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Ind Prediger muss nicht allein weiden, also dass er die Schafe unterweise, wie ale rechte Christen soilen seln, sondern auch daneben den Woelfen wehren, dass side die Schafe nicht angreifen und mit falscher Lehre verfuehren und Irrtum einfuehren.

Zuther.

Es ist keln Ding das die Imite mehr bel der Kirche behaelt denn die gute Predigt. - Apologies, Art. 26.

If the trumpet give an uncertain sound who shall prepare himself to the battle?-1 Cor. 14, 8.

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## Miscellanea

## The Campanius Catechism

Through the generosity of Mrs. Lydia Leatherman, well-known and active churchwoman, member of Salem Church, Minneapolis, Minn., the Northwestern Lutheran Theological Seminary has become the custodian of one of the most important relics of the Lutheran Church in America, the Delaware Catechism of John Campanius. The gift has an especial timeliness in view of the widely observed commemoration last year of the three-hundredth anniversary of the coming of the Lutheran Swedes to Delaware. But it has a perpetual significance as a great trophy of the spirit of true Lutheranism. One may doubt that American Lutheranism has a holier relic than this little book. When we consider that this devoted pastor, who sojourned in this country, then a wilderness, for only five years and was burdened throughout with parish cares, found time to learn the Delaware language from the Indians, reduce it to writing, and translate the Catechism into it, we wonder and admire. How great must have been his love for his fellow-men and his love for the Gospel! It is, moreover, a great glory to our Church that this book is the first translation of a Christian work into a tongue of the American Indians.

The Rev. John Campanius came to Fort Christina, Delaware, February 15,1643 , a man fitly described by his bishop as "a man most highly to be praised on account of his unwearied zeal in always propagating the love of God." He built a church at Tinicum, nine miles from Philadelphia, and returned to Sweden in 1648. We are told that he preached on Sundays and festivals, on Wednesdays and Fridays, and on all weekdays held morning and evening services. His Catechism was published by King Charles XI of Sweden, whose coat of arms appears on the leather cover and who sent many copies to America. The seminary's copy of the Catechism is a beautifully printed volume, with an illuminated title-page, bound in leather, and is in an excellent state of preservation. Though several hundreds of copies were printed and sent to this country, so far as we have been able to find out, fewer than half a dozen are now known to exist. There is an introduction of fourteen pages. The translation is followed paragraph by paragraph with a Swedish version. At the close there is a vocabulary of the Delaware language.

Thomas Campanius Holm, grandson of Campanius, writes: "The Indians were frequent visitors at my grandfather's house. When for the first time he performed divine service in the Swedish congregation, they came to hear him and greatly wondered that he had so much to say and that he stood alone and talked so long, while all the rest were listening in silence. This excited in them strange suspicions; they thought everything was not right and that some conspiracy was going forward among us, in consequence of which my grandfather's life and that of the other priests were, for some time, in considerable danger from the Indians, who daily came to him and asked him many questions."

Holm goes on to tell how the missionary won the natives' affection
and such acceptance for his message that they＂induced him to exert himself to learn their language，＂with the result that＂those people who were wandering in darkness were converted to the Christian faith or at least acquired so much knowledge of it that they were ready to exclaim， as Captain John Smith relates of the Virginia Indians，that，so far as the cannons and guns of the Christians exceeded the bows and arrows of the Indians in shooting，so far was their God superior to that of the Indians．＂

It is not without awe that one takes up this little book harking from the remote beginnings of our Church in the New World and reflects on the power that produced it and the fruits，which its author could never surmise．－The Lutheran，Feb．15， 1939.

## 3ut Frage bon ber Teilathme am Gemeindegottesbient

＂（Darf idf ein paar Gebanfen，bie midh bein Refen beg Yrtifele im Dezemberblatt ber，Baftoralblätter＇betwegen，in bas Geipräch merfen？Der Berner Wrofeffor D．Waborn fagte mir einmal in feiner nitufernen grt： ，Wix baben umiern Gemeinden folange gefagt，Dan ber fitchgang es nidft
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 möglidy find．民ber fehr viefer MBorte bedürfte eg，auf bie Frage einzugehen，
 wieberum diefes，rite einer erniten $\mathfrak{U n t e r j u c h u n g ~ f u ~ u n t e r z i e h e n ~ w a ̈ r e . ~ Q h e r ~}$
 einige zragen aus ber $\mathfrak{P r a r i s}$ ant Blabe．
 Deutifien Reide gibt．Werien bab je 20,000 Kodjbegabte Rednex fein？ Sift felfit ber Begabtefte immer auf ber gleitifn sajhe？Itnd ift ber，felbit in jeinen beften ভtunben，für alle §örer Der rectite Mann？
„2．©5
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＂3．תann jemand，Der innerlidy zu einer beftimmten firditden Gruppe


 ftidjelt？
„4．Sann ber abgefäntpfte Menfd interite Ermutigung oder Stärfung Da finden，wo er in ber Seauptiacte Sheologie ober gar Rirchenpolitif vor＝ gejebt befonnt？תann ber innerlid einfame，nach wahrex Gemeinjdaft fidmadende Menifif finden，was feine Seele futht，wo meinetwegen autge＝ zeid）net geprebigt，redit gefurgen und gar nidgt geifforten ober geftifelt wirb， wo all defe æeffer ganz wermieden ferben，aber jeder ant andern falt borübergeht atno man nach jahrelangem，tretent Nixdfgang genat fo einfam ift wie am $\mathfrak{A l n f a n g}$ ？（ $\mathfrak{D i f j e}$ 子ragen find（adio meiner ©predfituben．）
＂5．Muf alio nidyt amiere ©femeinbeberfamminng ander马 twerben，foent Die Seungrigen twieder burct fie angezogen werden follen？Bir $\mathfrak{P f a r r e r}$ find auf ber $\mathfrak{H n i b e r f i t a ̈ t ~ z u ~ m e h r ~ o d e x ~ f e n i g e r ~ g e l e h r t e n ~} \mathfrak{B o t a n i f e r n ~ a u s g e b i l d e t ~}$ und follen dam Gärtner fein！Bix Gaben allerlei Boologie in Mopf，follen aber ふ̊irten fein！©in botanifityer Bortrag an jedem Sontagmorgen geht über bie Æraft des arbeitenden Meniden；ob er aber nidit gern in einen edien（barten ginge？Der Boolog hat feine $\mathfrak{U}$ nfiehunghtaft für bie fungrige

，6．Sat nidft ভffltter redt，wem er eimmal jagt，Das Beitalter Deß NTerifalizmus fei borbei und bas ber Gemeinde fomme？


$$
\text { „D. } \mathfrak{P a u l} \text { ©eur, Pot3ban" }
$$

 findientum anbaften． $\mathfrak{D a j}$ es aber aud uns etwas zu fagen hat，wird ntemand Yeugnen fönten．

## Die Bermatuft hat nifit in bie Theologie breitanteden

Wir Yefen in ber ，＂Theologifity＠uartarfanift＂，〇ftober 1938，
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 Sab unangetaitet ftehen．
 Er ift mit eingefififen in Den Begriff Scinumel und Erbe，ein Erzeugnis
 und exve feftgelegt．Ex ift ihm nicht unterworfen．Ex läßt uns einen fletnen Blifit in feine $\mathfrak{I n n a b j a ̈ n g i g f e i t ~ b o n ~ j e d e m ~ B a h t e n v e r g a ̈ l t n i z ~ t u n , ~ i n d e n t ~}$ er fich alk den $\mathfrak{D x e i e i n i g e n ~ o f f e n b a r t . ~ , ~ D e x ~ B a t e r ~ i f t ~ ( s f o t t , ~ D e r ~ S o l n ~ i f t ~}$
 e
， $\mathfrak{D a \xi f l b e ~ g i l t ~ v o n ~ a l l e n ~ \Re e g e l n ~ D e r ~} \mathfrak{R o g i t :}$ Dem Sak von ber §Dentität， vom Bideriprud，vom auggejfloffenen $\mathfrak{D r i t t e n . ~ G r o t t ~ h a t ~ b i e f e ~ D e n f i g e j e b e ~}$


 bie aut fauer füß umb aus füß fauer madien．Sber er felbit ift biefen ge＝ fekzen nidft untermorfen．Dafür gibt ex ums ein Beifpiel，went ex uns auf
 Ofntmort gibt．Wir fragen：Warum ferben etlicfe Menidfen felig？und （Sott antwortet：Das ift allein meine Gnabe．Warum geben andere Men＝

 Refultate, fo vertweigert ung sott nidit nux bie Antimort, fondern verweift uns auti bie frage alg eite voribikige and fordert ans auf, ifn zuzutrauen,


## Who Attended to Stephen's Burial?

 of Acts $8: 2$ who carried Stephen to his grave. It was they who gathered up his mangled remains, $\sigma u v \varepsilon x \dot{\mu} \mu \sigma \alpha v$ from $\sigma v \gamma x o \mu i f(\omega$. There is no difficulty in бuүxoцi¢ $\omega$. We are prepared for this sad use of the verb by the LXX in Job 5:26, "Thou shalt come to thy grave in a full age, like as a shock of corn cometh in ( $\sigma v v z o \mu \iota \sigma \vartheta \varepsilon i \pi \alpha \alpha$ ) in his season."

But who were they that buried Stephen? The disciples were all dispersed by the Pauline persecution. In the entire New Testament Luke alone uses the descriptive $\varepsilon u ̉ \lambda \alpha \beta \varepsilon i 5$ and always of certain pious Jews. It is a designation distinctly different from the ones used to describe the avowed followers of the Savior. Only three other times Luke employs $\varepsilon \cup ं \lambda \alpha \beta \varepsilon i \varsigma$, once of Simeon, $2: 25$, then of the "Jews, devout men from every nation," Acts 2:5, and lastly of "Ananias, devout according to the Law," Acts 22:12.

The Vulgate calls these devout men the viri timorati, and originally in its classic use $\varepsilon v \lambda \lambda \alpha \beta \varepsilon i \check{\varsigma}$ denoted men of a prudent, thoughtful, circumspect, and cautious nature. It was the most appropriate word that the Greco-Roman era had to describe the best of the Jewish worshipers. Most modern versions translate with Luther "God-fearing men."

The result of Stephen's inspired and fearless testimony was nothing less than a common lynching. First the hypocrisy of pious form was observed by taking the first martyr without the confines of the "holy" city. Then, unhampered by pious ( $\varepsilon \dot{\lambda} \lambda \alpha, \beta \varepsilon i \overline{5}$ ) considerations, these mobridden Sanhedrinists rushed upon Stephen and pelted him to death. There was not even a vote of condemnation. There was no consultation of the powers of the Law. The dignity of the Sanhedrin had gone the way of its vanished authority. In the face of the howling mob Stephen's companions and fellow-believers had considered their hasty removal from the death scene the better part of valor.

In the crowd there were others, however. They were $\alpha 0 \delta \varrho \varepsilon \varepsilon \varepsilon v^{3} \lambda \alpha-$ Beis, devout men. According to St. Luke's language they were devout Jews. It must have pained and deeply grieved the truly devout Jew to see his respected Sanhedrin howl with a murderous mob. There are also always men, even though on the opposing side, who admire the courage and sincerity of conviction of him whose belief they cannot follow.

Yes, after the tumult and the shouting had died and while the blood of Stephen was already reaching out to halt the pharisaic progress of the approving young Rabbi from Tarsus, there were some cautious, thought-
 maybe only two, who like Nicodemus and the well-to-do Joseph carefully came and devoutly gave the young confessor a decent burial.

Los Angeles, Calif.
R. T. Du Brau

