

*W. F. Schwartz
copy*

Catalog

of

Theological Seminary

of the

Joint Evangelical Lutheran Synod of
Wisconsin and Other States

Located at

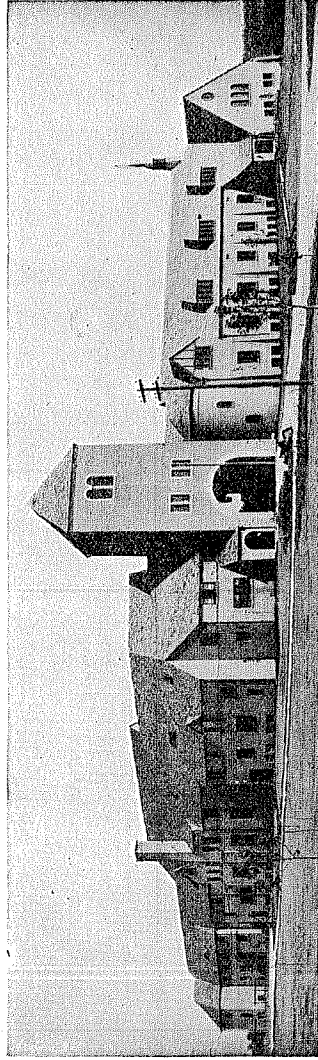
Thiensville, Wisconsin

Session 1930 — 1931

Announcements for 1931 — 1932

1931

Northwestern Publishing House
Milwaukee, Wis.



The New Theological Seminary at Thiensville, Wisconsin

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD.

Until 1935:

Rev. J. Brenner.....Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. L. Serrahn.....Algoma, Wis.

Mr. E. Wegner.....Milwaukee, Wis.

Until 1933:

Rev. A. F. Zich*).....Green Bay, Wis.

Mr. H. Albrecht.....Milwaukee, Wis.

Until 1931:

Rev. Walter A. Hoenecke.....Milwaukee, Wis.

Mr. R. C. Freihube.....Milwaukee, Wis.

Ex Officio:

Rev. G. E. Bergemann.....Fond du Lac, Wis.

*) Resigned, to accept call to professorship.

THE FACULTY.

August F. Pieper, President.

Old Testament Exegesis and Isagogics.
(Also Pastoral Theology, Encyclopedia and Methodology)

Joh. P. Meyer, Registrar and Bursar.

Systematic Theology.
(Also Old Testament Exegesis and Church History)

Frederic Brenner, Secretary and Librarian.

Homiletics.
(Also New Testament Exegesis and Symbolics)

Max Lehninger, Campus Director.

Church History and New Testament Exegesis.
(Also Hermeneutics, Liturgics, Pedagogics, and Hymnology)

August F. Zich.

(Accepted position Apr. 12, 1931. Will assume duties at the beginning of the fall term, Sep. 1931)

Old Testament Exegesis and Isagogics.
(Also Church History)

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS.

SENIOR CLASS.

Amacher, Walter	Stetsonville, Wis.
Baumann, Edgar T. J. *)	Lacona, Ia.
Drews, Martin F.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Eckert, Hilmar	Saginaw, Mich.
Gilbert Frederic	Milwaukee, Wis.
Hoenecke, Roland	Saginaw, Mich.
Kasischke, Emil	Tawas City, Mich.
Lemke, Herbert	Greenleaf, Wis.
Maaske, Alfred	Bristol, Wis.
Mutterer, Hermann	Rockford, Minn.
Redlin, Gerhard	Appleton, Wis.
Rekow, Ernst	Elgin, N. Dak.
Reuter, Fritz	Milwaukee, Wis.
Sabrowsky, Lee	Watertown, Wis.
Vogel, Heinrich	Jefferson, Wis.
Voigt, Arno	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Wagner, Erwin	Black Creek, Wis.
Westendorf, Sieghard	Saginaw, Mich.
Winter, Albert	West Bloomfield, Wis.
Zilz, Martin	Wausau, Wis.
Zimmermann, Raymond	Cochrane, Wis. (21).

MIDDLE CLASS.

† Blumenthal, Ewald R. F.	Milwaukee, Wis.
‡ Dobberstein, Arthur H.	Watertown, Wis.
† Eberhart, Albert G.	Brownsville, Wis.
Kuehl, Ernst C.	Mound City, So. Dak.
Lawrenz, Carl J.	Lomira, Wis.
Leerssen, Alvin H.	Loman, Minn.
† Lescow, Kurt A.	Woodland, Wis.
Mackdanz, Arnold H.	Hutchinson, Minn.
Martin, Gerold R.	Brownsville, Wis.
Miller, Fritz	Hoskins, Neb.
Nommensen, Walter	South Milwaukee, Wis.
Oswald, Hilton C.	New Ulm, Minn.

*) Interrupted his studies after the Christmas recess.

Pankow, Erhard C.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Paustian, Norbert E.	West Salem, Wis.
Paustian, Walter A.	West Salem, Wis.
† Pussehl, Henry E.	Saginaw, Mich.
Reich, Alvin E. *)	Marshfield, Wis.
Sauer, Alfred von Rohr	Winona, Minn.
Sauer, Philip von Rohr **)	Winona, Minn.
† Schaefer, Gerhard A.	Iron Ridge, Wis.
† Schroeder, Arnold H.	Milwaukee, Wis.
† Schweppe, William H.	St. James, Minn.
Thiele, Gilbert A.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Tjernagel, N. S.	Lawler, Ia.
Vater, Louis C. W.	North Freedom, Wis.
Voges, Adelbert W.	Watertown, Wis.
Witt, Herbert T. J.	Norfolk, Neb.

(26)

JUNIOR CLASS.

Backer, Harold F.	New Ulm, Minn.
† Bergfeld, Frederick	Slinger, Wis.
Bleichwehl, Lewis M.	Manitowoc, Wis.
Eckert, Harold H.	Saginaw, Mich.
Fenske, Siegfried H.	Milwaukee, Wis.
† Fleischer, Marcus A.	Watertown, Wis.
† Franzmann, Martin H.	Stillwater, Minn.
† Fritze, Hugo L.	Owatonna, Minn.
Hellmann, Adalbert A.	New Ulm, Minn.
Kettenacker, Ruben A.	Rockford, Minn.
† Meyer, John F. †)	Thiensville, Wis.
Mielke, Norbert M.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Pless, Waldemar O.	Gibbon, Minn.
Roth, Reinhold H.	Saginaw, Mich.
Rutz, Helmuth L.	Pipestone, Minn.
Scharf, Erwin R.	Fond du Lac, Wis.
Schulz, Harold A.	Edgar, Wis.
Schuetze, Waldemar A.	Litchfield, Minn.

(18)

(Total 65)

*) Left the institution after the Christmas recess.

**) Discontinued his studies.

†) Will discontinue his studies at the end of the school year, to accept a call as parochial school teacher.

THE CURRICULUM.

I. General Studies.

1. **Encyclopedia and Methodology.**—General Methodology. The true nature of theology as distinguished from the sciences and from philosophy. Survey of the different branches of theological study. Special consideration of the chief branches, with notes on their literature. Junior class, 2 lectures per week. (Pieper.)
2. **Hermeneutics.**—History and method of exegesis. Combined with N. T. exegesis.

II. Exegetical Theology.

1. **Isagogics.**—General and special introduction to the books of the Old and New Testaments, with constant reference to the development of modern criticism. Intensive study of the contents of the Biblical books, to insure proper acquaintance with the trend of divine revelation. Three lectures per week.

In 1930-1931: All classes combined: New Testament and Poetical books of O. T. (Pieper).

In 1931-1932: Juniors: New Testament (Zich).

Middlers and Seniors: Historical books of O. T. (Pieper).

2. **Old Testament Exegesis.**—During the Junior year, 25 chapters of Genesis are studied in the original; this work is carried thru the whole school year, with two periods per week. In the Middle and Senior years, the classes being combined, the same number of periods per week is devoted to an intensive study of Isaiah, in the original. The sections discussed embrace all the important parts of the book, furnishing material for a two years' course.

In 1930-1931: Juniors: Genesis, 1-25 (Meyer).

Middlers and Seniors: Isaiah I and Psalms (Pieper).

In 1931-1932: Juniors: Genesis, 1-25 (Zich).

Middlers and Seniors: Isaiah and Psalms (Pieper).

3. **New Testament Exegesis.**—In the Junior class, one of the Gospels is read in the original, and the epistle to the Galatians, with special reference to the idiom of the New Testament. In the Senior and Middle Classes another of St. Paul's epistles is read. The work extends through-

out the year, with two periods per week for Seniors and Middlers; five periods per week for the Juniors.

In 1930-1931: Juniors: Marcus and Galatians (Lehninger).

Seniors and Middlers: Romans (Brenner).

In 1931-1932: Juniors: Luke and Galatians (Lehninger).

Seniors and Middlers: Ephesians (Brenner).

III. Historical Theology.

1. **Church History.** **First period:** The Ancient Church and the Middle Ages, to 1300 A. D. **Second period:** Corruption of the Mediaeval Church, the Reformation, and the counter reformation. **Third period:** Modern Church History, with special consideration of contemporary church developments in America. Three periods per week.

In 1930-1931: Juniors: First Period (Meyer).

Seniors and Middlers: Second Period (Lehninger).

In 1931-1932: Juniors: First Period (Meyer).

Middlers: Second Period (Zich).

Seniors: Third Period (Lehninger).

2. **Symbolics.**—General review of origin, contents and importance of Lutheran confessions. Special study of the ecumenical creeds, the Augustana, the Smalcald Articles. The Apology is assigned for collateral home reading. Junior year, two periods per week. — Discussion of Formula of Concord and the Large Catechism with Seniors, one period per week. (Brenner.)

IV. Systematic Theology.

Dogmatics.—The study of dogmatics is so arranged as to form a two years' course with five periods per week throughout each school year. In this work the Senior and Middle classes are combined. Textbooks: Hoenecke, Dogmatik; Schaller, Christology. (Meyer.)

In 1930-1931: Soteriology, Eschatology.

In 1931-1932: Prolegomena, Theology, Anthropology, Christology.

V. Practical Theology.

1. **Homiletics.**—The training for pulpit work begins in the Junior year. In the first semester, two periods per week are devoted, first, to a thorough study of the rules for assembling and properly arranging the homiletical material of a text, to be followed by practical work in pre-

paring sermon outlines. Each student is given a text and in his turn presents his outline to the class for criticism and final approval. During the second semester, he must write out the sermon according to the corrected outline and present it to the professor for individual review and criticism. Students are not permitted to preach in public until after the Easter recess of their first Seminary year.— In continuation, each Senior must prepare a sermon in English, and each Middler a sermon in German, to be delivered (without the use of notes) before the entire student body, who are expected to advance helpful criticism on textuality, arrangement, and delivery of the sermon, the final decision being given by the attendant professor. This practice work begins in October and continues until all sermons so prepared have been delivered, one Senior and one Middler speaking in succession at an appointed time each week. Except in cases of exigency, students are not permitted to deliver in public any sermon which has not been passed upon by the professor of homiletics, or by some other member of the faculty. (Brenner.)

2. **Pastoral Theology.**—A thorough discussion of the requirements for pastoral work, of all the features of church activity, and of the relations of the pastor to his parish and to the Church at large. This is a two years' course (Seniors and Middle class combined), with two periods throughout the school year. (Pieper.)
3. **Catechetics.**—For various reasons, Lutheran pastors must be conversant with the principles of pedagogy and educational methodology. To assist the student in this direction the Seminary offers a course of reading, supplemented by lectures, attendance being obligatory for the Middle class. The course extends throughout the school year with 2 periods a week. One period a week during one semester of each school year is appointed for the discussion of some book on pedagogical subjects selected for its suggestiveness. This course is intended for Seniors. The students also meet at an appointed time each week for **catechical practice**. Each member of the Senior class is required to prepare two catechizations on subjects assigned to him, one from the Catechism, the other from Bible History, one to be held in German, the other in English. As no children's class is at our disposal, the Junior class is detailed to be catechized. Criticism of the work is by the students and finally by the attendant professor. (Lehninger.)

4. **Liturgics.**—History of the forms of service in the Christian Church and a critical examination of their value.—Practice in choir singing. Lectures on the history of art. (Lehninger.)

(Lectures on five days of the week, beginning at 7:30 A. M. Length of regular lecture period, 50 minutes.)

GENERAL INFORMATION.

History.—The beginnings of the Evangelical Lutheran Theological Seminary now located at Thiensville, Wis., date back to the year 1865. At that time, the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Wisconsin determined to open an institution in which Christian young men might acquire the knowledge and training considered necessary for those who are to serve as ministers of the gospel in the parishes of our church body. To achieve this, it was required to provide preparatory classes offering a college course. An institution combining both departments was duly opened, under the name of Northwestern University, on September 14, 1865, at Watertown, Wis. In the fall of 1869, the collegiate department was re-organized on the general model of the best *gymnasias* in Germany. Following a re-arrangement of synodical affiliations, the Seminary was discontinued, and the theological students of the Wisconsin synod pursued their studies, during a period of eight years, as the guests of Concordia Seminary at St. Louis, Mo., maintained by the Synod of Missouri, Ohio a. o. St. But in 1878, the Synod of Wisconsin again established its own Seminary, this time at Milwaukee, still under the general charter of Northwestern University. After fourteen years, when the growth of the institution made it imperative to provide more house room, a building was erected in the city of Wauwatosa, a suburb of Milwaukee. In 1892, after the Synods of Wisconsin, of Minnesota, and of Michigan has coalesced, the control of the Seminary passed into the hands of the new administrative body, the Wisconsin synod, however, retaining its property rights. Finally, in 1917, the Joint Synod, having been remodeled, came into complete control of the Seminary. When, due to the continued growth of this institution, quarters at Wauwatosa had become inadequate, a new site of 80 acres was bought at Thiensville, on which a new seminary was erected. Dedication services were held on August 18, 1929.

Purpose.—The particular need of Synod, which called for the establishment of this theological school, determined the general character of the instruction to be given there. The intention was not so much to furnish opportunity for specializing study in the various branches of theology, but to offer a satisfactory preparation for those who desired to enter the ministry of the Lutheran Church. The graduates of the Seminary are to be qualified to preach the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ in conscious agreement with the confessions of our Church, this Gospel to be their controlling guide in all their future pastoral work. As such qualification cannot be attained and often is even prevented by specialization in one or two branches of theology, the curriculum, prescribed for all students alike, takes from all branches of theology what is needful for the efficient preparation of the future pastor. To this is added practical training which is helpful for pulpit and catechetical work. Our course, compressed into the brief period of three years, demands the most sincere and continuous application of the young man who desires to qualify as a proper teacher and defender of the saving Truth.

Entrance Requirements.—For several decades after the establishment of the Seminary, a separate department took care of young men who, though lacking the benefit of a complete college education, desired to devote their lives to the service of the Church. However, while this undertaking gave many very pleasing results, it became apparent that the limited teaching force assigned to the Seminary was unable to devote sufficient time to this department, and for this reason it was finally discontinued. At present, therefore, only such young men are enrolled as students who have been graduated from Northwestern College at Watertown, or from any one of the full colleges maintained by the other synods belonging to the Synodical Conference of North America. Graduation from these institutions is taken as trustworthy evidence of the applicant's Christian character. To others, admission will be granted upon presentation of satisfactory evidence that they possess the required preparatory education, to which must be added unimpeachable testimony as to the applicant's Christian standing. In exceptional cases, where evidence of proper education cannot be furnished, the applicant will be required to submit to an examination as to his linguistic and historical training, in order to prove that he is sufficiently well equipped to enter upon Seminary work.

The Building.—The Seminary is located in the township of Mequon just outside of the west limits of the village of

Thiensville. The Milwaukee Road (Superior division) and The Milwaukee Electric Railway & Light Company (Port Washington-Sheboygan line) maintain passenger and freight stations at Thiensville, and Highway 57 crosses the village. — The Seminary building consists of three parts: the administration building, the dormitory, the refectory. The dormitory, capable of enlargement, can at present accommodate 72 students. The refectory contains the kitchen and dining hall (of double that capacity), quarters for the steward and his family, rooms for the kitchen help, and a hospital, together with guest rooms. In the administration building are found the library, the chapel, three classrooms, visitors' room, faculty room, recreation rooms (gymnasium, etc.) and the archives.

The Library.—The greater part of the library which now numbers above 6000 volumes, came into possession of the Seminary by various donations, of which those made by Mr. F. Kieckhefer and Mrs. Jaekel deserve special mention by reason of their size and importance. From the estates of Dr. F. W. A. Notz, deceased, and Rev. Theo. Hartwig, deceased, the library has received several hundreds of volumes and pamphlets in the course of recent years. Synod provides for a steady, if modest, increase by purchase, granting an annual allowance of \$200 from its treasury. The library room measures 28 by 76 feet, and together with an annex will accommodate a library of several times the present size. The stacks are so arranged that the intervening spaces can be used to place tables and chairs, in order that students may conveniently pursue any line of study without carrying books to their rooms. The librarian, who is a member of the faculty appointed by the administrative board, supervises this feature of library work through a student assistant, appointed by the librarian. During the period of each day when the library is open to the students, the assistant is represented by one student, called to the service according to a definite schedule, who is responsible for good order and the prevention of improper use of the books by the student visitors.—For the reading room, the student body purchases such periodicals and newspapers as they may decide upon by majority vote. This room is always open.

Expenses.—According to the custom obtaining in regard to our synodical institutions of learning, tuition is free to all students coming to us from our own college or from the colleges of affiliated synods, it being understood that these young men obligate themselves to devote their lives to the service of

the Church. No charges are made for the use of rooms, or of such furniture as is supplied by the Seminary, each boarding student being loaned a table, a chair, shelf room for his books, a bedstead, and a mattress for use during his stay. However, a nominal sum of \$80.00 per annum is charged for board.

Applications.—Students desiring to enter the Seminary are required to give notice of their intention in advance, applications to be submitted to the president of the Seminary in June or July preceding the beginning of the fall term. At the same time, the applicant must submit the documents showing that he has complied with the requirements described above. All applications will be passed upon by the faculty, notice of the result being sent to the applicant in due time.

Graduates.—Having completed the prescribed course of study, students are graduated from the Seminary as candidates for the ministry, ready for appointment to Church work. To obviate certain misconceptions and abuses, and to insure the most effective distribution of new workers, the Joint Synod has adopted certain regulations governing the matter of calls extended to our candidates. They are reproduced here for the information of all persons concerned in matters of this kind.

1. No student should be called into the ministry until the faculty of the Seminary has declared him to be a proper candidate, by issuing to him a certificate of graduation.

2. The right to assign the members of each graduating class to their first charges rests with the Joint Synod maintaining the Seminary. No individual parish is entitled to select a particular candidate and to extend a call to him personally. In order that the new men may be disposed of to the greatest advantage for the progress of our synodical work, an Assignment Committee consisting of all the presiding officers of the several districts determines how the candidates shall be distributed, meeting for this purpose annually at, or near, the end of the school year. The faculty has no vote at these meetings; but they are present as advisory members who can best give information concerning the particular competency of each candidate.

3. Parishes desiring to call one of the candidates from the Seminary are requested to prepare the customary written call, leaving a blank space for the name, which will be inserted later according to the instructions of the Assignment Committee. This document must not be sent

to any member of the faculty, but to the presiding officer of the district in which the parish is located. Documents of this kind directed to a particular candidate by name will be considered by the Committee after the calls which are offered in compliance with these regulations, have been disposed of, in order that the latter may not suffer disadvantage for exhibiting due regard for the rights of their synodical associates. But as the Committee is not empowered to transfer a call by substituting some other name for the one inserted by the senders, it may easily happen that such parishes are disappointed which insist upon naming their candidate.

Language.—Both the German and the English languages are used as media of instruction. This is necessary because the pastor's duties in the greater number of our parishes still require him to use either language on demand. As the process of transition from German to the common language of our country proceeds very gradually in our congregations, it will be necessary for some time to come that the future pastors receive careful training in German as a medium of intercourse in the pursuance of their spiritual duties. Taking into account that our college graduates naturally are more proficient in English than in German, their proper preparation demands that the greater portion of our lectures serve to advance them in this direction by discussing theological subjects in German. At the same time, it has become imperative that every student graduating from the Seminary be competent to preach and teach the Gospel of salvation in idiomatic English. For this reason, a number of lectures are regularly given in this language. For particulars the reader is referred to the curriculum.

Examinations.—To insure thorough and unremitting application to the work in hand; students are required to attend all lectures assigned to their class. Every absence must be accounted for with a satisfactory excuse. At stated intervals, written examinations in all the more important branches are held, the ratings being totalized at the end of the course to determine the fidelity and the progress of the student.—Final examinations are both written and oral. To prove his competency, each prospective candidate must write a sermon, a catechization, and a thesis in dogmatics; these regular requirements may be supplemented by additional oral or written work in the same or other subjects at the option of the faculty.

CALENDAR FOR 1931-1932.

- Sept. 2, 1931.....Opening service in the seminary chapel at 10 a. m.
- Sept. 3, 1931.....Lectures begin at 7:30 a. m.
- Nov. 26, 1931.....Thanksgiving Day.
- Dec. 18, 1931.....End of fall term.
- Jan. 5, 1932.....Winter term begins.
- Feb. 22, 1932.....Washington's Birthday.
- March 18, 1932.....Winter terms ends.
- March 29, 1932.....Spring term begins.
- April 1, 1932.....Graduating class begins written examination work.
- May 5, 1932.....Ascension Day.
- May 16, 1932.....Whitmonday.
- June 9, 1932.....Closing Day. Services at 9:30 a. m.
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WEEKLY SCHEDULE 1930 - 1931

	<i>Juniors (24)</i>	<i>Middlers (22)</i>	<i>Seniors (23)</i>	<i>Middlers and Seniors</i>	<i>All Classes Combined</i>
Pieper (10)	Encyclopedia ..2			Isaiah2 Pastoral Theology2	Isagogics3 Various Topics1
Brenner (10)	Symbolics2 Homiletics2		Pedagogy1 Liturgics1	N. T. Exegesis 2	Sermon Exercises2 (Oct.-March, incl.)
Lehninger (10)	N. T. Exegesis and Hermeneutics 5	Didactics1		Church History3	Catechetical Exercises1 (Oct.-March, incl.)
Meyer (11)	Church History3 Genesis and Hebrew Grammar3			Dogmatics5	