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MUSIC IN BIBLE HISTORY;
A BIBLIOGRAPHY
RUTH NEEDHAM
EDITORIAL

The response to the Fuller Library Bulletin has been most gratifying. This leads us to believe that it is serving a definite need among theological libraries of our country.

From its origin the Bulletin has been sent gratis to all indicating a desire to receive it. However, with the constant increase in costs of publication, we are unable to continue distribution on a complimentary basis.

After our present commitments have been met (involving the publication of one more issue) it will be necessary to discontinue the Bulletin, unless its distribution can be placed on a subscription basis. If we can obtain three hundred yearly subscriptions at $1.50 each, the approximate cost of publication will be met.

We have plans for making the Bulletin more interesting and helpful than ever.

May we hear from you as to whether or not you would like to be placed on this subscription list? You'd be interested in knowing that no one connected with the Bulletin, or contributing to its pages, receives any honorarium. All labor is given gratis and gladly.

Clara B. Allen
**A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MUSIC IN BIBLE HISTORY**

In regard to books primarily on the subject of Music in the Bible this bibliography to my knowledge is complete. As for books that contain some material on the broad subject of Music in Bible History it is only a partial list. For a Bibliography of Jewish Music see Alfred Sendrey's unique work, Columbia University Press, New York, 1951.

**RECOMMENDED ON THE BASIS OF PERSONAL USE**

**MUSIC IN THE BIBLE**


**MUSIC IN THE EARLY CHURCH**


**HYMNOLOGY**


**HISTORY OF MUSIC**


**COMMENTARIES**


**MISCELLANEOUS**


In reference to "shalishim" there is a point worthy of note on p. 977.

RECOMMENDED ON THE BASIS OF NOTEWORTHY SOURCES
BUT NOT HANDLED


Ruth Needham
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MUSIC IN PAKISTAN

Pakistan music is considered to be one of the best in the world today. Music has no boundaries to those who appreciate it; all over the world it is popular, no matter in what language it is sung.

Pakistan music is not written music like one finds in the western world. Basically it has 35 main tunes (RAGS) out of which hundreds of different tunes (RAGANIAN) have been derived. Our poets compose the poetry, and our classical singers weave the right type of tune for these compositions. We have tunes which are sung at a particular time of day. For example if someone wants to sing in the evening at a party he would sing the tune called PAHARI, at dawn he would sing the MALKOUNCE, the BHERON is sung at mid-morning (the second watch), etc. Sacred music which is played in the churches is sacred, and is never played or sung at other times. Sacred music can be distinguished from secular music because it has an entirely different type of tune and tempo as well as composition.

In Pakistan two musical instruments are always found in every concert or singing party, the Harmonium which is somewhat like an organ, and the Tabla which is two drums that keep the rhythm. There are different beatings on the Tabla for each particular tune. These beatings are called TALAN. The most popular string instruments are the SITAR, which has six strings, and the DILRUBA (this word means "that which pleases the heart"). We also have the usual wind instruments such as flutes, clarinets, trumpets, also the violins, etc. It sounds wonderful when these musical instruments are being played in harmony.

Pakistan has tunes which can make people cry, and tunes which make people joyful. In the days of Tan San, a famous bard singer, music was really vital in the life of the people. Indian history tells us that he had the power to sing so that candles burned by themselves, and musical instruments would play by themselves. If Tan San wanted rain he would sing a tune called MILHAR and it would rain. Modern Pakistanis still have a great respect and love for music and still create this same atmosphere as did the old classical singers.

KUNDAN LALL MASSEY, Sialkot, West Pakistan.

OUR HYMN-BOOK COLLECTION

When the Old Fashioned Revival Hour obtained the old organ which "came round the Horn", Dr. Fuller sent out a plea for hymn books published about, or before, the time the organ was built. Many responded, and hymn books of all descriptions came in—big ones, little ones, wide ones, long ones, with music, without music, and in several different languages. Among them are such books as:

- Heumann, Erweiss das die Lebre der Reformirten Kirche. Wittenberg Univ., 1764.
- The Temple Choir. Ditson, 1867.
- Sacred poetry with additional hymns. Wells, 1820.
- Finest of the Wheat. McCabe, 1890.

These were eventually turned over to the Seminary library where they were duly processed, and now sit proudly on our shelves. We have added to the collection some modern hymn books as Pinebrook Songs, Singspiration series, Inter-Varsity Fellowship Hymns, Great Gospel Songs and Hymns, The Old Fashioned Revival Hour Songs, etc. Now our hymn book collection numbers over 450 titles and ranges from before 1800 to the present day.

It is interesting to note the hymns which have come down through the years and have remained popular, as "There is a fountain filled with blood", "Rock of Ages", "Just as I am", "Joy to the world", and many others. The hymns which were popular for a short while and then dropped by the way, speak loudly to our imagination about the history of doctrine and worship. Although some of the hymn tunes in our modern hymn books are exactly as they were back in the 1800's, most of the tunes have changed to a faster tempo, as our pace of living has speeded up. Even the change in Sunday School teaching methods, principles and attitudes are reflected in the great contrasts between the Sunday School hymn books of the 1800's and those of today.
A NEW BOOK — A NEW LOOK

Have you ever tried using the hymnal devotionally? If not, an enriching new experience awaits you. The Bible, of course, is a daily necessity—"Man shall not live by bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God" (Matt. 4:4) — and also a joy, as Jeremiah said, "Thy words were found, and I did eat them; and thy word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart." (Jer. 15:16). But the hymnal may well take its place alongside this Book of Books as a companion to it and, in part, a commentary on it. Indeed in an earlier time hymn collections were often bound with the Bible.

Using the hymnal devotionally can prove an adventurous exploration that will intrigue your interest beyond your expectation. There will be the zestful discovery of new hymns—not necessarily new by contemporary origin but by personal acquaintance. There will very probably be the heart-warming recovery of old hymns—those that have been cherished by the Church through the years or even centuries, but somehow have been neglected. Then there will be the satisfying luxury of using both old and new as appropriate media for the expression of your deep heart-longings and exultant praise to your Saviour. In addition you will delight in the discovery of rich spiritual teaching for your personal soul culture.

In answer to the objection that some cannot read music, let it be said that if this ability of great spiritual potential is not yours, read the words pregnant with meaning belonging to unfamiliar tunes just as you would read any other devotional book and likewise experience their vitalizing ministry to your heart.

Although there are many varieties of this precious book there is one just recently off the press entitled The Hymnbook, in letters of gold on a binding of maroon, that should command the attention of our Presbyterian family the world around. It is the product of five branches of the Presbyterian tradition in America, which provides a wide choice of “psalms and hymns and spiritual songs.” (Col. 3:16).

In it you will find what is the most ancient hymnic specimen in any hymnal of today, "Shepherd of Eager Youth," which belongs possibly to the second century. You will find a hymn by John Calvin, to mention only one of the numerous names represented therein that have made church history. To those of you who were nurtured in metrical psalmody, you will be quite at home in the company of many versified psalms; and on the other hand, you who have been brought up on Gospel songs will recognize some of your favorites there. You will discover that the Doxology was originally the last stanza of certain hymns written by Bishop Thomas Ken in the seventeenth century. Arresting indeed will be the international flavor of this book in both words and music. Translations, for instance, of several Chinese texts with their accompanying tunes make their contributions to it.

Though much more could be said as to the wealth of its content, may these few observations serve as sign posts to start you on a trek of wonderment that will never cease!—Ruth Needham.
The Philosophy and Religion Department of the Los Angeles Public Library was established as a separate department and began its service to the public on October 4, 1927, with a book stock, transferred from the General Literature Department, of 16,000 books and 140 periodicals. It now has, in 1955, a book stock of approximately 54,000 books and 250 periodicals.

POLICIES AND OBJECTIVES

A primary objective of the department is to provide current books, journals and periodicals of significance in the fields of psychology, philosophy and religion, for reference, research and general reading. Paralleling this is the aim of building a well-rounded representative collection of historical and background materials in each field, realizing always that a public library has not the same obligations as a University or Theological library to provide for specialized and scholarly research.

In carrying out these objectives it is necessary to keep in mind that Los Angeles is a very extensive city covering many varieties of population, with two major universities, many Junior and small colleges, and other private educational organizations within its environs. It is a city of many religions, including international groups, small sects and many cults. It, perhaps, has a greater percentage of "fringe groups" than any other city in the United States. Carrying out the obligations of a public library in such a city necessitates providing carefully selected and representative collections for any significant group. It also requires the acquisition of resource material for historical purposes in even the most doubtful areas.
are getting married, and need marriage and etiquette handbooks; young people, who want help with personality problems; church women, who want to prepare a group worship program.

The department circulated 113,276 books in 1954-55. This was a gain of 5,447 over the previous year, as well as being the largest circulation gain for the Central Library, and tangible proof of the growing interest and use of the materials in this field. It is interesting, however, to note the somewhat inverse relation of book collection to circulation. Book stock in religion is almost double that in Philosophy and Psychology but its circulation is only a little more than two thirds as large. This can be partially accounted for by the far greater reference collection in Religion, but there definitely is greater usage in the Psychology, Philosophy and general Ethics materials. These subjects are also far more widely represented and used in the Branch collections. The Central Library collection supplies many branch requests in both fields through a very functional inter-library loan system. Owing to the fact that much of the literature in these fields cannot be purchased by smaller libraries we are also becoming a resource library for many state wide requests.

**BOOK COLLECTION — RELIGION**

An examination of the collection reveals that patterns of growth and use do not vary greatly over the years. Biblical literature continues to be the largest segment of the collection, and also represent the greater portion of the reference collection. The Bible collection contains circulating and reference copies of all the important and representative translations and editions. It also includes many important older Bibles, early editions of the Latin Vulgate, the Septuagint, Wycliffe, Tyndale, Luther and others. Some of the rarer items include:

- Walton's Biblia Sacra Polyglotta, 6v. — 1655-57.
- The most accurate and best equipped of the great Polyglots which includes Hebrew, Latin, Greek, Chaldean, Ethiopic and Persian versions of the Bible.
- English Hexapla, 1846
- Provides in parallel columns the Wy-cliffe, Tyndale, Cranmer, Genevan, Douai and King James versions.
- Up-to-date Greek New Testaments are supplemented by many important and valuable older versions including:
  - Vetus Testamentum ex versione Septuaginta 4v. — 1730-32
  - Tischendorf, C. Novum Testamentum Graece 3v. — 1869
  - Alford, Henry, Greek Testament 4v. — 1894-95
  - Expositor's Greek Testament, edited by Robertson Nicoll 5v. — 1897
  - Legg, S.C.C. Novum Testamentum Graece, on Matthew and Mark 2v. — 1935 which brings the critical text and apparatus of the New Testament down to date.

Beautifully printed Bibles include that typographical masterpiece of all time, the Dove Press Bible 4v. 1901, as well as the more recent Bruce Rogers Bible 1949.

There is excellent material on the transmission of the Bible, its codices and manuscripts including:

- Copinger, W. The Bible and its transmission. 1897
- Kenyon, F. G. Facsimiles of Bible Manuscripts in the British Museum. 1900
- Gaston, M. Hebrew illuminated manuscripts IX and X centuries. 1901
- Burrows, M. The Dead Sea scrolls. 1954
- Apocrypha and Apocryphal literature is well represented and greatly read. The collection includes Charles, R. H., Apocrypha and Pseudpigrapha of the Old Testament in English 2v. 1913
- Bible dictionaries, concordances and commentaries make up a large part of the Biblical reference materials. A check of Wilbur Smith's recent bibliography (Fuller Library Bulletin Oct. 1953-Sept. 1954) Bibliography of Biblical, Ecclesiastical and Theological Dictionaries, which includes some two hundred titles, many of them very old, showed approximately one fourth of the titles represented in the collection including:
  - Blunt, J.H., Dictionary of sects, heresies and schools of thought. 1891
  - Encyclopedia Biblica 4v. — 1899
Kitto, John. *Cyclopedia of Biblical literature* 2v. — 1845. Among the rarer concordances is the two volume Hatch and Redpath Concordance to the Septuagint and including the Apocrypha, 1897. Commentaries include many well known sets such as the popularly named Matthew Henry Commentary, 1863, the International Critical, 1910, Clarke's Commentary, n.d., and the great 49-volume Expositor's Bible, 1888-1899.

Christian literature—theology, apologetics, and church history — includes source materials from the early Apostolic Fathers to the great modern theologians. Complete sets of Ante-Nicene, Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers provide the full story of the many schools of early Christian faith, the struggles with heresies, and the development of creeds. The reformation era and the development of the Christian denominations is well represented and includes the lives and works of the early reformers—Zwingli, Wycliffe, Luther, Knox, Calvin, Wesley and others; as well as John Foxe’s *Book of Martyrs* and his 8-volume Acts and Monuments. Excellent historical materials for the many religions denominations trace their origins from European foundings to their establishment in America, and their place in religion today. Sets representative of these early works include:


Dwight, Timothy, *Theology*, 4 v. — 1825.

Just as the early Church had its sects and heresies, so modern Christianity finds itself confronted by cults. Perhaps no library in the country has as complete a collection of information about, and literature of these cults. Situated as we are in the heart of this great non-conformist city we glean and cull from this material taking particular thought of historical source materials for the future. Modern writers in this field such as Charles Braden and others use our materials on Jehovah’s Witnesses, Father Divine, Moral Rearmament, Vedanta, Christian Science, Unity and New Thought. Pamphlets, clippings and sample magazines are used to keep these files up-to-date and as comprehensive as possible.

Perhaps no literature of the past has as great popularity in the present as does medieval mysticism. The collection is rich in the works of these religious great: Bernard of Clairvaux, Meister Eckhart, Johanna of Norwich, Henry Susso, Tauler, Ruysbroeck and Thomas à Kempis; and of the Post-Reformation mystics—Jacob Boehme, Miguel de Molinos, Madame de Guyon, Juan de la Cruz, Theresa of Avila, Pascal, Fenelon and William Law. Modern mystics such as Evelyn Underhill, Simone Weil and Thomas Merton continue the tradition and compete for reader attention.

The church in the world, its administration, liturgies, worship services, pastoral work and ecumenical endeavors is an area of growing publication and interest, and its materials, historical and current, are kept up-to-date. Paralleling the increased interest in psychology a new literature of pastoral psychology and counseling is developing. The department takes a keen interest in this collection.

Non-Christian religions are well represented in the collection with works of historical background as well as the sacred literatures. Max Muller, Sacred Books of the East, 50 v., is in daily use and a rather full collection of general works on comparative religions provide simple summaries for the cursory investigator, and the hard pressed student. Picard, *Ceremonies et Coutumes religieuses de tous des peuples du monde*, 1807-1810, is a wonderful old work in 12 volumes and provides profuse and excellent copper plate illustrations together with the history of even the more obscure and primitive groups.

The largest single non-Christian religion in the collection is the material on Judaism. Many important reference works supply source materials for the study of this group. Included in the collection are the fine publications of the great *Soncino Press*, the Babylonian *Talmud*, 34 v., the *Zohar*, 5 v., the Soncino *Bible*, 14 v. Two copies of the 350-copy edition of Myer’s *Qabbalah* are held
by the department. Two gift collections, The Lerner and The Edelman collections, consist of some 250 titles, most of them in Hebrew.

**BOOK COLLECTION — PHILOSOPHY**

The 100 collection can be divided into four major subject groups; philosophy, psychology, ethics and metaphysical subjects. The most popular subject is general metaphysics which is closely allied with religion, and much of the material is represented by mind science, psychic research and occult subjects.

Psychology continues to expand as a subject field, and the department has an excellent collection, including the major work of Freud, Jung, Adler, Rank and Horney as well as the more popular works of Kunkel, Hiltner, Overstreet, Travis and others.

Philosophy is of course a major subject and is growing in general popularity. The works of Plato, Aristotle and Thomas Aquinas are represented by complete works and major editions for reference and loan. All of the ranking great philosophers of Europe, Asia and the Americas are represented. There are few gaps in the collection and these are being filled as rapidly as editions are available for purchase. A growing collection of materials in logic belongs with this group.

Present-day ethics, etiquette and materials on morals comprise the remainder of this collection. Representative and important books on marriage, Christian ethics, or such subjects as pain and suffering, suicide, alcoholism, and the general problems of living in today's world make this an important and popularly used section of the collection.

**SPECIAL COLLECTIONS**

The two Hebrew collections Lerner and Edelman plus a collection of fine old books in skin and vellum bindings, many of them religious publications of early California and the Puebla de Los Angeles, and 44 titles published before 1700 and primarily in Spanish, constitute the special collections of the department.

**INDEXES AND INFORMATION FILES**

A number of special indexes for reference work have been developed by the department. They are kept up-to-date and periodically revised. The most used are the Los Angeles Church Directory by denominations; Hymns by titles and first lines; Sermons by text; and Catholic books by classification. Other special files include ethics and superstition indexes by subject, and a mythology index of gods and goddesses by attribute. A biography index is in progress.

**PERIODICAL FILES**

A subject breakdown by the 250 magazines in the department reveals some interesting facts. There are 21 Catholic periodicals and 21 classed as non-sectarian. The 9 Bible titles, 19 Missions, and 19 Theology titles come from all denominations. There are 10 Jewish, and between 5 and 6 titles for each of the major denominations. There are 25 periodicals devoted to serious philosophy and 26 which cover psychology and psychoanalysis. Some of our older and more complete files include:

- Arminian Magazine 1778 change to Methodist Magazine 1798-1899.
- Christian Observer, 1802-1877.
- Methodist Review, 1824+ incomplete.
- Christian Examiner, 1824-1865.
- Bibliotheca Sacra, v. 1, 1844+.
- Catholic World, v. 1, 1865+.
- International Journal of Ethics, v. 1, 1890+.
- Psychological Review, v. 1, 1894+.

Important serial publications in all fields are purchased, representative items being:

- Yearbook of American Churches.
- Catholic Almanac.
- American Jewish Yearbook.
- Archives of Psychology.
- Psychological Monographs.

The department continues to grow in popularity and use. Its subject fields become more important to people in these days of stress and the increasing knowledge of the need for unity in all our affairs.