

## ELENCHUS OF BIBLICA 2021

*Biblica* has been one of the most influential Roman Catholic journals since its beginning in 1920. The feature which has made it an indispensable tool for Biblical studies is the *Elenchus* (Latin for “record”) bibliography covering the areas of Texts and Versions, Books of the Bible, Biblical Theology, Biblical Philology, and Geography.

Included in the bibliography are references to books, book reviews, articles in journals, articles in Festschriften and multi-author works, dissertations, and dictionary articles. During most of the earlier years (1920-48) the bibliography was published in the back of the volumes of *Biblica* (in v. 19, 25 & 27 it was published in two parts). The bibliography for 1924-25 was published in v. 6. Beginning with v. 30(1949) a part of the bibliography was published at the end of each of the quarterly issues of the journal and the paging was designated by an asterisk to differentiate it from the paging of the journal. After 1968 the Elenchus bibliography was published separately as *Elenchus Bibliographicus Biblicus*. The name was changed to *Elenchus of Biblica* in 1985. The 1995 volume was published in two parts: Exegesis and Archaeologica-Linguistica-Theologica. Each part has its own index and table of contents. **Ceased publication with the 2011 volume.**

The Latin Table of Contents (Index Generalis Elenchi Bibliographici Biblici), which is found in the back of each volume, is the best place to begin when using *Elenchus*. No Table of Contents was published in v. 7-17. Tables from other volumes can be consulted when using these. Beginning with v. 60 (1979) the Table of Contents is published in the front.

Each volume contains indexes, which have varied in arrangement and extent of coverage through the years. Beginning in 1943 the number in the index refers to the number in the bibliography rather than to the page number. From 1973 through 1992 after entry number 10,000 or 9,999 any subsequent entries are prefixed with a lower-case letter moving through the alphabet in increments of 999 (e.g., after a1-a999 comes b1, after b1-b999, comes c1-c999, etc.). The chart on page 2 shows the types of indexes and their locations. The Scripture index will not always have a reference to the particular verse you are researching. It's advisable to go to the section in the *Elenchus* that treats a biblical book and scan that section. Sometimes with longer books of the Bible, the entries may be arranged by ranges of chapters or subjects within that book.

A key to abbreviations of journals, *Sigla Periodicorum*, is found at the front of each volume of *Elenchus*. For abbreviations used in volumes 1-19, which do not contain a key to abbreviations, consult v. 20 (1939). Beginning with the second part of the 1995 volume, the publishers began using the abbreviations found in Siegfried Schwertner's *Internationales Abkürzungsverzeichnis für Theologie und Grenzgebiete*. 3rd ed. 2014 (R.R.050/S415/2014). The only periodical abbreviations which are listed in the front of the *Elenchus* volumes published after 1996 are for those titles with no abbreviations in Schwertner, but frequently the periodical abbreviations used in these later volumes can be found in the list in the front of the 1995 volume. Beginning with v. 60 (1979) ceased to print titles in non-Roman alphabets; these titles are usually translated into English with a letter (e.g., A for Arabic, H for Hebrew, etc.) within a square, black circle, or with a bold print capital.

An arrow within an entry followed by a number, a period, and numbers (e.g., 136.283-296) is a reference to page numbers in a multi-author or single-author work. The first number (in this case 136) refers to the entry number where full bibliographical information will be found. If a comma follows the number after the arrow, it is a reference to an earlier volume of *Elenchus* and the number following the comma is an

entry number in that volume. A superscript “F” before a person’s name indicates that the book mentioned is a Festschrift in honor of that person; he will not be the author or editor of the work following his name. A superscript “R” before a periodical indicates a review. A small “s” following a number is the Latin equivalent of “f” in English.

In your research in biblical studies you must check the early volumes of *Biblica Elenchus* since they predate the indexing of many of periodicals indexed in the *ATLA Religion Database*, *New Testament Abstracts*, and *Old Testament Abstracts*. Also included is indexing to multi-author works and collections of essays by a single author not indexed in *ATLA Religion Database*.

The two retrospective indexes to *Biblica* (v. 1-25, 1920-44 and v. 26-50, 1945-69) index only materials in the journal *Biblica* and do not index materials found in the *Elenchus*.

### **Elenchus Indexes**

Separate Author Index	1-30 (1920-49)	57-59 (1976-78)
Separate Author Index, including geographical references		60+ (1979+)
Separate Subject Index		57-59 (1976-78)
Combined Author/Subject Index, including references to Scriptures not listed in the section of the bibliography covering that particular biblical book. (In alphabetical sequence according to Latin name).		31-56 (1950-75)
Separate Scripture Index (Includes all Scripture references)		57+ (1976+)
Reference to Greek & Hebrew words not in bibliography under "voces discussae" (Philologia Biblica section)		
In general index under "voces discussae"		38-41 (1957-60)
In separate index: "voces discussae"		42-56 (1961-75)
In subject index under "voces"		57 (1976)
References to all Greek & Hebrew words		
In subject index under "Graecobiblica" and "Hebraica"		58-59 (1976-78)
In separate index: "Voces"		60+ (1979+)

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Beginning with v. 61 (1980) an "in memoriam" section indexing notices of and articles on "recently deceased experts" was added as the last section of the bibliography