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INDEX RELIGIOSUS

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**International Bibliography of Theology,
Church History and Religious Studies**

ONLINE

**The new reference bibliography for academic publications
in Theology, Religious Studies and Church History**

- » More than 590,000 bibliographic records
- » Initial information drawn from the bibliography of the *Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique* and the *Ephemerides Theologicae Lovanienses*
- » 20,000 new records every year



BREPOLIS

In partnership with the Catholic University of Louvain and the KU Leuven

The new reference bibliography for Theology, Religious Studies and Church History

The *Index Religiosus* endeavours to become the international reference bibliography for **academic publications in Theology and Religious Studies**. It covers publications written in various European languages (English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, etc.) and is the result of collaboration between the Catholic University of Louvain and the KU Leuven, which are both recognized internationally for their excellence in the field of Theology and Religious Studies.

The new bibliography begins from the basis of two existing bibliographies: the bibliography of the *Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique* and the *Elenchus Bibliographicus* from the journal *Ephemerides Theologicae Lovanienses*. These two tools are internationally recognized as essential working instruments for Theology and Religious Studies.

Since January 2014, the **printed version** of the bibliography of the *Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique* and the *Elenchus Bibliographicus* have been replaced by the *Index Religiosus*.

Thus the *Index Religiosus* already consists of some 590,000 bibliographic and 123,000 review references for January 2015.

Subject areas

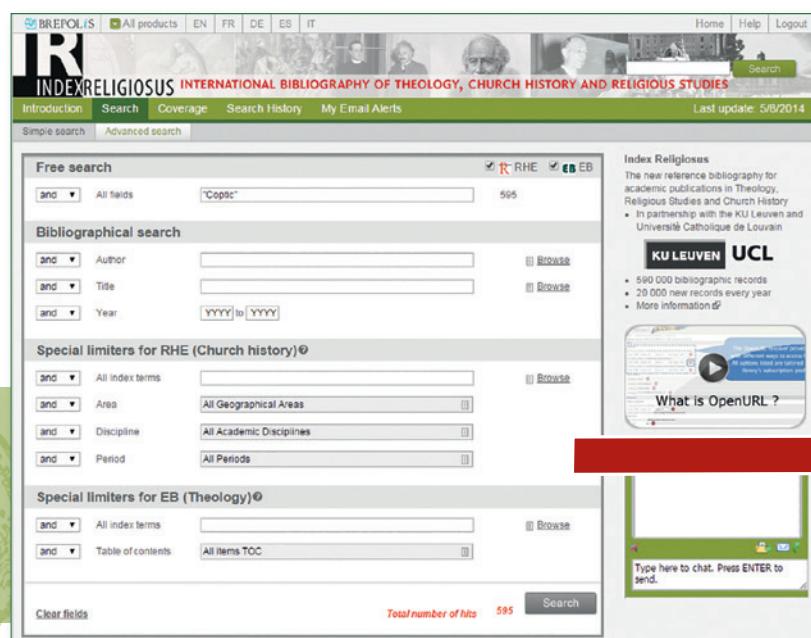
The *Index Religiosus* covers the full range of disciplines in Theology and Canon Law: History of Theology, History of Religions, Old and New Testaments, Fundamental and Dogmatic Theology, Sacramentology and Liturgy, Moral and Pastoral Theology, and Canon Law.

All aspects of Church History are also widely covered: Institutions; Orders; Congregations; Influential Figures; Hagiography; Political, Social and Economic History; Archaeology; Art History; Music; Architecture; Relations with Islam and Judaism; and more, which makes the *Index Religiosus* a tool of the first order for all manner of disciplines.

Thesaurus

The bibliographic notes of the *Index Religiosus* benefit from a rich thesaurus comprised of 20,000 keywords. From 2014 onwards, new records are being indexed by a unique classification system. Previous entries (taken from the *Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique* and *Elenchus Bibliographicus*) are searchable not only via their own specific classification system but also together, thanks to an underlying interconnectivity between them.

» Search Screen of the *Index Religiosus*



The screenshot shows the search interface of the Index Religiosus website. At the top, there's a navigation bar with links for BREPOLIS, All products, EN, FR, DE, ES, IT, Home, Help, and Logout. Below the navigation is the main title: INDEXRELIGIOSUS INTERNATIONAL BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THEOLOGY, CHURCH HISTORY AND RELIGIOUS STUDIES. A sub-header indicates it was last updated on 5/8/2014. The search interface includes several search boxes:

- Free search:** A box with dropdown menus for "and" or "or", "All fields", and a search term "Copie". To the right, it shows a count of 595 results and checkboxes for "RHE" and "EB".
- Bibliographical search:** Boxes for "Author", "Title", and "Year" with dropdown menus for "and" or "or".
- Special limiters for RHE (Church history):** Boxes for "All index terms", "Area", "Discipline", and "Period", each with dropdown menus for "and" or "or".
- Special limiters for EB (Theology):** Boxes for "All index terms" and "Table of contents", each with dropdown menus for "and" or "or".

On the right side of the interface, there's a sidebar with information about the Index Religiosus, partnership with KU Leuven and Université Catholique de Louvain, and links to KU LEUVEN and UCL. It also features a "What is OpenURL?" button and a live chat window at the bottom.

Key Features

- » Approximately 590,000 bibliographic records and 120,000 review references are searchable (January 2015)
- » More than 20,000 new records every year
- » Over 1000 journals systematically checked
- » Multilingual Interface
(English, French, Spanish, Italian and German)
- » Indexing in English and French
- » Extensive search possibilities
(Author, Title, Year of Publication, ISBN / ISSN, Geographic Area, Discipline, Period, Keyword, Person, etc.).
- » Ability to query the database from Bible Verses, the Tenets of Canon Law, or the Dead Sea Scrolls
- » Ability to export records in several formats
(Endnote, Microsoft Office Word, Refworks, Zotero, etc.).
- » Ability to create email alerts with notification of new publications
- » Compatible with OpenURL
- » DOI links to articles in journals and miscellany volumes
- » Direct links to the *Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques*, *Die Bischöfe des Heiligen Römischen Reiches*, the *International Encyclopaedia for the Middle Ages* and the *Lexikon des Mittelalters*
- » Links to Google books

The screenshot shows the 'Export' section of the Index Religiosus interface. It includes fields for 'File name' (2015_01_31_11_33_30_export), 'Select method of export' (Download selected), 'E-mail' (empty), and 'Format' (Zotero selected). Below these are options for 'Endnote', 'Refworks', 'Endnote', 'Word', and 'Refworks Tagged Format'. A large orange arrow points from the 'List of results' section below to this export screen.

» It is possible to export records in various formats (Zotero, Refworks, Endnote, etc.)

The screenshot shows the search results page with 595 hits. The results are listed in a table with columns for #, Author, Title, and Year. Each result includes a thumbnail, a title, a brief abstract, and a 'new' link followed by a 'UbelLink' icon. A red arrow points from the 'List of results' section below to this screenshot.

#	Author	Title	Year
1	LUISIER, Philippe	Il misticismo, un termine discutibile della storiografia recente. Problemi teologici ed ecumenici	2014
2	ASKELAND, Christian	The Coptic Versions of the New Testament	2013
3	CHAILLOT, Christine	Les Coptes d'Egypte. Discriminations et persécutions (1970-2011)	2013
4	KIM, David W.	A New Branch Sprung: Judas Scholarship in Gnostic Studies	2013
5	LEPAGE, Claude MERCIER, Jacques	Lalibela. Capitale de l'art monolithique d'Éthiopie	2013
6	LUCCHESI, Enzo	L'Ascension copte d'Éphémire le Syrien. Un nouveau feuillet rapporté à son codex d'origine	2013
7	NESSIM YOUSSEF, Youhanna	A Lectionary for the Coptic Psalmodia	2013
8	PERTILÄ, Elina	Greek Variants behind Coptic Readings in 1 Samuel 31?	2013
9	ROBINSON, James M.	The Story of the Bodmer Papyri. From the First Monastery's Library in Upper Egypt to Geneva and Dublin	2013
10	SIDARUS, Adel	Alexandre le Grand chez les Coptes (recherches récentes et perspectives nouvelles)	2013
11	SUCIU, Alin	A Coptic Fragment from the History of Joseph the Carpenter in the Collection of Duke University Library	2013
12	VAN DEN BROEK, Roelof	Pseudo-Cyril of Jerusalem. On the Life and the Passion of Christ. A Coptic Apocryphon	2013
13	YOUSSEF, Youhanna Nessim	A Graeco-Coptic Ode	2013
14	YOUSSEF, Youhanna Nessim	Relics in the Church of Theodore at Babylon al-Darag	2013
15	ALBL, Martin C.	David sang about him. A Coptic Psalms Testimonia Collection	2012
16	ASKELAND, Christian	John's Gospel: The Coptic Translations of Its Greek Text	2012
17	BLUMENTHAL, Christian	«Göttliche Natur» versus «größte Art». Theologie und Christologie in der baymischen Übersetzung 2Petr 3 in P.Mich. 3520	2012
18	BLUMENTHAL, Christian	Hoffnung für Gegenwart? Zur baymischen Übersetzung von 2Petr 3 in P.Mich. 3520 und zugleich ein Beitrag zur Rezeptionsgeschichte dieses Briefes	2012
19	BOUD'HORS, Anne	Le caractère harmonisant des traditions de l'évangile de Marc en copie sahélienne	2012
20	BOUD'HORS, Anne	SBKopt. III 1314 reconsideré. Une autre attestation des «solitaires» (quist oyunt)?	2012
21	BOUD'HORS, Anne	La version copte de l'histoire ecclésiastique	2012

List of results

User reviews of the printed version of the *Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique* and of the *Elenchus Bibliographicus*:

En matière de périodique savant, la RHE reste une des plus belles entreprises européennes du siècle écoulé. La voilà repartie pour un nouveau bail: qui ne s'en féliciterait?

(É. Poulat, dans *Revue d'Histoire de l'Église de France*, t. 87, 2001, p. 483.)

Dort wo germanische und romanische Kultur aufeinanderstossen, in der Vergangenheit bis zur Gewalt, nämlich im belgischen Löwen/Louvain, erscheint die grosse internationale kirchenhistorische Zeitschrift, die "Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique" (RHE). Zwischen den blass-madonnenblauen, lappigen, typographisch wenig ansprechenden Umschlagseiten versteckt sich ein Inhalt, welcher für den, der ihn zu nutzen weiss, von ausserordentlichem Reichtum ist. [...] Der Rezensionsteil ist umfangmässig etwa doppelt so gross, wobei zwischen den "grossen" Rezensionen und den "notices brèves" unterschieden wird. [...] Allein die nach Autoren geordnete Titelliste der rezensierten Werke umfasst jährlich rund 30 Seiten! So kann ruhig gesagt werden: Was nicht in der RHE rezensiert wurde, existiert für die Kirchengeschichte nicht. [...] Das ist aber noch nicht alles. Die RHE enthält alljährlich noch ein rund sechshundertseitige, separat paginierte Bibliographie des kirchenhistorischen Schrifttums im weitesten Sinn. [...] Ausserdem gibt es am Schluss noch Hinweise auf Rezensionen in andern Zeitschriften von früher angekündigten Werken. Mehr zu wünschen wäre verwegend und würde bloss die mindestens für den Anfänger nicht gerade leichte Orientierung zusätzlich erschweren.

(P. Hersche. Ein Streifzug durch die internationale kirchengeschichtliche Zeitschriftenlandschaft, dans *Zeitschrift für Schweizerische Kirchengeschichte-Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique suisse*, t. 90, 1996, p. 218-219.)

Ephemerides Theologicae Lovanienses, which is known to scholars as the larger publication that includes *Elenchus Bibliographicus Biblicus* (since 1985, *Elenchus of Biblica*), is a massive bibliographic tool from the University of Louvain that indexes both articles and books and offers very fine year-end cross-referencing... [it] should be consulted regularly for current bibliography in the field.

(J. E. Bradley et R. A. Muller, *Church History. An introduction to Research, Reference Works, and Methods*. Grand Rapids (Michigan), W.B. Eerdmans Publ., 1995, p. 83.)

The best international church-historical journal is *Revue d'Histoire Ecclésiastique*, which, like *Ephemerides*, is published at Louvain. [...] It is the bibliographical breadth of the Revue, however, that is stunning. It does far more than any other journal with reviewing research, including work in progress at various universities in Europe. It reviews articles and frequently offers critiques; and it reviews a greater number of books than any other journal of church history. It is therefore the standard work, although written in foreign languages, for virtually all scholars working in church history.

(J. E. Bradley et R. A. Muller, *Church History. An introduction to Research, Reference Works, and Methods*. Grand Rapids (Michigan), W.B. Eerdmans Publ., 1995, p. 90.)

» **Link to an online article**

The screenshot shows a detailed bibliographic record from the Index Religiosus database. The record is for "The Centralization Process of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. An Ecclesiastical History of Ethiopia during the 20th Century". The record includes the following details:

- Type: Article in journal
- Author: ANCEL, Stéphane
- Title of Article: The Centralization Process of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church. An Ecclesiastical History of Ethiopia during the 20th Century
- Title of Publication: Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique
- ISSN/ISBN: 0035-2381
- Volume (year) pages: 106: 3-4 (2011) 497-520
- DOI: 10.1484/J.RHE.1.102466 [View full text of article]

CLASSIFICATION DETAILS

Item: Table of Contents:
• 6.1.3. 19th and 20th Centuries (c. 1800 -) > History of Christian churches > History of the Eastern churches
• 6.2.3. 19th and 20th Centuries (c. 1800 -) > History of local churches > African churches

Area: Africa
Africa > Ethiopia

Discipline:
• History of Christian churches > History of the Eastern churches
• Local churches > Local churches

Period: 19th and 20th Centuries (c. 1800 -)

Keywords: Africa [view article in CHOE] [view article in CHGE]
Ethiopia [view article in CHOE]
Copts
Ethiopian Orthodox Church

EXTERNAL LINKS

Access to full text: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1484/J.RHE.1.102466>

» **View of a bibliographic record of the Index Religiosus**

The screenshot shows an online article titled "The Centralization Process of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church during the 20th century". The article is by Stéphane ANCEL and was published in the "Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique" in 2011. The abstract of the article is as follows:

One important event can explain why scholars have devoted attention to the evolution of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church during the 20th century: the establishment of the Ethiopian Empire. Between 1924 and 1959, the Ethiopian government and the Coptic Church tried to solve this by negotiation. An agreement was signed in 1948, and an Ethiopian monk, Haylaes, became the first Ethiopian archbishop of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church in 1951. In 1959, he became the first Ethiopian Patriarch, and this event endowed its ecclesiastical independence from the Coptic Church. Some scholars studied the important steps of these negotiations, and they brought to light the crucial role of Ethiopian politicians in this process of autocentrism.¹ In fact, the relationship between

* I wish to thank the Department of History and Heritage Management of Addis Ababa University, the Centre d'étude des Mondes Africains (Cemaf) of Paris, the French Center of Ethiopian Studies (CSES) of Addis Ababa, especially its previous director, Dr. François-Xavier Faurelle, and Dr. Joachim Petersson, Professor at the Trinity Theological College of Addis Ababa, for supporting me during my research.

¹ The Coptic Church defines itself as "orthodox". This notion should not be misinterpreted for the Orthodox Church that appeared in 1954. The Ethiopian Church is theoretically speaking a non-orthodox Church. In following the example of the French historian Georges Dubois, we can call it the "Coptic Church of Choke" (55 AD 3), readings which were accepted by both the Coptic and the Latin Churches. This latter refers to such churches with the term "maphytes". This term is in fact disappears of by both the Coptic and Ethiopian Churches, which prefer to be qualified as "orthodox" — meaning that they follow, according to them, the "right faith", in the etymological sense of the Greek term.

K. Meier, "An dernière phase des relations hiéronymiques entre l'Église copte d'Égypte et celle d'Éthiopie (fin XVIII^e-XIX^e s.), Bulletin de la Société Archéologique Grecque, 11 (1906-1907), p. 142-1. Adolphe NAUAN, "The Ethiopian Orthodox Church"

DOI: 10.1484/J.RHE.1.102466



Direct links

to the *Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques* and to other encyclopaedias



The bibliographic records of the *Index Religiosus* contain direct links to several encyclopaedias: the *Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques*, *Die Bischöfe des Heiligen Römischen Reiches*, the *International Encyclopaedia for the Middle Ages* and the *Lexikon des Mittelalters*. This means that some classification criteria used in the *Index Religiosus* records refer directly to the corresponding article in one or more encyclopaedias.

The online *Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques* is fully searchable on the BREPOLiS site. It represents an unparalleled source of information for those interested in Church History and is the ideal complement to the *Index Religiosus*. There is a wealth of information, comprising 70,000 items and sub-items, more than 50,000 columns written by specialists, all now made available to curious researchers. In addition, the initial online DHGE information has been enriched with the contributions published under the title *Die Bischöfe des Heiligen Römischen Reiches* (© Dunckler & Humboldt). This represents more than 2200 biographies of bishops who held office in the Holy Roman Empire between 1198 and 1648.

Record view

Type: Article in journal
Author: SWANSON, R.J.
Title of Article: Crusade administration in fifteenth-century England: regulations for the distribution of indulgences in 1480.
Title of Publication: Historical research
ISSN/ISBN: 0020-2894
Volume (year) pages: 84:223 (2011) 183-188
DOI: 10.1111/1468-2281.2009.00534.x [View full text of article]

CLASSIFICATION DETAILS

Item Table of Contents:

- 4.0.3. Middle Ages (c. 500 - c. 1500) > Christian churches, religions and ideological movements > Christian churches and Islam; the Crusades
- 4.4.7. Middle Ages (c. 500 - c. 1500) > History of church institutions and church law > Canonical and juridical practice (procedure, notaries)

Area: British Isles - United Kingdom
Discipline: Christian churches, religions and ideological movements > Christian churches and Islam
Period: Middle Ages (c. 500 - c. 1500)
Keywords: England, Crusades [view article in DHGE], indulgence [view article in DHGE]

EXTERNAL LINKS
Access to full text: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/1468-2281.2009.00534.x>

» View of a bibliographic record of the *Index Religiosus*

Where appropriate, links also refer to *Lexikon des Mittelalters* and its complement, the *International Encyclopaedia for the Middle Ages*. The *Lexikon des Mittelalters* is the unrivalled reference encyclopaedia for medieval studies, containing over 36,700 articles written by some 3000 authors.

Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques

FRANCE > II. Moyen Age > 3^e L'époque féodale > 7^e Les croisades

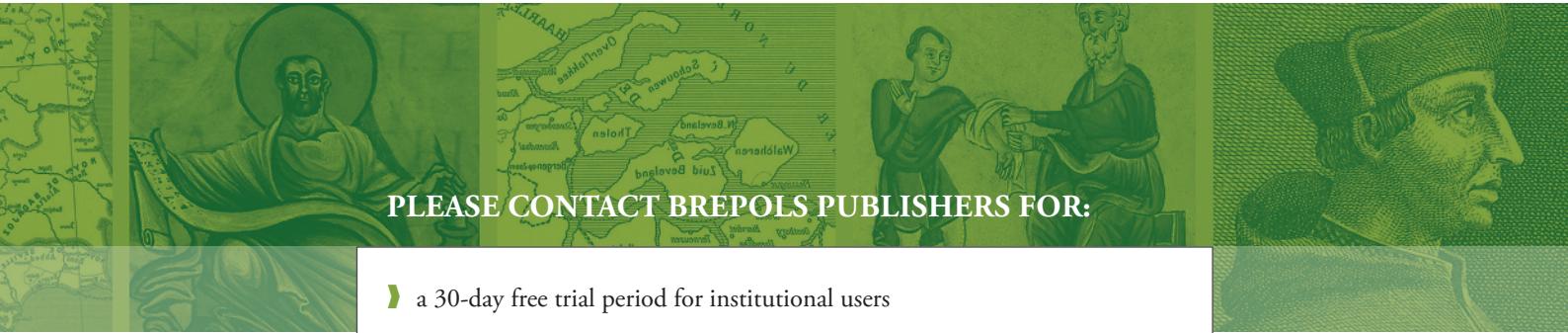
7^e Les croisades

Préchée au concile de Clermont (1095) par Urbain II, la première croisade fut placée sous la direction d'un légat, et nul souverain n'y participa ; le roi de France était d'ailleurs excommunié. La part des Français fut prépondérante, avec celle des Lotharingiens et des Normands de Sicile. Mais, au contraire de ceux-ci, les barons français regagnaient en majorité leur pays après la prise de Jérusalem.

C'est à partir de 1146 que les croisades devinrent des entreprises royales. Louis VII (1147), Philippe Auguste (1190) et S. Louis (1248, 1270) furent, comme Conrad III, Frédéric Barberousse et Richard Cœur de Lion, plus maîtres des expéditions que les papes dont elles étaient cependant la constante préoccupation. Quant aux barons, sur qui pesait l'essentiel de la charge, leur enthousiasme pour la croisade diminua rapidement : la dernière décision de S. Louis parut à beaucoup une véritable catastrophe. Souhaitée par la papauté car elle augmentait les chances de succès militaire, l'intrusion des rois bouleversa le mode de financement de la croisade. Urbain II avait, en 1095, chargé chaque croisé de subvenir à ses propres besoins. Les rois, eux, obtinrent du pape le droit d'imposer le clergé du royaume — ce fut la décime — en même temps qu'ils levaient sur leurs vassaux

« Direct links »
to the DHGE and to other encyclopaedias

» Link to the *Dictionnaire d'histoire et de géographie ecclésiastiques*



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