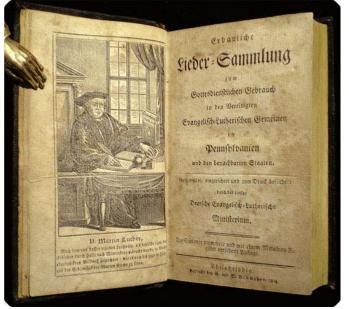
The Formation and Function of WELS Hymnals Further Conversation

National Conference on Worship, Music, and the Arts – July 2008 Jon F. Zabell

Hymnal Highlights

The "Pennsylvania Hymnal," (1786)



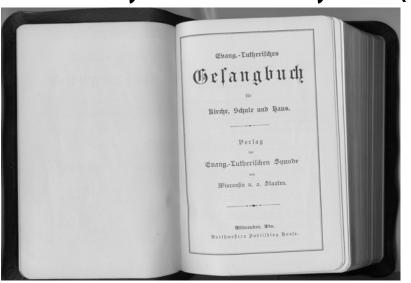
"For many years after 1850, the most widely used hymnal in the Wisconsin Synod was the hymnal of the Pennsylvania Synod, recognized by more confessional Lutherans (and eventually also by Wisconsin) to include more than one hundred hymns of dubious Lutheran integrity" (Tiefel, James, "The Formation and Flow of Worship Attitudes in the Wisconsin Evangelical Lutheran Synod," *Logia*, Vol. XIV, Number 3, p.32).

From our 1863 synod convention:

"Pastor J. Hoffmann from Racine inadvertently added some spice to the discussion when he reported that he owned two good Lutheran Agendas besides the Pennsylvania Agenda, but that he could not use either of the two good ones without causing offense in his congregation. This sparked further discussion in which the Pennsylvania Synod Agenda was accused of being unLutheran and even rationalistic in many items, and ought not to be used by any Wisconsin Synod congregation" (Lehmann, Arnold, "Wisconsin Synod Hymnals and Agendas 1850-1950," *WELS Historical Institute Journal*, Vol. 16, No. 2, p.5).

- What are some of the ways pietism and rationalism still influence worship in Christian churches?
- What can happen if we overreact in our defense against these false approaches?

The Evang. Luth. Gesangbuch (1870)



695 hymns, 1 page of liturgy

"Regardless of its positive impact on the future of the Synod, these moves to the right brought about a practical problem: if the Synod were to eradicate its seemingly unionistic past stance, all vestiges of old relationships had to be dropped. It was felt that by utilizing German-language hymnbooks from either Germany or one of the lax Lutheran Synods, the clarity of doctrinal purpose that the Wisconsin Synod sought to achieve would be only further muddled...It was resolved in [1865] that the Wisconsin Synod should proceed with the final steps to print its own hymnbook" (Grasby, James, "A Historical Survey and Brief Examination of the Hymnbooks used within the WELS," p.25-26)

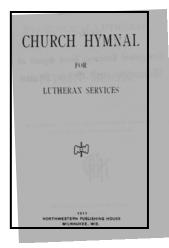
• Principled worship choices often introduce practical difficulties. Can you think of some examples of this truth?

Es ist das Heil uns kommen her von Gnad und lauter Güten, die Werke helfen nimmermehr, sie mögen nicht behüten; der Glaub sieht Jesum Christum an, der hat gnug für uns all gethan, er ist der Mittler worden. Eigene Melodie. 44. 372. Es ift das Heil uns tommen her von Gnad und lauter Güten, die Werte helfen nimmermehr, sie mögen nicht behüten; der Glaub sieht ICfum Christum an, der hat gnug für uns all gethan, er it der Mittler worden. 2. Was Gott im Gfez geboten hat, da man es nicht fonnt halten, erhob sich Zorn und große Not vor Gott som und große Not vor Gott som und falten; vom Fleisch woult nicht heraus der Geist, vom Gfez erfordert allermeist, es war mit

uns verloren.

Salvation unto us has come,

By God's free grace and favor. Good works cannot avert our doom; They help and save us never. Faith looks to Jesus Christ alone, Who did for all the world atone; He is the one Redeemer.



The Church Hymnal (1911)

115 hymns, 4 pages of liturgy

"With less than 125 hymns, its scope of choices was limited and maybe wearisome. Nevertheless, it served the Wisconsin Synod well by introducing the English-language hymnal to a number of congregations" (Grasby, ibid, p.31).

• Put yourself in the cobbler-made shoes of our synod forefathers. Name some of the challenges involved in moving from a German to an English hymnal.

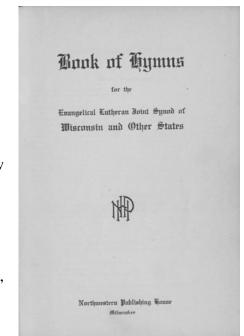
Book of Hymns (1916)

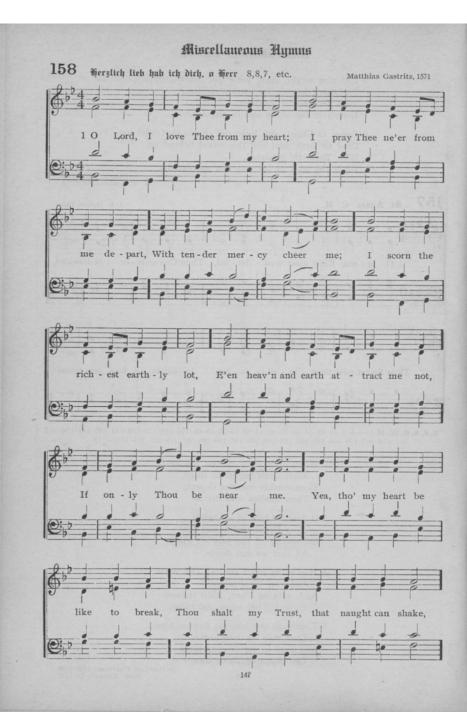
320 hymns, 16 pages of liturgy

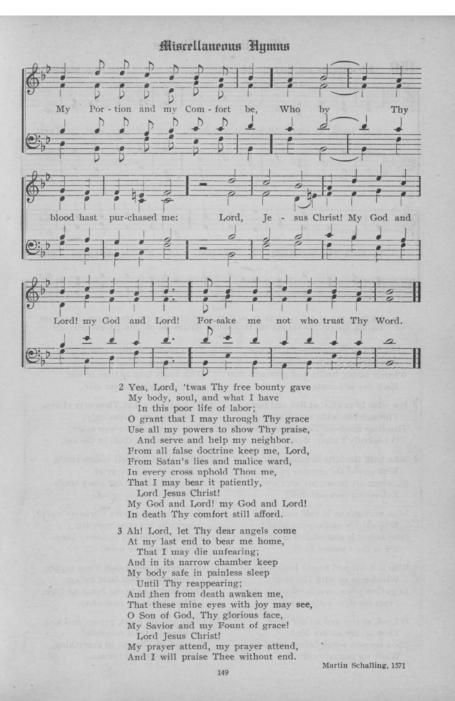
A comment from the *Book of Hymns* editors, *Northwestern Lutheran*, May, 1918: "We believe the average churchgoer will thank us for not putting in more than one Scripture lesson."

"Already by 1925, WELS convention resolutions were looking for something better: an appendix to the *Book of Hymns* containing more and better hymns, or perhaps a completely new book, maybe even a joint effort with Missouri and the other synods of the Synodical Conference" (Tiefel, ibid, p.34).

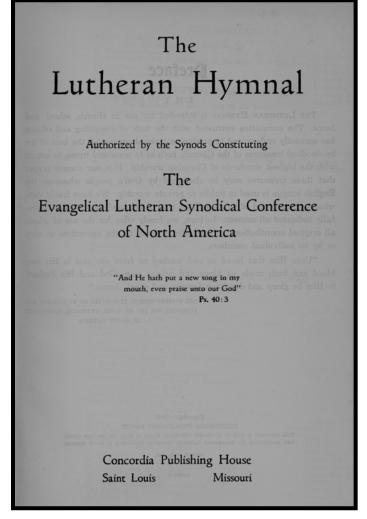
• Whenever we make a move toward new worship materials, we struggle to decide which old things to save, and which to discard. What's the difference between <u>c</u>hurch tradition, and <u>C</u>hurch tradition? How can the answer to this question help guide our discussion?







The Lutheran Hymnal (1941)



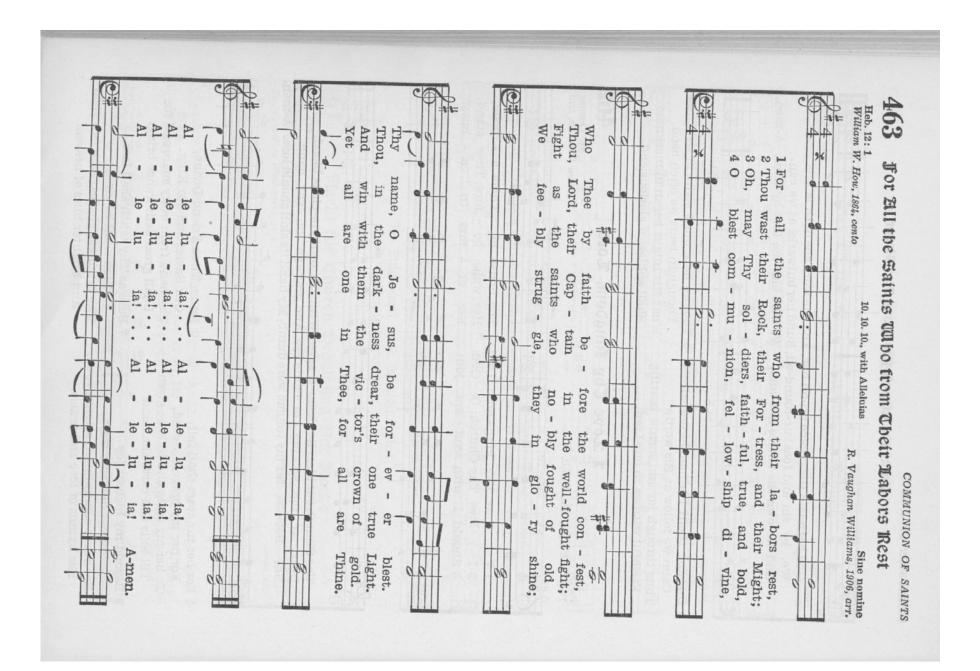
660 hymns, 168 pages of liturgy

"A significant number of WELS congregations,... usually pastored by synodical veterans, still felt uncomfortable and put off by the new order of service" (Tiefel, ibid, p.35).

One pastor wrote this about the conclusion of the Vesper Service in TLH: "This long post-sermon drag merits a short German epithet '*Sopf*' (pigtail)! Not only good liturgical principle, but plain common sense dictates the shears for it" (Tiefel, ibid).

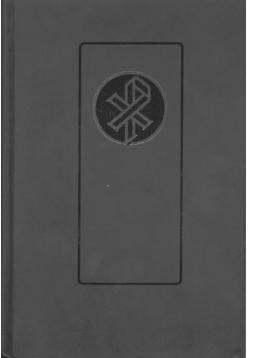
"Younger pastors took to the new hymnal with more enthusiasm, perhaps more out of pragmatism than on principle. The *Lutheran Hymnal* had arrived on the WELS worship scene with auspicious timing. The years after World War II were good years in the synod. The war economy had allowed the synodical debt, so crippling during the 1930s, to be finally retired. Discussions about mission expansion, on both the home and world fronts, highlighted conferences and conventions. English was replacing German at the main Sunday service in most congregations. Elementary schools were growing, and their success soon encouraged the birth of a dozen or more Lutheran high schools. Wherever the Wisconsin Synod went, *The Lutheran Hymnal* went along. Converts, children, and even old-line Germans learned its hymns and liturgy, and various tracts and booklets helped make the hymnal's contents understandable" (Tiefel, ibid).

• What's the best way to get your people excited to come to church on Sunday?



Christian Worship (1993)

623 hymns, 166 pages of liturgy



"Quite a few worshipers had no use for *Christian Worship* when it came out. Some critics were very vocal. Pastors heard complaints from congregation members; letters were fired off to members of the JHC and synod officials. Most often *Christian Worship* was compared unfavorably with *The Lutheran Hymnal*. Some faulted the revision of the texts; others weren't happy with things musical; a few didn't like much of anything in the new book" (Prange, Victor, "The Shaping of *Christian Worship: A Lutheran Hymnal,*" *Not Unto Us*, p. 251).

"By early 1999, Northwestern Publishing House reported that 325,711 pew edition copies and 7,209 keepsake edition copies of *Christian Worship* had been sold" (Prange, Victor, ibid, p.252).

How do you explain the broad acceptance of CW in our synod?

CW 219

Lord, when your glory I shall see And taste your kingdom's pleasure, Your blood my royal robe shall be, My joy beyond all measure! When I appear before your throne, Your righteousness shall be my crown; With these I need not hide me. And there, in garments richly wrought, As your own bride I shall be brought To stand in joy beside you.

> Text: Paul Gerhardt Tune: Kurt J. Eggert

• Some new worship songs are more easily learned. What's the downside? Some new worship songs are more challenging to learn. What's the upside?

"As the influence of print wanes, the content of politics, religion, education, and anything else that comprises public business must change and be recast in terms that are most suitable to television" (Postman, Neil, *Amusing Ourselves to Death: Public Discourse in the Age of Show Business*, p.8).

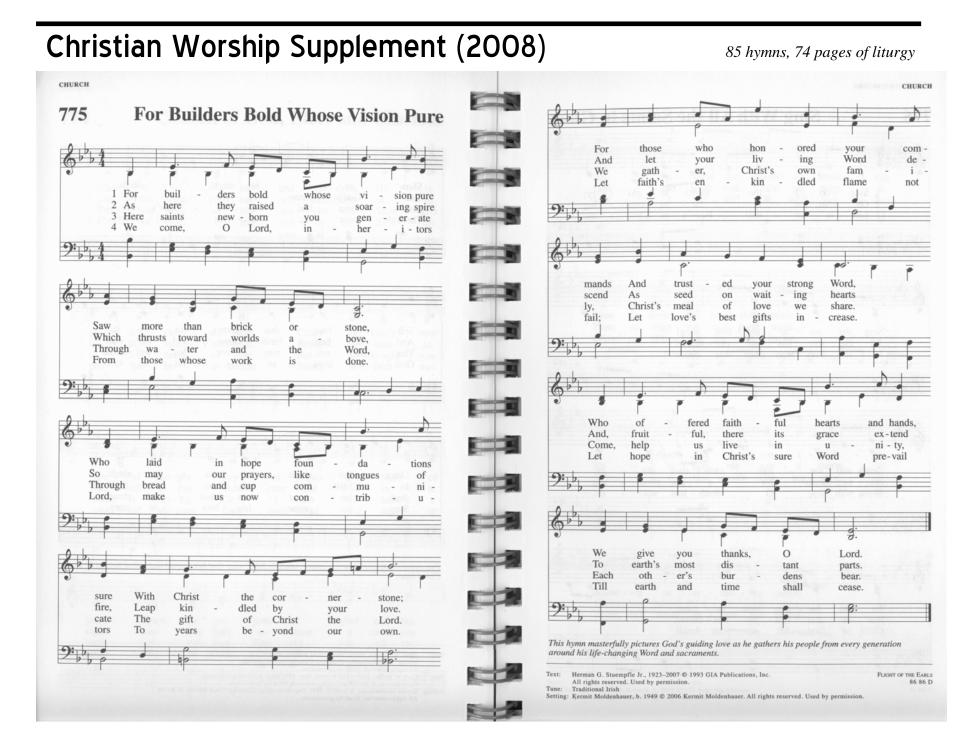
• Apply these words to mainstream Christianity in the United States of today.

"It is very hard to say nothing when employing a written English sentence. What else is exposition good for? Words have very little to recommend them except as carriers of meaning. The shapes of written words are not especially interesting to look at... A language-centered discourse such as was characteristic of eighteenth- and nineteenth-century America tends to be both content-laden and serious, all the more so when it takes its form from print" (Ibid, p.50).

• What are some of the challenges and benefits to encouraging a "print culture" in church?

"Others suggest that with the rapid growth of publishing technology, church bodies will in the future no longer publish worship books like those of the past. That remains to be seen" (Prange, Victor, ibid, p.255).

• What are your thoughts on printing our next hymnal in book form?



Seven Colors

The hymnal is our resource and guide for [the] all-important activity of worship. Though we could of course worship without it, it is, practically speaking, indispensable. Our hymnal brings us God's Word and revelation and full opportunity for faith's response. Looked at more closely, however, the hymnal is more. I like to think of the hymnal as a "rainbow" book. Just as a beam of light passing through a prism reveals its seven component colors, so an examination of the hymnal reveals its seven "colors:"

- It is a treasury of God's Truth,
- A record of Christian faith and response in all kinds of circumstances,
- A representation of much of the best of poetry and hymnody down through the centuries,
- Music as it has related itself to liturgy and various types of hymn tunes,
- A history of theology as reflected in the worship materials of various centuries,
- The historic liturgies of the church in their Lutheran reformation and later restoration,
- And finally, a broad and rich resource for all the circumstances of Christian life, for education, private devotion, and all the various observances of corporate Lutheran worship"

Eggert, Kurt, "Enriching Our Worship Heritage," p. 1