

Catalog

of the

Theological Seminary

of the

Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod
of Wisconsin and Other States

Located of

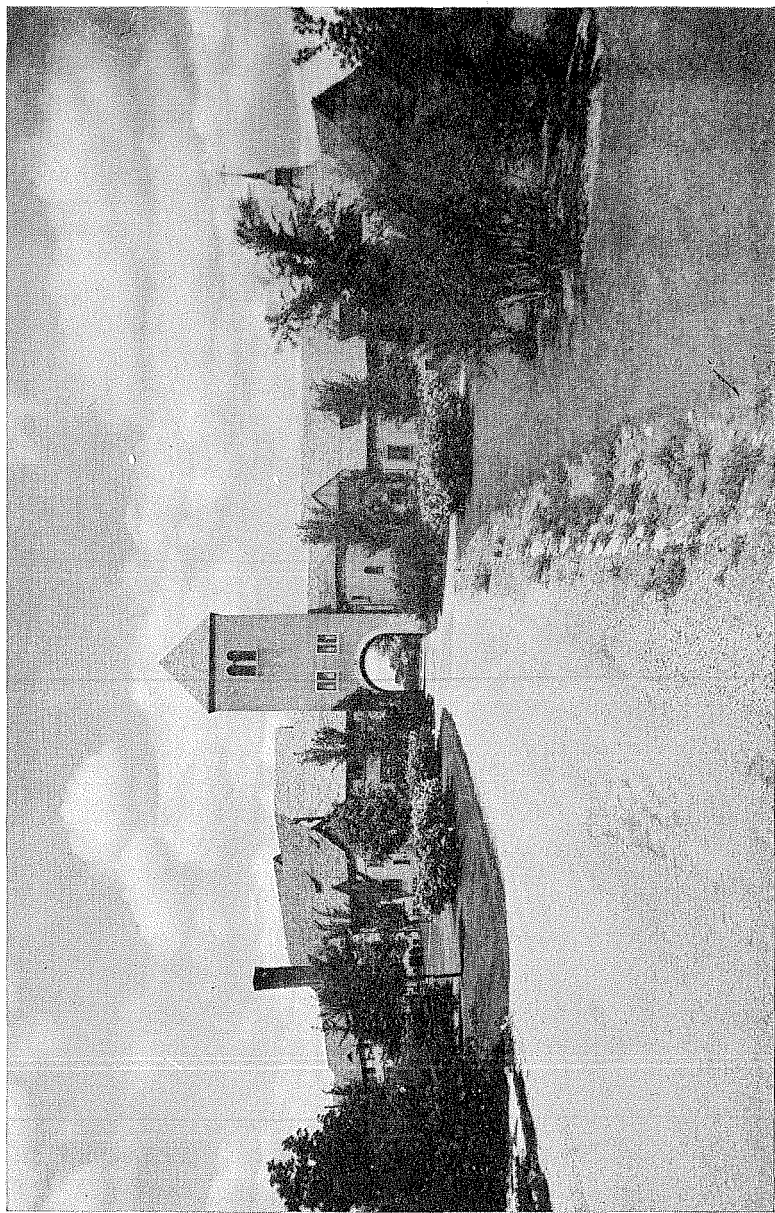
Thiensville, Wisconsin

Session 1941-1942

Announcements for 1942-1943

Northwestern Publishing House Print
Milwaukee, Wis.

1942



Home of the Seminary since 1929

ADMINISTRATIVE BOARD

Until 1947:

Rev. G. E. Bergemann, Chairman.....Fond du Lac, Wis.
Dr. H. Scholz.....Thiensville, Wis.
Rev. Wm. Mahnke.....West Allis, Wis.

Until 1945

Rev. E. Ph. Dornfeld.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. H. Albrecht.....Milwaukee, Wis.

Until 1943:

Rev. Wm. F. Sauer, Secretary.....Milwaukee, Wis.
Mr. R. C. Freihube.....Milwaukee, Wis.

Ex-Officio:

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

Committees of the Board

Local Committee:

Rev. Wm. Sauer, Mr. R. C. Freihube, Mr. H. Albrecht.

Visiting Committee:

Rev. G. E. Bergemann, Rev. E. Ph. Dornfeld, Rev. Wm. Mahnke.

THE FACULTY*)

AUGUST O. W. PIEPER **) (1902)

JOH. P. MEYER (1920), *Registrar*, — *Acting President*
Systematic Theology; also New Testament Isagogics

FRANZ MAX LEHNINGER (1929), *Campus Director*
Church History, New Testament Exegesis;
also Pedagogy, Pastoral Theology

PAUL PETERS, Ph. D. (1939)
Old Testament Exegesis and Isagogics,
Church History

ADALBERT SCHALLER (1940), *Librarian*
New Testament Exegesis, Hermeneutics,
Homiletics; also Encyclopedics

EDMUND REIM (1940)
Symbolics, Church History, Old Testament Isagogics;
also Homiletics and Liturgics

*) The names are arranged according to seniority of appointment. The year is added in which each member entered the faculty.

**) Relieved of regular classroom duty.

ENROLLMENT 1941-1942

SENIOR CLASS

Bade, Immanuel W.	Marmarth, No. Dak.
Frank, Gustav B.	Cedarburg, Wis.
Frey, Edwin A.	Saginaw, Mich.
Hempel, Harold A.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Hertler, Alfred K.	La Crescent, Minn.
Hillmer, Gerhardt R.	Kenosha, Wis.
Jungkuntz, Richard	Jefferson, Wis.
Keibel, Eldor A.	West Allis, Wis.
Kuschel, Bernard G.	Pound, Wis.
Lehninger, Ernst	Thiensville, Wis.
Lorenz, Albert	Milwaukee, Wis.
Molkentin, Karl	Milwaukee, Wis.
Pagels, Otto A.	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.
Pingel, Louis E.	Watertown, Wis.
Reim, Norbert H.	Thiensville, Wis.
Sauer, Norman E.	New Ulm, Minn.
Scheitel, Walter P.	Elgin, Minn.
Schlenner, Orville L.	Wood Lake, Minn.
Tabbert, Frederic H.	Two Rivers, Wis.
Ten Broek, Wayne, B.	McIntosh, So. Dak.
Toepel, Emil G.	Algoma, Wis.
Unke, Ralph H.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Vogt, James L.	Flint, Mich.
Wantoch, Arthur W.	Stanton, Nebr.
Wegner, Walter E.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Weiss, Irvin W.	Milwaukee, Wis.

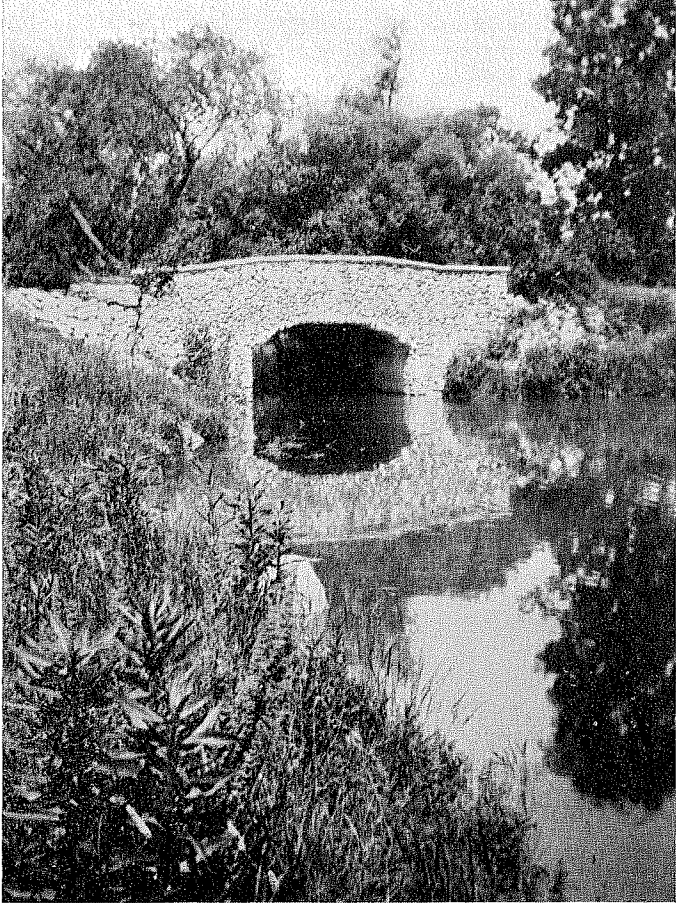
MIDDLE CLASS

Boldt, George W.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Bradtke, Traugott	Iron Ridge, Wis.
Brenner, John F.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Brick, Delmar	Manitowoc, Wis.
Grummert, Donald W.	Plymouth, Nebr.

Habben, Albrecht B.	Raymond, So. Dak.
Kehrberg, Willard E.	Frankenmuth, Mich.
Koch, Robert Jules	Lowell, Wis.
Kohl, John Henry	Two Rivers, Wis.
Koepsell, Clarence	Lomira, Wis.
Krause, Robert Paul	Milwaukee, Wis.
Kuehl, Dietrich	Java, So. Dak.
Naumann, Fredrick	Watertown, Wis.
Pope, Reinhart J.	Milwaukee, Wis.
de Ruiter, Jack	Detroit, Mich.
Sauer, Harold A.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Schaller, Ralph Edmund	Saginaw, Mich.
Tills, Delton J.	Manitowoc, Wis.
Wiechmann, Ray L.	Fairmont, Minn.

JUNIOR CLASS

Berg, Norman W.	Watertown, Wis.
Franzmann, Gerhard	Watertown, Wis.
Frey, Theodore F.	Saginaw, Mich.
Gehrke, Ralph D.	Black Creek, Wis.
Grams, Leland	Markesan, Wis.
Hanke, Marvin H.	Rollingstone, Minn.
Keibel, Armin	West Allis, Wis.
Koelpin, Winfred	Caledonia, Wis.
Kuehl, Paul	Neenah, Wis.
Laper, Ardin D.	Markesan, Wis.
Neumann, Karlheinz	St. Paul, Minn.
Schaefer, John W.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Schumann, Walter	La Crosse, Wis.
Stern, Theodore F.	Seattle, Wash.
Wenzel, Lloyd	Milwaukee, Wis.



Scene Along the Northern Entrance Lane

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. (Schaller.)
2. **Hermeneutics.** — History and method of exegesis. Combined with N. T. exegesis. (Schaller.)

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 1942-1943: Seniors: O. T. Poets and Prophets (Peters).

Middlers: O. T. Historical Books (Reim).

Juniors: New Testament (Meyer).

2. **Old Testament Exegesis.** — During the Junior year, 25 chapters of Genesis are studied in the original; this work is carried through 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 and selected Psalms, in the original.

Juniors: Genesis, 1-25 (Peters).

Middlers and Seniors: Isaiah and Psalms (Peters).

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

In 1942-1943: Seniors and Middlers: Romans (Lehninger).

Juniors: John, Galatians (Schaller).

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.

Juniors: First Period (Reim).
Middlers: Second Period (Peters).
Seniors: Third Period (Lehninger).

2. **Symbolics.** — General view 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. — Every other year, discussion of the Formula of Concord and the Large Catechism with Seniors and Middlers, one period per week.

In 1942-1943: Juniors (Reim).
Seniors and Middlers (Reim).

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 1942-1943: 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 and each Middler must prepare two sermons a year (one in English,

one in German) to be delivered (without the use of notes) before his class, 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. 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.

Juniors and Middlers (Schaller).
Seniors (Reim).

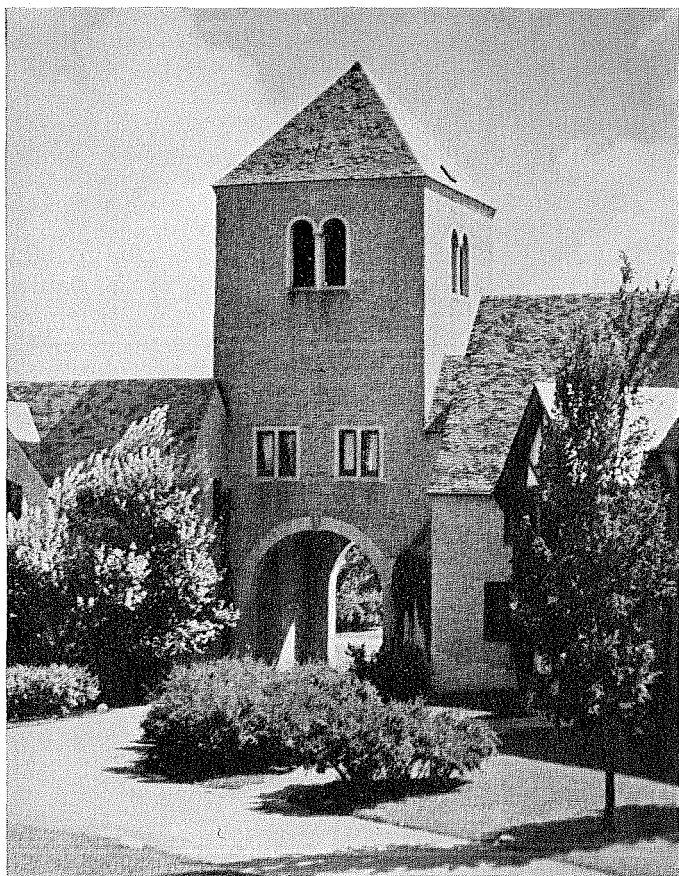
2. **Pastoral Theology.**—A thorough discussion of the requirements for pastoral work, of all the features of church activity, and of the relations of the pastor to his parish and to the Church at large. This is a two years' course (Seniors and Middle class combined), with two periods per week throughout the school year. (Lehninger.)
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 general Pedagogy, attendance being obligatory for the Senior and Middle classes. The course extends throughout the school year with two periods a week. — Alternating with this course, a course on Catechetics is given. — 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. — 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.)
In 1942-1943: Catechetics.
4. **Liturgics.**—History of the forms of service in the Christian Church and a critical examination of their value. — Seniors and Middlers, one period per week. This course alternates with a course in Symbolics (Reim). — Four part singing of Lutheran Chorals by the student body, one period per week.

The course in Liturgics will not be given in 1942-1943.

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

GENERAL INFORMATION

History. — Seventy-seven years ago the Theological Seminary of the Wisconsin Synod was formally opened in Watertown, Wisconsin, in conjunction with the Synod's "Lutheran



College." Dedicatory services were held on September 14, 1865, for the newly erected building of the "Wisconsin University," a name which later was changed to "Northwestern University." Instruction in theology had actually been begun

two years before, in 1863, by Prof. E. Moldehnke, Ph. D., in a residence on North Fourth Street.

In 1870 the students of the theological department were transferred to Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Mo., in accordance with an arrangement made with the Synod of Missouri.

Eight years later the Wisconsin Synod reopened its own Seminary, this time in Milwaukee, where it remained from 1878 till 1893, although not always in the same quarters, being housed first in private residences, in the following years in the remodeled building in Eimermann's Park.

An important mile stone in the history of the Synod was reached in 1892, when a closer union of the three synods of Wisconsin, of Minnesota, and of Michigan was effected, resulting first in a federation and later in a complete amalgamation. Then the growth of the Seminary made a relocation necessary. In September, 1893, the new building, within the city limits of Wauwatosa, was dedicated in an impressive service.

Even there the Seminary was not to remain permanently. In 1929 a new plant was erected on an 80 acre site just outside the west limits of the village of Thiensville, about 15 miles north of Milwaukee.

Faculty. — It is quite proper to remember the men who have served as teachers in the Seminary. Dr. Moldehnke has already been mentioned. In 1866 he resigned and returned to Germany. His successor was **Prof. A. Hoenecke**, who thus, though his work in the Seminary was interrupted by a pastorate during the interim from 1870 to 1878, by God's providence was made the leading spirit during the formative years of the institution. When the Seminary was reopened in Milwaukee in 1878 Prof. Eugene Notz and Prof. A. L. Graebner became his associates. The latter was succeeded by Prof. G. Thiele (1887), who in turn was succeeded by Prof. J. P. Koehler (1900). In 1902, when Prof. Notz met with an accident resulting in death, Prof. A. Pieper entered the faculty, of which he still is a member. When Prof. Hoenecke, D. D., died in 1908 Prof. J. Schaller from New Ulm was called to fill the vacancy. For several years, shortly before and after the turn of the century, Pastor R. Adelberg and temporarily Pastor J. Jenny, both of Milwaukee, served as extra English instructors. In 1915 the fourth regular professorship was filled by calling Prof. Herm. E. Meyer, and six years later a fifth chair was added, to which Prof. G. Ruediger was assigned. When in 1920 both Professors Schaller and Herm. Meyer died in quick

succession, Professors W. Henkel and Joh. P. Meyer were called to fill the vacancies. Prof. Ruediger left the faculty in 1924, the vacancy being filled in 1931 by Prof. A. F. Zich. Since 1929 Professors F. Brenner and M. Lehninger became members of the faculty to succeed Prof. Henkel, who had died in the summer of that year, and Prof. Koehler, whose connection with the institution was severed. Since June, 1939, the Seminary again suffered the loss of two men through death, Prof. Zich (June, 1939) and Prof. Brenner (January, 1940). The former was succeeded by Prof. P. Peters, Ph. D.; as successor to the latter Prof. A. Schaller of New Ulm was called. In September, 1940, Prof. Edmund Reim was added to the faculty.

Aim. — From the beginning the aim of the Seminary was determined by the particular need of the Synod. It was not so much to furnish opportunity for specializing study in various branches of theology, but to offer a satisfactory preparation for those who desire to enter the ministry of the Lutheran Church. The students are trained to preach and teach the pure Gospel of Jesus Christ in conscious agreement with the Confessions of our Church, and to do all their pastoral work in the spirit of the Gospel. Both the theoretical and the practical courses of the Seminary are arranged to serve this purpose.

For some years a separate department was conducted for such young men as offered themselves for the service but lacked a knowledge of the ancient classical languages, particularly the original languages of the Bible. However, due to circumstances, this department was discontinued more than 40 years ago.

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. Taking into account that our college graduates naturally are more proficient in English than in German, their proper preparation demands that a portion of our lectures serve to advance them in this direction by discussing theological subjects in German. At the same time, since it is imperative that every student graduating from the Seminary be competent to preach and teach the Gospel of salvation in idiomatic English, the greater number of lectures are regularly given in this language.

Entrance Requirements. — At present only such young men of unimpeachable Christian character are enrolled as stu-

dents who have completed a four-year college course such as our Northwestern College at Watertown, Wisconsin, offers. Exceptions may be made only by unanimous consent of the Faculty and with the approval of the Board.

Applications. — Students desiring to enter the Seminary are required to give notice of their intention in advance, applications to be submitted to the registrar of the Seminary. 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.

Expenses. — Since it is understood that the young men who enter the Seminary offer themselves for the sole service of the Church, no tuition is charged. 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 sum of \$100.00 per annum is charged for board. — In addition, a deposit of \$4.00 must be made for incidental expenses.

The Building. — 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, quarters for the steward and his family, rooms for the kitchen help, and a hospital (including isolation rooms), together with the guest chambers. In the administration building are found the library, the chapel, the classrooms, faculty room, recreation rooms (gymnasium, etc.), and the archives.

Library. — The greater part of the library, which now numbers about 8,500 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. Also from the estates of Dr. F. W. A. Notz and the Rev. Theo. Hartwig and others the library has received several hundreds of volumes and pamphlets. The Synod provides for a steady, if modest, increase by purchase, granting an annual allowance of \$200.00 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 this service according to a definite schedule, who is responsible for good order.

For the reading room the student body purchases such periodicals and newspapers as they may decide by majority vote. This room is always open.

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. — Final examinations are written. 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 in other subjects at the option of the faculty.

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.

An Assignment Committee consisting of all the presiding officers of the several Districts determines how the candidates shall be distributed. The faculty shall be present at the meetings of the Assignment Committee in an advisory capacity.

For further information address the

Registrar, Box 934,

Thiensville, Wis.

CALENDAR FOR 1942-1943*)

Sept. 22, 1942.....	Opening service at 10 a. m.
Sept. 23, 1942.....	Lectures begin at 7:30 a. m.
Dec. 16, 1942.....	Christmas recess begins at 10 a. m.
Jan. 4, 1943.....	Lectures resumed at 7:30 a. m.
April 16 1943.....	Easter recess begins at 10 a. m.
April 27, 1943.....	Lectures resumed at 7:30 a. m.
May 28, 1943.....	Closing services at 9:30 a. m.

*) The school year this time opens two weeks later than usual, and the Christmas recess begins sooner, in order to make the students available for work at a time the labor shortage will be felt most keenly. The lost time will be made up by dropping all ordinary holidays and by adding extra periods between Christmas and Easter.



North Entrance to Seminary Grounds