

The *Elenchus Bibliographicus*: A Tour for English-Speaking Theology Students

The *Elenchus Bibliographicus* (EB) of the *Ephemerides Theologicae Lovanienses* (ETL) is the most comprehensive index of theological sources available. It is published annually, and indexes theological works which appeared in the year prior, with some exceptions (e.g., the September 2010 edition indexes the works published in 2009, but also has some 2007 and 2008 items).

The EL has a Table of Contents ("*Summarium*") that is entirely in Latin, making it accessible to an international audience but difficult to use for non-Latinists. The *Summarium* offers a beginning page number for each part (indicated by a Roman numeral; there are 10 parts), section (indicated by an Arabic numeral) and sub-section (indicated by a small case letter) of the EB. There are also "sub-sub-sections" which are not included in the *Summarium* but are encountered in the body of the EB. Also, each work in the EL is given a # (hereafter referred to as a "line item #") which goes from beginning to end without interruption from section to section (e.g. the 09/10 edition goes from #1 to #15767)

The following is an English translation of the *Summarium* with some additional explanation of what each section offers. A non-Latinist can use this as a guide to each section. The parts which are indicated by a dash and/or are italicized are the "sub-sub-sections" mentioned above

I. General Works in Theology (Including Historical Theology)¹

1. Reference Books, Bibliographies and Miscellaneous
 - a. Dictionaries and Encyclopedias
 - b. Bibliographies
 - c. Various reference works

2. The Nature, Scope and Purpose of Theology, Theology as a Science

3. History of Theology and Prominent Theologians
 - a. The Patristic Period
 - *Generalia (General)*
 - *Instrumenta Studiorum (critical editions of patristic texts)*

¹ The parts which are indicated by a dash and/or are italicized are the "sub-sub-sections" mentioned above.

- *Historia, institutiones and inculturatio* (Patristic history [Patrology], Patristic schools of thought, the culture(s) in which the Fathers lived, including Church synods and ecumenical councils)
- *Theologia, hagiographia* (General patristic theologies, Biographies of patristic writers, and heresiology)
- *Ethica* (Patristic Moral Theology)
- *Archaeologica* (archaeological studies related to the Fathers)
- *codices et philologia* (patristic language studies and critical editions of patristic manuscripts)
- *Patres Latini* (Latin Fathers)
 - General Studies
 - Specific Latin Fathers in Chronological Order through Isidore of Seville (7th century AD)
- *Patres Graeci* (Greek Fathers)
 - General
 - Specific Greek Fathers in Chronological Order through George Gemistos Plethon (15th century AD)
- *Patres Orientales* (Syrian-Aramaic, Coptic, Ethiopian and Armenian Fathers)

b. The Scholastic (Medieval) Period

- *Generalia* (General)
- *Instrumenta Studiorum* (critical editions of medieval texts)
- *Historia et aevum* (Medieval Historical Theology)
- *Litterae et theologia* (Scholastic writings and general theology)
- *Scriptores* (medieval language studies and critical editions)
- *Specific Medieval Theologians from Venerable Bede to Pius II* (15th century), including Thomas Aquinas

c. The Modern Period

- *Generalia* (General)
- *Instrumenta Studiorum* (critical editions of modern texts)
- *Historia et aevum* (Modern Historical Theology)
- *Litterae et theologia* (Modern writings and general theology)
- *Scriptores* (critical editions of primary sources)
- *Specific Modern Theologians from Reformation to 19th century*, includes Protestant theologians

d. The Contemporary Period

- *Generalia* (General)
- *Instrumenta Studiorum* (includes pontifical commissions and institutes)
- *Historia et aevum* (Contemporary Historical Theology)
- *Litterae et theologia* (Modern writings and general theology)
- *Scriptores*

- *Specific contemporary theologians, INCLUDING VATICAN I, VATICAN II AND MODERN POPES INCLUDING BENEDICT XVI*
- *In memoriam (stuff about recently dead theologians)*

II. History of Religion (World Religions)

1. General Histories of World Religions
2. Various Religions
 - a. Primitive Religions
 - b. Ancient Eastern Religions (including non-Jewish Semitic religions)
 - c. Ancient Indo-European Religions
 - d. Islam
 - e. Hinduism
 - f. Buddhism
 - g. Far-Eastern Religions
3. Gnosticism
4. Comparative Religions

III. Sacred Scripture – Old Testament

1. Sacred Scripture in General
 - a. Introductions, Collected Works, Bibliographies, Translations and Versions, Biblical Interpretation
 - b. Canonicity, Inspiration, Inerrancy
 - c. Methods and History of Exegesis
2. Old Testament in General
 - a. Introductions to the OT
 - b. Texts and Versions of the OT from Ancient to Modern Times
 - c. History and Methods of OT Exegesis
 - d. Hebrew Language Families (e.g. Ugaritic), Grammar, word studies
 - e. Auxiliary (Handmaiden) Disciplines to OT Study, including chronology, geography, archaeology, study of inscriptions, coins, etc.
 - f. Israelite History
3. The Books of the OT
 - a. Pentateuch (general, then in biblical order)
 - b. Historical Books (general, then Joshua, Judges, Ruth, I-II Samuel, I-II Kings, Chronicles, Ezra)
 - c. Prophetic Books (general, then Isaiah, Jeremiah, Lamentations, Baruch, Ezekiel, Daniel, Minor Prophets)
 - d. Psalms (general, then in numerical order)
 - e. Poetic Books (Job, Song of Songs)
 - f. Wisdom Books (general, then Proverbs, Ecclesiastes, Sirach)
4. OT Theology
 - a. General
 - b. Theodicy (Problem of Evil)

c. Cosmology, Angelology (also Demonology), Anthropology, Individual Eschatology

d. Israel's Divine Election, Covenants, Soteriology (theology of atonement and redemption, Messianic prophecies, General Eschatology)

e. Worship and Liturgy

f. Ethics

g. Politics, Society and Law

5. Judaism

a. General

b. Ancient Jewish Literature other than the Dead Sea Scrolls

b.b. Dead Sea Scrolls

c.c. Rabbinic writings (e.g. Talmud, Kabbalah)

d.d. Jewish Medieval and Post-Medieval Writings

c. History of Judaism

d. Jewish Philosophy, Theology and Religious Practices

e. Jewish Ethics, Law and Politics

f. Judaism and Christianity

IV. Sacred Scripture – New Testament

1. Sacred Scripture in General
2. Introductory Studies
 - a. General (includes a section on use of OT in NT)
 - b. Methods and History of New Testament Exegesis (includes NT oral traditions, pseudonymity in NT authorship)
 - c. Texts and Versions (includes ancient NT manuscript studies, Dead Sea Scrolls as they relate to the NT, etc.)
 - d. NT Greek Studies
 - e. 1st Century Studies (Age of the New Testament)
3. NT Theology
 - a. NT Theology in General
 - b. Christology and Resurrection Theology
 - c. Ecclesiology
 - d. Ethics and Various Subjects
4. Books of the NT
 - a. Gospels
 1. Jesus and the Gospels (including Historical Jesus scholarship, the synoptic question, *Quelle* ["Q"] studies, parable studies, miracle studies, passion narrative studies)
 2. Matthew (general then by order of chapter and verse)
 3. Mark (general then by order of chapter and verse)
 4. Luke (general then by order of chapter and verse)
 5. John (general then by order of chapter and verse)
 - b. Acts of the Apostles (general then by order of chapter and verse)

- c. Pauline corpus
 - *General*
 - *Theology*
 - *Pauline letters from Romans-Hebrews* (for each letter, general then by order of chapter and verse)
 - d. Catholic epistles (for each letter, general then by order of chapter and verse)
 - e. Book of Revelation (general then by order of chapter and verse)
5. Writings Associated with the New Testament
- a. Apostolic Fathers
 - b. NT Apocrypha including Gnostic Gospels

V. Fundamental Theology

1. General (includes relation between faith and reason [philosophy], theological epistemology, theological schools of thought and theological methods)
2. Religiosity and Religious Identity (Man as a Religious Animal)
3. Theology of Revelation and the Nature and Essence of Christianity
4. Dogmatic Statements and Creeds, including heresiology and the nature/essence of doctrine
5. The Wellsprings of Theology (*loci theologici* means “theological places,” including Scripture and Tradition, *sensus fidei*, magisterium, and inculturation)
6. Ecclesiology (including the marks of the Church)
7. Theology of Missions including history of missions and evangelization
8. Ecumenism
9. The Separated Christian Churches (including the Old Catholic Church, Orthodox/Oriental Churches, Protestantism, and Sects such as Mormonism)

VI. Dogmatic Theology

1. General
2. God One and Triune
 - a. The One God (existence, attributes, knowledge of God, atheism)
 - b. Trinity (including Pneumatology)
3. God Creating and Redeeming (faith and science, theological anthropology, theology of history, kingdom of God, sin, original sin)
4. Jesus Christ (Christology)
 - a. The Person of Christ
 - b. Soteriology
 - c. Blessed Virgin Mary
 - d. St. Joseph
5. Grace and Justification
6. Eschatology (general eschatology, intermediate state and immortality, Heaven, Hell, Purgatory, Angels and Demons)

VII. Sacramental Theology

1. Liturgy and Sacraments in General, including liturgical texts
2. Baptism (theology and liturgy)
3. Confirmation (theology and liturgy)
4. Eucharist (theology and liturgy, including studies of the Mass, Eucharistic prayers)
5. Penance (theology and liturgy)
6. Anointing of the Sick (theology and liturgy)
7. Holy Orders (theology and liturgy, with special sections on Episcopal, presbyteral and diaconal ordinations, women's ordination, VOCATION, seminary and priestly celibacy)
8. Marriage (theology and liturgy)
9. Theology of Liturgy and Liturgical Matters (with special sections on the liturgical year, liturgy of the hours, liturgical arts, architecture and iconography, sacred music, liturgical spirituality and sacramentals)
10. History of Liturgy (from patristic-contemporary)

VIII. Spiritual Theology

1. General
2. States of Life
3. Spiritual Authors and Traditions (e.g. Carmelite, Benedictine, etc.)

IX. Moral Theology

1. General
2. Principles of Moral Theology
 - a. Man's Ultimate End
 - b. Essence of Morality
 - c. Human Act Theories (the moral "-isms")
 - d. Natural Law
 - e. Conscience
 - f. Virtue in General
 - g. Vices and Sins in General
3. Theological Virtues
 - a. Faith
 - b. Hope
 - c. Charity
4. Moral Virtues
 - a. Prudence
 - b. Justice (Social Ethics, including special sections on truthfulness, religious freedom, the condition of women, racism, bioethics and all life issues including punitive justice and the death penalty)
 - c. Fortitude

- d. Temperance (including all sexual ethics, ethics of marriage and family including procreative ethics)
- 5. Political, Social, Economic Theology (including liberation theology and environmental ethics)
- 6. Pastoral Theology – (including pastoral psychology, history, catechesis, theological pedagogy, homiletics)

X. Canon Law

- 1. General
- 2. Philosophy and Theology of Law
- 3. Sources and Writings (important canon law writings from patristic-contemporary periods)
- 4. The Source of Universal Canon Law (The *Magisterium* and canon law)
- 5. The Code of Canon Law
- 6. Eastern Orthodox Canon Law
- 7. Particular (Local) Church Law
- 8. The Relationship between Church Law and Secular Law (including Church-State relations)
- 9. Legal Systems and Laws in Other Christian Communities

Index of the History of Theology (this helpful index indexes all works according to the theologian about whom the works are written by line item #)

- I. Patristic Period – Scholastic Period
- II. Modern Period to Contemporary Period

Index of Authors (this helpful index indexes all works according to their author by line item #)

Finding and Documenting Sources in the *Elenchus Bibliographicus*

- 1) Use the translation of the *Summarium* provided above to find the Part(s) and Section(s) relevant to your topic.
- 2) Go to the actual *Summarium* in the EB, and find the page # of the relevant section(s) (Note: If you are writing a paper on a particular theologian, use the Index of the History of Theology [*Index Historiae Theologiae*] to locate ALL line items relevant to that theologian).
- 3) Go to that page # and, begin to browse the section for works in languages that you read.
- 4) When you find a book on your topic, the line item will be formatted this way:
9404 **Torre, Michael D.** *God's Permission of Sin: Negative or Conditioned Decree? A Defence of the Doctrine of Francisco Marin-Sola, O.P. Based on the Principles of Thomas Aquinas* (Studia Friburgensia, 107). Fribourg, Academic Press Fribourg, 2009. VIII-537 p. ISBN 978-3-7278-1659-8

If you find a work that is actually a part of a larger work (e.g. a work that is one essay in a collection, or an encyclopedia article, etc.) it will not have the facts of publication included. It will only have an abbreviation of the title of the larger work in which it is contained. If this is the case, then the last part of the line item will have an arrow and a number. The number is the line item # of the full information about the larger work. For example:

- 396 **McGowan, Andrew B.** God in Early Latin Theology: Tertullian and the Trinity --- B.E. Daley et al. (ed), *God in Early Christian Thought*, 209, 61-81 → 205

"61-81" tells you on what pages of the entire work McGowan's essay is to be found. If you follow the arrow, you will find the entire work along with all the bibliographical information:

- 205 **McGowan, Andrew B—Daley, Brian E.—Gaden, Timothy J. (ed).** *God in Early Christian Thought. Essays in Memory of Lloyd G. Patterson* (Supplements to Vigiliae Christianae 94). Leiden – Boston, Brill, 2009. VI-407 p. ISBN 978-90-04-17412-2.

If you find an article in a journal, the line item will be formatted this way:

8382 **McEvoy, James Gerard.** Proclamation as Dialogue: Transition in the Church-World Relationship. ---- *TS* 70 (2009) 875-903.

Notice that the journal title is completely abbreviated (instead of *Theological Studies*, the line item has "*TS*"). In fact, many journals are abbreviated in the EB either partially or completely.

In such cases, a complete guide to all periodicals (i.e. the *Index Foliorum Periodicorum*) can be found in *Ephemerides Theologicae Lovanienses* 66 (1990), Fasc. 4, pp. 477-509. The guide to journals that are completely abbreviated is located on pp. 508-509.

5) Copy all of the information down.

6) Convert information into proper Turabian form for footnotes and for bibliography.