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The SBL Handbook of Style

SECOND EDITION

For Biblical Studies
and Related Disciplines

SBL Press
Atlanta, Georgia

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PREFACE TO THE SECOND EDITION

Fifteen years after the appearance of the first edition of *The SBL Handbook of Style*, the second edition continues its original goal: "To collect information as much as to dispense it; and more than dictating rules of conformity, it seeks to identify those stylistic points where the disciplines already intersect." The primary purpose of the handbook was modest, intending not to prescribe a universal standard but to help save time for scholars writing in the many related and intersecting fields of biblical studies. In so doing, it benefited publishers, as they began to expect such stylistic consistency from members of these fields and thereby relied on the handbook as a starting point for their own house rules. The handbook arrived at an especially opportune time, when consistency aided research in digital reference works, aggregated databases, and search engines. The appearance of the handbook in the digital revolution certainly contributed to its wide adoption, but largely it experienced this reception because of its original and modest goal.

The careful reader of *The SBL Handbook of Style* will have noticed "stealth" corrections over the course of the first edition's seven printings. Through a decade and half, as the handbook became the standard style for biblical studies and as many publishers and scholarly projects adopted it as their style guide or conformed their publications to it, the resource improved in accuracy as errors and inconsistencies were identified. Owners of the original printing, which likely has a cracked binding and loose pages, will find these corrections throughout the second edition.

In addition to corrections, the revisions to the second edition of *The SBL Handbook of Style* are fivefold. First, this edition includes carefully selected stylistic changes based on the review and recommendation of the editorial board members and consultants. The consultants and editorial board members consisted of scholars and academic publishers, and they, too, consulted with others in their areas of contribution and specialization. The introduction to the second edition of *The SBL Handbook of Style* alerts the reader to the most significant rule changes. Second, the new edition supplements and updates several areas. Third, the handbook has filled in gaps of coverage or added new sections. Fourth, the handbook has reordered chapters and moved the appendices into the body of the handbook. Fifth, the second edition continues the practice of supplementing *The Chicago Manual of Style*. On the one hand, this edition reduces some differences between the two guides. On the other hand, while the first edition tended toward minimal duplication, relying on users referring to *The Chicago Manual of Style*, feedback from users noted that it would be more efficient to have style guidance in one place. Consequently, the second edition contains more complete information and requires less consultation of *The Chicago Manual of Style*.

It is worth restating that the field of biblical studies is remarkably diverse. It is not one field but many, including ancient Near Eastern studies, Jewish studies and rabbinics, Christian studies and late antiquity, and reception history. Members of the Society of Biblical Literature teach in departments of religion, biblical and theological studies, Near Eastern studies, Jewish and Judaic studies, history, anthropology, and literature. For this wide-ranging discipline, the Society of Biblical Literature will continue to evolve, and changes will be reflected in future editions of *The SBL Handbook of Style*.

The SBL Handbook of Style has always been a community resource, crowd-sourced by members of the guild and its many subdisciplines. Its contents reflect this diversity, and the publication is a result of a collaboration of individuals and organizations. Consequently, it would be impossible to thank all those who have contributed to it. The new edition no longer reflects a finite number of named editors. The second edition is a combination of many contributions from readers who submitted corrections and observations, as well as the editorial board and consultants. However, we want to acknowledge the commitment of the original publisher, Hendrickson Publishers, and to thank them for their service to SBL in conceiving the original and offering to SBL this resource. Further, the publisher would like to mention four individuals who were most involved in development of this revision. James Ernest, who was among the original editors, remained insightfully active. Allan Emery maintained the project notes at Hendrickson and delivered to SBL the files in as neat a package as humanly possible. Bob Buller and Billie Jean Collins, among SBL Press's publication staff, bore the weight of managing the revision and adjudicating opinions. Their editorial skill and good judgment are evident throughout.

—John F. Kutsko, SBL Executive Director

PREFACE TO THE FIRST EDITION

Nearly two years in the making, not counting the fifteen years of countless prototypes, *The SBL Handbook of Style* reflects a collaborative effort between Hendrickson Publishers and the Society of Biblical Literature. This collaboration came upon the heels of a conversation about Hendrickson's style manual with Rex Matthews, then editorial director at Scholars Press, who suggested that Hendrickson Publishers contact SBL associate director Gregory Glover. To Greg belongs much of the credit for working out the details and for putting Hendrickson in touch with David L. Petersen of Iliff School of Theology, in Denver. David reviewed the heart of the work, making suggestions about SBL's style preferences and offering sage editorial input. His patience, expertise, and care for certitude were most appreciated. Typesetting the project posed unique challenges; issues of extraordinary character sets, demanding designs, and constant tweaking by the obsessed editors were handled with great proficiency by Phil Frank, senior production editor, and Darren Hurlburt (who designed the book) and Doug LaBudde, production editors, of Communication Ink, Peabody, Massachusetts. The three set records in skill, endurance, and good humor. Thanks are due as well to Joe Carey for his sharp eye and helpful input. Appreciation is also due Emanuel Tov, the J. L. Magnes Professor of Bible at Hebrew University, Jerusalem. Professor Tov graciously provided the comprehensive list of the Dead Sea Scrolls in Appendix F. The generosity of Professor Tov gave the volume an added dimension of usability.

Mark Twain once remarked that he didn't give a damn for someone who could spell a word only one way; he would have hated this book. Precision—spelling that word only one way—is to editors what the Holy Grail was to Arthur's knights. This volume reflects nearly forty years of the editors' collective quests for precision, at least when it comes to everyday decisions associated with publishing in the academic fields of ancient Near Eastern, biblical, and early Christian studies. As most scholars have discovered, trying to maintain consistency in matters of style can be frustrating at best. Often it appears that there are as many ways to do something as there are scholars. Furthermore, the kinds of fine points scholars need resolved are not always addressed in the available resources, and when they are, styles may vary among books, journals, societies, and projects. *The SBL Handbook of Style* attempts to collect information as much as to dispense it; and more than dictating rules of conformity, it seeks to identify those stylistic points where the disciplines already intersect. Thus, *The SBL Handbook of Style* endeavors both to become a resource for making stylistic decisions and to be a basis for future judgments about editing and writing in these fields. Although the volume aspires to be comprehensive within its parameters, the editors realize that total comprehensiveness and consistency remain elusive. It is hoped that this volume will save writers, editors, proofreaders, and students time and energy. Should their effort be taken seriously and scholarly writing enhanced, the time required to make this happen will have been well spent.

—The Editors

Patrick H. Alexander

John F. Kutsko

James D. Ernest

Shirley Decker-Lucke

David L. Petersen

1 INTRODUCTION

The SBL Handbook of Style has been created to help scholars, students, editors, and proofreaders of ancient Near Eastern studies, biblical studies, early Christianity, and rabbinic studies.

Three principles have informed the selection of material and guided the contents of the handbook. First, *The SBL Handbook of Style* should as much as possible reflect usage and not make new law. Therefore it has not imposed an artificial consistency on the different areas of specialization in a multifaceted field such as biblical studies. If an area of specialization had a relatively standard and stable convention, it was adopted. Consequently, for example, the handbook includes several conventions for citing different categories of texts. Reflecting conventions within disciplines has its advantages and, of course, its disadvantages, particularly when many are used side by side in a single reference work. A second principle is that the handbook should supplement *The Chicago Manual of Style (CMS)*, except in cases when the field very consciously and authoritatively adopts a different standard. Third, scholars and publishers will and should make decisions that trump standard styles. The spelling conventions, for example, have been intended only as a starting point for an author-editor style sheet, although this list includes the type of terminology that should remain consistent throughout any individual work, keeping in mind that consistency enhances discoverability in the digital age.

The second edition has been thoroughly updated to reflect the latest practices among scholars, editors, and publishers as well as to take into account current trends in scholarly publishing. This edition has been meticulously supplemented with important new subject matter that fills gaps in the first edition. Chapters and sections have been reorganized and restructured to be more intuitive and logical. The following list is a selection of the most significant rule changes in this edition, in order of appearance.

RULE CHANGES IN THE SECOND EDITION

Following *The Chicago Manual of Style*, all names form the possessive with an apostrophe s. Jesus's and Moses's are not an exception to this rule (4.1.6). In the academic transliteration style for Hebrew, SBL now specifies upside-down *e* (*e*) for a vocal *shewa*, to distinguish it from *khatef segol* (*ê*) (5.1.1). For the stems *binyanim*, SBL now uses a consistent general-purpose style of transliteration: *qal*, *niphal*, *piel*, *pu'al*, *hiphil*, *hophal*, *hitpa'el*. The previous version was a mix of academic for consonants and general-purpose for vowels (5.1.1.3). Titles of unattributed ancient works are no longer italicized even when they represent a direct transliteration of the ancient language. This rule applies to nonbiblical ancient Near Eastern texts, Old Testament pseudepigraphical texts, Dead Sea Scrolls, apostolic fathers, New Testament apocrypha and pseudepigrapha, and Nag Hammadi codices (4.3.3.1, 8.3). In bibliographies and notes, the basic facts of publication (city, publisher, and date) are set within parentheses, while all secondary publication information is now placed outside of the parentheses (6.2–6.4). Series and journal titles are now abbreviated in both bibliography and notes (6). SBL now recommends using two-letter postal abbreviations rather than traditional state abbreviations (8.1.1). SBL now uses all caps without periods for BCE and CE rather than B.C.E. and C.E. (8.1.2). Small caps are no longer recommended for abbreviations of versions or texts of the Bible: NRSV, MT, etc. (8.2).

2 RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN AUTHOR

- 2.1 Before Submitting a Book Manuscript
 - 2.1.1 Adherence to a Style
 - 2.1.2 Preliminary Technical Matters
 - 2.1.2.1 Fonts
 - 2.1.2.2 Global Changes
 - 2.1.3 Formatting Dos and Don'ts
 - 2.1.3.1 Headings
 - 2.1.3.2 Indenting Paragraphs
 - 2.1.3.3 Block Quotes
 - 2.1.3.4 Hyphens and Dashes
 - 2.1.3.5 Spaces after Punctuation
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 - 2.1.3.7 References
 - 2.1.3.8 Notes
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 - 2.1.5 Permissions and "Fair Use"
- 2.2 Submitting a Manuscript
 - 2.2.1 Preparation of Files
 - 2.2.2 Figures and Illustrations
 - 2.2.3 Submission Checklist
- 2.3 After Submitting a Manuscript
 - 2.3.1 Revisions
 - 2.3.2 Proofreading
 - 2.3.3 Indexing

Apart from the obvious task of writing, authors who are preparing a manuscript for publication have other, related responsibilities before and after submitting their work. Developments in publishing technology have introduced new authorial responsibilities, even though the reality is that authors are no more computer wizards, editors, or publishers than editors and publishers are typically specialists in each author's particular field. For the foreseeable future, therefore, authors will continue to benefit from close and respectful working relationships with editors, proofreaders, indexers, and production experts who are, to a greater degree than many people recognize, responsible for attractive books that bring their authors alone credit.

Publishers can and will provide detailed guidelines whenever an author is expected to submit a printer-ready file. Thus the following guidelines focus primarily on the traditional publication process, presuming that most books will continue to require collaboration between the author and various members of a publication team.

2.1 BEFORE SUBMITTING A BOOK MANUSCRIPT

2.1.1 Adherence to a Style

To speed publication and reduce editorial costs (and, therefore, book prices), authors

should conform their manuscripts to the style and format detailed in this volume or in other guidelines supplied by their particular publisher. While proper style and format often concern apparently trivial details, the consequences of inconsistency can be far-reaching. Thus, for example, authors often cite primary sources inconsistently and incorrectly. Consider this: Within a work a scholar could conceivably cite a passage from Josephus's *Antiquities* as *Ant. X,xiii.1* §258; *Antiq. X,13.1*; *Ant. X.13.1* §258; *Antiq. X,xiii, 1*; *Ant. X.13.1*; *Antiq. 10.13.1* §258; *Ant. 10.258*; *Ant. X,xiii.1*; *Antiq. 10.13, 1* §258; and so on. Rather than creating unnecessary problems for a copy editor, who must standardize all these references, it is much easier for an author to follow a consistent style conscientiously from the beginning.

A book style sheet need not and often should not await preparation by a project editor (see §3.1). Careful authors will benefit from deliberately noting usages they follow and referring to their lists as writing progresses, and the publication process will be markedly facilitated if authors are able to consult with their editor about the publisher's standards and needs. An author who prepares a style sheet should submit it to the editor along with the manuscript. For guidelines on style-sheet preparation, see CMS §2.52.

2.1.2 Preliminary Technical Matters

Before beginning to write, make sure that your electronic files will be acceptable to the anticipated publisher. Production editors are able to translate files from many formats, but do not assume anything. Especially if you are using obsolete—or even very new or specialized—hardware or software, or if your manuscript will include non-Latin fonts, verify ahead of time that the production department will be able to read your files by sending a sample file and a corresponding PDF.

2.1.2.1 Fonts

Any manuscript prepared today should be typed using Unicode fonts, particularly if it includes non-Latin alphabets such as Hebrew, Greek, Coptic, or Arabic. Earlier (ASCII) fonts for non-Latin alphabets often assigned different keystrokes to the same character (e.g., a Hebrew *aleph* might be assigned to the "a" key or the "j" key), which greatly complicated file transfers from one computer platform to another (e.g., PC to Mac) and from one font to another (e.g., SP/ionic to LaserGreek). Unicode fonts, on the other hand, assign each character in a given alphabet to a universally accepted "location," so that the character remains the same even though the font or typeface is changed from one Unicode font to another. The universality of the character location enables files from one platform and font (e.g., SBLHebrew on a PC) to be transferred seamlessly to a different platform and font (e.g., Ezra SIL on a Mac) with no change in the coding or display of the text.

In order to use Unicode for a non-Latin alphabet, an author will need both a font containing that alphabet and a keyboard to enter text in that language. To download the SBL Greek and Hebrew fonts, see <http://www.sbl-site.org/educational/biblicalfonts.aspx>. All recent computer operating systems have various keyboards already installed; all that remains is for a user to enable whichever keyboard is needed. For further information, see http://www.sbl-site.org/educational/BiblicalFonts_FAQ.aspx. Even though learning to

switch to and use keyboard layouts for other languages takes a little bit of time, the benefits of using Unicode more than make up for this small initial investment of time and effort.

The publisher will determine in what font(s) a manuscript is published. Authors should use Unicode fonts to save time as well as minimize the introduction of errors.

2.1.2.2 Global Changes

Be especially careful when making global changes. An improper search-and-replace string can introduce errors. Keep backup copies so that if global changes go wrong you can restore your work with minimal effort.

2.1.3 Formatting Dos and Don'ts

Use the same font and point size throughout the manuscript (except that a different font may be used for each non-Latin alphabet). Otherwise, do not be too concerned about document formatting. Typesetting is the production team's job, not the author's. Just be sure the manuscript is complete, legible, and easily edited. Do not use your word processor's style option to mark different elements of the text (body text, headings, subheads). Do not use the indexing features of your word processor, as these may be lost in the production process.

2.1.3.1 Headings

Type all headings in uppercase and lowercase letters; do not use the "caps lock" key on your keyboard. The appropriate formatting will be done during typesetting. Do not attach footnote or endnote callouts to any headings (chapter heads, subheads). Try not to begin a chapter with a subheading, such as "Introduction." Use a maximum of three levels of subheading; more can be confusing and overly complicated.

2.1.3.2 Indenting Paragraphs

Do not use tabs to indent paragraphs; use your word processor's paragraph formatting to set indents. Depending upon how you control paragraph formatting, it can often be useful to indicate explicitly whether material following an extract is a continuation of the previous paragraph or should be indented as a new paragraph. The most effective method is to mark the beginning of an intentionally unindented line following an extract with a code such as <NO INDENT>.

2.1.3.3 Block Quotes

Quotations of five or more lines in any language should be formatted as separate paragraphs with all lines indented on the left, without opening and closing quotation marks. Such quotations should use the same font and point size as normal text.

2.1.3.4 Hyphens and Dashes

Please distinguish between hyphens (e.g., first-century writer), en dashes (e.g., Ps 1:1-3; 1972-1983), and em dashes (e.g., "I know who you are—the Holy One of God!"). All

Unicode fonts offer separate characters for each. Note that there is no space on either side of the hyphen, en dash, or em dash.

Do not use any automatic hyphenation capability that your word-processing software may have; that is, turn off auto-hyphenation so that words will not be broken by "soft hyphens" at line endings.

2.1.3.5 Spaces after Punctuation

Only one space is needed after any punctuation, whether within or at the end of a sentence.

2.1.3.6 Tables

Authors should use the table feature in their word processor to format tables rather than tabs and line breaks. As with all other text, do not use spaces to indent or align text within tables. Do not use boxes, shading, or other visual table features. Give each table a title and a number (tables should be numbered separately from figures) and provide sources and notes as needed; keep notes that pertain to information in the table with the respective table, separate from the notes to the running text. Such notes are generally best placed in a separate row at the end of the table. Mention each table in the text by number (e.g., table 3, table 6.2, etc.).

It is important to be mindful of the final size of the printed page. Complex tables with many columns and rows may not be usable in a standard trim size such as 6 × 9 inches. CMS §§3.46-85 provides extensive guidelines for the formatting of tables.

2.1.3.7 References

Authors are responsible for providing reference lists that conform to the designated style and for making sure that they are complete and correct. See §6 of this handbook for detailed instructions on notes and bibliographies.

2.1.3.8 Notes

Use your word processor's automatic footnote feature. Whether the book will have footnotes or endnotes, it is better to leave the notes where your word processor automatically stores them within the chapter files than to number notes manually and type footnote text in separate files. Production editors can move automatically footnoted material to the appropriate place.

Notes pertaining to information in tables should be kept with the respective table; do not include them with the notes to the running text. Do not attach any notes to chapter titles or subtitles. Acknowledgments, prior publication data, or other information not directly related to the subject matter of the work may be placed in an unnumbered note at the beginning of the chapter or article.

2.1.4 Verification of Quotations and Facts

Primary and ultimate responsibility for fact-checking and for verification of quotations (including primary-text references) lies with the author. This includes ensuring that

bibliographic citations are accurate, complete, and in proper form and that quotations are accurate not only verbally but also in orthography and punctuation. No matter how many words are cited, they must reproduce the original work exactly. Errors or odd forms of expression in the original may be noted with *sic* ("so, thus, in this manner"; used without an exclamation point) in brackets following the error, but small typographical errors may also be silently corrected without the distraction of calling attention to someone else's inadvertent mistakes.

2.1.5 Permissions and "Fair Use"

It is the author's responsibility to obtain any necessary permissions for the use of text or illustrative material from other publications. Ideally the author should obtain all required permissions in writing in advance. Authors (especially those who are inexperienced in requesting permission) may ask their editor for a standard form letter that they can fill out and print on their own letterhead, or they may consult CMS §4.92–93. In most cases, the author must pay any fees associated with obtaining permissions.

Authors are sometimes unsure about how to determine whether permission is required in a particular instance. Under the common-law practice known as "fair use," authors are permitted under many circumstances to cite other published works without securing formal permission. As a quick rule of thumb, we estimate that "fair use" permits the quotation of about five hundred words, or if the work is small, proportionately fewer; but a word count is only a crude tool in judging fair use. Authors who wish fuller guidance may seek it in CMS §4.77–91 and in official publications of the United States Copyright Office, as well as on the SBL website at <http://www.sbl-site.org/publications/publishing-fairuse.aspx>. Editors may at any point in the publication process require authors to obtain written permission for uses that in their judgment exceed what is allowed by current copyright law.

In all cases, whether or not permission to quote is required, quoted material should be precisely documented. Copies of permission letters you have received should be submitted along with the manuscript; if you are still awaiting permission on any materials, submit copies of your letters requesting it.

2.2 SUBMITTING A MANUSCRIPT

Submit all parts of the manuscript in electronic form. PDFs have rendered print copy obsolete; however, a PDF copy that is identical to the electronic files is essential so that the publisher can refer to it should questions arise as to the author's intent.

2.2.1 Preparation of Files

Authors should provide a file for each discrete unit of text, although the various parts of the front matter may be assembled into a single file: half-title page, title page, dedication or epigraph, table of contents, list of illustrations, list of tables, foreword, preface, acknowledgments, and abbreviations. (The publisher will supply the copyright page.) Units

of the main text include the several chapters; if you have any chapters that are too large for your word processor to handle as single files, you may break such chapters into two or more files. Back matter should include any appendix(es) or glossary, the bibliography, and any list of contributors. (For notes, see §2.1.3.8. Authors must normally wait for page proofs before creating indexes.)

Give files names that correspond to the chapter number or other content: 00a_front.doc, 00b_introduction.doc, 01_chapter1.doc, 02_chapter2.doc ... 09_appendixA.doc, 10_bibliography.doc, 11_contributors.doc, and so on. (The extension should indicate the file format.)

Special material, such as charts or figures, should be produced and stored separate from the main text and files. The location of such material in the main text should be indicated clearly, for example, "insert here chart 1 (chart1.doc)."

2.2.2 Figures and Illustrations

The author is responsible for providing the publisher with all artwork, drawings, diagrams, and photographs. The original drawings should be submitted when possible, and photographic prints should be suitable for reproduction. Most publishers will provide specific guidelines for the preparation and submission of artwork. See also §2.1.5 regarding permissions.

2.2.3 Submission Checklist

A complete manuscript submission will include all the parts of the manuscript listed in §2.2.1 as well as all artwork with captions and copies of permission letters.

Please spellcheck all files before printing and submitting your manuscript, but take care lest your word processor beguile you into making incorrect substitutions for words not in its database. Make sure that your PDF represents the final form of your word-processing files.

2.3 AFTER SUBMITTING A MANUSCRIPT

2.3.1 Revisions

Before the manuscript is passed along to a copy editor, the project editor must be satisfied that it conforms to the terms of the contract; if not, it will be returned for revision. Sections 2.1 and 2.2 of this handbook should be understood as describing some of the technical conditions of acceptability. In addition, the editor may find that certain structural modifications, including major deletions, additions, or revisions, are required to produce the book envisioned. It is the responsibility of the author to work with the editor to produce a manuscript that is acceptable to both. After that, a copy editor will work on the manuscript. Purely stylistic changes will not be negotiated, but where the copy editor suggests changes that could alter meaning, it is the responsibility of the author either to approve the copy editor's suggestions or to provide alternatives that better suit the author's meaning. Those alternatives will be reviewed by a project editor.

2.3.2 Proofreading

After the editing process is complete and the book has been typeset, a proofreader should inspect the results. Two observations may be made. First, authors are frequently their own worst proofreaders because they tend to be too familiar with the material and subconsciously “read” a text as saying what they know it should say rather than for what it actually says. Thus, there is no substitute for an extra, critical set of eyes on the material. But second, no proofreader catches every error, so authors who proofread their books carefully are usually able to improve the final product.

For the sake of clarity, use standard proofreading marks such as those described in CMS fig. 2.6 (p. 101).

2.3.3 Indexing

Most scholarly books in biblical studies and related fields include subject indexes, indexes of citations of Scripture and other ancient texts, and some may include a modern author index. Such indexing is the author’s responsibility. In some cases, especially for multivolume reference works and other books containing many thousands of Scripture references, it is a good idea to discuss indexing with the project editor ahead of time.

Indexing—especially subject indexing—is a very technical exercise and is sometimes best left to professional indexers, whom publishers can usually recommend and authors can hire. On the other hand, no one knows a book better than its author, and authors who are willing to spend time on an index can often do quite well. Inexperienced indexers are encouraged to read chapter 16 of CMS (16th ed.) and then consult the project editor before beginning. Chapter 7 of this handbook provides specific guidelines for the preparation of indexes.

Other resources for indexing include Nancy C. Mulvany, *Indexing Books* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1994), Hans H. Wellisch, *Indexing from A to Z*, 2nd ed. (New York: Wilson, 1996), Larry S. Bonura, *The Art of Indexing* (New York: Wiley, 1994), and Linda K. Fetters, *Handbook of Indexing Techniques: A Guide for Beginning Indexers*, 3rd ed. (Corpus Christi, TX: Fetters InfoManagement, 2001). For suggestions on indexing for e-books and treatment of indexing in relation to newer technologies, see Diane Brenner and Marilyn Rowland, eds., *Beyond Book Indexing* (Phoenix: American Society of Indexers, 2000).

Indexes are normally prepared from page proofs, after final pagination has been established.

3 RESPONSIBILITIES OF AN EDITOR

3.1 Book Style Sheet

3.2 *The SBL Handbook of Style*, 2nd ed.

3.3 *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th ed.

3.4 Other Authorities

3.4.1 Biblical Names and Terms

3.4.2 Nonbiblical Ancient Near Eastern Names

3.4.3 Names of Deceased Persons

3.4.4 Place Names

Editors and proofreaders strive to ensure that a given book both adheres to a specific style and respects the unique demands of each volume. To achieve both goals, editors and proofreaders rely on “authorities.” The most important authorities are, in descending order:

- (1) Book style sheet (§3.1)
- (2) *The SBL Handbook of Style*, 2nd ed. (§3.2)
- (3) *Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th ed. (§3.3)
- (4) Other authorities (§3.4)

3.1 BOOK STYLE SHEET

One mark of a well-edited volume is internal coherence. Such coherence begins, of course, with the selection and arrangement of the chapters or essays, but it does not end there.

Rather, one should seek to enhance the coherence of the volume during the editing process by striving for internal consistency in conformity to an accepted standard. For this reason, chief among the arbiters of editorial problems is the book style sheet. Inevitably, each book will present unique issues. If enough issues arise, the project editor will need to create a book style sheet. These issues, often concerning capitalization, spelling of unique terms, hyphenation, and so on, should be documented in the book style sheet.

Internal consistency enhances the reader’s sense of a volume’s overall coherence. So, for example, careful editors do not allow the same word to be spelled in several different ways (even if both are acceptable) or some essays to use footnotes for bibliographical citations and others to use the author-date system or still others to be lax in citing their references at all. Furthermore, volumes will appear more consistent if the chapters or essays are consistent in the use of subheads (always helpful) and in the way they are labeled (e.g., numbered or unnumbered but not both; using arabic numerals consistently, rather than arabic in some essays and roman numerals in others). For the most part, style guides seek not to mandate the “right way” as opposed to the “wrong way” but to assist publishing professionals, editors included, in enforcing consistency and thus enhancing the coherence of a given volume. Conformity to the style sheet will not only simplify the editor’s task (many decisions have already been made) but also improve the overall appearance of a volume, so that readers can focus on the volume’s content, not be distracted by its uneven presentation.

3.2 THE SBL HANDBOOK OF STYLE, 2ND ED.

The *SBL Handbook of Style* is designed to address editorial and stylistic issues that are not specific to a particular book manuscript. See in particular §4 for general matters of style.

3.3 THE CHICAGO MANUAL OF STYLE, 16TH ED.

Currently in its 16th edition, *The Chicago Manual of Style* remains the most comprehensive general authority on editorial style and publishing practices. Answers to questions not addressed in this handbook may be found there.

3.4 OTHER AUTHORITIES

Questions of style that are not covered by the book style sheet, this handbook, or CMS may be resolved by other authorities. For the orthography of proper names, we follow the works listed below.

3.4.1 Biblical Names and Terms

For biblical names and terms, follow the version of the Bible used in your book, which should be specified in the book style sheet. If the translations are your own, indicate that. In general, we prefer the names and terms found in the NRSV or *The New Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible*, 5 vols. (Nashville: Abingdon, 2006–2009).

3.4.2 Nonbiblical Ancient Near Eastern Names

For nonbiblical ancient Near Eastern names of persons, places, and deities, consult the following reference works: Erich Ebeling et al., eds., *Reallexikon der Assyriologie* (Berlin: de Gruyter, 1928– [= RIA]); Wolfgang Helck et al., eds., *Lexikon der Ägyptologie*, 7 vols. (Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz, 1972–1992 [= LÄ]); Donald B. Redford, ed., *The Oxford Encyclopedia of Ancient Egypt*, 3 vols. (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2001); and Jack M. Sasson, ed., *Civilizations of the Ancient Near East*, 4 vols. (New York: Scribner's Sons, 1995; rept., 4 vols. in 2; Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 2000).

For the titles of ancient Near Eastern texts and compositions, follow RIA and LÄ, as mentioned in the previous paragraph, as well as works such as Carl S. Ehrlich, ed., *From an Antique Land: An Introduction to Ancient Near Eastern Literature* (Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield, 2009), James B. Pritchard, ed., *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament*, 3rd ed. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969 [= ANET]), William W. Hallo, ed., *The Context of Scripture*, 3 vols. (Leiden: Brill, 1997–2002 [= COS]), and the various volumes in the Society of Biblical Literature series Writings from the Ancient World (= WAW).

3.4.3 Names of Deceased Persons

Consult *Merriam-Webster's Biographical Dictionary* (Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 1997).

3.4.4 Place Names

For place names in general, consult *Merriam-Webster's Geographical Dictionary*, 3rd ed. (Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 1997). For ancient Near Eastern toponyms in particular, consult the series Répertoire géographique des textes cunéiformes (Wiesbaden: Reichert, 1974– [= RGTC]), and its parent series, *Tübinger Atlas des Vorderen Orients* (Wiesbaden: Reichert, 1977– [= TAVO]).

Concerning the names of temples and shrines, an essential resource is Andrew S. George, *House Most High: The Temples of Ancient Mesopotamia* (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1993).

For modern toponyms, their spelling, and their geographical coordinates, consult the online database of the GEOnet Names Server (GNS) maintained by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency: <http://earth-info.nga.mil/gns/html/index.html>. For the spelling of archaeological site names and their corresponding ancient names, see §4.3.3.4 below.

4 GENERAL STYLE

- 4.1 Punctuation
 - 4.1.1 Commas
 - 4.1.1.1 Commas in Series
 - 4.1.1.2 Commas in Essential and Nonessential Clauses
 - 4.1.1.3 Other Uses of Commas
 - 4.1.2 Quotation Marks
 - 4.1.3 Ellipses
 - 4.1.4 Punctuation following Italics
 - 4.1.5 Final Punctuation for Block Quotations
 - 4.1.6 Possessives
 - 4.1.7 Citing Editions of Original Ancient Near Eastern Sources
 - 4.1.8 Punctuation for a Series of Ancient Texts
 - 4.1.8.1 Similar Citations in Main Text
 - 4.1.8.2 Dissimilar Citations in Main Text
 - 4.1.8.3 Citations within Parentheses
 - 4.1.8.4 Citation of a Series of Primary Ancient Near Eastern Texts
- 4.2 Numbers
 - 4.2.1 When to Spell Out Numbers
 - 4.2.2 Arabic Numbers
 - 4.2.3 Commas in Numbers
 - 4.2.4 Inclusive Numbers: General
 - 4.2.5 Inclusive Numbers: Dates
 - 4.2.6 Inclusive Numbers: Ancient Works
 - 4.2.7 Inclusive Numbers: Roman Numerals
- 4.3 Terminology
 - 4.3.1 Bias-Free Language
 - 4.3.2 Principles
 - 4.3.2.1 Spelling
 - 4.3.2.2 Open, Hyphenated, and Closed Compounds
 - 4.3.2.3 Capitalization (Other Than Titles of Works)
 - 4.3.2.4 Italics
 - 4.3.2.5 Treatment of Foreign Words
 - 4.3.3 Ancient Sources
 - 4.3.3.1 Titles of Ancient Near Eastern Texts
 - 4.3.3.2 Ancient Persons
 - 4.3.3.3 Ancient Places
 - 4.3.3.4 Archaeological Site Names
 - 4.3.3.5 Other Geographical Terms and Names
 - 4.3.3.6 Events and Concepts
 - 4.3.4 Biblical Sources
 - 4.3.4.1 Designations for the Bible
 - 4.3.4.2 Nouns Referring to God
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- 4.3.5 Qur'anic and Islamic Sources
 - 4.3.5.1 Designation and Citation of the Qur'an
 - 4.3.5.2 Title and Author Conventions for Non-Qur'anic Texts
 - 4.3.5.3 Divine Nomenclature
 - 4.3.5.4 Common Names
 - 4.3.5.5 Place Names
 - 4.3.5.6 Technical Terms in Islamic Languages
- 4.3.6 Capitalization and Spelling Examples
 - 4.3.7 Dates
 - 4.3.7.1 Format
 - 4.3.7.2 Ancient Near Eastern Dates and Periods
 - 4.3.7.3 Islamic Dates

This section, addressed to authors, copy editors, and proofreaders, sets forth standards concerning stylistic issues that commonly cause difficulties in the main text of books.

4.1 PUNCTUATION

4.1.1 Commas

Commas should enable fluent reading. That is, they should *not* be used where they make for gratuitous lurches in reading; they *should* be used where owing to syntactical ambiguity (even such as would be resolved by the end of the sentence) the reader might not otherwise construe the text correctly in one pass. The following discussions of commas indicate those uses of commas that are most problematic. Fuller discussions of the proper use of commas can be found in CMS §§6.16–53.

4.1.1.1 Commas in Series

When three or more elements appear in series in running text, a serial comma ("Oxford comma") should precede the final conjunction. Thus, in phrases like "Sarah, Rebekah, and Rachel," always include the comma after "Rebekah." For more on series punctuation, see §4.1.8.

4.1.1.2 Commas in Essential and Nonessential Clauses

Essential (defining) clauses should *not* be set off with commas:

Paul was an apostle who proclaimed Christ crucified.

Bruce Metzger's book *The Text of the New Testament* was first published in 1964.

Walter Brueggemann's *Theology of the Old Testament* bears the subtitle *Testimony, Dispute, Advocacy*.

Nonessential clauses (clauses that could be omitted without affecting the meaning of the sentence) *should* be set off with commas:

Paul, who was one of the primary missionaries to the gentiles, studied under Gamaliel.

Bruce Metzger's introduction to textual criticism, *The Text of the New Testament*, was first published in 1964.

Theology of the Old Testament: Testimony, Dispute, Advocacy, by Walter Brueggemann, approaches the subject using "the metaphor and imagery of a courtroom trial."

4.1.1.3 Other Uses of Commas

Be careful not to omit the second in a pair of commas in cases such as the following:

Judas returned on Nisan 21, 164 BCE, from his trip to ...
 The emperor's behavior offended even Roman sensibilities when, for example, he immolated scores of innocent Christians.
 Scholars are, generally speaking, inclined to dismiss such appeals.

Note that no commas are used around the year when the day precedes the month or is omitted; following CMS §6.47, no commas are used with Jr. or Sr.

Judas returned on 21 Nisan 164 BCE from his trip to ...
 He published the second edition in March 1932.
 Walter Wangerin Jr. spoke at the conference.

The comma before Sr., Jr., or III is retained in bibliographies and indexes, in which the surname precedes the given name (see CMS §6.47):

Walker, William O., Jr.

Commas are customarily used with abbreviations for religious orders and academic degrees following proper names:

The Reverend Joseph Fitzmyer, S.J., delivered a lecture.

For more on the uses of the comma, see CMS §§6.16–53.

4.1.2 Quotation Marks

SBL practice, in keeping with long-standing American style and CMS, calls for placing quotation marks, whether double or single, outside periods and commas. The most common exceptions involve close textual studies, in which it may be important to signal that the punctuation is not part of the quoted material (CMS §6.9), and linguistic or phonetic studies, where a foreign term is printed in italics, its definition follows within single quotation marks, and any punctuation is kept outside of the quotation marks (CMS §7.50).

Single quotation marks should be used to indicate quotations within double quotation marks.

Note the following examples:

"Correct punctuation is vital."

I am not a 'pedant.'

"He says he's not a 'pedant.'"

This man, who claims he is not a "pedant," nonetheless likes making rules about commas.

Question marks and exclamation points may be placed inside or outside of quotation marks, depending on whether they are part of the quoted or parenthetical material (CMS §6.70).

Thus:

Why had he said, "I'm too tired to respond"?

Do you understand the word "pedant"?

"Never!" he insisted, "How should a loyal subject rise up against his queen?"

Colons and semicolons belong outside quotation marks:

S. Westerholm wrote the article "'Letter' and 'Spirit': The Foundation of Pauline Ethics."

Quotation marks should not be used around block quotations; for a quotation within a block quotation, use double rather than single quotation marks.

4.1.3 Ellipses

An ellipsis, which consists of three evenly spaced periods, is most often used to signify that material has been omitted from a quotation. SBL Press recommends that authors use the precomposed ellipsis character (OPTION + ; on a standard Macintosh keyboard; CTRL + ALT + . or ALT 0133 on a Windows-based computer) rather than three typed periods.

When an ellipsis is used within a sentence, it should be preceded and followed by a space.

Correct: "You shall not ... let your voice be heard."

Incorrect: "You shall not...let your voice be heard."

When a grammatically complete sentence is followed by an ellipsis, the punctuation for the sentence (period, question mark, or exclamation point) comes first, followed immediately (no space) by the ellipsis. As usual, a space is used before the following sentence begins.

Correct: "You shall not ... let your voice be heard.... Then you shall shout."

Incorrect: "You shall not ... let your voice be heard. ... Then you shall shout."

"You shall not ... let your voice be heard....Then you shall shout."

Punctuation may follow an ellipsis in the middle of a quotation when the material omitted precedes that punctuation. In this case, there should be no space between the last word of the quotation and the ellipsis or between the ellipsis and the original punctuation. When the ellipsis follows the original punctuation, it should be preceded and followed by a space (example 4).

Correct: "Potiphar, an officer... bought him from the Ishmaelites."

Incorrect: "Potiphar, an officer ..., bought him from the Ishmaelites."

"Potiphar, an officer... , bought him from the Ishmaelites."

Correct: "Potiphar, an officer of Pharaoh, ... bought him from the Ishmaelites."

SBL Press discourages the use of an ellipsis at the beginning of a quotation, even if the quotation begins mid-sentence; readers will readily enough infer that the quoted material had a fuller context. Likewise, it is usually unnecessary to include an ellipsis at the end of a quotation. The most common exception to this is when a quotation is intentionally left incomplete (example 3 below).

- 6.5.2 A Book by Two or Three Authors
- 6.5.3 A Translated Volume
- 6.5.4 An Edited Volume
- 6.5.5 An Article in a Festschrift
- 6.5.6 A Reprint Title
- 6.5.7 A Titled Volume in a Multivolume Work
- 6.5.8 A Chapter within a Titled Volume in a Multivolume Work
- 6.5.9 A Work in a Series
- 6.5.10 A Journal Article
- 6.5.11 An Article in an Encyclopedia or a Dictionary
- 6.5.12 An Article in a Lexicon or a Theological Dictionary
- 6.5.13 A Paper Presented at a Professional Society
- 6.5.14 Loeb Classical Library (Greek and Latin)

Authors are responsible for supplying complete, accurate, and stylistically correct notes and bibliographies (see §§2.1.3.7–8). This includes checking carefully to be certain that all the notes correctly match their reference numbers in the body text and that the body text contains no extra or duplicate reference numbers.

Some publishers, including SBL Press, prefer the traditional documentation style that uses footnotes and bibliographies, but other publishers use endnotes, and for some books author-date citations are appropriate. As the footnote-endnote issue is a production matter, authors normally need not be overconcerned with placement of notes (see §2.1.3.8); more fundamental are decisions about whether to use social-scientific or traditional humanities methods of documentation, and these decisions should be made (and agreed upon with the publisher) before a manuscript is prepared.

With the author-date format, the reference list (or “Works Cited”) should include all the works, and only the works, referred to in text notes. For books using the traditional format, the bibliography may cite exactly the same books referred to in notes, or it may cite a subset of these (a “select bibliography”), or it may cite the books mentioned in the notes plus others. Including citations in both notes and bibliography facilitates the work of the reader.

For books and articles using the traditional format, complete publication data should be supplied in the first note referring to a given source. Subsequent notes in the same work referring to the same source should use the abbreviated note form exhibited in the examples in §§6.2–4, including a shortened form of the main title of the work cited. The shortened title should include key words occurring as close to the beginning of the title as possible and with the word order unchanged. Titles of four words or less are not shortened.

Standard abbreviations for journal titles and series (for which see §8.4) should be used in both the notes and the bibliography. A separate list of all abbreviations used should be included in the book (normally at the end of the book’s front matter). It is our practice to abbreviate *ed.* and *trans.* in notes and in bibliographies when they do not begin a sentence and to spell out *edited by* and *translated by* when the words appear at the beginning of sentences in a bibliography.

6.1 RULES

6.1.1 Sequence of Information

As a general rule, the sequence of publication information is as follows:

- Author(s) or, if there is no author, editor(s)
- Title of chapter or journal article
- Title of book (including subtitle) or periodical
- Editor, compiler, and/or translator
- Edition if not the first

Volumes: if citing the whole work, give the total number of volumes; if only a single volume is cited, list that volume number and the title of the volume

Series title and/or volume number

Details of publication: city, publisher, and/or date

Volume and/or page numbers (In bibliographical listings of chapters in a book, this information typically precedes the book title.)

Electronic source information if applicable

Generally, only a select portion of this material is necessary, depending in part on how thorough the bibliography is (the aim is mainly to provide readers sufficient information to allow them quickly to locate the precise volume in a library and secondarily to credit the people whose work has been most directly relied upon; for an illustration, see §6.2.14). Colons precede page numbers in journal articles, and colons separate volume and page numbers in books. Commas separate book titles (with their associated publishing information) from page numbers in book citations.

In a departure from the first edition of this handbook, we now follow CMS footnote style, which places the basic “facts of publication” (city, publisher, and date) in parentheses and all “secondary” publication information outside of the parentheses. The style is clear throughout §§6.2–6.4 below.

6.1.2 Author or Editor

6.1.2.1 Modern Authors

Whenever possible, the author’s or editor’s full first name and middle name or initial (not just a first initial) should be provided. But if an author has made a habit of using initials rather than full given names, there is no need to supply those names. (Thus, even if one consistently lists first names and middle initials, one would cite W. D. Davies, not William D. or William David Davies.) Initials should always be followed by a period, and a (preferably nonbreaking) word space should separate initials. Multiple references to the same author in a bibliography should be conformed to the same style; regardless of how names appear on title pages, authors should not be listed under one name for one work and under a different form of their name for another work. For issues of capitalization, names with particles, and the citing of non-English names, see §7.2 and CMS §§8.4–17.

6.1.2.2 Ancient Authors

Ancient works may be listed in bibliographies either under the name of the premodern author or under the name of the modern editor, but all premodern works should be treated the same. If works are listed by premodern author, the standard English spelling of the name should be used regardless of the spelling on the title page of the work being cited: Aristotle (not Aristote or Aristoteles), Sophocles (not Sophokles), Jerome (not Hieronymus), Augustine (not Augustinus or Augustin), and so on. The standard English spellings may be found as headings in library catalogs. Where necessary, fuller forms of names may be used: Eusebius of Caesarea, Cyril of Jerusalem, Athanasius of Alexandria, and so on.

6.1.2.3 Latinized Names

Similarly, when citing premodern Latin works, one should give the author's name in its native form, not in the artificially Latinized form that is likely to appear on the title page (and not in an even more artificial nominative version of the Latin). For example, in citing his *Demonstratio evangelica*, one would list Pierre-Daniel Huet rather than Petri Danielis Huetii (or Petrus Daniel Huetius). One may rely on the Library of Congress website (<http://catalog.loc.gov>) or WorldCat (<http://www.worldcat.org>) for standard cataloging information.

6.1.3 Title

6.1.3.1 Punctuation

Typefaces and design features on the title pages of books frequently allow punctuation to be omitted. In citing a book, therefore, punctuation must often be added and may even be altered: except when double punctuation would result (e.g., following a question mark or exclamation point), a colon (not a period, semicolon, comma, or dash) should separate the title and subtitle. This rule may be applied regardless of the punctuation or lack thereof on the title page and regardless of the language of the book. Use a comma before a range of years at the end of a title unless the title page uses parentheses. Use semicolons between titles of separate works published in the same binding. Retain any dashes that are present in the original title.

6.1.3.2 Format of Abbreviations, Foreign Terms, and Included Titles

When abbreviations such as BCE and CE are used in a book title, they should be set in full caps, not small caps, and italicized to agree with the rest of the title. When non-English words are used in an English title, they should ordinarily be italicized to match the rest of the title (see CMS §§8.171, 14.103). Titles within titles should be set off by quotation marks (even though they are titles of books) and should be capitalized in the same style as the title that includes them. See CMS §§8.163, 8.171, and 14.102.

Ampersands found in original titles should be changed to *and* in notes or bibliographical entries. Likewise, except in the case of foreign language titles, digits that would ordinarily be spelled out in running text should be spelled out in citations (e.g., 2nd Century becomes Second Century).

6.1.3.3 Capitalization of Titles in English

In English titles, all words should be capitalized except articles, coordinating conjunctions, and prepositions (the first and last words in the title or subtitle are, however, capitalized regardless of their part of speech). Even longer prepositions, including not only single words (such as *between* and *among*) but also phrases that are given their own entries and classed as prepositions in *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (such as *according to*, *owing to*, and *due to*), are lowercased. Other phrases (such as *based on* or *in spite of*) that might seem analogous but are not given such entries in this dictionary are not treated as prepositions. Always capitalize the first of two or more full words connected by hyphens; capitalize subsequent words unless they are articles, coordinating conjunctions, or prepositions that are not used adverbially. Words following a prefix (as opposed to a full word) are capitalized only if they are proper nouns or proper adjectives. For examples, see CMS §8.159.

6.1.3.4 Capitalization of Titles Not in English

For titles in languages other than English, the general rule is to capitalize only the first word of the title or subtitle and any words that would be capitalized in a normal sentence. For most languages, only proper nouns (but not proper adjectives) are capitalized. In German, nouns are capitalized, and in Dutch, proper adjectives are capitalized. For more on titles in particular languages see §§6.1.3.7–9.

6.1.3.5 Series and Multivolume Works

Series titles are set roman; titles of multivolume works are set italic. Some works could be classified either way. SBL Press treats the following as series titles:

Patrologia Graeca (for *Patrologiae Cursus Completus. Series Graeca*)
 Patrologia Latina (for *Patrologiae Cursus Completus. Series Latina*)
 Patrologia Orientalis
 Sources chrétiennes

SBL Press treats the following as multivolume works:

Ante-Nicene Fathers
Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt
Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers, First Series
Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers, Second Series

6.1.3.6 Primary Sources

In the body of a manuscript, cite primary sources, including biblical texts, parenthetically, inside the final punctuation. Thus,

In Luke, for example, it is the lawyer who cites the double command, whereas in Matthew and Mark it is Jesus (Matt 22:37–40; Mark 12:29–31).

All of this occurred “in the ninth year of King Zedekiah of Judah, in the tenth month” (Jer 39:1).

Examples of how to cite some specific texts such as ANF, NPNF, and LCL texts in parentheses and in notes and bibliographies appear in §6.4.

If indicating the translation is important, insert it following the reference.

From Luke's point of view, "the kingdom of God is among you" (Luke 17:21 NRSV).

Likewise, if a longer passage is cited as an excerpt, the source should appear within parentheses, but this time outside the final punctuation. In excerpted material, the translator should be included unless an earlier statement has indicated the source of the translation for a given work or corpus. Thus,

Therefore according to the circumstances and temper and even age of each is the delay of baptism more profitable, yet especially in the case of little children. For where is the need of involving sponsors also in danger? They too through mortality may fail to perform their promises, or may be deceived by the growth of an evil disposition. (Tertullian, *De baptismo* 18 [Gwatkin])

If the translation is referred to consistently, a note at the first instance indicating which edition and translation are used throughout the manuscript is appropriate.

For citing primary sources in notes and bibliographies, see §6.4.1.

6.1.3.7 French Titles

SBL style treats French like other modern languages, capitalizing titles according to the general rule given in §6.1.3.4 and retaining the accents on uppercase vowels.

6.1.3.8 Latin Titles

SBL style follows general convention (as concisely summarized in CMS §11.59) by treating premodern and modern Latin titles differently. In short, premodern Latin titles receive sentence-style capitalization, while modern Latin titles receive headline capitalization.

Latin titles of premodern works (in Latin, Greek, or other languages) are capitalized in accord with the general rule given in §6.1.3.4: capitalize only the first word of the title (or subtitle) and any proper nouns (but not proper adjectives) included in the title. In accord with the practice of the Stuttgart edition of the Vulgate, we include as proper nouns not only names of persons and places but also various appellations of God: Deus, Pater, Filius (and so Filioque), Trinitas, and other terms when they are clearly used as alternative names of the deity (Verbum, Creator, etc.).

De divinis officiis
De incarnatione
De glorificatione Trinitatis
De Sancta Trinitate et operibus eius
De vita Cuthberti
In Aristotelis analyticorum priorum librum i commentarium

When one book title occurs within another, the included title is capitalized as if it were standing alone.

When an adjective is so closely associated with a proper noun that the two form in effect a compound noun, both words are capitalized:

Sancta Trinitas, Sanctus Augustinus, Sanctus Spiritus, Beata Virgo Maria

"Modern works" for the purposes of this section includes Renaissance and later treatises and books. It also includes journals, series (including series of modern editions of ancient works), and Latin phrases used as modern designations of corpora of ancient works.

Printed editions of ancient and medieval works often have long Latin titles that are really complete sentences comprising the name of the ancient writer, the title of the work, and the name and contribution of each modern editor involved in the product. Library catalogers usually insert a colon between the main title and further descriptive information and then a slash before the part of the sentence that identifies the modern editor(s). In notes and bibliographies, the title may be truncated at the colon, but if it is not, this added punctuation (and the slash) should not be retained.

In a bibliography, if the works of St. Anselm are listed under the editor's name, then *Sancti Anselmi* would be retained as part of the title. If they are listed under Anselm's name, *Sancti Anselmi* should be deleted from the title.

Thus the title *Sancti Anselmi ex Beccensi abbate Cantuariensis archiepiscopi opera: nec non Eadmeri monachi Cantuariensis Historia novorum, et alia opuscula/labore ac studio d. Gabrielis Gerberon monachi congregationis S. Mauri ad mss. fidem expurgata et aucta* could be listed in either of the following ways:

Gerberon, Gabriel, ed. *Sancti Anselmi ex Beccensi Abbate Cantuariensis archiepiscopi Opera*. Paris, 1675.

Anselm of Canterbury. *Opera*. Edited by Gabriel Gerberon. Paris, 1675.

Latin terms for the Bible (roman if referring to the Bible itself, italic when used as the title for a particular published edition):

Biblia Hebraica, *Biblia Vulgata*, *Novum Testamentum*, *Vetus Testamentum*

Latin journal titles:

Vigiliae Christianae, *Vetus Testamentum*, *Sacris Erudiri*

Series titles:

Analecta Gregoriana
 Compendia Rerum Iudaicarum ad Novum Testamentum
 Corpus Christianorum: Continuatio Mediaevalis
 Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum
 Monumenta Germaniae Historica
 Patrologia Latina
 Patrologia Orientalis

Actual practice in books and in library catalogs varies widely; the rules given here are suggestions meant to help authors and editors who must decide what practice to follow in particular cases. There may be exceptions to the general rules delineated above for Latin titles. For example:

* Just as Latin titles of modern books written in English are capped headline style (Alfred North Whitehead and Bertrand Russell, *Principia Mathematica*), Latin titles of medieval or ancient works, when cited in contexts where most other titles are modern, may be capped headline style (e.g., a citation of Thomas Aquinas, *Summa Theologica*, in a context where the other works referenced are all or nearly all modern or are cited in modern English translations with English titles).

* Latin titles of works with subtitles in another foreign language may be capitalized in accord for the rule for that language (e.g., *Index scriptorium operumque latino-belgicorum medii aevi: Nouveau répertoire des oeuvres médiolatines belges*).

Latin series titles in bibliographic entries for books with titles in modern languages other than English should be capitalized in accord with the usual rules for Latin (e.g., still Monumenta Germaniae Historica when listed as the series for a German-titled book).

6.1.3.9 Titles in Other Languages; Non-Latin Alphabets

Titles of modern works in Hebrew and other languages that use non-Latin alphabets should ordinarily be given in translation only, and the original language should be indicated in parentheses. When for sufficient reason a title is given in the original language, we still recommend adding a translation in square brackets. Capitalize only the first word and proper nouns of translations and (as appropriate) of the original titles. If Hebrew is transliterated, use the general-purpose style given in §5.1.2.

Even titles in languages that use the Latin or modified Latin alphabet should be translated if authors anticipate that most of their readers will be unable to read the original. Whether one merely translates the title and specifies the original language in parentheses or cites the actual title followed by a translation will involve editorial judgment and consideration of the benefits to the target audience. In any case, one should be consistent in treating all titles that fall into this category. See CMS §§14.107–108. See §6.2.1.1 for an example.

6.1.4 Publication Information

6.1.4.1 Names of Presses

The publisher's name should be abbreviated in footnotes and bibliographies by the omission of *Press*, *Publishing Company*, and other such terms except in the case of university presses and wherever else ambiguity or awkwardness would result.

An ampersand should be used in a publisher's name rather than *and* (e.g., I & T Clark; Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht; Farrar, Straus & Giroux). Note that the serial comma is omitted before an ampersand.

Presses named after a founder or family member are generally identified by the founder's last name only (e.g., Brill rather than E. J. Brill; Eerdmans rather than Wm. B. Eerdmans). Presses named after a historical figure who was not a founder are identified by the full name (e.g., John Knox rather than Knox).

The following list provides the preferred bibliographical forms of publishers' names. The list also indicates the most common places of publication for the publishers. Although some entries include two or more locations, only the first place listed on the title or copyright

page of the work being cited should be included in a bibliographical citation. Note further that the list indicates when a city needs to be identified further by adding a state, province, or country: if no state, province, or country is given for a publisher below, it may be omitted in all citations.

A. & C. Black. See Black	Augustin (Locust Valley, NY)
A. Töpelmann. See Töpelmann	AUSA (Sabadel)
A Turizm Yayınları (Istanbul)	B. G. Teubner Verlag. See Teubner
Aarhus University Press (Aarhus)	Baker Academic (Grand Rapids)
Abingdon (Nashville; New York)	Baker Books (Grand Rapids)
Åbo Akademi University (Åbo)	Bamberger & Wahrmann (Jerusalem)
Academic Press (London; New York)	Banner of Truth Trust (London; Carlisle, PA)
Acumen (Durham)	B.A.R. (Oxford)
A.D.P.F. (Paris)	Basic Books (New York)
Agade (Warsaw)	Basil Blackwell. See Blackwell
Akademie (Berlin)	Baylor University Press (Waco, TX)
Akademische Verlagsbuchhandlung (Freiburg im Breisgau)	Beacon (Boston)
Alba House (New York)	Beacon Hill (Kansas City)
Aldine (Chicago)	Beauchesne (Paris)
Alfred A. Knopf. See Knopf	Beck (Munich)
Allen & Unwin (London)	Ben Yehuda Press (Teaneck, NJ)
Allenson (Naperville, IL)	Ben-Gurion University of the Negev Press (Beer-Sheva)
Almond Press (Sheffield)	Benzinger (Zurich)
Almqvist & Wiksell (Uppsala; Stockholm)	Bertelsmann (Gütersloh)
Am Oved (Tel-Aviv)	Bialik Institute (Jerusalem)
American Oriental Society (New Haven)	Biblical Archaeology Society (Washington, DC)
American Schools of Oriental Research (Boston; Cambridge)	Biblical Institute Press (Rome)
Anselm Academic (Winona, MN)	Black (Edinburgh; London)
Apollos (Leicester)	Blackwell (Oxford; Malden, MA)
Archaeopress (Oxford)	Bloomsbury (London; New Delhi; New York; Sydney)
Archon Books (Hamden, CT)	Bohn (Haarlem)
Ares (Milan)	Bouvier (Bonn)
Aris & Phillips (Oxford)	Braziller (New York)
Aschendorff (Münster)	Brazos (Grand Rapids)
Ashgate (Burlington, VT; Farnham, Surrey, UK)	Brepols (Turnhout)
Associació Bíblica de Catalunya (Catalonia, Spain)	Brill (Leiden; Boston)
Athlone Press (London)	British Academy (London)
Augsburg (Minneapolis)	Broadman & Holman (Nashville)
Augsburg Fortress (Minneapolis)	Brockhaus (Wuppertal)
	Browne & Nolan (Dublin)
	Brown Judaic Studies (Providence, RI)

- C. H. Beck. See Beck
 Calwer (Stuttgart)
 Cambridge University Press (Cambridge; New York)
 Carl Winter. See Winter
 Carta (Jerusalem)
 Cascade (Eugene, OR)
 Cassell (London)
 Catholic Biblical Association of America (Washington, DC)
 Catholic University of America Press (Washington, DC)
 CDL (Bethesda, MD)
 Cerf (Paris)
 Chalice (Atlanta)
 Charles Scribner's Sons. See Scribner's Sons
 Chr. Kaiser Verlag. See Kaiser
 Clarendon (Oxford)
 Cokesbury (Nashville)
 Collins (London)
 Columbia University Press (New York)
 Concordia (St. Louis)
 Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (Madrid)
 Continuum (New York; London)
 Cornell University Press (Ithaca, NY)
 Crossroad (New York)
 Crossway (Wheaton, IL)
 Curtius (Berlin)
 Darton, Longman & Todd (London)
 de Boccard (Paris)
 de Gruyter (Berlin)
 Dehoniane (Bologna)
 Deichert (Leipzig)
 Dekker & Van de Vegt (Nijmegen)
 Delachaux & Niestle (Neuchatel; Paris)
 Deo (Dorset, UK)
 Desclée (Paris)
 Desclée de Brouwer (Paris)
 Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft (Stuttgart)
 Doubleday (Garden City, NY; New York)
 Duckworth (London)
 Duculot (Gembloux)
- Duke University Press (Durham, NC)
 Duquesne University Press (Pittsburgh)
 Dura-Europos Publications (New Haven)
 Dybwad (Oslo)
 E. J. Brill. See Brill
 Echter (Würzburg)
 EDB (Edizioni Dehoniane Bologna). See Dehoniane
 Edinburgh University Press (Edinburgh)
 Éditions de Boccard. See de Boccard
 Éditions Desclée de Brouwer. See Desclée de Brouwer
 Editions du Cerf. See Cerf
 Éditions Gallimard. See Gallimard
 Éditions Rieder. See Rieder
 Editorial Verbo Divina (Pamplona)
 Editrice Anselmiana (Rome)
 Editrice Pontificia Università Gregoriana (Rome)
 Editrice Pontificio Istituto Biblico. See Pontifical Biblical Institute
 Edizioni Dehoniane. See Dehoniane
 Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura (Rome)
 Eduard Pfeiffer. See Pfeiffer
 Edwin Mellen. See Mellen
 Eerdmans (Grand Rapids)
 Ege (Istanbul)
 Egypt Exploration Fund (London)
 Eisenbrauns (Winona Lake, IN)
 ELITE (Florence)
 Epworth (London)
 Equinox (Sheffield)
 Evangelische Verlagsanstalt (Berlin)
 Evangelischer Verlag (Zollikon-Zurich)
 EVZ-Verlag (Zurich)
 Finnish Exegetical Society (Helsinki)
 Fortress (Philadelphia)
 Franciscan Herald Press (Chicago)
 Franciscan Institute Publications (St. Bonaventure, NY)
 Franciscan Printing Press (Jerusalem)
 Francke (Bern; Tübingen)
 Franz Steiner Verlag. See Steiner
 Free Press (Glencoe, IL; New York)
- Friedrich Reinhardt. See Reinhardt
 Funk & Wagnalls (New York)
 Gabalda (Paris)
 Gallimard (Paris)
 Gebr. Mann (Berlin)
 Gelbsterlag der Erben (Berlin)
 George Braziller. See Braziller
 Georg Olms. See Olms
 Georg Reimer. See Reimer
 Gerald Duckworth. See Duckworth
 Gerd Mohn. See Mohn
 Gerstenberg (Hildesheim)
 Geuthner (Paris)
 Gianni Iuculano. See Iuculano
 Glazier (Wilmington, DE)
 Gleerup (Lund)
 Gorgias (Piscataway, NJ)
 Gregorian University Press (Rome)
 Gunter Narr Verlag. See Narr
 Gütersloher Verlagshaus (Gütersloh)
 Hanstein (Bonn; Cologne)
 Harcourt, Brace (New York)
 Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (New York)
 Harcourt, Brace & World (New York)
 Harcourt, Brace & Company. See Harcourt, Brace
 Harper & Brothers (New York)
 Harper & Row (New York; San Francisco)
 HarperCollins (New York; San Francisco)
 HarperOne (San Francisco)
 HarperSanFrancisco (San Francisco)
 Harrassowitz (Leipzig; Wiesbaden)
 Hartford Seminary Foundation Press (Hartford, CT)
 Harvard University Press (Cambridge)
 Hebrew Union College Press (Cincinnati)
 Heinemann (London)
 Hendrickson (Peabody, MA)
 Henry Holt. See Holt
 Henry Regnery. See Regnery
 Herald Press (Kirchener, ON)
 Herder (Freiburg im Breisgau; Rome)
 Hinrichs (Leipzig)
- Hodder & Stoughton (London)
 Holt (New York)
 Holt, Rinehart & Winston (New York)
 Huber (Munich)
 Humanities Press (New York)
 Imprimerie Nationale (Paris)
 Indiana University Press (Bloomington)
 Institut für Orientalistik der Universität Wien (Vienna)
 Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Universität Innsbruck (Innsbruck)
 Institut Biblique Pontifical. See Pontifical Biblical Institute
 InterVarsity Press (Downers Grove, IL)
 Inter-Varsity Press (Leicester; London)
 ISLET (Dresden)
 Israel Antiquities Authority (Jerusalem)
 Istituto Universitario Orientale (Naples)
 Irzkowski (Berlin)
 Iuculano (Pavia)
 J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck). See Mohr Siebeck
 J. Duculot. See Duculot
 J. Kauffmann Verlag. See Kauffmann
 Jacob Dybwad. See Dybwad
 Jewish Publication Society of America (Philadelphia)
 Jewish Theological Seminary of America (New York)
 J. J. Augustin. See Augustin
 John Knox (Atlanta; Richmond, VA)
 John Murray. See Murray
 John Wiley & Sons. See Wiley & Sons
 Johns Hopkins University Press (Baltimore; London)
 Josef Knecht. See Knecht
 JSOT Press (Sheffield)
 Judson (Pennsylvania)
 K. G. Saur Verlag. See Saur
 Kaiser (Munich)
 Karl J. Trübner. See Trübner
 Katholisches Bibelwerk (Stuttgart)
 Kauffmann (Frankfurt am Main)
 KBW (Stuttgart)

- Kiryath Sepher (Jerusalem)
 Klinkstiek (Paris)
 Knecht (Frankfurt am Main)
 Knopf (New York)
 Kohlhammer (Stuttgart)
 Kok (Kampen)
 Kok Pharos (Kampen)
 Kosel (Munich)
 Kregel (Grand Rapids)
 Ktav (New York)
 Labor et Fides (Geneva)
 Lang (New York; Bern)
 Librairie Lecoqffre (Paris)
 Leroux (Paris)
 Letouzey et Ané (Paris)
 Leuven University Press (Gembloux; Leuven)
 Leykam (Graz)
 LIT (Berlin)
 Little, Brown (Boston)
 Liturgical Press (Collegeville, MN)
 Longmans, Green (London; New York)
 Louisiana State University Press (Baton Rouge)
 Lutterworth (London)
 Macmillan (New York; London)
 Magnes (Jerusalem)
 Manchester University Press (Manchester)
 Marshall, Morgan & Scott (London)
 Massad Harav Kook (Jerusalem)
 Max Niemeyer Verlag. *See* Niemeyer
 McGill-Queens University Press (Montreal; Kingston, ON)
 McGraw-Hill (New York)
 Mellen (Lewiston, NY)
 Mercer University Press (Macon, GA)
 Meridian Books (New York)
 Methuen (London; New York)
 Michael Glazier. *See* Glazier
 Minerva (Paris)
 Mohn (Gütersloh)
 Mohr Siebeck (Tübingen)
 Mouton (The Hague)
- Mowbrays (London)
 Münz (Breslau)
 Murray (London)
 Narr (Tübingen)
 Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut te Istanbul (Istanbul)
 Nelson (Nashville; London)
 Neo-Assyrian Text Corpus Project (Helsinki)
 Neukirchner Verlag (Neukirchen-Vluyn)
 Niemeyer (Halle)
 Northern Illinois University Press (DeKalb)
 Northwestern University Press (Evanston, IL)
 Norton (New York)
 Oliphants (London)
 Oliver & Boyd (Edinburgh)
 Olms (Hildesheim)
 Open Book (Cambridge)
 Orbis Books (Maryknoll, NY)
 Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago (Chicago)
 Ortsel (Jerusalem)
 Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften (Vienna)
 Otto Harrassowitz. *See* Harrassowitz
 Otto Zeller. *See* Zeller
 Oxbow (Oxford)
 Oxford University Press (Oxford; London; New York)
 Paideia (Brescia)
 Pantheon (New York)
 Paternoster (Exeter; Milton Keynes)
 Patmos (Düsseldorf; Mannheim)
 Paul Geuthner. *See* Geuthner
 Paulist (New York; Mahwah, NJ)
 Peters (Leuven)
 Penguin Books (Harmondsworth; London)
 Pennsylvania State University Press (University Park)
 Pergamon Press (New York)
 Peter Hanstein. *See* Hanstein
- Peter Lang. *See* Lang
 Pfeiffer (Leipzig)
 Pickwick (Pittsburgh; Eugene, OR)
 Polebridge (Sonoma, CA)
 Pontifical Biblical Institute (Rome)
 Praeger (New York)
 Prentice Hall (Englewood Cliffs, NJ; Upper Saddle River, NJ)
 Presses Universitaires (Fribourg)
 Presses Universitaires de France (Paris)
 Presses Universitaires de Vincennes (Saint Denis)
 Princeton University Press (Princeton)
 Prometheus (Amherst, NY)
 PUF. *See* Presses Universitaires de France
 Purdue University Press (West Lafayette, IN)
 Pustet (Regensburg)
 Random House (New York)
 Regnery (Chicago)
 Reimer (Berlin)
 Reinhardt (Basel)
 Revell (New York)
 Rieder (Paris)
 Rivington (London)
 Routledge (London; New York)
 Routledge & Kegan Paul (London)
 Rowman & Littlefield (Lanhan, MD)
 Royal Asiatic Society (London)
 Royal Irish Academy (Dublin)
 Royal Scottish Museum (Edinburgh)
 Saur (Munich)
 SBL Press (Atlanta)
 Schnell & Steiner (Munich)
 Schocken Books (New York)
 Scholars Press (Missoula, MT; Chico, CA; Atlanta)
 School of Oriental and African Studies (London)
 Scientia (Aalen)
 SCM (London)
 Scribner's Sons (New York)
 Seabury (New York)
 Sheffield Academic (Sheffield)
- Sheffield Phoenix (Sheffield)
 SIL International (Dallas)
 Simon & Schuster (New York)
 Smyth & Helwys (Macon, GA)
 Societatis Litterariae Fennicae (Helsinki)
 Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. *See* SPCK
 Society of Biblical Literature (Atlanta)
 Soncino (Hindhead, Surrey, UK; Jerusalem; Brooklyn)
 Southern Illinois University Press (Carbondale)
 SPCK (London)
 St. Benno (Leipzig)
 Stanford University Press (Stanford, CA)
 Stefan Münz. *See* Münz
 Steiner (Stuttgart)
 Styx (Groningen)
 Suhrkamp (Frankfurt; Berlin)
 Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia (Helsinki)
 Swets & Zeitlinger (Amsterdam; Lisse)
 T&T Clark (Edinburgh; London; New York)
 Taylor & Francis (London)
 Tel Aviv University Press (Tel Aviv)
 Temple University Press (Philadelphia)
 Teubner (Leipzig; Stuttgart; Berlin)
 Thames & Hudson (London)
 Theologischer Verlag. *See* TVZ
 Theologischer Verlag Rudolf Brockhaus. *See* Brockhaus
 Thomas Nelson. *See* Nelson
 Töpelmann (Giessen; Berlin)
 Trinity University Press (San Antonio, TX)
 Trübner (Strassburg)
 Truman State University Press (Kirksville, MO)
 Türk Tarih Kurumu Basimevi (Ankara)
 TVZ (Theologischer Verlag Zurich) (Zurich)
 Tyndale House (Carol Stream, IL)
 Tyndale Press (London)
 Ugarit-Verlag (Münster)

- Undena (Los Angeles; Malibu, CA)
 United Bible Societies (London; New York; Stuttgart)
 Universitätsverlag (Göttingen)
 Universitetsforlaget (Oslo)
 University of Birmingham Press (Birmingham)
 University of California Press (Berkeley)
 University of Chicago Press (Chicago)
 University of Copenhagen (Copenhagen)
 University of Exeter Press (Exeter)
 University of Michigan Press (Ann Arbor)
 University of Minnesota Press (Minneapolis)
 University of Nebraska Press (Lincoln)
 University of North Carolina Press (Chapel Hill)
 University of Notre Dame Press (Notre Dame)
 University of Pennsylvania Press (Philadelphia)
 University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology (Philadelphia)
 University of Pittsburgh Press (Pittsburgh)
 University of South Carolina Press (Columbia)
 University of Texas Press (Austin)
 University of Wales Press (Cardiff)
 University Press of America (Lanham, MD)
 Uppsala Universitet (Uppsala)
 Van Gorcum (Assen)
 Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht (Göttingen)
- Verbo Divino (Estella, Navarra, Spain)
 Verlag Philipp von Zabern. See von Zabern
 Viking (New York)
 Vintage Books (New York; London)
 Vittorio Klostermann (Frankfurt am Main)
 Voigtländer (Leipzig)
 von Zabern (Mainz)
 W. Heinemann. See Heinemann
 W. W. Norton. See Norton
 Wahrmann (Jerusalem)
 Waisenhaus (Halle)
 Walter de Gruyter. See de Gruyter
 Wayne State University Press (Detroit)
 Weidenfeld & Nicolson (London)
 Weidmann (Berlin)
 Westminster (Philadelphia)
 Westminster John Knox (Louisville)
 Wiley & Sons (New York)
 Wiley-Blackwell (Malden, MA; Chichester)
 Wilfrid Laurier University Press (Waterloo, ON)
 William B. Eerdmans. See Eerdmans
 Williams & Norgate (London)
 Winter (Heidelberg)
 Wipf & Stock (Eugene, OR)
 Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft (Darmstadt)
 Word (Waco, TX; Dallas; Nashville)
 Yale University Press (New Haven)
 Zeller (Osnabruck)
 Zondervan (Grand Rapids)
 Zwingli-Verlag (Zurich)

6.1.4.2 Place of Publication

If the title or copyright page lists more than one city, only the first city should ordinarily be used in the bibliography and notes (see CMS §14.135). When the city or publisher is not well known, reference to the state or country should be included. Be careful to do this consistently; thus if you name "Grand Rapids, MI" in one citation, you must include the state in every other citation of a publisher in Grand Rapids. On the use of two-letter postal abbreviations for state/province references, see §8.1.1.

6.1.4.3 Translating Foreign-Language Publication Information

For foreign-language publications, authors should translate the details of publication (including city of publication and the roles of editors, translators, etc.) into English. When an author has not done so, the copy editor should either translate such information or query the project editor. For example:

Original	Preferred
Basilae	Basel
Berolini	Berlin
Bruxelles	Brussels
Cantabrigiae	Cambridge
Genève	Geneva
Lipsiae	Leipzig
Louvain	Leuven
Lugdunum	Lyon
Lugdunum Batavorum	Leiden
Lutetiae	Paris
München	Munich
Oxonii	Oxford
Wien	Vienna

For treatment of authors' names, see §§6.1.2.2–3.

6.1.4.4 Listing Multiple Publishers

Books are often published cooperatively by a pair of publishers. In such cases, it is necessary to cite both publishers; the two should be listed in their normal way and separated by a semicolon. Places of publication and publishers' names should not be combined and separated by slashes:

Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht; Fribourg: Presses Universitaires
 Not: Göttingen/Fribourg: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht/Presses Universitaires

6.1.4.5 Date

The use of *n.d.* (no date) in place of the year in the publication details should be avoided. In the case of unpublished manuscripts, use the date of the version consulted or the last modified date in the case of electronic files. Use *forthcoming* for manuscripts under contract but not yet published (§6.2.19). Manuscripts not under contract are treated as unpublished manuscripts.

6.1.5 Page Numbers

Avoid using *f.* and *ff.* for "following" pages; give actual page ranges.

6.1.6 Electronic Sources Information

The last element in a citation will be information about the electronic format cited (PDF e-book; Kindle edition, etc.) or, for online publications, an electronic resource identifier such as a DOI (digital object identifier) or URL (uniform resource locator). DOIs are unique and permanent names assigned to an individual work that will resolve directly to the work regardless of changes in its online location. For this reason, DOIs are preferred to URLs. For more on electronic resource identifiers, see CMS §§14.4–7.

SBL Press no longer recommends including access dates—the date on which the author last consulted a source—as they are unreliable, unverifiable, and unnecessary. Authors should consult with their publisher early, however, as some publishers may require them.

URL addresses are never hyphenated at the end of a line and should be divided before the “dot” or at a “slash” if they must wrap to the next line.

6.2 GENERAL EXAMPLES: BOOKS

The following examples define SBL style for notes and bibliographies more fully than the select rules in §6.1.

6.2.1 A Book by a Single Author

15. Charles H. Talbert, *Reading John: A Literary and Theological Commentary on the Fourth Gospel and the Johannine Epistles* (New York: Crossroad, 1992), 127.

19. Talbert, *Reading John*, 22.

Talbert, Charles H. *Reading John: A Literary and Theological Commentary on the Fourth Gospel and the Johannine Epistles*. New York: Crossroad, 1992.

6.2.2 A Book by Two or Three Authors

4. James M. Robinson and Helmut Koester, *Trajectories through Early Christianity* (Philadelphia: Fortress, 1971), 237.

12. Robinson and Koester, *Trajectories through Early Christianity*, 23.

Robinson, James M., and Helmut Koester. *Trajectories through Early Christianity*. Philadelphia: Fortress, 1971.

6.2.3 A Book by More Than Three Authors

If a work is by more than three authors, simply list one and “et al.” to indicate additional authors (without comma following the first author’s name). All names are generally listed in the bibliographical entry, but “et al.” following the first author’s name (and, in this case, a comma) is permitted.

7. Bernard Brandon Scott et al., *Reading New Testament Greek* (Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1993), 53.

9. Scott et al., *Reading New Testament Greek*, 42.

Scott, Bernard Brandon, Margaret Dean, Kristen Sparks, and Frances LaZar. *Reading New Testament Greek*. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1993.

6.2.4 A Translated Volume

14. Wilhelm Egger, *How to Read the New Testament: An Introduction to Linguistic and Historical-Critical Methodology*, trans. Peter Heinegg (Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1996), 28.

18. Egger, *How to Read*, 291.

Egger, Wilhelm. *How to Read the New Testament: An Introduction to Linguistic and Historical-Critical Methodology*. Translated by Peter Heinegg. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1996.

6.2.5 The Full History of a Translated Volume

Generally it is unnecessary to present the full history of a translated volume. But if you choose to do so, the following format may be used.

3. Julius Wellhausen, *Prolegomena to the History of Ancient Israel* (New York: Meridian Books, 1957), 296; repr. of *Prolegomena to the History of Israel*, trans. J. Sutherland Black and A. Enzies, with preface by W. Robertson Smith (Edinburgh: Black, 1885); trans. of *Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels*, 2nd ed. (Berlin: Reimer, 1883).

Julius Wellhausen, *Prolegomena to the History of Ancient Israel*. New York: Meridian Books, 1957. Reprint of *Prolegomena to the History of Israel*. Translated by J. Sutherland Black and A. Enzies, with preface by W. Robertson Smith. Edinburg: Black, 1885. Translation of *Prolegomena zur Geschichte Israels*. 2nd ed. Berlin: Reimer, 1883.

6.2.6 A Book with One Editor

5. Jeffrey H. Tigay, ed., *Empirical Models for Biblical Criticism* (Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1985), 35.

9. Tigay, *Empirical Models*, 38.

Tigay, Jeffrey H., ed. *Empirical Models for Biblical Criticism*. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1985.

6.2.7 A Book with Two or Three Editors

44. John Kaltner and Steven L. McKenzie, eds., *Beyond Babel: A Handbook for Biblical Hebrew and Related Languages*, RBS 42 (Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2002), xii.

47. Kaltner and McKenzie, viii.
Kaltner, John, and Steven L. McKenzie, eds. *Beyond Babel: A Handbook for Biblical Hebrew and Related Languages*. RBS 42. Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2002.

6.2.8 A Book with Four or More Editors

The same rules apply as in §6.2.3.

4. John F. Oates et al., eds., *Checklist of Editions of Greek and Latin Papyri, Ostraca, and Tablets*, 5th ed., BASPSup 9 (Oakville, CT: American Society of Papyrologists, 2001), 10.
Oates, John F., William H. Willis, Roger S. Bagnall, and Klaas A. Worp, eds. *Checklist of Editions of Greek and Latin Papyri, Ostraca, and Tablets*, 5th ed. BASPSup 9. Oakville, CT: American Society of Papyrologists, 2001.

6.2.9 A Book with Both Author and Editor

45. Edward Schillebeeckx, *The Schillebeeckx Reader*, ed. Robert J. Schreier (Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1986), 20.
Schillebeeckx, Edward. *The Schillebeeckx Reader*. Edited by Robert J. Schreier. Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1986.

6.2.10 A Book with Author, Editor, and Translator

3. Friedrich Blass and Albert Debrunner, *Grammatica del greco del Nuovo Testamento*, ed. Friedrich Rehkopf, trans. Giordana Pisi (Brescia: Paideia, 1982), 40.
Blass, Friedrich, and Albert Debrunner. *Grammatica del greco del Nuovo Testamento*. Edited by Friedrich Rehkopf. Translated by Giordana Pisi. Brescia: Paideia, 1982.

6.2.11 A Title in a Modern Work Citing Words in a Non-Latin Alphabet

When citing a title containing non-Latin characters, it is permissible (although not SBL Press preference) to represent such characters as transliteration. Indicate to readers that the transliteration is not original by setting it within brackets, as in the following:

34. Stuart A. Irvine, "Idols [ktbwm]: A Note on Hosea 13:2a," *JBL* 133 (2014): 509–17.

See also §6.1.3.9.

6.2.12 An Article in an Edited Volume

3. Harold W. Attridge, "Jewish Historiography," in *Early Judaism and Its Modern*

Interpreters, ed. Robert A. Kraft and George W. E. Nickelsburg (Philadelphia: Fortress; Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1986), 311–43.

6. Attridge, "Jewish Historiography," 314–17.

If subsequent references could be confused with another article by the same author, include the information concerning the editors with the short title.

6. Attridge, "Jewish Historiography" (Kraft and Nickelsburg), 314–17.

Additionally, if another article in the same edited volume has already been cited with the full bibliographic information, the short form including information concerning the editors may be used for all other articles in the edited volume cited subsequently:

9. Attridge, "Jewish Historiography," in Kraft and Nickelsburg, *Early Judaism*, 314–17.

Attridge, Harold A. "Jewish Historiography." Pages 311–43 in *Early Judaism and Its Modern Interpreters*. Edited by Robert A. Kraft and George W. E. Nickelsburg. Philadelphia: Fortress; Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1986.

6.2.13 An Article in a Festschrift

Bibliographies should use the full title.

8. John Van Seters, "The Theology of the Yahwist: A Preliminary Sketch," in "Wer ist wie du, Herr, unter den Göttern?": *Studien zur Theologie und Religionsgeschichte Israels für Otto Kaiser zum 70. Geburtstag*, ed. Ingo Kottsieper et al. (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1995), 219–28.

17. Van Seters, "Theology of the Yahwist," 222.

Van Seters, John. "The Theology of the Yahwist: A Preliminary Sketch." Pages 219–28 in "Wer ist wie du, Herr, unter den Göttern?": *Studien zur Theologie und Religionsgeschichte Israels für Otto Kaiser zum 70. Geburtstag*. Edited by Ingo Kottsieper et al. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1995.

6.2.14 An Introduction, Preface, or Foreword Written by Someone Other Than the Author

2. Hendrikus Boers, introduction to *How to Read the New Testament: An Introduction to Linguistic and Historical-Critical Methodology*, by Wilhelm Egger, trans. Peter Heinegg (Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1996), xi–xxi.

6. Boers, introduction, xi–xx.

Boers, Hendrikus. Introduction to *How to Read the New Testament: An Introduction to Linguistic and Historical-Critical Methodology*, by Wilhelm Egger. Translated by Peter Heinegg. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1996.

6.2.15 Multiple Publishers for a Single Book

Birger Gerhardsson, *Memory and Manuscript: Oral Tradition and Written Transmission in Rabbinic Judaism and Early Christianity*. ASNU 22. Lund: Gleerup; Copenhagen: Munksgaard, 1961.

For treatment of multiple publishers, see §6.1.4.4.

6.2.16 A Revised Edition

87. James B. Pritchard, ed., *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament*, 3rd ed. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969), xxi.

Pritchard, James B., ed. *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament*. 3rd ed. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969.

56. Joseph Blenkinsopp, *A History of Prophecy in Israel*, rev. and enl. ed. (Louisville: Westminster John Knox, 1996), 81.

Blenkinsopp, Joseph. *A History of Prophecy in Israel*. Rev. and enl. ed. Louisville: Westminster John Knox, 1996.

6.2.17 Reprint of a Recent Title

5. John Van Seters, *In Search of History: Historiography in the Ancient World and the Origins of Biblical History* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1983; repr., Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1997), 35.

Van Seters, John. *In Search of History: Historiography in the Ancient World and the Origins of Biblical History*. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1983. Repr., Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1997.

6.2.18 Reprint of a Title in the Public Domain

See CMS §§4.19–21. When a work is in the public domain, one may omit all except the most relevant information (in the following instance, the translator and original publication date) and supply information about the source from which the book is now available.

5. Gustav Adolf Deissmann, *Light from the Ancient East: The New Testament Illustrated by Recently Discovered Texts of the Graeco-Roman World* (trans. Lionel R. M. Strachan; 1927; repr., Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1995), 55.

Deissmann, Gustav Adolf. *Light from the Ancient East: The New Testament Illustrated by Recently Discovered Texts of the Graeco-Roman World*. Translated by Lionel R. M. Strachan. 1927. Repr., Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1995.

6.2.19 A Forthcoming Book

When a book is under contract with a publisher and is already titled, but the date of

publication is not yet known, *forthcoming* is used in place of the date. Books not under contract should be treated as unpublished manuscripts (for which see CMS §§14.224–31).

9. James R. Harrison and L. L. Welborn, eds., *The First Urban Churches 2: Roman Corinth*, WGRWSup (Atlanta: SBL Press, forthcoming).

12. Harrison and Welborn, *Roman Corinth*, 201.

Harrison, James R. and L. L. Welborn, eds. *The First Urban Churches 2: Roman Corinth*. WGRWSup. Atlanta: SBL Press, forthcoming.

6.2.20 A Multivolume Work

5. Adolf Harnack, *History of Dogma*, trans. Neil Buchanan, 7 vols. (Boston: Little, Brown, 1896–1905).

9. Harnack, *History of Dogma*, 2:126.

Harnack, Adolf. *History of Dogma*. Translated from the 3rd German ed. by Neil Buchanan. 7 vols. Boston: Little, Brown, 1896–1905.

6.2.21 A Titled Volume in a Multivolume Work

5. Bruce W. Winter and Andrew D. Clarke, eds., *The Book of Acts in Its Ancient Literary Setting*, vol. 1 of *The Book of Acts in Its First Century Setting*, ed. Bruce W. Winter (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1993), 25.

16. Winter and Clarke, *Book of Acts*, 25.

Winter, Bruce W., and Andrew D. Clarke, eds. *The Book of Acts in Its Ancient Literary Setting*. Vol. 1 of *The Book of Acts in Its First Century Setting*. Edited by Bruce W. Winter. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1993.

It is unnecessary when citing a single volume to give information about the total number of volumes in the series. If you need to cite the entire multivolume series, see §6.2.20.

6.2.22 A Chapter within a Multivolume Work

24. Steve Mason, "Josephus on Canon and Scriptures," in *Hebrew Bible/Old Testament: The History of Its Interpretation*, ed. Magne Saebø (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1996), 1.1:217–335.

28. Mason, "Josephus on Canon and Scriptures," 224.

Mason, Steve. "Josephus on Canon and Scriptures." Pages 217–35 in vol. 1, part 1 of *Hebrew Bible/Old Testament: The History of Its Interpretation*. Edited by Magne Saebø. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, 1996.

6.2.23 A Chapter within a Titled Volume in a Multivolume Work

66. David Peterson, "The Motif of Fulfillment and the Purpose of Luke-Acts," in *The Book of Acts in Its Ancient Literary Setting*, ed. Bruce W. Winter and Andrew D. Clarke, vol. 1 of *The Book of Acts in Its First Century Setting*, ed. Bruce W. Winter (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1993), 83–104.
78. Peterson, "Motif of Fulfillment," 92.

David Peterson, "The Motif of Fulfillment and the Purpose of Luke-Acts." Pages 83–104 in *The Book of Acts in Its Ancient Literary Setting*. Edited by Bruce W. Winter and Andrew D. Clarke. Vol. 1 of *The Book of Acts in Its First Century Setting*. Edited by Bruce W. Winter. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1993.

6.2.24 A Work in a Series

Volumes that appear in a series follow the standard note and bibliographic form.

12. Otfried Hofius, *Paulusstudien*, WUNT 51 (Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1989), 122.
14. Hofius, *Paulusstudien*, 124.
- Hofius, Otfried. *Paulusstudien*. WUNT 51. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1989.

When a series begins anew, distinguishing between the old and new series can be problematic. Slashes (e.g., SBT 2/18) are often used to denote the new series.

23. Joachim Jeremias, *The Prayers of Jesus*, SBT 2/6 (Naperville, IL: Allenson, 1967), 123–27.
32. Jeremias, *Prayers*, 126.
- Jeremias, Joachim. *The Prayers of Jesus*. SBT 2/6. Naperville, IL: Allenson, 1967.

6.2.25 Electronic Book

Books available for download from a library or bookseller are generally available in two main formats: PDF e-books and editions for e-readers, such as Kindle, iPad, and Nook. If citing a PDF e-book that is identical in all respects to the print edition, it is not necessary to indicate the format consulted. However, because other electronic formats do not conform in all respects to the print edition, in those cases authors must indicate the format consulted.

The indication of the format follows the publication information:

14. Henning Graf Reventlow, *From the Old Testament to Origen*. Vol. 1 of *History of Biblical Interpretation*, trans. Leo G. Perdue (Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2009), Nook edition, ch. 1.3.

18. Reventlow, *From the Old Testament to Origen*, ch. 1.3.

Reventlow, Henning Graf. *From the Old Testament to Origen*. Volume 1 of *History of Biblical Interpretation*. Translated by Leo G. Perdue. Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2009. Nook edition.

3. Jacob L. Wright, *David, King of Israel, and Caleb in Biblical Memory* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014), Kindle edition, ch. 3, "Introducing David."

21. Wright, *David, King of Israel*, ch. 5, "Evidence from Qumran."

Jacob L. Wright, *David, King of Israel, and Caleb in Biblical Memory*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014. Kindle edition.

Since e-reader formats do not have stable page numbers, it is preferable to cite the print edition. However, if an alternative format is consulted, in lieu of a page number, include a chapter or section number in the citation, as in the example footnotes above.

When citing an online version of a book, include the DOI. In the absence of a DOI, include the URL in the citation.

53. Ann E. Killebrew and Margreet Steiner, eds., *The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of the Levant: c. 8000–332 BCE* (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014), doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199212972.001.0001.
55. Killebrew and Steiner, *Archaeology of the Levant*.
- Killebrew, Ann E. and Margreet Steiner, eds. *The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of the Levant: c. 8000–332 BCE*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014. doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199212972.001.0001.

The format is the same for older works that have been made available freely online:

29. Stephen Kaufman. *The Akkadian Influences on Aramaic*, AS 19 (Chicago: The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1974), <http://oi.uchicago.edu/pdf/as19.pdf>.
32. Kaufman, *Akkadian Influences on Aramaic*, 123.
- Kaufman, Stephen. *The Akkadian Influences on Aramaic*. AS 19. Chicago: The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1974. <http://oi.uchicago.edu/pdf/as19.pdf>.

6.3 GENERAL EXAMPLES: JOURNAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, AND DISSERTATIONS

6.3.1 A Journal Article

7. Blake Leyerte, "John Chrysostom on the Gaze," *J ECS* 1 (1993): 159–74.
23. Leyerte, "John Chrysostom," 161.

Leyertle, Blake. "John Chrysostom on the Gaze." *J ECS* 1 (1993): 159–74.

For articles written by more than one author, follow the examples above in §6.2.2–3. It is unnecessary to include the issue number unless the journal volume is not paginated consecutively. See §6.3.9.

6.3.2 A Journal Article with Multiple Page Locations and Multiple Volumes

21. Hans Wildberger, "Das Abbild Gottes: Gen 1:26–30," *TZ* 21 (1965): 245–59, 481–501.

Wildberger, Hans. "Das Abbild Gottes: Gen 1:26–30." *TZ* 21 (1965): 245–59, 481–501.

24. Julius Wellhausen, "Die Composition des Hexateuchs," *JDT* 21 (1876): 392–450; 22 (1877): 407–79.

Wellhausen, Julius. "Die Composition des Hexateuchs." *JDT* 21 (1876): 392–450; 22 (1877): 407–79.

If a multiple-part article includes "Part 1," "Part 2," and the like as a part of the title, omit the "part" specification and cite only the primary title. Including a part number in the first reference complicates short-title citations for later references, since one would then need to include the part number as a part of the short-title reference.

6.3.3 A Journal Article Republished in a Collected Volume

It is generally necessary to cite only the version that you consulted, not the complete history.

20. David Noel Freedman, "Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: An Essay on Biblical Poetry," *JBL* 96 (1977): 20

Freedman, David Noel. "Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: An Essay on Biblical Poetry." *JBL* 96 (1977): 5–26.

or

20. David Noel Freedman. "Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: An Essay on Biblical Poetry," in *Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: Studies in Early Hebrew Poetry* (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1980), 14.

Freedman, David Noel. "Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: An Essay on Biblical Poetry," Pages 1–22 in *Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: Studies in Early Hebrew Poetry*. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1980.

but neither

20. David Noel Freedman, "Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: An Essay on Biblical

Poetry," *JBL* 96 (1977): 20; repr. in *Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: Studies in Early Hebrew Poetry* (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1980).

Freedman, David Noel. "Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: An Essay on Biblical Poetry," *JBL* 96 (1977): 5–26. Repr. pp. 1–22 in *Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: Studies in Early Hebrew Poetry*. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1980.

nor

20. David Noel Freedman. "Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: An Essay on Biblical Poetry," in *Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: Studies in Early Hebrew Poetry* (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1980), 14; first publ. in *JBL* 96 (1977).

Freedman, David Noel. "Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: An Essay on Biblical Poetry," Pages 1–22 in *Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: Studies in Early Hebrew Poetry*. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1980. First publ. in *JBL* 96 (1977): 5–26.

6.3.4 A Book Review

Untitled book reviews may be cited as follows.

8. Howard M. Teeple, review of *Introduction to the New Testament*, by André Robert and André Feuillet, *JBR* 34 (1966): 368–70.

21. Teeple, review of *Introduction to the New Testament* (by Robert and Feuillet), 369.

Teeple, Howard M. Review of *Introduction to the New Testament*, by André Robert and André Feuillet. *JBR* 34 (1966): 368–70.

Titled book reviews should be cited as normal journal articles.

9. Jaroslav Pelikan, "The Things That You're Liable to Read in the Bible," review of *The Anchor Bible Dictionary*, ed. David Noel Freedman. *New York Times Review of Books*, 20 December 1992, 3.

Pelikan, Jaroslav. "The Things That You're Liable to Read in the Bible," review of *The Anchor Bible Dictionary*, ed. David Noel Freedman. *New York Times Review of Books*, 20 December 1992, 3.

Review articles are treated like articles:

7. David Petersen, "Hebrew Bible Textbooks: A Review Article," *CRBR* 1 (1988): 1–18.

14. Petersen, "Hebrew Bible Textbooks," 8.

Petersen, David. "Hebrew Bible Textbooks: A Review Article." *CRBR* 1 (1988): 1–18.

6.3.5 An Unpublished Dissertation or Thesis

21. Lee E. Klosinski, "Meals in Mark" (PhD diss., The Claremont Graduate School, 1988), 22–44.
26. Klosinski, "Meals in Mark," 23.
- Klosinski, Lee E. "Meals in Mark." PhD diss., The Claremont Graduate School, 1988.

6.3.6 An Article in an Encyclopedia or a Dictionary

Individual articles in an encyclopedia or a dictionary should be included in the bibliography. The article form applies. It is not necessary to place a comma following the abbreviation preceding the volume and page number. This imitates the rule for journal volumes. Multivolume lexicons, collections of primary sources, and dictionaries are candidates for this special treatment. For examples, see here and in §6.3.7.

33. Krister Stendahl, "Biblical Theology, Contemporary," *IDB* 1:418–32.

36. Stendahl, "Biblical Theology," 1:419.

Stendahl, Krister. "Biblical Theology, Contemporary." *IDB* 1:418–32.

6.3.7 An Article in a Lexicon or a Theological Dictionary

For the discussion of a word or a family of words, give the entire title and page range of the article:

3. Karl Dahn and Walter L. Liefeld, "See, Vision, Eye," *NIDNTT* 3:511–21.
6. Hermann W. Beyer, "διακονέω, διακονία, κτλ," *TDNT* 2:81–93.
7. Ceslas Spicq, "ἀτακτέω, ἀτακτος, ἀτάκτως," *TLNT* 1:223–24.
143. Ceslas Spicq, "ἀμοιβή," *TLNT* 1:95–96.

For the discussion of a specific word in an article covering a larger group of words, name just the word discussed and those pages on which it is discussed:

23. Hermann W. Beyer, "διακονέω," *TDNT* 2:81–87.
26. Karl Dahn, "ὄραω," *NIDNTT* 3:511–18.

Subsequent entries need to include only the dictionary volume and page numbers.

25. Beyer, *TDNT* 2:83.
29. Dahn, *NIDNTT* 3:511.
147. Spicq, *TLNT* 1:95.

In the bibliography, cite only the theological dictionary.

- Brown, Colin, ed. *New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology*. 4 vols. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1975–1985.
- Kittel, Gerhard, and Gerhard Friedrich, eds. *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*. Translated by Geoffrey W. Bromiley. 10 vols. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1964–1976.
- Spicq, Ceslas. *Theological Lexicon of the New Testament*. Translated and edited by James D. Ernest. 3 vols. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1994.

6.3.8 A Paper Presented at a Professional Society

31. Susan Niditch, "Oral Culture and Written Documents" (paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the New England Region of the SBL, Worcester, MA, 25 March 1994), 13–17.
35. Niditch, "Oral Culture," 14.
- Niditch, Susan. "Oral Culture and Written Documents." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the New England Region of the SBL. Worcester, MA, 25 March 1994.

6.3.9 An Article in a Magazine

8. Anthony J. Saldarini, "Babatha's Story." *BAR* 24.2 (1998): 28–33, 36–37, 72–74.
27. Saldarini, "Babatha's Story," 28.

Saldarini, Anthony J. "Babatha's Story." *BAR* 24.2 (1998): 28–33, 36–37, 72–74.

Note that issue numbers are included in the previous references because the issues of vol. 24 are paginated separately rather than consecutively; see §6.3.1. Traditionally, the issue numbers in the above examples have been introduced by a comma and the abbreviation "no." (e.g., *BAR* 24, no. 2). Unless your publisher objects, SBL Press recommends the simple period.

6.3.10 An Electronic Journal Article

As discussed in §6.1.6, electronic journal article citations should include a DOI (preferred) or a URL. The URL must resolve directly to the page on which the article appears. Both DOI and URL may be included if desired.

43. Carl P. E. Springer, "Of Roosters and Repetito: Ambroses' *Aeternae rerum conditor*," *VC* 68 (2014): 155–77, doi:10.1163/15700720-12341158.
45. Springer, "Of Roosters and Repetito," 158.
- Springer, Carl P. E. "Of Roosters and Repetito: Ambroses' *Aeternae rerum conditor*." *VC* 68 (2014): 155–77. doi:10.1163/15700720-12341158.

8. Charles Truehart, "Welcome to the Next Church," *Atlantic Monthly* 278 (August 1996): 37–58, <http://www.theatlantic.com/past/docs/issues/96aug/nxtchrch/nxtchrch.htm>.
12. Truehart, "Next Church," 37.
- Truehart, Charles. "Welcome to the Next Church." *Atlantic Monthly* 278 (August 1996): 37–58. <http://www.theatlantic.com/past/docs/issues/96aug/nxtchrch/nxtchrch.htm>.
31. Alan Kirk, "Karl Polanyi, Marshall Sahlins, and the Study of Ancient Social Relations," *JBL* 126 (2007): 182–91, doi:10.2307/27638428, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27638428>.
35. Kirk, "Karl Polanyi," 186.
- Alan Kirk, "Karl Polanyi, Marshall Sahlins, and the Study of Ancient Social Relations," *JBL* 126 (2007): 182–91. doi:10.2307/27638428. <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27638428>.

For Internet publications without a print counterpart, see §6.4.15 on citing websites and blogs.

6.4 SPECIAL EXAMPLES

6.4.1 Texts from the Ancient Near East

Citing primary sources from the ancient Near East presents special problems for authors and editors. The written materials are diverse. The evidence is ever increasing. The publications of these texts are scattered throughout journals, series, and monographs. Principal editions are not always easy to find, and one may have to gather several volumes to locate the necessary transcriptions, transliterations, and translations. The diverse nature of these texts requires the author and publisher to use a variety of formats, abbreviations, numerations, and symbols. Even at the most basic level—for example, that of the titles of texts—no consistency prevails. Thus, we offer the following paragraphs only as basic guidelines.

6.4.1.1 Citing COS

A translated text from William W. Hallo, ed., *The Context of Scripture*, 3 vols. (Leiden: Brill, 1997–2002), is cited using the abbreviation COS (+ vol. no. + text no. + pages):

7. "The Great Hymn to the Aten," trans. Miriam Lichtheim (COS 1.26:44–46).

11. "Great Hymn to the Aten," COS 1.26:44–46.

Hallo, William W., ed. *Canonical Compositions from the Biblical World*. Vol. 1 of *The Context of Scripture*. Leiden: Brill, 1997.

6.4.1.2 Citing Other Texts

Citing a text can be as easy as citing a well-known translation:

16. "Suppiluliumas and the Egyptian Queen," trans. Albrecht Goetze (ANET, 319).

Pritchard, James B., ed. *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament*. 3rd ed. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969.

5. "Erra and Ishum" (Stephanie Dalley, *Myths from Mesopotamia* [Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991], 282–315).

Dalley, Stephanie. *Myths from Mesopotamia*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991.

5. "Erra and Ishum" (Benjamin Foster, *Before the Muses: An Anthology of Akkadian Literature* [Bethesda, MD: CDL, 1993], 1:771–805).

Foster, Benjamin. *Before the Muses: An Anthology of Akkadian Literature*. Vol. 1. Bethesda, MD: CDL, 1993.

34. "The Doomed Prince" (Miriam Lichtheim, *Ancient Egyptian Literature* [Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976], 2:200–203).

36. "The Doomed Prince" (AEL 2:200–203).

Lichtheim, Miriam. *Ancient Egyptian Literature*. Vol. 2. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976.

Follow the convention of whatever text edition or translation you cite in your notes and bibliography (for symbols common to ancient Near Eastern texts, see §5.9):

12. "The Disappearance of the Sun God," §3 (A I 11–17) (Harry A. Hoffner Jr., *Hittite Myths* [ed. Gary M. Beckman; WAW 2; Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1990], 26).

Hoffner, Harry A., Jr. *Hittite Myths*. Edited by Gary M. Beckman. WAW 2. Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1990.

Authors are encouraged to provide the reader with the most current edition, particularly if a transliterated text is cited:

32. Ashur Inscription, obv. lines 10–17 (Albert Kirk Grayson, *Assyrian Rulers of the Early First Millennium BC* [1114–859 BC], RIMA 2 [Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1991], 143–44).

34. Ashur Inscription, obv. lines 10–17 (RIMA 2:143–44).

Grayson, Albert Kirk. *Assyrian Rulers of the Early First Millennium BC* (1114–859 BC). RIMA 2. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1991.

33. Esarhaddon Chronicle, lines 3–4 (Albert Kirk Grayson, *Assyrian and Babylonian Chronicles*, TCS [Locust Valley, NY: Augustin, 1975], 125).

33. Esarhaddon Chronicle, lines 3–4 (ABC, 125).

Grayson, Albert Kirk. *Assyrian and Babylonian Chronicles*. TCS. Locust Valley, NY: Augustin, 1975.

Some texts, especially letters, are conventionally cited by their number in the principal edition, without a page reference; for example, a letter from the Mari archive sent by Yasmah-Adad is cited as:

45. ARM 1.3.

Dossin, Georges. *Lettres*. ARM 1. 1946. Repr., Paris: Geuthner, 1967.

If citing it from the edited version:

45. ARMT 1.3.

Georges Dossin, *Correspondance de Šamsi-Addu et de ses fils*. ARMT 1. Paris: Imprimerie nationale, 1950.

6.4.2 Loeb Classical Library (Greek and Latin)

Citing a volume or work in the Loeb Classical Library, especially if the work is well known, requires only the primary reference. Ordinarily these are cited in parentheses, just as any other primary source. (See §6.1.3.6 on conventions for citing primary sources.)

(Josephus, *Ant.* 2.233–235)

1. Josephus, *Ant.* 2.233–235.

4. Tacitus, *Ann.* 15.18–19

As in the case of all ancient works, if the translation is being quoted, it is appropriate to cite the translator:

(Josephus, *Ant.* 2.233–235 [Thackeray, LCL])

5. Josephus, *Ant.* 2.233–235 (Thackeray, LCL).

6. Tacitus, *Ann.* 15.18–19 (Jackson, LCL).

The bibliography provides the necessary information regarding the work.

Josephus. Translated by Henry St. J. Thackeray et al. 10 vols. LCL. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926–1965.

Tacitus. *The Historics and The Annals*. Translated by Clifford H. Moore and John Jackson. 4 vols. LCL. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1937.

If a complete work within an ancient author's corpus is under consideration, the entry can reflect that.

14. Flavius Josephus, *The Jewish Antiquities, Books 1–19*, trans. Henry St. J. Thackeray et al., LCL (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1930–1965).

But the bibliography should reflect the entire collection.

Josephus. Translated by Henry St. J. Thackeray et al. 10 vols. LCL. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1926–1965.

6.4.3 Papyri, Ostraca, and Epigraphica

6.4.3.1 Papyri and Ostraca in General

When a papyrus or ostrakon, or a translation thereof, is cited from the standard critical edition listed in the most recent edition of the *Checklist of Editions of Greek and Latin Papyri, Ostraca, and Tablets* (ed. John F. Oates et al., 5th ed., BASPSup 9 [Oakville, CT: American Society of Papyrologists], 2001; more current is the online version at <http://scriptorium.lib.duke.edu/papyrus/texts/clist.html>), it is sufficient to cite by abbreviation (using the .lib.duke.edu/papyrus/texts/clist.html), note that there are no spaces within the abbreviation) and inventory number.

(P.Cair.Zen. 59003)

22. P.Cair.Zen. 59003.

Bibliographic information for all collections so abbreviated should be included in a list of abbreviations or short titles. If a papyrus, or a translation thereof, is quoted from a source other than the principal edition (such as Hunt and Edgar's *Select Papyri*), the source should be identified in parentheses. In such cases, it is nevertheless preferable to use the standard abbreviation from the *Checklist* and include that abbreviation in the list of abbreviations or short titles.

22. P.Cair.Zen. 59003 (Arthur S. Hunt and Campbell C. Edgar, *Select Papyri*, LCL [Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1932], 1:96).

If *Select Papyri* or a similar collection is cited frequently, it should be abbreviated. In the case of *Select Papyri*, citation may be by selection number rather than volume and page number.

22. P.Cair.Zen. 59003 (Hunt and Edgar §31).

6.4.3.2 Epigraphica

Taking their cue from Oates et al., *Checklist of Editions* (see §6.4.3.1), G. H. R. Horsley and John A. L. Lee offer "A Preliminary Checklist of Abbreviations of Greek Epigraphic Volumes" in *Epigraphica: Periodico internazionale di epigrafia* 56 (1994): 129–69. This indispensable checklist seeks "to provide a list of coherent abbreviations for Greek epigraphic volumes

which are both acceptable to specialist epigraphers and comprehensible in themselves to nonspecialists who have occasion to use and refer to inscriptions" (p. 130). Abbreviations for a few of the more common epigraphic resources are included in §8.4 (e.g., BGU, MAMA, SIG), but for a more comprehensive catalogue, see Horsley and Lee's checklist.

6.4.3.3 Greek Magical Papyri

The Greek Magical Papyri are abbreviated following Hans Dieter Betz, *The Greek Magical Papyri in Translation, including the Demotic Spells*, 2nd ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996). The roman numerals, even those with appended letters (e.g., PGM Va. 1–3), follow Preisendanz's catalog of manuscripts. Betz retains Preisendanz's Greek text numeration (until the end of Preisendanz's list, LXXX), except he creates his own system (still dependent on PGM) for the demotic spells (which he identifies as PDM). N.B.: Spaces separate roman numerals and arabic numerals, which "usually delineate the compass of individual spells within the papyrus manuscript" (*ibid.*, xxxi).

(PGM III. 1–164)

22. PGM III. 1–164.

If the edition should be mentioned, cite it in parentheses following the reference, listing it in full in the bibliography.

22. PGM III. 1–164 (Betz).

Betz, Hans Dieter. *The Greek Magical Papyri in Translation, Including the Demotic Spells*. 2nd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1996.

6.4.4 Ancient Epistles and Homilies

The edition of the Cynic epistles edited by Abraham Malherbe (*The Cynic Epistles: A Study Edition*, SBS 12 [Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1977]) provides a convenient model for citation. Citing the Cynic epistles or the several ancient collections of letters, homilies, and the like can be confusing on two fronts since the writings frequently bear both titles and numbers but sometimes only a number. For example, the *Epistles of Diogenes* include *Epistle 26: To Crates* and a simple numeric designation, *Epistle 28*. Since all the epistles have numbers but not all have titles, the numbers serve as the best identifiers of the pieces and are considered sufficient citation. Line numbers should be included in specific quotations, with a comma separating the work from the line number.

(Heraclitus, *Epistle 1*, 10)

34. Heraclitus, *Epistle 1*, 10.

A comma separates the epistle number (set in italic) from the line number (set in roman). If the translation itself requires notation, include it in parentheses.

36. Heraclitus, *Epistle 1*, 10 (Worley).

Heraclitus. *Epistle 1*. Translated by David Worley. Page 187 in *The Cynic Epistles: A Study Edition*. Edited by Abraham J. Malherbe. SBS 12. Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1977.

If several authors from the collection are cited, put the full work in the bibliography:

Malherbe, Abraham J., ed. *The Cynic Epistles: A Study Edition*. SBS 12. Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1977.

6.4.5 ANF and NPNF, First and Second Series

Citing the church fathers can be confusing and frustrating since often there are a variety of levels at which one can cite. Authors may elect to cite both the primary reference and the volume and page number within a given series. If this does not become cumbersome for the reader, it is helpful to include both. In either case, it is better to use arabic numbers rather than roman numerals and to put the ANF or NPNF reference in parentheses. It is not necessary to give a full citation if a bibliography is included and subsequent citations in the notes are identical to the first citation.

14. *The Clementine Homilies* 1.3 (ANF 8:223).

In this example, the title of the work appears in italics. The number 1 indicates the homily number, and 3 designates the chapter. The parenthetical information refers to the series, volume, and page number. In the bibliography, one need cite only the series information, unless the translation itself plays an integral role in the discussion. Thus:

The Ante-Nicene Fathers. Edited by Alexander Roberts and James Donaldson. 1885–1887. 10 vols. Repr., Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1994.

An example in which the translation itself needs to be documented follows:

44. Augustine, *Letters of St. Augustin* 28.3.5 (NPNF¹ 1:252).

Augustine. *The Letters of St. Augustin*. In vol. 1 of *The Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers*, Series 1. Edited by Philip Schaff. 1886–1889. 14 vols. Repr., Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1994.

6.4.6 J.-P. Migne's Patrologia Latina and Patrologia Graeca

For this series, use the abbreviated form:

6. Gregory of Nazianzus, *Orationes theologicae* 4 (PG 36:12c).

Patrologia Latina. Edited by J.-P. Migne. 217 vols. Paris, 1844–1864.

Patrologia Graeca. Edited by J.-P. Migne. 162 vols. Paris, 1857–1886.

Regarding the use of roman type for these series names, see §6.1.3.5.

6.4.7 Strack-Billerbeck, *Kommentar zum Neuen Testament*

Citing Hermann Strack and Paul Billerbeck's *Kommentar zum Neuen Testament aus Talmud und Midrasch* is simplified by using the abbreviation for the work, Str-B and the volume and page number(s). Thus a note might read:

3. See the discussion of ἐπαροῦντο in Str-B 2:271.

Strack, Hermann L., and Paul Billerbeck. *Kommentar zum Neuen Testament aus Talmud und Midrasch*. 6 vols. Munich: Beck, 1922–1961.

6.4.8 *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt* (ANRW)

The multivolume *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt: Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung* (ANRW) can be problematic because of the variety of levels, languages, and titles within this ongoing work. Articles appear in English, French, German, and Italian. Later volumes have the parallel English title *Rise and Decline of the Roman World*. Volumes of part 2, *Principat*, the material most commonly cited, have separate subtitles (e.g., *Religion, Politische Geschichte, Sprache und Literatur*, etc., with nearly thirty volumes in print). The note example below assumes that ANRW is listed properly in the bibliography and included in the list of abbreviations.

76. Graham Anderson, "The *pepaideumenos* in Action: Sophists and Their Outlook in the Early Empire," ANRW 33.1:80–208.

79. Anderson, "Peptideumenos," ANRW 33.1:86.

Anderson, Graham. "The *pepaideumenos* in Action: Sophists and Their Outlook in the Early Empire." ANRW 33.1:80–208. Part 2, *Principat*, 33.1. Edited by H. Temporini and W. Haase. New York: de Gruyter, 1989.

As a strictly bibliographical entry, ANRW can be entered as follows.

Temporini, Hildegard, and Wolfgang Haase, eds. *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt: Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung*. Part 2, *Principat*. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1972–.

6.4.9 Bible Commentaries

Properly citing Bible commentaries can be complex, especially when the commentaries are (1) multivolume or (2) in a series. Commentaries are normally cited just as any other book, with the commentary series name being the only significant addition. Since editors of commentary series usually acquire rather than edit, the names of general editors need not be included in bibliographic or note references. Thus:

8. Morna Hooker, *The Gospel according to Saint Mark*, BNTC 2 (Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1991), 223.

Hooker, Morna. *The Gospel according to Saint Mark*. BNTC 2. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1991.

6.4.10 A Single Volume of a Multivolume Commentary in a Series

The style for citing a single volume of a multivolume commentary in a series is the same as for a titled volume in a multivolume edited work (§6.2.21). The style for citing the entire work follows that for a multivolume work (§6.2.20).

6.4.11 SBL Seminar Papers

33. James L. Crenshaw, "Theodicy in the Book of the Twelve," *Society of Biblical Literature 2001 Seminar Papers*, SBLSPS 40 (Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2001), 1–18.

Crenshaw, James L. "Theodicy in the Book of the Twelve." Pages 1–18 in *Society of Biblical Literature 2001 Seminar Papers*. SBLSPS 40. Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2001.

6.4.12 A CD-ROM Reference (with a Corresponding Print Edition)

Books on CD-ROM should be cited according to the print edition. It is not necessary to indicate the medium in the citation.

6.4.13 Text Editions Published Online with No Print Counterpart

When citing original editions of primary texts that are published online (as opposed to electronic versions of texts published previously in print form), an electronic resource identifier (DOI or URL) must be included.

2. Gernot Wilhelm, ed., "Der Vertrag Šuppiluliumas I. von Ḫatti mit Šattiwazza von Mitrani (CTH 51.1)," released 24 February 2013, doi:hethiter.net/:CTH 51.1 (INTR 2013-02-24).

4. Wilhelm, "Der Vertrag Šuppiluliumas I."

Gernot Wilhelm, ed. "Der Vertrag Šuppiluliumas I. von Ḫatti mit Šattiwazza von Mitrani (CTH 51.1)." doi:hethiter.net/:CTH 51.1 (INTR 2013-02-24).

6.4.14 Online Database

Citations of databases containing formally published materials should identify the author of the content or the owner or sponsor of the site, and provide the title of the content and the name of the database, followed by the electronic resource identifier(s).

37. Cobb Institute of Archaeology. "The Figurines of Maresha, the Persian Era," DigMaster, <http://www.cobb.msstate.edu/dignew/Maresha/index.html>.

39. Cobb Institute of Archaeology. "The Figurines of Maresha."

Cobb Institute of Archaeology. "The Figurines of Maresha, the Persian Era." DigMaster. <http://www.cobb.msstate.edu/dignew/Maresha/index.html>.

15. William R. Caraher, ed., "Pyla-Koutsopetria Archaeological Project: (Overview)," Open Context, released 5 November 2013, <http://opencontext.org/projects/3F6DCD13-A476-488E-ED10-47D25513FCB2>, doi:10.6078/M7B56GNS.
17. Caraher, "Pyla-Koutsopetria Archaeological Project."
- William R. Caraher, ed. "Pyla-Koutsopetria Archaeological Project: (Overview)." Open Context. Released 5 November 2013. <http://opencontext.org/projects/3F6DCD13-A476-488E-ED10-47D25513FCB2>. doi:10.6078/M7B56GNS.

6.4.15 Websites and Blogs

Material published informally online must nevertheless be included in notes and bibliography. (Blog entries, however, may be omitted from the bibliography.) In such citations, a URL alone is not sufficient. Rather, the material cited must be referred to by a descriptive phrase or title, followed by the author of the content if known, the owner or sponsor of the site, and the URL. SBL Press does not advocate including access dates (see §6.1.6).

10. "The One Hundred Most Important Cuneiform Objects," cdli.ox.ac.uk/wiki/doku.php?id=the_one_hundred_most_important_cuneiform_objects.

"The One Hundred Most Important Cuneiform Objects." cdli.ox.ac.uk/wiki/doku.php?id=the_one_hundred_most_important_cuneiform_objects.

Per CMS §14.246, citations of blog entries should include the author of the entry; the name of the entry, in quotation marks; the title or description of the blog; the date; and a URL.

3. Mark Goodacre, "Jesus' Wife Fragment: Another Round-Up," *NT Blog*, 9 May 2014, <http://ntweblog.blogspot.com>.

For further reference, see Janice R. Walker and Todd Taylor, *The Columbia Guide to Online Style*, 2nd ed. (New York: Columbia University Press, 2006).

6.5 AUTHOR-DATE CITATIONS

Authors writing in the social sciences may elect to use an author-date form of citation rather than the more traditional note-based system described above. The primary purpose of author-date style is to eliminate cumbersome notes while still facilitating source references that do not interrupt the flow of the main text to a major degree. Because the style eliminates duplicate listings in notes and bibliography, it can save considerable space. If one chooses, it can even be combined with strictly substantive notes to produce a clear and "streamlined" overall appearance.

In the author-date system, a reference list (often called "Works Cited") provides complete publication information on all the sources, and only the sources, referred to in

the text; "select bibliographies" have no place here. As the style name implies, the source list is arranged according to each work's author(s) and date of publication, thus producing an author-date sequence that is used, along with page numbers, in text citations.

A bibliographical listing in the author-date reference list differs from the traditional system in several key ways: the date of publication follows the author's name rather than falling at the end of the citation, and multiple works by the same author are organized by publication date (oldest to most recent) rather than alphabetically by title of the work.

For a wealth of additional information, consult CMS §§15.1–55. Examples:

An elaborate treatment can be found in Talbert 1992, 51.

The explanation for this is not clear (Leytele 1997, 61).

Pfuhl (1980, 65–68) notes five possible techniques.

Two citations in the same sentence:

An agrarian society is built upon agricultural production (Lenski and Lenski 1974, 207; Lenski 1966, 192).

When an author has more than one work in the bibliography, the entries should follow this order: (1) works authored, edited, or translated by author in chronological order from the oldest to the most recent; (2) works compiled, edited, or translated by that author and another. Thus, for books by the same author:

Wilder, Amos. 1939. *Eschatology and Ethics in the Teaching of Jesus*. New York: Harper & Bros.

———. 1971. *Early Christian Rhetoric: The Language of the Gospel*. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

When an author has two or more works in the same year, the entries should be arranged in alphabetical order and designated "a," "b," etc.

(Pilch 1988a, 14)

(Pilch 1988b, 60)

Pilch, John J. 1988a. "Interpreting Scripture: The Social Science Method." *BTB* 18:13–19.

———. 1988b. "Understanding Biblical Healing: Selecting the Appropriate Model." *BTB* 18:60–66.

When multiple works by an author are cited together, they are separated by a semicolon when they include page references and by a comma in the absence of page references.

(Pilch 1988a, 14; 1988b, 60) *but* (Pilch 1988a, 1988b)

6.5.1 A Book by a Single Author

(Talbert 1992, 22)

Talbert, Charles H. 1992. *Reading John: A Literary and Theological Commentary on the Fourth Gospel and the Johannine Epistles*. New York: Crossroad.

6.5.2 A Book by Two or Three Authors

(Robinson and Koester 1971, 23)

Robinson, James M., and Helmut Koester. 1971. *Trajectories through Early Christianity*. Philadelphia: Fortress.

6.5.3 A Translated Volume

(Egger 1996, 291)

Egger, Wilhelm. 1996. *How to Read the New Testament: An Introduction to Linguistic and Historical-Critical Methodology*. Translated by Peter Heinegg. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson.

6.5.4 An Edited Volume

(Kraft and Nickelsburg 1986)

Kraft, Robert A., and George W. E. Nickelsburg, eds. 1986. *Early Judaism and Its Modern Interpreters*. Philadelphia: Fortress; Atlanta: Scholars Press.

6.5.5 An Article in a Festschrift

(Van Seters 1995, 222)

Van Seters, John. 1995. "The Theology of the Yahwist: A Preliminary Sketch." Pages 219–28 in "Wer ist wie du, Herr, unter den Göttern?": *Studien zur Theologie und Religionsgeschichte Israels für Otto Kaiser zum 70. Geburtstag*. Edited by Ingo Kottsieper et al. Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht.

6.5.6 A Reprint Title

(Moore 1997, 2:228)

Moore, George Foot. 1997. *Judaism in the First Three Centuries of the Christian Era: The Age of Tannaim*. 3 vols. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1927–1930. Repr., 3 vols. in 2, Peabody, MA: Hendrickson.

6.5.7 A Titled Volume in a Multivolume Work

(Winter 1993, 137)

Winter, Bruce W., and Andrew D. Clarke, eds. 1993. *The Book of Acts in Its Ancient Literary Setting*. Vol. 1 of *The Book of Acts in Its First Century Setting*. Edited by Bruce W. Winter. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans.

6.5.8 A Chapter within a Titled Volume in a Multivolume Work
(Bauckham 1993, 53)

Bauckham, Richard. 1993. "The Acts of Paul as a Sequel to Acts." Pages 105–52 in *The Book of Acts in Its Ancient Literary Setting*. Edited by Bruce W. Winter and Andrew D. Clarke. Vol. 1 of *The Book of Acts in Its First Century Setting*. Edited by Bruce W. Winter. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans.

6.5.9 A Work in a Series

(Hofius 1989, 124)

Hofius, Otfried. 1989. *Paulusstudien*. WUNT 51. Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck.

6.5.10 A Journal Article

(Leyerle 1993, 161)

Leyerle, Blake. 1993. "John Chrysostom on the Gaze." *J ECS* 1:159–74.

6.5.11 An Article in an Encyclopedia or a Dictionary

(Stendahl 1962, 1:419)

Stendahl, Krister. 1962. "Biblical Theology, Contemporary." *IDB* 1:418–32.

6.5.12 An Article in a Lexicon or a Theological Dictionary

For the discussion of a specific word:

(Beyer 1965, 2:81–87)

Beyer, H. 1965. "ἰαχονέω." Pages 81–87 in vol. 2 of *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*. Edited by Gerhard Kittel and Gerhard Friedrich. Translated by Geoffrey W. Bromiley. 10 vols. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1964–1976.

6.5.13 A Paper Presented at a Professional Society

(Niditch 1994, 14)

Niditch, Susan. 1994. "Oral Culture and Written Documents." Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the New England Region of the SBL. Worcester, MA, March 25.

6.5.14 Loeb Classical Library (Greek and Latin)

Noting a volume or work in the Loeb Classical Library, especially if the work is well known, requires only the primary reference. See §6.4.2. (See §8.3.14 on abbreviating classical and early Christian works.)

(Josephus, *Ant.* 2.233–235)

(Tacitus, *Ann.* 15.18–19)

Or with a translation or excerpt:

(Josephus, *Ant.* 2.233–235 [Thackeray])

When citing the full work, with an emphasis on the translator:

Thackeray, H. St. J., et al., trans. 1926–1965. *Josephus*. 10 vols. LCL. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

With an emphasis on the original author:

Tacitus, Cornelius. 1937. *The Histories and The Annals*. Translated by C. H. Moore and J. Jackson. 4 vols. LCL. Cambridge: Harvard University Press.

7 INDEXES

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7.1 TYPES OF INDEXES

The author or editor of a volume is usually responsible for creating any indexes to be included. Authors and editors should consult with the publisher regarding the types of indexes to be included, as this will vary depending on the type of book.

At a minimum, most monographs and many multi-author volumes will include a subject index. In biblical studies and related fields it is also a desideratum to include an ancient sources index. Some works may benefit from an author index as well.

7.1.1 Subject Index

The primary requisite of a subject index is usefulness to the reader. Entry headings should be concise and logical. In deciding what topics to include, the indexer must try to anticipate names or terms that readers are likely to look for as well as when they might look for them under an alternative term. It is not necessary to index names or terms that occur in passing and are not essential to the theme of the work.

7.1.1.1 Main Headings

As a rule, use nouns and noun phrases, rather than adjectives, for the main headings of