7-1955

Fuller Library Bulletin - July-September, 1955, No. 27

Library, Fuller Theological Seminary

Wilbur M. Smith

Arnold D. Ehler

Clara B. Allen

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.fuller.edu/fts-lib-bulletin
What is the primary task of the librarian? Should he be chiefly an administrator, technician, bookbuyer, educator, promotor, bibliographer, or counselor? It is obvious at the outset that he cannot be all of these with equal effectiveness. The preparation and experience of a librarian will prepare him for one or more of these activities to a greater degree than for some others, but most librarians recognize their responsibility in all of these directions.

In order to be an effective instrument in the educational process a library needs to be administered in a professional manner. This means that the cardinal principles of administration in general should be observed, as they must be in business and industry, for the best results. Technical competence is important in the actual processing of materials and servicing them for use, but it is important also for the in-service training of the staff. Generally accepted procedures should be known and understood, even if the individual library departs from some of them.

The book collection and the acquisition of books are basic to any library, and it has been said that in years to come the librarian will be remembered primarily for the collection that he has built. But in this day of diversity the term must be expanded to include non-book materials as well, and this field is developing so rapidly that it is hard to keep up with it. With the increase in the number of books and materials being issued it is imperative that bibliographic techniques and control be developed to handle the vast area of materials that cannot be purchased, but to which access must be gained, and this can be done only through bibliographic techniques. The bibliographic role of librarianship seems destined to become one of the expanding elements in the future. Vast amounts of work remain to be done in this area.

As an educator the librarian does not usually lecture, although he should have at least one teaching contact with the student body. His chief teaching function lies in the direction of counsel on an individual basis. He directs students and faculty members to sources of information that they would not otherwise discover, and prepares and provides tools for this purpose. Indexes and special bibliographies take much time to prepare, but they distinguish a library in special areas of service. Special collections not only provide special materials, but usually with them go specialized knowledge of the subject field on the part of custodians and attendants. Special resources of the faculty and adjacent libraries should be known by the staff. Next to knowing something is knowing where it may be found.

Esprit de corps is one of the most important elements in any library situation. Contributions to it come from faculty, students and even friends, as well as from the physical materials. Book lovers, book collectors, and book users result from it—and once in a while a bibliographer or librarian. Thus is our task accomplished.

Arnold D. Ehler
INTRODUCTORY

Since the University is a state institution it does not have a department or school of religion on the campus and consequently no departmental collection of religion in the library. The general acquisition policy of the library insures that the major works of religious reference, and significant current books in the broad field of religion, are acquired, but beyond this the interest is primarily historical and local. Most of the purchases are made by the Departments of Philosophy, History, and Anthropology.

In 1953 a survey was made of the religious holdings of the University Library with a view to describing the collection and making known its resources to the local clergy, and a brochure was circulated to ministers in the Los Angeles area. In connection with the survey an analysis was made of the holdings of the Library in each of the major subject divisions of the classification used by the Library of Congress system. The religious section of that system consists of the numbers BL-BX. At the time the survey was made the major subdivisions contained titles as follows: BL1-635, Religion in General, 705; BL660-2630, History and Principles, 687; BL2700-2790, Rationalism, Free Thought, 70; BM, Judaism, 207; BP, Mohamme...


SCHOLARLY RESEARCH SERIES

In any research library one looks for runs of special reports and series of studies, which usually cost heavily to obtain and are usually hard to get after they go out of print. The following list includes some of the more important runs to be found at UCLA:

- Acta Sanctorum, Antwerp, 1643-1925 (the Library has v. 1-63, 65).
- Archivum Historicum Societatis Iesu, Rome, 1932-
- Catholic Record Society, Publications, London, 1905-
- Catholic University of America, Patristic Studies, Washington, D.C., 1922- (the Library has 80 vols. with a few small gaps).
- Catholic University of America, Studies in American Church History, Washington, D.C., 1921-
- Catholic University of America, Studies in Christian Antiquity, Washington, D.C., 1941-
- Migne, Jacques Paul, Patrologiae Cursus Completus, Paris, 1844- (Greek and Latin series complete with indexes).
- Notre Dame University, Publications in Medieval Studies, 9 v.
- Verein für Reformations-Geschichte, Schriften, Halle, 1884- (Library has nos. 1-4, 14-15, 19-118).

PERIODICALS

The Library receives currently a number of the more important journals in the field of religion, such as The Harvard Theological Review, The Journal of Religion, The Thomist, The Shame Quarterly, The Historical Magazine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and The Journal of the Presbyterian Historical Society. Among the current British periodicals are to be found the well-known Hibbert Journal, Churchman's Magazine, Christian Advocate, and Church and People.

There are partial or complete runs of many nineteenth century journals which constitute valuable research materials in religious doctrine and history. A number of these are on microfilm. Among the less-known of these are National Preacher and Village Pulpit, Religious Inquirer, and Pulpit Treasury. There are several European titles on theology that are not frequently found: Kyrios, Berlin; Mededeelingen, Tiijdschift voor Zendingswetenschap, Rotterdam; Studia Theologiczne, Vilna (not listed in the Union List of Serials); and Verdi Ijósil, Reykjavik.

RELIGIOUS HISTORY

AND MISSIONARIES STUDIES

UCLA has become a center for research in the field of English missionary activity and English humanitarianism in general, largely as a result of the long service of research and instruction offered here by Professor Emeritus Frank J. Klingberg. As adequate library resources have always been a first requirement for careful study in any field, the University Library has been fortunate in the service Professor Klingberg has given in helping to develop such holdings as long runs of records of the American Bible Society, the British and Foreign Bible Society, the Church Missionary Society, the British Empire Collection, and the important collection of 17th century tracts, sermons, and histories in the Clark Library.

For research in Christian missionary activities, the most important source of the Library is undoubtedly the microfilm collection of the manuscripts of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. This is comprised of
CHIEF THEOLOGICAL PERIODICALS IN GERMAN

By Everett F. Harrison
Professor of New Testament, Fuller Theological Seminary

During a period of sabbatical leave spent last spring and summer in Germany, I made the acquaintance of Dr. D. Wolfgang Nauck, assistant in the New Testament Department of the Protestant Faculty at Tübingen. Through his kindness this list of German theological periodicals is provided. It includes the leading journals from about 1800 on, together with the chief editors.

Allgemeine evangelisch-lutherische Kirchenzeitung (ELKZ), Chr. Ernst Luthardt, Leipzig, 1-74 (1868-1941) (suspended D 18 1930-Je 2 1933).

Biblische Zeitschrift (BZ), Freiburg, 1 (1903).

Die Christliche Welt (ChrW), M. Rade, Leipzig, 1-53 (1886-1939).


Evangelische Theologie (EvTh), E. Wolf, München, 1 (1934).

Judaica (J), R. Brunner, Zürich, 1 (1945).

Neue kirchliche Zeitschrift (NkZ), G. Holzheuser, J. Bergdolt, Leipzig 1 (1890) (since 1934 as Lutheranum).


Theologische Literaturblatt (ThLB), Chr. E. Luthardt, E. Sommerlath, Leipzig, 1-60 (1880-1939) (absorbed by Theologische Literaturzeitung).


Theologische Quartalschrift, herausgegeben von der katholischen-theologischen Fakultät Tübingen; Tübingen, Regensburg, etc., 1 (1819).

Theologische Revue (ThRev), Franz Diekamp, Münster, 1 (1902).

Theologische Rundschau (ThR), W. Boussart, R. Bultmann, Tübingen, 1 (1898).


Theologische Zeitschrift (ThZ), herausgegeben von der theologischen Fakultät, Basel, 1 (1945).


Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft und Kunde des nachbibblichen Judentums (ZAW), B. Stade, J. Hempel; Giessen, Berlin, 1 (1881).

Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft und die Kunde der älteren Kirche (ZNW), E. Preuschen, W. Eltester, Giessen, Berlin, 1 (1900).

Zeitschrift für historische Theologie (ZhTh), Chr. F. Illger, 1 (1832).

Zeitschrift für katholische Theologie (TkTh), John Göttsberger, Josef Sickenberger, Freiburg, 1-24 (1903-1939).

Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte (ZKG), Theodor Brieger, H. v. Campenhausen; Gotha, Tübingen, etc., 1 (1876).

Zeitschrift für systematische Theologie (ZsTh), C. Stange, Gütersloh, 1 (1923).


Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Theologie (ZwTh), A. Hilgenfeld, 1-55 (1858-1914).

Zwischen den Zeiten (ZwZ), G. Merz, München, 1-11 (1923-1933).
BIBLIOGRAPHY FOR MINISTER’S WIVES

This list is not exhaustive and is not designed to take into account the books and bibliographies customarily discussed with students taking work in the Seminary. Husbands familiar with these are expected to convey pertinent information and knowledge to their wives. This list will add to that knowledge and make possible further reading for any wife interested in furthering her usefulness as a co-worker with her husband in the Gospel ministry.


CHRISTIAN HOME SERIES:


Harner, N. C. Missionary Education in Your Church. N. Y., Missionary Education Movement, 1942. xii, 193 pp.


Hunt, George L. There's no Place like Home for Stewardship. Phila., Presbyterian Board for Christian Education. n.d. (Pamphlet.)


Jenkins, G. G. and others. These Are Your Children. N. Y., Scott-Foresman, 1949. 192 pp.


Spock, B. Pocket Book of Baby and Child Care. N. Y., Pocket Books, 1946.


Wallace, L. H. Just for Two. N. Y., Barrows & Co., 1942. 311 pp. (Handbook of cookery for beginners—economical recipes.)


One or two good books for family devotions such as Daily light, Streams in the desert, The Upper Room.
(Continued from page 4) the Letters and Journals, 1702-1787; Supplementary Letters and Papers, 1780-1850, for the American colonies and the West Indies; the Lambeth and Fulham Palace MSS.; the Thomas Bray and Bray Associates MSS.; and the Australian Letters, 1788-1900.

It should be mentioned at this point that less than half (approximately 42 per cent) of the material in the Library on missions and missionaries is cataloged in class BV, but the older missionary writings, owing to their predominantly historical and sociological, rather than evangelical, content, have been invariably placed in the F or D category, and thus do not appear in the classified census at the beginning of this article.

Professor Klingberg has worked with the Anglican missionary records since 1930. He has for some years been the associate editor of the Historical Magazine of the Episcopal Church, and a member of the executive committee of the Church Historical Society. He has guided some fifteen of his graduate students into the field of church and missionary history, and nine of these have contributed to the pages of the Historical Magazine.

RELIGION IN CALIFORNIA AND THE WEST

UCLA has played a unique part for a quarter of a century, Professor Klingberg says, in promoting the study of American religious history, and he believes that the plea for such study, made by the late Professor J. Franklin Jameson before the American Historical Society in 1908, has now become a reality.

As one would expect a number of local and state imprints in the field of religion have been collected by the Library. Some of the interesting items in this area are these:


Harwood, Thomas, History of New Mexico Spanish and English Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church from 1850-1910, Albuquerque, 1908-10, 2 v.


Modern Thought and Ancient Dogmas . . . By the Prophet of the Far West, San Francisco, 1875.


Stone, Andrew Leete, A Plea for the Pacific Theological Seminary, San Francisco, 1866?

A number of sermons preached nearly a century ago in the Bay Area are included in the collection. One sample is A Call to Praise, A Sermon Delivered on Thanksgiving Day, November 26, 1868, by Charles Wadsworth.

COVER PLATE

The bookplate adorning the cover of this issue is rather interesting and unique. The pulpiteer repeated is interesting, as well as the three-fold use of the fleur-de-lis, a symbol used in armorial bearings since the twelfth century. It was traditionally reported to have been given by an angel to Clovis, founder of the Frankish monarchy, at his baptism.

NOTES AND QUERIES

37—BOOK CATALOGS. To keep them or not to keep them, that is the question. Should one keep second-hand lists and publishers' catalogs, and if so, how long? Is there any real value in keeping certain catalogs permanently? If so which ones, and why? How frequently do you consult publishers' catalogs and lists? Our colleagues are invited to share their convictions and experiences with us.—A.E.

38—CHURCH LIBRARIES. Most churches of several hundred members or more have church or Sunday-school libraries. A number of the denominational publishing houses issue church library manuals and lists of selected books. It was once reported that there was a church library magazine. Does anyone know what it was called and who published it? Does anyone know of a church library association functioning?—A.E.