

Annual Catalog

of the

Theological Seminary

of the

Joint Evangelical Lutheran Synod of
Wisconsin and Other States.

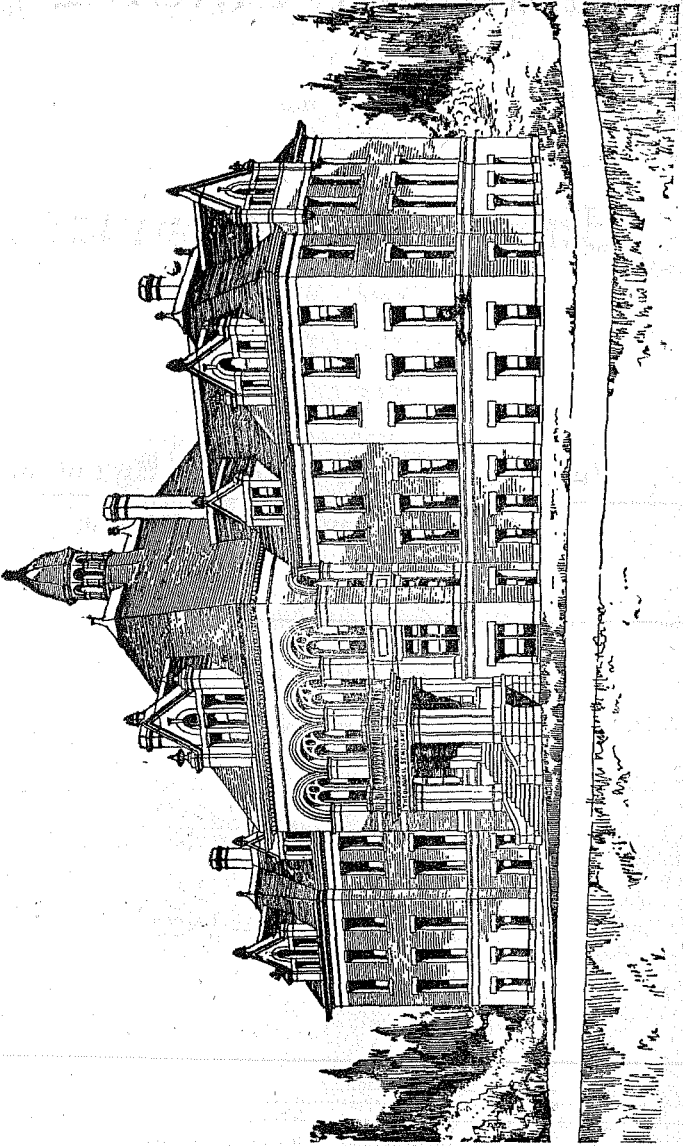
Located at

Wauwatosa, Wisconsin.

Session 1921—1922.

1922

Northwestern Publishing House,
Milwaukee, Wis.



ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD.

Until 1927:

Mr. Ernst von Briesen Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. Herm. Gieschen Wauwatosa, Wis.

Until 1925:

Mr. Oscar Griebing..... Milwaukee, Wis.
Rev. John Brenner..... Milwaukee, Wis.

Until 1923:

Rev. H. Knuth..... Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. J. Gieschen..... Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. Ad. Weinsheimer..... Milwaukee, Wis.

Ex Officio:

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

THE FACULTY.

John Ph. Koehler, President.

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

August F. Pieper.

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

John P. Meyer.

(Systematic Theology, Old Testament Exegesis, Symbolics.)

William Henkel.

(New Testament Exegesis, Paedagogics, Homiletics,
Catechetics.)

Gerhard Ruediger.

(New Testament Exegesis, Church History.)

ENROLLMENT OF STUDENTS.

SENIOR CLASS.

Abelmann, E.	Watertown, Wis.
Beck, Walter	Milwaukee, Wis.
Blakewell, Ed.	Baraboo, Wis.
Brandt, Fr.	Neilsville, Wis.
Falk, Erich	Milwaukee, Wis.
Friebe, Elmer	Bay City, Mich.
Gieschen, Gerhard	Milwaukee, Wis.
Gieschen, Paul	Milwaukee, Wis.
Koch, Hans	Reedville, Wis.
Krueger, Arthur	Milwaukee, Wis.
Kuske, Karl	Osceola Mills, Wis.
Lange, Belno	Beaver Dam, Wis.
Lehmann, Wilh.	Racine, Wis.
Meyer, Louis	West Salem, Wis.
Meyer, Louis G.	Eitzen, Minn.
Schumacher, Herb.	Edgerton, Wis.
Sprengeler, Henry	Gibbon, Minn.
Tacke, Ewald	Oshkosh, Wis.
Voss, Luther	New London, Wis.

MIDDLE CLASS.

Croll, Melvin	Manitowoc, Wis.
Eckert, Otto	Riga, Mich.
Hinderer, Eugen	Portland, Ore.
Kremer, Roland	Milwaukee, Wis.
La Haine, Erich	Owosso, Mich.
Penk, Erich	Gibbon, Minn.
Press, Gerhard	Denver, Colo.
Scherf, Hermann	Frazer, Minn.
Schroeder, Philip	Menomonie, Mich.
Stern, Max	Lake Mills, Wis.
Timmel, Kurt	Oconomowoc, Wis.
Zimmermann, Martin	Chicago, Ill.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Arndt, Arthur	Redwood Falls, Minn.
Baumann, Erwin	Red Wing, Minn.
Bolle, Karl	Watertown, Wis.
Boettcher, Immanuel	Hortonville, Wis.
Buenger, Martin	Kenosha, Wis.
Cares, Hermann	Frankenmut, Mich.
Ebert, Edmund	Milwaukee, Wis.
Heidtke, Waldemar	Crivitz, Wis.
Hillmer, Alexander	Montello, Wis.
Holzhausen, William	Muskeego, Wis.
Jaster, Edwin	Montello, Wis.
Kleinhans, Harold	Milwaukee, Wis.
Meier, Albert	St. James, Minn.
Pankow, Erdmann	Ixonia, Wis.
Sauer, Waldemar	Brillion, Wis.
Schink, William	Milwaukee, Wis.
Uetzmann, Theophil	Wrightstown, Wis.
Voges, Theophil	Mindoro, Wis.

SUMMARY:

Seniors	19
Middlers	12
Juniors	18
Total	49

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, 3 lectures per week. (Prof. Pieper.)
2. **Hermeneutics.**—History and method of exegesis. (Prof. Koehler.) 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. The material is arranged for a three years' course. All classes combined, three lectures per week. (Prof. Pieper.)
In 1921-1922: New Testament.
In 1922-1923: Old Testament.
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.
Juniors: Genesis, 1-25 (Prof. Meyer).
Middlers and Seniors: In 1921-1922: Isaiah, 40-48.
In 1922-1923: Isaiah, 49-66 (Prof. Pieper).
3. **New Testament Exegesis.**—In the Junior class, one of the Gospels is read in the original, with special reference to the idiom of the New Testament, and to the variant readings. The work extends throughout the year, with two periods per week until Easter, and five from then till June.
In 1921-1922: Gospel according to St. Mark.
In 1922-1923: Gospel according to St. Matthew (Prof. Henkel).
Middlers and Seniors combined: In 1921-1922: Ephesians.
In 1922-1923: Galatians (Prof. Koehler).

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.

1921-1922: Juniors: First period, Prof. Ruediger; Middlers and Seniors: Second period, Prof. Koehler.

1922-1923: Juniors: First period, Ruediger; Middlers: Second period, Ruediger; Seniors: Third period, Koehler.

2. **Symbolics.**—General review of origin, contents and importance of Lutheran confessions. Special study of the ecumenical creeds, the Augustana, the Smalcald Articles, the Small and the Large Catechism, and the Epitome of the Formula of Concord. Brief review of origin, chief contents, and authority of the confessions of the Roman, the Greek, and the Reformed churches, including the prominent sects of the latter. Junior year, two periods per week before, three periods after Easter. (Prof. Meyer.)

IV. Systematic Theology.

During the Junior year, two periods per week are devoted to a detailed study of Christology. The remaining sections of dogmatics are 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. Certain sections are discussed in English. Arrangement of material for alternate years: 1. Prolegomena and Theology; of Saving Faith, Conversion (Regeneration, Repentance), Justification, and Sanctification. 2. Anthropology and Hamartiology; of the Means of Grace, the Church, and Eschatology. (Prof. Meyer.)

In 1921-1922: Prolegomena, Theology, Anthropology, Christology concluded.

In 1922-1923: Soteriology, Eschatology.

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 preparing 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. (Prof. Henkel.)

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. (Prof. 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 catechetical 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. (Prof. Henkel.)

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. (Prof. Koehler.)

(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 Wauwatosa, 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 & 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 four years more, when the growth of the institution made it imperative to provide more house room, the present seminary building was erected in the city of Wauwatosa, whose territory now touches the city limits of Milwaukee. In 1892, after the Synods of Wisconsin, of Minnesota, and of Michigan had 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.

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 at the southwest corner of Pabst and Spring Avenues, the latter street forming the boundary line between the cities of Milwaukee and Wauwatosa. To reach the Seminary from Grand Avenue and West Water Street, in Milwaukee, the Wauwatosa cars of the Walnut Street car line should be used, the passenger getting off at the present city limits. The Seminary building furnishes

rooms for about sixty boarding students. Besides the living and sleeping apartments it contains kitchen, dining room, and a small gymnasium in the basement, two lecture rooms, a reading room and the office in the first story, and the library together with a large assembly room (at present unfurnished) in the second story.

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 this year. Synod provides for a steady, if modest, increase by purchase, granting an annual allowance of \$200 from its treasury. The library room measures 22 by 45 feet, and its height will permit the doubling of its present shelving space in the future. 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. For the same reason the Joint Synod has at its last session in August, 1920, resolved to take no money whatever from students of the seminaries for services rendered, but to receive them as tyrones in the service of the Church. No charges are made for board, 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.

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 work at the option of the faculty. In accordance with a custom of long standing, the oral examination is on dogmatics, Old Testament and New Testament exegesis, isagogics, pastoral theology, and Church History.

CALENDAR FOR 1922-1923.

- Sept. 5, 1922.....Opening service in the seminary chapel at 10 a. m.
- Sept. 6, 1922.....Lectures begin at 7:30 a. m.
- Nov. 29, 1922.....Thanksgiving Day.
- Dec. 22, 1922.....End of fall term.
- Jan. 9, 1923.....Winter term begins.
- Febr. 22, 1923.....Washington's Birthday.
- March 23, 1923.....Winter term ends.
- April 4, 1923.....Spring term begins.
- April 25, 1923.....Graduating class begins written examination work.
- May 10, 1923.....Ascension Day.
- May 20-21, 1923.....Pentecost' holidays.
- June 13, 1923.....Closing Day.
- June 15, 1923.....Oral examination of graduates from 9 to 11:45 a. m.

PROFESSOR GERHARD RUEDIGER.

Professor Ruediger was born on the second day of December, 1881, in Town Bergen, McLeod Co., Minn., as the second son of Rev. Wilhelm Ruediger. In his childhood he attended the parochial school at Fish Lake, Minn. In 1905 he entered Northwestern College at Watertown, Wis., but in the following year he went to Dr. Martin Luther College, New Ulm, Minn., and completed the course of that school in 1909. The next year he entered Concordia College, St. Paul, Minn., to finish his classical studies in 1911, whence he came in fall 1911 to Theological Seminary, Wauwatosa to take up the study of theology. After having passed his theological examinations in June, 1914, he was called to take charge of a congregation at Marion Springs, Saginaw Co., Mich., whence he was transferred to Hopkins, Mich., in May, 1920. In June, 1921, he was called to a professorship at Lutheran Theological Seminary, Wauwatosa, Wis., and assumed the duties of this new charge in September, 1921.

Professor Ruediger was called to lecture on Church History and New Testament Exegesis. For various reasons he had one class (junior) in History during this year, omitting Exegesis, which was attended to by Professor Henkel. Next year he will also work only in Church History, taking the Middlers and Juniors separately.

WISCONSIN LUTHERAN SEMINARY
Library
6633 W. WARTBURG CIRCLE
MEQUON, WISCONSIN 53092