6 of our "Notes and Queries" section. Any of these publications may be ordered from Mr. Hume at 2900 Buena Vista, Berkeley 8, California, or from any of the larger book importers.—A.E.)

AUSTRIA
Das Antiquariat
Das Anzeiger für den Buch-Kunst und Musikalienhandel
Oesterreichische Bibliographie

BELGIUM
Bibliographie de Belgique
Journal de la Librairie

DENMARK
Det Danske Bogmarked

ENGLAND
The Book Exchange
Books of the Month

The Bookseller
British Book News
British Books to Come
The Clique
Desiderata

FRANCE
Biblio
Bibliographie de la France
Le Bouquiniste Francais
Bulletin Critique du Livre Francais
Le Guide du Lecteur

GERMANY
Bibliographie der deutschen Bibliothek
Borsenblatt für den deutschen Buchhandel
(The Frankfurter Ausgabe; Leipzig Ausgabe)
Theologische Literaturzeitung

HOLLAND
Bibliopolis
Bookforecast
Het Nederlande Antiquariaat
Nieuwsblad voor de Boekhandel

ITALY
Bollettino del Circolo dei Librai Antiquari
Daedalo
Ex Libris
Giornale della Libraria
Libri Nuovi

MEXICO
Boletin Bibliografico Mexicanono

SWEDEN
Svensk Bokhandelstidning

SWITZERLAND
Das Buch
Das Bücherblatt
Bücherschau
Ex Libris
Das schweizer Buch
Das schweizer Buchhandel

(Addenda to the list issued as No. 6 of the "Notes and Queries" section of the July-September, 1949, issue.)

Books from Italy. This is issued also under the Italian title, Libri Nuovi Ital-
iani, and was listed in our issue No. 3. The subscription price is now L.300 (50c U. S.).

Books of the Month. William George’s Sons Ltd., 89 Park St., Bristol 1, England. Monthly, but not numbered. A very valuable publication issued gratis. The January, 1950, issue contains 48 pages, of which 32 pages are reviews and digests, and the remainder is taken up with the “Books of the Month” section, consisting of new works and new editions submitted to Simpkin Marshall between October 25th and November 27th, 1949.” The entries are similar in form to those in the English Catalogue of Books, and are arranged in sections according to the Dewey Decimal divisions, with the additions of Fiction and Juvenile sections.

Books on Trial. Published 8 times a year by The Thomas More Association, 210 West Madison St., Chicago 6, Ill. The Dec.-Jan., 1949-50, issue is Vol. VIII, No. 5. Subscription, $4.00 a year. A literary review of Catholic works and Catholic reviews of other works.

Le Bouquiniste Genevois. Issued in mimeo by Librairie A. Jullien, Bourg-deFour, 32, Geneve, Switzerland.


Librannica. Published by Branners Bibliofile Antikvariat, Store Kongensgade 29, Copenhagen, Denmark. No subscription price listed, apparently free. The January, 1950, number is Nr. 3. Offset process Danish and English; Contains interesting notes and cartoons, and is concerned primarily with their offerings of antiquaria, unusually interestingly described.


Antiquarian Delights

It is a joy to go through booksellers’ catalogues, ticking here and there a possible purchase. Formerly, when I could seldom spare money, I kept catalogues as much as possible out of sight; now I savour them page by page, and make a pleasant virtue of the discretion I must needs impose upon myself. But greater still is the happiness of unpacking volumes which one has bought without seeing them. I am no hunter of rarities; I care nothing for first editions and for tall copies; what I buy is literature, food for the soul of man. The first glimpse of bindings when the inmost protective wrapper has been folded back! The first scent of books! The first gleam of a gilded title! Here is a work the name of which has been known to me for half a lifetime, but which I never yet saw: I take it reverently in my hand, gently I open it; my eyes are dim with excitement as I glance over chapter headings, and anticipate the treat which awaits me. — GEORGE GISSING (Reprinted from Antiquarian Bookman, Vol. I, No. 11, Mar. 13, 1948).

Hinrichs Verzeichniss

We drew a deep breath as we placed an order some months ago for an item we saw in Herm. H. J. Lynege & Son’s Catalog. Weeks later we were thrilled on coming to work to discover that we had actually acquired the coveted Hinrichs Verzeichniss der Bücher, Landkarten usw., running from 1834 to 1900 with a few slight breaks. We had never seen this before.

This bibliographic work is a running annual list of publications and reissues of German literature, maps, etc. with full data as to author, title, place, publisher, pagination, size and price. In addition, there is a subject index to short author-title entries with each issue. One can run down the list and check publications in 1860 on theology, for instance, of which we find about 11 columns. The page numbers are given, where the full entry may be found. Beginning with 1877, this is further broken up into Allgemeine, Exegetische, Historische, Systematische, Praktische and Jüdische sections.
Among the interesting items received by the Fuller Library in the Fyens collection is a commentary on the book of Job by Jacques Bolduc (Jacobus Bolducius). Bolducius was a Capuchin religious who was born in Paris around 1580. He made a reputation for himself as a preacher in his order. Although he was a Catholic and his volume contains fifteen commendations and approbations beginning with a poetic tribute by Joannes Albertus and ending with a Privilegium Christianissimi Regis by Louis XIII, dated in 1637, yet his name does not appear in the Catholic Encyclopedia or in the Dictionnaire de Théologie Catholique. The few facts about him were obtained from a brief sketch in Michaud’s Biographie Universelle Ancienne et Modern, nouvelle edition.

The title page of the Commentaria is here reproduced:

R.P. IACOBI / BOLDVCII / PARISINI, EX S. FRANCISCI / MINORITARVM CAVPVINORVM / ORDINE THEOLOGI, / Commentaria / IN LIBRVM IOB. / QVIBVS PREMISSA HEBRAEI IDIOMATIS / accurata versione, eiusque perbreui paraphrasi, variae cum editiones, / turn lectiones cum Vulgata colatae, expenduntur: / NEC NON IDIOTISMI, PHRASES ET SVNGVLA TEXTVS / vocabula, potissimum Hebraea diligentissime explanatur, ex ijsque omnis / genuinus ac primarius literae sensus tandem eruitur. / TOMI DVO. / Quorum vterque TROPOLOGICVM sensum a multis expetitum / copiose luculentertque explicat. / Accedunt tres indices, Quorum primus est locorum sacre Scripture; Secundus, pro concionatoribus, / iuxta seriem Euangeliorum totius anni; Tertius, materiarum & rerum notabilium. / [Plate] LVTETIAE PARISIORVM. / M. DC. XXXVII. / CVM PRIVILEGIO REGIS CHRISTIANIS-SIMI.

The two volumes are bound in one. There are 876 and 1013 numbered pages, besides several sections of unnumbered pages. The arrangement is in both double and single columns. The actual type block is 29 cm. high. The amount of material would equal around 4000 pages of our ordinary octavo volumes. The book has been rebound in brown leather and heavy boards (not wood) with decorations in gold on the back.

The work was ordered by F. Clement a Noto, the Minister General, to be submitted to the pointer in November, 1621. It apparently took a good while to get this mammoth book set in type. It was not until 1637 that the first edition was finally completed. Our copy is said in the "Praefatio to the illustrious reader" to be from the second edition.

Father Bolducius covered the problems of Job rather extensively, as we may well imagine in a work of this size, and he starts out with the apologetic notion. "Those Talmudists," he says, "and those most abandoned heretics, the Anabaptists, are to be despised rather than refuted, who assert that Job never had any historical existence, but served as a character in a purely imaginary story. Likewise Luther is "to be reckoned of no account in stating that the book of Job is just like the plot of a fable intended for setting forth an example of patience" (translations are Dr. Archer's). He cites Luther's "In conviviali Serm. tit. de Patriarch & Proph."

Job was indeed a genuine character, an Arab, who wrote likely in Aramaic. Any difficulties and obscurities that remain in the Hebrew recension by Moses, who probably found the record while in Midian, are due to the difference in customs of the Arabs and Syrians and their national proverbs from those with which we [i.e. in the 17th cent.] are familiar, says our author.

There are nine preludes covering such matters as the historicity of Job, the authorship of the book, language and style, canonicity, argument, position in the canon, interpretation, and the ver-
sion and paraphrase included. He makes a good point for exegesis directly from the Hebrew original in order to dissipate the obscurity of the phrases and to exhibit the literary and historical sense. Since the principal purpose of the book is to "dissipate the obscurity of the phrases, and to mitigate the harshness of the original words and expressions, to explain the sentiments set forth, to eliminate the discrepancies, and therefore to explain the literal and historical meaning of them; consequently it is absolutely necessary to have recourse to the Hebrew original."

"As for the paraphrases, I have deliberately kept them as succinct as possible, clear in diction, choosing the best interpretation from the commentators and omitting discussion of differing interpretations," explains Bolducius. "In the commentaries I have attempted not simply to explain the meaning of the Hebrew words, but to exhibit the felicitous brilliance of the mode of expression used by the inspired writer. I have eschewed the pernicious example of those writers who despise the scholarship and judgment of St. Jerome in the Vulgate (which is invested with divine approval as a reliable and authoritative translation, according to the Council of Trent)."

The form of the commentary itself is as follows: first the argument of a chapter is given, then follow parallel versions—the Vulgate on the left, and his own literal translation from the Hebrew on the right. Near the bottom of each page is his paraphrase. Nearly every verse is then taken up in detail, first by way of commentary proper; then comes a section called "Tropologia," in which he deals with the symbolic interpretations, many of which would be considered unduly fanciful.

Verse 1 in the three forms will be of interest, no doubt. Vulgate: "Vir erat in terram Ghutz, lob nomen eius, & erat vir ille perfectus & rectus, & timens Deum & recedens a malo." Bolducius's literal: Vir fuit in terram Ghutz, lob nomen eius, & erat vir ille perfectus & rectus, & timens Deum & recedens a malo." Paraphrase: "Vir nomine Lob praerat regioni Husitane: erat autem vir ille perfectus, ac in magna simplicitate & innocentia veri Dei cultor vitabat omne peccatum."

The commentary on the first verse takes up 28 pages, but 10 pages of this is given over to a chronological chart including Job's ancestry. This begins with 2148 Anno Mundi, which is 40 "Anni Esau," and ends with A. M. 2470 and the death of Job at 240 years of age. Other verses occupy from one to three pages each, as a rule.

A few observations on some of his renderings might be of interest. In verse 3 he construes qedhem as antiquitas (time), rather than the Vulgate's Orientales (place). In verse 5 both the Vulgate and Bolducius render berekhu very misleadingly as benedicere (the same verb he renders maledixerit in v. 11), although the paraphrase tries something more helpful, valedixerint. In verse 6 he very literally renders be-thokb-am as in medium eorum, where the Vulgate is content with inter eos.

On vir erat he says, "Not the word 'enosh [by error printed 'abbosh] with its connotations of wrenched feebleness and transiency; nor 'adham with its connotations of failure and inherited sin, but 'ish (sounded Isc) as befitting a man of wealth and nobility well corresponding to vir'." A verse from the Aeneid is lugged in by the tail because it relates to martial virtue, and Bolducius attempts to prove from I Sam. 4:9, where the general exhorts the Philistines to be 'anashim (so also in I Ki. 2:3), that 'ish may have this connotation. He then digresses upon aner "which has a similar significance in the Greek, as proved from the first line of the Odyssey," and thus "by 'ish Moses wished us to understand that Job was the bravest man of his generation" (a rather generous inference to draw from so general and commonplace a word in Hebrew).

In addition to the general value of the comments as such for anyone making a detailed study of Job, it seems that a volume like this would offer fruitful material for a study in hermeneutics.
SYMPOSIUM ON THE VALUE OF A KNOWLEDGE OF THE DUTCH LANGUAGE FOR BIBLICAL AND THEOLOGICAL STUDIES

I

Cornelius Van Til, Th.M., Ph.D.

A truly great reward awaits that student of theology or philosophy who undertakes the study of the Dutch language. He will be able to read Herman Bavinck's monumental Gereformeerde Dogmatiek (4 vols.) and Abraham Kuyper's Encyclopaedie der Heilige Godgeleerdheid (3 vols.), not to mention the many other writings of these two great men of a previous generation. The voluminous theological literature produced by graduates of the Free University of Amsterdam, including both scientific and popular commentaries on the Bible as well as a large number of works on special subjects, will open up to him. He will be able to follow the comprehensive and up-to-date expositions of the Reformed Faith in process of construction now by such men as K. Schilder and G. C. Berkouwer.

As for the student of philosophy, there is the special attraction of following H. Dooyeweerd and D. H. Th. Vollenhoven as they construct the first fully articulated, truly Christian philosophy.

In short all those who are interested in preparing themselves for the preaching and defense of the Christian view of life in our day will find the greatest help in the large body of Reformed literature available only in Dutch.

II

William Sanford LaSor, Th.M., Ph.D.

It has long been recognized that a reading knowledge of German is essential for scholarship in Old Testament or Semitics. To mention these disciplines is to think of Gesenius, Nöldeke, Brockelmann, Dillmann, Steindorf, the Delitzsch's, Wellhausen, Gunkle, Eissfeldt, and a host of others. We sometimes forget that there is also a Dutch tradition, including Kuenen, Hävernick, Wildeboer, et al.

Possibly this is because the major scholarly works were formerly translated almost at once into German. Dutch scholars even wrote in German, realizing that their works were the more readily available to the scholarly world. But today, with few Dutch scholars writing in German, the Semitist or Old Testament scholar who wants to keep abreast of the many fine works of Dutch orientalists, must have a reading knowledge of Dutch.

For example, the periodical Orientalistische Literaturzeitung (known to the "trade" as OLZ) was long a respected source of scholarly information on the Semitic world, its languages, discoveries, etc., and a medium for the interchange of scholarly ideas. Since the war, its place has been taken by the Dutch Biblioteca Orientalis (Vol I—1944), edited by the Dutch scholars, Böhl, De Buck, and Kamper for the Nederlandsch Instituut voor het Nabije Oosten.

Again, in a review of E. A. Leslie's recent book on The Psalms, Dr. John Wm. Wevers complains that Dutch works by Böhl, De Boer, De Groot, Eerdmans, and Noordtzij are not mentioned (Theology Today, 6:365, Jan., 1950).

Recent periodical articles in Dutch serve to illustrate the point in question.


De Boer edits the series, Oudestamentische Studien, five or six volumes of which have appeared. We might also mention G. F. Pijper's De Edelgesteen, Een Nieuw Ontdekte Babylonische Wet uit de Tijd voor Hammurabi, and other volumes published by E. J. Brill of Leyden. But enough has been said to show the value of the study of the Dutch language for serious scholarship in Old Testament and Semitics.
Arnold D. Ehlert, A.B., Th.D.

From the standpoint of the Librarian, the study of the Dutch language is very important for religious studies. This contention is based on both the amount and the quality of biblical and theological literature that exists in the Dutch language. There is a big surprise awaiting the person who has not examined the Biographisch Woordenboek van Protestantsche Godegeleerden in Nederland being published by Martinus Nijhoff of The Hague, five volumes of which have appeared to date bringing the entries to Leydendecker. The volumes average between 750 and 800 pages and consist of nothing but biographical sketches of Protestant theologians of the Netherlands from the earliest times to the present with listings of their works. We had to leaf over to page 72 in Volume I of BWPGN before finding a man who was listed in M'Clintock and Strong's Cyclopaedia, which is usually better than the New Schaff-Herzog for biographies.

There is a large Roman Catholic tradition in the Netherlands also. A small work entitled, R. K. "Wie is Dat?, Biographisch lexicon van Bekende Nederlandsche Roomsch-Katholieke Tijdegenooten, and published by H. J. Dieben of Leiden, is a handbook of important Catholic persons with briefest information. A valuable volume containing good bibliographies is the Bibelsch Woordenboek edited by the Bible professors of Holland and Belgian seminaries and published by N. V. Brepols at Turnhout, 1941. It contains 1659 pages.

Dutch encyclopedias are important and usually well edited. A new one in course of preparation is De Katholieke Encyclopaedie, tweede druk, to be had from N. V. Uitg. Mij. Joost v.d. Vondel, Amsterdam. This extensive work will run to 25 volumes of around 960 columns each, and take six years to complete. It will be profusely illustrated, containing many full-page color plates of religious interest.

A rather exciting project is the 16-volume work entitled, De Godsdiensten der Mensheid, under the editorship of Prof. Dr. B. A. G. Vorglage, S.V.D. J. J. Roman & Zonen of Roermond and Maastricht is the publisher. Fourteen distinguished contributors assist in the preparation of this exhaustive work in comparative religions. Volumes I and IV are first scheduled for publication and are entitled, De Godsdienst der Primitieven and De Godsdienst der Kelten.

There is an important series of commentaries under the title Korte Verklaring, which is also now being reissued. Fifty-one volumes were originally published, and as they are reprinted now, it is hoped that the remaining books of the Bible not included in the former may be added. G. Ch. Aalders is the author of three volumes on Genesis in this series just issued by J. H. Kok of Kampen. Dr. Aalders says that detailed researches on the problem of the documentary hypothesis have shown that "the so-called P (Priestly-codex) and E (Elohim-codex) ... never existed as independent (and often conflicting) sources" (William Hendriksen in his review of the work in The Banner, 85:275, Mar. 3, 1950).

To take only one field, that of eschatology, one might mention Herman Venema's Praelectiones de Metodo Propheticum, in addition to his commentaries on the prophetic books of the Bible; and more recently, J. M. Gärtner's Het Morgenlicht van den Wereldsabbat en de Dingen die Voorafgaan, a work of 603 pages published in 1866 by H. de Hoogh of Amsterdam; and A. Kuyper's Van de Voleinding in 4 volumes. More recent works include M. H. A. van der Valk's De naderende Antichrist in het Licht van de Wereldcrisis, and a long intriguing title by A. M. Berkhoff, De Christus-regering of het in Openbaring 20 in Aansluiting bij de gansche Profetie der Heilige Schrift beloofde duizendjarig Rijk. (The last three titles mentioned we find in a recent catalog from J. H. Kok N.V. of Kampen.) There is also the periodical Het Zoeklicht, appearing fortnightly and edited by Hoofdredacteur Johannes De Heer, de Beaufortlaan 8, Driebergen. Prof. Dr. G. C. Berkouwer will have a volume on eschatology in his 19-volume Dogmatische Studien, being issued also by J. H. Kok.