



Gladys Suelflow-Krause Dies



Gladys was a charter member of the CHI Auxiliary, founded in 1952, and held several offices in the organization. In 1992 she wrote "Forty Years behind the Scenes," a brief history of the auxiliary, and in 1996 she was awarded the Distinguished Service Award by CHI.

Gladys is survived by her husband, George; a daughter, Kathryn (Rev. Dr. Craig) DuBois, Plymouth, Wisconsin; a son, August (Yvonne Summerfield), Koloa, Hawaii; five grandchildren; a sister, Nora Barthel, Thiensville, Wisconsin; a brother, the Rev. Dr. Lester Gierach, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada; and numerous nieces and nephews.

Funeral services were held on 5 April at Immanuel Lutheran Church, DeKalb, Illinois, and 7 April at Trinity Freistadt Lutheran Church, Mequon, Wisconsin, with burial in the Trinity Freistadt Cemetery. A memorial fund will be established in Gladys's name for Concordia Historical Institute.

Gladys Suelflow-Krause, widow of former Institute director Dr. August R. Suelflow, died at her home in DeKalb, Illinois, Wednesday, 2 April 2008. She was born 28 June 1924 in Mequon, Wisconsin, a daughter of the late Emil and Hulda (Riemer) Gierach. On 16 June 1946 she married Dr. Suelflow, and they enjoyed 53 years of marriage before his death in 1999. In 2002 she married the Rev. E. George Krause of DeKalb.

Gladys served as secretary to Dr. Suelflow at the Institute in the early 1950s and then worked for 30 years for Concordia Seminary in Saint Louis. She was research director and editor of five volumes of biographies of some 1,200 pastors of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, then served as recording secretary of the faculty, director of campus activities and director of publicity. She also held various offices in the Concordia Seminary Guild.



Gladys speaking at the CHI Awards Banquet, 2005

Institute Opens Mobile Storage System for Archives



Marvin Huggins, Mick Markway, Larry Lumpe, Ken Gornet

A ribbon-cutting ceremony was held in connection with the Institute Board of Governors meeting on February 8, marking the completion of the building expansion phase of our Museum and Building Expansion Project. The project involved remodeling our lower museum exhibit and museum storage areas into a large open room and installing a high-density mobile storage system, often called “compact shelving.”

Participating in the ceremony, in addition to members of the board and Institute staff were Ken Gornet, consulting architect on the project; Mick Markway, general contractor; Phil Peterson, Phil Tilghman and Jack Wallace from the Peterson Group, vendor of the Spacesaver storage system; and Matt Brandeberry and Joseph Graf, designer and fabricator for the museum phase of the project at the LCMS International Center.

Work has now begun to move archives and manuscript collections into the new storage space, freeing up space in the older stack areas for better and more convenient arrangement of resources. Collections will be distributed among the three storage areas of our building in ways that make the resources more

frequently used by the reference staff and patrons more readily accessible for retrieval.

The new storage area has a capacity of over 6,700 cubic feet of records, roughly doubling the existing capacity of the present stack area for archives and manuscripts. The new system will be used for storage of museum collections as well as the larger archives and manuscript collections.



Interview with Matt Brandeberry and Joe Graf

Matt Brandeberry and Joe Graf, the museum designer and fabricator, respectively, for CHI's museum at the LCMS's International Center recently talked with CHI staff members Patrice Russo and Kristanya Zittlow. Matt and Joe spoke candidly about their jobs, their lives, and this project. A few things were obvious in the interview: they love history, are extremely excited to be working on this project, enjoy what they do, and definitely like working together.

Matt Brandeberry has 6½ years of experience in museum design and owns Pixelary Design, located in Brookville, Ohio. Matt has a master's degree in fine arts and majored in computer art with a minor in sculpture. It is through his fine arts background that he has become a museum designer. He started in the structural design end and learned museum design from others. What he enjoys about museum design is that it encompasses graphics, computer art, and sculpture. His favorite part of designing a new exhibit is coming up with ideas and conceptualizing the exhibit. Matt also explained the process of designing an exhibit. He starts by listening to what the client says and then conducts research to educate himself about the topic. Following this he begins the design using what he learned from the client and his own research as the foundation to tell the story. During the design process, he first does "napkin" drawings by hand, followed by CAD (computer-aided design) drawings, and then moves to 3-D models.

When Joe Graf, the museum fabricator, was asked what fabrication meant, he answered that fabrication is the part where dreams turn into reality. As the fabricator, Joe is responsible for everything you see, from the lights to the walls to the items on display. Joe has had practical and hands-on experience since 1996. He wanted to be a carpenter from the time he was two years old, so following high school he began to work for a general contractor. He eventually moved into more intricate work such as cabinets. This interest in intricate, detailed carpentry led him into museum fabrication. Joe says it is important for the fabricator to be a part of the discussion from the beginning of a project rather than coming in later on. This helps him to fully understand the design and what is desired for the exhibit. Joe's advice for someone interested in this field is that it is incredibly exciting, but you make many sacrifices in your personal life. Joe is the owner of JSG Environments in West Milton, Ohio.

When asked what excites them most about this project, Matt indicated that the CHI Board of Governors and staff are intelligent and know the subject well. Joe stat-

ed that The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod has a brilliant and natural story to tell. He also noted that CHI has such an extensive collection of artifacts. As far as the museum is concerned, both Matt and Joe hope that visitors to the museum will take three things with them: an understanding of where they came from (the foundation of the LCMS), hope for their own faith and how they can apply what they learn to their lives, and the blessing of religious freedom in the United States. Their goal is to make the new museum culturally impactful, so that visitors will walk away with the awareness that "this is our legacy."

The new museum will feature permanent exhibits on the history of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod. The five rooms will focus on Martin Luther, German immigration, C. F. W. Walther, missions and education, and the synod in the twentieth century. Through this informal interview Matt and Joe made it evident that they are two professional and gifted men who have a sincere interest in the success of this museum. We are blessed to have them on the project!



Matt Brandeberry and Joe Graf

Correction to the *Historical Footnotes*, winter 2007: The church Rev. Hoard served from 1970-1972 was not located in Orlando, Florida, but was St. John's Lutheran Church in Kansas City, Missouri.



Adolph F. T. Biewend

Institute Adds to Biewend Collection

In January the Institute received an interesting addition to its collection of papers from the family of an early professor at Concordia Seminary, Saint Louis. The donation included correspondence and financial records of Prof. Adolph Friedrich Theodore Biewend, professor at the seminary from 1850 to 1858, and of his widow, Sophia (nee Martin), from the 1860s, as well as papers of his son Edward, a physician in Saint Louis. The donation also included an elaborate portable writing desk used by Biewend. The desk, which folds into a box that can be locked, contains compartments for storing papers, writing tools and ink.

Biewend was born in Rothenbuettel, Hanover, Germany, on 16 May 1816. At age 19 he entered the University of Göttingen and completed his studies of theology there with honors in 1839. As customary at that time, Biewend accepted a position as a private tutor, and pursued further studies of French, English, philosophy and theology. Following a personal plea from Pastor F. C. D. Wyneken, Biewend migrated to America in 1843. His first call was to Washington, D.C., for a three-year duration until October 1847. In 1848 he was appointed professor of languages and philosophy at Columbia College (later to become George Washington University). After a very short time there he accepted a call to the Missouri Synod's preparatory college at Fort Wayne, Indiana, that had been founded and supported by Wilhelm Loehe. In 1850 he transferred to the newly dedicated theological seminary in Saint Louis that had just been moved from Perry County, Missouri. He taught there until his untimely death of typhoid fever on 11 April 1858. Among his interests was the training of students to minister in the English language.

On 5 August 1844, Biewend married Sophia Martin of Washington, D.C. Seven children were born to this union: Adolph, August, Charles, Edward, Henry, Albert, and Sophia.

The new donation adds to the Institute's Biewend Family Collection, which includes papers, correspondence, legal documents, photographs and printed and

general material from two generations of Biewends. The greatest part of this collection pertains to Biewend's son Adolph Heinrich Angelo. The legal documents include an acceptance document of A. F. T. Biewend to the University in Göttingen (dated 18 March 1837), Sophie's passport of 8 Oct 1842, the wedding certificate of A. F. T. Biewend and Sophie Martin dated 1 August 1844, Adolph H. A. Biewend's confirmation certificate (17 April 1859), his report card of the academic year 1862/63, and his call document from 29 May 1871.

The additional material just received includes receipts for personal purchases from various Saint Louis vendors, property tax receipts from the city of Saint Louis in the 1860s and documents pertaining to a farm owned by Sophia Biewend in Jefferson County, Missouri, south of Saint Louis.



Portable writing desk



Document folder from the desk

Dr. J. A. O. Preus III:

A Navy Reserve Chaplain in Saudi Arabia



Jacob Aall Ottesen Preus III

Jacob Aall Ottesen Preus III (Jack) was born in Minnesota in 1953. His father was Dr. J. A. O. Preus II, who was the president of Concordia Seminary in Springfield, Illinois, while Jack was growing up. In 1969 his father was elected president of The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod (LCMS), and he was the president during the Seminary walkout and the

subsequent division of the church body. Jack Preus received his B.A. from the University of Missouri-Columbia in 1975, and then enrolled at Concordia Seminary in St. Louis. He was ordained in 1980 and served as pastor at Mt. Olive Lutheran Church in Rancho Palos Verdes, California, for three years. He received his S.T.M. and Th.D. from Concordia Seminary in St. Louis in 1985 and 1986 respectively. After receiving his doctorate, he joined the faculty at Concordia Seminary as an assistant professor of systematic theology. During his time there, he also served as liaison to the seminary's Hispanic Institute of Theology and as the dean of faculty. He became a U.S. Navy Reserve chaplain in 1987, and he was attached to a navy field hospital unit.

In October 1990 he was transferred to the Third Battalion, 24th MAR, a Marine reserve unit. The unit was activated shortly thereafter and sent to Camp LeJeune, North Carolina. Then on December 30 of that same year, the unit was sent to Saudi Arabia. So, Dr. J. A. O. Preus III, a seminary professor, became LT Jacob Preus, CHC, USNR, a chaplain during Operation Desert Storm. Preus was one of thirty-one LCMS chaplains who served in the Persian Gulf region during Operation Desert Shield/Storm. In an article about being a part of history during the Gulf War, Preus wrote, "Whether on the deck of a ship or on the edge of the tarmac or in the deep desert sands, our chaplains served faithfully in conducting meaningful and relevant divine services and offering quality counseling for our troops."¹

Chaplain Preus's unit was spread out from the Kuwait border to Bahrain, so he travelled often. "His world became a cold tent camp where water ran under his cot during rainstorms, latrines were a half-mile walk away, and taking a shower meant standing out in the open while a cold stream of water was pumped overhead."²

He also faced harrowing Scud missile attacks. He commented, "We had built bunkers, and there were nights when we would be awakened and told to get into our protective gear and run for the bunkers. We could sometimes actually see the missiles, and once, we saw a Scud being intercepted by a Patriot missile."³ Despite these hardships and being away from his family and home, which was the hardest to bear, he was able to hold regular worship services, Bible studies, and devotional services. While waiting to be sent home, he even "rallied Marines to volunteer at a wildlife sanctuary to feed and clean seabirds and sea turtles devastated by the oil slicks and the fires set by the Iraqis."⁴ During his service in the Persian Gulf, his belief that he was called to be there never wavered, but was in fact strengthened. In a letter he wrote to the seminary community, he said:

One thing has not changed throughout the whole operation. That is my sense of calling and my conviction that the Lord has a purpose for my being here. . . . They [the men in his battalion] need the proclamation of Law and Gospel (mostly Gospel). . . . I am even more convinced that the chaplain plays a vital role in the mission of a combat unit as the war wears on.⁵

Chaplain Preus spent almost four months in Saudi Arabia, finally leaving in April 1991 and returning to Concordia Seminary. He remained at the seminary until 1998, when he accepted the call to serve as president of Concordia University in Irvine, California. We give thanks for Chaplain Preus and all of our reserve chaplains who are willing to leave their jobs, families, and homes to minister to our synod's members in the military.

¹ J. A. O. Preus III, "On the Making of History" in *Concordia Historical Institute Quarterly* 64 (Fall 1991), 107.

² Sharon Tetrault, "Concordia's presiding influence" in *Orange Coast* (August 2004), 124.

³ "Preus Recalls Desert Storm Duty" in *Focus* 9 (Summer 1991), 6.

⁴ Tetrault, 124.

⁵ "Dr. Preus—A Letter from the Gulf" in *Spectrum* (February 22, 1991), 3.

Predestinarian Controversy

by Chris Lieske

"God has even from eternity chosen a certain number of persons unto salvation; He has determined that these shall and must be saved, and surely as God is God, so surely will they also be saved, and besides them none others. God foresaw nothing, absolutely nothing, in those whom he resolved to save, which might be worthy of salvation, and even if it be admitted that He foresaw some good in them, this, nevertheless, could not have determined Him to elect them for that reason; for as the Scriptures teach, all good in man originates with Him."

Who would have thought that these words from C.F.W. Walther, spoken at the 1877 meeting of the Western District of the Missouri Synod, could have ignited a dispute that threatened to tear the Synodical Conference apart? Yet it was these words of Walther, which, properly understood, were in full agreement with Article XI of the Formula of Concord, that ignited the Predestinarian Controversy.

After Walther's convention essay on election was published, the Synodical Conference approved its doctrinal content in 1878. However, some, in particular Professor F.A. Schmidt of the Norwegian Synod, had some serious misgivings about the content of the thesis. The charge levied against Walther was that he was harboring the Calvinistic belief in double predestination.

If this were true, and Walther were espousing that belief, then this statement would put the very Gospel, and particularly the teaching of universal grace, in danger. This was not Walther's belief, however. In writing "so surely will they also be saved, and besides them none others," Walther was not stating that God elected some for salvation and some for damnation. He was saying that God elected some for salvation, and for each one of those so elected, that salvation was sure and certain, just as Formula of Concord Article XI had taught.

In opposition to Walther's position, Schmidt also took issue with the assertion that "God foresaw nothing, absolutely nothing, in those whom he resolved to save, which might be worthy of salvation." In the 17th century, orthodox Lutheran theologians had used a Latin phrase in discussion of election: *intuitu fidei*. This expression, meaning "in view of faith," was asserted by Schmidt as the reason God chose some and not others. God had foreseen that some individuals would believe, and they were elected on this basis. Walther and the Missourians could not allow this teaching to stand, as it violated Formula of Concord Article XI by teaching synergism, a

cooperation of man in causing his salvation. It denied the Gospel by denying the teaching of grace alone.

Throughout 1879, Walther and Schmidt continued to disagree. Discussions were held with various pastors to try to reach agreement on the issue, but to no avail. Schmidt could not be convinced that Walther's position was correct, nor vice versa. The issue continued to simmer throughout that year, but no resolution could be found. In January 1880, Schmidt publicly attacked Walther in an article printed in *Altes und Neues*.

Over the course of 1880, the Synodical Conference split between the two theological positions. The Ohio Synod primarily supported Schmidt, while the Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Missouri Synods strongly backed Walther. The Norwegian Synod was divided on the matter. Ongoing discussions led to no agreement, and finally both groups took a hard stand on the issue. The Missouri Synod encouraged all those dissenting from the official stance of the Synod to leave, as did the Ohio Synod. A group from the Missouri Synod left to form the Evangelical Lutheran Conference, which quickly joined the Ohio Synod. Likewise a group from the Ohio Synod left to form the Concordia Synod of Pennsylvania and Other States, which later joined the Missouri Synod.

The Missouri Synod declared that their members ought not to sit and discuss church affairs with those who declared them to be Calvinists, and that they could not recognize such individuals as co-workers in the kingdom. The Ohio Synod promptly withdrew from the Synodical Conference in September 1881. Later, the Norwegian Synod also withdrew from the Synodical Conference, in an effort to avoid an internal split.

The fighting over the topic of election was bitter and fierce. Each side would not budge and would not compromise. In some cases, the attacks made upon other individuals were unfortunate. However, this event can teach us something today. These men were willing to dispute, lose friendships, and even break fellowship over something as seemingly minor as a disagreement over the article of election. The reason why might not be readily apparent to us today, but for them it was crystal clear: the Gospel was at stake. When the Gospel is at stake, there is no minor disagreement. If God's universal grace or the fact that salvation comes by God's grace alone is denied, then the consolation and comfort of the Gospel is denied to Christians. The Lutheran Church then and the Lutheran Church today must not allow this to happen.

CHI Archive Collections and Museum Artifacts Move to the New Compact Shelving



Museum Registrar Becky Wells places the first box of museum artifacts on the shelf.



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Memorials

Gladys Barker by Mr. and Mrs. William H. Brauer
Gladys Barker by Mr. Clyde Koch
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Mrs. Gayle Kramer Grommet by Mrs. Patrice Russo
Mrs. Gayle Kramer Grommet by Mrs. Kate Brunn Worland
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Dr. Julius A. Walther by Mrs. Marie T. Bergmann

Honors

Melvin Bohlmann's 80th birthday by Gerald Bohlmann
Rev. Ottmar E. Cloeter, missionary to Indians in Minnesota 1859, by Rev. O. H. Cloeter
August Suelflow by Rev. and Mrs. Robert King
Tom Mills' work on Administrative Committee by Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Wilkening
Tribute to Rev. and Mrs. George Loose by Mrs. Ruth Proft Dannehl

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Board Members Larry Lumpe, Eunice Hausler in background & Scott Meyer; Archivist Marvin Huggins; Contractor Mick Markway (compact shelving ribbon-cutting event)