



The Bridwell Quarterly

Bridwell Library, Perkins School of Theology

Issue 1

Fall 2018

Announcements

October is Theological Libraries Month! Free books on the lower level, free thumb drives at the circulation desk!

The Pietists Panel Presentation: October 12

Please R.S.V.P. <https://libcal.smu.edu/event/4423856>

“The Prophetic Faith in a Secular City” – A Gathering in the Memory of Rabbi Levi A. Olan: October 17

Please R.S.V.P. <https://libcal.smu.edu/event/4622449>

December 6th, “Lessons & Carols at Bridwell”, stay tuned for details!

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The Bridwell Quarterly: An Introduction

Anthony J. Elia, Director of Bridwell Library and J.S. Bridwell Foundation Endowed Librarian

Dear Friends,

Bridwell Library is pleased to announce a new seasonal publication called *The Bridwell Quarterly*. For nearly seventy years, our library has grown into the exceptional institution it is today, serving innumerable patrons from all walks of life—students, faculty, clergy, independent scholars, alumnae/i, community members, and a host of others. We have all likely heard the expression “standing on the shoulders of giants,” or its variation “standing on the shoulders of those who have come before us,” which may seem rather cliché at times. Yet, sayings like these often have value and merit, which speak directly to our collective feeling, responsibility, and recognition of both those things that are important and those individuals, who have played significant roles in how we are able to operate successfully today.

It is apropos, then, that the origin of this very phrase has been attributed to a time and place that is rather reflective of some of the work that we do here at Bridwell—i.e. medieval religious society. Some have attributed the saying of “standing on the shoulders...” to Bernard of Chartes (d. 1124), as described by the medieval scholar John of Salisbury (1120-1180), who was at one time the Bishop of Chartres. In his 1955 book *The Metalogicon of John Salisbury: A Twelfth-Century Defense of the Verbal and Logical Arts of the Trivium*, author Daniel D. MacGarry notes that John of Salisbury wrote about Bernard’s declaration as such: “he used to compare us to dwarfs perched on the shoulders of giants; he showed that we see more and farther than our predecessors, not because we have keener vision or greater height, but because we are lift atop and borne aloft on their gigantic stature.” Not long after, the Jewish Talmudist Isaiah di Trani ben Mali (1180-1250) made reference to Bernard’s expression of “giants and dwarfs,” and the use of this phrase grew over the coming centuries, where rabbis in Italy and elsewhere in the Mediterranean world employed it for commentary and legal *responsa*.

We often do not realize that our words, languages, and expressions have deeply nuanced and rich histories, especially common sayings and aphorisms that seem rather commonplace. Yet, these histories inform us of meaning and guide us toward a greater and more profound understanding of what we have in front of us today. We stand on the shoulders of those who have come before us, to see deeply, strongly, courageously, and profoundly, the spiritual and historical importance of our work and commitments, so that we may be the best stewards of our vocations. In these pages and those of future publications, we hope to speak as a fellowship of colleagues, who support our patrons, neighbors, and friends. We welcome you all to Bridwell Library and hope that you will enjoy reading about the many events, projects, and activities that are happening in our community.

Thank you for your support.

Anthony





Theological Libraries and Technology: Reflections on the 2018 ATLA Conference

Andy Keck, Executive Director of Strategic Initiatives

Theological libraries were first created as a response to a specific technology – the book. While relatively easy to deal with the first hundred scrolls or books for a single generation, eventually one needs something like a library to help organize, provide access to, and preserve a greater number of volumes. Today’s technologies not only assist with the transmission of knowledge across space and time but also create new tools for creating, storing, analyzing, and preserving information.

One of the preconference sessions was a THATCamp – an unconference model designed for learning at the intersection of “the humanities and technology” (note the acronym). After reviewing possible topics, the group selected an exercise to make a text bot, divided into a couple brief talk sessions on translation and fair use, and then learned how to use github for collaborative authoring. An overarching theme of these sessions was the use of technology in creating new works.

Tim Beale delivered the opening plenary entitled, “Why librarians need to code.” While he allowed that some new technologies can be difficult to learn and driven by commercial interests, coding forced him to be a learner again, to learn from or collaborate with others, and to relearn the value of playful experimentation. Just as many scholars gather around common sources or intellectual interests, coding together created more interdisciplinary and collaborative conversations. This type of work emphasized using and developing tools for exploration and discovery. Beale also commented that we need to put the Shabbat back into sabbaticals so as to allow faculty (or librarians) more time to “play” and “explore” versus producing the next book or product.

From these sessions and others dealing with theological libraries and technology, librarians were encouraged to think creatively about the use of technology in libraries beyond traditional organization, discovery, and preservation roles. Theological libraries have opportunities to leverage technology to support exploration, analysis, and “play” as well as developing new digital resources.

“Just as many scholars gather around common sources or intellectual interests, coding together created more interdisciplinary and collaborative conversations.”

Perkins Borderlands Immersion Trip

Jane Elder, Reference Librarian

In July I participated in the Perkins Borderlands Immersion trip to look at immigration issues in South Texas. While I was away, our puppy got into the bag where I keep my needlepoint wool. Unsupervised, he played with skein after skein, running under tables, around piano legs, and through rocking chairs, until he had created an impenetrable web of thread. I mention this because it provides a useful metaphor for immigration as it plays out along the Texas-Mexico border. It is a snarled thread that weaves through a surprising number of other issues, just as the needlepoint wool looped throughout our living room. Our Immersion experience demonstrated that these entanglements render the most basic questions surrounding immigration far murkier than people suppose.



To take one hot-button example, most people agree that officials separating children from their parent is outrageous. Sexual trafficking statistics suggest, however, that the Texas-Mexico border is a key point through which smugglers, posing as parents, bring minors into the United States.

In light of this, should the INS keep family units together? Should the INS separate families to weed out predators? What is the answer, and how can government formulate a policy that meets the needs

of hundreds of thousands asylum seekers each year? These are not abstract questions. Through the Perkins Immersion trip I met and spoke with a Guatemalan mother who had been separated from her four-year-old son for five weeks, as well as a young woman whom traffickers had taken from her home in Russia. Through them the implications of abstract policies came harrowingly alive.

The Perkins group encountered equally difficult questions surrounding international relations, labor, health, housing, law enforcement, the environment, etc.



We came away with few answers but a better sense of the human dimensions in one of the major questions of our time. We met people trapped in immigration's web, and we met faithful Christians of all denominations who minister to them. The trip provided few answers, but it equipped each of us to keep the conversation going, to invite prayers and thoughtful reflection on the subject, and to ask those in power more penetrating questions as we try to respond with justice and charity to migrants in distress.



Fall 2018 Elizabeth Perkins Prothro Galleries Exhibition: *The Pietists*

Timothy S. G. Binkley, C.A., Curator

One of my academic interests in graduate school was the history of Christianity in early modern Europe with special emphasis on Anabaptism and Pietism - the two streams that came together to form my faith community, the Church of the Brethren. The latter of these movements is not well known, and in fact was studied little in academic circles until the twentieth century. Previous academics and mainline Protestant theologians dismissed Pietists as embarrassing, sentimental, self-righteous do-gooders. Over the past hundred years, the field of historical studies has come to value the stories of overlooked and marginalized groups, and Pietism began to be re-examined for its contributions to church and society.

Pietism was a diverse spiritual movement that began a century after the Protestant Reformation. Pietists were Christians who yearned for a more vital faith and church life during an era

of general religious disillusionment. Having grown weary of the theological rancor and violence of the 1500s and 1600s, they sought inspiration from the teachings of Christ, the early church, and Christian mystics – persons who had sensed a direct connection with the Divine.

Convinced that the ultimate goal of the Christian life was an all-encompassing love of God and neighbor, Pietists focused on means to that end: the spiritual disciplines of prayer, Bible study, worship, fervent hymn singing, caring for the needy, living ethically, and encouraging others to do the same. Many Pietists testified to experiencing a life-changing inner conversion or spiritual renewal that started them on this new path. Some came to believe that the inner transformation of individuals and the church was part of God’s larger plan to renew all of society.

(continued on page 6)

Visit Bridwell Library’s *The Pietists* Exhibition online at:
<https://www.smu.edu/Bridwell/SpecialCollectionsandArchives/Exhibitions/Pietists>



the Pietists

Fall 2018 Elizabeth Perkins Prothro Galleries Exhibition: *The Pietists*

Timothy S. G. Binkley, C.A., Archivist

(continued from page 5)

The Pietists highlights forty-five works from the Special Collections of Bridwell Library. The exhibition opens with a recently-acquired manuscript hymnal created in the 1700s. The remaining books and letters are arranged in five topical sections:

- Pietism’s Predecessors (mystics and others),
- Churchly Pietists (those who remained with the Lutheran and Reformed churches),
- Separatist Pietists (also known as Radical Pietists - those who left the state-aligned churches to form their own fellowships or to stand alone as individuals without a church),
- English Pietists (the Evangelical Revival and the Wesleys), and
- Pietism in North America (Pietist missionaries, immigrants, and the First Great Awakening).

These historic works demonstrate some of the theological and geographic diversity of a lesser-known spiritual movement that significantly impacted United Methodism and world Christianity.



August Hermann Francke (1663–1727).
Segens-volle Fusstapfen des Noch Lebenden
und Waltenden Liebreichen und Getreuen Gottes.
Halle: Orphanage press, 1709.

Francke was Spener’s leading student and chief defender. After studying at Erfurt, Kiel, and Leipzig he joined the faculty of the University of Halle as professor of theology and biblical languages. Francke’s teaching that the spiritual renewal of individuals and the church should impact the world for good expanded the horizons and goals of the Pietist movement. As an expression of his activist faith, Francke and the

foundation he started established multiple schools for children, a home for the indigent aged, an orphanage, a farm, a bakery, a print shop and bookstore, a medical dispensary, a training school for teachers, a program caring for the needs of beggars and refugees, and a Bible Society. Shown is the story of the Pietist orphanage founded in Halle, printed at the orphanage’s press.

The Pietists Panel Presentation Event

Bridwell Library, Perkins School of Theology, SMU
 3:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m., October 12, 2018



Bridwell Library will host a panel presentation on the history and impact of Pietism, a “religion of the heart” movement within European Protestantism of the seventeenth through nineteenth centuries that has influenced American Christianity deeply.

The speakers at this free, public event are Ted A. Campbell, Ph.D., Professor of Church History at Perkins School of Theology, Rev. Walt Marcum, Associate Minister at Highland Park United Methodist Church, and Rev. Timothy S. Binkley, Archivist at Bridwell Library and curator of the exhibition, *The Pietists*. The program will begin at 3:00 p.m. Refreshments will follow at 4:00 p.m. Guided tours of *The Pietists* will begin at 2:00 p.m. and 4:00 p.m.

Seating is limited. Registration is required. Please R.S.V.P. here: <https://libcal.smu.edu/event/4564141>



Fall 2018 Entry Hall Exhibition:

The Uniting Conference of 1968 and the Birth of the UMC

Timothy S. G. Binkley, C.A., Archivist

August 24–December 7, 2018, Entry Hall, Bridwell Library

The United Methodist Church (UMC) was created in 1968 through two unions, one internal and one external. The internal union was the joining together of Black and White Methodists into a racially integrated denomination. The external union was the merging of two Wesleyan bodies: The Methodist Church with 10,289,000 members and The Evangelical United Brethren (EUB) Church with 746,000 members. The process of negotiating integration and merger required many years. It culminated in Dallas, Texas with a Uniting Conference held between April 21 and May 4, 1968.

This exhibition commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of The United Methodist Church. A selection of publications and images document Methodist integration, the Methodist-EUB merger, and the Uniting Conference that created the second largest Protestant denomination in the United States.

View online: <https://www.smu.edu/Bridwell/SpecialCollectionsandArchives/Exhibitions/UMC50>



U.S. State Department Program Brings Scholars from Kosovo to Bridwell Library Special Collections

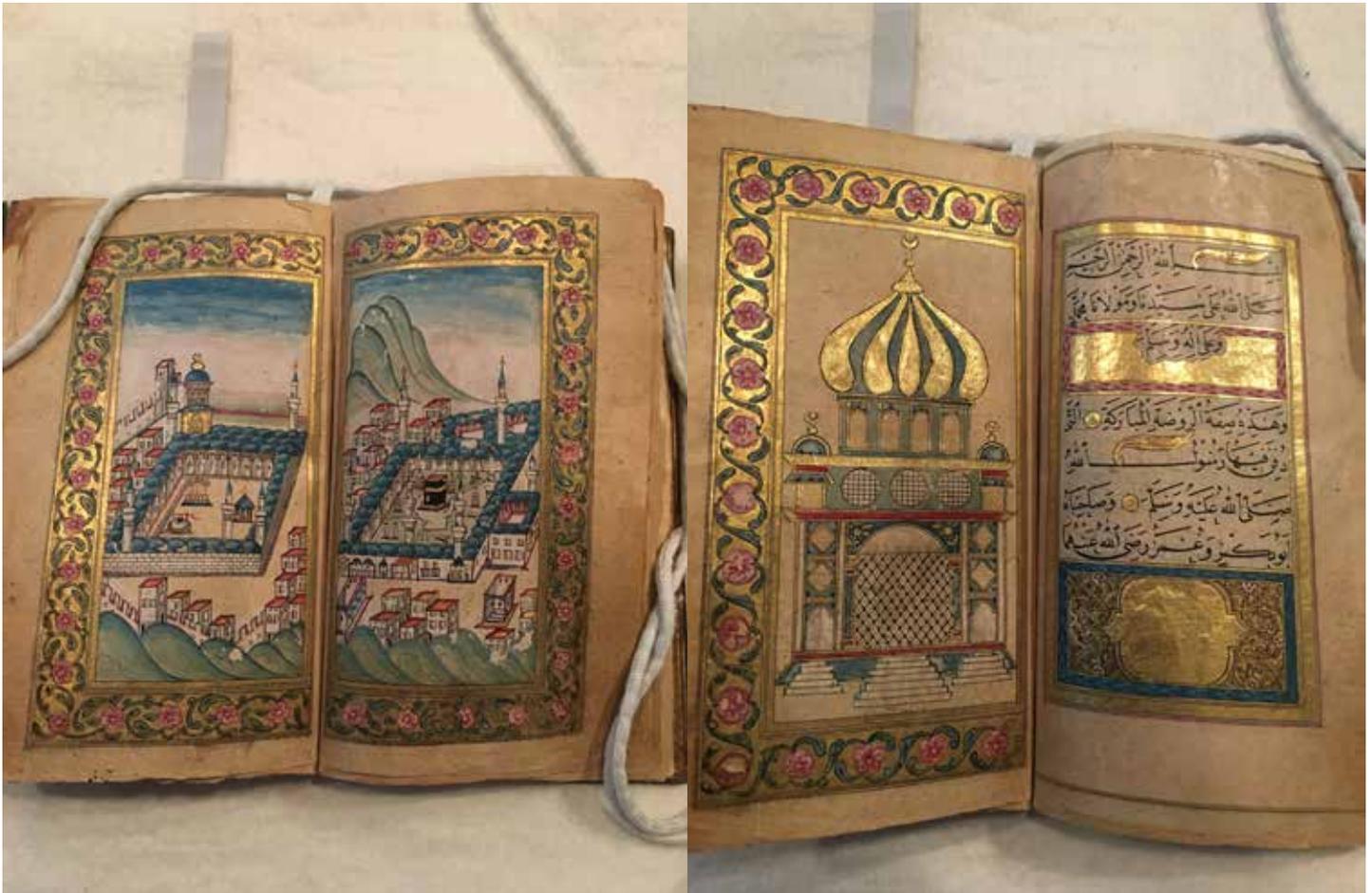
R. Arvid Nelsen, Rare Books and Manuscripts Librarian

On June 26, 2018, Bridwell Library Special Collections was honored to host six Islamic scholars from Kosovo and two State Department interpreters.

R. Arvid Nelsen, Rare Books and Manuscripts Librarian, presented six Islamic manuscripts from the sixteenth and seventeenth century, including four Qur'ans and two prayer books.

Anthony Elia also welcomed the visitors to SMU and the library. The scholars, including both academic and religious leaders from the country, showed great interest in the collection held at Bridwell and expressed interest in returning to engage in focused research.





Dala'il al-Khayrat wa Shawariq al-Anwar fi Dhikr al-Salat 'ala al-Nabi al-Mukhtar.
Illuminated manuscript in Arabic on paper.
[Ottoman Empire], dated 1134 AH (1722 CE).

These images come from this 18th century manuscript prayer book in Arabic, including aerial illustrations of Mecca and Medina. Later manuscripts of the Dala'il al-Khayrat traditionally included illustrations of Mecca and Medina.

The Dr. Lyle M. Sellers Collection of the Baylor University
Medical Center Library, on long-term deposit at Bridwell Library.

Research Tips from Bridwell Library Reference

Jane Elder & David Schmersal, Reference Librarians



1. Always consult your librarians.
2. Whenever possible try to select a topic or an area of research in which you are already interested.
- 3 Adjusting the parameters of a project's size is an art in itself. Strive to give yours some parameters, but build in a bit of flexibility.
4. Allow your thesis to evolve: Do not force evidence into a preconceived mold. Listen to what the evidence tells you then adjust accordingly.
5. Find the right words. What you call a topic and what a computer catalog call a topic can be two different things. Try out synonyms and alternate terms, and read short pieces on you topic to see what terms they use.
6. When you find a book or article covering your topic in a catalog or database, surf the subject links attached to that item's record to find additional resources.
7. Instead of checking out a stack of books on a subject you might want to research, look for brief articles in subject specific reference works, like the Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church. It will save your time and back muscles.
8. For quality resources, avoid Wikipedia and use Google with caution.
9. Do not be sucked into the hottest newest hard or software just because you've heard the buzz. The right way to keep your project on track is the way that works best for you. Whatever your system—notecards, notebooks, word documents, bibliographic software—is just fine.
10. Create a master checklist where you can keep questions you want to ask, books you need to check out, terms you want to search, etc. It can be a single sheet of paper, a small notebook, or a full-fledged research journal for larger projects;
11. Maintain a master schedule so you can keep up with various deadlines.
12. When you are taking notes always write down the page number first. It is too easy to forget if you wait until you've finished copying material.
13. When you quote directly from your source, always use quotation marks. The chances that you remember six weeks from now that any given sentence was a direct quotation or your own paraphrase are nil.
14. Write references in correct scholarly style or, if you are using automatically generated citations, proofread it in the moment to be sure it is correct.
15. Give yourself time to think. Whiz bang technology can speed the research process, but it cannot process your reflections any faster.
16. Capture insights as they come to you in whatever way you can. None of us knows when the resolution to a problem or a perfectly formed phrase will pop into our heads, and memory is undependable.



New Landing Pages for Digital Collections

Rebecca Howdeshell, Digital Projects Librarian



As of September 5, 2018, Bridwell Library's new Digital Collections landing pages have been completed and are now published.

The entire SMU Libraries Digital Collections are located at: <https://www.smu.edu/Libraries/digitalcollections>, with Bridwell Library's Digital Collections featured here: <https://www.smu.edu/Libraries/digitalcollections/specialcollections/bridwell>.

The main SMU Digital Collections site features a search box (as do the individual pages), and the option to filter by subject or by library. In addition, Bridwell Library Digital Collections are accessible via the Special Collections tab on the website.





Bookmarks at Bridwell

Rebecca Howdeshell

The woodcuts for these bookmarks were curated from *La ville: cent bois gravés* by Frans Masereel (1889–1972), a Flemish painter and graphic artist. Each woodcut suggests a story without text such as studying, research, inspiration, intrigue, and fun. These images provided inspiration for our reference librarians, Jane Elder and David Schmersal, who created taglines inscribed on the back of each bookmark. Free at circulation and in the reference librarians’ office.