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FULLER LIBRARY BULLETIN

JANUARY-MARCH, 1955

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

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EDITORIAL

COOPERATION

The library world has set quite a commendable example in the area of cooperation. We hear of union catalogs, cooperative acquisitions programs, such as the Farmington Plan and others, cooperative cataloging, and so on. In the direction of providing more materials for research, and of making these more readily available to students, all of these enterprises play their part.

It is obvious that no one library can collect in all fields, or even in a majority of them, with anything like a serious effort toward completeness. This would be both impossible and unwise. In each geographical area, however, it is reasonable to expect that the major fields of religious literature would be represented in collections within the area, and if this can be discovered, made known, and further implemented in a long term planning program for cooperative acquisitions, a great service will be performed both for the community and for the nation as a whole.

A general knowledge of the specialties of libraries contributes other advantages also. It attracts further gifts of specialized materials, and it aids in the acquisition program of building up collections and specialties by letting dealers know where specialized interests lie. They can provide better service in quoting and searching if they understand the book selection policies of the various libaries with which they work.

It should be of considerable interest that the Western Theological Library Association, under the impetus of Stillson Judah, librarian of the Pacific School of Religion in Berkeley, Calif., is undertaking a survey designed to make possible an intelligent program of cooperative acquisitions among theological libraries of the West. Mr. Judah now presides over a union catalog for the seminaries of the Bay Area, which is located at his school, and contends that the total bibliographical assets of the West in religion could be built in twenty-five or thirty years to one of the best in the nation. Briefly his system consists of a subject field evaluation of each library and a delineation of book selection policy based on the primary interests of each institution on the research level. The mechanics of this device cannot be gone into here, but the results could prove very useful in the evaluation of collections and the establishment of cooperative selection policies.

Another aid to the use of special collections in religion is a good description of them in their overall aspects and in their specialties for religious research. This is the purpose of a series of articles in this BULLETIN describing religious collections of Southern California. The first of these is on the Pasadena College library presented in this issue. We trust that each of the significant collections for research in religion in the area can be described in turn. The viewpoint is largely that of the library and institution being presented, although we hope to go into each collection and point up features that appeal to us as worthy of mention. A joint viewpoint would thus be presented. Since the institution itself is important as a background for the library that it creates, a brief history of the institution, as well as a brief history of the library, precedes the description. Significant titles are listed and in some cases described.

Arnold D. Ehlert

RELIGIOUS COLLECTIONS OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

I.

PASADENA COLLEGE LIBRARY

BY ESTHER SCHANDORFF AND W. FRANK POWELL

Pasadena College is the outgrowth of educational work begun in Los Angeles in 1902 by Dr. Phineas F. Bresee, founder of the Church of the Nazarene. Initially instruction was offered in Bible, the methods of Christian work, and such general areas as English and history.

Through the generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson Deets, it was possible in 1910 to purchase the Hugus Ranch in northeast Pasadena. With the move to the Pasadena campus, the scope of the curriculum was enlarged to include most of the recognized liberal arts areas, and the degree of Bachelor of Arts was offered at the completion of a four-year course of study. The first degrees were granted in 1912.

Pasadena College is supported and controlled by the Church of the Nazarene through a Board of Trustees elected by the six districts of the church comprising the southwest educational zone. The constituent districts are Arizona, Colorado, Los Angeles, New Mexico, Northern California, and Southern California.

While true to the doctrinal positions and emphasis of the Church of the Nazarene, the College has never been narrowly sectarian and has always maintained the policy of admitting qualified young people of good character without restrictions as to creed or race.

The fundamental purpose of Pasadena College is to provide sound education in the basic areas of learning, from the Christian point of view. The arts, languages and letters, the sciences, the social studies, religion, and philosophy form the foundation of the broad general education sought as a prerequisite to leadership in varied fields of human endeavor. The school is accredited by the Western College Association, and the Northwest Association of Secondary and Higher Schools, and is a member of the Association of American Colleges.

The only study on the graduate level offered is a curriculum leading to the degree of Master of Arts in Religion. The areas of study open for graduate work are Biblical language and literature, theology, church history, missions and religions, religious education, and practical theology.

In 1910, when the College was moved to Pasadena, the library consisted of some 1,000 books and was housed in the left front room of the Gay Conservatory. The first librarian, Eugenia Phillips—later, as Mrs. Coates—spent many years in India as a missionary. Other librarians in those early days were Mr. Clarence Hurd and Mrs. Cora Rusling. Before 1916, the library had moved into a separate frame building where more adequate reading space and book space was available.

When the Bresee Memorial Administration Building was erected in 1926, space was provided on the lower floor for the library. It was about this time that the Pacific Palisades library of Glendale was purchased to enlarge the library's holdings. During the depression years the library growth depended largely on miscellaneous gifts of books. One such bequest consisted of a large collection of books on the Sabbath from the library of Rev. Horace G. Cowan.

When Mrs. Maude Hume White became librarian in 1933, the library collection was still very small. It was under her that great strides were taken to build up the collection in a systematic way. During this period many gifts were made to the library, outstanding of which was the library of religious education given by the Southern California district of the Church of the Nazarene. Another notable bequest, the religious library of Dr. Olive M. Winchester, was made during this period. There were over 2,000 select volumes in this collection.

It was not long until the library quarters on the lower floor of the Administration Building became very cramped. In its expansion the library had taken over every available space, even using the hallway for additional stacks.

A substantial bequest given by Dr. Olive M. Winchester, long a member of the faculty, and her mother, Mrs. Sarah

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B. Winchester, made a new library building within the realm of the possible. Three other large gifts from loyal supporters of the College from Northern California, Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Gustaf Klassen, and Mr. and Mrs. G. Lynwood Spier, made the dream a reality. Accordingly, in 1949, ground was broken and the construction began. In the fall of 1950 the move from the Administration to the new library took place. The new building is a two story reinforced concrete structure of maximum beauty and usefulness. It has two large reading rooms and four commodious stack levels. There is stack area for approximately 100,000 volumes.

The first librarian in the new library was Miss Nadine Rockwell, who had taken over after the retirement of Mrs. White in 1949. The library now has two full time professional librarians, Mr. W. Frank Powell, head librarian, who joined the staff in 1951, and Mrs. Esther Shandorff, cataloger, who came in 1954. There is also one full time non-professional assistant as well as several part time assistants.

The library collection now consists of approximately 50,000 volumes with one third of the holdings being works in the field of religion. Strong areas in the holdings are in theology, religious education, church history and missions. Two special collections, which are still in the growing stage, are the works of holiness authors and the Wesleyana material.

The term "holiness authors" encompasses a wide school of writers who emphasized and wrote on the doctrines of Christian perfection, perfect love, sanctification (primarily as a second definite work of grace subsequent to regeneration), holiness of life, and in a broader sense the work of the Holy Spirit in the experience and life of the believer.

Historically this movement stemmed chiefly from the Wesleyan revival and early Methodism. It is represented ecclesiastically in our own century primarily by the Wesleyan Methodist Church, the Free Methodist Church, the Church of the Nazarene, the Pilgrim Holiness Church, and a few smaller groups. Early in the century there was an organization formed

on a broad basis known as the National Association for the Promotion of Holiness, which fostered evangelistic campaigns, summer camp meetings, and founded Bible schools. It is to be distinguished from the Pentecostalist and tongues movement, and while most of these men looked for the return of the Lord, the movement is not to be related directly to the so-called adventist movement. o Wesley's 1

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As an adjunct to the field of Wesleyana and American church history, this group of holiness authors has a significant place. Many of these men were the revivalists of their day, and without doubt the fruit of their work is to be seen as having some influence in our own day on the national and world-wide revival movement under Billy Graham and the other prominent evangelists. They made a strong impact on missions, and the history of missions cannot be written without this strand. Among the societies founded under the impetus of the movement, perhaps the strongest is the Oriental Missionary Society with headquarters in Los Angeles.

In the Holiness Authors collection are works by most of the writers of the American holiness movement, such as John T. Hatfield, W. B. Godby, C. W. Ruth, H. C. Morrison, Joseph H. Smith, Daniel Steel, Beverly Carradine, Phineas Bresee, Thomas C. Upham, J. A. Wood, G. D. Watson, Edward F. Walker, Bud Robinson, S. A. Keen, W. McDonald, A. M. Hill, E. E. Shelhammer, John W. Goodwin, J. B. Chapman, H. L. Haney, Seth Reese, Harry E. Jessup, and Phoebe Palmer, to mention only a few.

Other significant collections of holiness literature would include Asbury College and Seminary, Wilmore, Ky.; Taylor University, Upland, Ind., Chicago Evangelistic Institute, University Park, Ia., and the Nazarene Theological Seminary, Kansas City, Mo.

Considerable progress has been made in building up the Wesleyana collection, and there are now a number of Wesley first editions. Among these is a first edition of his *Explanatory Notes Upon the New Testament* (London, 1755). The library also has a book autographed by Charles Wesley, and a manuscript volume as the Name motion of Hivangelistic cometeings at It is to be deentecostalis at while mix if he return d to hot to be reme adventist mix-

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de Asbury Colleg e, Ky.; Taylor Uni Chicago Evangelist Park, Ia, and the Seminary, Kasa

ess has been mat resleyana collection number of Wein ug these is a fin natory Notes Upo London, 1755) The ook autographics a manuscript when of Wesley's hymns, beautifully written in almost identical spacing with a printed volume, and bound in leather at an estimated date of somewhere around 1775. In the latter part of the book are some added hymns in a different hand. Until the book is opened it does not appear to be a manuscript. There is also a copy of Wesley's *Complete English Dictionary*, By a Lover of Good English and Common Sense (1764), and his *Doctrine of Original Sin* (Bristol, 1767).

The library has the fifty volume Wesley Christian Library (1749 ff.), which John Wesley edited, and also the cased Methoddist Family Library, although not all of the volumes are present. Along with many editions and volumes of Wesley's works is also a large collection of biographies of the Wesleys and other ministers of early Methodism.

One particularly interesting title is a pre-Wesleyan holiness work: Thomas Taylor's The Progresse of Saints to Full Holiness, Described in Sundry Apostolic Aphorismes; or, Short Precepts Tending to Sanctification, with a Sweet and Divine Prayer to Attaine the Practice of Those Holy Precepts (London, printed by W. I. for Joan Burrlet, at the Sign of the Guilded Cup . . . , 1630, 509 p.) Other interesting volumes include the Memoirs of Simon Episcopius the Celebrated Pupil of Arminius (New York, 1837), Historia Vitae Jacobi Arminii (Amstelodami, 1724) by Gaspar Brant (or Bandt), and one of the earliest commentaries in English on Job by Joseph Caryl, An Exposition, with Practicall Observations, Continued upon the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Fourteenth Chapters of Job (London, 1649).

There is a volume of *Tracts on Sanctification* with pieces written by Henry F. Bowker, Evan. H. Hopkins, T. D. Harford Battersby, Edwin Hoare, E. W. Moore, S. A. Blackwood and W. Haslam.

Among the older theological works are to be found David Bogue's *Theological Lectures* (2 vols., 1849), George Pretyman's *Elements of Christian Theology* (2d ed., 2 vols., 1799), Alexander Rankin's *Institutes of Theology* (1822), Thomas Ridley's *Body of Divinity* (2 vols., 1731) and George Tomline's *Elements of Christian Theology* (2 vols., 1843).

There is a good collection of bound religious periodicals, as well as some ninety periodicals being currently received. Since the holdings are not included in the *Union List of Serials*, the scarcer periodicals are listed below. No attempt has been made to list the recent or common titles.

Guide to Christian Perfection, also known as Guide to Holiness, New York, 1839-1893. 58 vols. No other holdings of this serial are noted for California.

Methodist Magazine, also known as Methodist Quartely and Methodist Review, New York, 1818-1913. 109 vols.

The Nazarene Messenger, Los Angeles, 1899-1911, vols. 3-15. The only other file of this serial is in the New York Public Library.

The Pentecostal Advocate, Peniel, Texas, 1909-1911. This is not listed in the Union List of Serials.

The Herald of Holiness, Kansas City, Mo., 1912-date. No other complete file of this title is noted in U.L.S.

Advocate of Christian Holiness, vols. 2-7, 9-13.

Arminian Magazine, also known as Methodist Magazine, London, vols. 14, 18, 27-34.

Christian Witness and Church Member's Magazine, London, vol. 2 (1845).

Besides these serial holdings of older materials there is also considerable historical material of special interest to the Church of the Nazarene and college, and some manuscript material of certain Nazarene authors, including the Chinese translation of Dr. H. Orton Wiley's Introduction to Christian Theology. This guide to his larger three-volume work, Christian Theology, has also been translated into Spanish and Japanese.

The master's theses in the department of religion have not been included in the Bibliography of Post-graduate Master's Theses in Religion, but the collection includes some significant titles, such as the following: The Remonstrant Controversy, with 8 photostat portraits, by Charles C. Powers; The Idea of Holiness as Presented in the Old Testament, by Paul Benefield; A Study of the Doctrinal Section of the Epistle to the Romans, with Special Attention to the Doctrine of Holiness, by (Continued on page 8)

SOME SPECIAL FUNCTIONS OF SUBJECT HEADINGS AND SUBHEADINGS; OR, WHEN IS A SUBJECT HEADING NOT A SUBJECT HEADING?

BY ARNOLD D. EHLERT

It is generally recognized that a subject heading is primarily a word or phrase that is used at the top of library cards to indicate the theme or topic treated by the author in the work cataloged. This heading may take any of a number of forms, and it can be modified by subheads of different kinds.

Miss Margaret Mann in the second edition of her *Introduction to Cataloging and the Classification of Books* lists the following possibilities for headings (illustrations are taken from the theological field, rather than what she gave): noun (Death), compound heading (Bible and geology), qualified heading (Revelation [Theology]), adjectival (Greek language), phrase (Women in church work) and inverted (Mary, Virgin). The phrase heading could be illustrated in other ways also.

Subheads further extend the subject heading, and may be a subject subdivision (Missions. Apologetics), geographical (Missions. India), historical period (Jews. History. To A.D. 70), organizational (Church and state. Church of England) or form (Bible. Dictionaries).

In both the subject heading and the subhead categories appear terms that do not strictly describe the theme or topic of the material. In some cases the true topic is thrown into the subhead (U.S. Religion). Here the topic is religion, but it is used as a subhead of a geographical heading. A choice has been made here to use this form rather than the reverse form (Religion. U.S.), which could have been used.

Form subheads, of a number of types, usually indicate the category of the material indicated in the heading, and in some cases actually change the function of it (Aramaic language. Texts). In this case the material in the book is not about the Aramaic language, but is rather an example of literature in the language. The subject heading is used in such cases to identify the nature of the material, not to describe the theme or topic, for the material is in this case again not *about* Aramaic language texts, but is rather the texts themselves. Another subject heading would have to be employed to designate the subject matter of the texts.

In this same category of form subheads occur such as the following: Grammars, Glossaries, Essays, Popular treatises, Catholic authors, Handbooks, Manuals, and a wide variety of others indicating the type of material dealing with the subject involved. In the case of the Bible and its book divisions there are guite a number of subheads that can be used to indicate various treatments of the sacred text, such as Art, Commentaries, Evidences, History of biblical events, History of contemporary events, Homiletical use, Interpretations, Literary and historical criticism, Meditations, Outlines, Prophecies, Sermons, Study and teaching, Textual criticism, Theology, and Word studies. Not all of these represent form subheads, but many of them do. Under Commentaries, for instance, the material is not a discussion of commentaries, but the material is in the form of a commentary. (It will be noticed here that the Library of Congress subhead, Criticism, interpretation, etc., has been split up into more specific components (Literary and historical criticism, Textual criticsm, and Interpretations). An interpretation is to be distinguished from a commentary in the narrow sense, in that the former is usually a running exposition of the passage, such as Ironside's many books of lectures on various books of the Bible, while a commentary in the narrowest sense is a series of comments, not necessarily connected, or related in a continuous way with the teaching of the book, but is concerned with the textual and exegetical matters, and may include illustrative materials. Adam Clarke and the International Critical Commentary series are examples.

In assigning subject headings, but especially in creating them, one needs to keep in mind the basic philosophy of the system and the various possibilities of function that they can perform. NAME

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One of the problems a librarian has to face, who does not have access to all the standard reference sources (and in some degree even those who do) is the identification of the full names and dates of minor authors. Major authors writing currently or recently usually may be identified from the L.C. Catalog of Printed Cards or Cumulative Book Index. The new procedure of the Library of Congress, in which they will do only reasonable or convenient searching, and will limit entries to the form appearing on the title page if no information is found, will deprive us of some valuable data previously provided.

In the case of evangelical and minor religious authors, however, even the older procedures of L.C. and the Wilson Company failed to provide us with full entries in many cases. In the first place many books are not coyprighted, or if so are considered by L.C. insignificant and not fully cataloged, and for which cards have not yet been printed. Others are American reprints of English publications, which often do not get cards either. In the case of Plymouth Brethren writers many of the earlier authors used only their initials. Some of these may be identified by consulting Chief Men Among the Brethren, edited by Hy. Pickering and published by Pickering and Inglis, but now out of print. The index to The History of the Brethren by Napoleon Noel (edited by William F. Knapp and available in two volumes from Mrs. W. F. Knapp, 120 West Maple Ave., Denver, Colo.) gives a great many names, although full names and dates are not often complete.

From time to time we desire to share with our librarian colleagues, and others interested, information that we come across that will help to augment the name authority file in respect to evangelical and minor religious authors. Contributions and corrections, if any, are welcome from others. Sources should always be given. There are many problems in this kind of work, and too great care cannot be given to any research along these lines. Even the Library of Congress changes its entries from time to time. We note that they have apparently dropped the hyphen from the entry for Fénelon, which they used to

carry as Fénelon, François de Salignac de La Mothe-, abp., 1651-1715. We present the following (shall we say more or less tentatively) with our sources:

M.S.B., author of Notes on the Biblical Interpretation of the Apocalypse (Tunbridge Wells, Baldwin Printer, 1909), is identified by the present manager of C. Baldwin, Ltd., Mr. P. G. K. Baldwin, as Mr. M. S. Blackdon. He also wrote The Existence of Evil and some other works.

Bellett, J. G. There is some difficulty over this name. Library of Congress cards have carried him as John George, which they say they got from the supplement of Allibone and from the Catalogue of the Printed Books in the Library of the University of Edinburgh. On the other hand, Plymouth Brethren sources give his name as John Gifford (100 Chief Men Among the Brethren, Pickering & Inglis; The History of the Brethren by William B. Neatby: and Mr. Elie T. Loizeaux of Loizeaux Bros. in New York.) On the basis of this the Library of Congress announce that they will reprint the card as Bellett, John Gifford, 1795-1864.

Chater, Edward Henry, 1845-1915. Information from his niece, Mrs. Edith Robinson of Tysoe, Warwickshire, England, in a letter dated December 11, 1952. He wrote *The Revelation of Jesus Christ* (London, 1914).

Coates, Charles Andrew, 1862-1945. Name from *British National Bibliography*, 1954; dates from the Preface to his *Letters*.

Grant, Frederick William, 1834-1902. Name and dates from his son, F. A. Grant of Plainfield, N.J. Author of the *Numerical Bible* and many other works.

Hogg and Vine, famous duo of the commentary on Thessalonians and many other works individually. Hogg, Charles Frederick, 1861-1943, and Vine, William Edwy, 1873-1949. Information from the publishers, Pickering and Inglis.

Jennings, Frederic Charles, 1847-1948. From the jacket of his Isaiah. Wrote many other works also, including Old Groans and New Songs; or, Notes on Ecclesiastes.

Lange, George Henry, 1874- Personal letter from him dated December 29, 1953. Living in Wimborne, Dorsetshire, England. Lesser. Wrote *To the Hebrews*, but the publishers, Pickering & Inglis, do not know who he was, as their records were destroyed during the blitz. Does anybody know?

Matthews, John, 1870-1952. Writer of the Church of the Nazarene, later independent. Information from his brotherin-law, J. C. Davis, of Kansas City, Mo. Wrote a series of *Home Bible Studies*.

Pink, Arthur Walkington, 1886-1952. Authority: Mr. I. C. Herendeen, Bible Truth Depot, Swengel (Union Co.), Pa., publisher of his works. Says he was a Baptist.

Sprott, Thomas Henry, Bp., 1856-1942. Information from the diocesan secretary of Wellington, N.Z., where Sprott was bishop from 1911-1936. He wrote Modern Study of the Old Testament and Inspiration (Cambridge, 1909).

Streeter, Randolph Elwood, 1847-1924. Full name from the Pastoral Bible Institute of Brooklyn and dates from the *Herald of Christ's Kingdom*, January 15, 1925. He wrote interpretations of Daniel and the Revelation, the latter in two volumes. A disciple of Pastor Russell.

Tatford, Frederick Albert, 1901-Editor of *The Advent Witness*, London, and author of prophetic books. From a personal letter from him.

PASADENA COLLEGE LIBRARY (Concluded)

D. T. Stayton; Growth in Holiness, by James F. Ballew; The Significance of the Greek Prepositions for the Doctrine of Holiness in the New Testament, by Frank R. VanDevelder; The Exegetical Significance of the Perfect Tense in Holiness Texts of the Greek New Testament, by Wm. Frank Powell; A Study of the Consistency of John Wesley's Philosophy of Man, by Charlie E. Mallory; and A Handbook of Pentecostal Denominations in the United States, with 14 figures, by Everett LeRoy Moore. This last thesis is a very substantial piece of work, containing 346 pages.

Pasadena College and Fuller Theological Seminary, which are about two miles apart, exchange student borrowing privileges and regular interlibrary loan exchanges are maintained with other libraries.

The cover plate is a picture of the theological reading room.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

W.T.L.A. met October 23, 1954, at the California Baptist Theological Seminary, Covina California. Elton E. Shell, librarian of the Department of Religion, U.S.C., presented a report of the Eighth Annual A.T.L.A. Conference. Clara B. Allen, assistant librarian of Fuller Seminary, led a discussion on subject headings, Arnold D. Ehlert read a paper on "Bibliographic Control in a Theological Library," and Stillson Judah, librarian of the Pacific School of Religion, presented a discussion, "A Pilot Model for Cooperative Acquisition of Books Among California Theological Libraries." Semiannual meetings are planned alternately for the Bay Area and Southern California.

APRIL

NOTES AND QUERIES

35.—AUSTRALIAN BIBLICAL RE-VIEW. Copies of this mimeographed organ of the Fellowship for Biblical Studies in Melbourne have just come to hand. Vol. I, No. 1 is dated March/June, 1951. Subscription price is 5/- and the postal address is C/- Department of Semitic Studies, University of Melbourne, Melbourne, Australia. Among the very interesting articles in the series are the following: "The Mediaeval Jewish Exegetes of the Old Testament," by S. B. Gurwicz, Secretary of the Fellowship; "The Influence of Hebrew Wisdom Literature upon Early Christian Doctrine," by E. C. Burleigh; "Humor in the Hebrew Bible," by M. D. Godman, President of the Fellowship.

SEMITIC BIBLIOGRAPHY

Professor William Sanford LaSor's *Basic* Semitic Bibliography, which constituted the first in a projected series to be known as the Fuller Theological Seminary Bibliographical Series, is being offered by Dr. LaSor at half price, fifty cents instead of \$1.00, as listed. Orders should be sent to him at the Seminary, 135 N. Oakland Ave., Pasadena 1, California.

The issue of the BULLETIN covering Miss Allen's expansion of the 200 group in the Dewey Decimal Classification (Nos. 7-8) has been reprinted, and is again available.