
BITH M.A. STYLE GUIDE

**For the Master of Arts Program
in
Biblical and Theological Studies**

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PREFACE

This style guide is meant to provide a standard for the consistent formatting and style of papers in the Wheaton College M.A. in Biblical and Theological Studies program. The citation and bibliography style in this style guide follows Turabian at many points, the SBL Handbook at several points, and departs from both on occasion. The style guide is a revision of the Dissertation Style Guide used by the Ph.D. in Biblical and Theological Studies program at Wheaton College. The Dissertation Style Guide is itself based in part on *The Southern Seminary Manual of Style*, 3rd ed., edited by Craig Blasing, but through substantial modifications, reorganization, and additions, these guides are unique to Wheaton's program.

Note that references to Turabian in this document refer to *A Manual for Writers of Research Papers, Theses, and Dissertations: Chicago Style for Students and Researchers*, 7th edition (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2007). References to the SBL Handbook refer to *The SBL Handbook of Style: For Ancient Near Eastern, Biblical, and Early Christian Studies* (Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1999).

Students may choose to format their papers according to any version of the MA style guide, including or subsequent to the version under which they entered the program, without having to switch to that year's handbook, but they must remain consistent in their application of that style guide. It is the student's responsibility to understand and apply the version of the style guide he or she chooses to use. Style and format issues not covered in this style guide may be treated in *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 16th ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010) and the SBL Handbook. Students should also be aware of professors' personal stylistic preferences within the guidelines offered here.

An electronic copy of this Style Guide can be downloaded from the program website at [insert URL]

The M.A. Program Committee

September 2012

1. GENERAL FORMATTING

1.1. RECOMMENDED SOFTWARE

Any recent version of Microsoft Word, Corel Word Perfect, Open Office, or Nota Bene is recommended for papers. Papers must be submitted in hard copy, unless the professor indicates otherwise. Inks that smudge or run are not acceptable.

1.2. FONTS

Use a 12-point Times New Roman font throughout your document for the body of the paper, including the footnotes. There is only one exception: Greek and Hebrew fonts may be in another font (e.g., SBL Greek and Hebrew fonts, BibleWorks), but they should be equivalent in size to your Times New Roman font. Unicode Greek and Hebrew fonts are recommended since they are accessible to publishers if you seek to publish your paper. SBL offers two high quality unicode fonts which are free for academic use (<http://www.sbl-site.org/educational/biblicalfonts.aspx>): SBL Hebrew and SBL Greek. SIL also offers SIL Ezra for Hebrew and Gentium for Greek. For keyboard drivers and diagrams for various operating systems, see <https://www.sbl-site.org/educational/biblicalfonts.aspx>. The Times New Roman font includes sufficient glyphs for transliteration when needed (See 2.15. Transcription and Transliteration for more on transliteration of Greek and Hebrew).

Regarding font styles:

- Use bold for first-level subheadings.
- Use italics for emphasis, foreign words, third level headings, and titles of bound, published works such as books and journals (but not journal article titles). Be sure not to italicize the punctuation after an italicized word. If emphasis is added to quoted material that does not appear in the original, the words “italics mine” must be noted either in brackets within the quote, in parentheses after the quote, or in a footnote following the citation, set off by a comma (e.g., Brueggemann, *Genesis*, 36, italics mine). Conversely, if an italicized word or phrase appears in the original the words “italics his” must be noted either in brackets within the quote, in parentheses after the quote, or in a footnote following the citation, set off by a comma (e.g., Brueggemann, *Genesis*, 36, italics his).
- Do not use underlining unless it is to isolate textual parallels or for special cases noted in 2.15. Transcription and Transliteration.
- Do not print the document in any color other than black unless otherwise directed.
- All text must be horizontal.

1.3. LINE SPACING

Use double spacing in the body of the paper, with the exception of tables and lists. Use single spacing for the contents of each footnote (but double spacing or a carriage return between footnotes), each block quotation, each bibliography entry, and each multi-line heading. Spacing for title pages, for other special pages, and between subheadings and text in the body of your work is discussed below. For line spacing in appendices, see [3.3.1. Appendices](#)

1.4. MARGINS

Use a 1 inch left, right and bottom margin for all pages, including bibliography. The bottom margin may vary slightly to accommodate footnotes. See below on Page Numbers. Use left justification only; do not use full justification. All pages are to use a 1 inch margin at the top, with the exception of the Title Page, which is 2 inches from the top.

For margin samples, see [7. SAMPLE PAGES](#).

1.5. PAGE NUMBERS

All papers must use pagination. Page numbers must be the same font size and style as the text. Arabic numerals (1, 2, 3, etc.) are used for the main body of the work and all sections subsequent to the main body. The first page the body of the paper is page 1. On the first page of the bibliography, center the page number below the bottom margin. However, for all continuation pages of the bibliography, place the page number in the top right corner. When page numbers are in the footer, they should be 0.75 in from the bottom edge of the page. When they are in the header they should be flush with the right margin and 0.75 in from the top edge of the page. The top and bottom margins should remain consistent at 1 inch. Page numbers at the bottom of the page should be separated from the text by a minimum of one blank line.

1.6. INDENTATION

The first line of paragraphs and footnotes are indented 0.5 in from the left margin. Block quotations are indented as far as the first line of a paragraph (i.e., 0.5 in), and if the quotation begins a paragraph, that line is indented 0.5 in further (1 in total). Bibliographic entries are not indented on the first line, but have a hanging indentation of 0.5 in.

1.7. WIDOWS AND ORPHANS

In the entire paper avoid widows and orphans, i.e., the last line of a paragraph that stands alone at the top of the page or the first line of a paragraph that stands alone at the bottom of a page (pay attention to this in particular in the abstract, chapters, and appendices). Avoid pages ending with an isolated subheading. There must be at least two lines of text with the subheading; otherwise the heading should be placed atop the next page. Reference lists and bibliographic entries must never be divided. If an entry

cannot be included in its entirety at the bottom of the page, it must be moved to the next page. Some word processors allow you to adjust controls on widows and orphans.

2. GENERAL STYLE

2.1. PUNCTUATION

Terminal punctuation (periods, exclamation points, and question marks), quotation marks and footnote numbers following terminal punctuation, and colons may all be followed by one or two spaces as long as the document is consistent. However, in bibliographies and footnotes, only one space after punctuation marks (including periods and colons) is allowed.

See the following discussion of ellipses for cases where no space follows a period. A period and a space are used after the initials of personal names (e.g., C. S. Lewis), but no space is required for abbreviations such as B.C., A.D., or N.B. For punctuation generally, see Turabian 21.1–11.

Retain the Spanish form of question marks: ¿ . . . ?

For guidelines and examples of how to deal with a question mark in the title of a work, see p. 47 for a book, p. 55 for a journal article, and p. 57 for a component part of a volume.

2.2. ELLIPSES

Three periods are used in an ellipsis. Each period is separated by a space, and the ellipsis itself is preceded by and followed by one space (“and . . . she spoke”). If punctuation precedes an ellipsis (for example, a period, semicolon, etc.), the punctuation mark appears in a normal manner without any space between the word and the punctuation mark. Leave one space after the punctuation mark and begin the first period of the ellipsis (“after saying this, . . . she proceeded to”). If punctuation follows the ellipsis no space should be left between the ellipsis and the following punctuation, including terminal punctuation of a sentence (she spoke the truth . . .”). In general, no ellipsis points should be used (1) before or after a run-in quotation of one or more complete sentences, (2) before a block quotation, or (3) after a block quotation ending with a complete sentence. See Turabian 25.3.2 for the omission of one or more paragraphs in an ellipsis. Also, use a non-breaking space between the periods of the ellipsis to avoid having the ellipsis broken up at the end of a line.

2.3. HYPHENS AND DASHES

Use a hyphen to hyphenate a word (one-third). Use the en dash to signify the notion of “through” with verses (Rom 5:1–2), numbers (546–59), years (1961–1963), and chapters (Genesis 10–11). Use the em dash in a break of thought (today—but). Note that no space precedes or follows a hyphen or dash. To indicate missing letters or words, use two consecutive em-dashes (h—s). Combine two em dashes and an en dash to indicate a missing word (The ship left on the—of July). Avoid automatic hyphenation

or hyphenated words in the right margin. See Turabian 21.7.1–3 for guidelines on the proper use of dashes.

2.4. PARENTHESES AND BRACKETS

Note Turabian 21.8.1: “Parentheses usually set off explanatory or interrupting elements of a sentence, much like paired commas (see 21.2) and dashes (21.7.2). . . . Parentheses can also be used with citations . . . and to set off the numbers or letters in a list or an outline.” Note Turabian 21.8.2: “Brackets are most often used in quotations, to indicate changes made to a quoted passage (see 25.3 for examples). They can also be used to enclose a second layer of parenthetical material within parentheses.”

2.5. QUOTATION MARKS AND PUNCTUATION

Note Turabian 21.11.2: “A final comma or period nearly always precedes a closing quotation mark, whether it is part of the quoted matter or not. . . . Question marks and exclamation points precede a closing quotation mark if they are part of the quoted matter. They follow the quotation mark if they apply to the entire sentence in which the quotation appears. . . . Semicolons and colons always follow quotation marks. If the quotation ends with a semicolon or a colon, change it to a period or a comma to fit the structure of the main sentence (see 25.3.1).” For example:

Westermann claims that “the prayer of repentance in its fully developed form is not to be found in the Psalter,” a claim that he substantiates by classifying it as a literary category.

MacIntyre summarizes, “Kant takes it to be that all genuine expressions of the moral law have an unconditional categorical character.”

Culpepper begins his article, “How does one speak of the identity and life of the God of Jesus Christ against the background of an awareness of the depth and extent of human suffering in the world?”

How is it that Jones concludes that during the reformation it was “no longer possible to accept the merger between the allegorical and literal approaches to the Bible”?

“The notion of singular definite reference is a very unsatisfactory one,” Searle notes, “but one we can hardly do without”; his first example is the proper name.

For additional explanation of the use of quotation marks, see Turabian 21.10 and the SBL Handbook 4.1.5, 7.

Note that you must use curly quotation marks and apostrophes. Also convert all French *guillemets* or “duck-foot quotes” (i.e., << >>) to English quotation marks.

2.6. COMMAS

Place a serial comma before “and” at the end of a series, e.g. item, item, and item.

Students often confuse restrictive and non-restrictive clauses/phrases. A restrictive clause/phrase is used to further specify the noun it modifies and is not set off with commas. On the other hand, non-restrictive clause/phrase, essentially an appositive phrase, does not further specify the noun but rather simply renames it or provides additional information and so is set off with commas. For example, a restrictive clause would be:

The person who wrote this epistle was well-acquainted with the Septuagint.

(The phrase “who wrote this epistle” further specifies the otherwise more general “person.”)

A non-restrictive or appositional clause would be:

Augustine, who was a pastor and bishop during his career, is best known for his theological writings.

(The phrase “who was a pastor and bishop during his career” does not further specify “Augustine;” rather, it merely provides additional information, like an appositive.)

A rule of thumb is that if you can drop a clause or phrase and, it is non-restrictive and should be set off with commas.

See Turabian 21.2.3 and the SBL Handbook 4.1.3 for more information.

2.7. NUMBERS

In general, numbers are spelled out as text. Pay attention to this especially at the beginning of a sentence (First Corinthians was written by Paul). Use 2nd, 3rd, 4th, etc.— not “d”(such as 2^d or 3^d) as in Turabian or 2nd or 3rd. For fractions, use the full-sized numerals (e.g., 1/2 and 3/4) rather than the smaller ½ and ¾. Do not use # to abbreviate “number.”

2.7.1. Nonscientific Numbers

Numbers of one or two words are spelled out, as are whole numbers ending with hundred, thousand, hundred thousand, million, etc. Numbers that are three words are expressed as numerals. For example: fifty is one word and expressed as text; fifty-one is two words and is expressed as text; fifty-three thousand is three words but also a whole number ending with thousand, so it is expressed as text; five hundred one is three words, so it is expressed with numerals as 501. To avoid confusion, spell out each set of numbers in an expression that involves two or more series of numbers. For example: “In this sentence there are 3 verbs and 5 nouns.” Express numbers in a series as numerals, such as, “Of the verbs in this chapter, 10 are perfects, 12 are imperfects, and 5 are participles,” or, “The most frequently missed questions were numbers 50, 51, and 52.” Multiple phases, stages, steps, tasks, etc. are numbered and referred to with Arabic numbers like chapters (e.g., Phase 1, Phase 2, etc., not Phase One or Phase II). Write out the word percent after numeric values except for statistical data from secondary sources or original research, which are treated below in 2.7.2. Scientific Numbers.

2.7.2. Scientific Numbers

Numbers are expressed as numerals when reporting statistical data from secondary literature or original research. Numbers expressed as percentages use the percent symbol following the numeral without an intervening space, e.g., 10% or 51%. The word percentage (not percent) is used when no number is given. Decimal fractions are expressed with one leading zero, and zeros following the decimal point as required for the statistical number being reported. For example: “a mean of 0.75 indicated,” or “the ratios of 1.80 and 2.81 were observed.” All numbers presented in tables must be decimal aligned.

2.7.3. Numerical Sequences

Use the following system for inclusive numbers with the exception that years are to appear in full (e.g., 1997–1999) and ranges in references to premodern texts (see the SBL Handbook 4.2.4). Note: an en dash is used to separate inclusive numbers (see 2.3. Hyphens and Dashes above).

Table 1: Abbreviations of Inclusive Numbers (See Turabian 23.2.4)

First Number	Second Number	Examples
Less than 100	Use all digits	5–8, 3–10, 71–72, 96–117
100 or multiples of 100	Use all digits	100–104, 600–613, 1100–1123
101–109, 201–209, etc.	Use changed part only; omit unneeded zeros	106–7, 505–17, 1002–7
110–199, 210–299, etc.	Use two digits, or more if needed, to indicate changed part	321–25, 415–532, 1536–38, 1496–504, 14325–28, 11564–78, 13792–803

2.8. DIVISIONS OF A WORK

For biblical, classical, and many medieval references in the text, notes and bibliography, the different divisions of a work (such as the book, chapter, verse, section, etc.) are indicated by Arabic numerals.

The different levels of division are separated by a colon in biblical references and a period in others, with no spaces preceding or following. In biblical references, commas are used to separate verses (John 1:3, 6, 9, 12), semi-colons are used to separate chapters (Gen 1:1, 4, 6; 3:1, 4), and an en dash is used between inclusive numbers (Exod 6:1–5). A space should follow commas and semi-colons but not the en dash. A volume number and page number(s) are separated by a colon with no intervening spaces (*WA* 31:368).

For particular cases see the section on multivolume works in 4.1.10.3. [Page References in Footnotes](#) and on ancient–pre-modern references in 4.9.1.2.3. [Classical Divisions of the Work](#).

2.9. SPELLING AND CAPITALIZATION

For a list of proper spelling and standard capitalization of common biblical, theological, and religious terms, see the SBL Handbook of Style, Appendix A.

Do not capitalize personal pronouns for God. Instead of “He” or “Him” use “he” or “him.”

Do not capitalize the names of biblical, theological, or eschatological events and concepts: e.g., atonement, body and blood, body of Christ, creation, crucifixion, day of judgment, exile, exodus (from Egypt), fall, first missionary journey, kingdom of God (or heaven), man of sin, nativity (of Jesus), new covenant, passion (of Christ), resurrection, tabernacle, temple, virgin birth.

2.10. ALPHABETIZATION

For a list of examples of alphabetization of names, see SBL Handbook of Style, pp. 35–37.

2.11. ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations for journals and series are to be used in the footnotes unless there is no standard abbreviation. For the bibliography, abbreviations or full titles for journals and series may be used. Do not place a comma between the abbreviation of a journal or series and the volume number. With dictionaries, lexica, or other works, use a comma only with single-volume works (e.g., BDAG, 659; BDB, 398–401; *ANET*, 319). Otherwise, do not use a comma after an abbreviation (e.g., *HALOT* 1:24–35; *TDNT* 2:22–47; *COS* 1.26:44–46; *CD* II/1, 56; 4QDa 15 XVI, 4–5).

For biblical and theological-related abbreviations not specified in the style guide along with abbreviations of ancient and medieval works, follow the SBL Handbook, pp. 69–152, 178–263. See [5. ABBREVIATIONS OF COMMONLY USED PERIODICALS, REFERENCE WORKS, AND SERIALS](#) below for a select list of abbreviations. For references not listed there or in the SBL Handbook, students can either spell out the title in full or create an abbreviation of their own (e.g., EGGNT—Exegetical Guide to the Greek New Testament). If you do the latter, be sure to list the abbreviation in the list of abbreviations, and be sure that the abbreviation does not replicate an abbreviation listed in [5. ABBREVIATIONS OF COMMONLY USED PERIODICALS, REFERENCE WORKS, AND SERIALS](#) or the SBL Handbook.

Table 2: English Bible Versions

ASV	American Standard Version
CEV	Contemporary English Version
ESV	English Standard Version
GNB	Good News Bible
GOODSPEED	The Complete Bible: An American Translation, E. J. Goodspeed
JB	Jerusalem Bible

KJV	King James Version
LB	Living Bible
MLB	Modern Language Bible
MOFFATT	The New Testament: A New Translation, James Moffatt
NAB	New American Bible
NABRE	New American Bible Revised Edition
NASB	New American Standard Bible
NAV	New American Version
NEB	New English Bible
NET	New English Translation
NETS	New English Translation of the Septuagint
NIV	New International Version
NJB	New Jerusalem Bible
NJPS	Tanakh: The Holy Scriptures: The New JPS Translation according to the Traditional Hebrew Text
NKJV	New King James Version
NLT	New Living Translation
NRSV	New Revised Standard Version
PHILLIPS	The New Testament in Modern English, J. B. Phillips
REB	Revised English Bible
RSV	Revised Standard Version
RV	Revised Version
TEV	Today's English Version (= Good News Bible)
TNIV	Today's New International Version
WEYMOUTH	The New Testament in Modern Speech, R. F. Weymouth

If you cite earlier editions of translations such as NIV or NASB, you may need to indicate that edition using a superscripted numeral (NIV¹ or NASB¹).

For general abbreviations, see Turabian 24.1–7. Follow the SBL Handbook for all biblical or classical abbreviations (i.e., ignore Turabian 24.6). Latin abbreviations are found on pp. 84–88 of the SBL Handbook. For Qumran texts, see the SBL Handbook pp. 74–77 and 183–218. For papyri, ostraca, and other ANE texts, see the SBL Handbook, p. 89. General scholarly abbreviations should not appear in the front matter list of abbreviations (for example: i.e., ibid, et al., etc.). For abbreviations of states in the U.S., use the standard two-digit postal abbreviation (AL, AK, AZ, etc.). The abbreviation [sic] marks an uncorrected error in quoted material. In designating eras, students may use either B.C. and A.D. or BCE (Before Common Era) and CE (Common Era).

2.12. BOOKS OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENTS AND THE APOCRYPHA

For abbreviations of Old and New Testament books and the Apocrypha, follow the SBL Handbook, pp. 73–74 and 87–88 (for Latin abbreviations). Use these abbreviations in the body of the paper, parenthetical references, parenthetical comments, or in footnotes when referring to a specific chapter and verse (such as Gen 1:1; or Ps 23:3). Do not use abbreviations when referring to a biblical or apocryphal book in a heading or subheading. Do not use abbreviations when referring to a biblical or apocryphal book as a whole (e.g., write Genesis in full, not Gen) or an entire chapter (Genesis 1, not Gen 1; Psalm 23, not Ps 23). Hint: the colon is the key; abbreviate only when there is a colon. When a direct quote from another author contains a biblical citation do not modify the form of that citation to conform to these guidelines.

Table 3: Old Testament and Apocrypha

Gen	Neh	Hos
Exod	Esth	Joel
Lev	Job	Amos
Num	Ps (pl.: Pss)	Obad
Deut	Prov	Jonah
Josh	Eccl (or Qoh)	Mic
Judg	Cant (or Song)	Nah
Ruth	Isa	Hab
1–2 Sam	Jer	Zeph
1–2 Kgs	Lam	Hag
1–2 Chr	Ezek	Zech
Ezra	Dan	Mal
1–4 Kgdms	4 Ezra	Pr Man
Add Esth	Jdt	Sir
Bar	Ep Jer	Sus
Bel	1–2–3–4 Macc	Tob
1–2 Esd	Pr Azar	Wis
Add Dan	Sg Three	

Table 4: New Testament

Matt	Gal	Phlm
Mark	Eph	Heb
Luke	Phil	Ias

John	Col	1–2 Pet
Acts	1–2 Thess	1–2–3 John
Rom	1–2 Tim	Jude
1–2 Cor	Titus	Rev

As a general rule, avoid using f. when citing two verses (e.g., Exod 19:4f. = Exod 19:4–5) or ff. when citing more than two (e.g., Exod 19:4ff. = Exod 19:4 and following). Give the exact references (Exod 19:4–5; Exod 19:4–13, respectively). If you must use f. or ff., these letters must be followed by a period.

2.13. BIBLE VERSIONS AND VERSIFICATION

The student must indicate what Bible versions and versification schemes the paper uses. The information for the primary English translation used in the paper, as well as the primary versification system, should be indicated in a footnote with the first quotation. The exact wording of this is determined by the conditions detailed on the copyright page of that version. For example:

N: ¹ Unless otherwise indicated, Scripture quotations are from the New Revised Standard Version Bible, copyright 1989, Division of Christian Education of the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States of America. Scripture references follow the versification in the NRSV unless alternate versification is indicated.

Where an alternate versification scheme is referenced, indicate that scheme with an abbreviation (listed in the List of Abbreviations) for the manuscript or version employing that versification (1) after the reference when not in parentheses and (2) before the reference when in parentheses. For example:

Psalm 113:1 LXX (MT and NRSV 114:1) recalls the exodus from Egypt.

See “Appendix E: English/Hebrew/Greek Versification Compared” in the SBL Handbook for a table of versification differences.

2.14. THE DIVINE NAME

A student may decide, in consultation with his or her instructor, how to refer to the divine name in the Old Testament (such as YHWH, Yahweh, LORD).

2.15. TRANSCRIPTION AND TRANSLITERATION

Ordinarily, biblical languages should not be transliterated. Instead, use Hebrew and Greek script. For Hebrew you need not include accents and other cantillation markings unless they are important to the argument. Vowels may be omitted when appropriate, such as indicating a verb root or when giving the consonantal text is adequate for the argument. Greek accents and breathing marks must be included, but words standing alone must not have a grave accent (since the grave is only used when a word follows). If your word processor cannot insert diacritical marks, you must do so by hand with black ink.

If for some reason it is necessary to transliterate Greek and Hebrew, use the following as a guide. Transliteration is to appear in lower case italic letters.

Table 5: Transliteration of Greek Letters (See SBL, 29)

Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration
α	<i>a</i>	ξ	<i>x</i>
β	<i>b</i>	ο	<i>o</i>
γ	<i>g</i>	π	<i>p</i>
γ	<i>n</i> (before γ, κ, ξ, or χ)	ρ	<i>r</i>
δ	<i>d</i>	ρ̇	<i>rh</i>
ε	<i>e</i>	σ, ζ	<i>s</i>
ζ	<i>z</i>	τ	<i>t</i>
η	<i>ē</i>	υ	<i>y</i> (not in diphthongs)
θ	<i>th</i>	υ	<i>u</i> (in diphthongs)
ι	<i>i</i>	φ	<i>ph</i>
κ	<i>k</i>	χ	<i>ch</i>
λ	<i>l</i>	ψ	<i>ps</i>
μ	<i>m</i>	ω	<i>ō</i>
ν	<i>n</i>	·	<i>h</i> (with vowel or diphthong)

Table 6: Transliteration of Hebrew Consonants (See SBL, 26–27)

Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration
א	<i>ʾalēp</i>	מ	<i>mēm</i> <i>m</i>
ב	<i>bêt</i> <i>b</i>	נ, ן	<i>nûn</i> <i>n</i>
ג	<i>gîmel</i> <i>g</i>	ס	<i>sāmek</i> <i>s</i>
ד	<i>dālet</i> <i>d</i>	ע	<i>ʾayin</i> <i>ʿ</i>
ה	<i>hê</i> <i>h</i>	פ, פּ	<i>pê</i> <i>p</i>
ו	<i>wāw</i> <i>w</i>	צ, ץ	<i>šādê</i> <i>š</i>
ז	<i>zayin</i> <i>z</i>	ק	<i>qôp</i> <i>q</i>
ח	<i>hêt</i> <i>ḥ</i>	ר	<i>rêš</i> <i>r</i>
ט	<i>ṭêt</i> <i>ṭ</i>	שׁ	<i>śîn</i> <i>ś</i>
י	<i>yôd</i> <i>y</i>	שׂ	<i>šîn</i> <i>š</i>
כ, ך	<i>kāp</i> <i>k</i>	ת	<i>tāw</i> <i>t</i>
ל	<i>lāmed</i> <i>l</i>		

Table 7: Transliteration of Hebrew Vowels (See SBL, 26–27)

Character	Transliteration	Character	Transliteration
א	<i>pataḥ</i> <i>a</i>	אֲ	<i>ḥîreq yôd</i> <i>î/îy</i>
אֲ	furtive <i>pataḥ</i> <i>a</i>	אָ	<i>qāmeš ḥāṭûp</i> <i>o</i>
אֱ	<i>qāmeš</i> <i>ā</i>	אִ	<i>ḥōlem</i> <i>ō</i>
אֵ	final <i>qāmeš</i> <i>â</i>	אֵ	full <i>ḥōlem</i> <i>ô</i>
אוּ	3ms suffix <i>āyw</i>	אֹ	short <i>qibbûš</i> <i>u</i>
אֶ	<i>sēgōl</i> <i>e</i>	אֻ	long <i>qibbûš</i> <i>ū</i>
אֶ	<i>šērê</i> <i>ě</i>	אִ	<i>šûreq</i> <i>û</i>
אֵ	<i>šērê yôd</i> <i>ê/êy</i>	אֹ	<i>ḥāṭêp qāmeš</i> <i>ō</i>
אֻ	<i>sēgōl yôd</i> <i>ê/êy</i>	אֻ	<i>ḥāṭêp pataḥ</i> <i>ā</i>
אִ	short <i>ḥîreq</i> <i>i</i>	אִ	<i>ḥāṭêp sēgōl</i> <i>ě</i>
אִ	long <i>ḥîreq</i> <i>ī</i>	אֵ	vocal <i>šēwāʾ</i> <i>ě</i>

Final forms—י, ך, ן, ף—are indicated by their position in the transliterated word. They are not indicated by a different form. Spirant forms of ת, פ, כ, ד, ב, ג, (without *dāgēš lenē*) are generally not indicated. If they must be indicated by underlining: ב, ג, ד, כ, פ, ת. *Dāgēš forte* is indicated by doubling the consonant (תת = *hinnēh*). Accents are generally not indicated; if they are need use an acute accent (´) for the primary and a grave accent (`) for the secondary accent. For a *maqṣēp* use a hyphen. When embedding text (words, phrases, clauses, etc.) from a Hebrew program, be sure to wrap the words properly.

For transliteration of other ancient languages, see the SBL Handbook 5.4–7.

Example 1: Illustration

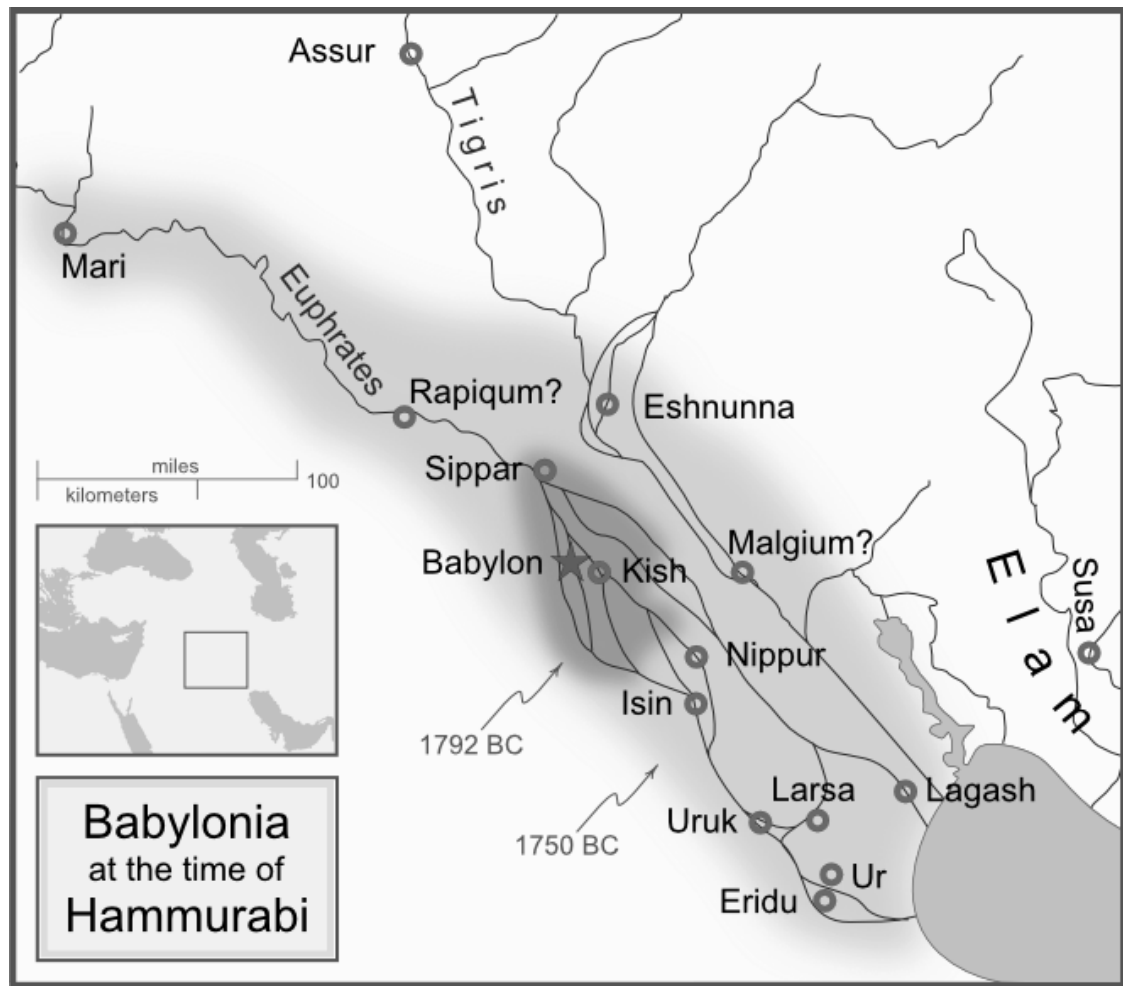


Figure 1: Babylonia at the Time of Hammurabi (Source: http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Hammurabi's_Babylonia_1.svg)

2.16. ILLUSTRATIONS

Illustrations may consist of drawings, charts, graphs, or maps. An illustration must appear as close to its first reference in the text as possible. Illustrations in the text require a corresponding entry in the LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS in the front matter. Any illustrations must have a caption below the illustration preceded by the word *Figure*, a number, a period, and a space. No final period is needed. For more information, see Turabian 26.3.

2.17. TABLES

Tables organize and compress data into a systematic form, generally numerical. A table must appear as close to its first reference in the text as possible. As a general rule, no font in the document may be smaller than 12 pt, but in tables 10 pt is permitted if it is necessary. All text must be horizontal, and tables must fit within page margins. Tables must have a caption at the top with a name for the table preceded by the word Table, a number, a period, and a space. For more information, see Turabian 26.2.

Example 2: Table

Table 8. Distribution of Terms Translated “Rock” in the Psalms and Isaiah

Lemma	Psalms	Isaiah
צור	24	11
סלע	9	7

2.18. INTERNAL CROSS-REFERENCES

When making internal references to the paper itself, refer to pages using the form, “See below, p. 310.” This does not apply to citations in footnotes. For that see 4.1.7. [Page Number \(for footnotes\)](#).

2.19. GRAMMAR

For questions related to appropriate vocabulary, grammar and style the following volumes are helpful:

Copperud, Roy H. *American Usage and Style: The Consensus*. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1980.

Johnson, Edward D. *The Handbook of Good English: A Comprehensive, Easy-to use Guide to Modern Grammar, Punctuation, Usage and Style*. New York: Washington Square Press, 1991.

2.20. PLAGIARISM

Plagiarism is the direct quotation or use of ideas or writings of another person without giving written acknowledgement of the source. The student is responsible for knowing the difference between the legitimate and illegitimate use of published and unpublished source material. If there is any doubt, counsel should be sought from the student’s mentor. Substantial penalties, including dismissal from the program, will be assessed if a student is found to be guilty of plagiarism. See the Wheaton College Catalog for more details.

2.21. GENDER NEUTRAL LANGUAGE

Since English is increasingly discarding the use of grammatically masculine terms to refer to men and women generally and such use can signal a masculine referent when none is intended, students are expected to use gender-neutral language. The **Wheaton College Policy on Inclusive Language** is as follows:

*For academic discourse, spoken and written, the faculty expects students to use gender inclusive language for human beings. Helpful resources include: <http://www.ncte.org/positions/statements/genderfairuseoflang> and the *Chicago Manual of Style* (16th edition) 301–304.*

A number of options can be used to achieve a gender-neutral rendering, including the use of the plural, alternating pronouns (though only sparingly), dropping pronouns entirely, or the use of a “singular” they/their (especially after distributive expressions). Students who choose to continue to use masculine terms in a generic sense should be able to articulate clearly their reasons for doing so.

2.22. SEE AND CF.

Frequently academic papers refer to other works for further information or comparison. As a rule of thumb, when referring to another work for further information, illustration, or grounding, use the expression “see . . .” and for comparison use the expression “cf. . . .” For example:

This fact is embraced by Paul (see Rom 5:1).

The internal orientation of a person to God is a key concept in Deuteronomy (cf. Ps 1:1–2, Proverbs 1:7).

Many scholars identify Psalm 34 as one of the wisdom psalms (see, e.g., R. B. Y. Scott, *The Way of Wisdom in the Old Testament* [New York: Macmillan, 1971], 198).

3. PAPER CONTENTS

3.1. TITLE PAGE

A title page is required, and it is not to be included in the numbering of pages. All lines are to be centered between the left margin 1 inch and the right margin 1 inch. The paper title should be in upper case and should contain no acronyms or abbreviations. The top line should be spaced 2 inches from the top edge. If the title is longer than 48 characters including spaces, it must be single-spaced and set in inverted pyramid form, unless it breaks at an illogical place. The word “by” should appear after nine blank lines below the title with the author’s name following after a single blank line. After one blank line list the undergraduate and graduate degrees that the student earned followed by the college(s) and any graduate school(s) from which the student graduated along with the years of graduation, with each degree listed on one line and single-spaced. After approximately nine blank lines below the last school list the words A PAPER followed by two blank lines and then the following text:

Following four to six blank lines type “Wheaton, Illinois” with the month and year of graduation on the

<p>Submitted to (<i>Instructor’s Name</i>) in partial fulfillment of the requirements for (<i>Course Number, e.g. BITH 614</i>) at Wheaton College</p>
--

following line. See [7.1. Sample Title Page](#).

3.2. BODY OF THE DOCUMENT

In the body of the document, pages are numbered in Arabic numerals, starting with 1 on the first page of the first chapter. Some of the formatting listed below may apply to other sections of the document (e.g., appendices) if you use such elements there (e.g., subheadings).

3.2.1. Subheadings

Up to four subhead levels are recommended. Leave two single space lines between the last line of text and a subheading (that is, two single lines; do not simply hit the enter key twice when you are in double space format). Leave one space between a subheading and subsequent text. Indent the first line of text after a subheading. All subheadings should have intervening text. However, if two or more subheadings, appear together without intervening text, leave one blank space line between them. If a subheading starts a page, leave it flush with the top margin, with no extra space between the top margin and the subhead. Format subheadings as follows:

- A *first-level* subheading should be bold, centered and capitalized headline style (i.e., capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs). If it is more than 48

characters, including spaces, divide it into two or more single-spaced lines arranged in an inverted pyramid. Lines should be broken at logical places; e.g., prepositional phrases must always be together on one line, and a line may not end with a conjunction. If the title includes a subheading, the part before the colon should be on one line and the part after on the next line. The colon appears at the end of the line.

- A *second-level* subheading should be in text type, centered and capitalized headline style. If it is more than 48 characters, including spaces, divide it into two or more single-spaced lines arranged in an inverted pyramid. Lines should be broken at logical places; e.g., prepositional phrases must always be together on one line, and a line may not end with a conjunction. If the title includes a subheading, the part before the colon should be on one line and the part after on the next line. The colon appears at the end of the line.
- A *third-level* subheading should be flush with the left margin. It is set in text type and italics font and is capitalized headline style. If it is more than half the width of the page, it should be divided into two single-spaced lines more or less equal in length, with the second line flush with the margin.
- The *fourth-level* subheading also appears flush with the left margin. It is set in a text type and is capitalized headline style. If it is more than half the width of the page, it should be divided into two single-spaced lines more or less equal in length, with the second line flush with the margin.

Example 3: Subheadings

Subheading Level 1

Subheading Level 2

Subheading Level 3

Subheading Level 4

A section of text, if divided, should be divided into two or more subsections rather than adding an extra level of subheading for a single point. Subheadings at the bottom of a page having less than two lines of following text must be moved to the top of the next page. See [Example 3: Subheadings](#)

above.

3.2.2. Quotations

3.2.2.1. Introducing Quotations

There are several ways to integrate a quotation into a sentence. You may (1) use an introductory verb such as *notes*, *claims*, *argues*, *avers*, etc., followed by a comma, (2) weave the quote into the syntax of the sentence and leave off the comma (perhaps introducing the quote with *that*), (3) place the attribution of

the source in the middle of the quote with commas to separate it from the quote, or (4) separate two complete sentences, one your own and the other the quotation, with *that* and a colon.

Example of (1): MacIntyre summarizes, “Kant takes it to be that all genuine expressions of the moral law have an unconditional categorical character.”

Example of (2): Westermann claims that “the prayer of repentance in its fully developed form is not to be found in the Psalter,” a claim which he substantiates by classifying it as a literary category.

Example of (2): How is it that Jones concludes that during the reformation it was “no longer possible to accept the merger between the allegorical and literal approaches to the Bible”?

Example of (3): “The notion of singular definite reference is a very unsatisfactory one,” Searle notes, “but one we can hardly do without”; his first example is the proper name.

Example of (4): In an article responding to Lyle Eslinger’s critique of Michael Fishbane’s *Biblical Interpretation in Ancient Israel*, Benjamin D. Sommer takes him to task for ignoring alternative theories about the composition of the Pentateuch to that of Wellhausen: “Generally, Eslinger seems to assume that any disagreement with Wellhausen’s dating of priestly material is a priori unlikely, as if Wellhausen’s dating were canonical. In so doing, he dismisses out of hand the wealth of material that argues for an earlier dating of P on linguistic and historical grounds.”

See Turabian 25.2 for more detail on all but the fourth type.

3.2.2.2. Modifying Quotations

Aside from the use of ellipses (see 2.2. Ellipses), there are a number of situations in which quotations need to be modified. Turabian 25.3 deals with a number of these cases. For the specific case of changing the capitalization of initial letters or the final punctuation of a quotation, these need not be indicated in brackets for the paper. For example:

Original Quote: “Religion was less a matter of holding beliefs than of observing annual festivals or public rituals, less concerned with conversion than adherence, of participating in local cults without, however, excluding others, of identifying with the traditions of the city in which one lived.”

Modified Quote: Wilken asks us to view religion on the ancient world differently from our idea of religion because “religion was less a matter of holding beliefs than of observing annual festivals or public rituals.”

3.2.2.3. Block Quotations

Introduce block quotations in the same manner as any other quotation except for the third method listed above in 3.2.2.1. **Introducing Quotations.**

For indentation format, see 1.6. **Indentation** above. A prose quotation of two or more sentences that runs to five or more lines of text is set in block quotation format: single-spaced with one blank line between the text above and below. Block quotations do not use opening and closing ellipses. Note Turabian 25.2 for correct and incorrect usage of block quotations.

Scripture quotations should list the reference in parentheses following the final punctuation:

But be doers of the word, and not hearers only, deceiving yourselves. For if anyone is a hearer of the word and not a doer, he is like a man who looks intently at his natural face in a mirror. For he looks at himself and goes away and at once forgets what he was like. But the one who looks into the perfect law, the law of liberty, and perseveres, being no hearer who forgets but a doer who acts, he will be blessed in his doing. (Jas 1:22–25)

Use double quotation marks for a quotation within a block quote.

3.2.2.4. *Quotations of Hebrew Text and Translation*

Hebrew text and translation should be single-spaced with a blank line above and below. Poetry may be displayed in two columns as follows:

Example 4: Hebrew and Translation in Two Columns

This is Psalm 1:1 with the NRSV translation:

אֲשֶׁר־יִהְיֶה־אִישׁ	1a	Happy are those
אֲשֶׁר לֹא הִלְךְ בַּעֲצַת רְשָׁעִים	1b	who do not follow the advice of the wicked,
וּבְדֶרֶךְ חַטָּאִים לֹא עָמַד	1c	or take the path that sinners tread,
וּבְמוֹשָׁב לְצִיִּים לֹא יֹשֵׁב	1d	or sit in the seat of scoffers;

And this is the text that follows.

Prose may be displayed in two successive paragraphs. Be sure that the beginning of the Hebrew line is flush with the right margin:

Arabic numbers for an enumerated list in the body of the text. Enumerations should be double-spaced and indented 0.5 inches from the left margin. Align numeral and period on the right .45 inches from the left margin. If the listed entry runs over into the next line the text should be flush with the first line of text (0.5 inches from the left margin). See [Example 6: Enumerated Lists](#)

For enumerated lists within block quotations, simply add 0.5 inches to the above measurements.

Normally, you should not use enumeration for elements longer than three or four lines. If more lines are needed, it may be best to omit the numbers and use standard paragraphs (double-spaced) with the words “First,” “Second,” etc.

Example 7: Enumerated Paragraphs

First, present an idea in the first paragraph. Develop your argument for that idea until you have finished.

Second, develop your next idea in the second paragraph.

3.2.4. Non-enumerated Lists

To create a list that is not enumerated, indent the first line of each item 0.5 inches from the left margin with succeeding lines of the same item indented at 0.75 inches (which is equivalent to a 0.25 inch hanging indent).

Example 8: Non-Enumerated Lists

The following is a non-enumerated list:

Present an idea in the first item. Develop your argument for that idea until you have finished. No item may exceed three or four lines.

Develop your next idea in the second item. If you have more than two ideas, add a third and so on.

3.2.5. Outline Lists

A hierarchical outline should be formatted as follows: the first level is flush with the left margin and each successive level is indented 0.25 in further. Each level should have a hanging indent of 0.25 for content that spills onto additional lines. Successive levels are numbered as follows: I., A., 1., a), (1), (a), i).

Outline lists must include at least two points at each level. For example, under I must be at least points A and B; under point A must be at least points 1 and 2, etc. The example below is given to illustrate the format of an outline, not its required number of points per level.

Example 9: Outline Lists

I. Level 1

A. Level 2

1. Level 3

a) Level 4

(1) Level 5

(a) Level 6

i) Level 7

ii) Level 7 again

3.2.6. Footnotes

3.2.6.1. Basic Formatting

Use superscript (raised) numbers without punctuation, to indicate footnotes. If possible, the superscript number should come at the end of a sentence or at the end of a punctuated clause. The corresponding footnote must begin at the bottom of the same page. Indent 0.5 in and repeat the superscript number (without punctuation) before the first word of the note, with subsequent lines of citation justified to the left margin. The first word of the note should follow a single space after the number. Set your software program to print footnotes at the end of text for each full page of text. If the last page of your paper is not full, print the notes at the end of the page. Leave one space between the last line of text on a page and the line on which the footnote separator appears. Print the separator as a solid two-inch line. Leave a single-space line between the separator and the text of the footnotes. Single-space the contents of each footnote. Place a blank line (one space) between notes. Long footnotes may be continued on the next page. The beginning of the continuation will not be indented. The length of the continuation separator must be the same as the regular footnote separator. Use 12-point Times New Roman font for footnotes. The footnotes for each new chapter must begin with the Arabic numeral 1. Block quotations should follow the style outlined in 3.2.2.3. Block Quotations. Be sure to include a blank line before and after the block quotation. For a sample page with footnotes, see [7.2. Sample First Page](#).

3.2.6.2. Footnotes Combining Citations and Content

Footnotes with simple citations should follow the style in 4. FOOTNOTE AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC STYLE. However, it is common to have footnotes that contain more than just a citation but include comments, interaction with sources, and quotations. There are two ways to combine citations and content in a footnote. It is recommended that the student choose one way and be consistent with it throughout the paper.

3.2.6.2.1. Option 1: Parenthetical Citation

In this option, treat the content of the footnote like text in the main body but end with a parenthetical citation immediately prior to the terminal punctuation. If the content mentions the name of the author, the name should be omitted from the citation. For example:

N: In an article responding to Lyle Eslinger’s critique of Michael Fishbane’s *Biblical Interpretation in Ancient Israel*, Benjamin D. Sommer takes him to task for ignoring alternative theories about the composition of the Pentateuch to that of Wellhausen: “Generally, Eslinger seems to assume that any disagreement with Wellhausen’s dating of priestly material is a priori unlikely, as if Wellhausen’s dating were canonical. In so doing, he dismisses out of hand the wealth of material that argues for an earlier dating of P on linguistic and historical grounds” (“Exegesis, Allusion and Intertextuality in the Hebrew Bible: A Response to Lyle Eslinger,” *VT* 46 [1996]: 482).

Note that any item normally inside of parentheses will be in brackets, such as the date above, when it is placed in a parenthetical citation.

3.2.6.2.2. Option 2: Inline Citation

An inline citation simply combines a normal citation with comments before and after. The citation sits in the position in the sentence where the author with whom the citation interacts appears in the sentence. The citation is given and a comma separates the page number or other reference from the comments that follow. For example:

N: In an article responding to Lyle Eslinger’s critique of Michael Fishbane’s *Biblical Interpretation in Ancient Israel*, Benjamin D. Sommer, “Exegesis, Allusion and Intertextuality in the Hebrew Bible: A Response to Lyle Eslinger,” *Vetus Testamentum* 46 (1996): 482, takes him to task for ignoring alternative theories about the composition of the Pentateuch to that of Wellhausen: “Generally, Eslinger seems to assume that any disagreement with Wellhausen’s dating of priestly material is a priori unlikely, as if Wellhausen’s dating were canonical. In so doing, he dismisses out of hand the wealth of material that argues for an earlier dating of P on linguistic and historical grounds.”

This option is especially useful when the quotation ends in a question mark since to do otherwise would cause punctuation confusion at the end of the note.

N: It was this question that Dietrich Bonhoeffer, *Letter and Papers from Prison*, ed. Eberhard Bethge, enlarged ed. (New York: Touchstone, 1971), 386, ponders from prison: “What do we really believe? I mean, believe in such a way that we stake our lives on it?”

3.2.6.3. Footnotes with Multiple Citations

Citations of multiple sources without comment should be separated by semi-colons, and there is no need to add *and* before the final source in a series of sources.

N: ¹Cyril S. Rodd, *Glimpses of a Strange Land: Studies in Old Testament Ethics* (Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 2001); Christopher J. H. Wright, *Old Testament Ethics for the People of God* (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 2004); Waldemar Janzen, *Old Testament Ethics: A Paradigmatic Approach*, 1st ed. (Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox, 1994).

If the footnote includes content then it should follow one of the two options above. The most difficult case is handling multiple citations that all relate to a single comment. The citations should appear in such a way that the flow of thought is not interrupted by a long string of references. The best solution to this is either to use the parenthetical option, where the citations can be placed at the end of the sentence in parentheses, or to place all of the citations in a new sentence following the comment.

A note with content using a parenthetical citation:

N: ²Gerald H. Wilson, even twenty years after the publication of his dissertation, maintains his basic thesis that the Psalter displays purposeful editorial activity (*The Editing of the Hebrew Psalter* [Chico, CA: Scholar’s Press, 1985]; “King, Messiah, and the Reign of God: Revisiting the Royal Psalms and the Shape of the Psalter,” in *The Book of Psalms: Composition and Reception*, ed. Peter W. Flint and Patrick D. Miller [Boston: Brill, 2005], 391–406; “The Structure of the Psalter,” in *Interpreting the Psalms: Issues and Approaches*, ed. David G. Firth and Philip S. Johnston [Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 2005], 229–46).

A note with content using an inline citation:

N: ²Gerald H. Wilson, even twenty years after the publication of his dissertation, maintains his basic thesis that the Psalter displays purposeful editorial activity. To learn about Wilson’s thesis, see his *The Editing of the Hebrew Psalter* (Chico, CA: Scholar’s Press, 1985); “King, Messiah, and the Reign of God: Revisiting the Royal Psalms and the Shape of the Psalter,” in *The Book of Psalms: Composition and Reception*, ed. Peter W. Flint and Patrick D. Miller (Boston: Brill, 2005), 391–406; “The Structure of the Psalter,” in *Interpreting the Psalms: Issues and Approaches*, ed. David G. Firth and Philip S. Johnston (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 2005), 229–46.

3.3. BACK MATTER

Back matter includes any content after the body of the paper. An appendix is optional, but the bibliography is required. Pagination does not start over with the numeral 1 but continues to run consecutively from the body of the document. The contents of the back matter are not included in the word count.

3.3.1. Appendices

Students should consult their instructor to determine what content is appropriate to include as part of an appendix. Appendices should be formatted just like the body of the paper. On the appendix title page, the heading “APPENDIX” will appear without a number. When referring to an appendix in the body or foot note, use lower case (i.e., “see appendix 3”).

3.3.2. Bibliography

The title, BIBLIOGRAPHY, in all CAPS, should be placed 2 inches from the top of the page. Two line spaces should separate the title from the first subheading or first bibliographic entry. The contents of each bibliographic entry are single-spaced. Leave one intervening space between entries. Each entry begins at the left margin. Subsequent lines are 0.5 inches. See the bibliographic examples in [4. FOOTNOTE AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC STYLE](#) and [7.4. Sample Bibliography First Page](#).

The bibliography may be divided into Primary Sources and Secondary Sources, with each section formatted as a first-level subheading (see [3.2.1. Subheadings](#)). What entries belong in the Primary Sources section will depend upon the subject of the paper and the way a source is used in the paper, not necessarily its date. Origen is pre-modern, but an OT paper on Genesis citing his comments would consider Origen a secondary source. A historical theology paper on Origen would consider his work a primary source.

Arrange entries alphabetically, with each section alphabetized (if there are sections in the bibliography). However, in primary source listings, alphabetize all translations of an author’s works after the alphabetic listing of critical editions for that author. A 0.5 inch line (i.e., six underscore characters) replaces the author’s name in subsequent listings for the same author. If such an author has also edited, translated, or co-authored works, then the edited works follow the authored works, translated works follow the edited works, and co-authored works follow last of all. Edited (or translated) works in a series use a 0.5 inch line (i.e., six underscore characters) followed by a comma, a space, and “ed.” (or “trans.”). However, a line may not be used for co-authored works that appear at the end of a series of individually authored works. The author’s name (which appeared at the beginning of the series) must be repeated in addition to the names of all co-authors. If subsequent works by these same co-authors are listed, then an eight-strike underscore line may be used in place of the co-authors. See the examples provided in [4. FOOTNOTE AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC STYLE](#) as well as further alphabetizing guidelines for bibliographies in Turabian 16.2.2. The bibliography should include only works cited in the paper. The requirement that abbreviations for titles (e.g., journals) and series be avoided in the Bibliography (SBL Handbook 7, Intro.) need not be followed, though it is optional.

4. FOOTNOTE AND BIBLIOGRAPHIC STYLE

In this chapter you will find guidelines for basic footnote and bibliographic reference style covering most of the types of works you will use in research and writing. With some minor modifications, these guidelines conform to the rules given in the SBL Handbook and Turabian. You should consult the SBL Handbook or Turabian for other forms and issues not covered here. If these resources do not have the information you need, consult *The Chicago Manual of Style* (15th ed.), especially chapters 16 and 17. In the examples below, N refers to footnote citations, SN refers to shortened or subsequent footnote citations, and B refers to bibliographic entries.

4.1. BOOKS

The following sequence of subheadings gives the order for the component parts of a book reference. If something does not pertain (e.g., the book you are citing does not have an editor or translator in addition to an author), skip to the next pertinent fact in the list given below, but keep the sequence of all pertinent facts in order.

4.1.1. Name(s) of Author(s) or Editor(s)

Note: Follow these instructions if your book has either author(s) or editor(s). If your book has both author(s) and editor(s), follow these instructions for the name(s) of the author(s), and follow the instructions on page 38 for the name(s) of the editor(s).

The names of author(s) or editor(s) should be given exactly in the same order and in the same form as they appear on the title page or in the byline of the book. Abbreviate only what is abbreviated on the title page or byline. However, do not include professional or ministerial titles that may be printed on the title page. If an author or editor uses his or her given name in one cited book and an abbreviated form or initials in another, the same form (preferably the form that is the most commonly used of the author in academic publications) should be used in all references to that author. Thus, e.g., with N. T. Wright and Tom Wright, use the former; with Donald A. Carson and D. A. Carson, use the latter. Guidelines for subsequent listings of the same author in the bibliography are found in 3.3.2. Bibliography.

The appropriate names of author(s) or editor(s) should be given for all citations of a work even if they are listed in the body of the paper. In other words, if you write, “Julius Wellhausen contends that . . .” then the footnote giving the citation will still list Wellhausen’s name. First citations should have the full name of the author(s) or editor(s). However, if you have just referred to an author *in a footnote*, his name need not reappear in the citation within that footnote.

4.1.1.1. Name(s) of author(s)

In footnotes, give the name(s) in normal order (first name, middle initial [if any], and last name). In the bibliography, give the author’s name (if there is only one) or the first author’s name (if there is more

than one author) in reverse order (last name first). If a bibliographic reference has more than one author, the subsequent authors' names are given in normal order (first name, middle initial, last name). For example:

N: John H. Walton, Victor H. Matthews, and Mark W. Chavalas,

B: Walton, John H., Victor H. Matthews, and Mark W. Chavalas.

N: Raymond B. Dillard and Tremper Longman, III,

B: Dillard, Raymond B., and Tremper Longman, III.

If a book has four or more authors, the footnote should cite only the first author's name followed by *et al.* All names, however, should be listed in the bibliography reference. For example:

N: Kevin J. Vanhoozer, et al.,

B: Kevin J. Vanhoozer, Craig Bartholomew, Daniel J. Treier, and N. T. Wright.

For suffixes to names, follow this pattern:

N: Ben Witherington III,

B: Witherington, Ben, III.

N: James T. Dennison Jr.,

B: Dennison, James T., Jr.

Spanish names may include two given names and two surnames. Follow this model:

N: Belisario de Jesús García de la Garza,

B: García de la Garza, Belisario de Jesús.

4.1.1.2. *Name(s) of editor(s)*

If a book does not have an author but does have an editor(s), and you would like to cite the book as a whole, cite the name of the editor(s) in the manner given above with the addition of a comma, one space, and the abbreviation ed. or eds. at the end of the listing. However, most of the time, references to an edited book should not be to the book as a whole, but to an article in the book. This type of reference should follow the form given in [4.3. Component Part of a Book or Volume](#). The following gives an example of the listing of the name(s) of an editor(s) when the reference is to the book as a whole:

N: Gregory K. Beale, ed.,

B: Beale, Gregory K., ed.

N: Jeffrey P. Greenman, Timothy Larsen, and Stephen R. Spencer, eds.,

B: Greenman, Jeffrey P., Timothy Larsen, and Stephen R. Spencer., eds.

In a footnote, the ed. or eds. is followed by a comma, one space, and the capital letter of the first word of the title. In a bibliography, the period of the abbreviation ed. or eds. also serves as the punctuation mark. It is followed by one space and the capital letter of the first word of the title.

4.1.1.3. No author or editor

If a book has no author or editor listed on the title page or copyright page, then the reference begins with the title of the book.

4.1.2. Title and (if any) Subtitle

For both footnotes and bibliography, put the title of the book in italics. Capitalize English titles in headline style (i.e., capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs). Capitalize foreign language titles according to the conventions of each title's particular language. Observe any punctuation given in the title with this exception: Separate a subtitle from a title by a colon and a space (regardless of the form given on the title or copyright page) unless the title ends in a question mark. For example:

The Alpha Text of Esther: Its Character and Relationship to the Masoretic Text

Judentum und Hellenismus: Studien zu ihrer Begegnung unter besonderer

Berücksichtigung Palästinas bis zur Mitte des 2. Jahrhunderts vor Chr.

Les fastes de la préfecture de Rome au Bas-Empire: Études prosopographiques

Titles should typically be written out in full for the first citation. However, when a student cites a work often, it is preferable to abbreviate the title even in the first reference and include an entry in the List of Abbreviations. For example, Karl Barth's *Church Dogmatics* should be abbreviated to *CD*, and Thomas Aquinas's *Summa Theologiae* should be abbreviated to *ST*. See the citation pattern for these works on p. 48.

According to the Chicago Manual of Style 17.60, "A quotation used as a book title is not enclosed in quotation marks." But, according to 8.171 if sentence style capitalization is used for a full clause then quotation marks are included. For example, use either:

Come, Children, Listen to Me!: Psalm 34 in the Hebrew Bible and in Early Christian Writings

or

4.1.3. Names of Editor(s), Compiler(s), or Translator(s) (if any), in Addition to an Author

For footnotes, note Turabian 17.1.1: "If a title page lists an editor or translator [or compiler] in addition to an author, treat the author's name as described above. Add the editor or translator's name after the book's title [in normal order: first name first]. . . . In notes, insert the abbreviation, *ed.* (never *eds.*, since in this context it means "edited by" and rather than "editor") or *trans.* before the editor's or translator's name." For a compiler, use the abbreviation *comp.*

In the bibliography, however, a period follows the title, and the full phrase (Edited by or Compiled by or Translated by) rather than the abbreviation preceding the name. If a work has both an editor and a compiler or translator, or if it has all three, list the names in the order of the sequence: editor, compiler, and translator. For example:

N: ed. Gerald F. Hawthorne

B: Edited by Gerald F. Hawthorne.

N: trans. John Bowden

B: Translated by John Bowden.

N: ed. Richard S. Haugh and Paul Kachur, trans. Robert L. Nichols

B: Edited by Richard S. Haugh and Paul Kachur. Translated by Robert L. Nichols.

4.1.4. Name or Number of Edition

In both footnotes and bibliography, reference to a new, revised, numbered, or named edition follows the book title, separated by a comma. First editions should only be specified if there are subsequent editions and the first edition needs to be highlighted as such. If it is a new or named edition, the word new or the name of the edition is spelled out and followed by ed. In footnotes, ed. is followed by a comma and series information, or if there is no series, by a space and the opening parenthesis of the facts of publication. In a bibliography, the period of the abbreviation functions as the punctuation mark. For example:

New ed.

Modern Library ed.

If reference is made to a revised or numbered edition, use abbreviations. (Also use abbreviations for accompanying information such as enlarged or in one volume.) For example:

Rev. ed.

2nd ed.

Rev. and enl.

Rev. ed. in 1 vol.

Note that the capitalization of the above information depends on whether it follows a period or not. In footnotes such information follows a comma and is not capitalized, but in the bibliography it follows a period and should be capitalized. See the Bultmann example below on p. 44.

Reprint editions are not designated at this point in the note or bibliographic entry but rather after the facts of publication. For example:

New York: Harper and Row, 1966; reprint, Gloucester, MA: Peter Smith, 1973

4.1.5. Name of Series (if any) with Series Number (if any)

A series is not the same as a multivolume work. While both are numbered, a series is an ongoing project of a publisher which offers occasional or periodic publications that may range over many topics in a field. A series has a name, but each publication in the series has its own title. On the other hand, a multivolume work typically follows a plan with all of the volumes envisioned from the beginning, with all volumes often having the same title. See 4.1.10. [Multivolume Works](#) for footnote and bibliographic forms for multivolume works. The guidelines given here pertain only to referring to a series.

You must include the series title and number after the title and before the publishing information. For both footnotes and bibliography, the series title is capitalized in headline style (i.e., capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs) or in accordance with the conventions of its particular language. The series title is not italicized or placed in quotation marks. Series editors are not to be listed. In footnotes, names of well-known commentary or monograph series should use standard abbreviations that appear in 5. [ABBREVIATIONS OF COMMONLY USED PERIODICALS, REFERENCE WORKS, AND SERIALS](#). For example:

Perspectives in Religious Studies (PRSt)

Patrologia orientalis (PO)

Society for New Testament Studies Monograph Series 20 (SNTSMS 20)

New Frontiers in Theology (NFT)

Word Biblical Commentary 10 (WBC 10)

If no abbreviation appears in these sources, you can either list the series title in full in your footnote or create an abbreviation. If you do the latter, list the abbreviation in your abbreviation pages, but be sure that it does not replicate the abbreviation of another source listed in 5. [ABBREVIATIONS OF COMMONLY USED PERIODICALS, REFERENCE WORKS, AND SERIALS](#) or the SBL

Handbook. While you should abbreviate series titles in the footnotes, you may spell out the titles in full in the bibliography, though you are not required to do so.

When citing a series that has begun anew and the title is abbreviated, give the new series number followed by a back slash and the series volume number, e.g., WUNT 2/140. If the series title appears in full in the footnote or bibliography spell out the series sequence in full, e.g., Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament. Second Series 140.

4.1.6. Facts of Publication

The facts of publication consist of (1) the *place* of publication, (2) the *name* of the publishing agency, and (3) the *date* of publication. In *footnotes*, the facts of publication are enclosed in parentheses. No punctuation precedes the opening parenthesis. A comma follows the closing parenthesis. In a bibliography, the facts of publication are not enclosed in parentheses but rather preceded by and concluded by a period.

For the place of publication, give the city printed on the title or copyright page. If two or more cities are printed on the title page, give only the first. If a U.S. or Canadian city is not in your opinion well known, especially to international readers, give the postal code abbreviation for the state or province. However, include the abbreviation MA after Cambridge to distinguish it from Cambridge, England. When possible, give the English name for foreign cities (for example, Munich, not München). If no city is listed on the title page or copyright information, then give the abbreviation *n.p.* (for *no place*). For both footnotes and bibliography, a colon, one space, and the name of the publishing agency follow the place of publication.

Adhere to the following guidelines when citing the name of the publishing agency: (1) unless ambiguity or awkwardness would result, it is preferable to shorten the reference by excluding words such as *Press*, *Publishing House, Inc., Ltd., Company, Verlag*, etc. Do not, however, omit the word *Press* from the name of a university press, (2) if a co-publisher is cited on the title page, give reference to both publishers following these guidelines for both publishers, (3) do not translate the name of foreign publishers (even though you are to anglicize the name of the city), (4) “[g]ive inclusive numbers the publisher’s name for each book exactly as it appears on the title page, even if you know that the name has since changed or is printed differently in different books in your bibliography” (Turabian 17.1.6), and (5) use an ampersand (&) instead of *and*, such as T&T Clark. In the case of an imprint or a publishing division within a publisher (e.g., Brazos, Pickwick, Baker Academic), cite the imprint or division title as the publisher. Whichever form (shortened or full) of a publisher’s name is used, be consistent in the use of that form throughout the document.

If the name of the publisher is not given on the title page or copyright page, give the abbreviation *n.p.* (for *no publisher*). If both place and publisher are missing, a single *n.p.* is sufficient followed by a comma, a space, and the date of publication. For both footnotes and bibliography, place a comma after the name of the publishing agency and leave one space prior to the date of publication.

The date of publication is the copyright date as given on the copyright page or title page. If more than one copyright date appears, give the latest. However, do not mistake a new impression date for the copyright date. Give only the latest copyright date (printed on the title page or given as the date on the copyright page that is preceded by the copyright sign). If no date is given in the publication information

printed in a book, write *n.d.* (for *no date*). If you cite a work that has not yet been published, but has been accepted for publication, write *forthcoming* or *unpublished manuscript* in place of the date.

See 6. **SHORTENED FORMS OF COMMON PUBLISHER NAMES** for a listing of the most common publishers and how to shorten their names. Examples:

Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 1997.

Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1992

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press; Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2009

Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1957

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1994

Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1985

Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1999

Ner kirchen-Vluyn: Neukirchener, 1986

Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1975

Paris: Seuil, 1958

Berlin: de Gruyter

4.1.7. Page Number (for footnotes)

In footnotes, the specific page reference follows the facts of publication preceded only by a comma and one space. Do not use p. or pp. nor f. or ff. When a footnote refers to a work as a whole, page numbers are omitted. The normal bibliographic entry for a book does not list page numbers.

When citing footnotes in another work, include “n.” and the note number after the page reference. For example:

N: ¹ Benjamin L. Gladd, *Revealing the Mysterion: The Use of Mystery in Daniel and Second Temple Judaism with Its Bearing on First Corinthians*, BZ^{NW} 160 (Berlin: de Gruyter, 2008), 133 n. 80.

This citation refers to note 80 on page 133 in Gladd.

4.1.8. Sample Footnote and Bibliography Entries

N: ² R. Michael Allen, *The Christ's Faith: A Dogmatic Account*, Studies in Systematic Theology 2 (London: T&T Clark, 2009), 23–29.

- B: Allen, R. Michael. *The Christ's Faith: A Dogmatic Account*. Studies in Systematic Theology 2. London: T&T Clark, 2009.
- N: ³ Christopher Beetham, *Echoes of Scripture in the Letter of Paul to the Colossians*, BINS 96 (Leiden: Brill, 2008).
- B: Beetham, Christopher. *Echoes of Scripture in the Letter of Paul to the Colossians*. BINS 96. Leiden: Brill, 2008.
- N: ⁴ Chris A. Vlachos, *The Law and the Knowledge of Good and Evil: The Edenic Background of the Catalytic Operation of the Law in Paul* (Eugene, OR: Pickwick, 2009), 247–48.
- B: Vlachos, Chris A. *The Law and the Knowledge of Good and Evil: The Edenic Background of the Catalytic Operation of the Law in Paul*. Eugene, OR: Pickwick, 2009.
- N: ⁵ Timothy Larsen and Jeffrey P. Greenman, eds., *Reading Romans through the Centuries: From the Early Church to Karl Barth* (Grand Rapids: Brazos, 2005).
- B: Larsen, Timothy, and Jeffrey P. Greenman, eds. *Reading Romans through the Centuries: From the Early Church to Karl Barth*. Grand Rapids: Brazos, 2005.
- N: ⁶ Nicholas Perrin, *Thomas: The Other Gospel* (Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox, 2004), 80.
- B: Nicholas Perrin. *Thomas: The Other Gospel*. Louisville, KY: Westminster John Knox, 2004.
- N: ⁷ George Kalantzis, *Theodore of Mopsuestia: Commentary on the Gospel of John*, Early Christian Studies 7 (Strathfield: St. Paul's, 2004), 12.
- B: Kalantzis, George. *Theodore of Mopsuestia: Commentary on the Gospel of John*. Early Christian Studies 7. Strathfield: St. Paul's, 2004.
- N: ⁸ Wolfhart Pannenberg, *Jesus—God and Man*, trans. Lewis L. Wilkins and Duane A. Priebe, 2nd ed. (Philadelphia: Westminster, 1977), 106–7.
- B: Pannenberg, Wolfhart. *Jesus—God and Man*. Translated by Lewis L. Wilkins and Duane A. Priebe. 2nd ed. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1977.
- N: ⁹ Rudolf Bultmann et al., *Kerygma and Myth: A Theological Debate*, ed. Hans Werner Bartsch, trans. Reginald H. Fuller, rev. ed. (New York: Harper Torchbooks, 1961), 10.
- B: Bultmann, Rudolf, Ernst Lohmeyer, Julius Schniewind, Helmut Thielicke, and Austin Farrer. *Kerygma and Myth: A Theological Debate*. Edited by Hans Werner Bartsch. Translated by Reginald H. Fuller. Rev. ed. New York: Harper & Row, Harper Torchbooks, 1961.
- N: ¹⁰ David Lauber, *Barth on the Descent into Hell: God, Atonement and the Christian Life*, BS (Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2004), 58.

B: Lauber, David. *Barth on the Descent into Hell: God, Atonement and the Christian Life*. Barth Studies. Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2004.

N: ¹¹ Gene Green, *1 and 2 Thessalonians*, PiNTC (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2002), 101–9.

B: Green, Gene. *1 and 2 Thessalonians*. PiNTC. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2002.

N: ¹² Leon Morris, *The Gospel According to John: The English Text with Introduction, Exposition and Notes*, NICNT (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1971), 229–30.

B: Morris, Leon. *The Gospel According to John: The English Text with Introduction, Exposition and Notes*. The New International Commentary on the New Testament. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1980.

Note that in the example above the series abbreviation appears in the footnote but the full series name appears in the bibliography. This is not required—the bibliography may simply use an abbreviation. See p. 41 for more details on series titles.

N: ¹³ William A. Clebsch and Charles Jaekle, *Pastoral Care in Historical Perspective*, 2nd ed. (New York: Aronson, 1983), 56.

B: Clebsch, William A., and Charles Jaekle. *Pastoral Care in Historical Perspective*. 2nd ed. New York: Aronson, 1983.

N: ¹⁴ Ben C. Ollenburger, Elmer A. Martens, and Gerhard F. Hasel, eds., *The Flowering of Old Testament Theology: A Reader in Twentieth-Century Old Testament Theology, 1930–1990*, SBTS 1 (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1992), 37–49.

B: Ollenburger, Ben C., Elmer A. Martens, and Gerhard F. Hasel, eds. *The Flowering of Old Testament Theology: A Reader in Twentieth-Century Old Testament Theology, 1930–1990*. Sources for Biblical and Theological Study 1. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1992.

N: ¹⁵ Marguerite Harl, *Origène et la fonction révélatrice du Verbe incarné*, Patristica Sorbornensia 2 (Paris: Seuil, 1958), 220–21.

B: Harl, Marguerite. *Origène et la fonction révélatrice du Verbe incarné*. Patristica Sorbornensia 2. Paris: Seuil, 1958.

N: ¹⁶ Hans-Joachim Kraus, *Geschichte der historisch-kritischen Erforschung des Alten Testaments*, 4th ed. (Nerkirchen-Vluyn: Neukirchener, 1988), 353–54.

B: Kraus, Hans-Joachim. *Geschichte der historisch-kritischen Erforschung des Alten Testaments*, 4th ed. Nerkirchen-Vluyn: Neukirchener, 1988.

Note the following example in which a commentary series does not indicate volume numbers. Instead each commentary has its own title. For an example of a commentary series that does indicate volume numbers see p. 50.

N: ¹⁷ Claus Westermann, *Genesis 1–11: A Commentary*, trans. John B. Scullion, CC (Minneapolis: Augsburg, 1984), 230.

B: Westermann, Claus. *Genesis 1–11: A Commentary*. Translated by John B. Scullion. CC. Minneapolis: Augsburg, 1984.

4.1.9. Subsequent and Shortened References

4.1.9.1. *Ibid.* and *Idem*

You may use the Latin abbreviation *ibid.* “to shorten a citation to a work whose bibliographic data appear in the immediately previous note” (Turabian 16.4.2). If you use this shortened form, do not repeat either the author or title. Capitalize *ibid.* at the beginning of a note or after a period (in a content footnote). *Ibid.* is not italicized or underlined. *Ibid.* is an abbreviation, so it is always followed by a period. Follow the period by a comma, one space and the page number of the reference. Keep in mind that *ibid.* refers to the same work. Volumes of a multivolume work that have different authors are *not* considered *the same work*. Neither are those that have the same author but are referred to according to volume title. Only references to the same author and the same title use *ibid.* When reference is made to a different volume of a one-author, one-title multivolume work, the page reference following *ibid.* is given in the following form: volume number, colon, and page number(s). Do not use *ibid.* after a footnote containing two or more references.

Idem takes the place of the author’s name (and only the author’s name) in a reference to an additional work by the same author when both works appear within a single footnote. It indicates an exact duplication of the author’s name in the previous reference within that same note. *Idem* cannot be used if other authors are added to or omitted from the names given in the previous reference. After *idem*, give the title of the work and the other facts of reference. Like *ibid.*, *idem* is not italicized or underlined. Unlike *ibid.*, *idem* is a complete word and therefore does not have a period following it.

4.1.9.2. *Shortened References*

Do not use the Latin abbreviations *op. cit.* or *loc. cit.* The citation of a work that has already been cited in full but not in the immediately preceding note should be cited in the author-title form outlined in Turabian 16.4.1. For this kind of reference, give the author’s last name, a shortened version of the title (if possible), and the page reference. If there is more than one author but fewer than four, give all the authors’ last names. If there are more than four authors, give the first author’s last name followed by *et al.*

Shorten the title by first omitting any subtitle. As long you do not create ambiguity, you may further shorten a title of five words or longer by omitting any initial article (in English titles only) and omitting some modifying words and phrases. Be careful that you do not change the order of the words in the original title. You may use a shortened reference to a multivolume title under the same conditions that apply for the use of *ibid.* (see above). Use the same shortened form consistently for the second and all subsequent references.

Once a full reference is given, shortened references should be used for all citations of a source, even if they occur in a later chapter.

4.1.9.3. Examples of Subsequent References

N: ⁵Timothy Larsen and Jeffrey P. Greenman, eds., *Reading Romans through the Centuries: From the Early Church to Karl Barth* (Grand Rapids: Brazos, 2005), 143.

SN: ¹⁹ Ibid., 201.

SN: ¹⁸ Larsen and Greenman, *Reading Romans*, 18.

N: ²⁰ Andrew E. Hill, *Malachi: A New Translation and Commentary*, AB 25D (New York: Doubleday, 1998), 229–30.

SN: ²³ Hill, *Malachi*, 99; idem, *Baker's Handbook of Biblical Lists*, rev. ed. (Grand Rapids: Baker 2007), 32.

SN: ²⁵ Hill, *Baker's Handbook*, 202.

N: ¹⁶ Hans-Joachim Kraus, *Geschichte der historisch-kritischen Erforschung des Alten Testaments*, 4th ed. (Nerkirchen-Vluyn: Neukirchener, 1988), 353–54.

SN: ²¹ Kraus, *Geschichte der Erforschung des Alten Testaments*, 181.

SN: ²² Ibid., 255.

One special case is when a title contains a question mark. In the subsequent note the question mark should be followed by a comma. For example:

N: ²⁴ J. W. Drane, *Paul: Libertine or Legalist? A Study in the Theology of the Major Pauline Epistles* (London: SPCK, 1975), 33.

SN: ²⁷ Drane, *Paul: Libertine or Legalist?*, 45.

For a title with an exclamation point, follow this example:

N: ²⁶ Lars Olov Eriksson, *Come, Children, Listen to Me!: Psalm 34 in the Hebrew Bible and in Early Christian Writings*, ConBOT 32 (Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International, 1991), 55.

SN: ²⁸ Eriksson, *Come, Children, Listen to Me!*, 63.

B: Eriksson, Lars Olov. *Come, Children, Listen to Me!: Psalm 34 in the Hebrew Bible and in Early Christian Writings*. ConBOT 32. Stockholm: Almqvist & Wiksell International, 1991.

4.1.10. Multivolume Works

4.1.10.1. *Volume Title and Number*

See p. 41 above on the difference between a series and a multivolume set. Many features of the footnote and bibliographic forms for multivolume works are the same as those given for books in the previous section of this chapter. The key question is where to put the volume number(s) and volume title in the order of information. In the order of facts given for a book reference, place the volume number (always use Arabic numerals for volume numbers) and any volume title after the edition (if any) and prior to any series title. In most cases, the volume number(s) and any volume title will come after the multivolume title and before the facts of publication. If the individual volume has its own author, editor, or translator, then that information is usually given after the title of the individual volume. However, it is also possible to list the volume author or editor first, followed by the volume title, and then give the multivolume title. Base your choice of reference style on whether in the course of your paper you will refer to other volumes of the work.

4.1.10.2. *Date of Publication*

Individual volumes in a multivolume work are often published in different years. A reference to the multivolume work as a whole should give the span of publication dates from the first to the last volume (e.g., 1985–1992). Obviously, if all volumes were published within a single year, the date of publication would be the date for that year alone. If the work is not yet complete (more volumes are yet to be published), give the number of volumes published to date and in the facts of publication, the date of the initial volume followed by an en dash (e.g., 1995–). If the reference is to a single volume under its own title, the date of publication will be the date that volume was published.

4.1.10.3. *Page References in Footnotes*

When a multivolume work does not have individual volume titles (i.e., all of the volumes have the same title), cite the page number in the following way: volume number, colon, page number(s) (e.g., 5:246). When each volume has its own title, simply refer to pages in the same manner as a reference to pages in a book (comma, space, page number[s]). If other divisions besides volume and page are necessary, (1) label all other divisions with an appropriate number or abbreviation (such as *pt.* or *bk.*), and (2) when giving a page reference in combination with other divisions, use the colon between the last such division and the page number(s) (e.g., Hodge, *Systematic Theology*, 2:56–57). Exceptions would be standard abbreviations in a particular field (e.g., *CD* IV/3.2, 516 for Barth's *Church Dogmatics*, volume 4, part 3, second half, page 516; *ST* 2-2.75.1 ad 3 for Thomas Aquinas's *Summa Theologiae*, 2nd part of the 2nd part, question 75, article 1, reply to 3rd objection; *Institutes*, II.15.3, 496 for Calvin's *Institutes of the Christian Religion* book 2, chapter 15, section 3, page 496). For divisions of a work in pre-modern sources, see p. 66.

4.1.10.4. *Single Author and Title*

When referring to the work as a whole, give the total number of volumes. For example:

N: ²⁹ Paul Tillich, *Systematic Theology*, 3 vols. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951–1963).

B: Tillich, Paul. *Systematic Theology*. 3 vols. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951–1963.

When referring to an individual volume as a whole, give only the specific volume number in the footnote and bibliography. For example:

N: ³⁰ Paul Tillich, *Systematic Theology*, vol. 2 (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957).

B: Tillich, Paul. *Systematic Theology*. Vol. 2. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957.

If other volumes are cited in the course of the paper, give a reference in the bibliography to the work as a whole. For example:

B: Tillich, Paul. *Systematic Theology*. 3 vols. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1951–1963.

In a footnote reference to pages within one volume, the volume number is given with the page reference. For example:

N: ³¹ Paul Tillich, *Systematic Theology* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1957), 2:101.

The bibliography entry in this case would be to the individual volume unless other volumes are cited.

4.1.10.5. Single Author and Different Volume Titles

4.1.10.5.1. Reference to the Work as a Whole

When referring to a multivolume work as a whole, follow the example of the reference to the work as a whole given above. For example:

N: ³² Bernard McGinn, *The Presence of God: A History of Western Christian Mysticism*, 2 vols. to date (New York: Crossroad, 1991–).

B: McGinn, Bernard. *The Presence of God: A History of Western Christian Mysticism*. 2 vols. to date. New York: Crossroad, 1991–.

N: ³³ Jean Daniélou, *A History of Early Christian Doctrine Before the Council of Nicea*, ed. and trans. John Austin Baker, 3 vols. (London: Darton, Longman & Todd; Philadelphia: Westminster, 1964–1977).

B: Daniélou, Jean. *A History of Early Christian Doctrine Before the Council of Nicea*. Edited and translated by John Austin Baker. 3 vols. London: Darton, Longman & Todd; Philadelphia: Westminster, 1964–1977.

4.1.10.5.2. Reference to an Individual Volume as a Whole

Give the volume title first followed by its number and then the multivolume title. For example:

N: ³⁴ Bernard McGinn, *The Growth of Mysticism*, vol. 2 of *The Presence of God: A History of Western Christian Mysticism* (New York: Crossroad, 1994).

N: ³⁶ Jean Daniélou, *Gospel Message and Hellenistic Culture*, vol. 2 of *A History of Early Christian Doctrine Before the Council of Nicea*, ed. and trans. John Austin Baker (London: Darton, Longman & Todd; Philadelphia: Westminster, 1973).

The bibliography entry contains a reference to the individual volume cited. For example:

B: McGinn, Bernard. *The Growth of Mysticism*. Vol. 2 of *The Presence of God: A History of Western Christian Mysticism*. New York: Crossroad, 1994.

B: Daniélou, Jean. *Gospel Message and Hellenistic Culture*. Vol. 2 of *A History of Early Christian Doctrine Before the Council of Nicea*. Edited and translated by John Austin Baker. London: Darton, Longman & Todd; Philadelphia: Westminster, 1973.

4.1.10.5.3. Reference to a Page Number in an Individual Volume

Cite as above and include the page number(s) in the footnote. For example:

N: ³⁵ Donald G. Bloesch, *Jesus Christ: Savior and Lord*, vol. 4 of *Christian Foundations* (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 1997), 141.

SN: ³⁸ Bloesch, *Jesus Christ*, 202.

B: Bloesch, Donald G. *Jesus Christ: Savior and Lord*. Vol. 4 of *Christian Foundations*. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 1997.

4.1.10.6. Sample Footnote and Bibliography Entries for a Multivolume Work

If one volume is cited:

N: ³⁷ Charles Hodge, *Systematic Theology* (New York: Scribner's, 1872; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1973), 1:153–54.

SN: ⁴² Hodge, *Systematic Theology*, 1:56–57.

B: Hodge, Charles. *Systematic Theology*. Vol. 1. New York: Scribner's, 1872–1873. Reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1973.

If multiple volumes are cited:

N: ³⁹ John Goldingay, *Psalms: Psalms 1–41*, BCOT (Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 2006), 1:230.

SN: ⁴¹ Goldingay, *Psalms*, 1:238

B: Goldingay, John. *Psalms*. 3 vols. BCOT. Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 2006.

N: ⁴⁰ Francis Turretin, *Institutes of Elenctic Theology*, ed. James T. Dennison Jr., trans. George Musgrave Giger (Phillipsburg, NJ: Presbyterian and Reformed, 1994), 2:232–33.

SN: ⁴³ Turretin, *Institutes*, 2:155.

N: ⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, 3:575.

B: Turretin, Francis. *Institutes of Elenctic Theology*. Edited by James T. Dennison Jr. Translated by George Musgrave Giger. 3 vols. Phillipsburg, NJ: Presbyterian and Reformed, 1992–1997.

N: ⁴⁵ Jaroslav Pelikan, *Christian Doctrine and Modern Culture (since 1700)*, vol. 5 of *The Christian Tradition: A History of the Development of Doctrine* (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1989), 193.

SN: ⁴⁶ Pelikan, *Reformation of Church and Dogma (1300–1700)* (1984), vol. 4 of *The Christian Tradition*, 99.

SN: ⁴⁷ Pelikan, *Christian Doctrine*, 100.

SN: ⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, 237.

B: Pelikan, Jaroslav. *The Christian Tradition: A History of the Development of Doctrine*. 5 vols. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1971–1989.

N: ⁴⁹ Karl Barth, *Church Dogmatics: The Doctrine of God*, vol. II/1, ed. G. W. Bromiley and T. F. Torrance, trans. T. H. L. Parker et al. (Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1957), 403.

Subsequently, an initial reference to another volume in *CD* can omit the editor and publisher information, but the translator information must be included since different parts are translated by different translators:

N: ⁵⁰ Barth, *Church Dogmatics: The Doctrine of Reconciliation*, vol. IV, trans. G. W. Bromiley, 3.1, 183.

Note: Since Bromiley translated all parts of volume IV, his name comes after the volume title, and the designation 3.1 (part 3, first half) is placed before the page reference.

SN: ⁵¹ Barth, *CD IV/3.1*, 184.

SN: ⁵² *Ibid.*, 209.

For the use of abbreviations in first references to critical editions, see [4.9.1.3.1. The Primary Form](#). Consecutive references to *CD* may or may not use *ibid.*

B: Barth, Karl. *Church Dogmatics*. Edited by G. W. Bromiley and T. F. Torrance. 4 vols. in 14 parts. Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1956–1975.

Note: The above Barth example relies upon the footnotes to cite the translators of the individual volumes. Since there are so many parts to this work, this bibliographic form would be acceptable if your paper contains footnotes to several parts. Individual volumes and parts may also be listed separately, and this would be preferable if your paper gives footnotes for only a few parts of the work. For example:

B: Barth, Karl. *Church Dogmatics: The Doctrine of God*. Vol. II/1. Edited by G. W. Bromiley and T. F. Torrance. Translated by T. H. L. Parker, W. B. Johnston, Harold Knight, and J. L. M. Haire. Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1957.

B: _____. *Church Dogmatics: The Doctrine of God*. Vol. II/2. Edited by G. W. Bromiley and T. F. Torrance. Translated by G. W. Bromiley, J. C. Campbell, Iain Wilson, J. Strathearn, Harold Knight, and R. A. Stewart. Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1957.

B: _____. *Church Dogmatics: The Doctrine of Reconciliation*. Vol. IV/3.1. Edited by G. W. Bromiley and T. F. Torrance. Translated by G. W. Bromiley. Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1961.

4.1.10.7. Other Types of Multivolume Works

For multivolume dictionaries and encyclopedias, see [4.1.10. Multivolume Works](#). For multivolume editions of an ancient—pre-modern author’s collected works, see [4.9. Ancient—Pre-Modern Works](#).

4.1.11. Citing Quotations or Citations of One Work in Another Work

When citing a work the source for which is in another work, follow the following format, giving bibliographic information for both works and adding two bibliography entries, one for each work.

N: ⁵³ Heikki Räisänen, *Beyond New Testament Theology* (London: SCM, 1990), 81, quoted in James Barr, *The Concept of Biblical Theology: An Old Testament Perspective* (Minneapolis, MN: Fortress, 1999), 532.

B: Räisänen, Heikki. *Beyond New Testament Theology*. London: SCM, 1990.

B: Barr, James. *The Concept of Biblical Theology: An Old Testament Perspective*. Minneapolis, MN: Fortress, 1999.

4.2. JOURNAL ARTICLES

4.2.1. Name of the Author(s)

For both footnote and bibliographic entries, cite the authors of journal articles in the same way as authors of books.

4.2.2. Title of the Article

For both footnote and bibliographic entries, use quotation marks to designate the titles of journal articles. Do not use italics or underlining. Capitalize English titles headline style (i.e., capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs) and titles in other languages according to the conventions of those languages. For example:

“The Problem of an Intermediate Kingdom in 1 Corinthians 15:20–28”

“La doctrine christologique de saint Athanase”

“Das Präskript zum ersten Serapionbrief des Athanasios von Alexandria als pneumatologisches Program”

4.2.3. Title of the Journal

For both footnotes and bibliography, italicize journal titles. Do not use quotation marks or underlining. Capitalize journal titles headline style (i.e., capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs) with this exception: Capitalize foreign language titles according to the conventions of each title’s particular language. If possible, abbreviate journal titles in your footnotes. Consult the abbreviation list in 5. ABBREVIATIONS OF COMMONLY USED PERIODICALS, REFERENCE WORKS, AND SERIALS or those in the SBL Handbook. If no abbreviation of your journal appears in these sources, you can either list the title in full or create an abbreviation. If you do the latter, list the abbreviation in your abbreviation page, but be sure that it does not replicate the abbreviation of another source listed in 5. ABBREVIATIONS OF COMMONLY USED PERIODICALS, REFERENCE WORKS, AND SERIALS or the SBL Handbook. While you should abbreviate journal titles in the footnotes, you may spell out the titles in full in the bibliography.

4.2.4. Volume or Issue Numbers, Publication Date, and Page Numbers

After the journal title, list volume and issue numbers in Arabic numerals even if the journal uses Roman numerals. Issue numbers should be preceded by the abbreviation *no.*, but page numbers need no abbreviation such as *vol.*, *p.* or *pp.* You only need to include the issue number if each issue has its own pagination. If pagination continues sequentially through a volume, omit the issue number. After the volume and issue number (if any), list the date of publication in parentheses, usually without the month or season if an issue number is given. The only time you need to give the month or season is if the pagination is not sequential through the volume and issue numbers are either not given or would be a less convenient way of referring to the article. Do not add any punctuation between the journal title and its volume number or between the month and year. Use a colon and a space to introduce the page reference.

In footnotes, the page reference is to the exact location of your reference. For example:

JETS 18 (1975): 239.

RHE 1 (1900): 240.

VC 26 (1972): 193.

Though not required, in the bibliography the journal titles may be spelled in full. Remember, with the exception of certain foreign titles, journal titles are capitalized headline style (i.e., capitalize the first and last words and all nouns, pronouns, verbs, adjectives, and adverbs). Also, the page reference is to the entire article in the bibliography. For example:

Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society 18 (1975): 229–42.

Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique 1 (1900): 226–48.

Vigiliae Christianae 26 (1972): 188–99.

4.2.5. Sample Footnote and Bibliography Entries for Journal Articles

N: ⁵⁴ Lynn H. Cohick, “Melito of Sardis’s Peri Pascha and Its ‘Israel,’” *HTR* 91 (1998): 351–72.

SN: ⁵⁶ Cohick, “Melito of Sardis,” 355.

B: Cohick, Lynn H. “Melito of Sardis’s Peri Pascha and Its ‘Israel.’” *HTR* 91 (1998): 351–72.

N: ⁵⁵ Richard L. Schultz, “Praying Jabez’s Prayer: Turning an Obscure Biblical Narrative into a Miracle-Working Mantra,” *TJ* 24 (2003): 113–19.

SN: ⁵⁷ Schultz, “Praying Jabez’s Prayer,” 115.

B: Schultz, Richard L. “Praying Jabez’s Prayer: Turning an Obscure Biblical Narrative into a Miracle-Working Mantra.” *TJ* 24 (2003): 113–19.

N: ⁵⁸ G. Voisin, “La doctrine christologique de saint Athanase,” *RHE* 1 (1900): 240.

SN: ⁶⁰ Voisin, “La doctrine christologique,” 227.

B: Voisin, G. “La doctrine christologique de saint Athanase.” *RHE* 1 (1900): 226–48.

N: ⁵⁹ Michael W. Graves, “‘Judaizing’ Christian Interpretations of the Prophets as Seen by Saint Jerome,” *Vigiliae Christianae* 61 (2007): 142–56.

B: Graves, Michael W. “‘Judaizing’ Christian Interpretations of the Prophets as Seen by Saint Jerome.” *Vigiliae Christianae* 61 (2007): 142–56.

N: ⁶¹ Paul Pruyser, “Religion in the Psychiatric Hospital: A Reassessment,” *Journal of Pastoral Care* 38 (1984): 13.

SN: ⁶⁴ Pruyser, “Religion in the Psychiatric Hospital,” 15.

B: Pruyser, Paul. "Religion in the Psychiatric Hospital: A Reassessment." *Journal of Pastoral Care* 38 (1984): 5–16.

N: ⁶² Charles B. Cureton, "Missionary Fit: A Criterion-Related Model," *Journal of Psychology and Theology* 11 (1983): 198.

B: Charles B. Cureton, "Missionary Fit: A Criterion-Related Model." *Journal of Psychology and Theology* 11 (1983): 196–202.

N: ⁶³ Gregory K. Beale, "Isaiah 6:9–13: A Retributive Taunt Against Idolatry," *VT* 41 (1991): 257–78.

SN: ⁶⁵ Beale, "Retributive Taunt," 277.

B: Beale, Gregory K. "Isaiah 6:9–13: A Retributive Taunt Against Idolatry." *VT* 41 (1991): 257–78.

Note that when a title contains a question mark do not use a colon before the subtitle, and for subsequent notes include a comma between the question mark and the quotation mark. For example:

N: ⁶⁶ Thomas E. Schmidt, "Cry of Dereliction or Cry of Judgment? Mark 15:34 in Context," *BBR* 4 (1994): 145–53.

SN: ⁶⁸ Schmidt, "Cry of Dereliction or Cry of Judgment?," 150.

B: Schmidt, Thomas E. "Cry of Dereliction or Cry of Judgment? Mark 15:34 in Context," *BBR* 4 (1994): 145–53.

However, in the case of a bibliographic entry in which a title ends with a question mark, do not include the period normally added at the end of the title. Simply end the title with the question mark. For example:

N: ⁶⁷ David Wenham, "Whatever Went Wrong in Corinth?," *ExpTim* 108 (1997): 139.

SN: ⁶⁹ Wenham, "Whatever Went Wrong?," 140.

B: Wenham, David. "Whatever Went Wrong in Corinth?" *ExpTim* 108 (1997): 137–41.

For Spanish language titles, follow this example:

N: ⁷⁰ J. M. García Pérez, "1 Co 15,56: ¿Una Polemica contra la Ley Judía?," *Estudios Bíblicos* 60 (2002) 405–14.

B: García Pérez, J. M. "1 Co 15,56: ¿Una Polemica contra la Ley Judía?" *Estudios Bíblicos* 60 (2002): 405–14.

4.3. COMPONENT PART OF A BOOK OR VOLUME

If the component part is an article or essay, first give the name of the author of the article or essay, then the title of the article or essay in quotation marks. Italicize the titles of book-length component parts and the titles of works that may be published as component parts of a collection or works. Next, write the word *in* followed by the title of the book in italics. In footnotes, a comma precedes the word *in*. In a bibliography, a period precedes and the word *In* is capitalized. For both footnotes and the bibliography, the italicized title of the book is followed by a comma, the abbreviation ed., and the name of the editor (if any) in normal style (first name first).

In footnotes, after the editor's name, the facts of publication are given within parentheses in the normal manner for a book (see 4.1.6. Facts of Publication). In the bibliography, the editor's name (or the title if the work has only a single author) is followed by a comma, a space, and the range of page numbers for the entire article or chapter. A period, one space, and the facts of publication then follow the page range.

4.3.1. Article or Essay in a Book with One Author

N: ⁷² Martin Hengel, "Jesus as Messianic Teacher of Wisdom and the Beginnings of Christology," in *Studies in Early Christology* (Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1995), 85–86.

B: Hengel, Martin. "Jesus as Messianic Teacher of Wisdom and the Beginnings of Christology." In *Studies in Early Christology*, 73–117. Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1995.

N: ⁷¹ Karen H. Jobes, "The Septuagint Textual Tradition in 1 Peter," in *Septuagint Research: Issues and Challenges in the Study of the Greek Jewish Scriptures*, SBLSCS 53 (Atlanta: Scholars Press, 2006), 311–33.

SN: ⁷³ Jobes, "The Septuagint Textual Tradition in 1 Peter," 315.

B: Jobes, Karen H. "The Septuagint Textual Tradition in 1 Peter." In *Septuagint Research: Issues and Challenges in the Study of the Greek Jewish Scriptures*, 311–33. Society of Biblical Literature Septuagint and Cognate Studies 53. Atlanta: Scholars Press, 2006.

4.3.2. Article or Essay in a Book with an Editor

N: ⁷⁷ Daniel I. Block, "Marriage and Family in Ancient Israel," in *Marriage and Family in the Biblical World*, ed. Ken M. Campbell (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 2003), 33–102.

B: Block, Daniel I. "Marriage and Family in Ancient Israel." In *Marriage and Family in the Biblical World*, edited by Ken M. Campbell, 33–102. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 2003.

N: ⁷⁴ Leroy A. Huizenga, "Der Jesus des Matthäusevangelium und der Isaak der antiken jüdischen Enzyklopädie. Akedah-Überlieferungen und das Matthäusevangelium," in *Die Bibel im Dialog der Schriften: Konzepte intertextueller Bibellektüre*, ed. Stefan Alkier and Richard B. Hays, Neutestamentliche Entwürfe zur Theologie 10 (Tübingen: Francke, 2005), 71–92.

SN: ⁷⁶ Huizenga, “Der Jesus des Matthäusevangelium,” 80.

B: Huizenga, Leroy A. “Der Jesus des Matthäusevangelium und der Isaak der antiken jüdischen Enzyklopädie. Akedah-Überlieferungen und das Matthäusevangelium.” In *Die Bibel im Dialog der Schriften: Konzepte intertextueller Bibellektüre*, edited by Stefan Alkier and Richard B. Hays, 71–92. Neutestamentliche Entwürfe zur Theologie 10. Tübingen: Francke, 2005.

N: ⁷⁹ H.-J. Zobel. “Bileam-Lieder und Bileam-Erzählung,” in *Die hebraische Bibel und ihre zweifache Nachgeschichte: FS Rolf Rendtorff zum 65. Geburtstag*, ed. E. Blum et al. (Neukirchen-Vluyn: Neukirchener, 1990), 143.

B: Zobel, H.-J. “Bileam-Lieder und Bileam-Erzählung.” In *Die hebraische Bibel und ihre zweifache Nachgeschichte: FS Rolf Rendtorff zum 65. Geburtstag*, edited by E. Blum et al., 141–54. Neukirchen-Vluyn: Neukirchener, 1990.

The above example is of a Festschrift. The phrase “*Festschrift für*” should be abbreviated as *FS*, and the full title given for such works.

N: ⁷⁵ D. F. Watson, “Paul’s Rhetorical Strategy in 1 Cor 15,” in *Rhetoric and the New Testament: Essays from the 1992 Heidelberg Conference*, ed. Stanley E. Porter and Thomas H. Olbricht, JSNTSup 90 (Sheffield: Sheffield Academic, 1993), 231–49.

B: Watson, D. F. “Paul’s Rhetorical Strategy in 1 Cor 15.” In *Rhetoric and the New Testament: Essays from the 1992 Heidelberg Conference*, edited by Stanley E. Porter and Thomas H. Olbricht, 231–49. JSNTSup 90. Sheffield: Sheffield Academic, 1993.

Note that the following example illustrates how to punctuate a title with a question mark. When a title ending with a question mark is followed by a comma, the comma remains. When it is followed by a period, the period is dropped.

N: ⁷⁸ Johannes C. De Moor, ““O Death, Where Is Thy Sting?”” in *Ascribe to the Lord: Biblical and Other Studies in Memory of Peter C. Craigie*, ed. Lyle Eslinger and Glen Taylor, JSOTSup 67 (Sheffield: Sheffield University Press, 1998), 99.

SN: ⁸⁰ De Moor, ““O Death, Where Is Thy Sting?”” 102.

B: De Moor, Johannes C. ““O Death, Where Is Thy Sting?”” In *Ascribe to the Lord: Biblical and Other Studies in Memory of Peter C. Craigie*, edited by Lyle Eslinger and Glen Taylor, 99–107. JSOTSup 67. Sheffield: Sheffield University Press, 1998.

Finally, an example of citing a document from Vatican II:

N: ⁸¹ Vatican Council, *Dei Verbum* (Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation), in *Vatican Council II: Volume I. The Conciliar and Post Conciliar Documents*, ed. Austin Flannery, New Revised Edition (Northport, NY: Costello, 1998), 755.

B: Vatican Council. *Dei Verbum* (Dogmatic Constitution on Divine Revelation). In *Vatican Council II: Volume I. The Conciliar and Post Conciliar Documents*. Edited by Austin Flannery, 750-65. New Revised Edition. Northport, NY: Costello, 1998.

4.3.3 Multiple Articles or Essays in a Book

When citing multiple articles from the same book by different authors, a full form of the book should be used for the second and subsequent articles even though it appeared in full in the first reference. In the bibliography, the book's information also appears in full for each essay.

N: ⁸² Peter T. O'Brien, "Was Paul a Covenantal Nomist?" in *Justification and Variegated Nomism*, ed. D. A. Carson, Peter T. O'Brien and Mark A. Seifrid, WUNT 181 (Grand Rapids: Baker, 2001), 2:291.

N: ⁸³ Douglas J. Moo, "Israel and the Law in Romans 5–11," in *Justification and Variegated Nomism*, ed. D. A. Carson, Peter T. O'Brien and Mark A. Seifrid, WUNT 181 (Grand Rapids: Baker, 2001), 2:186-87.

B: Moo, Douglas J., "Israel and the Law in Romans 5–11." In *Justification and Variegated Nomism*, edited by D. A. Carson, Peter T. O'Brien and Mark A. Seifrid, 2:185–216. WUNT 181. Grand Rapids: Baker, 2001, 2004.

B: O'Brien, Peter T. "Was Paul a Covenantal Nomist?" In *Justification and Variegated Nomism*, edited by D. A. Carson, Peter T. O'Brien and Mark A. Seifrid, 2:249–96. WUNT 181. Grand Rapids: Baker, 2001, 2004.

The work as a whole should only be listed in the bibliography if it is cited as a whole work.

N: ⁸⁴ D. A. Carson, D. A., Peter T. O'Brien, and Mark A. Seifrid, eds. *Justification and Variegated Nomism*. 2 vols. WUNT 140, 181. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2001, 2004.

B: Carson, D. A., Peter T. O'Brien, and Mark A. Seifrid, eds. *Justification and Variegated Nomism*. 2 vols. WUNT 140, 181. Grand Rapids, MI: Baker Academic, 2001, 2004.

4.3.4. Article Reprinted in a Collection of Essays

When citing an essay that had been previously published as an article, indicate reprint information according to the following example:

N: ⁸⁵ Daniel I. Block, "The Joy of Worship: The Mosaic Invitation to the Presence of God (Deut 12:1–14)," in *How I Love Your Torah, O LORD!: Studies in the Book of Deuteronomy* (Eugene, OR: Cascade, 2011), 98–117; reprint from *BSac* 162 (2005).

B: Block, Daniel I. "The Joy of Worship: The Mosaic Invitation to the Presence of God (Deut 12:1–14)." In *How I Love Your Torah, O LORD!: Studies in the Book of Deuteronomy*, 98–117. Eugene, OR: Cascade, 2011; reprint from *BSac* 162 (2005): 131-49.

4.3.5. Book-Length Biblical Commentary Published as a Component Part of a Single Volume in a Multivolume Set

N: ⁸⁶ D. A. Carson, “Matthew,” in *The Expositor’s Bible Commentary*, ed. Frank E. Gaebelin and J. D. Douglas (Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1984), 8:100.

SN: ⁸⁹ Carson, “Matthew,” 186.

B: Carson, D. A. “Matthew.” In *The Expositor’s Bible Commentary*, edited by Frank E. Gaebelin and J. D. Douglas, 8:1–599. 12 Volumes. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1984.

The publisher of the commentary above has begun publishing revised editions of a select number of the original commentaries, sometimes with a commentary by one author in that volume. In that case you may cite it following this model:

N: ⁸⁷ Willem VanGemeren, *The Expositor’s Bible Commentary: Psalms*, ed. Tremper Longman and David E. Garland, rev. ed. (Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2006), 5:76.

SN: ⁹⁰ VanGemeren, *Psalms*, 124.

B: VanGemeren, Willem. *The Expositor’s Bible Commentary: Psalms*. Edited by Tremper Longman and David E. Garland. Vol. 5. Rev. ed. Grand Rapids, MI: Zondervan, 2006.

4.3.6. Introduction, Preface, Foreword, or Note Written by Someone Other Than the Author

When the writer of an introduction, preface, foreword, or some other such front-matter is not the same as the author of a work, treat it in a manner similar to component parts of a book, with some modifications. Indicate the writer followed by a comma and “introduction to,” “preface to,” “foreword to,” or “note in,” the title of the work, “by” and the author of the work. Publication information is as with any other book. For example:

N: ⁸⁸ Walter Brueggemann, editor’s foreword to *The Suffering of God*, by Terence E. Fretheim (Philadelphia: Fortress, 1984), xi–xiii.

SN: ⁹¹ Brueggemann, editor’s foreword to Fretheim, *The Suffering of God*, xii.

B: Walter Brueggemann. Editor’s foreword to *The Suffering of God*, by Terence E. Fretheim. Philadelphia: Fortress, 1984.

Notice that the subsequent note above uses the shortened title of the work but retains the phrase “editor’s foreword to” and the book author’s last name, much like any other subsequent note.

4.4. ENCYCLOPEDIAS, DICTIONARIES, AND LEXICONS

If a reference work is well known in the field in which you are writing, has entries that are typically short, and provides information of a routine or technical but generally uncontested nature, cite the entry

in abbreviated form in the footnotes and cite the reference work as a whole in your bibliography. If listed, use the abbreviations given in 5. ABBREVIATIONS OF COMMONLY USED PERIODICALS, REFERENCE WORKS, AND SERIALS or section 8.4.1 of the SBL Handbook. For example:

N: ⁹² BDB, 398–401.

B: Brown, Francis, S. R. Driver, Charles A. Briggs. *A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament with an Appendix Containing the Biblical Aramaic*. Oxford: Clarendon, 1977.

N: ⁹³ HALOT 1:237.

B: Koehler, Ludwig, and Walter Baumgartner. *The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament*. Revised by Walter Baumgartner and Johann Jakob Stamm. Translated by M. E. J. Richardson. 5 vols. Leiden: Brill, 1994–2000.

N: ⁹⁴ BDAG, 401.

B: Bauer, W., F. W. Danker, W. F. Arndt, and F. W. Gingrich. *Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature*. 3rd ed. Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1999.

Signed entries in field-specific standard reference works should contain the author's name, the article title, the reference work title, and the volume (if any) and page number. Subsequent entries need not include the article title. In the bibliography, cite as you would a component part of a book or volume (see 4.3. Component Part of a Book or Volume). If your paper contains several citations to the reference work, the reference work as a whole should also be cited in your bibliography. If possible, abbreviate the reference work title in the footnotes. Abbreviations in the bibliography are optional. Note the following footnote examples followed by the corresponding bibliographic entries:

N: ⁹⁵ Terence E. Fretheim, “עַד,” *NIDOTTE* 2:411.

SN: ⁹⁷ Fretheim, “עַד,” 412.

B: Fretheim, Terence E. “עַד.” In vol. 2 of *NIDOTTE*, edited by Willem VanGemeren, 409–14. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1997.

N: ⁹⁶ Herbert Niehr, “עָרַם,” *TDOT* 11:362.

B: Niehr, Herbert. “עָרַם.” In vol. 11 of *TDOT*, edited by G. Johannes Botterweck, Helmer Ringgren, and Heinz-Josef Fabry, translated by David E. Gene, 361–66. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2001.

N: ⁹⁸ Eduard Schweizer, “ψυχικός,” *TDNT* 9:662.

B: Schweizer, Eduard. “**ψυχικός**,” In vol. 9 of *TDNT*, edited by Gerhard Kittel and Gerhard Friedrich, translated by Geoffrey W. Bromiley, 661–63. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1964–1976.

N: ⁹⁹ Gottlob Schrenk, “**ἐντέλλομαι, ἐντολή**,” *TDNT* 2:545.

B: Schrenk, Gottlob. “**ἐντέλλομαι, ἐντολή**.” In vol. 2 of *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*, edited by Gerhard Kittel and Gerhard Friedrich, translated by Geoffrey W. Bromiley, 544–56. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1964–1976.

N: ¹⁰⁰ Beyer, Hermann W. “**διακονέω, διακονία, διάκονος**,” *TDNT* 2:91.

B: Beyer, Hermann. “**διακονέω, διακονία, διάκονος**,” In vol. 2 of *TDNT*, edited by Gerhard Kittel and Gerhard Friedrich, translated by Geoffrey W. Bromiley, 81–93. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1964–1976.

Since multiple articles in *TDNT* are referenced, include a bibliographic entry for the set:

B: Kittel, Gerhard, and Gerhard Friedrich, eds. *Theological Dictionary of the New Testament*. Translated by Geoffrey W. Bromiley. 10 vols. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1964–1976.

Reference works with article-length entries should be cited by author and article title in the manner of a component part of a book or volume. For example:

N: ¹⁰¹ Jung Young Lee, “Korean Christian Thought,” in *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Modern Christian Thought*, ed. Alister E. McGrath (Oxford: Blackwell, 1993), 310.

B: Lee, Jung Young. “Korean Christian Thought.” In *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Modern Christian Thought*, edited by Alister E. McGrath, 309–13. Oxford: Blackwell, 1993.

Note that in the above example, though the page numbers need not be given for an encyclopedia or dictionary reference since the entry can be located alphabetically, both foot notes and the bibliography entry should include them for the reader’s easy accessibility.

Other examples of this reference form are as follows:

N: ¹⁰² G. E. Ladd, “Kingdom of God,” in vol 3 of *The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia [or ISBE]*, ed. Geoffrey W. Bromiley, rev. ed. (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1986), 29.

B: G. E. Ladd, “Kingdom of God.” In vol 3 of *The International Standard Bible Encyclopedia [or ISBE]*, edited by Geoffrey W. Bromiley, 23–39. Rev. ed. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1986.

N: ¹⁰³ Jon C. Laansma, “Mysticism,” in *Dictionary of New Testament Backgrounds*, ed. Craig A. Evans and Stanley E. Porter (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 2000), 728.

B: Laansma, Jon C. "Mysticism." In *Dictionary of New Testament Backgrounds*, edited by Craig A. Evans and Stanley E. Porter, 725–37. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 2000.

N: ¹⁰⁴ John H. Walton, "Sons of God, Daughters of Man," in *Dictionary of the Old Testament Pentateuch*, ed. T. Desmond Alexander and David W. Baker (Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 2003), 794–95.

B: Walton, John H. "Sons of God, Daughters of Man." In *Dictionary of the Old Testament Pentateuch*, edited by T. Desmond Alexander and David W. Baker, 793–98. Downers Grove, IL: InterVarsity, 2003.

4.5. DISSERTATIONS, THESES, AND PROJECTS

The basic differences between the citation and bibliography style for a dissertation, thesis, etc., and that of a book are the following: (1) the title of the dissertation, thesis, or project, is given in quotation marks; it is not italicized or underlined. (2) Where a book reference has facts of publication, give the following: the degree and type of work (e.g., Ph.D. diss., M.A. thesis), the institution that granted the degree, and the year. (3) Unlike the facts of publication for a book, these identification features (in 2) are all separated by commas.

N: ¹⁰⁵ Daniel I. Block, "The Foundations of National Identity: A Study in Ancient Northwest Semitic Perceptions" (D.Phil. diss., University of Liverpool, 1981), 167.

SN: ¹⁰⁷ Block, "The Foundations of National Identity," 99.

B: Block, Daniel I. "The Foundations of National Identity: A Study in Ancient Northwest Semitic Perceptions." D.Phil. diss., University of Liverpool, 1981.

N: ¹⁰⁶ Douglas J. Moo, "The Old Testament in the Gospel Passion Narratives" (Ph.D. diss., University of St. Andrews, 1979), 53.

SN: ¹⁰⁸ Moo, "The Old Testament in the Gospel Passion Narratives," 180.

B: Moo, Douglas J. "The Old Testament in the Gospel Passion Narratives." Ph.D. diss., University of St. Andrews, 1979.

N: ¹⁰⁹ Tommy Earl King, "Toward a Theological Understanding of Neurosis: With Implications for Pastoral Counseling" (Th.M. thesis, The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1978), 77.

SN: ¹¹¹ King, "Toward a Theological Understanding of Neurosis," 43.

B: King, Tommy Earl. "Toward a Theological Understanding of Neurosis: With Implications for Pastoral Counseling." Th.M. thesis, The Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1978.

N: ¹¹⁰ Larry Wayne Stoess, “Clinical Urban Youth Ministry Experience: An Exploration of New Paradigms for Ministry with Adolescents in Urban Areas” (D. Min. project, Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1998), 97.

SN: ¹¹² Stoess, “Urban Youth Ministry,” 100.

B: Stoess, Larry Wayne. “Clinical Urban Youth Ministry Experience: An Exploration of New Paradigms for Ministry with Adolescents in Urban Areas.” D. Min. project, Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary, 1998.

4.6. BOOK REVIEW

4.6.1. Untitled Review

N: ¹¹³ Daniel J. Treier, review of Ben Witherington III, *The Problem with Evangelical Theology: Testing the Exegetical Foundations of Calvinism, Dispensationalism and Wesleyanism*, BBR 18 (2008): 186–88.

SN: ¹¹⁵ Treier, review of *The Problem with Evangelical Theology*, 187.

B: Treier, Daniel J. Review of Ben Witherington III, *The Problem with Evangelical Theology: Testing the Exegetical Foundations of Calvinism, Dispensationalism and Wesleyanism*. BBR 18 (2008): 186–88.

4.6.2. Titled Review

N: ¹¹⁴ Michael F. Bird, “Judgment and Justification in Paul: A Review Article” (review of Chris VanLandingham, *Judgment and Justification in Early Judaism and the Apostle Paul*), BBR 18 (2008): 299–313.

B: Bird, Michael F. “Judgment and Justification in Paul: A Review Article” (review of Chris VanLandingham, *Judgment and Justification in Early Judaism and the Apostle Paul*). BBR 18 (2008): 299–313.

4.7. PAPER PRESENTED AT A PROFESSIONAL SOCIETY

N: ¹¹⁷ Vincent Bacote, “Resisting the Constantinian Temptation: A Neocalvinist Appreciation of John Howard Yoder” (paper presented at the annual meeting of the Evangelical Theological Society, November 2006), 3.

B: Bacote, Vincent. “Resisting the Constantinian Temptation: A Neocalvinist Appreciation of John Howard Yoder.” Paper presented at the annual meeting of the Evangelical Theological Society, November 2006.

N: ¹¹⁶ John Sanders and Clark Pinnock, “The Destiny of the Unevangelized: Dialogue with our Critics” (audiocassette of session held at the annual meeting of the Evangelical Theological Society, Philadelphia, PA, 16 November 1995), ACTS EV95066.

SN: ¹¹⁸ Sanders and Pinnock, “Destiny of the Unevangelized,” audiocassette.

B: Sanders, John, and Clark Pinnock. “The Destiny of the Unevangelized: Dialogue with our Critics.” Audiocassette of session held at the annual meeting of the Evangelical Theological Society, Philadelphia, PA, 16 November 1995. ACTS EV95066.

Note: In the example above, the audiocassette is from ACTS, a company that tapes the presentations given at many professional societies. Consequently, the ACTS reference number is given. If the tape had not been commercially recorded, such information could not be given—the reference would end with the closing parenthesis and a period.

4.8. CLASS LECTURE

N: ¹¹⁹ Daniel I. Block, “Deuteronomy 4:9–14 Syntactical Diagram” (classroom lecture notes, BITH 635—Deuteronomy, Fall 2007, photocopy), 2.

SN: ¹²¹ Block, “Deuteronomy 4:9–14,” 1.

B: Block, Daniel I. “Deuteronomy 4:9–14 Syntactical Diagram.” Classroom lecture notes, BITH 635—Deuteronomy, Fall 2007. Photocopy.

4.9. ANCIENT—PRE-MODERN WORKS

4.9.1. General Guidelines for Critical Editions and other Ancient–Pre-Modern Sources

Works by authors up to pre-modern eras are often collected in critical editions. Critical editions include original or classical language editions edited by one or more scholars. Some editions include the original text and an English translation. In contrast, translations often do not include critical essays or notes found in critical editions.

4.9.1.1. *Choosing Sources*

Not all papers must use critical editions. Use the following rule of thumb to determine whether you should reference a critical edition or only a translation:

1. If your paper will be consistently using pre-modern sources, reference a critical edition. For example, a historical theology paper on Athanasius should cite critical editions of Athanasius. Reference to a translation may be added to the original or classical language reference when needed.

2. If your paper makes occasional citations of pre-modern sources, you may reference a translation only. For example, a New Testament paper citing a commentary by John Calvin may use a translation.

Research papers should use the best editions available when citing such works, and this often (although not always) will mean the latest edition of an author's collected works. This guideline applies both to original language editions and to translations.

4.9.1.2. Classical Reference Form

The following sections describe how to cite pre-modern works using the classical reference form. This is a combination of the author, classical title, and classical division of the work. If there are multiple editions of the work, you may indicate the date in brackets. For example:

John Calvin, *Institutio Christianae religionis* [1559] IV.20.9.

Irenaeus, *Adversus haereses* 3.23.3.

4.9.1.2.1. Name of the Author

When citing a pre-modern source or writing about a person, use the anglicized form of an author's name as found in the *Oxford Classical Dictionary* and the *Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church*. This retains consistency in the bibliography so that all sources by an author are under the same form. However, do not use the title Saint or its abbreviation, St. For example:

Origen, not Origenes

Clement of Alexandria, not Clemens Alexandrinus, not St. Clement of Alexandria

John Calvin, not Ioannis Calvinii

4.9.1.2.2. Classical Titles

When a paper consistently cites pre-modern sources, classical titles should be used. For most works from antiquity to the Reformation, the classical title will be in Latin. Some Reformation works and most works of the early modern era, as well as some patristic works rediscovered in modern times, have classical titles in European vernacular. For the correct listing of such titles consult the SBL Handbook. If a title does not appear there, consult the following:

For classical Greek and Latin works—*The Oxford Classical Dictionary*

For patristic works—M. Geerard, *Clavis Patrum Graecorum*, and E. Dekkers, *Clavis Patrum Latinorum*.

For medieval, Reformation, and premodern works—take the title from the critical edition.

4.9.1.2.3. Classical Divisions of the Work

Pre-modern works often are published with divisions other than page numbers. These should be given in the classical form before any information about critical editions or translations.

If there is a generally accepted practice of punctuating a work in the particular field of study, the student is free to follow these norms. A number of these are reflected in the relevant sections below.

In general, note Turabian 17.5.1: “Numerical divisions are separated by periods without spaces. A space and a comma is used to separate numbers belonging to the same level (a en dash is used for inclusive numbers). A semicolon and a space is used to separate sets of division references.” For example:

Irenaeus, *Adversus haereses* 3.23.3.

Irenaeus, *Adversus haereses* 3.23.3–4.

Irenaeus, *Adversus haereses* 3.23.3, 5.

Irenaeus, *Adversus haereses* 3.23.3; 4.5.5.

Roman numerals may be used to designate book or volume numbers in ancient or medieval works. For example:

Calvin, *Institutes*, II.15.4.

Thomas Aquinas’s *Summa Theologiae*, is cited using a special pattern. For the 2nd part of the 2nd part, question 75, article 1, reply to 3rd objection use the following:

Aquinas, *ST* 2-2.75.1 ad 3.

4.9.1.3. First Reference to Critical Editions and Translations

As noted above in 4.9.1.1. Choosing Sources, different papers will cite different sources depending on their subject matter. These two different kinds of sources are cited in two different ways: the primary form and the secondary form. The following guidelines should be used to cite ancient–pre-modern sources:

1. Use the primary form for critical editions with or without translations
2. Use the secondary form for translations only.

What follows is an explanation of the two forms. For specific examples, see [4.9.2. Specific Examples by Category](#).

4.9.1.3.1. The Primary Form

When giving citations in the primary form, the first reference may either be a full citation or utilize abbreviations. Whether or not abbreviations are used, the first reference to a critical edition should be in the classical reference form (where applicable) followed by a reference to the critical edition and a translation (if any).

In the full primary form, give the classical reference form followed by a comma and “in” and then the cite the critical text. If you are citing a translation, following the reference to the critical edition type a semicolon and then give a full reference to the translation the first time it is cited. For example:

N(F): ¹²² John Calvin, *Institutio Christianae religionis* [1559] IV.20.9, in *Ioannis Calvini Opera quae supersunt omnia*, ed. Guilielmus Baum, Eduardus Cunitz, and Eduardus Reuss, CR 30 (Halle: Schwetschke, 1864; reprint, New York: Johnston, 1964), 1100; trans. Ford Lewis Battles, under the title *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, ed. John Turabian McNeill, LCC 20–21 (Philadelphia: Westminster, 1960), 1495–96.

The three components of the above citation are:

Classical Reference Form: John Calvin, *Institutio Christianae religionis* [1559] IV.20.9,

Critical Edition: in *Ioannis Calvini Opera quae supersunt omnia* 2, ed. Guilielmus Baum, Eduardus Cunitz, and Eduardus Reuss, CR 30 (Halle: Schwetschke, 1864; reprint, New York: Johnston, 1964), 1100;

Translation: trans. Ford Lewis Battles, under the title *Institutes of the Christian Religion*, ed. John Turabian McNeill, LCC 20–21 (Philadelphia: Westminster, 1960), 1495–96.

In subsequent references, use the shortened reference form (see [4.1.9.2. Shortened References](#) and [4.9.1.4. Subsequent and Shortened References](#)). If you have previously referred to a work in its critical edition and now, for the first time, wish to refer to it along with a published translation, give the classical reference form and critical edition reference in shortened form, but give the translation reference in full (since this would be the first reference to the translation).

N: ¹²³ Luther, *De libertate Christiana*, WA 7:51; trans. W. A. Lambert and rev. Harold J. Grimm under the title *The Freedom of a Christian*, in *Career of the Reformer: I*, ed. Helmut T. Lehmann, LW 31 (Philadelphia: Muhlenberg, 1957).

In the abbreviated primary form, which should be used for a frequently cited title or one that is a central focus of the paper, you may use the abbreviated series title from the first reference. Include the titles of critical works and series along with their publication facts in the List of Abbreviations in the front matter. This would allow first references to texts in those series to be shortened. Follow the abbreviations in 5. ABBREVIATIONS OF COMMONLY USED PERIODICALS, REFERENCE WORKS, AND SERIALS. If an abbreviation does not appear there, you may create your own abbreviation. Be sure, however, that the abbreviation does not duplicate a standard abbreviation to another work.

You might include the following in your List of Abbreviations:

<i>ANET</i>	<i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament</i> . Edited by James B. Pritchard. Princeton, 1969
<i>ANF</i>	<i>The Ante-Nicene Fathers</i> . Edited by A. Roberts and J. Donaldson. Buffalo, 1885–1896. Reprint, Grand Rapids, 1975
<i>COS</i>	<i>The Context of Scripture</i> . Edited by William W. Hallo and K. Lawson Younger, Jr. 3 vols. Leiden, 1997–2002
<i>CR</i>	<i>Corpus Reformatorum</i> . Edited by Guilielmus Baum, Eduardus Cunitz, and Eduardus Reuss. Halle, 1834–1900. Reprint, New York, 1964
<i>GCS</i>	<i>Die Griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller der ersten [drei] Jahrhunderte</i> . Berlin, 1897–
<i>LCL</i>	Loeb Classical Library
<i>LCC</i>	The Library of Christian Classics. Philadelphia, 1953–
<i>WA</i>	<i>Luthers Werke: Kritische Gesamtausgabe</i> . Weimar, 1883–
<i>LW</i>	<i>Luther's Works</i> . Edited by J. Pelikan and H.T. Lehmann. 55 vols. St. Louis, MO, 1955–1986
<i>MW</i>	<i>Melanchthons Werke in Auswahl</i> . Edited by Robert Stupperich. Gütersloh, 1951–1975
<i>NPNF</i> ²	<i>Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers, Series 2</i> . Edited by Philip Schaff and Henry Wace. New York, 1890. Reprint, Peabody, MA, 1994
<i>OL</i>	<i>Martini Bucer Opera Latina</i> . Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1955.
<i>OS</i>	<i>Joannis Calvini Opera Selecta</i> . Edited by P. Barth and W. Niesel. Munich, 1926–1962
<i>PG</i>	Patrologia Graeca [= Patrologiae cursus completes: Series graeca]. Edited by J.-P. Migne. 162 vols. Paris, 1857–1866
<i>SC</i>	Sources chrétiennes. Paris, 1943–
<i>TT</i>	<i>Tracts and Treatises on the Doctrine and Worship of the Church</i> . Translated by Henry Beveridge. Grand Rapids, 1958

If all works contained under the abbreviated title have the same editor, the editor's name may also be given in the listing. You may include in your List of Abbreviations both critical editions and translations. With this information in your List of Abbreviations, your footnotes only need to cite the work in classical reference form followed by a parenthesis containing the abbreviation of the series title and the series volume number. For example, the full primary form of Calvin may be abbreviated:

N(A): ¹²⁴ John Calvin, *Institutio Christianae Religionis* IV.20.9 (CR 30:1100; LCC 21:1495–96).

In the examples in 4.9.2. Specific Examples by Category, examples of the full primary form are preceded by “N(F),” while abbreviated examples are preceded by “N(A).” Note that if there is no classical division (i.e., you can only indicate a page number), the reference to the critical edition and the translation are not placed in parentheses. Instead, following the classical title add a comma and then the reference to the critical edition. For example:

N(A): ¹²⁵ Luther, *De servo arbitrio*, *WA* 18:637; trans. Packer and Johnston, 105.

4.9.1.3.2. The Secondary Form

In the secondary form, cite the work using the English title that appears in that translation. For example:

N: ¹²⁶ Irenaeus, *Against Heresies* 3.18.7, trans. A. Roberts and W. H. Rambaut, *ANF* 1 (Buffalo: Christian Literature, 1885; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1975), 448.

In subsequent references, give the author's name and title of the work. You may shorten the title as long as the work is clearly recognizable. However, the secondary form may *not* abbreviate the title.

If a specific page reference to the translation is desirable or if more than one translation of that work is being used, then you should refer to the translation in a shortened form. In these cases, follow the classical form with a parenthetical reference to either the series (abbreviated) with volume and page number(s) or to the translator's name, if there is no series title and number, followed by the page number. For example:

SN: ¹²⁷ Irenaeus, *Against Heresies* 2.35.3 (*ANF* 1:412).

4.9.1.4. Subsequent and Shortened References

In subsequent references, follow the classical reference form with a parenthetical reference to the work in which the translation appears (if any) followed by the volume number and page(s).

SN: ¹²⁸ Calvin, *Inst.* 4.20.10 (*CR* 30:1102; *LCC* 21:1497).

Those using the primary form must use abbreviations after the first reference.

Other than cases in which you would use *ibid.*, subsequent references to a critical text cited earlier in the paper should abbreviate the author's name and the title of the work (such that the work is still recognizable—see 4.1.9. Subsequent and Shortened References) and should shorten the reference to the critical text. Use standard abbreviations for authors' names and for titles of works given in 5. ABBREVIATIONS OF COMMONLY USED PERIODICALS, REFERENCE WORKS, AND SERIALS and the SBL Handbook.

If you reference a previously uncited work by a previously cited author in a previously cited collection, shorten the author's name, give the title of the new work in full and shorten or abbreviate the collection information.

N: ¹²⁹ Luther, *Vorrede auff die Epistel S. Pauli an die Römer*, *WA*, *DB* 7:11; trans. Charles M. Jacobs and rev. E. Theodore Bachmann under the title *Preface to the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans 1546 (1522)*, *LW* 35:371.

If you want to reference a previously uncited work by a previously cited author in a previously cited series, abbreviate the author's name and shorten the series reference (be sure to give the publication date of any previously uncited volume in the series), but give the title of the work in full. For example, suppose you had already cited Origen's *On First Principles* in the series *GCS*, and now you want to cite Origen's *Commentary on John* in that same series. The reference would be:

N: ¹³⁰ Or., *Commentarii in evangelium Joannis* 2.9 (GCS 10:63).

As another example, suppose you would like to cite Calvin's commentaries in a series that you have already cited a previous work of his. Do as follows:

N: ¹³¹ Calvin, *Commentarius in epistolam Pauli ad Romanos* 3.24 (CR 77:61).

N: ¹³² Calvin, *Commentarius in epistolam Pauli ad Timotheum II* 3.16 (CR 80:382–83).

Subsequent references to the three previous works would shorten the title, omit the editor's name, and omit the publication date.

SN: ¹³³ Or., *Comm. Jo.* 6.12 (GCS 10:121).

SN: ¹³⁴ Calvin, *Comm. Rom.* 4.6 (CR 77:71–72).

SN: ¹³⁵ Calvin, *Comm. Tim. II* 4.2 (CR 80:385–86).

If neither a work nor its author has been cited in earlier references, but the series in which the work is found has been cited, give the reference in full (since it is a new reference) but shorten the reference to the critical text. Give the abbreviation of the series, volume and page numbers. For example:

N: ¹³⁶ Clement of Alexandria, *Excerpta theodoti* 61.8 (SC 23:183).

N: ¹³⁷ Theophilus of Antioch, *Ad Autolyicum* 1.7 (SC 20:72).

Subsequent references to these authors or these texts would use abbreviations.

N: ¹³⁸ Clem., *Stromata* 2.114.6 (GCS 52:175).

N: ¹³⁹ Thphl. Ant., *Autol.* 3.13 (SC 20:230).

N: ¹⁴⁰ Clem., *Strom.* 4.82.2 (GCS 52:284.22).

4.9.1.5. Bibliography

In the case of a paper that refers to all or most of an author's corpus, if that corpus has an overall title, it is sufficient to cite the corpus rather than listing individual works. Note: if only some of an author's corpus are cited (this is the case of many papers), each individual work must be listed in the bibliography.

The examples in [4.9.2. Specific Examples by Category](#) do not employ abbreviations, but abbreviations of series and collection titles may be used. Abbreviations in the bibliography are optional.

Note: In a bibliography, list translations of an author's works after all critical editions for that author.

4.9.1.6. *Special Cases*

4.9.1.6.1. **Mere Citations of Ancient Texts**

Mere citations of verses of an ancient work require a bibliographic entry of the source of the work from which you are quoting. For example, you need to provide full bibliographic information even if you are merely citing Midr. Pss. 25:8 in the body of your work or in a footnote. If you use abbreviations for such ancient texts, the listing in the List of Abbreviations should provide sufficient information for the reader to locate the bibliographic entry. This means that you must include the information by which a work is alphabetized in the bibliography. This may be the title of the volume in which the work is found or the editor. For example, if you are citing the Babylonian Talmud, use the following abbreviations:

<i>b. Bat.</i>	<i>Babylonian (Talmud) Baba Batra</i>
<i>b. Ber.</i>	<i>Babylonian (Talmud) Berakot</i>
<i>b. Ned.</i>	<i>Babylonian (Talmud) Nedarim</i>

The information above is sufficient to lead you to the bibliographic entry:

B: *Babylonian Talmud*. Edited and translated by I. Epstein. 35 vols. London: Socino, 1935–1952.

The editor should be included in the List of Abbreviations when it is needed to distinguish between publications or the editor is of sufficient fame that his or her name is associated with that work. For example:

<i>APOT</i>	<i>The Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament</i> . Edited by R. H. Charles. 2 vols. Oxford, 1913
<i>OTP</i>	<i>Old Testament Pseudepigrapha</i> . Edited by James H. Charlesworth. 2 vols. New York, 1983–1985

4.9.1.6.2. **Citing a Work that Spans Multiple Volumes**

In some cases, the text of a single work may be divided and published as separate volumes, possibly with different editors. An example of this would be Irenaeus' *Against Heresies* published in the series Sources chrétiennes. Suppose you are researching book 3 of *Against Heresies*. In your paper, you will refer only to the text of book 3 (no reference to any of the other four books of *Against Heresies*). Your first footnote would then be:

N(F): ¹⁴¹ Irenaeus, *Adversus haereses* 3.23.3, in *Irénée de Lyon: Contre les hérésies, Livre 3*, ed. and trans. A. Rousseau and L. Doutreleau, SC 211 (Paris: Cerf, 1974), 452.

If, on the other hand, you intended to refer, in subsequent notes, to the other books of *Against Heresies*, but to no other works in the series Sources chrétiennes, you would broaden the first reference to encompass all of the volumes in the series that comprise the whole of the text of *Against Heresies*. Your first reference will give the title for the whole of the critical work (omitting *Livre 1*, *Livre 2*, etc.), as well as all the pertinent volume numbers for the series.

N(F): ¹⁴² Irenaeus, *Adversus haereses* 3.23.3, in *Irénée de Lyon: Contre les hérésies*, ed. and trans. A. Rousseau and L. Doutreleau, SC 100.1–100.2, 152–53, 210–11, 263–64, 293–94 (Paris: Cerf, 1965–1982), 211:452.

The next footnote to *Against Heresies* would use a shortened reference form (see 4.9.1.4. [Subsequent and Shortened References](#)) for both the classical and the critical references.

SN: ¹⁴³ Irenaeus, *Adversus haereses* 3.23.3 (SC 211:452).

SN: ¹⁴⁴ Iren., *Haer.* 5.17.1 (SC 153:222).

4.9.2. Specific Examples by Category

4.9.2.1. *Ancient Near Eastern Sources*

Ancient Near Eastern sources are cited in various ways. Citations from *ANET* or *COS* should follow the following format:

N: ¹⁴⁵ “The Instruction of King Amen-em-het,” trans. John A. Wilson, *ANET*, 418.

SN: ¹⁴⁷ *ANET*, 419.

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

N: ¹⁴⁶ “The Battle of Qadesh – The ‘Bulletin’ Text,” trans. K. A. Kitchen, *COS* 2.5B:39.

SN: ¹⁴⁸ *COS* 2.5B:40.

B: Hallo, William W., and K. Lawson Younger, eds. *The Context of Scripture*. 3 vols. Leiden: Brill, 1997–.

Other sources will vary in their format depending on the source. Here is one example:

N: ¹⁴⁹ KTU 1.4 II 21–24. Mark S. Smith, “The Baal Cycle,” in *Ugaritic Narrative Poetry*, ed. Simon B. Parker, SBLWAW 9 (Atlanta, GA: Scholars Press, 1997), 123.

SN: ¹⁵⁰ KTU 1.2 III 6.

B: Smith, Mark S. “The Baal Cycle.” In *Ugaritic Narrative Poetry*, edited by Simon B. Parker, 81–180. SBLWAW 9. Atlanta, GA: Scholars Press, 1997.

4.9.2.2. *Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha*

Apocryphal works may be cited like canonical biblical references:

Tobit claims that he “walked in the ways of truth and righteousness all the days of [his] life” (Tobit 1:3).

When giving the first citation of an apocryphal text, indicate the translation in a footnote. In this case, a note would indicate: “All quotations taken from NRSV.”

For pseudepigraphal works, consult the following example:

N: ¹⁵¹ 1 Enoch 6:1, ed. James H. Charlesworth, trans. E. Isaac, in *The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha*, vol. 1 (New York: Doubleday, 1983).

SN: ¹⁵² 1 Enoch 7:1–6.

B: Charlesworth, James H. *The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha*. vol. 1, trans. E. Isaac. New York: Doubleday, 1983.

4.9.2.3. *Dead Sea Scrolls*

When citing Dead Sea Scrolls texts, use the standard *number* for texts (e.g., 1Q28a; 4Q521), with the exception of the eight texts not usually referred to by number (1Qap Gen^{ar}, 1QH^a, 1QIsa^a, 1QIsa^b, 1QM, 1QpHab, 1QS, and CD [see SBL Handbook 8.3.5]). In the first citation, also include any available document *name* for Dead Sea Scrolls texts (e.g. *Rule of the Congregation*, *Messianic Apocalypse*) for ease of reference. Standard numbers and names for Dead Sea Scrolls texts are found in SBL Handbook 8.3.5 and SBL Handbook Appendix F.

In your first Dead Sea Scrolls citation, declare the source of your versification.

N: ¹⁵³ All quotations and versification are taken from Florentino García Martínez and Eibert J. C. Tigchelaar, *The Dead Sea Scrolls Study Edition*, 2 vols (Leiden: Brill, 1997–1998).

B: Martínez, Florentino García, and Eibert J. C. Tigchelaar. *The Dead Sea Scrolls Study Edition*, 2 vols. Leiden: Brill, 1997–1998.

Follow the SBL Handbook 8.3.5 for the citation of passages withing a Dead Sea Scrolls text, referring to any fragments in Arabic numerals, to column numbers in Roman numerals, and to line numbers, preceded by a comma, in Arabic numerals (e.g. 1Q27 1 II, 25).

4.9.2.4. *Rabbinic Texts*

When citing Rabbinic texts follow the pattern outlined in 4.9.1.6.1. Mere Citations of Ancient Texts above. See also the SBL Handbook 8.38 for abbreviations and enumeration. If you quote a translation, be sure to indicate it in a footnote and in the bibliography.

N: ¹⁵⁴ All citations are taken from William G. Braude, trans., *The Midrash on Psalms*, 2 vols, Yale Judaica Series 13 (New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1959).

B: Braude, William G., trans. *The Midrash on Psalms*. 2 vols. Yale Judaica Series 13. New Haven, CT: Yale University Press, 1959.

4.9.2.5. *Classical and Pre-modern Christian Sources*

Some sources are published apart from a numbered series. This section begins with such sources and then is followed with subsections categorized by numbered series.

Primary Form:

N(F): ¹⁵⁵ Tertullian, *Adversus Marcionem* 2.24, ed. and trans. Ernest Evans, Oxford Early Christian Texts (Oxford: Clarendon, 1972), 2:148–50.

SN: ¹⁵⁷ Tert., *Marc.* 5.9 (ed. Evans, 2:562–64).

Since the above example is published independently of a numbered series, all that is necessary in the subsequent note is to cite the last name of the editor(s) and the page number of the critical text.

B: Tertullian. *Adversus Marcionem*. Edited and translated by Ernest Evans. Oxford Early Christian Texts. Oxford: Clarendon, 1972.

Secondary Form:

N: ¹⁵⁶ Origen, *On First Principles* 2.4.1, trans. G. W. Butterworth, Torchbook ed., with an introduction by Henri de Lubac (New York: Harper and Row, 1966; reprint, Gloucester, MA: Peter Smith, 1973), 96.

SN: ¹⁵⁸ Origen, *On First Principles* 4.4.1 (trans. Butterworth, 315).

B: Origen. *On First Principles*. Translated by G. W. Butterworth. Torchbook ed., with an introduction by Henri de Lubac. New York: Harper and Row, 1966; reprint, Gloucester, MA: Peter Smith, 1973.

N: ¹⁵⁹ Martin Luther, *The Bondage of the Will*, trans. J. I. Packer and O. R. Johnston (New York: Revell, 1957), 81.

SN: ¹⁶¹ Luther, *Bondage of the Will*, 105.

B: Luther, Martin. *The Bondage of the Will*. Translated by J. I. Packer and O. R. Johnston. New York: Revell, 1957.

N: ¹⁶⁰ John Calvin, *Clear Explanation of Sound Doctrine Concerning the True Partaking of the Flesh and Blood of Christ in the Holy Supper in order to dissipate the mists of Tileman Heshusius*, in vol 2 of *TT*, trans. Henry Beveridge with notes by Thomas Torrance (Edinburgh: Calvin Translation Society, 1849; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1958), 548.

SN: ¹⁶² Calvin, *Clear Explanation*, TT 2:550.

B: Calvin, John. *Clear Explanation of Sound Doctrine Concerning the True Partaking of the Flesh and Blood of Christ in the Holy Supper in order to dissipate the mists of Tileman Hesbusius*. In vol 2 of TT. Translated by Henry Beveridge with notes by Thomas Torrance. Edinburgh: Calvin Translation Society, 1849; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1958.

N: ¹⁶³⁵⁹ John Owen, *Salus Electorum, Sanguis Jesu: The Death of Death in the Death of Christ*, in vol. 10 of *The Works of John Owen*, ed. William H. Gould (London: Johnstone & Hunter, 1852; reprint, Carlisle, PA: Banner of Truth, 1959), 241.

SN: ¹⁶⁵ Owen, *Death of Death*, *Works* 10:257.

B: Owen, John. *The Works of John Owen*. Edited by William H. Gould. 16 vols. London: Johnstone & Hunter, 1850–1853; reprint, Carlisle, PA: Banner of Truth, 1965–1968.

If the critical text is part of a series, then a subsequent reference to that same text in that same series may simply be given in parentheses (after the abbreviated classical reference) the abbreviation of the series title, one space, the volume number, a colon, and the page number(s) (and if appropriate, line numbers). For examples, see the series examples below.

4.9.2.5.1. Loeb Classical Library [LCL]

Following the classical reference form and a comma, references to works in the Loeb Classical Library may omit the collection title (that is usually just the name of the author) and simply give the series title, the series volume, facts of publication, and page number(s). Loeb is a widely recognized and definitive edition. It is not necessary to cite the editor's name.

Primary Form:

N(F): ¹⁶⁴ Philo, *De opificio mundi* 23.69, trans. F. H. Colson and G. H. Whitaker, in LCL 226 (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; London: Heinemann, 1929), 54.

N(A): ¹⁶⁶ Philo, *De opificio mundi* 23.69 (LCL 226:55).

B: Philo. *De opificio mundi* 23.69. Translated by F. H. Colson and G. H. Whitaker. LCL 226. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; London: Heinemann, 1929.

Secondary Form:

N(F): ¹⁶⁷ Philo, *On the Account of the World's Creation Given by Moses* 23, trans. F. H. Colson and G. H. Whitaker, LCL 226 (Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; London: Heinemann, 1929), 55.

N(A): ¹⁶⁹ Philo, *On the Creation* 44 (LCL 226:101, 103).

B: Philo. *On the Account of the World's Creation Given by Moses*. Translated by F. H. Colson and G. H. Whitaker. LCL 226. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press; London: Heinemann, 1929.

4.9.2.5.2. Die Griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller der ersten drei Jahrhunderte [GCS]

Primary Form:

N(F): ¹⁶⁸ Origen, *De principiis* 2.10.8, in *Origenes Werke* 5, *De principiis*, ed. P. Koetschau, GCS 22 (Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1913), 182.

N(A): ¹⁷¹ Origen, *De principiis* 2.10.8 (GCS 22:182).

B: Origen. *De principiis*. Edited by P. Koetschau. *Origenes Werke* 5. GCS 22. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1913.

If multiple volumes in *Origenes Werke* are cited, the bibliographic entry would be:

B: Origen. *Origenes Werke*. 12 vols. GCS. Leipzig: Hinrichs, 1899–1955.

4.9.2.5.3. Patrologia Graeca [PG]

Primary Form:

N(F): ¹⁷⁰ Athanasius, *Orationes contra Arianos* 2.65, in *Opera omnia quae exstant*, ed. B. de Montfaucon, rev. J.-P. Migne, PG 26 (Paris: Migne, 1885), 285.

N(A): ¹⁷² Athanasius, *Orationes contra Arianus* 2.65 (PG 26:285).

SN: ¹⁷⁴ Ath., *C. Ar.* 1.10 (PG 26:32).

When indicating a translation in a separate series, follow the following two examples:

N(F): ¹⁷⁰ Athanasius, *Orationes contra Arianus* 2.65, in *Opera omnia quae exstant*, ed. B. de Montfaucon, rev. J.-P. Migne, PG 26 (Paris: Migne, 1885), 285; trans. J. H. Newman, rev. A. Robertson, under the title *Four Discourses Against the Arians*, in *St. Athanasius: Select Works and Letters*, *NPNF*² 4 (New York: Christian Literature, 1892; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1975), 384.

N(A): ¹⁷² Athanasius, *Orationes contra Arianus* 2.65 (PG 26:285; *NPNF*² 4:384).

SN: ¹⁷⁴ Ath., *C. Ar.* 1.10 (PG 26:32; *NPNF*² 4:312).

B: Athanasius. *Orationes contra Arianos*. In *Opera omnia quae exstant*, edited by B. de Montfaucon and revised by J.-P. Migne, 11–468. *Patrologia Graeca* 26. Paris: Migne, 1885.

The bibliographic entry for *NPNF*² 4 can be found on p. 78.

4.9.2.5.4. Sources chrétiennes [SC]

Primary Form:

N(F): ¹⁷³ Irenaeus, *Adversus haereses* 3.23.3, in *Irénée de Lyon: Contre les hérésies*, ed. and trans. A. Rousseau and L. Doutreleau, SC 100.1–100.2, 152–53, 210–11, 263–64, 293–94 (Paris: Cerf, 1965–1982), 211: 452; trans. A. Roberts and W. H. Rambaut under the title *Irenaeus Against Heresies*, in *The Apostolic Fathers with Justin Martyr and Irenaeus*, in *ANF* 1, ed. A. Roberts and J. Donaldson (Buffalo: Christian Literature, 1885; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1975), 456.

N(A): ¹⁷⁵ Irenaeus, *Adversus haereses* 3.23.3 (SC 211:452; *ANF* 1:456).

SN: ¹⁷⁷ Iren., *Haer* 5.17.1 (SC 153:222; *ANF* 1:544).

B: Irenaeus. *Adversus haereses* 3.23.3. In *Irénée de Lyon: Contre les hérésies*. Edited and translated by A. Rousseau and L. Doutreleau. SC 100.1–100.2, 152–53, 210–11, 263–64, 293–94. Paris: Cerf, 1965–1982.

The bibliographic entry for *ANF* 1 can be found on p. 77.

4.9.2.5.5. Ante-Nicene Fathers [ANF]

Primary Form:

N(F): ¹⁷³ Irenaeus, *Adversus haereses* 4.11.2, trans. A. Roberts and W. H. Rambaut under the title *Irenaeus Against Heresies*, in *The Apostolic Fathers with Justin Martyr and Irenaeus*, *ANF* 1 (Buffalo: Christian Literature, 1885; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1975), 474.

SN: ¹⁷⁷ Iren., *Haer.* 5.23.2 (*ANF* 1:551).

B: Irenaeus. *Adversus haereses* 4.11.2. Translated by A. Roberts and W. H. Rambaut under the title *Irenaeus Against Heresies*. In *The Apostolic Fathers with Justin Martyr and Irenaeus*, *ANF* 1 (Buffalo: Christian Literature, 1885; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1975), 474.

Secondary Form:

N: ¹⁷⁶ Irenaeus, *Against Heresies* 3.18.7, trans. A. Roberts and W. H. Rambaut, Ante-Nicene Fathers 1 (Buffalo: Christian Literature, 1885; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1975), 448.

SN: ¹⁷⁸ Irenaeus, *Against Heresies* 2.35.3.

Or, if referencing the translation:

SN: ¹⁷⁸ Irenaeus, *Against Heresies* 2.35.3 (*ANF* 1:412).

B: Irenaeus. *Against Heresies*. Translated by A. Roberts and W. H. Rambaut. Ante-Nicene Fathers 1. Buffalo: Christian Literature, 1885; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1975.

4.9.2.5.6. Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers, Second Series [NPNF²]

Secondary Form:

N: ¹⁷⁹ Athanasius, *Four Discourses Against the Arians*, trans. John Henry Newman, rev. Archibald Robertson in *St. Athanasius: Select Works and Letters*, ed. Archibald Robertson, 306–431, NPNF² 4. Buffalo: Christian Literature, 1891; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1975.

B: Athanasius. *Four Discourses Against the Arians*. Translated by John Henry Newman and revised by Archibald Robinson. In *St. Athanasius: Select Works and Letters*, ed. Archibald Robertson, 306–431. NPNF² 4. Buffalo: Christian Literature, 1891; reprint, Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1975.

4.9.2.5.7. Summa Theologiae [ST] of Thomas Aquinas

The *Summa* of Aquinas is a special case. Do not use page numbers. For all citations simply use the classical reference form following the pattern outlined in 4.9.1.2.3. Classical Divisions of the Work. For example:

Primary Form:

N(A): ¹⁸⁰ Thomas Aquinas, *ST* 2-2.75.1.

SN: ¹⁸² Aquinas, *ST* 2-2.75.1 ad 3.

For the bibliographic entry the standard critical edition is given in the example below. Since you do not indicate page numbers, do not list volume numbers either. Simply cite the entire 61-volume set:

B: Aquinas, Thomas. *ST*. 61 vols. London: Eyre & Spottiswoode, 1964–1981.

4.9.2.5.8. D. Martin Luthers Werke: Kritische Gesamtausgabe [WA], Die Deutsche Bible [DB], and Luther's Works [LW]

Primary Form:

N: ¹⁸¹ Martin Luther, *De servo arbitrio*, in vol. 18 of *WA* (Weimar: Böhlau, 1908), 616.

SN: ¹⁸³ Luther, *De servo arbitrio*, *WA* 18:637.

If also indicating a translation, follow this example:

N(F): ¹⁸¹ Martin Luther, *De servo arbitrio*, in vol. 18 of *WA* (Weimar: Böhlhaus, 1908), 616; trans. J. I. Packer and O. R. Johnston under the title *The Bondage of the Will* (New York: Revell, 1957), 81.

SN: ¹⁸³ Luther, *De servo arbitrio*, *WA* 18:637; trans. Packer and Johnston, 105.

B: Luther, Martin. *De servo arbitrio*. in vol. 18 of *WA*. Weimar: Böhlhaus, 1908.

If multiple volumes in *D. Martin Luthers Werke* are cited, the bibliographic entry would be:

B: Luther, Martin. *WA*. 67 vols. to date. Weimar: Böhlhaus, 1883–.

When citing *Die Deutsche Bible* [DB], follow the following example:

N: ¹⁸⁴ Luther, *Vorrede auff die Epistel S. Pauli an die Römer*, *WA*, *DB*, 7:11.

SN: ¹⁸⁵ Luther, *Vorrede auff die Römer*, *WA*, *DB* 7:19.

B: Luther, Martin. *WA: DB*. 12 vols. Weimar: Böhlhaus, 1906–1961.

Secondary Form:

N: ¹²³ Martin Luther, *The Freedom of a Christian*, in *Career of the Reformer: I*, ed. Helmut T. Lehmann, trans. W. A. Lambert and rev. Harold J. Grimm, *LW* 31 (Philadelphia: Muhlenberg, 1957), 347.

SN: ¹⁸⁷ Luther, *The Freedom of a Christian*, *LW* 31:348.

If you subsequently cite another volume in *Luther's Works*, follow this example:

N: ¹⁸⁶ Luther, *Preface to the Epistle of St. Paul to the Romans 1546 (1522)*, trans. Charles M. Jacobs and rev. E. Theodore Bachmann, *LW* 35:371.

SN: ¹⁸⁸ Luther, *Preface to Romans*, *LW* 35:376.

You must list all volumes in the bibliography:

B: Luther, Martin. *Luther's Works*. Edited by Jaroslav Pelikan (vols. 1–30) and Helmut T. Lehmann (vols. 31–55). Philadelphia: Muhlenberg; St. Louis: Concordia, 1955–1986.

4.9.2.5.9. Corpus Reformatorum [CR]

Primary Form:

N(F): ¹²² John Calvin, *Institutio Christianae religionis* [1559] IV.20.9, in *Ioannis Calvinii Opera quae supersunt omnia*, ed. Guilielmus Baum, Eduardus Cunitz, and Eduardus Reuss, CR 30 (Halle: Schwetschke, 1864; reprint, New York: Johnston, 1964), 1100.

SN: ¹²⁴ John Calvin, *Institutio Christianae religionis* [1559] IV.20.9 (CR 30:1100).

N(F): ¹⁸⁹ John Calvin, *Dilucida explicatio sanae doctrinae de vera participatione carnis et sanguinis Christi in sacra coena ad discutiendas Heshusii nebulas*, in vol. 9 of *Ioannis Calvinii opera quae supersunt omnia*, ed. Wilhelm Baum, Eduard Cunitz, and Eduard Reuss, CR 37 (Brunswick, NJ: Schwetschke, 1870; reprint, New York: Johnston, 1964), 500.

SN: ¹⁹¹ Calvin, *Dilucida explicatio*, CR 37:502; idem, *Responsio ad Sadoleti epistolam*, CR 33:391.

B: Calvin, John. *Ioannis Calvinii Opera quae supersunt omnia*. Edited by Wilhelm Baum, Eduard Cunitz, and Eduard Reuss. 59 vols. CR 29–87. Brunswick, NJ: Schwetschke, 1863–1900; reprint, New York: Johnston, 1964.

4.9.2.5.10. Johannis Calvinii Opera Selecta [OS]

Primary Form:

N(F): ¹⁹⁰ John Calvin, *Institutio Christianae religionis* [1559] IV.20.9, in OS 5, ed. P. Barth and W. Niesel (Munich: Kaiser, 1962), 479–81.

SN: ¹⁹² Calvin, *Inst.* I.13.3 (OS 3:111–12).

B: Calvin, John. *OS*. Edited by P. Barth, W. Niesel, and D. Scheuner. 5 vols. Munich: Kaiser, 1926–1962.

4.9.2.5.11. Martini Bucerii Opera Latina [OL]

Primary Form:

N: ¹⁹³ Martin Bucer, *De regno Christi*, in vol. 15 of *OL*, ed. François Wendel (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1955; Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1955), 54.

SN: ¹⁹⁵ Bucer, *De regno Christi*, OL 15:63.

If you reference a translation in the first reference, follow the following example:

N: ¹⁹⁷ Martin Bucer, *De regno Christi*, in vol. 15 of *OL*, ed. François Wendel (Paris: Presses Universitaires de France, 1955; Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1955), 54; trans. Wilhelm Pauck in

collaboration with Paul Larkin, in *Melanchthon and Bucer*, ed. Wilhelm Pauck, LCC 19 (Philadelphia: Westminster, 1969), 225.

SN: ¹⁹⁹ Bucer, *De Regno Christi*, OL 15:63; LCC 19:230.

B: Bucer, Martin. *De Regno Christi*. OL 15, ed. François Wendel. Paris: Presses Universitaires de France; Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1955.

For the bibliographic entry for LCC 19, see [4.9.2.5.13. Library of Christian Classics \[LCC\]](#) below.

4.9.2.5.12. Melanchthons Werke in Auswahl [MW]

Primary Form:

N: ¹⁹⁴ Philip Melanchthon, *Loci communes theologici*, in vol. 2, pt. 1 of *MW*, ed. Robert Stupperich (Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1952), 58.

N: ¹⁹⁶ Philip Melanchthon, *Loci communes theologici*, *MW* 2.1:58.

B: Melanchthon, Philip. *MW*. Edited by Robert Stupperich. 7 vols. Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1951–1975.

4.9.2.5.13. Library of Christian Classics [LCC]

Secondary Form:

N: ¹⁹⁷ Martin Bucer, *De regno Christi*, trans. Wilhelm Pauck in collaboration with Paul Larkin, in *Melanchthon and Bucer*, ed. Wilhelm Pauck, LCC 19 (Philadelphia: Westminster, 1969), 225.

SN: ¹⁹⁹ Bucer, *De Regno Christi*, LCC 19:230.

B: Bucer, Martin. *De Regno Christi*. Translated by Wilhelm Pauck in collaboration with Paul Larkin. In *Melanchthon and Bucer*, ed. Wilhelm Pauck, 174–394. LCC 19. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1969.

The above example is given in the secondary form, but the title listed in the volume is the Latin title. For an example of a title listed in English, see the example below:

N: ¹⁹⁸ John Calvin, *Institutes of the Christian Religion* IV.20.9, ed. John T. McNeill, trans. Ford Lewis Battles, LCC 20–21 (Philadelphia: Westminster, 1960), 1495–96.

SN: ²⁰⁰ Calvin, *Institutes* I.13.3 (LCC 20:123–24).

B: Calvin, John. *Institutes of the Christian Religion*. Edited by John Turabian McNeill. Translated by Ford Lewis Battles. LCC 20–21. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1960.

4.10. INTERNET DOCUMENTATION

Citing Internet documents presents the researcher with a number of problems. First, web site addresses have a tendency to be transient in nature as sites change to accommodate growth or close down entirely. Accurate citation of a web site online today does not mean another researcher will be able to access that site tomorrow. Second, there is the difficulty of citing page numbers for a web document. Computer operating systems, printers, and word processing software can introduce variances in both electronic and hard copy versions of web documents, even when the same size fonts and margins are used.

The form of Internet citation given in Turabian 17.5, 7 and the SBL Handbook answers many of these problems and is similar to other basic forms of reference given earlier in this chapter. The main differences are the use of document divisions (where available) in place of page numbers, the addition of identifiers such as “Online,” the addition of access date, and the domain name of the universal record locator (URL). Note especially the following additional guidelines for this form of documentation: (1) Capitalization of the URL should conform to that used to access the domain name under which the web page was found. (2) If it is necessary to break a URL address to fit on a line, break the address at a dot (.) or slash (/) in the address. (3) Do not underline a URL. Turn off this feature on your word processor. (4) In the place of page numbers, use part, chapter, and section numbers or titles, if available, to reference a section of the document. (5) Always download a copy of the electronic document to a disk or make a printed hard copy, since it can be difficult to find a document in the future if the web page changes. (6) Finally, when citing sources that have been scanned from printed works, give as much information as possible about the original source. Because of the problem of scanning errors, refer to non-electronic rather than electronic documents whenever the former are accessible. Or, use non-electronic texts when accessible to check the accuracy of electronic documentation. NOTE: Do not use online versions when print versions are available!

N: ²⁰¹ Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*, trans. Thomas Common, Modern Library ed. (New York: Random House, 1905), 1.1. Cited 11 August 1999. Online: <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/1998/1998-h/1998-h.htm>.

SN: ²⁰³ Nietzsche, *Thus Spake Zarathustra*, 2.23.

B: Nietzsche, Friedrich Wilhelm. *Thus Spake Zarathustra*. Translated by Thomas Common. Modern Library ed. New York: Random House, 1905. Cited 11 August 1999. Online: <https://www.gutenberg.org/files/1998/1998-h/1998-h.htm>.

N: ²⁰² Sam Hill, “Fundamentalism in Recent Southern Culture: Has It Done What the Civil Rights Movement Couldn’t Do?” *Journal of Southern Religion* 1 (1998), sec. 1. Cited 6 August 1999. Online: <http://jsr.as.wvu.edu/essay.htm>.

SN: ²⁰⁴ Hill, “Fundamentalism in Southern Culture,” sec. 2.

B: Hill, Sam. “Fundamentalism in Recent Southern Culture: Has It Done What the Civil Rights Movement Couldn’t Do?” *Journal of Southern Religion* 1 (1998). Cited 6 August 1999. Online: <http://jsr.as.wvu.edu/essay.htm>.

N: ²⁰⁵ Jeffrey Gibson, “Testing Temptation: The Meaning of Q 11:4b” (paper prepared for the Q Section of the annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature, Orlando, FL, November 1998), sec. 1; accessed 6 August 1999; Online: <http://www.bham.ac.uk/gibson.htm>.

SN: ²⁰⁷ Gibson, “Testing Temptation,” sec. 2.

B: Gibson, Jeffrey. “Testing Temptation: The Meaning of Q 11:4b.” Paper prepared for the Q Section of the annual meeting of the Society of Biblical Literature, Orlando, FL, November 1998. Cited 6 August 1999. Online: <http://www.bham.ac.uk/gibson.htm>.

N: ²⁰⁶ Martin Luther, *A Treatise on Good Works Together with the Letter of Dedication*, in vol. 1 of *Works of Martin Luther*, ed. and trans. Adolph Spaeth, L. D. Reed, and Henry Eyster (Philadelphia: Holman, 1915) [on-line]; Cited 6 August 1999. Online: <http://www.iclnet.org/wittenburg-home.html>.

SN: ²⁰⁸ Luther, *Treatise on Good Works*.

B: Luther, Martin. *A Treatise on Good Works Together with the Letter of Dedication*. In vol. 1 of *Works of Martin Luther*, ed. and trans. Adolph Spaeth, L. O. Reed, and Henry Eyster Jacobs. Philadelphia: A. J. Holman, 1915. Cited 6 August 1999. Online: from <http://www.iclnet.org/wittenburg-home.html>.

4.11. PUBLISHED ELECTRONIC SOURCES

Follow the same basic patterns based on the type of work (book, multivolume work, component work, ancient–pre-modern reference, etc.) given previously in this chapter. If the work has a printed edition upon which the electronic source is based, add “electronic ed.” where you would add any other edition information. If the work is published only through electronic media, give the media type (CD-ROM, DVD-ROM, etc.) in the place where you find edition information. In the case of a CD-ROM, the title of the work may be the same as the title of the CD or it may have a separate title. If there is a version number, include it after the medium and a comma and space.

Often electronic sources do not use page numbers to divide their texts. Whenever possible, try to find the corresponding page number in the printed edition, especially if the electronic edition includes such information. Failing that, sectional enumeration at various levels may be used. If so, give the appropriate identifying numbers in place of the page number in your footnote reference. If no such enumeration is used, it may be possible to locate the reference by a sectional title. If no divisions are given to the work, you may use a keyword. Otherwise, end the note with the year of publication. Several examples are given below.

N: ²⁰⁹ Monica S. Devens, “What Descriptive Phonologists Do: One Approach to the Study of Language, with Particular Attention to Biblical Hebrew,” in *Linguistics and Biblical Hebrew*, electronic ed., ed. Walter R. Bodine (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1992), 8.

SN: ²¹¹ Devens, “What Descriptive Phonologists Do,” 9.

- B: Devens, Monica S. “What Descriptive Phonologists Do: One Approach to the Study of Language, with Particular Attention to Biblical Hebrew.” In *Linguistics and Biblical Hebrew*. Electronic ed. Edited by Walter R. Bodine. Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1992.
- N: ²¹⁰ Gordon J. Wenham, *Genesis 1–15*, electronic ed., WBC (Dallas, TX: Word, 1987), 146.
- SN: ²¹² Wenham, *Genesis 1–15*, 168.
- B: Wenham, Gordon J. *Genesis 1–15*. Electronic ed. WBC. Dallas, TX: Word, 1987.
- N: ²¹³ Tertullian, *Adversus Marcionem* 2.24, ed. J.-P. Migne, in *Patrologia Latina Database*, CD-ROM (Cambridge: Chadwyck-Healy, 1993–1995), 2.340.
- SN: ²¹⁵ Tert. *Marc.* 5.9 (PLD 2.523–24).
- B: Tertullian *Adversus Marcionem*. Edited by J.-P. Migne. In *Patrologia Latina Database*. CD-ROM, 2.267–556. Cambridge: Chadwyck-Healy, 1993–1995.
- N: ²¹⁴ Clement of Alexandria, *Stromata* 1.1, ed. O. Stählin, L. Früchtel, and U. True, in *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*, CD-ROM (Irvine, CA: University of California, 1992), 0555.004, 1.1.12.1.2.
- SN: ²¹⁶ Clem. *Strom.* 6.14 (TLG 0555.004, 6.14.112.3.2); idem *Paedagogus* 2.10 (ed. H.-I. Marrou, et al., TLG 0555.002, 2.10.112.1).
- B: Clement of Alexandria. *Paedagogus*. Edited by H. I. Marrou, M. Harl, C. Mondésert, and C. Matray. In *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*. CD-ROM, 0555.002. Irvine, CA: University of California, 1992.
- B: _____. *Stromateis*. Edited by O. Stählin, L. Früchtel, and U. Treu. In *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*. CD-ROM, 0555.004. Irvine, CA: University of California, 1992.
- N: ²¹⁷ Augustine, *De civitate Dei* 9.21, ed. B. Dombart and A. Kalb, in *Cetedoc Library of Christian Latin Texts*, CD-ROM (Turnhout: Brepols, 1996), 0313, 47.9.21.3.
- SN: ²¹⁹ Aug. *Civ.* 20.7 (CLCLT 0313, 48.20.7.44).
- B: Augustine. *De civitate Dei*. Edited by B. Dombart and A. Kalb. In *Cetedoc Library of Christian Latin Texts*. CD-ROM, 0313. Turnhout: Brepols, 1996.
- N: ²¹⁸ Charles Haddon Spurgeon, *Conversion—The Great Challenge*, in *The Charles Haddon Spurgeon Collection*, CD-ROM (Albany, OR: Ages Software, 1999).
- SN: ²²¹ Spurgeon, *Conversion*.

B: Spurgeon, Charles Haddon. *Conversion—The Great Challenge*. In *The Charles Haddon Spurgeon Collection*. CD-ROM. Albany, OR: Ages Software, 1999.

N: ²²⁰ Jonathan Edwards, *The Freedom of the Will*, in *The Works of Jonathan Edwards*, ed. Michael Bowman, in *The Jonathan Edwards Collection*, CD-ROM (Austin, TX: NavPress, 1998), pt. 2, sec. 7.

SN: ²²² Edwards, *Freedom of the Will*, pt. 3, sec. 1.

B: Edwards, Jonathan. *Freedom of the Will*. In *The Works of Jonathan Edwards*, ed. Michael Bowman. In *The Jonathan Edwards Collection*. CD-ROM. Austin, TX: NavPress, 1998.

4.12. ELECTRONIC TEXT DATABASES

Several databases, such as the *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* [TLG], offer the ability to search vast periods of literature. When reporting the results of such a search, you may cite the entire database or corpus. Include a citation of the source of translation, if used:

N: ²¹⁹ Greek texts from *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae* [TLG], Digital Library of Greek Literature. Cited 3 February 2012. Online: <http://stephanus.tlg.uci.edu>. Translations from James H. Charlesworth, ed., *The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha*, vol. 1 (New York: Doubleday, 1983). Searched via TLG.

The bibliographic entry for the TLG should have its own entry:

B: *Thesaurus Linguae Graecae*. Digital Library of Greek Literature. Cited 3 February 2012. Online: <http://stephanus.tlg.uci.edu>.

5. ABBREVIATIONS OF COMMONLY USED PERIODICALS, REFERENCE WORKS, AND SERIALS

Note: The font of the abbreviation is determined by the item to which the abbreviation refers. If the abbreviation is an acronym for the name of a book (e.g., *ANET*) or journal (*JBL*) it is italicized. If the abbreviation refers to an author (Foster) or is an acronym for the title of a series (WBC) it is not italicized. Periodicals and serials need no extra bibliographic information beyond the title, but books, encyclopedias, and other similar works need basic bibliographic information in order to identify them, especially if there are multiple editions of the same work. This information should include the author, editor, or translator, the place and date(s) of publication. If the abbreviation is the name of an author or editor, the name should precede the title in the bibliographic information. If the abbreviation is of the title of the work, then the author or editor should follow the title of the work.

The following list is sorted according to the work not the abbreviation.

ABAW	Abhandlungen der Bayrischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
ADOG	Abhandlungen der deutschen Orientgesellschaft
AHAW	Abhandlungen der Heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften
ASAW	Abhandlungen der Sächsischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
ALASP	Abhandlungen zur Literatur Alt-Syren-Palästinas und Mesopotamiens
ATANT	Abhandlungen zur Theologie des Alten und Neuen Testaments
ANTC	Abingdon New Testament Commentaries
<i>AbrN</i>	<i>Abr-Nahrain</i>
AbrNSup	Abr-Nahrain: Supplement Series
<i>AAS</i>	<i>Acta apostolicae sedis</i>
<i>ACO</i>	<i>Acta conciliorum oecumenicorum</i> . Edited by E. Schwartz. Berlin, 1914–
<i>AMS</i>	<i>Acta martyrum et sanctorum Syriace</i> . Edited by P. Bedjan. 7 vols. Paris, 1890–1897
<i>AcOr</i>	<i>Acta orientalia</i>
<i>ASS</i>	<i>Acta sanctae sedis</i>
<i>AASS</i>	<i>Acta sanctorum quotquot toto orbe coluntur</i> . Antwerp, 1643–
ASNU	Acta seminarii neotestamentici upsaliensis
<i>AcT</i>	<i>Acta theologica</i>
ATDan	Acta theologica danica
BGU	<i>Aegyptische Urkunden aus den Königlichen Staatlichen Museen zu Berlin, Griechische Urkunden</i> . 15 vols. Berlin, 1895–1983.
<i>Aeg</i>	<i>Aegyptus</i>
<i>Aev</i>	<i>Aevum: Rassegna de scienze, storiche, linguistiche, e filologiche</i>
<i>AJBS</i>	<i>African Journal of Biblical Studies</i>
ÄgAbh	Ägyptologische Abhandlungen
ÄF	Ägyptologische Forschungen
<i>AHw</i>	<i>Akkadisches Handwörterbuch</i> . W. von Soden. 3 vols. Wiesbaden, 1965–1981
Altaner	Altaner, B. <i>Patrologie</i> . 8th ed. Freiburg, 1978

<i>AbB</i>	<i>Altbabylonische Briefe in Umschrift und Übersetzung.</i> Edited by F. R. Kraus. Leiden, 1964–
<i>AO</i>	<i>Der Alte Orient</i>
ATD	Das Alte Testament Deutsch
AOAT	Alter Orient und Altes Testament
AOBib	Altorientalische Bibliothek
<i>ABAT2</i>	<i>Altorientalische Bilder zum Alten Testament.</i> Edited by H. Gressmann. 2d ed. Berlin, 1927
AoF	Altorientalische Forschungen
<i>AOTAT</i>	<i>Altorientalische Texte zum Alten Testament.</i> Edited by H. Gressmann. 2d ed. Berlin, 1926
ATA	Alttestamentliche Abhandlungen
AAR	American Academy of Religion
AARDS	American Academy of Religion Dissertation Series
<i>ABQ</i>	<i>American Baptist Quarterly</i>
<i>AER</i>	<i>American Ecclesiastical Review</i>
<i>AHR</i>	<i>American Historical Review</i>
<i>AJAH</i>	<i>American Journal of Ancient History</i>
<i>AJAS</i>	<i>American Journal of Arabic Studies</i>
<i>AJA</i>	<i>American Journal of Archaeology</i>
<i>AJP</i>	<i>American Journal of Philology</i>
<i>AJSL</i>	<i>American Journal of Semitic Languages and Literature</i>
<i>AJT</i>	<i>American Journal of Theology</i>
AOS	American Oriental Series
AOSTS	American Oriental Society Translation Series
<i>APhQ</i>	<i>American Philosophical Quarterly</i>
<i>APSP</i>	<i>American Philosophical Society Proceedings</i>
ASOR	American Schools of Oriental Research
<i>ASP</i>	<i>American Studies in Papyrology</i>
ATLA	American Theological Library Association
<i>ACEBT</i>	<i>Amsterdamse Cahiers voor Exegese en bijbelse Theologie</i>
<i>AAeg</i>	<i>Analecta aegyptiaca</i>
AnBib	Analecta biblica
AnBoll	Analecta Bollandiana
ALBO	Analecta lovaniensia biblica et orientalia
AnOr	Analecta orientalia
<i>Anám</i>	<i>Anámmesis</i>
<i>AnSt</i>	<i>Anatolian Studies</i>
AB	Anchor Bible
<i>ABD</i>	<i>Anchor Bible Dictionary.</i> Edited by D. N. Freedman. 6 vols. New York, 1992
ABRL	Anchor Bible Reference Library
ACCS	Ancient Christian Commentary on Scripture
ACCSNT	Ancient Christian Commentary on Scripture, New Testament
ACCSOT	Ancient Christian Commentary on Scripture, Old Testament
ACW	Ancient Christian Writers. 1946–
<i>AEL</i>	<i>Ancient Egyptian Literature.</i> M. Lichtheim. 3 vols. Berkeley, 1971–1980
<i>AEO</i>	<i>Ancient Egyptian Onomastica.</i> A. H. Gardiner. 3 vols. London, 1947
<i>AHB</i>	<i>The Ancient History Bulletin</i>

ANEP	<i>The Ancient Near East in Pictures Relating to the Old Testament.</i> J. B. Pritchard. Princeton, 1954
ANESTP	<i>The Ancient Near East: Supplementary Texts and Pictures Relating to the Old Testament.</i> Edited by J. B. Pritchard. Princeton, 1969
ANET	<i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament.</i> Edited by J. B. Pritchard. 3rd ed. Princeton, 1969
AncPhil	<i>Ancient Philosophy</i>
ARAB	<i>Ancient Records of Assyria and Babylonia.</i> Daniel David Luckenbill. 2 vols. Chicago, 1926–1927
ARE	<i>Ancient Records of Egypt.</i> Edited by J. H. Breasted. 5 vols. Chicago, 1905–1907. Reprint, New York, 1962
AncSoc	<i>Ancient Society</i>
AncW	<i>The Ancient World: a Scholarly Journal for the Study of Antiquity</i>
ANQ	<i>Andover Newton Quarterly</i>
AUSS	<i>Andrews University Seminary Studies</i>
Ang	<i>Angelicum</i>
AThR	<i>Anglican Theological Review</i>
AASF	<i>Annales Academiae scientiarum fennicae</i>
ASAE	<i>Annales duservice des antiquités de l’Egypte</i>
AT	<i>Annales theologici</i>
AION	<i>Annali dell’Istituto Orientale di Napoli</i>
AAA	<i>Annals of Archaeology and Anthropology</i>
AE	<i>Année épigraphique</i>
AnPhil	<i>L’année philologique</i>
AIPHOS	<i>Annuaire de l’Institut de philologie et d’histoire orientales et slaves</i>
AEB	<i>Annual Egyptological Bibliography</i>
Bar-Ilan	<i>Annual of Bar-Ilan University</i>
ALUOS	<i>Annual of Leeds University Oriental Society</i>
AASOR	<i>Annual of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
ABSA	<i>The Annual of the British School at Athens</i>
ADAJ	<i>Annual of the Department of Antiquities of Jordan</i>
AJBI	<i>Annual of the Japanese Biblical Institute</i>
ASTI	<i>Annual of the Swedish Theological Institute</i>
ANF	<i>Ante-Nicene Fathers.</i> Edited by A. Roberts and J. Donaldson. Buffalo, 1885–1896. Reprint, Grand Rapids, 1975
AnthLyrGraec	<i>Anthologia lyrica graeca.</i> Edited by E. Diehl. Leipzig, 1954–
AnL	<i>Anthropological Linguistics</i>
Antiquity	<i>Antiquity: an International Journal of Expert Archaeology</i>
Anton	<i>Antonianum</i>
Anuari	<i>Anuari de filología</i>
AÖAW	<i>Anzeiger der Österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften</i>
AAHG	<i>Anzeiger für die Altertumswissenschaft</i>
AMWNE	<i>Apocalypticism in the Mediterranean World and the Near East.</i> Proceedings of the International Colloquium on Apocalypticism. Edited by D. Hellholm. Uppsala, 1979
APOT	<i>The Apocrypha and Pseudepigrapha of the Old Testament.</i> Edited by R. H. Charles. 2 vols. Oxford, 1913
AOT	<i>The Apocryphal Old Testament.</i> Edited by H. F. D. Sparks. Oxford, 1984

<i>APAT</i>	<i>Die Apokryphen und Pseudepigraphen des Alten Testaments.</i> Edited by E. Kautzsch. 2 vols. Tübingen, 1900
ArSt	Arabian Studies
ArBib	The Aramaic Bible
AJSUFS	Arbeiten aus dem Juristischen Seminar der Universität Freiburg, Schweiz
ANTJ	Arbeiten zum Neuen Testament und Judentum
<i>AGJU</i>	<i>Arbeiten zur Geschichte des antiken Judentums und des Urchristentums</i>
AGSU	Arbeiten zur Geschichte des Spätjudentums und Urchristentums
ALGHJ	Arbeiten zur Literatur und Geschichte des hellenistischen Judentums
ANTF	Arbeiten zur neutestamentlichen Textforschung
AzTh	Arbeiten zur Theologie
<i>AJ</i>	<i>The Archaeological Journal</i>
<i>Arch</i>	<i>Archaeology</i>
<i>ABW</i>	<i>Archaeology in the Biblical World</i>
<i>AA</i>	<i>Archäologischer Anzeiger</i>
<i>AJK</i>	<i>Archiv für Keilschriftforschung</i>
<i>AJO</i>	<i>Archiv für Orientforschung</i>
AfOB	Archiv für Orientforschung: Beiheft
<i>APF</i>	<i>Archiv für Papyrusforschung</i>
<i>ARG</i>	<i>Archiv für Reformationsgeschichte</i>
<i>AR</i>	<i>Archiv für Religionswissenschaft</i>
<i>ArOr</i>	<i>Archiv Orientalní</i>
<i>ASSR</i>	<i>Archives de sciences sociales des religions</i>
ARM	Archives royales de Mari
ARMT	Archives royales de Mari, transcrite et traduite
<i>ATG</i>	<i>Archivo teológico granadino</i>
AP	Arguments of the Philosophers
<i>AsTJ</i>	<i>Asbury Theological Journal</i>
ASHPT	Ashgate Studies in the History of Philosophical Theology
<i>ATJ</i>	<i>Ashland Theological Journal</i>
<i>AJT</i>	<i>Asia Journal of Theology</i>
<i>Asp</i>	<i>Asprenas: Rivista di scienze teologiche</i>
<i>AsSeign</i>	<i>Assemblées du Seigneur</i>
<i>AJSR</i>	<i>Association for Jewish Studies Review</i>
<i>ABC</i>	<i>Assyrian and Babylonian Chronicles.</i> A. K. Grayson. TCS 5 Locust Valley, New York, 1975
<i>ABL</i>	<i>Assyrian and Babylonian Letters Belonging to the Kouyunjik Collections of the British Museum.</i> Edited by R. F. Harper. 14 vols. Chicago, 1892–1914
<i>ADD</i>	<i>Assyrian Deeds and Documents.</i> C. H. W. Johns. 4 vols. Cambridge, 1898–1923
<i>CAD</i>	<i>The Assyrian Dictionary of the Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago.</i> Chicago, 1956–
<i>ARI</i>	<i>Assyrian Royal Inscriptions.</i> A. K. Grayson. 2 vols. RANE. Wiesbaden, 1972–1976
AS	Assyriological Studies
<i>AB</i>	<i>Assyriologische Bibliothek</i>
<i>ABZ</i>	<i>Assyrisch-babylonische Zeichenliste.</i> Rykle Borger. 3d ed. AOAT 33/33A. Neukirchen-Vluyn, 1986
<i>Atiqot</i>	<i>'Atiqot</i>

AVTRW	Aufsätze und Vorträge zur Theologie und Religionswissenschaft
ANRW	<i>Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt: Geschichte und Kultur Roms im Spiegel der neueren Forschung</i> . Edited by H. Temporini and W. Haase. Berlin, 1972–
ACNT	Augsburg Commentaries on the New Testament
<i>AngStud</i>	<i>Augustinian Studies</i>
<i>Aug</i>	<i>Augustinianum</i>
<i>AuOr</i>	<i>Aula orientalis</i>
AGBL	<i>Aus der Geschichte der lateinischen Bibel (= Vetus Latina: Die Reste der altlateinischen Bibel: Aus der Geschichte der lateinischen Bibel)</i> . Freiburg: Herder, 1957–
ACR	<i>Australasian Catholic Record</i>
ATR	<i>Australasian Theological Review</i>
ANZSTR	Australian and New Zealand Studies in Theology and Religion
ABR	<i>Australian Biblical Review</i>
<i>AJBA</i>	<i>Australian Journal of Biblical Archaeology</i>
<i>AJP</i>	<i>Australasian Journal of Philosophy</i>
<i>Bab</i>	<i>Babyloniaca</i>
BOR	<i>Babylonian and Oriental Record</i>
BIN	<i>Babylonian Inscriptions in the Collection of James B. Nies</i>
BWL	<i>Babylonian Wisdom Literature</i> . W. G. Lambert. Oxford, 1960
<i>BaghM</i>	<i>Baghdader Mitteilungen</i>
BBMS	Baker Biblical Monograph Series
BCOT	Baker Commentary on the Old Testament
<i>BEB</i>	<i>Baker Encyclopedia of the Bible</i> . Edited by W. A. Elwell. 2 vols. Grand Rapids, 1988
BECNT	Baker Exegetical Commentary on the New Testament
BS	Barth Studies
BDAG	Bauer, W., F. W. Danker, W. F. Arndt, and F. W. Gingrich. <i>Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature</i> . 3rd ed. Chicago, 1999
BAG	Bauer, W., W. F. Arndt, and F. W. Gingrich. <i>Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature</i> . Chicago, 1957
BAGD	Bauer, W., W. F. Arndt, F. W. Gingrich, and F. W. Danker. <i>Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature</i> . 2nd ed. Chicago, 1979
BZAW	Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft
BZNW	Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft
BZRRGG	Beihefte zur Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte
<i>BAP</i>	<i>Beiträge zum altbabylonischen Privatrecht</i> . Bruno Meissner. Leipzig, 1893
BzA	Beiträge zur Assyriologie
BBET	Beiträge zur biblischen Exegese und Theologie
BEATAJ	Beiträge zur Erforschung des Alten Testaments und des antiken Judentum
BET	Beiträge zur evangelischen Theologie
BFCT	Beiträge zur Förderung christlicher Theologie
BGBE	Beiträge zur Geschichte der biblischen Exegese
BHT	Beiträge zur historischen Theologie
BWA(N)T	Beiträge zur Wissenschaft vom Alten (und Neuen) Testament
BSGW	Berichte der Sächsischen Gesellschaft der Wissenschaften
BerMatÖAI	Berichte und Materialien des Österreichischen archäologischen Instituts
<i>BJVF</i>	<i>Berliner Jahrbuch für Vor- und Frühgeschichte</i>
BTZ	<i>Berliner Theologische Zeitschrift</i>
<i>Ber</i>	<i>Berytus</i>

BM	<i>Beth Miqra</i>
BeO	<i>Bibbia e oriente</i>
BK	<i>Bibel und Kirche</i>
BibLeb	<i>Bibel und Leben</i>
BL	<i>Bibel und Liturgie</i>
BiBb	<i>Bible Bhasbyam</i>
BTS	<i>Bible et terre sainte</i>
BVC	<i>Bible et vie chrétienne</i>
BRev	<i>Bible Review</i>
BSC	Bible Student's Commentary
TBT	<i>The Bible Today</i>
BT	<i>The Translator</i>
BHS	<i>Biblia Hebraica Stuttgartensia</i> . Edited by K. Elliger and W. Rudolph. Stuttgart, 1983
BHK	<i>Biblia Hebraica</i> . Edited by R. Kittel. Stuttgart, 1905–1906, 1925, 1937, 1951, 1973
BiPa	<i>Biblia Patristica: Index des citations et allusions bibliques dans la littérature</i> . Paris, 1975–
ByF	<i>Biblia y fe</i>
Bib	<i>Biblica</i>
BibOr	Biblica et orientalia
BA	<i>Biblical Archaeologist</i>
BARead	<i>Biblical Archaeologist Reader</i>
BAR	<i>Biblical Archaeology Review</i>
BFT	Biblical Foundations in Theology
BI	<i>Biblical Illustrator</i>
BibInt	<i>Biblical Interpretation</i>
BIS	Biblical Interpretation Series
BR	<i>Biblical Research</i>
BRS	Biblical Resource Series
BSL	Biblical Studies Library
BTB	<i>Biblical Theology Bulletin</i>
BV	<i>Biblical Viewpoint</i>
BW	<i>The Biblical World: A Dictionary of Biblical Archaeology</i> . Edited by C. F. Pfeiffer. Grand Rapids, 1966
BAC	Biblioteca de autores cristianos
BCR	Biblioteca di cultura religiosa
HumTeo	Biblioteca humanística e teológica
BETL	Bibliotheca ephemeridum theologiarum lovaniensium
BHG	<i>Bibliotheca hagiographica Graece</i> . Brussels, 1977
BHL	<i>Bibliotheca hagiographica latina antiquae et mediae aetatis</i> . 2 vols. Brussels, 1898–1901
BHO	<i>Bibliotheca hagiographica orientalis</i> . Brussels, 1910
BMes	Bibliotheca mesopotamica
BO	<i>Bibliotheca orientalis</i>
BSac	<i>Bibliotheca sacra</i>
Teubner	Bibliotheca scriptorum graecorum et romanorum teubneriana
BLit	<i>Bibliothèque liturgique</i>
BHH	<i>Biblich-historisches Handwörterbuch: Landeskunde, Geschichte, Religion, Kultur</i> . Edited by B. Reicke and L. Rost. 4 vols. Göttingen, 1962–1966
BibB	Biblische Beiträge

BN	<i>Biblische Notizen</i>
BibS(F)	Biblische Studien (Freiburg, 1895–)
BibS(N)	Biblische Studien (Neukirchen, 1951–)
BZ	<i>Biblische Zeitschrift</i>
BKAT	Biblischer Kommentar, Altes Testament. Edited by M. Noth and H. W. Wolff
BRL2	<i>Biblisches Reallexikon</i> . 2nd ed. Edited by K. Galling. HAT 1/1. Tübingen, 1977
<i>Bijdr</i>	<i>Bijdragen: Tijdschrift voor filosofie en theologie</i>
BNTC	Black's New Testament Commentaries
BCR	Blackwell Companions to Religion
BRMT	Blackwell Readings in Modern Theology
BDF	Blass, F., A. Debrunner, and R. W. Funk. <i>A Greek Grammar of the New Testament and Other Early Christian Literature</i> . Chicago, 1961
Böhl	Böhl, F. M. Th. de Liagre. <i>Opera minora: Studies en bijdragen op Assyriologisch en Oudtestamentisch terrein</i> . Groningen, 1953
BBB	Bonner biblische Beiträge
<i>BJ</i>	<i>Bonner Jahrbücher</i>
<i>Be&R</i>	<i>Books and Religion</i>
BAT	Die Botschaft des Alten Testaments
Bousset-Gressmann	Bousset, W., and H. Gressmann. <i>Die Religion des Judentums im späthellenistischen Zeitalter</i> . 3rd ed. Tübingen, 1926
BTCB	Brazos Theological Commentary on the Bible
<i>BJHP</i>	<i>British Journal for the History of Philosophy</i>
BJS	Brown Judaic Studies
BDB	Brown, F., S. R. Driver, and C. A. Briggs. <i>A Hebrew and English Lexicon of the Old Testament</i> . Oxford, 1907
BHEAT	<i>Bulletin d'histoire et d'exégèse de l'Ancien Testament</i>
BBB	<i>Bulletin de bibliographie biblique</i>
BCH	<i>Bulletin de correspondance hellénique</i>
BAGB	<i>Bulletin de l'Association G. Budé</i>
BIFAO	<i>Bulletin de l'Institut français d'archéologie orientale</i>
BSAA	<i>Bulletin de la Société archéologique d'Alexandrie</i>
BSAC	<i>Bulletin de la Société d'archéologie copte</i>
BLE	<i>Bulletin de littérature ecclésiastique</i>
BThAM	<i>Bulletin de théologie ancienne et médiévale</i>
BCPE	<i>Bulletin du Centre protestant d'études</i>
BBR	<i>Bulletin for Biblical Research</i>
BBS	<i>Bulletin of Biblical Studies</i>
BASOR	<i>Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research</i>
BASORSup	Bulletin of the American Schools of Oriental Research: Supplement Series
BASP	<i>Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists</i>
BASPSup	Bulletin of the American Society of Papyrologists: Supplement
BALAS	<i>Bulletin of the Anglo-Israel Archeological Society</i>
BCSR	<i>Bulletin of the Council on the Study of Religion</i>
BES	<i>Bulletin of the Egyptological Seminar</i>
BIOSCS	<i>Bulletin of the International Organization for Septuagint and Cognate Studies</i>
BIES	<i>Bulletin of the Israel Exploration Society (= Yediot)</i>
<i>BJPES</i>	<i>Bulletin of the Jewish Palestine Exploration Society</i>
<i>BJRL</i>	<i>Bulletin of the John Rylands University Library of Manchester</i>

BSOAS	<i>Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies</i>
Burg	<i>Burgense</i>
BurH	<i>Buried History</i>
ByzF	<i>Byzantinische Forschungen</i>
ByzZ	<i>Byzantinische Zeitschrift</i>
Byzantion	<i>Byzantion</i>
CahRB	Cahiers de la Revue biblique
CRTL	Cahiers de la Revue théologique de Louvain
CaE	<i>Cahiers évangile</i>
CahT	Cahiers Théologiques
CBTJ	<i>Calvary Baptist Theological Journal</i>
CSS	Calvin Studies Society
CTJ	<i>Calvin Theological Journal</i>
CC	Calvin's Commentaries
CAH	Cambridge Ancient History
<i>CArchJ</i>	<i>Cambridge Archaeological Journal</i>
CBC	Cambridge Bible Commentary
CCP	Cambridge Companions to Philosophy
CCR	Cambridge Companions to Religion
CGTC	Cambridge Greek Testament Commentary
CGTSC	Cambridge Greek Testament for Schools and Colleges
CHJ	<i>Cambridge History of Judaism</i> . Edited by W. D. Davies and Louis Finkelstein. Cambridge, 1984—
CSCD	Cambridge Studies in Christian Doctrine
CML	<i>Canaanite Myths and Legends</i> . Edited by G. R. Driver. Edinburgh, 1956 Edited by J. C. L. Gibson, 1978
CTAED	<i>Canaanite Toponyms in Ancient Egyptian Documents</i> . S. Ahituv. Jerusalem, 1984
CJPh	<i>Canadian Journal of Philosophy</i>
CJT	<i>Canadian Journal of Theology</i>
Car	<i>Carthagiensia</i>
CBQ	<i>Catholic Biblical Quarterly</i>
CBQMS	Catholic Biblical Quarterly Monograph Series
CHR	<i>Catholic Historical Review</i>
Cath	<i>Catholica</i>
CCT	Challenges in Contemporary Theology
CBM	Chester Beatty Monographs
CSJH	Chicago Studies in the History of Judaism
ChrCent	<i>Christian Century</i>
CEJ	<i>Christian Educators Journal</i>
CO	Christian Origins
ChrLit	<i>Christianity and Literature</i>
ChrEg	<i>Chronique d'Égypte</i>
CH	<i>Church History</i>
CQ	<i>Church Quarterly</i>
CQR	<i>Church Quarterly Review</i>
Chm	<i>Churchman</i>
CCICr	<i>Civiltà classica e cristiana</i>
CANE	<i>Civilizations of the Ancient Near East</i> . Edited by J. Sasson. 4 vols. New York, 1995

<i>CLAnt</i>	<i>Classical Antiquity</i>
CB	<i>The Classical Bulletin: a Journal of International Scholarship and Special Topics</i>
CF	<i>Classical Folia</i>
CJ	<i>Classical Journal</i>
CP	<i>Classical Philology</i>
CQ	<i>Classical Quarterly</i>
CR	<i>Classical Review</i>
CW	<i>Classical World</i>
CWS	Classics of Western Spirituality. New York, 1978–
CPG	<i>Clavis patrum graecorum</i> . Edited by M. Geerard. 5 vols. Turnhout, 1974–1987
CPL	<i>Clavis patrum latinorum</i> . Edited by E. Dekkers. 2d ed. Steenbrugis, 1961
<i>Coll</i>	<i>Collationes</i>
<i>CoIT</i>	<i>Collectanea theologica</i>
<i>CollAug</i>	<i>Collectanea Augustiniana</i>
CAGN	<i>Collected Ancient Greek Novels</i> . Edited by B. P. Reardon. Berkeley, 1989
Budé	Collection des universités de France, publiée sous le patronage de l'Association Guillaume Budé
<i>Colloq</i>	<i>Colloquium</i>
CSRT	Columbia Series in Reformed Theology
COut	Commentaar op het Oude Testament
CAT	Commentaire de l'Ancien Testament
CNT	Commentaire du Nouveau Testament
<i>Comm</i>	<i>Communio</i>
CV	<i>Communio viatorum</i>
<i>Comio</i>	<i>Communio: Commentarii internationales de ecclesia et theologia</i>
CRINT	Compendia rerum iudaicarum ad Novum Testamentum
<i>Comp</i>	<i>Compostellanum</i>
CRAI	Comptes rendus de l'Académie des inscriptions et belleslettres
CDME	<i>A Concise Dictionary of Middle Egyptian</i> . Edited by R. O. Faulkner. Oxford, 1962
CUL	<i>A Concordance of the Ugaritic Literature</i> . R. E. Whitaker. Cambridge, MA, 1972
CTM	<i>Concordia Theological Monthly</i>
CTQ	<i>Concordia Theological Quarterly</i>
ConBOT	Coniectanea biblica: Old Testament Series
ConBNT	Coniectanea neotestamentica or Coniectanea biblica: New Testament Series
COS	<i>The Context of Scripture</i> . Edited by W. W. Hallo. 3 vols. Leiden, 1997–2002
CC	Continental Commentaries
<i>Cont</i>	<i>Continuum</i>
CCTheo	Contours in Christian Theology
CBET	Contributions to Biblical Exegesis and Theology
CA	<i>Convivium assisiense</i>
CCath	Corpus Catholicorum
CCCM	Corpus Christianorum: Continuatio mediaevalis. Turnhout, 1969–
CCSG	Corpus Christianorum: Series graeca. Turnhout, 1977–
CCSL	Corpus Christianorum: Series latina. Turnhout, 1953–
CTA	<i>Corpus des tablettes en cunéiformes alphabétiques découvertes à Ras Shamra-Ugarit de 1929 à 1939</i> . Edited by A. Herdner. Mission de Ras Shamra 10 Paris, 1963
<i>CIC</i>	<i>Corpus inscriptionum chaldicarum</i>
CIG	<i>Corpus inscriptionum graecarum</i> . Edited by A. Boeckh. 4 vols. Berlin, 1828–1877

CII	<i>Corpus inscriptionum iudaicarum</i> . Edited by J. B. Frey. 2 vols. Rome, 1936–1952
CIJ	<i>Corpus inscriptionum judaicarum</i>
CIL	<i>Corpus inscriptionum latinarum</i>
CIS	<i>Corpus inscriptionum semiticarum</i>
CPJ	<i>Corpus papyrorum judaicorum</i> . Edited by V. Tcherikover. 3 vols. Cambridge, 1957–1964
CR	<i>Corpus Reformatorum</i> . Edited by Guilielmus Baum, Eduardus Cunitz, and Eduardus Reuss. Halle, 1834–1900. Reprint, New York, 1964
CSCO	Corpus scriptorum christianorum orientalium. Edited by I. B. Chabot et al. Paris, 1903–
CSEL	Corpus scriptorum ecclesiasticorum latinorum
CSHB	Corpus scriptorum historiae byzantinae
CSR	<i>Council on the Study of Religion: Bulletin</i>
CAP	Cowley, A. E. <i>Aramaic Papyri of the Fifth Century B.C.</i> Oxford, 1923
CNS	<i>Cristianesimo nella storia</i>
CTR	<i>Criswell Theological Review</i>
CRBR	<i>Critical Review of Books in Religion</i>
<i>Cruce</i>	<i>Cruce</i>
CB	<i>Cultura biblica</i>
CTU	<i>The Cuneiform Alphabetic Texts from Ugarit, Ras Ibn Hani, and Other Places</i> . Edited by M. Dietrich, O. Loretz, and J. Sanmartín. Münster, 1995
RawlCu	<i>The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia</i> . Edited by H. C. Rawlinson. London, 1891
CT	<i>Cuneiform Texts from Babylonian Tablets in the British Museum</i>
CCT	<i>Cuneiform Texts from Cappadocian Tablets in the British Museum</i>
CIT	Current Issues in Theology
CurBS	<i>Currents in Research: Biblical Studies</i>
CurTM	<i>Currents in Theology and Mission</i>
DTT	<i>Danske teologiske tidsskrift</i>
Jian Dao	<i>Jian Dao</i>
POut	De Prediking van het Oude Testament
DSD	<i>Dead Sea Discoveries</i>
DB	<i>Die Deutsch Bibel</i>
Di	<i>Dialog</i>
DHA	<i>Dialogues d'histoire ancienne</i>
DBT	<i>Dictionary of Biblical Theology</i> . Edited by X. Léon-Dufour. 2d ed. 1972
DCG	<i>Dictionary of Christ and the Gospels</i> . Edited by J. Has
tings. 2 vols. Edinburgh, 1908	
DCB	<i>Dictionary of Christian Biography</i> . Edited by W. Smith and H. Wace. 4 vols. London, 1877–1887
DCH	<i>Dictionary of Classical Hebrew</i> . Edited by D. J. A. Clines. Sheffield, 1993–
DDD	<i>Dictionary of Deities and Demons in the Bible</i> . Edited by K. van der Toorn, B. Becking, and P. W. van der Horst. Leiden, 1995
DJG	<i>Dictionary of Jesus and the Gospels</i> . Edited by J. B. Green and S. McKnight. Downers Grove, 1992
DLE	<i>Dictionary of Late Egyptian</i> . Edited by L. H. Lesko and B. S. Lesko. 4 vols. Berkeley, 1982–1989

DPL	<i>Dictionary of Paul and His Letters</i> . Edited by G. F. Hawthorne and R. P. Martin. Downers Grove, 1993
DLNT	<i>Dictionary of the Later New Testament and Its Developments</i> . R. P. Martin and P. H. Davids. Downers Grove, 1997
DNWSI	<i>Dictionary of the North-West Semitic Inscriptions</i> . J. Hoftijzer and K. Jongeling. 2 vols. Leiden, 1995
DACL	<i>Dictionnaire d'archéologie chrétienne et de liturgie</i> . Edited by F. Cabrol. 15 vols. Paris, 1907–1953
DBSup	<i>Dictionnaire de la Bible: Supplément</i> . Edited by L. Pirot and A. Robert. Paris, 1928–
DB	<i>Dictionnaire de la Bible</i> . Edited by F. Vigouroux. 5 vols. 1895–1912
DTC	<i>Dictionnaire de théologie catholique</i> . Edited by A. Vacant et al. 15 vols. Paris, 1903–1950
DISO	<i>Dictionnaire des inscriptions sémitiques de l'ouest</i> . Edited by Ch. F. Jean and J. Hoftijzer. Leiden, 1965
Did	<i>Didaskalia</i>
DBAT	<i>Dielheimer Blätter zum Alten Testament und seiner Rezeption in der Alten Kirche</i>
DMT	Directions in Modern Theology
DJD	Discoveries in the Judaean Desert
DissAb	Dissertation Abstracts
DivThom	<i>Divus Thomas</i>
DPAC	<i>Dizionario patristico e di antichità cristiane</i> . Edited by A. di Berardino. 3 vols. Casale Monferrato, 1983–1988
DOTT	<i>Documents from Old Testament Times</i> . Edited by D. W. Thomas, London, 1958
DRev	<i>Downside Review</i>
DrewG	<i>Drew Gateway</i>
Duchesne	Duchesne, L., ed. <i>Le Liber pontificalis</i> . 2 vols. Paris, 1886, 1892 Reprinted with 3rd vol. by C. Vogel. Paris, 1955–1957
DOP	<i>Dumbarton Oaks Papers</i>
DunRev	<i>Dunwoodie Review</i>
ECR	<i>Eastern Churches Review</i>
EMC	<i>Echos dumonde classique/Classical Views</i>
EB	Echter Bibel
ESCT	Edinburgh Studies in Constructive Theology
EfMex	<i>Efemerides mexicana</i>
EgT	<i>Eglise et théologie</i>
ECT	<i>Egyptian Coffin Texts</i> . Edited by A. de Buck and A. H. Gardiner. Chicago, 1935–1947
EA	El-Amarna tablets. According to the edition of J. A. Knudtson. Die el-Amarna-Tafeln. Leipzig, 1908–1915. Reprint, Aalen, 1964 Continued in A. F. Rainey, El-Amarna Tablets, 359–379. 2nd revised ed. Kevelaer, 1978
Elenchus	<i>Elenchus bibliographicus biblicus of Biblica</i> . Rome, 1985–
EnchBib	<i>Enchiridion biblicum</i>
Enc	<i>Encounter</i>
EncJud	<i>Encyclopaedia Judaica</i> . 16 vols. Jerusalem, 1972
EAEHL	<i>Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i> . M. Avi-Yonah. 4 vols. Jerusalem, 1975
EEC	<i>Encyclopedia of Early Christianity</i> . Edited by E. Ferguson. 2d ed. New York, 1990
ER	<i>The Encyclopedia of Religion</i> . Edited by M. Eliade. 16 vols. New York, 1987

ERE	<i>Encyclopedia of Religion and Ethics</i> . Edited by J. Hastings. 13 vols. New York, 1908–1927. Reprint, 7 vols., 1951
EECh	<i>Encyclopedia of the Early Church</i> . Edited by A. di Berardino. Translated by A. Walford. New York, 1992
ETL	<i>Ephemerides theologicae lovanienses</i>
EEA	<i>L'epigrafia ebraica antica</i> . S. Moscati. Rome, 1951
Epiph	<i>Epiphany</i>
ERAS	<i>Epithètes royales akkadiennes et sumériennes</i> . M.-J. Seux. Paris, 1967
ErJb	<i>Eranos-Jahrbuch</i>
ErIsr	<i>Eretz-Israel</i>
ETS	Erfurter theologische Studien
EdF	Erträge der Forschung
EstAg	<i>Estudio Agustiniiano</i>
EstBib	<i>Estudios Bíblicos</i>
EFN	Estudios de filología neotestamentaria. Cordova, Spain, 1988–
EstEcl	<i>Estudios eclesiásticos</i>
EstMin	<i>Estudios mindonienses</i>
EstTeo	<i>Estudios teológicos</i>
EBib	<i>Etudes bibliques</i>
Epap	<i>Etudes de papyrologie</i>
EPRO	Etudes préliminaires aux religions orientales dans l'empire romain
ETR	<i>Etudes théologiques et religieuses</i>
EJT	<i>European Journal of Theology</i>
EvJ	<i>Evangelical Journal</i>
EvQ	<i>Evangelical Quarterly</i>
ETS	Evangelical Theological Society
EKKNT	Evangelisch-katholischer Kommentar zum Neuen Testament
ELKZ	<i>Evangelisch-Lutherische Kirchenzeitung</i>
EvK	Evangelische Kommentare
EvT	<i>Evangelische Theologie</i>
EKL	<i>Evangelisches Kirchenlexikon</i> . Edited by Erwin Fahlbusch et al. 4 vols. 3d ed. Göttingen, 1985–1996
Even-Shoshan	Even-Shoshan, A., ed. <i>A New Concordance of the Bible</i> . Jerusalem, 1977, 1983
ExAud	<i>Ex auditu</i>
Exeg	<i>Exegetica [Japanese]</i>
EDNT	<i>Exegetical Dictionary of the New Testament</i> . Edited by H. Balz, G. Schneider. ET. Grand Rapids, 1990–1993
EHAT	Exegetisches Handbuch zum Alten Testament
ExpTim	<i>Expository Times</i>
FBBS	Facet Books, Biblical Series
FP	<i>Faith and Philosophy</i>
FR	Faith and Reason
FC	Fathers of the Church. Washington, D.C., 1947–
FCB	Feminist Companion to the Bible
FS	Festschrift
FoiVie	<i>Foi et vie</i>
FO	<i>Folia orientalia</i>
FT	<i>Folia theologica</i>

FOTL	Forms of the Old Testament Literature
FB	Forschung zur Bibel
<i>FiE</i>	<i>Forschungen in Ephesos</i>
FF	<i>Forschungen und Fortschritte</i>
FAT	Forschungen zum Alten Testament
FRLANT	Forschungen zur Religion und Literatur des Alten und Neuen Testaments
<i>ForFasc</i>	<i>Forum Fascicles</i>
FBE	Forum for Bibelsk Eksegese
Foster, <i>Muses</i>	Foster, Benjamin R. <i>Before the Muses: An Anthology of Akkadian Literature</i> . 2 vols. Bethesda, 1993
FF	Foundations and Facets
FHG	Fragmenta historicorum graecorum. Paris, 1841–1870
FGH	<i>Die Fragmente der griechischen Historiker</i> . Edited by F. Jacoby. Leiden, 1954–1964
<i>Fran</i>	<i>Franciscanum</i>
<i>FZPbTh</i>	<i>Freiburger Zeitschrift für Philosophie und Theologie</i>
FMS _t	Frühmittelalterliche Studien
<i>Fund</i>	<i>Fundamentum</i>
GTTOT	<i>The Geographical and Topographical Texts of the Old Testament</i> . J. J. Simons. Studia Francisci Scholten memoriae dicata 2 Leiden, 1959
<i>GP</i>	<i>Géographie de la Palestine</i> . F. M. Abel. 2 vols. Paris, 1933
<i>GTT</i>	<i>Gereformeerde theologisch tijdschrift</i>
<i>GS</i>	<i>Gesammelte Studien</i>
Gesenius, <i>Thesaurus</i>	Gesenius, W. <i>Thesaurus philologicus criticus linguae hebraeae et chaldaeae Veteris Testamenti</i> . Vols. 1–3. Leipzig, 1829–1842
GKC	<i>Gesenius' Hebrew Grammar</i> . Edited by E. Kautzsch. Translated by A. E. Cowley. 2d. ed. Oxford, 1910
<i>Gn</i>	<i>Gnomon</i>
GNS	<i>Good News Studies</i>
GTA	Göttinger theologischer Arbeiten
<i>GTJ</i>	<i>Grace Theological Journal</i>
GCDS	<i>Graphic Concordance to the Dead Sea Scrolls</i> . Edited by J. H. Charlesworth et al. Tübingen, 1991
GR	<i>Greece and Rome</i>
GOTR	<i>Greek Orthodox Theological Review</i>
L&N	<i>Greek-English Lexicon of the New Testament: Based on Semantic Domains</i> . Edited by J. P. Louw and E. A. Nida. 2nd ed. New York, 1989
GRBS	<i>Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies</i>
<i>Greg</i>	<i>Gregorianum</i>
GCS	<i>Die Griechischen christlichen Schriftsteller der ersten [drei] Jahrhunderte</i> . Berlin, 1897–
GAG	<i>Grundriss der akkadischen Grammatik</i> . W. von Soden. 2d ed. Rome, 1969
GVG	<i>Grundriss der vergleichenden Grammatik der semitischen Sprachen</i> . C. Brockelmann, 2 vols. Berlin, 1908–1913. Reprint, Hildesheim, 1961
GAT	Grundrisse zum Alten Testament
GNT	Grundrisse zum Neuen Testament
GBS	Guides to Biblical Scholarship
HKL	<i>Handbuch der Keilschriftliteratur</i> . R. Borger. 3 vols. Berlin, 1967–1975
NE	<i>Handbuch der nordsemitischen Epigraphik</i> . Edited by M. Lidzbarski. Weimar, 1898. Reprint, Hildesheim, 1962

HO	Handbuch der Orientalistik
HAT	Handbuch zum Alten Testament
HNT	Handbuch zum Neuen Testament
HKAT	Handkommentar zum Alten Testament
HKNT	Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament
HBC	<i>Harper's Bible Commentary</i> . Edited by J. L. Mays et al. San Francisco, 1988
HNTC	Harper's New Testament Commentaries
HBD	<i>HarperCollins Bible Dictionary</i> . Edited by P. J. Achtemeier et al. 2nd ed. San Francisco, 1996
Harris	Harris, Z. S. <i>A Grammar of the Phoenician Language</i> . AOS 8 New Haven, 1936 Reprint, 1990
HDR	Harvard Dissertations in Religion
HSM	Harvard Semitic Monographs
HSS	Harvard Semitic Studies
HSCP	<i>Harvard Studies in Classical Philology</i>
HTR	<i>Harvard Theological Review</i>
HTS	Harvard Theological Studies
HRCS	Hatch, E. and H. A. Redpath. <i>Concordance to the Septuagint and Other Greek Versions of the Old Testament</i> . 2 vols. Oxford, 1897 Suppl., 1906 Reprint, 3 vols. in 2, Grand Rapids, 1983
ITP	<i>Hayim Tadmor, The Inscriptions of Tiglath-Pileser III, King of Assyria</i> . Jerusalem, 1994
HLAR	<i>Hebrew Annual Review</i>
HS	<i>Hebrew Studies</i>
HUCA	<i>Hebrew Union College Annual</i>
HSAT	<i>Die Heilige Schrift des Alten Testaments</i> . Edited by E. Kautzsch and A. Bertholet. 4th ed. Tübingen, 1922–1923
Hell	<i>Hellenica: Recueil d'épigraphie, de numismatique et d'antiquités grecques</i>
Hen	<i>Henoch</i>
HTKNT	Herders theologischer Kommentar zum Neuen Testament
Herm	<i>Hermanthema</i>
HUT	Hermeneutische Untersuchungen zur Theologie
HvTSt	<i>Hervormde teologiese studies</i>
Hesperia	<i>Hesperia: Journal of the American School of Classical Studies at Athens</i>
HeyJ	<i>Heythrop Journal</i>
HibJ	<i>Hibbert Journal</i>
HTB	Histoire du texte biblique. Lausanne, 1996–
HR	<i>History of Religions</i>
HT	<i>History Today</i>
HTb	<i>Ho Theólogos</i>
Hok	<i>Hokhma</i>
HolBD	<i>Holman Bible Dictionary</i> . Edited by T. C. Butler. Nashville, 1991
HSem	Horae semiticae. 9 vols. London, 1908–1912
Hor	<i>Horizons</i>
HBT	<i>Horizons in Biblical Theology</i>
Imm	<i>Immanuel</i>
IDS	<i>In die Skriflig</i>
IJT	<i>Indian Journal of Theology</i>
ISPR	Indiana Series in the Philosophy of Religion

ICUR	<i>Inscriptiones christianae urbis Romae</i> . Edited by J. B. de Rossi. Rome, 1857–1888
IG	<i>Inscriptiones graecae. Editio minor</i> . Berlin, 1924–
ILCV	<i>Inscriptiones latinae christianae veteres</i> . Edited by E. Diehl. 2d ed. Berlin, 1961
IBC	International Biblical Commentary
ICC	International Critical Commentary
IESS	<i>International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences</i> . Edited by D. L. Sills. New York, 1968–
IJPR	<i>International Journal for Philosophy of Religion</i>
IJST	<i>International Journal of Systematic Theology</i>
IPQ	<i>International Philosophical Quarterly</i>
ISBE	<i>International Standard Bible Encyclopedia</i> . Edited by G. W. Bromiley. 4 vols. Grand Rapids, 1979–1988
ISPb	<i>International Studies in Philosophy</i>
ITC	International Theological Commentary
IKaZ	<i>Internationale katholische Zeitschrift</i>
IKZ	<i>Internationale kirchliche Zeitschrift</i>
IZBG	<i>Internationale Zeitschriftenschaufür Bibelwissenschaft und Grenzgebiete</i>
Int	<i>Interpretation</i>
IBC	Interpretation: A Bible Commentary for Teaching and Preaching.
IB	<i>Interpreter's Bible</i> . Edited by G. A. Buttrick et al. 12 vols. New York, 1951–1957
IDB	<i>The Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i> . Edited by G. A. Buttrick. 4 vols. Nashville, 1962
IDBSup	<i>Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible: Supplementary Volume</i> . Edited by K. Crim. Nashville, 1976
IBHS	<i>An Introduction to Biblical Hebrew Syntax</i> . B. K. Waltke and M. O'Connor. Winona Lake, Indiana, 1990
Iran	<i>Iran</i>
Iraq	<i>Iraq</i>
IAR	Iraq Archaeological Reports
Irén	<i>Irénikon</i>
IBS	<i>Irish Biblical Studies</i>
ITQ	<i>Irish Theological Quarterly</i>
Isd	<i>Isidorianum</i>
IEJ	<i>Israel Exploration Journal</i>
IOS	<i>Israel Oriental Society</i>
IPN	<i>Die israelitischen Personennamen</i> . M. Noth. BWANT 3/10. Stuttgart, 1928. Reprint, Hildesheim, 1980
IRT	Issues in Religion and Theology
IST	Issues in Systematic Theology
IstMitt	<i>Istanbuler Mitteilungen</i>
Istina	<i>Istina</i>
Itala	<i>Itala: Das Neue Testament in altlateinischer Überlieferung</i> . Berlin, 1938–1963
Iter	<i>Iter</i>
Itin (Italy)	<i>Itinerarium (Italy)</i>
Itin (Portugal)	<i>Itinerarium (Portugal)</i>
JEOL	<i>Jaarbericht van het Vooraziatisch-Egyptisch Gezelschap (Genootschap) Ex oriente lux</i>
Jahnow	Jahnow, J. <i>Das hebräische Leichenlied im Rahmen der Völkerdichtung</i> . Giessen, 1923
JdI	<i>Jahrbuch des deutschen archäologischen Instituts</i>

JAC	Jahrbuch für Antike und Christentum
JBTb	<i>Jahrbuch für Biblische Theologie</i>
JDT	<i>Jahrbuch für deutsche Theologie</i>
JET	<i>Jahrbuch für Evangelische Theologie</i>
JÖAI	<i>Jahreshefte des Österreichischen archäologischen Instituts</i>
Jastrow	Jastrow, M. A. <i>Dictionary of the Targumim, the Talmud Babli and Yerushalmi, and the Midrashic Literature</i> . 2nd ed. New York, 1903
Jeev	<i>Jeevadhara</i>
JBC	<i>Jerome Biblical Commentary</i> . Edited by R. E. Brown et al. Englewood Cliffs, 1968
JAL	Jewish Apocryphal Literature Series
JBQ	<i>Jewish Bible Quarterly</i>
JDS	Jewish Desert Studies
JE	<i>The Jewish Encyclopedia</i> . Edited by I. Singer. 12 vols. New York, 1925
JLA	<i>Jewish Law Annual</i>
JQR	<i>Jewish Quarterly Review</i>
JQRMS	Jewish Quarterly Review Monograph Series
JSQ	<i>Jewish Studies Quarterly</i>
JWSTP	<i>Jewish Writings of the Second Temple Period: Apocrypha, Pseudepigrapha, Qumran Sectarian Writings, Philo, Josephus</i> . M. E. Stone. CRINT 2.2. Assen/Philadelphia, 1984
OS	<i>Joannis Calvini Opera Selecta</i> . Edited by P. Barth and W. Niesel. Munich, 1926–1962
JHNES	Johns Hopkins Near Eastern Studies
JLCRS	Jordan Lectures in Comparative Religion Series
JJT	<i>Josephinum Journal of Theology</i>
Joüon	Joüon, P. <i>A Grammar of Biblical Hebrew</i> . Translated and revised by T. Muraoka. 2 vols. Subsidia biblica 14/1–2. Rome, 1991
JA	<i>Journal asiatique</i>
JSem	<i>Journal for Semitics</i>
JSSR	<i>Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion</i>
JSJ	<i>Journal for the Study of Judaism in the Persian, Hellenistic, and Roman Periods</i>
JSNT	<i>Journal for the Study of the New Testament</i>
JSNTSup	Journal for the Study of the New Testament: Supplement Series
JSOT	<i>Journal for the Study of the Old Testament</i>
JSOTSup	Journal for the Study of the Old Testament: Supplement Series
JSP	<i>Journal for the Study of the Pseudepigrapha</i>
JSPSup	Journal for the Study of the Pseudepigrapha: Supplement Series
JTC	<i>Journal for Theology and the Church</i>
JAAL	<i>Journal of Afroasiatic Languages</i>
JACiv	<i>Journal of Ancient Civilizations</i>
JAS	<i>Journal of Asian Studies</i>
JBR	<i>Journal of Bible and Religion</i>
JBL	<i>Journal of Biblical Literature</i>
JCS	<i>Journal of Classical Studies</i>
JCS	<i>Journal of Cuneiform Studies</i>
JECS	<i>Journal of Early Christian Studies</i>
JEH	<i>Journal of Ecclesiastical History</i>
JES	<i>Journal of Ecumenical Studies</i>
JEA	<i>Journal of Egyptian Archaeology</i>

JFSR	<i>Journal of Feminist Studies in Religion</i>
JHS	<i>Journal of Hellenic Studies</i>
JJA	<i>Journal of Jewish Art</i>
JJS	<i>Journal of Jewish Studies</i>
JJP	<i>Journal of Juristic Papyrology</i>
JMedHist	<i>Journal of Medieval History</i>
JMES	<i>Journal of Middle Eastern Studies</i>
JMS	<i>Journal of Mithraic Studies</i>
JNES	<i>Journal of Near Eastern Studies</i>
JNSL	<i>Journal of Northwest Semitic Languages</i>
JPh	<i>Journal of Philosophy</i>
JPJ	<i>Journal of Progressive Judaism</i>
JR	<i>Journal of Religion</i>
JRE	<i>Journal of Religious Ethics</i>
JRH	<i>Journal of Religious History</i>
JReIS	<i>Journal of Religious Studies</i>
JRT	<i>Journal of Religious Thought</i>
JRitSt	<i>Journal of Ritual Studies</i>
JRA	<i>Journal of Roman Archaeology</i>
JRS	<i>Journal of Roman Studies</i>
JSS	<i>Journal of Semitic Studies</i>
JAAR	<i>Journal of the American Academy of Religion</i>
JAOS	<i>Journal of the American Oriental Society</i>
JANESCU	<i>Journal of the Ancient Near Eastern Society of Columbia University</i>
JESHO	<i>Journal of the Economic and Social History of the Orient</i>
JETS	<i>Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society</i>
JHI	<i>Journal of the History of Ideas</i>
JPOS	<i>Journal of the Palestine Oriental Society</i>
JRAS	<i>Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society</i>
JSSEA	<i>Journal of the Society for the Study of Egyptian Antiquities</i>
JSOR	<i>Journal of the Society of Oriental Research</i>
JTI	<i>Journal of Theological Interpretation</i>
JTS	<i>Journal of Theological Studies</i>
JTSA	<i>Journal of Theology for Southern Africa</i>
JOTT	<i>Journal of Translation and Textlinguistics</i>
Jud	<i>Judaica</i>
<i>Judaica</i>	<i>Judaica: Beiträge zum Verständnis des jüdischen Schicksals in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart</i>
<i>Judaism</i>	<i>Judaism</i>
JDS	<i>Judean Desert Studies</i>
JSHRZ	<i>Jüdische Schriften aus hellenistisch-römischer Zeit</i>
<i>Kairós</i>	<i>Kairós</i>
KI	<i>Kanaanäische Inschriften (Moabitisch, Althebraisch, Phönizisch, Punisch)</i> . Edited by M. Lidzbarski. Giessen, 1907
KAI	<i>Kanaanäische und aramäische Inschriften</i> . H. Donner and W. Röllig, 2nd ed. Wiesbaden, 1966–1969
KK	<i>KatorikkuKenkyu</i>

K&D	Keil, C. F., and F. Delitzsch. <i>Biblical Commentary on the Old Testament</i> . Translated by J. Martin et al. 25 vols. Edinburgh, 1857–1878. Reprint, 10 vols., Peabody, MA, 1996
KTU	<i>Die keilalphabetischen Texte aus Ugarit</i> . Edited by M. Dietrich, O. Loretz, and J. Sanmartín. AOAT 24/1. Neukirchen-Vluyn, 1976 2d enlarged ed. of KTU: <i>The Cuneiform Alphabetic Texts from Ugarit, Ras Ibn Hani, and Other Places</i> . Edited by M. Dietrich, O. Loretz, and J. Sanmartín. Münster, 1995 (= CTU)
KB	<i>Keilschriftliche Bibliothek</i> . Edited by E. Schrader. 6 vols. Berlin, 1889–1915
KAH 1	<i>Keilschrifttexte aus Assur historischen Inhalts</i> . L. Messerschmidt. Vol. 1 WVDOG 16 Leipzig, 1911
KAH 2	<i>Keilschrifttexte aus Assur historischen Inhalts</i> . O. Schroeder. Vol. 2 WVDOG 37 Leipzig, 1922
KAR	<i>Keilschrifttexte aus Assur religiösen Inhalts</i> . Edited by E. Ebeling. Leipzig, 1919–1923
KBo	<i>Keilschrifttexte aus Boghazköi</i> . WVDOG 30, 36, 68–70, 72–73, 77–80, 82–86, 89–90. Leipzig, 1916–
KUB	<i>Keilschrifturkunden aus Boghazköi</i>
Kerux	<i>Kerux</i>
KD	<i>Kerygma und Dogma</i>
KS	<i>Kirjath-Sepher</i>
KIPauly	<i>Der kleine Pauly</i>
KIT	Kleine Texte
KBL	Koehler, L., and W. Baumgartner. <i>Lexicon in Veteris Testamenti libros</i> . 2nd ed. Leiden, 1958
HALOT	Koehler, L., W. Baumgartner, and J. J. Stamm, <i>The Hebrew and Aramaic Lexicon of the Old Testament</i> . Translated and edited under the supervision of M. E. J. Richardson. 4 vols. Leiden, 1994–1999
HAL	Koehler, L., W. Baumgartner, and J. J. Stamm. <i>Hebräisches und aramäisches Lexikon zum Alten Testament</i> . Fascicles 1–5, 1967–1995 (KBL3). ET: HALOT
KVRG	Kölner Veröffentlichungen zur Religionsgeschichte
KAT	Kommentar zum Alten Testament
KBANT	Kommentare und Beiträge zum Alten und Neuen Testament
KEK	Kritisch-exegetischer Kommentar über das Neue Testament (Meyer-Kommentar)
Kuhn	Kuhn, K. G. <i>Konkordanz zuden Qumrantexten</i> . Göttingen, 1960
KHC	Kurzer Hand-Commentar zum Alten Testament
Lane	Lane, E. W. <i>An Arabic-English Lexicon</i> . 8 vols. London. Reprint, 1968
Laur	<i>Laurentianum</i>
LTP	<i>Laval théologique et philosophique</i>
LD	Lectio divina
LSS	<i>Leipziger semitische Studien</i>
Leš	<i>Lešonénu</i>
Levant	<i>Levant</i>
LTK	<i>Lexicon für Theologie und Kirche</i>
LIMC	<i>Lexicon iconographicum mythologiae classicae</i> . Edited by H. C. Ackerman and J.-R. Gisler. 8 vols. Zurich, 1981–1997
Lex.Syr	<i>Lexicon syriacum</i> . C. Brockelmann. 2nd ed. Halle, 1928
LÄ	<i>Lexikon der Ägyptologie</i> . Edited by W. Helck, E. Otto, and W. Westendorf. Wiesbaden, 1972

LTQ	<i>Lexington Theological Quarterly</i>
LASBF	<i>Liber annuus Studii biblici franciscani</i>
LCC	Library of Christian Classics. Philadelphia, 1953–
LEC	Library of Early Christianity
LNTS	Library of New Testament Studies
LSJ	Liddell, H. G., R. Scott, H. S. Jones. <i>A Greek-English Lexicon</i> . 9th ed. with revised supplement. Oxford, 1996
LB	<i>Linguistica Biblica</i>
List	<i>Listening: Journal of Religion and Culture</i>
LAE	<i>Literature of Ancient Egypt</i> . W. K. Simpson. New Haven, 1972
LJPSTT	Literature of the Jewish People in the Period of the Second Temple and the Talmud
LAPO	Littératures anciennes du Proche-Orient
LW	<i>Living Word</i>
LW	<i>Luther's Works</i> . Edited by J. Pelikan and H.T. Lehmann. 55 vols. St. Louis, MO, 1955–1986
LCL	Loeb Classical Library
LS	<i>Louvain Studies</i>
Lum	<i>Lumen</i>
LumVie	<i>Lumière et vie</i>
LUÅ	Lunds universitets årsskrift
LTJ	<i>Lutheran Theological Journal</i>
WA	<i>Luthers Werke: Kritische Gesamtausgabe</i> . Weimar, 1883–
LW	<i>Luther's Works</i> . Philadelphia, 1955–1986
LQ	<i>Lutheran Quarterly</i>
LR	<i>Lutherische Rundschau</i>
Maarav	<i>Maarav</i>
MCuS	<i>Manchester Cuneiform Studies</i>
Mandl	Mandelkern, S. <i>Veteris Testamenti concordantiae hebraicae atque chaldaicae</i> , etc. Reprint, 1925 2nd ed. Jerusalem, 1967
MARI	<i>Mari: Annales de recherches interdisciplinaires</i>
OL	<i>Martini Bucer Opera Latina</i> . Gütersloh: Bertelsmann, 1955.
MSJ	<i>The Master's Seminary Journal</i>
MSL	<i>Materialien zum sumerischen Lexikon</i> . Benno Landsberger, ed.
McCQ	<i>McCormick Quarterly</i>
Med	<i>Medellin</i>
MS	<i>Mediaeval Studies</i>
MW	<i>Melanchthons Werke in Auswahl</i> . Edited by Robert Stupperich. Gütersloh, 1951–1975
MEFR	<i>Mélanges d'archéologie et d'histoire de l'école français de Rome</i>
MUSJ	<i>Mélanges de l'Université Saint-Joseph</i>
MSRel	<i>Mélanges de science religieuse</i>
MeIT	<i>Melita theologica</i>
MPAIBL	Mémoires présentés à l'Académie des inscriptions et belleslettres
MAAR	Memoirs of the American Academy in Rome
MDB	<i>Mercer Dictionary of the Bible</i> . Edited by W. E. Mills. Macon, 1990
MBS	Message of Biblical Spirituality
MTSR	<i>Method and Theory in the Study of Religion</i>

MAJT	<i>Mid-America Journal of Theology</i>
Mid-Stream	<i>Mid-Stream</i>
Mils	<i>Milltown Studies</i>
MCom	<i>Miscelánea Comillas</i>
MEAH	<i>Miscelánea de estudios arabes y hebraicos</i>
MAOG	Mitteilungen der Altorientalischen Gesellschaft
MDOG	Mitteilungen der Deutschen Orient-Gesellschaft
MVAG	<i>Mitteilungen der Vorderasiatisch-ägyptischen Gesellschaft</i> . Vols. 1–44. 1896–1939
MDAI	<i>Mitteilungen des Deutschen archäologischen Instituts</i>
MIOF	<i>Mitteilungen des Instituts für Orientforschung</i>
MSU	Mitteilungen des Septuaginta-Unternehmens
MS	<i>Modern Schoolman</i>
ModTheo	<i>Modern Theology</i>
MNTC	Moffatt New Testament Commentary
MGWJ	<i>Monatschrift für Geschichte und Wissenschaft des Judentums</i>
MdB	<i>Le Monde de la Bible</i>
Monist	<i>Monist</i>
HUCM	Monographs of the Hebrew Union College
MAMA	<i>Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua</i> . Manchester and London, 1928–1993
MM	Moulton, J. H., and G. Milligan. <i>The Vocabulary of the Greek Testament</i> . London, 1930. Reprint, Peabody, MA, 1997
MBPF	Münchener Beiträge zur Papyrusforschung und antiken Rechtsgeschichte
MTZ	<i>Münchener theologische Zeitschrift</i>
Mursurillo	Mursurillo, H., ed. and trans. <i>The Acts of the Christian Martyrs</i> . Oxford, 1972
Mus	<i>Muséon: Revue d'études orientales</i>
MH	<i>Museum helveticum</i>
NAWG	<i>Nachrichten (von) der Akademie der Wissenschaften in Göttingen</i>
NHC	Nag Hammadi Codices
NHL	<i>Nag Hammadi Library in English</i> . Edited by J. M. Robinson. 4th rev. ed. Leiden, 1996
NHS	Nag Hammadi Studies
NETR	<i>Near East School of Theology Theological Review</i>
NGTT	<i>Nederduitse gereformeerde theologiese tydskrif</i>
NedTT	<i>Nederlands theologisch tijdschrift</i>
Nem	<i>Nemalah</i>
Neot	<i>Neotestamentica</i>
NEchtB	Neue Echter Bibel
NJabrb	<i>Neue Jahrbücher für das klassische Altertum (1898–1925); Neue Jahrbücher für Wissenschaft und Jugendbildung (1925–1936)</i>
NKZ	<i>Neue kirchliche Zeitschrift</i>
DNP	<i>Der neue Pauly: Enzyklopädie der Antike</i> . Edited by H. Cancik and H. Schneider. Stuttgart, 1996–
NTD	Das Neue Testament Deutsch
NZST	<i>Neue Zeitschrift für Systematische Theologie</i>
NZSTR	<i>Neue Zeitschrift für Systematische Theologie und Religionphilosophie</i>
NTAbh	Neutestamentliche Abhandlungen
NTF	Neutestamentliche Forschungen
NAC	New American Commentary

NBD ²	<i>New Bible Dictionary</i> . Edited by J. D. Douglas and N. Hillyer. 2nd ed. Downers Grove, 1982
NBf	<i>New Blackfrairs</i>
NCE	<i>New Catholic Encyclopedia</i> . Edited by W. J. McDonald et al. 15 vols. New York, 1967
NCB	New Century Bible
<i>NewDocs</i>	<i>New Documents Illustrating Early Christianity</i> . Edited by G. H. R. Horsley and S. Llewelyn. North Ryde, N.S.W., 1981–
NEAEHL	<i>The New Encyclopedia of Archaeological Excavations in the Holy Land</i> . Edited by E. Stern. 4 vols. Jerusalem, 1993
NFT	New Frontiers in Theology
NIBCNT	New International Biblical Commentary on the New Testament
NIBCOT	New International Biblical Commentary on the Old Testament
NICNT	New International Commentary on the New Testament
NICOT	New International Commentary on the Old Testament
NIDBA	<i>New International Dictionary of Biblical Archaeology</i> . Edited by E. M. Blaiklock and R. K. Harrison. Grand Rapids, 1983
NIDNTT	<i>New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology</i> . Edited by C. Brown. 4 vols. Grand Rapids, 1975–1985
NIDOTTE	<i>New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology and Exegesis</i> . Edited by W. A. VanGemeren. 5 vols. Grand Rapids, 1997
NIDB	<i>New International Dictionary of the Bible</i> . Edited by J. D. Douglas and M. C. Tenney. Grand Rapids, 1987
NIGTC	New International Greek Testament Commentary
NIB	<i>The New Interpreter's Bible</i>
NJBC	<i>The New Jerome Biblical Commentary</i> . Edited by R. E. Brown et al. Englewood Cliffs, 1990
NS	<i>New Scholasticism</i>
NSBT	New Studies in Biblical Theology
NTA	<i>New Testament Abstracts</i>
NTG	New Testament Guides
NTGF	New Testament in the Greek Fathers
NTL	New Testament Library
NTS	<i>New Testament Studies</i>
NTT	New Testament Theology
NTTS	New Testament Tools and Studies
NPNF ¹	<i>Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers</i> , Series 1. Edited by Philip Schaff. New York, 1886–1890. Reprint, Peabody, MA, 1994
NPNF ²	<i>Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers</i> , Series 2. Edited by Philip Schaff and Henry Wace. New York, 1890. Reprint, Peabody, MA, 1994
NTT	<i>Norsk Teologisk Tidsskrift</i>
Notes	<i>Notes on Translation</i>
NRTb	<i>La nouvelle revue théologique</i>
NABU	<i>Nouvelles assyriologiques breves et utilitaires</i>
NV	<i>Nova et vetera</i>
NV	<i>Nova et Vetera</i>
NovT	<i>Novum Testamentum</i>
NTOA	Novum Testamentum et Orbis Antiquus

NovTSup	Novum Testamentum Supplements
NuMu	<i>Nuevo mundo</i>
Numen	<i>Numen: International Review for the History of Religions</i>
NumC	<i>Numismatic Chronicle</i>
ÖTK	Ökumenischer Taschenbuch-Kommentar
OTA	<i>Old Testament Abstracts</i>
OTE	<i>Old Testament Essays</i>
OTG	Old Testament Guides
OTL	Old Testament Library
OTP	<i>Old Testament Pseudepigrapha</i> . Edited by J. H. Charlesworth. 2 vols. New York, 1983
OTS	Old Testament Studies
OiC	<i>One in Christ</i>
OBO	Orbis biblicus et orientalis
OrAnt	<i>Oriens antiquus</i>
OrChr	<i>Oriens christianus</i>
OrSyr	<i>L'orient syrien</i>
OIC	<i>Oriental Institute Communications</i>
OIP	Oriental Institute Publications
Or	<i>Orientalia (NS)</i>
OrChrAn	Orientalia christiana analecta
OCP	<i>Orientalia christiana periodica</i>
OLA	Orientalia lovaniensia analecta
OLP	Orientalia lovaniensia periodica
OLZ	<i>Orientalistische Literaturzeitung</i>
OGIS	<i>Orientis graeci inscriptiones selectae</i> . Edited by W. Dittenberger. 2 vols. Leipzig, 1903–1905
Orita	<i>Orita</i>
ÖBS	Österreichische biblische Studien
OtSt	<i>Oudtestamentische Studiën</i>
OBT	Overtures to Biblical Theology
OCD	<i>Oxford Classical Dictionary</i> . Edited by S. Hornblower and A. Spawforth. 3d ed. Oxford, 1996
OCT	Oxford Classical Texts/Scriptorum classicorum bibliotheca oxoniensis
ODCC	<i>The Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church</i> . Edited by F. L. Cross and E. A. Livingstone. 2d ed. Oxford, 1983
OECS	Oxford Early Christian Studies
OECT	Oxford Early Christian Texts. Edited by H. Chadwick. Oxford, 1970–
OCuT	Oxford Editions of Cuneiform Texts
OEANE	<i>The Oxford Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Near East</i> . Edited by E. M. Meyers. New York, 1997
OHM	Oxford Historical Monographs
OJA	<i>Oxford Journal of Archaeology</i>
OSHT	Oxford Studies in Historical Theology
OSTE	Oxford Studies in Theological Ethics
OTM	Oxford Theological Monographs
Pacifica	<i>Pacifica</i>
PRU	<i>Le palais royal d'Ugarit</i>

<i>PJ</i>	<i>Palästina-Jahrbuch</i>
PEFQS	Palestine Exploration Fund Quarterly Statement
<i>PEQ</i>	<i>Palestine Exploration Quarterly</i>
<i>PDM</i>	<i>Papyri demoticae magicae</i> . Demotic texts in PGM corpus as collated in H. D. Betz, ed. <i>The Greek Magical Papyri in Translation, including the Demotic Spells</i> . Chicago, 1996
PGM	<i>Papyri graecae magicae: Die griechischen Zauberpapyri</i> . Edited by K. Preisendanz. Berlin, 1928
PapyCast	Papyrologica Castroctaviana, <i>Studia et textus</i> . Barcelona, 1967–
<i>Parab</i>	<i>Parabola</i>
<i>ParOr</i>	<i>Parole de l'orient</i>
<i>PaVi</i>	<i>Parole di vita</i>
PGL	<i>Patristic Greek Lexicon</i> . Edited by G. W. H. Lampe. Oxford, 1968
PMS	Patristic Monograph Series
PTS	Patristische Texte und Studien
PG	Patrologia graeca [= <i>Patrologiae cursus completus: Series graeca</i>]. Edited by J.-P. Migne. 162 vols. Paris, 1857–1886
PL	Patrologia latina [= <i>Patrologiae cursus completus: Series latina</i>]. Edited by J.-P. Migne. 217 vols. Paris, 1844–1864
PO	Patrologia orientalis
PS	Patrologia syriaca. Rev. ed. I. Ortiz de Urbina. Rome, 1965
PW	Pauly, A. F. <i>Paulys Realencyclopädie der classischen Altertumswissenschaft</i> . New edition. G. Wissowa. 49 vols. Munich, 1980
PNTC	Pelican New Testament Commentaries
<i>PSTJ</i>	<i>Perkins (School of Theology) Journal</i>
<i>PerTeol</i>	<i>Perspectiva teológica</i>
<i>Per</i>	<i>Perspectives</i>
<i>PRSt</i>	<i>Perspectives in Religious Studies</i>
<i>Phil</i>	<i>Philologus</i>
<i>PhilosQ</i>	<i>The Philosophical Quarterly</i>
<i>PhR</i>	<i>The Philosophical Review</i>
<i>Philosophy</i>	<i>Philosophy: the Journal of the Royal Institute of Philosophy</i>
<i>Phon</i>	<i>Phonetica</i>
<i>Phronesis</i>	<i>Phronesis: a Journal for Ancient Philosophy</i>
PiNTC	Pillar New Testament Commentary
PTMS	Pittsburgh Theological Monograph Series
<i>Pneuma</i>	<i>Pneuma: Journal for the Society of Pentecostal Studies</i>
<i>Presb</i>	<i>Presbyterion</i>
PSB	<i>Princeton Seminary Bulletin</i>
<i>ProEccl</i>	<i>Pro ecclesia</i>
<i>PAAJR</i>	<i>Proceedings of the American Academy of Jewish Research</i>
PIBA	Proceedings of the Irish Biblical Association
PIASH	Proceedings of the Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities
<i>Proof</i>	<i>Prooftexts: A Journal of Jewish Literary History</i>
<i>Protest</i>	<i>Protestantesimo</i>
<i>PzB</i>	<i>Protokolle zur Bibel</i>
<i>Proy</i>	<i>Proyección</i>
PVTG	Pseudepigrapha Veteris Testamenti Graece
<i>Qad</i>	<i>Qadmoniot</i>

QD	Quaestiones disputatae
<i>QDAP</i>	<i>Quarterly of the Department of Antiquities in Palestine</i>
<i>QR</i>	<i>Quarterly Review</i>
Quasten	Quasten, J. <i>Patrology</i> . 4 vols. Westminster, 1953–1986
<i>QC</i>	<i>Qumran Chronicle</i>
RO	Radical Orthodoxy Series
RS	Ras Shamra
RSP	<i>Ras Shamra Parallels</i>
<i>RdT</i>	<i>Rassegna di teologia</i>
RE	<i>Realencyklopädie für protestantische Theologie und Kirche</i>
RÄR	<i>Reallexikon der ägyptischen Religionsgeschichte</i> . H. Bonnet. Berlin, 1952
RLA	<i>Reallexikon der Assyriologie</i> . Edited by Erich Ebeling et al. Berlin, 1928–
RLV	<i>Reallexikon der Vorgeschichte</i> . Edited by M. Ebert. Berlin, 1924–1932
RAC	<i>Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum</i> . Edited by T. Kluser et al. Stuttgart, 1950–
RechBib	Recherches bibliques
<i>RechPap</i>	<i>Recherches de papyrologie</i>
RSR	<i>Recherches de science religieuse</i>
RTAM	<i>Recherches de théologie ancienne et médiévale</i>
RANE	Records of the Ancient Near East
<i>RefLitM</i>	<i>Reformed Liturgy and Music</i>
<i>RefR</i>	<i>Reformed Review</i>
RTR	<i>Reformed Theological Review</i>
RNT	Regensburger Neues Testament
RST	Regensburger Studien zur Theologie
RP	Religion and Postmodernism
<i>RelSoc</i>	<i>Religion and Society</i>
RelArts	Religion and the Arts
<i>Rel&T</i>	<i>Religion and Theology</i>
RGG	<i>Religion in Geschichte und Gegenwart</i> . Edited by K. Galling. 7 vols. 3rd ed. Tübingen, 1957–1965
<i>Religion</i>	<i>Religion: Journal of Religion and Religions</i>
<i>RelEd</i>	<i>Religious Education</i>
<i>RelS</i>	<i>Religious Studies</i>
<i>RelStTh</i>	<i>Religious Studies and Theology</i>
<i>RelSRev</i>	<i>Religious Studies Review</i>
<i>RenQ</i>	<i>Renaissance Quarterly</i>
RES	<i>Répertoire d'épigraphie sémitique</i>
<i>ResQ</i>	<i>Restoration Quarterly</i>
<i>RevExp</i>	<i>Review and Expositor</i>
RR	<i>Review of Religion</i>
<i>RRelRes</i>	<i>Review of Religious Research</i>
<i>RevistB</i>	<i>Revista bíblica</i>
RBB	<i>Revista bíblica brasileira</i>
RCT	<i>Revista catalana de teologia</i>
RCB	<i>Revista de cultura bíblica</i>
RIBLA	<i>Revista de interpretación bíblica latino-americana</i>
RSO	<i>Revista degli studi orientali</i>
REB	<i>Revista eclesiástica brasileira</i>

RET	<i>Revista española de teología</i>
R _{Ar}	<i>Revue archéologique</i>
RBPH	<i>Revue belge de philologie et d'histoire</i>
RBén	<i>Revue bénédictine</i>
RB	<i>Revue biblique</i>
RA	<i>Revue d'assyriologie et d'archéologie orientale</i>
REg	<i>Revue d'égyptologie</i>
RHE	<i>Revue d'histoire ecclésiastique</i>
RHPR	<i>Revue d'histoire et de philosophie religieuses</i>
RHR	<i>Revue de l'histoire des religions</i>
RUO	<i>Revue de l'université d'Ottawa</i>
RevPhil	<i>Revue de philologie</i>
RevQ	<i>Revue de Qumran</i>
RSém	<i>Revue de sémitique</i>
RTP	<i>Revue de théologie et de philosophie</i>
REA	<i>Revue des études anciennes</i>
REAug	<i>Revue des études augustiniennes</i>
REG	<i>Revue des études grecques</i>
REJ	<i>Revue des études juives</i>
RES	<i>Revue des études sémitiques</i>
RSPT	<i>Revue des sciences philosophiques et théologiques</i>
RevScRel	<i>Revue des sciences religieuses</i>
RHA	<i>Revue hittite et asianique</i>
RIDA	<i>Revue internationale des droits de l'antiquité</i>
RRef	<i>La revue réformée</i>
RTL	<i>Revue théologique de Louvain</i>
RT _{hom}	<i>Revue thomiste</i>
RStB	<i>Ricerche storico bibliche</i>
RivB	<i>Rivista biblica italiana</i>
RSO	<i>Rivista degli studi orientali</i>
RivSR	<i>Rivista di scienze religiose</i>
RSC	<i>Rivista di studi classici</i>
RSF	<i>Rivista di studi fenici</i>
RocT	<i>Roczniki teologiczne</i>
RomBarb	<i>Romanobarbarica</i>
RQ	<i>Römische Quartalschrift für christliche Altertumskunde und Kirchengeschichte</i>
RoMo	Rowohlts Monographien
RIM	The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia Project. Toronto
RIMA	The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Assyrian Periods
RIMB	The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Babylonian Periods
RIME	The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Early Periods
RIMS	The Royal Inscriptions of Mesopotamia, Supplements
RISA	<i>Royal Inscriptions of Sumer and Akkad.</i> Edited by G. A. Barton. New Haven, 1929
RBL	<i>Ruch biblijny i liturgiczny</i>
SP	Sacra pagina
SacEr	<i>Sacris erudiri: Jaarboek voor Godsdienstwetenschappen</i>
SAJ	<i>Saint Anselm Journal</i>
Salm	<i>Salmanticensis</i>

SB	<i>Sammelbuch griechischer Urkunden aus Aegypten</i> . Edited by F. Preisigke et al. Vols. 1–, 1915–
SAQ	Sammlung ausgewählter Kirchen- und dogmengeschichtlicher Quellschriften
<i>Sap</i>	<i>Sapienza</i>
SJOT	<i>Scandinavian Journal of the Old Testament</i>
<i>Schol</i>	<i>Scholastik</i>
SQAW	Schriften und Quellen der alten Welt
SThU	<i>Schweizerische theologische Umschau</i>
SThZ	<i>Schweizerische theologische Zeitschrift</i>
LATG ²	Schwertner, Siegfried M. <i>Internationales Abkürzungsverzeichnis für Theologie und Grenzgebiete</i> . 2nd ed. Berlin, 1992
<i>ScEs</i>	<i>Science et esprit</i>
<i>ScEcl</i>	<i>Sciences ecclésiastiques</i>
SJT	<i>Scottish Journal of Theology</i>
<i>SFulg</i>	<i>Scripta fulgentina</i>
ScrHier	Scripta hierosolymitana
<i>ScrTh</i>	<i>Scripta theologica</i>
<i>ScrVict</i>	<i>Scriptorium victoriense</i>
<i>Scr</i>	<i>Scripture</i>
<i>ScrB</i>	<i>Scripture Bulletin</i>
<i>ScrC</i>	<i>Scripture in Church</i>
<i>ScC</i>	<i>La scuola cattolica</i>
<i>SecCent</i>	<i>Second Century</i>
<i>Sef</i>	<i>Sefarad</i>
<i>Semeia</i>	<i>Semeia</i>
SemeiaSt	Semeia Studies
SSS	Semitic Study Series
<i>Sem</i>	<i>Semitica</i>
LXX	<i>Septuaginta</i>
SMBen	Série monographique de Benedictina: Section paulinienne
STRev	<i>Sewanee Theological Review</i>
<i>Shofar</i>	<i>Shofar</i>
SIDIC	<i>SIDIC (Journal of the Service internationale de documentation judeo-chrétienne)</i>
SDAW	Sitzungen der deutschen Akademie der Wissenschaften zu Berlin
SHAW	Sitzungen der heidelberger Akademie der Wissenschaften
SÖAW	Sitzungen der österreichischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien
SBAW	Sitzungsberichte der bayerischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
SPAW	Sitzungsberichte der preussischen Akademie der Wissenschaften
SK	<i>Skripen kerke</i>
Payne	Smith Thesaurus syriacus. Edited by R. Payne Smith. Oxford, 1879–1901
<i>Sobornost</i>	<i>Sobornost</i>
SWBA	Social World of Biblical Antiquity
SNTSMS	Society for New Testament Studies Monograph Series
SOTSMS	Society for Old Testament Studies Monograph Series
SPCK	Society for the Preservation of Christian Knowledge
SBL	Society of Biblical Literature
SBLABS	Society of Biblical Literature Archaeology and Biblical Studies
SBLBSNA	Society of Biblical Literature Biblical Scholarship in North America

SBLCP	Society of Biblical Literature Centennial Publications
SBLDS	Society of Biblical Literature Dissertation Series
SBLEJL	Society of Biblical Literature Early Judaism and Its Literature
SBLMasS	Society of Biblical Literature Masoretic Studies
SBLMS	Society of Biblical Literature Monograph Series
SBLRBS	Society of Biblical Literature Resources for Biblical Study
<i>SBLSP</i>	<i>Society of Biblical Literature Seminar Papers</i>
SBLSCS	Society of Biblical Literature Septuagint and Cognate Studies
SBL SBS	Society of Biblical Literature Sources for Biblical Study
SBLSS	Society of Biblical Literature Symposia Series
SBLSymS	Society of Biblical Literature Symposium Series
SBLTT	Society of Biblical Literature Texts and Translations
SBLBAC	Society of Biblical Literature The Bible and American Culture
SBLBMI	Society of Biblical Literature The Bible and Its Modern Interpreters
SBLNTGF	Society of Biblical Literature The New Testament in the Greek Fathers
SBLWAW	Society of Biblical Literature Writings from the Ancient World
<i>Sophia</i>	<i>Sophia</i>
<i>Sound</i>	<i>Soundings</i>
SB	Sources bibliques
SC	Sources chrétiennes. Paris: Cerf, 1943–
<i>SJPb</i>	<i>The Southern Journal of Philosophy</i>
<i>SnJT</i>	<i>Southwestern Journal of Theology</i>
<i>Spec</i>	<i>Speculum</i>
<i>SLJT</i>	<i>St. Luke's Journal of Theology</i>
<i>SVTQ</i>	<i>St. Vladimir's Theological Quarterly</i>
SAA	State Archives of Assyria
<i>SAAB</i>	<i>State Archives of Assyria Bulletin</i>
SAAS	State Archives of Assyria Studies
StZ	Stimmen der Zeit
<i>SVF</i>	<i>Stoicorum veterum fragmenta</i> . H. von Arnim. 4 vols. Leipzig, 1903–1924
Str-B	Strack, H. L., and P. Billerbeck. <i>Kommentar zum Neuen Testament aus Talmud und Midrasch</i> . 6 vols. Munich, 1922–1961
<i>Str</i>	<i>Stromata</i>
SMSR	<i>Studi e materiali di storia delle religioni</i>
<i>SEL</i>	<i>Studi epigrafici e linguistici</i>
SCHNT	Studia ad corpus hellenicum Novi Testamenti
SA	Studia anselmiana
<i>StudBib</i>	<i>Studia Biblica</i>
StC	Studia catholica
SEAug	Studia ephemeridis Augustinianum
<i>SE</i>	<i>Studia evangelica</i> I, II, III (= TU 73 [1959], 87 [1964], 88 [1964], etc.)
SVTP	Studia in Veteris Testamenti pseudepigraphica
SJ	Studia judaica
StudMon	Studia monastica
StudNeot	Studia neotestamentica
StudOr	Studia orientalia
<i>SPap</i>	<i>Studia papyrologica</i>
<i>StPat</i>	<i>Studia patavina</i>

SP	<i>Studia Patristica</i>
SPhilo	<i>Studia philonica</i>
StPB	Studia post-biblica
SSN	Studia semitica neerlandica
StSin	Studia Sinaitica
ST	<i>Studia theologica</i>
Su	<i>Studia theologica varsaviensia</i>
SANT	Studien zum Alten und Neuen Testaments
SNT	Studien zum Neuen Testament
SNTSU	Studien zum Neuen Testament und seiner Umwelt
SUNT	Studien zur Umwelt des Neuen Testaments
SD	Studies and Documents
StABH	Studies in American Biblical Hermeneutics
SAOC	Studies in Ancient Oriental Civilizations
SAC	Studies in Antiquity and Christianity
SBA	Studies in Biblical Archaeology
SBT	Studies in Biblical Theology
SCH	Studies in Church History
SCR	<i>Studies in Comparative Religion</i>
SD	Studies in Dogmatics
SSEJC	<i>Studies in Early Judaism and Christianity</i>
SHT	Studies in Historical Theology
SJC	Studies in Judaism and Christianity
SJLA	Studies in Judaism in Late Antiquity
SMRT	Studies in Medieval and Reformation Thought
StOR	Studies in Oriental Religions
SPT	Studies in Philosophical Theology
SRTH	Studies in Reformed Theology and History
SR	<i>Studies in Religion</i>
SHCT	Studies in the History of Christian Thought
SHR	Studies in the History of Religions (supplement to Numen)
SHANE	Studies in the History of the Ancient Near East
STDJ	<i>Studies on the Texts of the Desert of Judah</i>
SBFLA	<i>Studii biblici Franciscani liber annus</i>
SMT	<i>Studii Montis Regii</i>
SNTA	Studiorum Novi Testamenti Auxilia
St	<i>Studium</i>
STJ	<i>Stulos Theological Journal</i>
SBS	Stuttgarter Bibelstudien
SBAB	Stuttgarter biblische Aufsatzbände
SBB	Stuttgarter biblische Beiträge
SBM	Stuttgarter biblische Monographien
SKKNT	Stuttgarter kleiner Kommentar, Neues Testament
SubBi	<i>Subsidia biblica</i>
Sumer	<i>Sumer: A Journal of Archaeology and History in Iraq</i>
SL	<i>Sumerisches Lexikon</i> . Edited by A. Deimel. 8 vols. Rome, 1928–1950
SCG	<i>Summa Contra Gentiles</i>
ST	<i>Summa Theologiae</i>

PWSup	Supplement to PW
JSJSup	Supplements to the Journal of the Study of Judaism
NovTSup	Supplements to Novum Testamentum
VTSup	Supplements to Vetus Testamentum
SVG	Supplements to Vigiliae Christianae
SEG	Supplementum epigraphicum graecum
SEÅ	<i>Svensk exegetisk årsbok</i>
STK	<i>Svensk teologisk kvartalskrift</i>
SIG	<i>Sylloge inscriptionum graecarum</i> . Edited by W. Dittenberger. 4 vols. 3d ed. Leipzig, 1915–1924
SymbBU	Symbolae biblicae upsalienses
SO	Symbolae osloenses
Tarbiz	<i>Tarbiz</i>
TA	<i>Tel Aviv</i>
Teol	<i>Teología</i>
TI	<i>Teologia inisi</i>
TV	<i>Teología y vida</i>
TRSR	Testi e ricerche di scienze religiose
TGI	<i>Textbuch zur Geschichte Israels</i> . Edited by K. Galling. 2nd ed. Tübingen, 1968
T&K	<i>Texte & Kontexte</i>
TUAT	<i>Texte aus der Umwelt des Alten Testaments</i> . Edited by Otto Kaiser. Gütersloh, 1984–
TSAJ	Texte und Studien zum antiken Judentum
TU	Texte und Untersuchungen
TU	<i>Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur</i>
TUGAL	Texte und Untersuchungen zur Geschichte der altchristlichen Literatur
TCL	Textes cunéiformes. Musée du Louvre
TS	Texts and Studies
TCS	Texts from Cuneiform Sources
Text	<i>Textus</i>
Them	<i>Themelios</i>
TBN	Themes in Biblical Narrative
ThViat	<i>Theologia viatorum</i>
Theol	<i>Theologica</i>
TDNT	<i>Theological Dictionary of the New Testament</i> . Edited by G. Kittel and G. Friedrich. Translated by G. W. Bromiley. 10 vols. Grand Rapids, 1964–1976
TDOT	<i>Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament</i> . Edited by G. J. Botterweck and H. Ringgren. Translated by J. T. Willis, G. W. Bromiley, and D. E. Green. 8 vols. Grand Rapids, 1974–
TTE	<i>The Theological Educator</i>
TLNT	<i>Theological Lexicon of the New Testament</i> . C. Spicq. Translated and edited by J. D. Ernest. 3 vols. Peabody, MA, 1994
TLOT	<i>Theological Lexicon of the Old Testament</i> . Edited by E. Jenni, with assistance from C. Westermann. Translated by M. E. Biddle. 3 vols. Peabody, MA, 1997
TS	<i>Theological Studies</i>
TWOT	<i>Theological Wordbook of the Old Testament</i> . Edited by R. L. Harris, G. L. Archer Jr. 2 vols. Chicago, 1980
ThH	Théologie historique
TGI	<i>Theologie und Glaube</i>

TP	<i>Theologie und Philosophie</i>
Theo	<i>Theologika</i>
ThT	<i>Theologisch tijdschrift</i>
ThPQ	<i>Theologisch-praktische Quartalschrift</i>
TPQ	<i>Theologisch-praktische Quartalschrift</i>
TBei	<i>Theologische Beiträge</i>
TBl	<i>Theologische Blätter</i>
TB	Theologische Bücherei: Neudrucke und Berichte aus dem 20 Jahrhundert
TF	<i>Theologische Forschung</i>
TLZ	<i>Theologische Literaturzeitung</i>
TQ	<i>Theologische Quartalschrift</i>
TRE	<i>Theologische Realenzyklopädie</i> . Edited by G. Krause and G. Müller. Berlin, 1977–
TRev	<i>Theologische Revue</i>
TRu	<i>Theologische Rundschau</i>
ThSt	Theologische Studien
TSK	<i>Theologische Studien und Kritiken</i>
TVM	Theologische Verlagsgemeinschaft: Monographien
TWNT	<i>Theologische Wörterbuch zum Neuen Testament</i> . Edited by G. Kittel and G. Friedrich. Stuttgart, 1932–1979
TZ	<i>Theologische Zeitschrift</i>
THKNT	Theologischer Handkommentar zum Neuen Testament
THAT	<i>Theologisches Handwörterbuch zum Alten Testament</i> . Edited by E. Jenni, with assistance from C. Westermann. 2 vols., Stuttgart, 1971–1976
ThWAT	<i>Theologisches Wörterbuch zum Alten Testament</i> . Edited by G. J. Botterweck and H. Ringgren. Stuttgart, 1970–
Theo	<i>Theology</i>
TD	<i>Theology Digest</i>
TTFC	Theology for the Twenty-First Century
ThTo	<i>Theology Today</i>
TLG	<i>Thesaurus linguae graecae: Canon of Greek Authors and Works</i> . L. Berkowitz and K. A. Squitier. 3d ed. Oxford, 1990
TLL	<i>Thesaurus linguae latinae</i>
Thomist	<i>The Thomist: a Speculative Quarterly Review</i>
Thomist	<i>Thomist</i>
TTKi	<i>Tidsskrift for Teologi og Kirke</i>
TvT	<i>Tijdschrift voor theologie</i>
TimesLitSupp	<i>Times Literary Supplement</i>
TBC	Torch Bible Commentaries
TJT	<i>Toronto Journal of Theology</i>
TPINTC	TPI New Testament Commentaries
TT	<i>Tracts and Treatises on the Doctrine and Worship of the Church</i> . Translated by Henry Beveridge. Grand Rapids, 1958
Traditio	<i>Traditio</i>
Traditio	<i>Traditio: Studies in Ancient and Medieval History, Thought and Religion</i>
TAPA	<i>Transactions of the American Philological Association</i>
TGUOS	Transactions of the Glasgow University Oriental Society
Transeu	<i>Transeuphratene</i>
TThSt	Trierer theologische Studien

TTZ	<i>Trierer theologische Zeitschrift</i>
TJ	<i>Trinity Journal</i>
TTJ	<i>Trinity Theological Journal</i>
TUMSR	Trinity University Monograph Series in Religion
<i>Trumab</i>	<i>Trumab</i>
THNTC	Two Horizons New Testament Commentary
THOTC	Two Horizons Old Testament Commentary
TCW	<i>Tydskrif vir Christelike Wetenskap</i>
<i>TynBul</i>	<i>Tyndale Bulletin</i>
TNTC	Tyndale New Testament Commentaries
TOTC	Tyndale Old Testament Commentaries
UF	<i>Ugarit-Forschungen</i>
UNP	<i>Ugaritic Narrative Poetry</i> . Edited by Simon B. Parker. SBLWAW 9 Atlanta, 1997
UT	<i>Ugaritic Textbook</i> . C. H. Gordon. AnOr 38 Rome, 1965
UHP	<i>Ugaritic-Hebrew Philology</i> . M. Dahood. 2nd ed. Rome, 1989
UBL	Ugaritisch-biblische Literatur
USQR	<i>Union Seminary Quarterly Review</i>
UJEnc	<i>The Universal Jewish Encyclopedia</i> . Edited by I. Landman. 10 vols. New York, 1939–1943
UNT	Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament
UUA	Uppsala Universitetsårskrift
UrE	Ur Excavations
UrET	Ur Excavations: Texts
<i>VCaro</i>	<i>Verbum caro</i>
VD	<i>Verbum domini</i>
VS	<i>Verbum Salutis</i>
VF	<i>Verkündigung und Forschung</i>
VL	<i>Vetus Latina: Die Reste der altlateinischen Bibel</i> . Edited by E. Beuron, 1949–
VT	<i>Vetus Testamentum</i>
VTSup	Vetus Testamentum Supplements
<i>Vid</i>	<i>Vidyajyoti</i>
<i>VSpir</i>	<i>Vie spirituelle</i>
VC	<i>Vigiliae christianae</i>
VH	<i>Vivens homo</i>
VAT	Vorderasiatische Abteilung Tontafel. Vorderasiatisches Museum, Berlin
VAB	Vorderasiatische Bibliothek
VE	<i>Vox evangelica</i>
VR	<i>Vox reformata</i>
VS	<i>Vox scripturae</i>
Wehr	Wehr, H. <i>A Dictionary of Modern Written Arabic</i> . Edited by J. M. Cowan. Ithaca, 1961, 1976
WO	<i>Die Welt des Orients</i>
WesTJ	<i>Wesleyan Theological Journal</i>
WC	Westminster Commentaries
WDB	<i>Westminster Dictionary of the Bible</i>
WHAB	<i>Westminster Historical Atlas of the Bible</i>
WTJ	<i>Westminster Theological Journal</i>
WZKM	<i>Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde des Morgenlandes</i>

WZKSO	<i>Wiener Zeitschrift für die Kunde Süd- und Ostasiens Classical Studies</i>
WMANT	Wissenschaftliche Monographien zum Alten und Neuen Testament
WUANT	Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Alten und Neuen Testament
WUNT	Wissenschaftliche Untersuchungen zum Neuen Testament
WVDOG	Wissenschaftliche Veröffentlichungen der deutschen Orientgesellschaft
WZ	<i>Wissenschaftliche Zeitschrift</i>
WW	<i>Word and World</i>
WBC	Word Biblical Commentary
WSA	<i>Works of Saint Augustine</i> . Edited by John E. Rotelle. Brooklyn, 1990–2009
WHJP	World History of the Jewish People
WD	<i>Wort und Dienst</i>
WÄS	<i>Wörterbuch der ägyptischen Sprache</i> . A. Erman and H. Grapow. 5 vols. Berlin, 1926–1931. Reprint, 1963
WKAS	<i>Das Wörterbuch der klassischen arabischen Sprache</i> . Edited by M. Ullmann. 1957–
WUS	<i>Das Wörterbuch der ugaritischen Sprache</i> . J. Aistleitner. Edited by O. Eissfeldt. 3rd ed. Berlin, 1967
WTM	<i>Das Wörterbuch über die Talmudim und Midraschim</i> . J. Levy. 2nd ed. 1924
YCIS	<i>Yale Classical Studies</i>
YOSR	Yale Oriental Series, Researches
YOS	Yale Oriental Series, Texts
ZDMG	<i>Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft</i>
ZDMGSup	Zeitschrift der deutschen morgenländischen Gesellschaft: Supplementbände
ZDPV	<i>Zeitschrift des deutschen Palästina-Vereins</i>
ZÄS	<i>Zeitschrift für ägyptische Sprache und Altertumskunde</i>
ZAH	<i>Zeitschrift für Altthebräistik</i>
ZABR	<i>Zeitschrift für altorientalische und biblische Rechtsgeschichte</i>
ZAC	<i>Zeitschrift für Antikes Christentum/Journal of Ancient Christianity</i>
ZA	<i>Zeitschrift für Assyriologie</i>
ZABeih	Zeitschrift für Assyriologie: Beihefte
ZAW	<i>Zeitschrift für die alttestamentliche Wissenschaft</i>
ZNW	<i>Zeitschrift für die neutestamentliche Wissenschaft und die Kunde der älteren Kirche</i>
ZEE	<i>Zeitschrift für evangelische Ethik</i>
ZHT	<i>Zeitschrift für historische Theologie</i>
ZKT	<i>Zeitschrift für katholische Theologie</i>
ZKG	<i>Zeitschrift für Kirchengeschichte</i>
ZKunstG	<i>Zeitschrift für Kunstgeschichte</i>
ZPE	<i>Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik</i>
ZRGG	<i>Zeitschrift für Religions- und Geistesgeschichte</i>
ZS	<i>Zeitschrift für Semitistik und verwandte Gebiete</i>
ZST	<i>Zeitschrift für systematische Theologie</i>
ZTK	<i>Zeitschrift für Theologie und Kirche</i>
ZWKL	<i>Zeitschrift für Wissenschaft und kirchliches Leben</i>
ZWT	<i>Zeitschrift für wissenschaftliche Theologie</i>
Zion	<i>Zion</i>
ZPEB	<i>Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible</i> . Edited by M. C. Tenney. 5 vols. Grand Rapids, 1975
Zorell	Zorell, F. <i>Lexicon hebraicum et aramaicum Veteris Testamenti</i> . Rome, 1968
ZB	Zürcher Bibel

6. SHORTENED FORMS OF COMMON PUBLISHER NAMES

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
- A -		
A. Deichert	Deichert	Leipzig
A. Francke Verlag	Franke	Tübingen
A. R. Mowbray	Mowbray	London
A&C Black	Black	London
Abbey of St. Paul	Abbey of St. Paul	Rome
Abingdon Press	Abingdon	Nashville
Åbo Akademi University Press	Åbo Akademi	Åbo
Acadamie	Acadamie	Grand Rapids
Acton Publishers	Acton	Nairobi
Africa Christian Press	Africa Christian Press	Accra
Ages Software	Ages Software	Albany, OR
Akademie Verlag	Akademie	Berlin
Allanheld, Osmun & Co.	Allanheld, Osmun & Co.	Totowa, NJ
Alec R. Allenson	Allenson	Naperville, IL
Alfred A. Knopf	Knopf	New York
Alfred Töpelmann	Töpelmann	Giessen
Alfred Töpelmann	Töpelmann	Berlin
Almond Press	Almond	Sheffield
Almqvist & Wiksell International	Almqvist & Wiksell	Stockholm
American Schools of Oriental Research	ASOR	Boston
Anchor Books	Anchor	Garden City, NY
Andrews University Press	Andrews University Press	Berrien Springs, MI
Apollos	Apollos	Leicester, UK
Apollos	Apollos	Nottingham

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Aquinas Institute of Theology	Aquinas Institute of Theology	Dubuque
Archon Books	Archon	Hamden, CT
Aronson (see Jason Aranson)		
Aschendorff Verlag	Aschendorff	Münster
Ashgate Publishing Company	Ashgate	Burlington, VT
Athlone Press Ltd.	Athlone	London
Aubier Montaigne	Aubier Montaigne	Paris
Augsburg Fortress	Augsburg Fortress	Minneapolis
Augsburg Press	Augsburg	Minneapolis
- B -		
B&H Academic	B&H Academic	Nashville
Baker Academic	Baker Academic	Grand Rapids
Baker Book House	Baker	Grand Rapids
Banner of Truth Trust	Banner of Truth	Carlisle, PA
Banner of Truth Trust	Banner of Truth	Edinburgh
Basic Books	Basic	New York
Bayard	Bayard	Paris
Baylor University Press	Baylor University Press	Waco, TX
Beacon Hill Press	Beacon Hill	Kansas City, MO
Beacon Press	Beacon	Boston
Beauchesne (see Editions de Beauchesne)		
Beck (see Verlag C. H. Beck)		
Belser (see Chr. Belser)		
Beltz Verlag	Beltz	Weinham
Benben Publications	Benben	Mississauga, ON
Benziger (see Buchhandlung Benziger)		
Bertelsmann Verlag (see C. Bertelsmann Verlag)		
Biblical Institute Press	Biblical Institute Press	Rome
Biblical Studies Press	Biblical Studies Press	Dallas

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Black (see A&C Black)		
Blackfriars	Blackfriars	London
Blackwell Publishing	Blackwell	Oxford
Bobbs-Merrill Company	Bobbs-Merrill	Indianapolis
Boekencentrum Publishing House	Boekencentrum	Zoetermeer
Böhlau (see Verlag Hermann Böhlau Nachfolger)		
Boydell Press	Boydell	Woodbridge
Branford (see C. T. Branford)		
Brazos Press	Brazos	Grand Rapids
Brepols Publishers	Brepols	Turnhout
Brethren Press	Brethren	Elgin, IL
Brill (see E. J. Brill)		
Brill Academic Publishers	Brill Academic	Leiden
Bristol Press	Bristol	Bristol
Broadman & Holman Publishing Group	Broadman & Holman	Nashville
Broadman Press	Broadman	Nashville
Brockhaus (see R. Brockhaus Verlag)		
Brown Judaic Studies	Brown Judaic Studies	Providence, RI
Brunnen Verlag	Brunnen	Basel
Bruylant-Acadamia	Bruylant-Acadamia	Louvain-la-Neuve
Büchervertriebsanstalt	Büchervertriebsanstalt	Vaduz
Buchhandlung Benziger	Benziger	Einsiedeln
Buchhandlung des Erziehungsvereins	Erziehungsvereins	Neukirchen
Buchhandlung Steinkopf	Steinkopf	Stuttgart
Burns, Oates & Washbourne	Burns, Oates & Washbourne	London
Butzon und Bercker GmbH	Butzon & Bercker	Kevelaer
- C -		
C. A. Schwetschke & Son	Schwetschke	Brunswick, NJ
C. Bertelsmann Verlag	Bertelsmann	Güttersloh

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
C. T. Branford	Branford	Newton, MA
C. W. K. Gleerup	Gleerup	Uppsala
Callenbach	Callenbach	Nijkerk
Calwer Verlag	Calwer	Stuttgart
Cambridge University Press	Cambridge University Press	Cambridge
Canon Press	Canon	Moscow, ID
Cascade Books	Cascade	Eugene, OR
Catholic Scholars	Catholic Scholars	San Francisco
Catholic University of America Press	Catholic University of America Press	Washington, DC
Center National de la Recherche Scientifique	Center National de la Recherche Scientifique	Paris
Centre for Theology and Religious Studies	Centre for Theology and Religious Studies	Lunde
Cerf (see Editions de Cerf)		
Chadwyck-Healy	Chadwyck-Healy	Cambridge
Chalice Press	Chalice	St. Louis
Charles Scribner's Sons	Scribner's	New York
Chr. Belser Verlag	Belser	Stuttgart
Chr. Kaiser	Kaiser	Munich
Christian Focus Publications	Christian Focus	Ross-Shire, Scotland
Christian Literature Publishing Company	Christian Literature Publishing	Buffalo
Christian Reformed Church Product Services	CRC	Grand Rapids
Cipro (see Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office)		
Cistercian Publications	Cistercian	Kalamazoo, MI
Clarendon Press	Clarendon	Oxford
Collins Publishers	Collins	London
Columba	Columba	Dublin
Companies and Intellectual Property Registration Office	Cipro	Yaoundé
Concordia Publishing House	Concordia	St. Louis

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Continuum Books	Continuum	New York
Cornell University Press	Cornell University Press	Ithaca, NY
Cornerstone Publishing	Cornerstone	Westchester, IL
Corpus Books	Corpus	Washington, DC
Costello Publishing Company	Costello	Northport, NY
Crossroad Publishing Company	Crossroad	New York
Crossway Books	Crossway	Wheaton, IL
Crossway Books	Crossway	Westchester, IL

- D -

Darton, Longman & Todd	Darton, Longman & Todd	London
David Phillips Publishers	David Phillips	Capetown
De Gruyter (see Walter de Gruyter)		
Deichert (see A. Deichert)		
Delachaux & Niestlé	Delachaux & Niestlé	Paris
Deo Publishing	Deo	Leiden
Desclée de Brouwer	Desclée de Brouwer	Paris
Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft	Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft	Stuttgart
Deutsche Bibelstiftung	Deutsche Bibelstiftung	Stuttgart
Die Nuwe-Testamentiese Werkemeenskap	Nuwe-Testamentiese Werkemeenskap	Pretoria
Dieterich'sche Verlagsbuchhandlung	Dieterich'sche	Leipzig
Dimension Books	Dimension	Denville, NJ
Dittrich Verlag	Dittrich	Berlin
Doubleday and Company	Doubleday	Garden City, NY
Downer (see E. J. Downer)		
Draper (see Warren F. Draper)		
Droz (see E. Droz)		
Duckworth	Duckworth	London
Duke University Press	Duke University Press	Durham, NC
Durrie & Peck	Durrie & Peck	New Haven, CT

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
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- E -

E. Droz	Droz	Geneva
E. J. Brill	Brill	Leiden
E. J. Downer	Downer	Newtown, Australia
East African Publishing House	East African Publishing House	Nairobi
Echter Verlag	Echter	Würzburg
Ediciones Kairós	Kairós	Buenos Aires
Edifac	Edifac	Vaux-sur-Seine
Editions de Beauchesne	Beauchesne	Paris
Editions de Cerf	Cerf	Paris
Editions de Seuil	Seuil	Paris
Editions L'Harmattan	L'Harmattan	Paris
Editions Labor et Fides	Labor et Fides	Geneva
Editions Saint Paul Afrique	Saint Paul Afrique	Kinshasa
Editions universitaires de Fribourg	Editions universitaires de Fribourg	Fribourg
Editrice Pontificio Istituto Biblico	Editrice Pontificio Istituto Biblico	Rome
Edwards Bros. Inc.	Edwards	Ann Arbor, Mich
Edwin Mellen Press	Mellen	Lewiston, NY
Eisenbrauns	Eisenbrauns	Winona Lake, IN
Elliot Stock	Stock	London
Elwert Verlag (see N. G. Elwert Verlag)		
Emery Walker	Emery Walker	London
EOS Verlag	EOS	Ottilien
Emeth Publications	Emeth	Lexington, KY
Epworth Press	Epworth	London
L'Esprit du Temps	L'Esprit du Temps	Le Bouscat
Etudes Augustiniennes	Etudes Augustiniennes	Paris
Evangel Publishing House	Evangel	Nairobi
Evangelical Theological Society	ETS	Jackson, MS
Evangelische Verlagsanstalt	Evangelische Verlagsanstalt	Leipzig

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Evangelische Verlagsanstalt	Evangelische Verlagsanstalt	Berlin
- F -		
F. Steiner Verlag	Steiner	Wiesbaden
F. W. Grunow Verlag	Grunow	Leipzig
Faber & Faber	Faber	London
Facultés Catholiques de Kinshasa	FCK	Kinshasa
Fleming H. Revell	Revell	New York
Focus Christian Ministries Trust	Focus	Lewes, UK
Fontana Press	Fontana	London
Fontana/Collins	Fontana Collins	London
Forbes Publishing Company	Forbes	New York
Forlaget Aros	Aros	Aarhus
Fortress Press	Fortress	Minneapolis
Fortress Press	Fortress	Philadelphia
Four Courts Press	Four Courts	Dublin
Four Courts Press, Ltd.	Four Courts	Portland, OR
Franciscan Printing Press	Franciscan	Jerusalem
Francke (see A. Franke Verlag)		
Franz Steiner Verlag	Steiner	Wiesbaden
Free Press	Free Press	New York
Friedrich Pustet (see Verlag Friedrich Pustet)		
Funk & Wagnalls	Funk & Wagnalls	New York
- G -		
G. P. Putnam's Sons	Putnam	New York
Gabalda (see J. Gabalda)		
Garland Publishing	Garland	New York
Geneva Press	Geneva	Louisville
Geoffrey Chapman	Chapman	London

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
George Reimer	Reimer	Berlin
Georges Bridel	Bridel	Lausanne
Georgias Press	Georgias	Priscataway, NJ
Gerd Mohn	Mohn	Gütersloh
Gleerup (see C. W. K. Gleerup)		
Greenwood Press	Greenwood	Westport, CT
Grove Books Limited	Grove	Cambridge, UK
Grunow (see F. W. Grunow)		
Gütersloher Verlagshaus	Gütersloher	Gütersloh
Gütersloher Verlagshaus Gerd Mohn	Mohn	Gütersloh
Gyldendalske Boghandel	Gyldendalske	Copenhagen
- H -		
Hacket Publishing Company	Hacket	Indianapolis
Handsel Press	Handsel	Edinburgh
Hänssler Verlag	Hänssler	Stuttgart
Hanstein (see Venator & Hanstein)		
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	Harcourt Brace Jovanovich	New York
Harper & Brothers	Harper	New York
Harper & Row	Harper & Row	San Francisco
Harper & Row	Harper & Row	New York
Harper Torchbooks	Harper Torchbooks	New York
HarperSanFrancisco	HarperSanFrancisco	San Francisco
Harry N. Abrams	Abrams	New York
Harvard University Press	Harvard University Press	Cambridge
Hebrew Compendium Publishing Company	Hebrew Compendium	London
Hinrichs (see J. C. Hinrichs)		
Hellenic College Press	Helenic College Press	Brookline, MA
Helmer (see Ulrike Helmer Verlag)		
Helmets & Howard	Helmets & Howard	Colorado Springs, CO
Hendrickson Publishers	Hendrickson	Peabody, MA

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Henry Regnery Publishing	Regnery	Chicago
Herald Press	Herald	Scottsdale, PA
Herder (see Verlag Herder)		
Herder & Herder	Herder & Herder	New York
Hermann Böhlaus Nachfolger (see Verlag Hermann Böhlaus Nachfolger)		
Hodder and Stoughton	Hodder and Stoughton	London
Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky	Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky	Paris

- I -

Ignatius Press	Ignatius	San Francisco
Image Books	Image	New York
Indiana University Press	Indiana University Press	Bloomington, IN
Initiatives Publishers	Initiatives	Nairobi
Institut Kirche und Judentum	Institut Kirche und Judentum	Berlin
Institute of Liturgical Studies	Institute of Liturgical Studies	Valparaiso, IN
Instituto Orientale di Napoli	Instituto Orientale di Napoli	Naples
International Scholars Publications	International Scholars Publications	San Francisco
InterVarsity	InterVarsity	London
InterVarsity Press	InterVarsity	Downers Grove, IL
InterVarsity Press	InterVarsity	Leicester, UK
Irish Academic Press	Irish Academic Press	Dublin
Ivan R. Dee	Dee	Chicago
IVP	InterVarsity	Downers Grove, IL
IVP Academic	IVP Academic	Downers Grove, IL

- J -

J. -P. Migne	Migne	Paris
J. C. B. Mohr	J. C. B. Mohr	Tübingen
J. C. Hinrichs	Hinrichs	Leipzig
J. Gabalda	Gabalda	Paris
J. H. Kok	Kok	Kampen

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
J. Nisbet & Company	Nisbet	London
J. P. Bachem	Bachem	Köln
J. Parker Ltd.	Parker	Oxford
J. Vrin	Vrin	Paris
Jack (see T. C. & E. C. Jack)		
James Clarke	James Clarke	London
Jason Aronson	Aranson	New York
Jewish Publication Society	Jewish Publication Society	Philadelphia
Johannes Verlag	Johannes	Einsiedeln
John Knox Press	John Knox	Richmond, VA
John Knox Press	John Knox	Atlanta
John Murray	John Murray	London
Johnston Reprint Corp.	Johnston	New York
Johnstone & Hunter	Johnstone & Hunter	London
JSOT Press	JSOT	Sheffield
Judson Press	Judson	Valley Forge, PA

- K -

Kairós (see Ediciones Kairós)		
Kaiser (see Chr. Kaiser)		
Karl Zink	Zink	Munich
Karthala	Karthala	Paris
Katholisches Bibelwerk (see Verlag Katholisches Bibelwerk)		
Katholischen Bildungswerk Stuttgart	KBW	Stuttgart
Kegan Paul International	Kegan Paul	London
Keter Publishing House	Keter	Jerusalem
Klock & Klock	Klock & Klock	Minneapolis
Knecht (see Verlag Jospeh Knecht)		
Knopf (see Alfred A. Knopf)		
Kohlhammer (Verlag W. Kohlhammer)		

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Kok (see J. H. Kok)		
Kok Pharos	Kok Pharos	Kampen
Kösel Verlag	Kösel	Munich
Kregel Publications	Kregel	Grand Rapids
Ktav Publishing House	Ktav	New York
Ktav Publishing House	Ktav	Hoboken NJ
- L -		
Labor and Faith (see Editions Labor et Faith)		
Labor et Fides	Labor et Fides	Geneva
Labyrinth Press	Labyrinth	Durham, NC
Lancer Books	Lancer	Homebush West, N.S.W.
Le Centurion	Centurion	Paris
Letouzey et Ané	Letouzey et Ané	Paris
Leuven University Press	Leuven University Press	Leuven
L'Harmattan (see Editions L'Harmattan)		
Librairie Droz	Droz	Geneva
Librairie Fischbacher	Fischbacher	Paris
Liturgical Press	Liturgical	Collegeville, MN
Logia Books	Logia	Cresbard, SD
Longmans, Green & Co.	Longmans, Green & Co.	London
Loyola University Press	Loyola University Press	Chicago
Lutterworth Press	Lutterworth	London
- M -		
Macmillan Publishers	Macmillan	New York
Macmillan Publishers	Macmillan	London
Macquarie University: Ancient History Documentary Research Center	AHDRC	North Ryde, N.S.W.
Magi Books	Magi	Albany, NY

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Magnes Press	Magnes	Jerusalem
Mambo Press	Mambo	Gweru
MARC Publishing	MARC	Monrovia, CA
Marquette University Press	Marquette University Press	Milwaukee, WI
Marshall, Morgan, & Scott Ltd.	Marshall, Morgan, & Scott	London
Matthias-Grünwald Verlag	Matthias-Grünwald	Mainz
McGraw-Hill Companies	McGraw-Hill	New York
Mellen (see Edwin Mellen)		
Menorah Publishing Company	Menorah	New York
Mentor Press	Mentor	Fearn, Scotland
Mercer University Press	Mercer University Press	Macon, GA
Meridian Books	Meridian	New York
Mesorah Publications Ltd.	Mesorah	Brooklyn
Methuen & Company	Methuen	London
Michael Glazier	Glazier	Wilmington, DL
Migne (see J. -P. Migne)		
Mohn (see Gütersloher Verlagshaus Gerd Mohn)		
Mohr (see J. C. B. Mohr)		
Mohr Siebeck	Mohr Siebeck	Tübingen
Moody Press	Moody	Chicago
Mouton de Gruyter	Mouton	Berlin
Mouton Publishers	Mouton	The Hague
Mowbray (see A. R. Mowbray)		
Muhlenburg Press	Muhlenburg	Philadelphia
Museum Tusculanum Forlag	Museum Tusculanum	Copenhagen
- N -		
National Textbook Company	National Textbook	Lincolnwood, IL
Nauwelaerts Publishing House	Nauwelaerts	Louvain
NavPress	NavPress	Austin, TX
Nelson Publishers	Nelson	New York

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Neukirchener Verlag	Neukirchener	Neukirchener-Vluyn
New City Press	New City	Hyde Park, NY
Newman Press	Newman	Westminster, MD
Nisbet (see J. Nisbet & Company)		
N. G. Elwert Verlag	Elwert	Marburg
Norton & Company	Norton	New York
- O -		
Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier	Oliphant	Edinburgh
Oliver and Boyd	Oliver and Boyd	Edinburgh
Oosterbaan & Le Contre	Oosterbaan & Le Contre	The Netherlands
Orbis Books	Orbis	Maryknoll, NY
Oxford University Press	Oxford University Press	Oxford
Oxford University Press	Oxford University Press	New York
- P -		
Palgrave Macmillan	Palgrave Macmillan	New York
Pandora Press	Pandora	Kitchener, ON
Pantheon Books	Pantheon	New York
Paragon House	Paragon	New York
Parole et Silence	Parole et Silence	Le Muveran
Paternoster	Paternoster	Exeter, UK
Paternoster	Paternoster	Milton Keynes, UK
Paternoster	Paternoster	Waynesboro, GA
Paternoster Press	Paternoster	Bletchley, UK
Paternoster Press	Paternoster	Carlisle, UK
Patmos Verlag	Patmos	Düsseldorf
Paulines Publications	Paulines	Nairobi
Paulist Press	Paulist	New York
Peeters Publishers	Peeters	Leuven
Peregrina Publishing Co.	Peregrina	Toronto
Peter Lang Publishing Group	Peter Lang	New York

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Peter Lang Publishing Group	Peter Lang	Frankfurt
Peter Lang Publishing Group	Peter Lang	Bern
Peter Smith	Peter Smith	Gloucester, MA
Petri Hanstein	Hanstein	Bonn
Philo Verlag	Philo	Berlin
Pickering & Inglis	Pickering & Inglis	London
Pickwick Publications	Pickwick	Eugene, OR
Pickwick Publications	Pickwick	Allison Park, PA
Pierre Téqui	Téqui	Paris
Pilgrim Press	Pilgrim	Boston
Pilgrim Press	Pilgrim	Cleveland, OH
Ponifical Institute of Medieval Studies	PIMS	Toronto
P&R	P&R	Phillipsburg, NJ
Praeger Publishers	Praeger	Westport, CT
Presbyterian and Reformed	Presbyterian and Reformed	Philadelphia
Presbyterian and Reformed	Presbyterian and Reformed	Phillipsburg, NJ
Presbyterian and Reformed	Presbyterian and Reformed	Nutley, NJ
Présence Africaine	Présence	Paris
Princeton Seminary Press	Princeton Seminary Press	Princeton, NJ
Princeton University Press	Princeton University Press	Princeton, NJ
Prostant Apud Munksgaard	Prostant Apud Munksgaard	Copenhagen
Pustet (see Verlag Friedrich Pustet)		
Putnam (see G. P. Putnam's Sons)		
- Q -		
Quelle & Meyer Verlag	Quelle & Meyer	Leipzig
- R -		
R. Brockhaus Verlag	Brockhaus	Wuppertal
Radius Verlag	Radius	Stuttgart
Random House Publishers	Random House	New York
Regenery (see Henry Regnery)		

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Regnum Books	Regnum	Oxford
Richter Verlag	Richter	Giessen
Ronald Press	Ronald	New York
Routledge	Routledge	London
Rowman & Littlefield Publishers	Rowman & Littlefield	Lanham, MD
Royal Van Gorcum	Van Gorcum	The Netherlands
Rutherford House Books	Rutherford	Edinburgh
Rütten & Loenig Verlag	Rütten & Loenig	Frankfort

- S -

Saint Paul Afrique (see Editions Saint Paul Afrique)

Scandinavian University Press	Scandinavian University Press	Oslo
Schmul Publishing Company	Schmul	Salem, OH
Schocken Books	Schocken	New York
Scholars Press	Scholars Press	Missoula, MT
Scholars Press	Scholars Press	Chico, CA
Scholars Press	Scholars Press	Atlanta
Schöningh (see Verlag Ferdinand Schöningh)		
Schwabe Verlag	Schwabe	Basel
Schwetschke & Son (see C. A. Schwetschke & Son)		
SCM Press	SCM	London
SCM R. Brockhaus	SCM Brockhaus	Witten
Seabury Books	Seabury	New York
Sepher-Hermon Press	Sepher-Hermon	New York
Seuil (see Editions de Seuil)		
Sheed & Ward	Sheed & Ward	New York
Sheffield Academic Press	Sheffield Academic	Sheffield
Sheffield Phoenix Press	Sheffield Phoenix Press	Sheffield
Sheffield University Press	Sheffield University Press	Sheffield

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Shilo Publishing House	Shilo	New York
Sigler Press	Sigler	Minneapolis
Sigler Press	Sigler	Ramsey, N.J.
Simon & Schuster Inc.	Simon & Schuster	New York
Smyth & Helwys Publishing	Smyth & Helwys	Macon, GA
Societe des Bollandistes	Societe des Bollandistes	Brussels
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge	SPCK	London
Society of Biblical Literature	SBL	Atlanta
Soli Deo Gloria Publications	Soli Deo Gloria	Morgan, PA
Soncino Press	Soncino	London
Springer	Springer	Dordrecht
St. Andrew	St. Andrew	Edinburgh
St. Augustine's Press	St. Augustine's Press	South Bend, IN
St. Bede's Publications	St. Bede's	Petersham, MA
St. Benno	St. Benno	Leipzig
St. Paul's Publications	St. Paul's	Strathfield
St. Vladimir's Seminary Press	St. Vladimir's	Crestwood, NY
Steinkopf (see Buchhandlung Steinkopf)		
Styria (see Verlag Styria)		
Summer Institute of Linguistics	SIL	Dallas
Suny Press	Suny	New York
Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia	Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia	Helsinki
- T -		
La Table Ronde	La Table Ronde	Paris
T. C. & E. C. Jack	Jack	Edinburgh
T&T Clark	T&T Clark	New York
T&T Clark	T&T Clark	London
T&T Clark	T&T Clark	Edinburgh
Temple University Press	Temple University Press	Philadelphia

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Thames & Hudson	Thames & Hudson	London
Theologischer Verlag	Theologischer	Zürich
Thomas Nelson Publishers	Thomas Nelson	Nashville
Transaction Publishers	Transaction	New Brunswick, NJ
Trinity Press International	Trinity Press International	Harrisburg, PA
Trinity University Press	Trinity University Press	San Antonio
- U -		
Ugarit-Verlag	Ugarit-Verlag	Münster
Ulrike Helmer Verlag	Helmer	Königstein/Taunus
United Bible Societies	United Bible Societies	New York
United Bible Societies	United Bible Societies	London
Universitaires de Fribourg (see Editions universitaires de Fribourg)		
Université Catholique de Louvain, Institut Orientaliste	Université Catholique de Louvain, Institut Orientaliste	Louvain
University of British Columbia	University of British Columbia	Vancouver
University of California Press	University of California Press	Berkley
University of Chicago Press	University of Chicago Press	Chicago
University of Notre Dame Press	University of Notre Dame Press	Notre Dame, IN
University of Würzburg	University of Würzburg	Würzburg
University Press of America	University Press of America	Lanham, MD
University Press of America	University Press of America	Washington, DC
Uppsala University Press	Uppsala University Press	Uppsala
Uzima Publishing House	Uzima	Nairobi
- V -		
Van Gorcum (see Royal Van Gorcum)		
Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht	Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht	Göttingen
VDM (see Verlag Dr. Muller)		
Venator & Hanstein	Hanstein	Köln
Veritas Co. Ltd.	Veritas	Dublin

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Verlag C. H. Beck	Beck	Munich
Verlag Dr. Muller	VDM	Saarbrücken
Verlag Ferdinand Schöningh	Schöningh	Paderborn
Verlag Friedrich Pustet	Pustet	Regensburg
Verlag Herder	Herder	Freiburg
Verlag Hermann Böhlaus Nachfolger	Böhlaus	Weimar
Verlag Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky	Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky	Vienna
Verlag Josph Knecht	Knecht	Frankfurt
Verlag Katholisches Bibelwerk	Katholisches Bibelwerk	Stuttgart
Verlag Styria	Styria	Graz
Verlag W. Kohlhammer	Kohlhammer	Stuttgart
Vrin (see J. Vrin)		

- W -

Wahrmann Books	Wahrmann	Jerusalem
Wakeman Trust	Wakeman	London
Walter de Gruyter	de Gruyter	Berlin
Warren F. Draper	Draper	Andover
Weidmannsche Buchhandlung	Weidmannsche	Leipzig
Weidmannsche Buchhandlung	Weidmannsche	Berlin
Westminster John Knox Press	Westminster John Knox	Louisville
Westminster Press	Westminster	Philadelphia
Whitefield Media	Whitefield	Lakeland, FL
Wilfrid Laurier University Press	Wilfrid Laurier University Press	Waterloo, Ont.
William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company	Eerdmans	Grand Rapids
William Heinemann	Heinemann	London
Winston Press	Winston	Minneapolis
Wipf & Stock	Wipf & Stock	Eugene, OR
Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft	Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft	Darmstadt
WJK	Westminster John Knox	Louisville
Word Books	Word	Waco, TX

Publisher—Long Form	Publisher—Short Form	Publisher Place
Word Books	Word	Dallas, TX
World Council of Churches Publications	WCC	Geneva
World Publishing Company	World	Cleveland, OH
- Y -		
Yale University Press	Yale University Press	New Haven, CT
- Z -		
Zondervan Publishing House	Zondervan	Grand Rapids
Zwingli Verlag	Zwingli	Zurich

7. SAMPLE PAGES

The following pages contain examples of the style. They are meant to complement the descriptions of the style in the guide above. Text in grey sections and greyed text or arrows are given as guides and are not a part of the sample itself.

7.1. SAMPLE TITLE PAGE

Top Margin: 2 in

TITLE:
SUBTITLE

*Left
Margin: →
1 in*

*Right
← Margin:
1 in*

Nine Blank Lines

by
One Blank Line
FirstName MI. LastName
One Blank Line
B.A., School, Year
M.A. (Area), School, Year

Nine Blank Lines

A PAPER
Two Blank Lines
Submitted to *(Instructor's Name)*
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for *(Course Number)*
at Wheaton College

Four to Six Blank Lines

Wheaton, Illinois
Month Year

Bottom Margin: 1 in

7.2. SAMPLE FIRST PAGE

Top Margin: 2 in

INTRODUCTION

Left Margin: 1 in → Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Cras dapibus felis vel massa vulputate molestie. Nullam id diam velit. Aliquam feugiat venenatis laoreet. Nulla pharetra ornare lectus ac egestas. Aliquam id lacus tortor. Donec ut lobortis dolor. Sed erat justo, commodo in bibendum a, mollis nec lectus.¹ Cras vitae nibh nulla, eget laoreet dui. Praesent rhoncus nisl ut nisl dictum lacinia. Duis eget nibh lacus, ut accumsan purus. Aliquam tristique condimentum urna, ac faucibus eros feugiat ut. Pellentesque placerat leo non leo suscipit quis eleifend sem rhoncus. Quisque odio velit, imperdiet nec auctor ac, aliquet quis dolor. Proin facilisis magna ac ligula vestibulum viverra. Cras id nibh dolor. Phasellus interdum urna et justo laoreet eget lobortis arcu placerat. Ut eleifend gravida tempor. Cras lectus felis, malesuada sit amet posuere a, consequat nec eros.²

Right Margin: 1 in ←

Integer a egestas est. Phasellus mattis accumsan metus, sed commodo metus euismod in. Vivamus ornare adipiscing interdum. Ut eget pretium justo. Sed nibh risus, scelerisque sit amet egestas nec, rhoncus vel libero. Curabitur malesuada gravida orci,

¹ Cicero, *de Finibus Bonorum et Malorum*.

² Ibid. Cicero's text is often used by typesetters as filler text. This footnote includes English to show how to format a footnote that continues on to the second line.

7.3. SAMPLE SUBSEQUENT PAGES

quis feugiat elit auctor ac. Sed iaculis augue vitae justo varius a dignissim sem aliquet. Maecenas consetetur bibendum mauris vitae accumsan. Proin convallis nibh magna, et accumsan justo. Quisque nisi eros, mattis a faucibus eget, cursus et tellus.

Mauris diam massa, rutrum vel facilisis eu, mattis ut arcu. Quisque in porttitor leo.

Aliquam eu nunc metus. Aliquam vel placerat sapien. Cras sem erat, eleifend in consetetur in, pellentesque vel massa. Curabitur blandit leo nisi. Proin ullamcorper semper erat, id cursus eros viverra nec. Praesent mauris est, lobortis at ullamcorper vitae, faucibus sit amet nibh. Vestibulum eros odio, iaculis a gravida vel, tincidunt vel tellus. Duis at orci nisi. Fusce ut orci et nulla luctus tempus. Duis convallis libero ac nunc tempus blandit. Donec non libero justo, eu semper augue. Sed malesuada accumsan aliquet. Cras id nibh nisi, vitae interdum diam.

Fusce a ante eu felis mattis dapibus. Mauris vehicula convallis feugiat. Suspendisse potenti. Aenean vel felis dui. Cras elementum, libero id rutrum semper, sem ante mattis nibh, sollicitudin pretium purus tellus vel leo. Nullam tincidunt leo ut lacus sodales feugiat. Nulla facilisi. Mauris vel felis augue. Nullam sollicitudin est eu quam congue dignissim. Integer lectus felis, iaculis eget porta vulputate, hendrerit at augue. Aenean arcu diam, lacinia vitae sagittis eu, scelerisque dictum libero. Nulla blandit, est quis varius pulvinar, erat dui pretium enim, eu placerat quam velit in lectus. Nullam id erat vel dolor semper congue id eget ligula. Mauris dictum quam vel mi sollicitudin laoreet. Quisque orci turpis, pulvinar ut pulvinar ut, aliquet eu diam. Sed non neque dui.

7.4. SAMPLE BIBLIOGRAPHY FIRST PAGE

Top Margin: 2 in

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Right

← Margin: -
1 in

Left

- Margin: →
1 in

7.5. SAMPLE BIBLIOGRAPHY SUBSEQUENT PAGE

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