

The SBL Handbook of Style

SECOND EDITION

For Biblical Studies
and Related Disciplines

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Atlanta, Georgia

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Press

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6.2 GENERAL EXAMPLES: BOOKS

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

6 NOTES AND BIBLIOGRAPHIES

6.1 Rules

6.1.1 Sequence of Information

6.1.2 Author or Editor

6.1.2.1 Modern Authors

6.1.2.2 Ancient Authors

6.1.2.3 Latinized Names

6.1.3 Title

6.1.3.1 Punctuation

6.1.3.2 Format of Abbreviations, Foreign Terms, and Included Titles

6.1.3.3 Capitalization of Titles in English

6.1.3.4 Capitalization of Titles Not in English

6.1.3.5 Series and Multivolume Works

6.1.3.6 Primary Sources

6.1.3.7 French Titles

6.1.3.8 Latin Titles

6.1.3.9 Titles in Other Languages; Non-Latin Alphabets

6.1.4 Publication Information

6.1.4.1 Names of Presses

- 6.1.4.2 Place of Publication
- 6.1.4.3 Translating Foreign-Language Publication Information
- 6.1.4.4 Listing Multiple Publishers
- 6.1.4.5 Date
- 6.1.5 Page Numbers
- 6.1.6 Electronic Sources Information
- 6.2 General Examples: Books
 - 6.2.1 A Book by a Single Author
 - 6.2.2 A Book by Two or Three Authors
 - 6.2.3 A Book by More Than Three Authors
 - 6.2.4 A Translated Volume
 - 6.2.5 The Full History of a Translated Volume
 - 6.2.6 A Book with One Editor
 - 6.2.7 A Book with Two or Three Editors
 - 6.2.8 A Book with Four or More Editors
 - 6.2.9 A Book with Both Author and Editor
 - 6.2.10 A Book with Author, Editor, and Translator
 - 6.2.11 A Title in a Modern Work Citing Words in a Non-Latin Alphabet

- 6.2.12 An Article in an Edited Volume
 - 6.2.13 An Article in a Festschrift
 - 6.2.14 An Introduction, Preface, or Foreword Written by Someone Other Than the Author
 - 6.2.15 Multiple Publishers for a Single Book
 - 6.2.16 A Revised Edition
 - 6.2.17 Reprint of a Recent Title
 - 6.2.18 Reprint of a Title in the Public Domain
 - 6.2.19 A Forthcoming Book
 - 6.2.20 A Multivolume Work
 - 6.2.21 A Titled Volume in a Multivolume Work
 - 6.2.22 A Chapter within a Multivolume Work
 - 6.2.23 A Chapter within a Titled Volume in a Multivolume Work
 - 6.2.24 A Work in a Series
 - 6.2.25 Electronic Book
- 6.3 General Examples: Journal Articles, Reviews, and Dissertations
- 6.3.1 A Journal Article

- 6.3.2 A Journal Article with Multiple Page Locations and Multiple Volumes
- 6.3.3 A Journal Article Republished in a Collected Volume
- 6.3.4 A Book Review
- 6.3.5 An Unpublished Dissertation or Thesis
- 6.3.6 An Article in an Encyclopedia or a Dictionary
- 6.3.7 An Article in a Lexicon or a Theological Dictionary
- 6.3.8 A Paper Presented at a Professional Society
- 6.3.9 An Article in a Magazine
- 6.3.10 An Electronic Journal Article
- 6.4 Special Examples
 - 6.4.1 Texts from the Ancient Near East
 - 6.4.1.1 Citing *COS*
 - 6.4.1.2 Citing Other Texts
 - 6.4.2 Loeb Classical Library (Greek and Latin)
 - 6.4.3 Papyri, Ostraca, and Epigraphica
 - 6.4.3.1 Papyri and Ostraca in General

- 6.4.3.2 Epigraphica
- 6.4.3.3 Greek Magical Papyri
- 6.4.4 Ancient Epistles and Homilies
- 6.4.5 *ANF* and *NPNF*, First and Second Series
- 6.4.6 J.-P. Migne's *Patrologia Latina* and *Patrologia Graeca*
- 6.4.7 Strack-Billerbeck, *Kommentar zum Neuen Testament*
- 6.4.8 *Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt (ANRW)*
- 6.4.9 Bible Commentaries
- 6.4.10 A Single Volume of a Multivolume Commentary in a Series
- 6.4.11 SBL Seminar Papers
- 6.4.12 A CD-ROM Reference (with a Corresponding Print Edition)
- 6.4.13 Text Editions Published Online with No Print Counterpart
- 6.4.14 Online Database
- 6.4.15 Websites and Blogs
- 6.5 Author-Date Citations
 - 6.5.1 A Book by a Single Author
 - 6.5.2 A Book by Two or Three Authors

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

Authors are responsible for supplying complete, accurate, and stylistically correct notes and bibliographies (see §§2.1.3.7–8). This includes checking carefully to be certain that all the notes correctly match their reference numbers in the body text and that the body text contains

no extra or duplicate reference numbers.

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

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

For books and articles using the traditional format, complete publication data should be supplied in the first note referring to a given source. Subsequent notes in the same work referring to the same source should use the

abbreviated note form exhibited in the examples in §§6.2–4, including a shortened form of the main title of the work cited. The shortened title should include key words occurring as close to the beginning of the title as possible and with the word order unchanged. Titles of four words or less are not shortened.

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

6.1 RULES

6.1.1 Sequence of Information

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

Author(s) or, if there is no author, editor(s)

Title of chapter or journal article

Title of book (including subtitle) or periodical
Editor, compiler, and/or translator
Edition if not the first
Volumes: if citing the whole work, give the total
number of volumes; if only a single volume is
cited, list that volume number and the title of the
volume
Series title and/or volume number
Details of publication: city, publisher, and/or date
Volume and/or page numbers (In bibliographical
listings of chapters in a book, this information
typically precedes the book title.)
Electronic source information if applicable

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

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

6.1.2 Author or Editor

6.1.2.1 Modern Authors

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

name for another work. For issues of capitalization, names with particles, and the citing of non-English names, see §7.2 and *CMS* §§8.4–17.

6.1.2.2 Ancient Authors

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

6.1.2.3 Latinized Names

Similarly, when citing premodern Latin works, one should give the author's name in its native form, not in the artifi-

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

6.1.3 Title

6.1.3.1 Punctuation

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

between titles of separate works published in the same binding. Retain any dashes that are present in the original title.

6.1.3.2 Format of Abbreviations, Foreign Terms, and Included Titles

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

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

6.1.3.3 Capitalization of Titles in English

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

6.1.3.4 Capitalization of Titles Not in English

For titles in languages other than English, the general rule

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

6.1.3.5 Series and Multivolume Works

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

Patrologia Graeca (for *Patrologiae Cursus Completus*.
Series Graeca)

Patrologia Latina (for *Patrologiae Cursus Completus*.
Series Latina)

Patrologia Orientalis

Sources chrétiennes

SBL Press treats the following as multivolume works:

Ante-Nicene Fathers

Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt

Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers, First Series
Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers, Second Series

6.1.3.6 Primary Sources

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

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

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

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

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

From Luke’s point of view, “the kingdom of God is among you” ([Luke 17:21](#) NRSV).

Likewise, if a longer passage is cited as an excerpt, the source should appear within parentheses, but this time

outside the final punctuation. In excerpted material, the translator should be included unless an earlier statement has indicated the source of the translation for a given work or corpus. Thus,

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

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

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

6.1.3.7 French Titles

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

6.1.3.8 Latin Titles

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

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

De divinis officiis

De incarnatione

De glorificatione Trinitatis

De Sancta Trinitate et operibus eius

De vita Cuthberti

In Aristotelis analyticorum priorum librum i commentarium

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Biblia Hebraica, Biblia Vulgata, Novum Testamentum, Vetus Testamentum

Latin journal titles:

Vigiliae Christianae, Vetus Testamentum, Sacris Erudiri

Series titles:

Analecta Gregoriana

Compendia Rerum Iudaicarum ad Novum
Testamentum

Corpus Christianorum: Continuatio Mediaevalis

Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum

Monumenta Germaniae Historica

Patrologia Latina

Patrologia Orientalis

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

- Just as Latin titles of modern books written in English are capped headline style (Alfred North Whitehead and Bertrand Russell, *Principia Mathematica*), Latin titles of

medieval or ancient works, when cited in contexts where most other titles are modern, may be capped headline style (e.g., a citation of Thomas Aquinas, *Summa Theologica*, in a context where the other works referenced are all or nearly all modern or are cited in modern English translations with English titles).

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

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

6.1.3.9 Titles in Other Languages; Non-Latin Alphabets

Titles of modern works in Hebrew and other languages that use non-Latin alphabets should ordinarily be given in

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

Even titles in languages that use the Latin or modified Latin alphabet should be translated if authors anticipate that most of their readers will be unable to read the original. Whether one merely translates the title and specifies the original language in parentheses or cites the actual title followed by a translation will involve editorial judgment and consideration of the benefits to the target audience. In any case, one should be consistent in treating all titles that fall into this category. See *CMS* §§14.107–108. See §6.2.11 for an example.

6.1.4 Publication Information

6.1.4.1 Names of Presses

The publisher's name should be abbreviated in footnotes and bibliographies by the omission of *Press*, *Publishing*

Company, and other such terms except in the case of university presses and wherever else ambiguity or awkwardness would result.

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

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

The following list provides the preferred bibliographical forms of publishers' names. The list also indicates the most common places of publication for the publishers. Although some entries include two or more locations, only the first place listed on the title or copyright page of the work being cited should be included in a bibliographical citation. Note further that the list indicates when a city needs to be identified further by adding a state, province, or country: if no state, province, or country is given for a publisher below, it may be omitted in all citations.

A. & C. Black. *See* [Black](#)
A. Töpelmann. *See* [Töpelmann](#)
A Turizm Yayınları (Istanbul)
Aarhus University Press (Aarhus)
Abingdon (Nashville; New York)
Åbo Akademi University (Åbo)
Academic Press (London; New York)
Acumen (Durham)
A.D.P.F. (Paris)
Agade (Warsaw)
Akademie (Berlin)
Akademische Verlagsbuchhandlung (Freiburg im
Breisgau)
Alba House (New York)
Aldine (Chicago)
Alfred A. Knopf. *See* [Knopf](#)
Allen & Unwin (London)
Allenson (Naperville, IL)
Almond Press (Sheffield)
Almqvist & Wiksell (Uppsala; Stockholm)
Am Oved (Tel-Aviv)
American Oriental Society (New Haven)
American Schools of Oriental Research (Boston;
Cambridge)

Anselm Academic (Winona, MN)
Apollos (Leicester)
Archaeopress (Oxford)
Archon Books (Hamden, CT)
Ares (Milan)
Aris & Phillips (Oxford)
Aschendorff (Münster)
Ashgate (Burlington, VT; Farnham, Surrey, UK)
Associació Bíblica de Catalunya (Catalonia, Spain)
Athlone Press (London)
Augsburg (Minneapolis)
Augsburg Fortress (Minneapolis)
Augustin (Locust Valley, NY)
AUSA (Sabadell)
B. G. Teubner Verlag. *See* [Teubner](#)
Baker Academic (Grand Rapids)
Baker Books (Grand Rapids)
Bamberger & Wahrman (Jerusalem)
Banner of Truth Trust (London; Carlisle, PA)
B.A.R. (Oxford)
Basic Books (New York)
Basil Blackwell. *See* [Blackwell](#)
Baylor University Press (Waco, TX)
Beacon (Boston)

Beacon Hill (Kansas City)
Beauchesne (Paris) Beck (Munich)
Ben Yehuda Press (Teaneck, NJ)
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev Press (Beer-Sheva)
Benzinger (Zurich)
Bertelsmann (Gütersloh)
Bialik Institute (Jerusalem)
Biblical Archaeology Society (Washington, DC)
Biblical Institute Press (Rome)
Black (Edinburgh; London)
Blackwell (Oxford; Malden, MA)
Bloomsbury (London; New Delhi; New York; Sydney)
Bohn (Haarlem)
Bouvier (Bonn)
Braziller (New York)
Brazos (Grand Rapids)
Brepols (Turnhout)
Brill (Leiden; Boston)
British Academy (London)
Broadman & Holman (Nashville)
Brockhaus (Wuppertal)
Browne & Nolan (Dublin)
Brown Judaic Studies (Providence, RI)

C. H. Beck. *See* [Beck](#)
Calwer (Stuttgart)
Cambridge University Press (Cambridge; New York)
Carl Winter. *See* [Winter](#)
Carta (Jerusalem)
Cascade (Eugene, OR)
Cassell (London)
Catholic Biblical Association of America (Washington, DC)
Catholic University of America Press (Washington, DC)
CDL (Bethesda, MD)
Cerf (Paris)
Chalice (Atlanta)
Charles Scribner's Sons. *See* [Scribner's Sons](#)
Chr. Kaiser Verlag. *See* [Kaiser](#)
Clarendon (Oxford)
Cokesbury (Nashville)
Collins (London)
Columbia University Press (New York)
Concordia (St. Louis)
Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Cientificas (Madrid)
Continuum (New York; London)

Cornell University Press (Ithaca, NY)
Crossroad (New York)
Crossway (Wheaton, IL)
Curtius (Berlin)
Darton, Longman & Todd (London)
de Boccard (Paris)
de Gruyter (Berlin)
Dehoniane (Bologna)
Deichert (Leipzig)
Dekker & Van de Vegt (Nijmegen)
Delachaux & Niestle (Neuchatel; Paris)
Deo (Dorset, UK)
Desclée (Paris)
Desclée de Brouwer (Paris)
Deutsche Bibelgesellschaft (Stuttgart)
Doubleday (Garden City, NY; New York)
Duckworth (London)
Duculot (Gembloux)
Duke University Press (Durham, NC)
Duquesne University Press (Pittsburgh)
Dura-Europos Publications (New Haven)
Dybwad (Oslo)
E. J. Brill. *See* [Brill](#)
Echter (Würzburg)

EDB (Edizioni Dehoniane Bologna). *See* [Dehoniane](#)
Edinburgh University Press (Edinburgh)
Éditions de Boccard. *See* [de Boccard](#)
Éditions Desclée de Brouwer. *See* [Desclée de Brouwer](#)
Editions du Cerf. *See* [Cerf](#)
Éditions Gallimard. *See* [Gallimard](#)
Éditions Rieder. *See* [Rieder](#)
Editorial Verbo Divina (Pamplona)
Editrice Anselmiana (Rome)
Editrice Pontificia Università Gregoriana (Rome)
Editrice Pontificio Istituto Biblico. *See* [Pontifical Biblical Institute](#)
Edizioni Dehoniane. *See* [Dehoniane](#)
Edizioni di Storia e Letteratura (Rome)
Eduard Pfeiffer. *See* [Pfeiffer](#)
Edwin Mellen. *See* [Mellen](#)
Eerdmans (Grand Rapids)
Ege (Istanbul)
Egypt Exploration Fund (London)
Eisenbrauns (Winona Lake, IN)
ELITE (Florence)
Epworth (London)
Equinox (Sheffield)
Evangelische Verlagsanstalt (Berlin)

Evangelischer Verlag (Zollikon-Zurich)
EVZ-Verlag (Zurich)
Finnish Exegetical Society (Helsinki)
Fortress (Philadelphia)
Franciscan Herald Press (Chicago)
Franciscan Institute Publications (St. Bonaventure,
NY)
Franciscan Printing Press (Jerusalem)
Francke (Bern; Tübingen)
Franz Steiner Verlag. *See* [Steiner](#)
Free Press (Glencoe, IL; New York)
Friedrich Reinhardt. *See* [Reinhardt](#)
Funk & Wagnalls (New York)
Gabalda (Paris)
Gallimard (Paris)
Gebr. Mann (Berlin)
Gelbstverlag der Erben (Berlin)
George Braziller. *See* [Braziller](#)
Georg Olms. *See* [Olms](#)
Georg Reimer. *See* [Reimer](#)
Gerald Duckworth. *See* [Duckworth](#)
Gerd Mohn. *See* [Mohn](#)
Gerstenberg (Hildesheim)
Geuthner (Paris)

Gianni Iuculano. *See* [Iuculano](#)
Glazier (Wilmington, DE)
Gleerup (Lund)
Gorgias (Piscataway, NJ)
Gregorian University Press (Rome)
Gunter Narr Verlag. *See* [Narr](#)
Gütersloher Verlagshaus (Gütersloh)
Hanstein (Bonn; Cologne)
Harcourt, Brace (New York)
Harcourt Brace Jovanovich (New York)
Harcourt, Brace & World (New York)
Harcourt, Brace & Company. *See* [Harcourt, Brace](#)
Harper & Brothers (New York)
Harper & Row (New York; San Francisco)
HarperCollins (New York; San Francisco)
HarperOne (San Francisco)
HarperSanFrancisco (San Francisco)
Harrassowitz (Leipzig; Wiesbaden)
Hartford Seminary Foundation Press (Hartford, CT)
Harvard University Press (Cambridge)
Hebrew Union College Press (Cincinnati)
Heinemann (London)
Hendrickson (Peabody, MA)
Henry Holt. *See* [Holt](#)

Henry Regnery. *See* [Regnery](#)
Herald Press (Kitchener, ON)
Herder (Freiburg im Breisgau; Rome)
Hinrichs (Leipzig)
Hodder & Stoughton (London)
Holt (New York)
Holt, Rinehart & Winston (New York)
Huber (Munich)
Humanities Press (New York)
Imprimerie Nationale (Paris)
Indiana University Press (Bloomington)
Institut für Orientalistik der Universität Wien (Vienna)
Institut für Sprachwissenschaft der Universität Innsbruck (Innsbruck)
Institut Biblique Pontifical. *See* [Pontifical Biblical Institute](#)
InterVarsity Press (Downers Grove, IL)
Inter-Varsity Press (Leicester; London)
ISLET (Dresden)
Israel Antiquities Authority (Jerusalem)
Istituto Universitario Orientale (Naples)
Itzkowski (Berlin)
Iuculano (Pavia)
J. C. B. Mohr (Paul Siebeck). *See* [Mohr Siebeck](#)

J. Dukulot. *See* [Dukulot](#)
J. Kauffmann Verlag. *See* [Kauffmann](#)
Jacob Dybwad. *See* [Dybwad](#)
Jewish Publication Society of America (Philadelphia)
Jewish Theological Seminary of America (New York)
J. J. Augustin. *See* [Augustin](#)
John Knox (Atlanta; Richmond, VA) John Murray. *See*
[Murray](#)
John Wiley & Sons. *See* [Wiley & Sons](#)
Johns Hopkins University Press (Baltimore; London)
Josef Knecht. *See* [Knecht](#)
JSOT Press (Sheffield)
Judson (Pennsylvania)
K. G. Saur Verlag. *See* [Saur](#)
Kaiser (Munich)
Karl J. Trübner. *See* [Trübner](#)
Katholisches Bibelwerk (Stuttgart)
Kauffmann (Frankfurt am Main)
KBW (Stuttgart)
Kiryath Sepher (Jerusalem)
Klinksiek (Paris)
Knecht (Frankfurt am Main)
Knopf (New York)
Kohlhammer (Stuttgart)

Kok (Kampen)
Kok Pharos (Kampen)
Kosel (Munich)
Kregel (Grand Rapids)
Ktav (New York)
Labor et Fides (Geneva)
Lang (New York; Bern)
Librairie Lecoffre (Paris)
Leroux (Paris)
Letouzey et Ané (Paris)
Leuven University Press (Gembloux; Leuven)
Leykam (Graz)
LIT (Berlin)
Little, Brown (Boston)
Liturgical Press (Collegeville, MN)
Longmans, Green (London; New York)
Louisiana State University Press (Baton Rouge)
Lutterworth (London)
Macmillan (New York; London)
Magnes (Jerusalem)
Manchester University Press (Manchester)
Marshall, Morgan & Scott (London)
Massad Harav Kook (Jerusalem)
Max Niemeyer Verlag. *See* [Niemeyer](#)

McGill-Queens University Press (Montreal; Kingston,
ON)
McGraw-Hill (New York)
Mellen (Lewiston, NY)
Mercer University Press (Macon, GA)
Meridian Books (New York)
Methuen (London; New York)
Michael Glazier. *See* [Glazier](#)
Minerva (Paris)
Mohn (Gütersloh)
Mohr Siebeck (Tübingen)
Mouton (The Hague)
Mowbrays (London)
Münz (Breslau)
Murray (London)
Narr (Tübingen)
Nederlands Historisch-Archaeologisch Instituut te
Istanbul (Istanbul)
Nelson (Nashville; London)
Neo-Assyrian Text Corpus Project (Helsinki)
Neukirchener Verlag (Neukirchen-Vluyn)
Niemeyer (Halle)
Northern Illinois University Press (DeKalb)
Northwestern University Press (Evanston, IL)

Norton (New York)
Oliphants (London)
Oliver & Boyd (Edinburgh)
Olms (Hildesheim)
Open Book (Cambridge)
Orbis Books (Maryknoll, NY)
Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago
(Chicago)
Ortsel (Jerusalem)
Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften (Vienna)
Otto Harrassowitz. *See* [Harrassowitz](#)
Otto Zeller. *See* [Zeller](#)
Oxbow (Oxford)
Oxford University Press (Oxford; London; New York)
Paideia (Brescia)
Pantheon (New York)
Paternoster (Exeter; Milton Keynes)
Patmos (Düsseldorf; Mannheim)
Paul Geuthner. *See* [Geuthner](#)
Paulist (New York; Mahwah, NJ)
Peeters (Leuven)
Penguin Books (Harmondsworth; London)
Pennsylvania State University Press (University Park)

Pergamon Press (New York)
Peter Hanstein. *See* [Hanstein](#)
Peter Lang. *See* [Lang](#)
Pfeiffer (Leipzig)
Pickwick (Pittsburgh; Eugene, OR)
Polebridge (Sonoma, CA)
Pontifical Biblical Institute (Rome)
Praeger (New York)
Prentice Hall (Englewood Cliffs, NJ; Upper Saddle
River, NJ)
Presses Universitaires (Fribourg)
Presses Universitaires de France (Paris)
Presses Universitaires de Vincennes (Saint Denis)
Princeton University Press (Princeton)
Prometheus (Amherst, NY)
PUF. *See* [Presses Universitaires de France](#)
Purdue University Press (West Lafayette, IN)
Pustet (Regensburg)
Random House (New York)
Regnery (Chicago)
Reimer (Berlin)
Reinhardt (Basel)
Revell (New York)
Rieder (Paris)

Rivington (London)
Routledge (London; New York)
Routledge & Kegan Paul (London)
Rowman & Littlefield (Lanhan, MD)
Royal Asiatic Society (London)
Royal Irish Academy (Dublin)
Royal Scottish Museum (Edinburgh) Saur (Munich)
[SBL Press](#) (Atlanta)
Schnell & Steiner (Munich)
Schocken Books (New York)
Scholars Press (Missoula, MT; Chico, CA; Atlanta)
School of Oriental and African Studies (London)
Scientia (Aalen)
SCM (London)
Scribner's Sons (New York)
Seabury (New York)
Sheffield Academic (Sheffield)
Sheffield Phoenix (Sheffield)
SIL International (Dallas)
Simon & Schuster (New York)
Smyth & Helwys (Macon, GA)
Societatis Litterariae Fennicae (Helsinki)
Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. *See*
[SPCK](#)

Society of Biblical Literature (Atlanta)
Soncino (Hindhead, Surrey, UK; Jerusalem; Brooklyn)
Southern Illinois University Press (Carbondale)
SPCK (London)
St. Benno (Leipzig)
Stanford University Press (Stanford, CA)
Stefan Münz. *See* [Münz](#)
Steiner (Stuttgart)
Styx (Groningen)
Suhrkamp (Frankfurt; Berlin)
Suomalainen Tiedeakatemia (Helsinki)
Swets & Zeitlinger (Amsterdam; Lisse)
T&T Clark (Edinburgh; London; New York)
Taylor & Francis (London)
Tel Aviv University Press (Tel Aviv)
Temple University Press (Philadelphia)
Teubner (Leipzig; Stuttgart; Berlin)
Thames & Hudson (London)
Theologischer Verlag. *See* [TVZ](#)
Theologischer Verlag Rudolf Brockhaus. *See* [Brockhaus](#)
Thomas Nelson. *See* [Nelson](#)
Töpelmann (Giessen; Berlin)
Trinity University Press (San Antonio, TX)

Trübner (Strassburg)
Truman State University Press (Kirksville, MO)
Türk Tarih Kurumu Basımevi (Ankara)
TVZ (Theologischer Verlag Zurich) (Zurich)
Tyndale House (Carol Stream, IL)
Tyndale Press (London)
Ugarit-Verlag (Münster)
Undena (Los Angeles; Malibu, CA)
United Bible Societies (London; New York; Stuttgart)
Universitätsverlag (Göttingen)
Universitetsforlaget (Oslo)
University of Birmingham Press (Birmingham)
University of California Press (Berkeley)
University of Chicago Press (Chicago)
University of Copenhagen (Copenhagen)
University of Exeter Press (Exeter)
University of Michigan Press (Ann Arbor)
University of Minnesota Press (Minneapolis)
University of Nebraska Press (Lincoln)
University of North Carolina Press (Chapel Hill)
University of Notre Dame Press (Notre Dame)
University of Pennsylvania Press (Philadelphia)
University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology
and Anthropology (Philadelphia)

University of Pittsburgh Press (Pittsburgh)
University of South Carolina Press (Columbia)
University of Texas Press (Austin)
University of Wales Press (Cardiff)
University Press of America (Lanham, MD)
Uppsala Universitet (Uppsala)
Van Gorcum (Assen)
Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht (Göttingen)
Verbo Divino (Estella, Navarra, Spain)
Verlag Philipp von Zabern. *See* [von Zabern](#)
Viking (New York)
Vintage Books (New York; London)
Vittorio Klostermann (Frankfurt am Main)
Voigtländer (Leipzig)
von Zabern (Mainz)
W. Heinemann. *See* [Heinemann](#)
W. W. Norton. *See* [Norton](#)
Wahrman (Jerusalem)
Waisenhaus (Halle)
Walter de Gruyter. *See* [de Gruyter](#)
Wayne State University Press (Detroit)
Weidenfeld & Nicolson (London)
Weidmann (Berlin)
Westminster (Philadelphia)

Westminster John Knox (Louisville)
Wiley & Sons (New York)
Wiley-Blackwell (Malden, MA; Chichester)
Wilfrid Laurier University Press (Waterloo, ON)
William B. Eerdmans. *See* [Eerdmans](#)
Williams & Norgate (London)
Winter (Heidelberg)
Wipf & Stock (Eugene, OR)
Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft (Darmstadt)
Word (Waco, TX; Dallas; Nashville)
Yale University Press (New Haven)
Zeller (Osnabruck)
Zondervan (Grand Rapids)
Zwingli-Verlag (Zurich)

6.1.4.2 Place of Publication

If the title or copyright page lists more than one city, only the first city should ordinarily be used in the bibliography and notes (see *CMS* §14.135). When the city or publisher is not well known, reference to the state or country should be included. Be careful to do this consistently; thus if you name “Grand Rapids, MI” in one citation, you must include the state in every other citation of a publisher in

Grand Rapids. On the use of two-letter postal abbreviations for state/province references, see §8.1.1.

6.1.4.3 Translating Foreign-Language Publication Information

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

Original	Preferred
Basilae	Basel
Berolini	Berlin
Bruxelles	Brussels
Cantabrigiae	Cambridge
Genève	Geneva
Lipsiae	Leipzig
Louvain	Leuven
Lugdunum	Lyon
Lugdunum Batavorum	Leiden

Lutetiae

Paris

München

Munich

Oxonii

Oxford

Wien

Vienna

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

6.1.4.4 Listing Multiple Publishers

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

Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht; Fribourg:
Presses Universitaires

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

6.1.4.5 Date

The use of *n.d.* (no date) in place of the year in the publication details should be avoided. In the case of unpublished manuscripts, use the date of the version consulted or the

last-modified date in the case of electronic files. Use *forthcoming* for manuscripts under contract but not yet published (§6.2.19). Manuscripts not under contract are treated as unpublished manuscripts.

6.1.5 Page Numbers

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

6.1.6 Electronic Sources Information

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

SBL Press no longer recommends including access dates—the date on which the author last consulted a source—as they are unreliable, unverifiable, and unneces-

sary. Authors should consult with their publisher early, however, as some publishers may require them.

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

6.2 GENERAL EXAMPLES: BOOKS

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

6.2.1 A Book by a Single Author

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

19. Talbert, *Reading John*, 22..

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

6.2.2 A Book by Two or Three Authors

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

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

Robinson, James M., and Helmut Koester.

Trajectories through Early Christianity.

Philadelphia: Fortress, 1971.

6.2.3 A Book by More Than Three Authors

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

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

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

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

6.2.4 A Translated Volume

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

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

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

6.2.5 The Full History of a Translated Volume

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

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

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

6.2.6 A Book with One Editor

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

9. Tigay, *Empirical Models*, 38.

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

6.2.7 A Book with Two or Three Editors

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

47. Kaltner and McKenzie, viii.

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

6.2.8 A Book with Four or More Editors

The same rules apply as in §6.2.3.

4. John F. Oates et al., eds., *Checklist of Editions of Greek and Latin Papyri, Ostraca, and Tablets*, 5th ed., BASPSup 9 (Oakville, CT: American Society of Papyrologists, 2001), 10.

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

6.2.9 A Book with Both Author and Editor

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

Schillebeeckx, Edward. *The Schillebeeckx Reader*. Edited by Robert J. Schreiter. Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1986.

6.2.10 A Book with Author, Editor, and Translator

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

Blass, Friedrich, and Albert Debrunner.
Grammatica del greco del Nuovo Testamento.

Edited by Friedrich Rehkopf. Translated by
Giordana Pisi. Brescia: Paideia, 1982.

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

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

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

See also §6.1.3.9.

6.2.12 An Article in an Edited Volume

3. Harold W. Attridge, “Jewish Historiography,” in *Early Judaism and Its Modern Interpreters*, ed. Robert A. Kraft and George W. E. Nickelsburg (Philadelphia: Fortress; Atlanta: Scholars Press, 1986), 311–43.

6. Attridge, “Jewish Historiography,” 314–17.

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

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

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

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

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

6.2.13 An Article in a Festschrift

Bibliographies should use the full title.

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

17. Van Seters, “Theology of the Yahwist,” 222.

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

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

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

6. Boers, introduction, xi–xx.

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

6.2.15 Multiple Publishers for a Single Book

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

For treatment of multiple publishers, see §6.1.4.4.

6.2.16 A Revised Edition

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

Pritchard, James B., ed. *Ancient Near Eastern Texts Relating to the Old Testament*. 3rd ed.

Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1969.

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

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

6.2.17 Reprint of a Recent Title

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

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

6.2.18 Reprint of a Title in the Public Domain

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

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

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

6.2.19 A Forthcoming Book

When a book is under contract with a publisher and is already titled, but the date of publication is not yet known, *forthcoming* is used in place of the date. Books not under contract should be treated as unpublished manuscripts (for

which see *CMS* §§14.224–31).

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

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

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

6.2.20 A Multivolume Work

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

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

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

6.2.21 A Titled Volume in a Multivolume Work

5. Bruce W. Winter and Andrew D. Clarke, eds.,

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

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

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

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

6.2.22 A Chapter within a Multivolume Work

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

28. Mason, “Josephus on Canon and Scriptures,” 224.

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

6.2.23 A Chapter within a Titled Volume in a Multivolume Work

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

78. Peterson, “Motif of Fulfilment,” 92.

David Peterson, “The Motif of Fulfilment and the Purpose of Luke-Acts.” Pages 83–104 in *The Book of Acts in Its Ancient Literary Setting*. Edited by Bruce W. Winter and Andrew D.

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

6.2.24 A Work in a Series

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

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

14. Hofius, *Paulusstudien*, 124.

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

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

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

32. Jeremias, *Prayers*, 126.

Jeremias, Joachim. *The Prayers of Jesus*. SBT 2/6.

Naperville, IL: Allenson, 1967.

6.2.25 Electronic Book

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

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

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

Reventlow, Henning Graf. *From the Old Testament to Origen. Volume 1 of History of Biblical*

Interpretation. Translated by Leo G. Perdue.
Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2009.
Nook edition.

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

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

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

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

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

53. Ann E. Killebrew and Margreet Steiner, eds.,

The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of the Levant: c. 8000–332 BCE (Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2014),
doi:10.1093/oxfordhb/9780199212972.001.0001.

55. Killebrew and Steiner, *Archaeology of the Levant*.

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

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

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

32. Kaufman, *Akkadian Influences on Aramaic*, 123.

Kaufman, Stephen. *The Akkadian Influences on*

Aramaic. AS 19. Chicago: The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago, 1974.
<http://oi.uchicago.edu/pdf/as19.pdf>.

6.3 GENERAL EXAMPLES: JOURNAL ARTICLES, REVIEWS, AND DISSERTATIONS

6.3.1 A Journal Article

7. Blake Leyerle, “[John Chrysostom on the Gaze](#),” *J ECS* 1 (1993): 159–74.

23. Leyerle, “John Chrysostom,” 161.

Leyerle, Blake. “[John Chrysostom on the Gaze](#).” *J ECS* 1 (1993): 159–74.

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

6.3.2 A Journal Article with Multiple Page Locations and Multiple Volumes

21. Hans Wildberger, “[Das Abbild Gottes: Gen](#)

1:26–30,” *TZ* 21 (1965): 245–59, 481–501.

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

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

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

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

6.3.3 A Journal Article Republished in a Collected Volume

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

20. David Noel Freedman, “Pottery, Poetry, and

Prophecy: An Essay on Biblical Poetry,” *JBL* 96 (1977): 20

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

or

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

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

but neither

20. David Noel Freedman, “Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy: An Essay on Biblical Poetry,” *JBL* 96 (1977): 20; repr. in *Pottery, Poetry, and Prophecy:*

Studies in Early Hebrew Poetry (Winona Lake, IN: Eisenbrauns, 1980).

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

nor

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

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

6.3.4 A Book Review

Untitled book reviews may be cited as follows.

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

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

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

Titled book reviews should be cited as normal journal articles.

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

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

Review articles are treated like articles:

7. David Petersen, “[Hebrew Bible Textbooks: A Review Article](#),” *CRBR* 1 (1988): 1–18.

14. Petersen, “Hebrew Bible Textbooks,” 8.

Petersen, David. “[Hebrew Bible Textbooks: A Review Article](#).” *CRBR* 1 (1988): 1–18.

6.3.5 An Unpublished Dissertation or Thesis

21. Lee E. Klosinski, “[Meals in Mark](#)” (PhD diss., The Claremont Graduate School, 1988), 22–44.

26. Klosinski, “Meals in Mark,” 23.

Klosinski, Lee. E. “[Meals in Mark](#).” PhD diss., The Claremont Graduate School, 1988.

6.3.6 An Article in an Encyclopedia or a Dictionary

Individual articles in an encyclopedia or a dictionary should be included in the bibliography. The article form applies. It is not necessary to place a comma following the abbreviation preceding the volume and page number. This imitates the rule for journal volumes. Multivolume lexi-

cons, collections of primary sources, and dictionaries are candidates for this special treatment. For examples, see here and in §6.3.7.

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

36. Stendahl, “Biblical Theology,” 1:419.

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

6.3.7 An Article in a Lexicon or a Theological Dictionary

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

3. Karl Dahn and Walter L. Liefeld, “See, Vision, Eye,” *NIDNTT* 3:511–21.

6. Hermann W. Beyer, “διακονέω, διακονία, κτλ.,” *TDNT* 2:81–93.

7. Ceslas Spicq, “ἀτακτέω, ἄτακτος, ἀτάκτως,” *TLNT* 1:223–24.

143. Ceslas Spicq, “ἀμοιβή,” *TLNT* 1:95–96.

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

23. Hermann W. Beyer, “διακονέω,” *TDNT* 2:81–87.

26. Karl Dahn, “ὀράω,” *NIDNTT* 3:511–18.

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

25. Beyer, *TDNT* 2:83.

29. Dahn, *NIDNTT* 3:511.

147. Spicq, *TLNT* 1:95.

In the bibliography, cite only the theological dictionary.

Brown, Colin, ed. *New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology*. 4 vols. Grand Rapids: Zondervan, 1975–1985.

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

Spicq, Ceslas. *Theological Lexicon of the New Testament*. Translated and edited by James D. Ernest. 3 vols. Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1994.

6.3.8 A Paper Presented at a Professional Society

31. Susan Niditch, “[Oral Culture and Written Documents](#)” (paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the New England Region of the [SBL](#), Worcester, MA, 25 March 1994), 13–17.

35. Niditch, “Oral Culture,” 14.

Niditch, Susan. “[Oral Culture and Written Documents](#).” Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the New England Region of the [SBL](#). Worcester, MA, 25 March 1994.

6.3.9 An Article in a Magazine

8. Anthony J. Saldarini, “[Babatha’s Story](#),” *BAR* 24.2 (1998): [28–33](#), [36–37](#), [72–74](#).

27. Saldarini, “[Babatha’s Story](#),” [28](#).

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

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

6.3.10 An Electronic Journal Article

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

43. Carl P. E. Springer, “Of Roosters and *Repetitio*: Ambrose’s *Aeterne rerum conditor*,” *VC* 68 (2014): 155–77, doi:10.1163/15700720-12341158.

45. Springer, “Of Roosters and *Repetitio*,” 158.

Springer, Carl P. E. “Of Roosters and *Repetitio*:

Ambrose's *Aeterne rerum conditor*." *VC* 68
(2014): 155–77.
doi:10.1163/15700720-12341158.

8. Charles Truehart, "Welcome to the Next Church," *Atlantic Monthly* 278 (August 1996): 37–58, <http://www.theatlantic.com/past/docs/issues/96aug/nxtchrch/nxtchrch.htm>.

12. Truehart, "Next Church," 37.

Truehart, Charles. "Welcome to the Next Church." *Atlantic Monthly* 278 (August 1996): 37–58.
<http://www.theatlantic.com/past/docs/issues/96aug/nxtchrch/nxtchrch.htm>.

31. Alan Kirk, "Karl Polanyi, Marshall Sahlins, and the Study of Ancient Social Relations," *JBL* 126 (2007): 182–91, doi:10.2307/27638428, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/27638428>.

35. Kirk, "Karl Polanyi," 186.

Alan Kirk. "Karl Polanyi, Marshall Sahlins, and the Study of Ancient Social Relations," *JBL*

126 (2007): 182–91. doi:10.2307/27638428.
<http://www.jstor.org/stable/27638428>.

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

6.4 SPECIAL EXAMPLES

6.4.1 Texts from the Ancient Near East

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

6.4.1.1 Citing *COS*

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

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

11. “Great Hymn to the Aten,” *COS* 1.26:44–46.

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

6.4.1.2 Citing Other Texts

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

16. “Suppiluliumas and the Egyptian Queen,” trans. Albrecht Goetze (*ANET*, 319).

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

5. “[Erra and Ishum](#)” (Stephanie Dalley, *Myths from Mesopotamia* [Oxford: Oxford University Press,

1991], 282–315).

Dalley, Stephanie. *Myths from Mesopotamia*.

Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1991.

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

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

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

36. “[The Doomed Prince](#)” (*AEL* 2:200–203).

Lichtheim, Miriam. *Ancient Egyptian Literature*.

Vol. 2. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1976.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

33. Esarhaddon Chronicle, lines 3–4 (Albert Kirk

Grayson, *Assyrian and Babylonian Chronicles*, TCS [Locust Valley, NY: Augustin, 1975], 125).

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

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

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

45. ARM 1.3.

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

If citing it from the edited version:

45. ARMT 1.3.

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

6.4.2 Loeb Classical Library (Greek and Latin)

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

(Josephus, *Ant.* 2.233–235)

1. Josephus, *Ant.* 2.233–235.

4. Tacitus, *Ann.* 15.18–19

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

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

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

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

The bibliography provides the necessary information regarding the work.

Josephus. Translated by Henry St. J. Thackeray et al. 10 vols. LCL. Cambridge: Harvard

University Press, 1926–1965.

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

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

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

But the bibliography should reflect the entire collection.

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

6.4.3 Papyri, Ostraca, and Epigraphica

6.4.3.1 Papyri and Ostraca in General

When a papyrus or ostrakon, or a translation thereof, is cited from the standard critical edition listed in the most

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

(P.Cair.Zen. 59003)

22. P.Cair.Zen. 59003.

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

22. P.Cair.Zen. 59003 (Arthur S. Hunt and Campbell C. Edgar, *Select Papyri*, LCL [Cambridge:

Harvard University Press, 1932], 1:96).

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

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

6.4.3.2 Epigraphica

Taking their cue from Oates et al., *Checklist of Editions* (see §6.4.3.1), G. H. R. Horsley and John A. L. Lee offer “A Preliminary Checklist of Abbreviations of Greek Epigraphic Volumes” in *Epigraphica: Periodico internazionale di epigrafia* 56 (1994): 129–69. This indispensable checklist seeks “to provide a list of coherent abbreviations for Greek epigraphic volumes which are both acceptable to specialist epigraphers and comprehensible in themselves to nonspecialists who have occasion to use and refer to inscriptions” (p. 130). Abbreviations for a few of the more common epigraphic resources are included in §8.4 (e.g., *BGU*, *MAMA*, *SIG*), but for a more comprehensive catalogue, see Horsley and Lee’s checklist.

6.4.3.3 Greek Magical Papyri

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

(*PGM* III. 1–164)

22. *PGM* III. 1–164.

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

22. *PGM* III. 1–164 (Betz).

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

6.4.4 Ancient Epistles and Homilies

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

(Heraclitus, *Epistle 1*, 10)

34. Heraclitus, *Epistle 1*, 10.

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

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

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

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

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

6.4.5 *ANF* and *NPNF*, First and Second Series

Citing the church fathers can be confusing and frustrating since often there are a variety of levels at which one can cite. Authors may elect to cite both the primary reference and the volume and page number within a given series. If this does not become cumbersome for the reader, it is helpful to include both. In either case, it is better to use arabic

numbers rather than roman numerals and to put the *ANF* or *NPNF* reference in parentheses. It is not necessary to give a full citation if a bibliography is included and subsequent citations in the notes are identical to the first citation.

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

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

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

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

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

Augustine. *The Letters of St. Augustin*. In vol. 1 of *The Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers*, Series 1.

Edited by Philip Schaff. 1886–1889. 14 vols.
Repr., Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1994.

6.4.6 J.-P. Migne’s *Patrologia Latina* and *Patrologia Graeca*

For this series, use the abbreviated form:

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

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

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

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

6.4.7 Strack-Billerbeck, *Kommentar zum Neuen Testament*

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

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

Strack, Hermann L., and Paul Billerbeck.

Kommentar zum Neuen Testament aus Talmud und Midrasch. 6 vols. Munich: Beck, 1922–1961.

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

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

76. Graham Anderson, “The *pepaideumenos* in Action: Sophists and Their Outlook in the Early

Empire,” *ANRW* 33.1:80–208.

79. Anderson, “*Pepaideumenos*,” *ANRW* 33.1:86.

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

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

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

6.4.9 Bible Commentaries

Properly citing Bible commentaries can be complex, especially when the commentaries are (1) multivolume or (2) in a series. Commentaries are normally cited just as any other book, with the commentary series name being the only significant addition. Since editors of commentary

series usually acquire rather than edit, the names of general editors need not be included in bibliographic or note references. Thus:

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

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

6.4.10 A Single Volume of a Multivolume Commentary in a Series

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

6.4.11 SBL Seminar Papers

33. James L. Crenshaw, “Theodicy in the Book of the Twelve,” *Society of Biblical Literature 2001*

Seminar Papers, SBLSPS 40 (Atlanta: Society of Biblical Literature, 2001), 1–18.

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

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

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

6.4.13 Text Editions Published Online with No Print Counterpart

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

2. Gernot Wilhelm, ed., “Der Vertrag Šuppiluliumas I. von Ḫatti mit Šattiwazza von Mittani (CTH

51.I),” released 24 February 2013,
doi:[hethiter.net/](https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-2444441/v1): CTH 51.I (INTR 2013-02-24).

4. Wilhelm, “Der Vertrag Šuppiluliumas I.”

Gernot Wilhelm, ed. “Der Vertrag Šuppiluliumas I.
von Ḫatti mit Šattiwazza von Mittani (CTH
51.I).” doi:[hethiter.net/](https://doi.org/10.21203/rs.3.rs-2444441/v1): CTH 51.I (INTR
2013-02-24).

6.4.14 Online Database

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

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

39. Cobb Institute of Archaeology, “The Figurines of Maresha.”

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

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

17. Caraher, “Pyla-Koutsopetria Archaeological Project.”

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

6.4.15 Websites and Blogs

Material published informally online must nevertheless be included in notes and bibliography. (Blog entries, how-

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

10. “The One Hundred Most Important Cuneiform Objects,” cdli:wiki,
[http://
cdli.ox.ac.uk/
wiki/
doku.php?
id=the_one_hundred_most_important_
cuneiform
objects.](http://cdli.ox.ac.uk/wiki/doku.php?id=the_one_hundred_most_important_cuneiform_objects)

“The One Hundred Most Important Cuneiform Objects.” cdli:wiki. [http:// cdli.ox.ac.uk/wiki/
doku.php?
id=the_one_hundred_most_important_
cuneiform_objects.](http://cdli.ox.ac.uk/wiki/doku.php?id=the_one_hundred_most_important_cuneiform_objects)

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

URL.

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

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

6.5 AUTHOR-DATE CITATIONS

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

In the author-date system, a reference list (often called “Works Cited”) provides complete publication informa-

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

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

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

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

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

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

Two citations in the same sentence:

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

When an author has more than one work in the bibliogra-

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

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

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

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

(Pilch 1988a, 14)

(Pilch 1988b, 60)

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

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

6.1.4.3 Translating Foreign-Language Publication Information

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

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

Wien

Vienna

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

8.3 PRIMARY SOURCES: ANCIENT TEXTS

Abbreviations for the Hebrew Bible/Old Testament, New Testament, deuterocanonical works, and Dead Sea Scrolls and related texts do not use a period. All other abbreviations are marked by periods.

Patterns of punctuation around numbers in text references vary as noted below. In general, we prefer to separate chapter and verse references such as one finds in biblical materials with colons (see §8.3.1). With other ancient texts, where numbering may be by book, chapter, section, paragraph, or line, periods have become more common for separating the successive unit numbers. In some cases, by discipline-specific convention, other patterns may be used.

8.3.1 Hebrew Bible/Old Testament

In biblical references, a colon normally separates chapters and verses, a comma and a letter space separate verse designations within a chapter, and a semicolon followed by a letter space separates references to different chapters (or chapters and verses). Thus: *Isa* 1:8; 5:1–7, 10; *Jer* 2:21 (see further §4.1.8).

Gen

Genesis

Exod	Exodus
Lev	Leviticus
Num	Numbers
Deut	Deuteronomy
Josh	Joshua
Judg	Judges
Ruth	Ruth
1-2 Sam	1-2 Samuel
1-2 Kgdms	1-2 Kingdoms (LXX)
1-2 Kgs	1-2 Kings
3-4 Kgdms	3-4 Kingdoms (LXX)
1-2 Chr	1-2 Chronicles
Ezra	Ezra
Neh	Nehemiah
Esth	Esther
Job	Job
Ps/Pss	Psalms
Prov	Proverbs
Eccl (or Qoh)	Ecclesiastes (or Qoheleth)
Song or (Cant)	Song of Songs (Song of Solomon, or Canticles)
Isa	Isaiah
Jer	Jeremiah
Lam	Lamentations
Ezek	Ezekiel
Dan	Daniel

Hos	Hosea
Joel	Joel
Amos	Amos
Obad	Obadiah
Jonah	Jonah
Mic	Micah
Nah	Nahum
Hab	Habakkuk
Zeph	Zephaniah
Hag	Haggai
Zech	Zechariah
Mal	Malachi

8.3.2 New Testament

Matt	Matthew
Mark	Mark
Luke	Luke
John	John
Acts	Acts
Rom	Romans
1-2 Cor	1-2 Corinthians
Gal	Galatians
Eph	Ephesians
Phil	Philippians
Col	Colossians

1-2 Thess	1-2 Thessalonians
1-2 Tim	1-2 Timothy
Titus	Titus
Phlm	Philemon
Heb	Hebrews
Jas	James
1-2 Pet	1-2 Peter
1-2-3 John	1-2-3 John
Jude	Jude
Rev	Revelation