Chapter 1 : Recommended Books â€" First United Methodist Church

Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.

First United Methodist Church Recommended Books Many of the books recommended below are available from the church library. New Revised Standard Version with the Apocrypha. This is the premiere study Bible. It is arguably the best literal translation available. This is the same translation, notes by different authors. The Bible in Contemporary Language. Translated and Paraphrased by Eugene Peterson. John Wesley, founder of Methodism, liked to say that he was a man of one book meaning the Bible. He was, however, the author of many and reader of countless more. United Methodists have always had great respect for learning. Below are some recommendations from John Collins. Please note that the recommendation of a book is not meant to imply that John agrees with every part of it. If he only recommended books that he completely agreed with, his list of recommended books would be very short indeed. This applies to books recommended on both this website and the www. It has become the my source of first resort. This is another good one volume Bible Commentary. It is an invaluable resource for looking up people, places and things. Wesleyan and United Methodist Theology: This is a great introduction to the Wesleyan means of grace. This is a highly approachable book and has been a favorite during past book studies. Maddox does a wonderful job of guiding the reader through the thought of this complicated 18th century pastor, preacher, theologian and founder of Methodism. This is another great book on Wesleyan Theology. An Introduction by Alister E. This book is a great introduction to the broad tradition of Christian Theology with due attention paid to the importance of orthodoxy. The edition now available is the fourth. The problem of evil is one of the perennial difficulties of Christian theology. Why Christianity Makes Sense by N. It reminds me of an updated version of C. Loving God and our neighbor, is the greatest commandment, but it is so hard to do. Roberta Bondi draws on biblical wisdom and the experience of the early church to lay out practical guidelines for growing in Christian love. Who Stole My Church? This book explores Family Systems Theory and how it can be applied to the church setting. This is a business book that has a lot to say to churches. Many churches have used it. The Vision Team at First is reading it. However, it is a business book. Because so many churches and other non-profits were using the book and trying adapt its lessons to their situation, Jim Collins wrote a monograph to accompany it. That monograph, Good to Great and the Social Sectors: Why Business Thinking is Not the Answer, is only 35 pages. The church library has copies of both.

Chapter 2 : Resources for Starting and Maintaining a Church Library

*Basic Books for the Minister's Library [David W. Brookman] on blog.quintoapp.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. BASIC BOOKS FOR THE MINISTER'S LIBRARY A Guide to Over of the Best Evangelical Books in Print by David W. Brookman Softcover pages Destiny Image Publishers.*

Tablet from the Library of Ashurbanipal containing part of the Epic of Gilgamesh The first libraries consisted of archives of the earliest form of writing â€"the clay tablets in cuneiform script discovered in temple rooms in Sumer , [3] [4] some dating back to BC. There is also evidence of libraries at Nippur about BC and those at Nineveh about BC showing a library classification system. The tablets were stored in a variety of containers such as wooden boxes, woven baskets of reeds, or clay shelves. The colophons stated the series name, the title of the tablet, and any extra information the scribe needed to indicate. Eventually, the clay tablets were organized by subject and size. Unfortunately, due to limited to bookshelf space, once more tablets were added to the library, older ones were removed, which is why some tablets are missing from the excavated cities in Mesopotamia. This Great library was more than a place to hold books and records, it became a place of culture. The Alexandrian book collections steadily diminished as a result of natural causes, war, and wholesale theft by corrupt administrators. The library was built to store 12, scrolls and to serve as a monumental tomb for Celsus. Private or personal libraries made up of written books as opposed to the state or institutional records kept in archives appeared in classical Greece in the 5th century BC. The celebrated book collectors of Hellenistic Antiquity were listed in the late 2nd century in Deipnosophistae. All these libraries were Greek. The cultivated Hellenized diners in Deipnosophistae pass over the libraries of Rome in silence. By the time of Augustus, there were public libraries near the forums of Rome. The state archives were kept in a structure on the slope between the Roman Forum and the Capitoline Hill. Private libraries appeared during the late republic: Seneca inveighed against libraries fitted out for show by illiterate owners who scarcely read their titles in the course of a lifetime, but displayed the scrolls in bookcases armaria of citrus wood inlaid with ivory that ran right to the ceiling: Remains of the Library of Celsus at Ephesus In the West, the first public libraries were established under the Roman Empire as each succeeding emperor strove to open one or many which outshone that of his predecessor. Pollio was a lieutenant of Julius Caesar and one of his most ardent supporters. After his military victory in Illyria, Pollio felt he had enough fame and fortune to create what Julius Caesar had sought for a long time: It was the first to employ an architectural design that separated works into Greek and Latin. All subsequent Roman public libraries will have this design. During this construction, Augustus created two more public libraries. The first was the library of the Temple of Apollo on the Palatine, often called the Palatine library , and the second was the library of the Porticus of Octaviae. The Bibliotheca Pacis was built along the traditional model and had two large halls with rooms for Greek and Latin libraries containing the works of Galen and Lucius Aelius. Reading or copying was normally done in the room itself. The surviving records give only a few instances of lending features. Most of the large Roman baths were also cultural centres, built from the start with a library, a two-room arrangement with one room for Greek and one for Latin texts. Libraries were filled with parchment scrolls as at Library of Pergamum and on papyrus scrolls as at Alexandria: There were a few institutional or royal libraries which were open to an educated public such as the Serapeum collection of the Library of Alexandria , once the largest library in the ancient world , [16] but on the whole collections were private. In those rare cases where it was possible for a scholar to consult library books, there seems to have been no direct access to the stacks. In all recorded cases, the books were kept in a relatively small room where the staff went to get them for the readers, who had to consult them in an adjoining hall or covered walkway. Most of the works in catalogs were of a religious nature, such as volumes of the Bible or religious service books. In the early Middle Ages, Aristotle was more popular. Additionally, there was quite a bit of censoring within libraries of the time; many works that were "scientific and metaphysical" were not included in the majority of libraries during that time period. Cicero was also an especially popular author along with the histories of Sallust. One of the most popular was Ovid, mentioned by approximately twenty French catalogues and nearly thirty German ones. Han Chinese scholar Liu Xiang

established the first library classification system during the Han dynasty , [29] and the first book notation system. At this time, the library catalogue was written on scrolls of fine silk and stored in silk bags. Malatestiana Library of Cesena , the first European civic library [30] During the Late Antiquity and Middle Ages periods, there was no Rome of the kind that ruled the Mediterranean for centuries and spawned the culture that produced twenty-eight public libraries in the urbs Roma. Christianity was a new force in Europe and many of the faithful saw Hellenistic culture as pagan. As such, many classical Greek works, written on scrolls, were left to decay as only Christian texts were thought fit for preservation in a codex, the progenitor of the modern book. Thus a seventeenth-century edition of the Ignatian epistles, in Mar Saba, had copied onto its last pages, probably in the early eighteenth century, a passage allegedly from the letters of Clement of Alexandria". In Byzantium, much of this work devoted to preserving Hellenistic thought in codex form was performed in scriptoriums by monks. These libraries were devoted solely to the education of the monks and were seen as essential to their spiritual development. As a result, many of these Greek works were copied, and thus saved, in monastic scriptoriums. As a result, Byzantium revived Classical models of education and libraries. Constantine himself wanted such a library but his short rule denied him the ability to see his vision to fruition. His son Constantius II made this dream a reality and created an imperial library in a portico of the royal palace. Themistius set about a bold program to create an imperial public library that would be the centerpiece of the new intellectual capital of Constantinople. Themeistius hired calligraphers and craftsman to produce the actual codices. He also appointed educators and created a university-like school centered around the library. Despite this, he had a profound impact on the imperial library and sought both Christian and pagan books for its collections. The Library of the Patriarchate of Constantinople was founded most likely during the reign of Constantine the Great in the 4th century. While much is not known about the actual library itself, it is known that many of its contents were subject to destruction as religious in-fighting ultimately resulted in book burnings. Many of these were owned by church members and the aristocracy. Cassiodorus , minister to Theodoric, established a monastery at Vivarium in the toe of Italy modern Calabria with a library where he attempted to bring Greek learning to Latin readers and preserve texts both sacred and secular for future generations. As its unofficial librarian, Cassiodorus not only collected as many manuscripts as he could, he also wrote treatises aimed at instructing his monks in the proper uses of reading and methods for copying texts accurately. In the end, however, the library at Vivarium was dispersed and lost within a century. Early paper was called bagdatikos, meaning "from Baghdad", because it was introduced to the west mainly by this city. They were each endowed by Islamic sects with the purpose of representing their tenets as well as promoting the dissemination of secular knowledge. In Shiraz , Adhud al-Daula d. The buildings were topped with domes, and comprised an upper and a lower story with a total, according to the chief official, of rooms In each department , catalogues were placed on a shelf In this period, books were organized by subject. Within the subject, the materials were further organized by when the libraries gained the item, not by last name of the author or the title of the book. Also, Islamic libraries may be the first to have implemented a catalogue of owned materials. The content of a bookshelf was recorded on paper and attached to the end of shelf. Arab-Islamic people also were very favorable of public knowledge. Public libraries were very popular along with mosque, private, and academic libraries. Instead of being available to the elite of society, such as caliphs and princes, information was something that was offered to everyone. Some of the libraries were said to let patrons check out up to items. These buildings were also made for comfort of the readers and information seekers. It was said that the rooms had carpets for sitting and reading comfortably. Also, openings such as doors and windows were secured closed as to protect patrons against cold drafts. Others were victim of wars and religious strife in the Islamic world. However, a few examples of these medieval libraries, such as the libraries of Chinguetti in West Africa , remain intact and relatively unchanged. Another ancient library from this period which is still operational and expanding is the Central Library of Astan Quds Razavi in the Iranian city of Mashhad , which has been operating for more than six centuries. From there they eventually made their way into other parts of Christian Europe. These copies joined works that had been preserved directly by Christian monks from Greek and Roman originals, as well as copies Western Christian monks made of Byzantine works. The resulting conglomerate libraries are the basis of every modern library today. Buddhist

scriptures , educational materials, and histories were stored in libraries in pre-modern Southeast Asia. In Burma , a royal library called the Pitakataik was legendarily founded by King Anawrahta ; [61] in the 18th century, British envoy Michael Symes , on visiting this library, wrote that "it is not improbable that his Birman majesty may possess a more numerous library than any potentate, from the banks of the Danube to the borders of China". In Thailand, libraries called ho trai were built throughout the country, usually on stilts above a pond to prevent bugs from eating at the books. Like the Christian libraries, they mostly contained books which were made of paper , and took a codex or modern form instead of scrolls; they could be found in mosques, private homes, and universities, from Timbuktu to Afghanistan and modern day Pakistan. Modern Islamic libraries for the most part do not hold these antique books; many were lost, destroyed by Mongols , [65] or removed to European libraries and museums during the colonial period. Lending was a means by which books could be copied and spread. In , the council of Paris condemned those monasteries that still forbade loaning books, reminding them that lending is "one of the chief works of mercy. Shelves built above and between back-to-back lecterns were the beginning of bookpresses. The chain was attached at the fore-edge of a book rather than to its spine. Book presses came to be arranged in carrels perpendicular to the walls and therefore to the windows in order to maximize lighting, with low bookcases in front of the windows. This "stall system" i. In European libraries, bookcases were arranged parallel to and against the walls. Also, in Eastern Christianity monastery libraries kept important manuscripts. Reading room of the Laurentian Library From the 15th century in central and northern Italy, libraries of humanists and their enlightened patrons provided a nucleus around which an " academy " of scholars congregated in each Italian city of consequence. Malatesta Novello , lord of Cesena , founded the Malatestiana Library. The 16th and 17th centuries saw other privately endowed libraries assembled in Rome: However, they keep many valuable manuscripts of Greek, Latin, and Biblical works. Tianyi Chamber , founded in by Fan Qin during the Ming dynasty , is the oldest existing library in China.

Chapter 3 : Basic Books for the Minister's Library Download Free by JBuWifzX3TR Goracke on Prezi

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In future articles, I will make more specific recommendations for tools useful to scholars, ministers, parents, students, teens, and other particular groups of Bible readers. You probably already have one of those, but for better Bible study you really want to have several translations of the Bible. A translation is simply a Bible that has been translated into a language other than the original Hebrew, Greek, and Aramaic. The Bible is, by far, the most translated book ever written. Bible translations in a particular language -- say English -- may come in different versions in that language. A version is a particular attempt at translating the Bible into that language. People always want to read the Bible in a language that makes sense to them, so new versions come out quite frequently in popular languages such as English, French, Spanish, and German. In practice, the terms version and translation are often used interchangeably. Translations can usually be grouped according to their philosophy of translation. A so-called literal translation tries to translate terms in the original language as consistently as possible and also tries to keep close to the original word order within a sentence. Literal translations are most useful as aids in learning the original languages but are less useful for normal Bible study. This is because no language can really be translated directly into another language. At the other extreme, paraphrases take the meaning of the original language and freely express this meaning in the new language. Paraphrases are most useful for simple Bible reading or for some devotional reading where you just want to get to know the story. A paraphrase such as The Message should not be relied upon as a main study Bible or when the actual details of the text matter in your study. Most modern translations tend to favor a dynamic equivalency between faithfulness to the original language and meaning and readability in the new language. Such versions try to accurately translate the meaning of words, idioms, and concepts but do not try to preserve word order or narrow the range of meaning of a word. Such an approach can often result in a translation that captures the best of both the literal and the free approaches. Regardless of the type of translation, no translation fully captures the nuances of the original languages. For this reason, it is best to have and use several versions in your Bible study. Reina Valera, Louis Segond , updated or revised versions of these classics, and new, modern translations and paraphrases. There is no substitute for actually reading the Bible! Concordance A concordance lets you find a passage if you can remember some of the words. Many of you have a small concordance in the back of your Bible. This is useful for finding a particular passage when you only remember some of the words in it, but it is too small to be relied upon for serious word studies. Your basic Bible study library should contain an exhaustive concordance keyed to your primary Bible version. An exhaustive concordance tells you where every word of the Bible in a particular version and language can be found. It usually contains helps for the original languages so that you can find every word translated from a single Greek or Hebrew word, for example. Topical Bible A topical Bible is sort of like a concordance with Bible verses listed under topical headings e. The topics are usually in alphabetical order. This tool is quite useful for doing conceptual word studies i. For doing studies of a specific word and the different ways that word is used in the Bible, an exhaustive concordance is a more appropriate tool. However, simple topical studies e. Bible Dictionary A Bible dictionary lets you look up names, places, books, people, and events in the Bible and get some brief background on the term you are interested in. This is a very useful tool for getting the general background of a biblical book before reading it or for answering specific questions about unfamiliar terms in a particular passage. Bible Handbook A Bible handbook gives an overview of the contents of the Bible. It may also discuss customs, weights, measures, the literary background of each book author, date, situation, background, etc. There are many different types of these books, but for your basic Bible study library I would recommend starting with Illustrated Manners and Customs of the Bible edited by J. A survey gives an overview of the contents of the biblical books, but at a more detailed level than a bible handbook, with in-depth discussions on the author, date, historical setting, purpose, etc. An introduction covers areas such as canonicity how did the book get into the Bible , language, customs, historical background, sociological

background, geography, the history of the text as we have it today i. Additional Tools The following tools can be very useful, but are not recommended for your basic Bible study library. In other words, they can be added to your library later, after you have learned how to make full use of the basic tools described in this article. Commentaries Generally, a commentary is an exhaustive, verse-by-verse analysis of a particular biblical book. Most commentary series actually have a separate volume for each book in the Bible similar to an encyclopedia set. There are different flavors of commentary depending upon the intended audience. The main flavors include devotional, academic, and expository for preaching. The best commentaries analyze an entire book, passage by passage, and give all of the important opinions with evidence for particular interpretations of difficult passages. In addition to catering to different audiences, commentaries are also heavily influenced by the presuppositions held by the author s regarding biblical inspiration and infallibility. So, some commentaries are very conservative in nature, others are very liberal, while many are balanced in their views of the Bible being the inspired, infallible word of God. The major area where this becomes an issue is in the treatment of prophecy. Conservative commentaries generally believe that predictive prophecies are possible. Very liberal commentaries assume that predictive prophecy is not possible forcing them to suggest very late dates for the writing of many biblical texts because they must have been written after the events they "predict. A study Bible can be useful after you have learned to use the basic tools and provided you have access to the more complete tools when necessary. A further difficulty is that most study Bibles published today are really marketing tools designed by the publishers to sell more Bibles. They often have a very strong bias toward some particular type of theology or marketing segment such as men, women, teens, etc.. While this can be helpful for devotional study, it is not always helpful for full understanding of the Bible. Lastly, many of the notes in study Bibles often blatantly contradict the actual text of the Bible! I highly recommend using Bible software. Conclusion At no other time in history have so many tools been available and affordable to the general population. The tools described in this article will help you to develop a deeper understanding of the Bible. However, remember to be sure you live out the message and: For if someone merely listens to the message and does not live it out, he is like someone who gazes at his own face in a mirror. For he gazes at himself and then goes out and immediately forgets what sort of person he was. Be conscientious about how you live and what you teach. Persevere in this, because by doing so you will save both yourself and those who listen to you" James 2:

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The church administers the program according to its needs. Following are some basics of the course, the course description and responsibilities. The Basic Training Program Throughout the Basic Training program the student is introduced to the basic Bible knowledge, Bible study methods, doctrinal issues, principles of Christian living, and ministry skills he will need to effectively serve the Lord. We are not as interested in what a student knows, as we are in what a student knows how to do. The student must be actively involved in some type of ministry. We encourage students to try various ministries, as they seek to find the best way for them to serve the Lord. Basic training consists of three elements: Programmed Materials The information portion of the training is provided through programmed texts. Developed in a spiraling curriculum, the books start on an elementary level with simple assignments and projects, and gradually move to a higher intensity level, requiring more time and thought, with advanced ministry assignments. This curriculum has been used effectively world wide to train new believers and mature Christians alike. Ministry Projects All Basic Training students are required to participate actively in ministry of the local church. The student not only must assimilate knowledge, but also must learn to put it into practice. Students contract with the center leader for the practical, measurable objectives they will strive to reach during each course. Their ministry is evaluated at the end of each course. Class Discussion The course content and ministry experiences of the students are brought together in the weekly class discussion. The focus of these guided discussions is on applying the course instruction to ministry in the local church setting. These programmed instruction books constitute a complete introduction to basic practical ministry skills, biblical geography, basic doctrines, and Bible study methods. It is a holistic approach to church leadership training, presenting things in an easy-to-remember form. Each of these courses is designed to be studied in three months. The following is a general overview of course content. Book 1 Introduction and Infancy The focus of this course is an inductive Bible study, and covers Matthew, chapters 1 and 2. Students will learn how to: Locate and describe key places on a map of Palestine. Give a basic outline of the gospel of Matthew and explain the theme of the book. Explain the divinity of Christ, using selected Scripture passages. Explain biblical doctrine concerning occult activities. Book 2 The Year of Preparation The focus of this course on chapters 3 and 4 of the gospel of Matthew. The students will learn how to: Describe the steps of repentance. Explain how to overcome temptation. Give Biblical evidence of the Trinity and the inspiration of the Scriptures, and describe the attributes of God. Use the method of comparison to study parallel Scripture passages. The student will learn how to: Use the Bible study methods of analysis and synthesis. Prepare a Bible study for a small group. Explain how believers can face opposition. Share a short personal testimony. Interpret the parables of Jesus. Explain guidelines for doing house-to-house visitation, leading a home Bible study, and planting a church. Book 4 The Year of Passion This course focuses on Matthew 14 through 20 and deals with the doctrine of mankind. By studying this course, the student will learn how to: Relate the history and importance of the Passover. Explain the image of God in man, the doctrine of sin, and the doctrine of angels and demons. Apply the steps given by Jesus for restoring unity among believers. Explain the purpose of discipline in the Christian family. Outline a plan for family worship. In the study of this course the student will learn how to: Discuss the principal events of the Second Coming. Explain the steps of consecration of the mind, emotions, and will. The student, through this course will learn how to: Discuss how to be filled with the Holy Spirit as described in Scripture. Use Scripture to explain baptism, including who should be baptized and when. Describe the proper attitude and acts of encouragement which should be directed toward a new believer. State several principles of personal evangelism and how to give a gospel presentation. Analyze and outline the book of Acts. Basic Training Responsibilities Local Church Responsibility The decision to follow the mandate of Jesus Christ in training leadership by participating in the Basic Training program should not be entered lightly. In order to maintain a successful program, the support of the congregation is essential. The Governing Board must, therefore,

officially approve the enrollment of the church in the Basic Training program, and the pastor must complete the Center Leader training. Enrollment entitles your church to membership in this program. The church may discontinue or resume participation at any time. As students complete the program, they may be certified as center leaders to new groups of students, reproducing their skills in others. The enrollment fee entitles the church to free upgrades. Enrollment completing the Church Application form, Governing Board approval, and payment of the enrollment fee entitles your church to use the program perpetually with an unlimited number of students. Center Leader Responsibility Center leaders are not teachers, at least not in the usual sense of the word. Most of the learning is done by studying the programmed texts. The real value of the training program comes as a result of effective, lively group discussion. The center leader facilitates these important weekly discussions. The leader must work completely through the first student book before leading a class. Because Basic Training is administered through the local church, the pastor must be trained as a center leader. He may then appoint another staff member or leader to administrate the program. Each person appointed to lead a group must complete the prescribed training. Student Responsibility Each student should be a member or adherent of an Alliance church. Each student must submit a completed application and pay a one-time registration fee. Each student is responsible to purchase a copy of the study materials for each course.

Open Library is an initiative of the Internet Archive, a (c)(3) non-profit, building a digital library of Internet sites and other cultural artifacts in digital form.

This book discusses all phases of library work such as administration, promotion, classifying, cataloging, and processing of both books and AV materials. You can order it at ACL website. ACL volunteers sometimes provide free consulting service for libraries in less developed countries. ACL is an evangelical organization. The Church Media Department of the Southern Baptist Convention has published a series of about 10 pamphlets covering library administration, facilities, collection development, cataloging and processing, circulation of materials, etc. The titles seem to change every few years so I hesitate to cite specific titles. Just go to the Lifeway website and search for church library or browse the section on church staff resources. I am told the series of books from the Church and Synagogue Library Association is helpful. I have not examined them. Cataloging Resources One of the biggest problems for church libraries is cataloging materials. In the past, most church libraries manually typed catalog records and used Dewey for call numbers and Sears for subject headings. There is now inexpensive software which allows church staff to search other libraries for example the Library of Congress or Dallas Theological Seminary and download complete catalog records with no manual keying. This is done using the z You really need to think carefully about whether you wish to take this approach to cataloging. If you download from a university library or a very big public library, then the records are likely to use Library of Congress call numbers and subject headings. The Library of Congress system is complex and it is hard for church staff to learn and use. If you download records from a public library then the records are likely to include Dewey call numbers and either Sears subject headings or Library of Congress subject headings. OCLC has a good list of libraries that use Dewey. If you do decide to download records from another library, then determine the standards that library follows. In any event, your local staff will have to do some original cataloging, for example to catalog recordings of local church services. So your local staff must understand basic cataloging rules and must have access to classification schedules call number tables and subject heading lists. It is also available at some religious bookstores, including many Lifeway and Cokesbury stores. A free but incomplete and dated outline is available here. I suggest you stick with real Dewey because it is more complete, it is easier to find staff who have experience with it, and it is more likely to be revised to reflect new needs. Abridged versions of the Library of Congress classification schedules are available free here in pdf format. However, you will need to purchase or print a paper copy of the unabridged religion section. The entire printed schedule for all topics is very big -- more than a full shelf of books. Subject Headings Many church libraries use Sears List of Subject Headings which was designed primarily for public libraries. It is available at http: McMichael provides a brief list of subjects especially useful for a church library. It is best used as a supplement to Sears. The entire Library of Congress Subject Headings list is many volumes in print form. You can search the subject list and even download free authority records. Since the subject lists do not include all possible subdivisions free floating subdivisions , inexperienced volunteer staff may have some difficulty constructing specific headings based on the LC list. It is often a good idea to browse the subjects that have actually been used in the LC catalog to get ideas. Also, the detail here is far more than you need for a church library. MARC 21 Format for Bibliographic Data is the most helpful link for church libraries, but there is a wealth of information here. Supplies Supplies are available from: Brodart , Demco , Gaylord , and Vernon. Software for Church Libraries We do not recommend any particular product. Here are a few you might consider. These are not the only viable options. Atrium from Book Systems, Inc. It is common for cost to include initial purchase price plus annual fees for support and upgrades. Be sure to calculate a total three year cost, not just the first year cost. Ask about a hosted option, meaning the software runs on a computer at the vendor site, not on a server in your library, and you use the software over the internet. This limits customization but means the company does the upgrades, backups and technical stuff for you; you do not need a hardware tech expert in house. Ask about the ability to import records from outside sources. That might be done by searching other libraries via z Be absolutely certain you can migrate your data to another

system in the future. This means you must be able to export MARC format records with volume and copy specific data. MarcEdit is a very powerful free program which supports Z Just arrange books on the shelves in a logical order. If the collection is significantly over volumes, or if the collection is shared by many people who borrow items then it may be helpful to catalog the collection. Very low cost shareware products for personal libraries are available. I have not evaluated any of them, and I can recommend none of them. It is very, very low cost and easy to use. Exporting data so you can print spine labels challenges some. The average pastor does need a source of sermon illustrations and a way to supplement that source. Many online subscription services are available e. Large illustration collections are available for download e. Most speakers focus on number and quality of illustrations first, then on search and browse features. However, really good illustration software also allows the speaker to tag which illustrations have been used, where, and when. A single source is not sufficient. It is also necessary to collect illustrations in a personal database; think about how to record and preserve illustrations for future use.

Chapter 6 : Minister to open new library - The Hindu

Our cheapest price for Basic Books for the Ministers Library is $ Free shipping on all orders over $

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Chapter 7 : School Library List (books)

Be the first to recommend Author Of: "Basic Books For The Minister's Library", and "The Minister's Practical Filing System", and Contributing Author Of: "Commenting & Comentaries by Charles H. Spurgeon.

Chapter 8 : Online Publications from Living Stream Ministry, Books by Watchman Nee and Witness Lee

Theological Bibliography; Basic Books for the Minister's Library Paperback - January 1, Be the first to review this item See all formats and editions Hide other formats and editions.

Chapter 9 : Church Librarian Training - Media Center - NC Conference

The remaining 20 books would likely be taken from the suggestions offered by others here, but I think I'd spend most of my time in my mini-library studying the Word of God, and a lot less time studying other people's opinions about it.