Building a Solid Theological Library

A solid theological library is essential to the careful exposition of God's Word. Those seeking to devote themselves to a life of biblical study and exposition must make the commitment to develop a solid library and view it as a highest priority. This important goal will be the product of careful planning so that it meets the individual needs and budget constraints of the expositor. A well balanced library should include books, periodicals, media, and software, all assembled and organized with careful planning and at an affordable pace. This essay proposes a model library of tools for the expositor designed to assist the serious student or pastor and the dedicated layman.

A biblical expositor must develop and maintain a strong core library of significant books and other materials to use in his preparation. Such a collection is the necessary response to Paul's instruction for Timothy to "be diligent to present yourself approved to God as a workman who does not need to be ashamed, handling accurately the word of truth" (2 Tim 2:15). In seeking to become expository preachers, today's pastors need to change the sign on the door from "the minister's office" back to "the pastor's study." An expositor must create a quiet room, a sacred place, where he can retreat to study and prepare diligently to expound the Word of God. This room must contain the tools necessary for that study.

The following discussion seeks to assist all who wish to build a library to help them in a pursuit of expository preaching. The principles set forth here as well as the materials recommended are designed to give clear direction to the student preparing for a life of preaching, the experienced pastor seeking to improve his library, and the layman seriously interested in the study of the Scriptures.

A carefully assembled collection of good study tools is as essential to the expositor as the tools of the profession are to a dentist or medical doctor. Without them, study is an exercise in futility. In his usual direct style, Spurgeon wrote of the necessity of a sound library for a preacher:

In order to be able to expound the Scriptures, and as an aid to your pulpit studies, you will need to be familiar with the commentators: a glorious army, let me tell you, whose acquaintance will be your delight and profit. Of course, you are not such wiseacres as to think or say that you can expound Scripture without assistance from the works of divines and learned men who have labored before you in the field of exposition. If you are of that opinion, pray remain so, for you are not worth the trouble of conversion, and like a little coterie who think with you, would resent the attempt as an insult to your infallibility. It seems odd, that certain men who talk so much of what the Holy Spirit reveals to themselves, should think so little of what he has revealed to others.

The biblical expositor cannot always be original and must be "content to learn from holy men, taught of God, and mighty in the Scriptures." A well constructed library will serve as the basis for being taught by others. If an aspiring expositor is not in position to acquire immediately such a collection of carefully selected tools, he must locate one and use it on a regular basis until he can build his own library.

THE PRIORITY OF A SOUND LIBRARY

A sound study-library must be a top priority. For many, such a library has been unimportant and the result has been an impoverished ministry, lacking depth, breadth, and stimulation. An excellent library is constructed by deliberate acquisition rather than "accidental" accumulation. Since an expository preacher's library is an integral part of his pulpit work, it should be assembled with an eye toward the highest quality. A preliminary indication of what a core library is not will help understand what it should be:

1. It is not a collection of inferior books donated to the preacher by well meaning friends and listeners.
2. It is not an accumulation of books offered on sale or at discount prices.
3. It is not simply a collection of books highly recommended or found on standard lists of bibliographies.
4. It is not simply an accumulation of required texts used in seminary.
5. It is not an accumulation of material treating current religious trends or theological speculations.

Almost a hundred years ago John Fletcher Hurst described the deplorable condition of the average preacher's library. His perceptive comments are still relevant:

That the average library of the Christian layman and of the minister of the Gospel is poor beyond words, is a lamentable fact. Many of the books are of such inferior authorship as to unfit them for even storage in any home of people either intelligent or hoping to be intelligent. Such books have drifted in because they are radiant with glaring and realistic pictures, or are bound in captivating sheep or calf, or are presented by well meaning friends, or have been bought in lot at auction under the hallucination of cheapness, or because of some other apology for the existence of the trash. If two thirds of the shelves of the typical domestic library were emptied of their burden, and choice books put in their stead, there would be reformation in intelligence and throughout the civilized world.
A poor book is dear, and a good one cheap, at any cost. One's best book is that which treats best the subject on which one most needs light, and which one can get only by planning, by seeking, and often by sacrificing. . . . It is a friend for all seasons, and remains true to the eighties, and beyond, if they come. Better one shelf of such treasures than a shipload of literary driftings from the dead pyramids of publishers who sell slowly and of authors who fail quickly.

In contrast, a sound study-library is a carefully selected and assembled collection of materials that an expository preacher needs to do his work. Every expositor should take time to identify, use, and obtain those items that will directly support his ministry and meet his specific needs in anticipation of a life of exposition, at the same time avoiding "excess baggage" that he will never use. As one preacher has written,

My books are my tools, and I use them. I cannot afford to be a book collector; neither the budget nor the diminishing shelf space . . . permits such a luxury . . . . I enjoy my library. Each book is a friend that converses with and teaches me. Better to have fewer of the best books than to clutter your shelves with volumes that cannot serve you well. Above all, love your books, use them, and dedicate all you learn to the service of Jesus Christ.

THE ESSENTIAL ELEMENTS OF AN EXPOSITOR'S LIBRARY

A sound study-library has five essential elements. Each requires careful thought as to materials to be included, the priority in which they should be acquired, and the way they should be organized. Long before the student of Scripture begins to purchase material, he should develop objectives and priorities with respect to each of the categories identified below.

A Book Collection

A book is a written record of the labors, views, or positions of a given author or authors. Books take a variety of forms and serve various purposes. A quality book can greatly assist in the study of the Scriptures by concentrating one's study on a single topic. By providing historical, grammatical, and theological background material, it can save valuable study time. A worthwhile book will inform a reader of relevant issues, positions, and current research. Many books will also provide a spiritual challenge to readers. The expositor must learn how to build a library of such books. Here are some suggestions for doing so:

1. "Courtship before marriage." Books should be purchased after they have been used and determined to fill a need. If possible, a book should be used in a library first to determine its value to the expositor. In a few instances, a new book can be purchased based on its author's reputation, the significance of its topic, or the book's relationship to other works.
2. Evaluation of authors and publishers. Before buying a particular book, it is important to determine something about its author's basic point of view. In addition to a direct recommendation or a review article, much can be learned about the nature of a book from its introduction, footnotes, bibliography, conclusion, publisher, dust jacket, and author information.
3. Prioritizing book purchases. Books should be acquired from a carefully prepared list. This type of acquisition will result in a quality library and will reduce compulsive buying.
4. More and more books are now being published in electronic form on CD and MP3. In addition, many classical theological works are available full-text on the Internet; those that are now in the public domain may be downloaded freely.2
5. Purchase and consult the "best" book(s) on a given subject first. Remember, in theological studies the best is not always the newest or most expensive.
6. Organization of books by subject or use of a library classification system such as the Dewey Decimal system. If books are classified, the system should be kept simple to avoid creating an ongoing project too involved to continue over a long term. See Personal bibliographic management software and library automation software below.

A Periodical Collection

Periodicals are issued in successive parts, usually at regular intervals, and as a rule, are intended to continue indefinitely. Various forms of serial literature include journals, magazines, annuals, proceedings, and other ongoing publications. Unless the expositor has access to a theological library, he should subscribe to a basic collection of periodicals that will keep him informed on biblical and theological issues as well as stimulate his thinking. The following suggestions are offered with respect to periodicals:

1. Identify and subscribe to a basic collection of periodicals. Bradford's law states that in any given subject area, a large number of significant articles will appear in a small number of periodicals, while the rest of the articles on the subject will be in a large number of periodicals. Subscriptions to this small number of periodicals will produce the highest rate of return.
2. Create a simple index of the articles covered in these periodicals either by a card system or on computer. These can be listed by topic or Scripture verse. See Personal bibliographic management software below.
3. Read periodicals selectively to avoid wasting time. Reading choices should be balanced between current events and exegetical studies.
4. Write for sample issues before subscribing. Also, a number of periodicals are available free when requested.
5. Visit selected periodical Web sites perusing them for articles of particular import and interest. It may be more cost effective to purchase just the article needed rather than subscribe to the whole journal.
6. Use indexes available from periodical publishers as well as general religious indexes. The two most helpful are Christian Periodical Index (CPI) and ATLAS (American Theological Library Association Serials). Both are available at any theological
An area of the expositor's special interest.

3. Organize this material by subject and author.
4. The expositor should create a library of his own expositions for his own reference and for use by others. See Personal Bibliographic Management Software below.
5. Be careful to not infringe copyright laws when downloading or duplicating audio or video recordings.

A Computer Software File

The computer is a significant tool in today's world and a valuable asset in the hands of the Bible expositor. More and more students of Scripture are finding it indispensable in their work. An expositor should consider acquiring several computer software programs to assist him in his work. Here are some suggested categories of software to aid the expositor:

1. Word-processing software. This type of program can be of great benefit in creating and editing documents. Outline, footnote, font, spelling, and thesaurus features are especially helpful in a word-processing program. These programs are essential in storing the fruit of one's research for many kinds of future use. Additional software enables the word processor to incorporate Hebrew and Greek words alongside the English text.
2. Graphics software. These programs are useful in a number of ways, but are perhaps most helpful to the student of Scripture in desk-top publishing. This software enables an expositor to prepare his work for publication in a professional-quality format with a minimum of expense.
3. Database software. Though these programs are more complex, they can be used to store large amounts of information which can be accessed by verse or topic. The expositor can use such a program to access work done on a specific verse/topic, illustrations, or library materials available on a given verse/topic.
4. Bible-searching software. Several excellent programs exist to enable a student to search the text of Scripture for a word or word variation, phrase, or verse. Software for the KJV, NIV, or NASB also allows the user to identify a Hebrew or Greek word behind an English word. A grammatical concordance program for the NT Greek text is available which permits a search for the word in the text, word inflection, phrase, and grammatical construction. (Bibleworks, GramCord and Libronix)
5. Personal Bibliographic Management Software. This type of reference management software collects citation data of books, articles, essays and other publications that are being collected in an individual's personal library, used in research and study, or produced by the expositor himself. These software packages (e.g. Biblioscape, Biblioserver, Bookends, EndNote, ProCite, Reference Manager, RefWorks, etc) consist of a database in which full bibliographic references can be entered, organized in folders, exported as reference lists and footnotes in articles and sermons. They also have the ability to import references from online bibliographic databases like library catalogs, the public Internet, and online indexing tools (e.g. CPI, ATLAS). All of which is stored on an individual's personal computer. For more detailed information see "Bibliography Management Software with a Detailed Analysis of Some Packages" http://www.burioni.it/forum/dellorso/bms-dasp/text/index.html. And for a current comparison of the major products see http://www.burioni.it/forum/dellorso/bms-dasp/text/6e12400-51.html.
6. Consider obtaining a library automation software program that will meet the church's cataloging, circulation and administration needs. There are many now available with a variety of services, capabilities and options designed specifically to accommodate the needs of a church. They are very reasonably priced to fit the budget constraints of most churches. See "Software for Church Libraries" by Ellen Bosman http://web.nmsu.edu/~ebosman/church/churchlib4.shtml.

A Subject File

An expositor needs a filing system to enable him to organize and retrieve vast amounts of information not found in book format. Such a system should be personal and simple so that materials are easily located. It must also be flexible to allow for expansion in any area. The system should include files for materials produced by others as well as materials produced by the expositor himself. Some suggestions concerning a file system include:

- Important meetings and events
- Competent expository preachers
- An area of the expositor's special interest.

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- Individual exegetical studies and courses
- Competent expository preachers
- Important meetings and events

A Media Library

A significant amount of valuable material is available in a variety of audio and visual formats including CD, MP3, DVD and MP4. For example, much expositional material is available online as RSS feeds and Podcasts. Recordings from other expositors can be both stimulating and encouraging. Other types of electronic data are helpful for documenting events and theological positions. The following recommendations are applicable to building a media library:

1. Collect good recordings from a variety of sources. The building of this collection should follow a master plan most helpful to the expositor. Include recordings in the following categories:
   - Individual exegetical studies and courses
   - Competent expository preachers
   - Important meetings and events
   - An area of the expositor's special interest.

2. Organize this material by subject and author.
3. Create a lending library of material to share with interested listeners as a support and expansion of the expositor's ministry. See library automation software program below.
4. The expositor should create a library of his own expositions for his own reference and for use by others. See Personal Bibliographic Management Software below.
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CPI³ indexes several hundred evangelical journals and is available in print, CD-ROM and online with limited full-text. ATLAS⁴ provides full-text to over 100 scholarly religious journals and is available online with special pricing for congregations, communities of worship, and clergy.

Galaxy cd

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1. Word-processing software. This type of program can be of great benefit in creating and editing documents. Outline, footnote, font, spelling, and thesaurus features are especially helpful in a word-processing program. These programs are essential in storing the fruit of one's research for many kinds of future use. Additional software enables the word processor to incorporate Hebrew and Greek words alongside the English text.
2. Graphics software. These programs are useful in a number of ways, but are perhaps most helpful to the student of Scripture in desk-top publishing. This software enables an expositor to prepare his work for publication in a professional-quality format with a minimum of expense.
3. Database software. Though these programs are more complex, they can be used to store large amounts of information which can be accessed by verse or topic. The expositor can use such a program to access work done on a specific verse/topic, illustrations, or library materials available on a given verse/topic.
4. Bible-searching software. Several excellent programs exist to enable a student to search the text of Scripture for a word or word variation, phrase, or verse. Software for the KJV, NIV, or NASB also allows the user to identify a Hebrew or Greek word behind an English word. A grammatical concordance program for the NT Greek text is available which permits a search for the word in the text, word inflection, phrase, and grammatical construction. (Bibleworks, GramCord and Libronix)
5. Personal Bibliographic Management Software. This type of reference management software collects citation data of books, articles, essays and other publications that are being collected in an individual's personal library, used in research and study, or produced by the expositor himself. These software packages (e.g. Biblioscape, Biblioserver, Bookends, EndNote, ProCite, Reference Manager, RefWorks, etc) consist of a database in which full bibliographic references can be entered, organized in folders, exported as reference lists and footnotes in articles and sermons. They also have the ability to import references from online bibliographic databases like library catalogs, the public Internet, and online indexing tools (e.g. CPI, ATLAS). All of which is stored on an individual's personal computer. For more detailed information see "Bibliography Management Software with a Detailed Analysis of Some Packages" http://www.burioni.it/forum/dellorso/bms-dasp/text/index.html. And for a current comparison of the major products see http://www.burioni.it/forum/dellorso/bms-dasp/text/6e12400-51.html.
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1. A file system should be organized by numerically coded topics rather than in alphabetical order. If a classification number is assigned to each topic, only one point of entry per topic is necessary. This system allows related topics to be filed together and provides room to expand or subdivide any given topic.

2. Headings and structure should make sense to the individual using the system. These headings should be the same as other headings used for topics of periodical files.

3. Create an alphabetical index to the file either on cards or on computer. This facilitates quick location of all the information on a given subject.

4. Periodically purge the file of unneeded topics and materials so that it remains useful and manageable.

5. A personal bibliographic management software program will accomplish all of the above and then some.

DEVELOPING A "WANT LIST"

A dependable study-library is the product of careful thought. Therefore, the expositor should develop objectives and priorities for his personal library. The purpose of Bible exposition should be clear, and materials should be selected with this purpose in mind. Barber identifies two major problems facing the contemporary expositor who sets out to build a reliable library. The first is the rising cost of books which necessitates judicious purchases. The second is the astonishing number of new books being published every year. These two difficulties mean that a preacher needs advice in selecting library tools. The wise expositor will draw on the wisdom of Barber and others in planning a personal library. Here are several issues to resolve:

1. What kinds of materials are to be acquired? For example, will they be reference books, commentaries, theologies, periodicals, and items in areas of special interest?

2. How many of each kind of resource will be collected? The number and kinds of reference books, the balance between liberal and conservative authors, the number of commentaries per book of the Bible, and the number of books on various theological topics must be determined.

3. An actual "want list" of basic materials to be purchased should be developed. As the aspiring expositor learns of new items, he should add them to his list for future purchase. Standard bibliographies are a great help in this, as are recommendations. These can then be refined by personal inspection.

4. This buying list should then be prioritized to identify which items are most important to secure first with a limited budget in view. Once the needs are clarified and prioritized, the effort and sacrifices necessary to purchase the material come easier.

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Many Christians want to invest in the ministry of a biblical expositor. A prepared list of needed tools affords an excellent opportunity for others to make such an investment more meaningful. In this writer's experience, most preachers lack a quality library because they have not made it a top priority or because they have not specifically identified the materials they need. This more than a lack of funds is more often the reason.

FINDING MATERIALS ON A "WANT LIST"

Until the invention of the World Wide Web it was necessary to sort one's "want list" into works that were in-print and those that were out-of-print. The two categories needed to be treated separately because different sources for acquisition had to be developed for each. This is no longer necessary. With the proliferation of online books dealers the ability to locate new, used and even hard-to-find books has become as simple as a click of the mouse. However, some of the old "analog" practices for acquiring books are still valid. So in addition to searching the Web, consider these:

In-print items can usually be secured from a well stocked seminary or Christian college bookstore. A working relationship with such a store facilitates ordering items in the future. The expositor should subscribe to several online book searching services and purchase sale items on these lists. Most theological librarians can provide a list of online book searching services.

Out-of-print material is easier to locate if an expositor sends his list to various dealers. A "want list" sent periodically to a select group of major used-book dealers both in America and in the United Kingdom is the best procedure. Sources in the United Kingdom are very likely to have the books sought because religious publishing is very extensive in these countries. Since these dealers will be able to furnish only few items requested each time, the expositor's library will grow slowly and with moderate expenditure. The most difficult part of finding an out-of-print book is getting it on a listing and writing to dealers, but with a little effort and persistence, any book can be located.

Reportedly Erasmus once said that if he had some money, he would first buy some books, then some clothes, and then some food! Erasmus loved books and considered the book "the greatest of all inventions!" In a day of great economic pressure, a similar level of commitment is required to build a sound library. Many expositors deeply committed to building such a library find the costs overwhelming. In light of this, the following proposals are offered to help locate needed material at reduced cost. These suggestions require extra effort and ingenuity, but should produce results.

1. Put an ad in a local newspaper asking for religious books. With persistence, good books can be found from former students, professors, or pastors. This technique works better in a denominational or organizational paper.

2. Visit a major university, seminary, or college library and present a want list to the individual in charge of gifts or acquisitions. Libraries always have unwanted duplicates. Almost every library has a room full of them.

3. Inspect the Web site of a local seminary. Frequently opportunities to obtain libraries will be noted. Also a "wanted" sign for used books posted in the bulletin board can be quite fruitful.
4. Periodically search several online book dealers especially those that search multiple dealers simultaneously (e.g. AddALL.com, findall.com, bibliofind, bookfinder.com)
5. Subscribe to online used book dealers who will search for those hard-to-find titles for you (e.g. Archives Bookshop which specializes in biblical and theological works).

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THE FIRST 500+ BOOKS FOR AN EXPOSITOR’S LIBRARY

After the above discussion of the importance of a solid library for an expository preacher, it seems appropriate to include a suggested list of materials and thereby identify a model library for one with this goal. Here is that list: “Books for Bible Expositors”.

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1 © James F. Stitzinger, Jr., 1992, permission is granted for non-profit educational use; any reproduction or modification should include this statement. “Building a Solid Theological Library” revised by Janet Tillman, 2008.
2 Be cautious when investing in ebooks. Many require special software in order to read them. Also, try to discover what guarantees the vendor has in the event it becomes incompatible with tomorrow’s computers.
3 http://www.acl.org/cpi.cfm
4 http://www.atla.com/products/catalogs/catalogs_atlas.html
5 Contact the Church and Synagogue Library Association for assistance - CSLA can guide you to the tools, resources, advice for organizing, promoting, or renewing a congregational library. They can answer questions on the basic processes, the sources of information, and the methods that have worked for experienced librarians. http://cslainfo.org/
6 http://www.archivesbookshop.com/