

HTR Style Sheet for Contributing Authors

HTR prefers that the essays it receives be devoid of unseemly colloquialisms and grammatical and syntactical vulgarisms. Please try as best you can, for example, to avoid split infinitives and clauses that end in prepositions. The version of your essay that you send us after its acceptance for publication should conform to *The SBL Handbook of Style*, 2nd edition (hereafter *SBL*), and, in matters unaddressed there, to the *Chicago Manual of Style*, now in its 16th edition (hereafter *CMS*). This style sheet lays out the few points (marked with a red asterisk) at which our house differs from these two guides as well as issues that authors commonly overlook.

It is the responsibility of the author—not the copyeditor or proofreader—to ensure that references are complete and accurate. Inaccurate or partial citations are the most time-consuming errors for us to correct; if we discover problems in your references, your essay will be returned to you to make all of the necessary corrections. Please check in advance that your citations include correct information in as many of the following categories as are relevant; see the section below on “Reference Footnotes” for further details and specific examples.

Books: Author Full Name, *Title* (editor; translator; number of volumes; edition; series; city: publisher, date) page number or page range, website or indication of electronic format.

Journal articles: Author Full Name, “Article Title,” (*Abbreviated Journal Title* volume (year) complete page range, at page number or page range.

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GENERAL STYLE ISSUES

Abbreviations:

- In general, use abbreviations within parentheses and in footnotes and not in the main text, with the exception of abbreviations of the titles of biblical books. This principle applies even to common abbreviations such as *etc.*, *i.e.*, and *e.g.*
- In the main text, use the full name of a biblical book when you begin a sentence with it or when you are referring to the book as a whole. Conversely, when you are citing either chapter(s) alone or chapter(s) and verse(s) (not at the beginning of a sentence), abbreviate the name of the book in accordance with *SBL* §§8.3.1–3 (*SBL* §8.2). In footnotes and parentheses, abbreviate the name of a biblical book except when you begin a sentence with it. Notice that unlike other abbreviations, the abbreviations of biblical books do not require periods.

Examples: Deuteronomy 28:15 is the turning point of a chapter that contains blessings and curses.

In Deut 32–33, Moses delivers two poems.

In Deut 28:15, the chapter turns from blessing to curse.

- When quoting a biblical text as translated in a modern version, insert the version's acronym, where appropriate (see *SBL* §8.2.1 for a list), after the biblical citation (*SBL* §8.2).

Example: “as the small rain upon the tender herb” (Deut 32:2 KJV)

- In general, other ancient well-known works may be abbreviated similarly, in parentheses and notes and when section numbers are included but not at the beginning of a sentence or when the work as a whole is referenced in the main text. Such titles should be set in roman type when no author is cited (*SBL* §8.3.14.3), as is the case for example with rabbinic literature and Old and New Testament pseudepigrapha; in contrast, when an author is cited, the title of a work, whether written out in full or abbreviated, should be italicized. Note also that periods are used in the abbreviations of nonbiblical works and that, unlike in references to the Bible, where a colon separates chapter and verse, a period is ordinarily used to separate successive units in other ancient works. Consult *SBL* §§8.3.4–17 for the relevant abbreviations and guidelines.

Examples: Jos. Asen. 7.8–10; 4Q507; Did. 11–13; 1 Apoc. Jas. 25; Philo, *Exsecr.* 165;

Josephus, *J.W.* 3.10.7–8; Aristotle, *Poet.* 21.6

In order to avoid ambiguity, write out all digits in references to sections of ancient works (*SBL* §4.2.6); do not shorten them the way page numbers are shortened (see “Page Numbers” below).

Examples: Josephus, *J.W.* 1.321–329; Philo, *Spec.* 1.13–20; Plato, *Pol.* 271e–272b

Not: Josephus, *J.W.* 1.321–29; Plato, *Pol.* 271e–72b

- When writing them out in full, authors may elect to refer to classical and patristic texts by either their Latin or English titles, provided they are consistent (see *SBL* §8.3.6); however, abbreviations should be to the Latin versions of these titles when possible (see *SBL* §8.3.14.3).
- When abbreviating the titles of the Hebrew and Aramaic works listed in *SBL* §§8.3.8–10, choose a transliteration style that matches the way you transliterate Hebrew and Aramaic elsewhere, if applicable. The first and second columns of *SBL* §8.3.8, 8.3.10 correspond to the academic transliteration style found in *SBL* §5.1.1 The third column in each corresponds to the general-purpose style found in *SBL* §5.1.2; when general-purpose abbreviations are necessary, adapt the first column's abbreviations accordingly.

Examples: Giṭ. : Giṭṭin :: Gittin : Git. // Ḥag. : Ḥagigah :: Hagigah : Hag

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- Write out in full the titles of medieval and early modern works in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Yiddish, whether in the general-purpose transliteration style (as in the following examples) or in the academic style:

Examples: Maimonides, *Mishneh Torah*, Hilkhoh shabbat 30:14; Joseph Karo, *Shulhan Arukh*, Even ha'ezer 154:10; Israel Isserlin ben Petahiah, *Terumat Hadeshen* 245

- HTR now follows CMS (see, e.g., §§ 10.20–10.21) in forgoing periods in common acronyms.

Examples: BA (Bachelor of Arts); DC (District of Columbia); SJ (Society of Jesus); UK (United Kingdom); US (United States)

- Some common technical abbreviations:

- verse(s): v(v).
- versus: vs.
- note(s)/footnote(s): n(n). [not: fn.]
- number(s): no(s).
- century/centuries: cent(s).
- circa: ca. [not: c.]
- chapter(s): ch(s). [not: chap. or chaps.]

- See *SBL* §8.1.3 for additional abbreviations. Note:

- Do not italicize common technical abbreviations, even when they derive from Latin terms (with the sole exception of *sic* and *pace*, which you should always italicize).
- Do not use *cf.* in place of *see*. Rather, use *cf.* to call attention to a source that presents contrasting or, perhaps, further information.
- Place a comma after *e.g.* or *i.e.*

Capitalization:

- Theological concepts and events should generally not be capitalized (*SBL* §4.3.3.6). Consult the list in *SBL* §4.3.6 for further examples.

Examples: atonement; resurrection; tabernacle; temple; virgin birth

But: Last Supper; Sabbath; Scripture

- Certain terms and phrases referring to God are regularly capitalized (*SBL* §4.3.4.2). However, pronouns should not be (*SBL* §4.3.4.3).

Examples: Comforter, Creator, King of kings, Lord of lords, Parent, Redeemer, Son of Man

When employing less common designations in reference to the monotheistic God or when referencing gods in polytheistic contexts, authors may exercise discretion in choosing whether or not to capitalize, provided they are consistent (see the examples in *SBL* §4.3.4.2).

- On capitalization after a colon, see “Colon” under “Punctuation,” below.
- On capitalization of compounds, see “Hyphen” under “Punctuation,” below.
- On capitalization of titles and subtitles, including those in foreign languages, see “Title,” under “Components of Reference,” in the section on “Reference Footnotes,” below.
- On capitalization in quotations, see “Quotations,” below.

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- On capitalization, spelling, and formatting of specific terms relating to religion and the Bible, see the list in *SBL* §4.3.6; for other terms, see *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*.¹

Dates:

- Ancient vs. modern: Refer to the Common Era, setting the abbreviations in full caps with no periods (see *SBL* §8.1.2).²

Examples: BCE; CE

Not: BC; AD

- Modern: Use the day-month-year format (*SBL* §4.3.7.1); note that no commas are required when dates are formatted in this way (*SBL* §4.1.1.3; *CMS* §6.45). Similarly, commas are not required when a month and year appear alone (*CMS* §6.45). Do not use a number to indicate the month, since ambiguity could arise; rather, spell out the name of the month regardless of where the date appears (*SBL* §4.3.7.1).

Examples: On 1 September 2006 the ostracon in question disappeared; in June 2007 it was recovered.

Not: September 1, 2006; 9-1-2006; 9/1/2006; 1-9-2006; 1/9/2006

- Centuries: In the main text, write out the century designations (*CMS* §9.33); in footnotes, use numerals with superscripts and abbreviate the word *century* or *centuries*.

Main text: first century; second- and third-century martyrdom; the tenth and eleventh centuries

Footnotes: 1st cent.; 2nd- and 3rd-cent. martyrdom; the 10th and 11th cents.

- Ranges: Indicate a range of years with an en dash (option-hyphen on a Mac; control-minus [the minus key, in contrast to the hyphen key, is on the number pad] on a PC). Do not abbreviate the second year.

Example: 1902–1917

Not: 1902–17

- Pluralizing decades: Do not insert an apostrophe between the numerical year and the pluralizing *s* (*CMS* §9.34).

Example: the 1990s

Not: the 1990's [This forms a possessive rather than a plural; for an example of a possessive year, see "Apostrophe" below under "Punctuation."]

Inclusive Language:

- You should avoid the generic use of masculine or feminine pronouns. Where possible, you should also avoid awkward constructions such as *s/he*, *he or she*, or *him/her*.³ In most cases, you can most easily accommodate these guidelines by switching to the plural. Thus, instead of writing, "A scholar should always pay attention to his prose style," "A scholar should always pay attention to her prose style," or "A scholar should always pay attention to his or her prose style," or the like, you should substitute, "Scholars should always pay attention to their prose style." When the antecedent of the pronoun is a deity, use the gender of the pronoun appropriate to the material that you are discussing.⁴ In the context of your own

¹ 11th ed.; Springfield, MA: Merriam-Webster, 2003.

² For an example, see "Title" under "Components of Reference," below.

³ Deliberately chosen terms such as "wo/men," proposed by Elizabeth Schüssler Fiorenza, are acceptable so long as the author includes a note explaining the choice. See Schüssler Fiorenza, *Wisdom Ways: Introducing Feminist Biblical Interpretation* (Maryknoll, NY: Orbis, 2001) 57–59, 108–9.

⁴ For translations or paraphrases of ancient texts, non-inclusive language may sometimes be more accurate. Authors and editors should be attentive to issues particular to each case. See *SBL* §4.3.1 for some discussion.

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constructive theological, methodological, or ethical thought, you may, ordinarily, employ the pronoun that expresses your own preference.

Italics:

- Except when representing inflection in spoken text, you should not, ordinarily, use italics for simple emphasis (which should be achieved through word choice instead). Use italics in the following cases:
 - When referring to the titles of journals, books, and ancient works cited with an author.
 - When using isolated words or phrases in a non-English language (see below under “Non-English Languages”).
 - When quoting a source that contains text set in italics, in which case include “(italics in original)” at the end of your footnote reference accompanying the quotation. If you choose not to reproduce italics found in a source, please include “(italics omitted)” at the end of your footnote reference.

Non-English Languages:

- Provide glosses for any non-English terms or phrases at their first appearance, when using them in your own voice.
 - Place the gloss in parentheses, without quotation marks.

Example: *Überlieferung* (tradition)

 - Similarly, if you wish to call attention to a corresponding term in a non-English language, italicize it and place it in parentheses.

Example: tradition (*Überlieferung*)

- There is no need to italicize or to gloss terms that have become part of the English vernacular (as determined by their appearing in *Merriam-Webster’s*) (*SBL* §4.3.2.5 no. 3).

Examples: de rigueur; inter alia; mutatis mutandis; “the tomes [*sic*] in which they were interred”; *Vorlage* [following *SBL* §4.3.6, *pace Merriam-Webster’s*]

- German nouns that have been adopted into the English vernacular (as determined by their appearing in *Merriam-Webster’s*) should not be capitalized (*SBL* §4.3.2.5, no. 8).

Examples: weltanschauung; realpolitik; schadenfreude; *Wissenschaft*; *Tendenz*; *Übermensch*

- When you are quoting a non-English original, there is generally no need for italics; use quotation marks in the same way you would as for an English original (*SBL* §4.3.2.5). We prefer to quote a translation in the main text and to place the original in a footnote or, when necessary, in parentheses in the main text (where no quotation marks are needed). Do not use quotation marks for originals written in a non-Latin alphabet (such as Greek or Hebrew), wherever they occur.

Examples: In the words of Octavius: “Such practices are not sacred rites but tortures” (*Haec iam non sunt sacra, tormenta sunt*).

In the words of Octavius: “*Haec iam non sunt sacra, tormenta sunt*” (Such practices are not sacred rites but tortures). Pausanias reports seeing the maxim “know thyself” (γνῶθι σαυτόν) inscribed in Apollo’s sacred precinct at Delphi (*Descr.* 10.24.1).

Pausanias reports seeing the maxim γνῶθι σαυτόν (know thyself) inscribed in Apollo’s sacred precinct at Delphi (*Descr.* 10.24.1).

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- Texts in non-Latin scripts: We prefer to publish quotations from such texts in their proper scripts and, optionally, to provide an accompanying transliteration. Please use Unicode fonts whenever possible. (Hebrew vowel points need not be used unless required for clarity).
 - For guidelines in transliterating Hebrew, Aramaic, Greek, Coptic, Akkadian, Egyptian, Ugaritic, Sumerian, Hittite, Arabic, etc., consult *SBL* §§5.1–8.
 - For Hebrew transliteration guidelines, HTR has its own preferred style (please consult managing editor)
 - See *SBL* §4.3.2.5 for further guidance and examples of the treatment of non-English words.

Numbers:

- Use Arabic rather than Roman numerals (except when citing the front matter of a book, column numbers in ancient texts, DJD series numbers, the manuscripts of the Greek Magical Papyri, or Nag Hammadi Codices; *SBL* §4.2.2).
- Generally, one should write out numbers from zero to one hundred, in addition to round multiples of a hundred. Most numbers above one hundred should be written numerically, as should chapter, part, or section numbers. However, if large round numbers appear alongside large numbers that are written numerically, they should all be written numerically for the sake of consistency. Measurements should be spelled out in the main text but written numerically and using abbreviations in tables, parentheses, and footnotes. A percentage should be indicated numerically with the word *percent* spelled out in the main text but written with the percent (%) symbol in tables, parentheses, and footnotes (adapted from *SBL* §4.2.1). Do not begin a sentence with a numeral (*CMS* §9.5).

Examples: According to the account in chapter 4, the expedition found thirty letters, the smallest of which measured five by ten centimeters.

It is estimated that ten thousand tablets have been recovered from the site.

The mere 874 tablets discovered in the palace during the first campaign pale beside the 10,000 or so discovered in subsequent seasons.

Only 37 percent of the finds have been catalogued to date.

Thirty-seven percent of the finds have been catalogued to date.

5 x 10 cm; 37% [in a table]

Not: chapter four; 30 letters; eight hundred seventy-four tablets [except at the beginning of a sentence]; thirty-seven percent [except at the beginning of a sentence]

Numbered Lists:

- Use single parentheses.

Example: “In order to identify the essence of any positive religion, it is necessary to specify four features: 1) its stage of religious development, 2) the type of religion it represents, 3) its central idea, and 4) its originating event.”⁵

Punctuation:

- Apostrophe:
 - Form the possessive of most singular nouns and of plural nouns that do not end in *s* by adding an apostrophe and the letter *s* (*CMS* §7.15).

Examples: God’s actions; a woman’s practice; the women’s practice

⁵ Paul E. Capetz, “Friedrich Schleiermacher on the Old Testament,” *HTR* 102 (2009) 297–326, at 302.

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- Only for plural nouns that end in pronounced *s* and for nouns that are singular in meaning but plural in form should you form the possessive by adding an apostrophe alone (*CMS* §§7.15, 16, 19).

Examples: the gods' actions; puppies' paws; the Lincolns' marriage; the Williamses' new house; the Martinezes' daughter; politics' true meaning; economics' forerunners; this species' first record

- Take note of the following additional examples of forming the possessive with an apostrophe and the letter *s*.

Singular proper nouns, including names ending in (pronounced or unpronounced) *s*, *x*, or *z* (*CMS* §§7.16–18): Kansas's legislature; Marx's theories; Jesus's adherents; Moses's words; Berlioz's works; Tacitus's *Histories*; Borges's library; Dickens's novels; Descartes's three dreams; the marquis's mother; François's efforts to learn English; Vaucouleurs's assistance to Joan of Arc; Albert Camus's novels; Malraux's masterpiece; Josquin des Prez's motets; Euripides's tragedies; the Ganges's source; Xerxes's armies

Letters and numbers (*CMS* §7.16): FDR's legacy; 1999's heaviest snowstorm

- Entire phrases that function as a unit require only an apostrophe and an *s* on the last element. Similarly, if the possessive applies to an entire compound noun as a unit, only one apostrophe and an *s* are necessary at the end; in contrast, if the possessive applies to each member of the compound individually, each member must bear its own apostrophe and *s* (*SBL* §4.1.6; *CMS* §7.22).

Examples: Alexander Halloway Jr.'s conclusions; the king of Judea's authority; Jannes and Jambres's rebellion; James and John's mother; Jesus's and Lazarus's resurrections

- Brackets:
 - Use brackets when making a parenthetical notation in a context already enclosed by parentheses, such as in a citation within a footnote.
 - Use brackets to enclose certain types of notation when placed within quotation marks, around a translated title (*SBL* 6.1.3.9), or around transliterated text in a title (*SBL* 6.2.11). Examples: [sic]; [Greek]; [Hebrew]
- Colon:
 - A colon introduces an element or series of elements that illustrates or amplifies that which precedes the colon.
 - Between independent clauses, colons function much like semicolons but with a stronger emphasis on sequence. In such cases, set the word following the colon in lowercase, except when the colon introduces two or more sentences, a quotation, or a question (*CMS* §6.61).

- Comma: See *CMS* §§6.16–53 for a comprehensive discussion of comma usage and *SBL* §4.1.1 for a treatment of the most problematic cases. A few major points:

- Use commas to separate items in a series, including before the final conjunction.

Example: the Coptic Apocalypse of Elijah, the Assumption of Moses, and the Life of Adam and Eve

- Use commas to set off nonrestrictive clauses, which are clauses that can be omitted without obscuring the identity of the noun to which they refer or otherwise changing the meaning of the rest of the sentence (*SBL* §4.1.1.2; *CMS* §6.22).

Examples: I hope that my latest essay on Deuteronomy, which I have just submitted for review, will

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appear in print by the end of the year.

[Within this sentence, the clause introduced by “which” contains information that is not essential for identifying the essay in question, therefore it is enclosed by commas.]

I hope that the essay that I have just submitted for review will appear in print by the end of the year.

[Within this sentence, without the information introduced by “that,” the reader would not know which particular essay is meant.]

- When using commas parenthetically, take care not to omit the second comma.

Example: “In patrilocal marriages, such as were common in the Roman world, the bride moved into the household of her husband and took up the responsibility for worship of the gods of her new household.”⁶

- Ellipsis Points: Consult *CMS* §§13.48–56 for further guidelines.
 - * To indicate an omission within a sentence, use three ellipsis points, with spaces on either side (*CMS* §13.48; *pace SBL* §4.1.3). In order to prevent the ellipsis points from being split over a line break, please insert non-breaking spaces between them (by pressing option-space on a Mac or shift-control-space on a PC), with ordinary spaces before and after them.

Example: “But he would withdraw . . . and pray” (Luke 5:16 NRSV).
 - If an ellipsis immediately follows a period in the original, the period must be retained. Additionally, if the end of a sentence is truncated and the quotation picks up in the following sentence (or later), a period should be placed before the ellipsis points to signal the end of the first sentence. Take care that what precedes and, ordinarily, what follows the four points (the period plus three ellipsis points) both constitute complete sentences, and capitalize the first word in the second sentence as quoted even if it is lowercase in the original because it is not at the beginning of the original sentence (*CMS* §13.51).

Examples: “Now Jacob looked up and saw Esau coming, and four hundred men with him. . . . He put the maids with their children in front, then Leah with her children, and Rachel and Joseph last of all” (Gen 33:1–2 NRSV).
“On the day the tabernacle was set up, the cloud covered the tabernacle. . . . The cloud covered it by day and the appearance of fire by night” (Num 9:15–16 NRSV).
 - Do not use ellipsis points at the beginning of a quotation, even when the beginning of the original sentence has been elided. Use ellipsis points (but no period) at the end of a quotation only in the rare event that for sufficient reason the sentence has been “deliberately left grammatically incomplete” (*CMS* §13.53).

Example: “Israel’s Little Credo begins ‘A wandering Aramean . . .’ (Deut 26:5–9)” (*SBL* §4.1.3).
 - Other punctuation marks (e.g., comma, colon, semicolon, question mark, exclamation point) may optionally be retained either before or after the ellipsis points, reflecting their positions in the original, to aid comprehension. When the punctuation follows the ellipsis points, it is necessary to insert another non-breaking space between the final ellipsis point and the punctuation in question.

⁶ Caroline Johnson Hodge, “Married to an Unbeliever: Households, Hierarchies, and Holiness in 1 Corinthians 7:12–16,” *HTR* 103 (2010) 1–25, at 9–10.

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Examples: “When the donkey saw the angel of the LORD, it scraped against the wall, . . . so he struck it again” (Num 22:25 NRSV).

“So the elders of Moab and the elders of Midian departed . . . ; and they came to Balaam, and gave him Balak’s message” (Num 22:7 NRSV).

“The entrance for the middle story was on the south side . . . : one went up by winding stairs to the middle story, and from the middle story to the third” (1 Kgs 6:8 NRSV).

“Then Moses and the levitical priests spoke to all Israel, saying: Keep silence and hear, O Israel! . . . You have become the people of the LORD your God” (Deut 27:9 NRSV).

- Em Dash: Use shift-option-hyphen on a Mac or control-alt-minus on a PC to make an em dash in MS Word. (Additionally, two hyphens typed consecutively with no spaces either before or after the words between which they appear will convert to an em dash.)

- Do not place spaces around em dashes.
- When using em dashes parenthetically, take care not to omit either dash.

Example: “To make sense of my topic—reflection on the future of *HTR* as a theological journal in an interreligious age—I have had to do my homework.”⁷

- En Dash: Use option-hyphen on a Mac or control-minus on a PC to make an en dash in MS Word.
 - Do not place spaces around en dashes.
 - Use an en dash (not a hyphen) to indicate a range of pages, dates, or other numbers.

Example: 315–38; 1902–1917

- Use an en dash “in place of a hyphen in a compound adjective when one of its elements consists of an open compound or when both elements consist of hyphenated compounds” (*CMS* §6.80).

Examples: post-Vatican II rituals; the post-World War II years; country music-influenced lyrics

Not: post-Vatican II rituals; the post-World War II years; country music-influenced lyrics

- Hyphen:
 - Compounds may be open (i.e., hyphenated, e.g., *neo-Kantian*) or closed (e.g., *Neoplatonic*). Consult *SBL* §4.3.2.2 and §4.3.6 and then *Merriam-Webster’s* for specific cases.
 - In general, capitalize the second term in a compound only when it is a proper name. Consult *SBL* §4.3.6 and then *Merriam-Webster’s* for the capitalization of specific compounds. For capitalization of hyphenated compounds in titles, see “Title” below under “Components of Reference.”
 - For terms that do not occur in *SBL* or *Merriam-Webster’s*, follow the principles in *CMS* §§7.77–85 (see especially the very useful hyphenation table in *CMS* §7.85).
 - Hyphenate compound adjectives that appear before the nouns they modify (*CMS* §5.91).

Examples: a late-first-century text (a text composed in the late first century); a late first-century text (a late text composed in the first century)

- Quotation Marks:
 - In general, use double quotation marks regardless of function. Use single quotation marks only for a quotation within a quotation.

⁷ Francis X. Clooney, SJ, “The Future of the *Harvard Theological Review* in a Global and Interreligious Age,” *HTR* 101 (2008) 339–49, at 340.

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Example: “After assessing the many varieties of rabbinic theodicy, Urbach makes a summary assertion: ‘Irrespective of the answer given to the question ‘the righteous man who fares ill and the wicked man who fares well’ . . . the actual existence of reward and punishment is not in doubt.’ ”⁸

- Insert a space between consecutive single and double quotation marks.
- Do not use quotation marks around block quotations.
- Place periods and commas within quotation marks, regardless of syntax. Place colons, semicolons, and question marks outside quotation marks except when part of the quoted material.
- Semicolon:
 - Use a semicolon between independent clauses in place of a period to indicate a softer break. Do not capitalize the word following the semicolon.
 - Use semicolons to separate items in a list when any of the individual items include commas.

Quotations:

- Quotations may be either integrated into the paragraph and enclosed in quotation marks (“run-in” quotations) or set off as separate blocks of text without quotation marks. Please set off quotations of five or more lines (*SBL* §2.1.3.3). With few exceptions (such as changes in capitalization, on which see below), quotations must replicate their source material exactly, including word choice and order, spelling, and punctuation. Please carefully double check all quotations to ensure accuracy before submitting your article.
- Capitalization in quotations:
 - You may change a capital letter to a lowercase letter or vice versa in order to fit the syntax of the surrounding sentence, for both run-in and set-off quotations. Such changes may be made with no indication (*SBL* §4.1.3; *CMS* §§13.14–15). If for some reason you wish to call attention to this change, enclose the initial letter in brackets (*SBL* §4.1.3; *CMS* §13.16). Within a single article such changes must be consistently indicated throughout or not indicated at all.

Example: “That ‘all of Israel has a place in the world to come,’ Hirsch writes, ‘denotes a two-fold future; one in the world to come, and one in this world.’ ”⁹

(The *a* in “all” is lowercase even though it begins a sentence in its original context.)

- When the quotation has a more remote syntactic relation to the rest of the sentence, an initial letter should be capitalized regardless of how it appears in the original.

Example: As Robert Alter has written, “History is far more intimately related to fiction than we have been accustomed to assume.”¹⁰

(The *H* in “History” is capitalized even though it is lowercase in its original context.)

- On the use of quotation marks, see the section on punctuation above.

Spelling:

- Consult *Merriam-Webster’s* for preferred spellings; if more than one spelling is cited, choose the first (*SBL* §4.3.2.1).

⁸ Allan Mittelman, “The Job of Judaism and the Job of Kant,” *HTR* 102 (2009) 25–50, at 27. Quotation from Ephraim E. Urbach, *The Sages: Their Concepts and Beliefs* (trans. Israel Abrahams; Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1979) 514.

⁹ Leora Batnitzky, “From Resurrection to Immortality: Theological and Political Implications in Modern Jewish Thought,” *HTR* 102 (2009) 279–96, at 289. Quotation from Samson Raphael Hirsch, *The Hirsch Siddur* (ed. and trans. The Samson Raphael Hirsch Publications Society; Jerusalem: Feldheim, 1987) 414.

¹⁰ Robert Alter, *The Art of Biblical Narrative* (rev. ed.; New York: Basic Books, 2011) 26.

Examples: worshiped, repelled

Not: worshipped

PARENTHETICAL CITATIONS OF PRIMARY SOURCES

In the main text, use parenthetical citations for primary sources only, including biblical texts.¹¹ Generally, place a parenthetical citation before the final punctuation in a sentence (and after closing quotation marks). For block quotations, however, place the citation after the final punctuation. For a quotation from the Bible, indicate the appropriate acronym for the translation, if relevant, following the reference (for a list of such acronyms, see *SBL* §8.2.1). For another primary source in translation, the translator may be indicated in the main text (parenthetically, following the reference, as in the Tertullian example in *SBL* §6.1.3.6), but, regardless, a full citation to the translation must appear in the notes. If a single edition or translation is quoted throughout, the author may simply indicate this in a footnote keyed to the first quotation. Similarly, if the translation is the author's own, it is often helpful to indicate this in a note.

Example: Wycliffe translated the two rare words as representing gentle forms of precipitation: "as soft rain upon herb, and as drops upon grass" (Deut 32:2).

Example: Note the sequence of events in the purchase of the field:

And I bought the field at Anathoth from my cousin Hanamel, and weighed out the money to him, seventeen shekels of silver. I signed the deed, sealed it, got witnesses, and weighed the money on scales. Then I took the sealed deed of purchase, containing the terms and conditions, and the open copy; and I gave the deed of purchase to Baruch son of Neriah son of Mahseiah, in the presence of my cousin Hanamel, in the presence of the witnesses who signed the deed of purchase, and in the presence of all the Judeans who were sitting in the court of the guard. (Jer 32:9–12 NRSV)

REFERENCE FOOTNOTES

Please compile your citations with care. If at any point in the pre-publication process we come across five or more instances of missing or incorrect citation information, we will request that you re-check all your citations before continuing. The most common omissions involve series information for books and the full page range for articles. The first time you cite a work, give the full publication information. In subsequent citations, use only the author's last name, the title (shortened to four or fewer words, if necessary), and the relevant page numbers (*CMS* §§14.25, 28).

Basic Sequence:

- Books
 - Full Reference:
Author Full Name, *Title* (editor; translator; number of volumes; edition; series; city: publisher, date) page number or page range, website or indication of electronic format.

*Note: *Pace* the most recent edition of *SBL*, the editor, translator, number of volumes, edition, and series information should appear within the parentheses; additionally, no comma follows the parentheses.
 - Shortened Reference:

¹¹ Cite secondary literature in footnotes; when a parenthetical citation risks becoming unwieldy (such as when indicating parallel passages or multiple editions), consider citing primary sources in footnotes as well.

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Last Name, *Shortened Title*, page number or page range.

- Journal Articles

- Full Reference:

Author Full Name, "Article Title," *Abbreviated Journal Title* volume (year) complete page range, at page number or page range.

Note: Do not include the month or season or the issue number unless the journal is not paginated consecutively (*SBL* §6.3.1).

* *Pace SBL*, no colon follows the parentheses.

- Shortened Reference:

Last Name, "Shortened Title," page number or page range.

Components of Reference:

- Author:

- The first time you cite a work, indicate the first and last names of the author, including middle initials or names as appropriate. (You may use initials only for authors who use their first initials as a name.) In subsequent citations of the same work, use only the last name. Occasionally an author's name will appear one way in one work (e.g., with a middle initial) and another way in another work (e.g., without a middle initial); in general, the formatting of each author's name should be made uniform throughout the article (*SBL* §6.1.2.1).

- * Include the author's name in the footnote even when you have already mentioned it in the main text (*pace CMS* §14.52). When you mention an author's name in a footnote, do not repeat it in the citation at the end of that note unless confusion would result from omitting it.
 - Place a space between initials.

Example: J. J. M. Roberts

- If a work has four or more authors (*SBL* §6.2.3), cite only the first author's name, followed by *et al.* (in roman type and without an intervening comma; *SBL* §6.2.3). The same rule applies to a title with four or more editors (*SBL* §6.2.8).

Example: *Mélanges offerts à Bertrand Bouvier* (ed. Anastasia Danaé Lazaridis et al.; Geneva: Édition des Belles Lettres, 1995).

- * When you cite several works by the same author successively within the same note, use *idem* (m.) or *eadem* (f.) (in roman type) in place of the author's name (*pace CMS* §14.30).

- Title:

- Italicize book and journal titles, including abbreviated titles (e.g., *HTR*, *ANET*), regardless of language. Italicize titles of works of art.
 - Place titles of articles and pamphlets in quotation marks, without italics, regardless of language.
 - Abbreviate titles of ancient works in accordance with *SBL* §8.3. Abbreviate titles of journals, periodicals, major reference works, and series in accordance with *SBL* §8.4. These abbreviated titles are not followed by a comma.

Examples: Josephus, *Ant.* 2.137.

Shelly Matthews, "Thinking of Thecla: Issues in Feminist Historiography," *JFSR* 17 (2001) 31–55.

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- If a work is not listed in *SBL* §§8.3–4, use its full title.
- Shorten titles longer than four words and forgo all other publication information after their first appearance.

Examples: Matthews, “Thinking of Thecla,” 37.
Koester, *Paul and His World*, 58.

- English titles: Capitalize “headline style”: the first and last word in a title or subtitle and all other words except articles, coordinating conjunctions, and prepositions should be capitalized. (Any phrasal preposition that has its own entry in *Merriam Webster’s*, such as *according to* and *due to* but not *in spite of*, should be lowercased.) In the case of hyphenated compounds consisting of two or more full words, capitalize the first element regardless of its part of speech; capitalize the subsequent elements unless they are articles, coordinating conjunctions, or prepositions (not used adverbially). However, if the first element is a prefix, the second element should not be capitalized unless it is a proper noun or proper adjective (*SBL* §6.1.3.3). Place a colon between title and subtitle regardless of how they appear on the title page (note that punctuation can be omitted on a title page and must sometimes be supplied; *SBL* §6.1.3.1).

Examples: *The Gospel according to the Son*
The World Is Flat: A Brief History of the Twenty-First Century
Durability in an Age of Fly-by-Night Operations
Transformative Encounters: Jesus and Women Re-newed
Neo-Aristotelian Perspectives in Metaphysics

- Exceptions:
 - If a title ends with a question mark or exclamation point, no additional punctuation is needed before the subtitle (*SBL* §6.1.3.1).

Example: William G. Dever, *Did God Have a Wife? Archaeology and Folk Religion in Ancient Israel* (Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 2005) 7–10.
Shortened reference: Dever, *Did God Have a Wife?*, 7–10.
 - If a work has more than one subtitle, a colon precedes the first subtitle and a semicolon precedes any additional subtitles. All subtitles also begin with capital letters (*CMS* §14.98).

Example: *New Testament: History of Interpretation; Excerpted from the Dictionary of Biblical Interpretation*
 - For old-fashioned double titles (or titles and subtitles) connected by *or*, use a semicolon before *or* and a comma after *or*. Capitalize both the title and subtitle, but not *or* (*CMS* §14.99).

Example: *Jerusalem; or, On Religious Power in Judaism*
- Change an ampersand (&) in a title to *and* and spell out any numeral in a title that would ordinarily be spelled out following the rules under “Numbers” above (*SBL* §6.1.3.2).
- Non-English titles in Latin alphabets: Capitalize “sentence style,” following the capitalization conventions of the relevant language. For French and Italian titles, capitalize only the first letter(s) of the title and subtitle and proper nouns; accents even on uppercase vowels should be retained

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(SBL §§6.1.3.4, 6.1.3.7). For German titles, capitalize the first letter(s) of the title and subtitle and all nouns (SBL §6.1.3.4). For premodern Latin titles, capitalize the first letter(s) of the title and subtitle as well as of proper nouns (sentence style); capitalize modern Latin titles like English titles (headline style) (SBL §6.1.3.8). * Place a period between the title and subtitle of French, German, and Italian works (*pace* SBL §6.1.3.1), unless the title ends with a question mark or exclamation point, in which case no further punctuation is necessary.

Examples: *Die Hirten des Dionysos. Die Dionysos-Mysterien der römischen Kaiserzeit und der bukolische Roman des Longus*

Les communautés religieuses dans le monde gréco-romain. Essais de définition

- Non-English titles in non-Latin scripts: While you may give the title in translation only, it is often preferable to give the title also in its original characters or—or also—in transliteration, depending on the needs of the case. Enclose a free (unofficial) translation of the title in brackets, set it in roman type, and capitalize it sentence style (CMS §14.108). (If the title is glossed in running text, rather than in the notes, however, enclose the translation in parentheses; CMS §11.6.)

Examples: Elia S. Hartom, “אגרת ירמיהו” [Epistle of Jeremiah], in *הספרים ההיצוניים* [The apocryphal books] (ed. Abraham Kahana; 2 vols.; Tel Aviv: Masada, 1956) 1:337–49.

Bingxiang Luo, “Rulizhizongjiaoyihan” [“□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □”; Religious allusions in Confucian rites],

Lanzhoudaxue xuebao shehuikexueban [□ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □ □; Journal of Lanzhou University, social sciences] 36 (2008) 20–27.

Publications in some languages using non-Latin scripts, such as Modern Hebrew, frequently include an official English-language title on the title page. When this is the case, it is sufficient to cite the English-language title alone. If it is a book title, italicize it; regardless, capitalize it headline style. At the end of the reference enclose in parentheses an indication of the original language (SBL §6.1.3.9).

Example: Alexander Altmann, *Faces of Judaism: Selected Essays* (Tel Aviv: Am Oved, 1983) 31–43 (Hebrew).

Similarly, some journal titles in non-Latin scripts have official English-language titles; others are conventionally cited in transliteration.

- Any term that would ordinarily be italicized in running text, such as a foreign word, should be set in roman type in an italicized title—unless the entire title is composed of italicized terms, in which case it should be italicized as usual (CMS §§8.171, 14.103). Italicized terms in article titles should remain italicized (CMS §14.177).

Examples: Stuart S. Miller, *Sages and Commoners in Late Antique 'Erez Israel: A Philological Inquiry into Local Traditions in Talmud Yerushalmi* (TSAJ 111; Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 2006).

Martin Goodman, “The Function of *Minim* in Early Rabbinic Judaism,” in *Judentum* (ed. Peter Schäfer; vol. 1 of *Geschichte—Tradition—Reflexion. Festschrift für Martin Hengel zum 70. Geburtstag*; Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck, 1996) 501–10.

- Titles within titles: A title within an italicized title appears in quotation marks, regardless of whether it would otherwise appear in quotation marks or in italics (CMS §14.102). A title within a title enclosed in quotation marks, however, retains its italics or its quotation marks (reduced from

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double marks to single marks), depending on how it would appear elsewhere (*CMS* §14.177). Capitalize a title within a title as you would capitalize it if it were standing alone.

Examples: Gary Hatfield, *Descartes and the "Meditations"* (London: Routledge, 2003).

Daniel Boyarin, "Rethinking Jewish Christianity: An Argument for Dismantling a Dubious Category (to Which Is Appended a Correction of My *Border Lines*)," *JQR* 99 (2009) 7–36.

- * If you cite the same work in two successive notes, use the abbreviation *ibid.* (in roman type); include page numbers when referring to a different part of the work. Do not use *ibid.* if the first note contains more than one citation (*pace CMS* §14.29).
- Editor (regardless of whether an author is also cited):
 - * Place the name(s) of the editor(s) inside parentheses along with other publication information, preceded by the abbreviation *ed.* When a work has four or more editors, use the name of the first editor only, followed by *et al.* (in roman type). Do not use *eds.* when there are two or three editors, since *ed.* in this case stands for "edited by."

Examples: Steven J. Friesen, "Prospects for a Demography of the Pauline Mission: Corinth among the Churches," in *Urban Religion in Roman Corinth: Interdisciplinary Approaches* (ed. Daniel N. Showalter and Steven J. Friesen; HTS 53; Cambridge: Harvard Divinity School, 2005) 351–70.

Anthropological Approaches to the Old Testament (ed. Bernhard Lang; Issues in Religion and Theology 8; Philadelphia: Fortress, 1985) 1–20.

- Translator:
 - Place the name of the translator(s) after the name(s) of the editor(s), introduced by the abbreviation *trans.*, for "translated by."

Example: David Friedrich Strauss, *The Life of Jesus Critically Examined* (ed. Peter C. Hodgson; trans. George Eliot; Lives of Jesus series; Philadelphia: Fortress, 1972).

- Series:
 - Many common series titles should be abbreviated, generally as acronyms; consult *SBL* §8.4 for a list.
 - It is sometimes difficult to determine whether a title belongs to a series or is part of a multivolume work. Consult *SBL* §6.1.3.5 for a list of such works and how they should be treated; if the relevant series/multivolume title does not appear there, the author should use discretion in assigning it to one category or the other.
 - A new series should be indicated by inserting "2/" before the series number (*SBL* §6.2.24)

Example: Joachim Jeremias, *The Prayers of Jesus* (SBT 2/6; Naperville, IL: Allenson, 1967).

- City of Publication:
 - If a work is published in more than one location, cite only the first city listed (*SBL* §6.1.4.2).
 - If the city of publication is not well known, include a state or country designation (*SBL* §6.1.4.2). Do the same for any city that shares a name with another, unless one is preeminently famous. *Paris*, for example, needs no further identification, unless it refers to a city outside of France. (The list of presses in *SBL* §6.1.4.1 also indicates which cities require additional location information and which cities may stand alone.)

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Examples of well-known cities: Berkeley; Boston; Cambridge; Chicago; Göttingen; Grand Rapids; Innsbruck; Leiden; Leuven; New Haven; New York; Oslo; Oxford; Paris; Princeton; Sheffield; Stuttgart; Tübingen

Examples of lesser-known cities: Cambridge, MA; Carlisle, PA; Colledgeville, MN; Garden City, NY; Harrisburg, PA; Providence, RI.

- For US states, use postal code abbreviations. See *SBL* §8.1.1 for a full list of these abbreviations.
 - Always cite the city of publication in English. See *SBL* §6.1.4.3 and *CMS* §14.137 for additional examples.

Examples: Cologne; Florence; Leuven; Lyon; Munich; Nuremberg; Prague; Vienna

Not: Köln; Firenze; Louvain; Lugdunum; München; Nürnberg; Praha; Wien

- **Publisher:**

- Shorten the publisher's name if this can be done without awkwardness or ambiguity. Omit *Press*, *Publishing Company*, and the like except in the case of university presses and wherever else ambiguity or awkwardness would result (e.g., if the word preceding *Press* is an adjective). Consult the extensive alphabetized list in *SBL* §6.1.4.1 for additional examples.

Examples: Eerdmans; Herder; SBL Press; de Gruyter; Harvard University Press; Scholars Press; Neukirchener Verlag

Not: William B. Eerdmans Publishing Company; Verlag Herder; Society of Biblical Literature Press; Walter de Gruyter

- Non-English publishers: The names of presses in non-English languages using the Latin script should not be translated (see *CMS* §14.142), in contrast to the names of cities (*SBL* §6.1.4.3; *CMS* §14.137) and the roles of editor, translator, and the like (*SBL* §6.1.4.3). However, if the name of a press in a language using a non-Latin script has a conventional English designation, whether a translation or a transliteration, that designation should be used in place of the original. Notice that, in such cases, transliteration should follow established convention.

Examples: Akademon; Am Oved; Bialik Institute; Hakibbutz Hameuchad; Hebrew University Press; Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities; Magnes; Makor; Tel Aviv University Press; Yeshivat Hachaim Vehashalom

- If a book has multiple publishers, include all of them and separate them with semicolons (*SBL* §6.1.4.4).

Example: *Anthropological Approaches to the Old Testament* (ed. Bernhard Lang; Issues in Religion and Theology 8; Philadelphia: Fortress; London: SPCK, 1985) 1–20.

- In the case of a recent reprint, include both sets of publication information (*SBL* §6.2.17).

Example: 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) 35–37. Page numbers taken from the reprinted edition.

- In the case of a reprint title in the public domain, only the most relevant information of the original publication need be included, such as the date and editor or translator, where relevant; the city and press may be omitted (*SBL* §6.2.18).

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Example: Samuel R. Driver, *A Critical and Exegetical Commentary on Deuteronomy* (3rd ed.; 1902; repr., ICC; Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1951) 157.

- Volume:

- For a modern multivolume work, place a colon between the volume number and page number (*SBL* §6.2.20).

Example: Adolf Harnack, *History of Dogma* (trans. Neil Buchanan; 7 vols.; Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1896–1905) 2:123–25.

- For an ancient multivolume work, place a period between the volume number and page number or between the book number and paragraph number (*SBL* §8.3).

Examples: Tacitus, *Ann.* 15.18–19; Socinus, *Adv. Erasmus Iohannis* 2.511.

- Page Numbers:

- Cite page ranges with specific beginning and end points, separated by an en dash. Avoid using *f.* and *ff.* (*SBL* §6.1.5), as well as *passim*.
- For an article in a journal or book, cite the complete page range of the article, followed by *at* or *esp.* to indicate a specific page or range of pages.

Example: Charles Edson, “Cults of Thessalonica (Macedonica III),” *HTR* 41 (1948) 153–204, at 177.

- When citing separate pages or ranges of pages, use a comma to distinguish them.

Example: See Deborah Sommer, “Destroying Confucius: Iconoclasm in the Confucian Temple,” in *On Sacred Grounds: Culture, Society, Politics, and the Formation of the Temple of Confucius* (ed. Thomas A. Wilson; Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Asia Center, 2002) 95–133, at 106–7, 118–21.

- In citations of page ranges, shorten the closing number according to the following scheme, which is organized according to the opening number (*CMS* §9.60).

For an opening number less than 100, use all digits in the second number: 3–10; 10–11; 35–38; 71–72; 98–103

For 100 or a multiple thereof, use all digits: 100–102; 200–252; 1100–1113

For 101 through 109 and the like, use only the changed part: 102–4; 309–56; 808–33; 1103–4

For 110 through 199 and the like, use two or more digits: 204–11; 294–307; 1003–35; 2568–600; 1291–3001

- To cite a footnote, add *n.* followed by a space and the footnote reference. To refer to multiple notes, use *nn.* Do not place comma between the page and note numbers.

Example: Elliot R. Wolfson, *Through a Speculum That Shines: Vision and Imagination in Medieval Jewish Mysticism* (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1994) 334 n. 30.

- DOI/URL:

- Place the DOI or URL of an internet publication at the end of the citation. (See the examples of internet publications below.) As with other citations, place a period at the end of the URL.
- If a URL has to be broken in order to run onto the next line, split the URL after a double slash (//) or a single slash (/); before a tilde (~), a period, a comma, a hyphen, an underline (_), a question mark, a number sign (#), or a percent symbol (%); or before or after an equals sign (=) or an

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ampersand (&). Never add a hyphen to a URL to denote a line break, and do not allow a hyphen that is part of a URL appear at the end of a line (CMS §14.12).

- Some reference works will indicate the appropriate URL to cite for a specific entry. Use this rather than the less stable URL generated by search engines (CMS §14.248).

Examples of Reference Footnotes:

A Book with Author, Editor, and Translator:

David Friedrich Strauss, *The Life of Jesus Critically Examined* (ed. Peter C. Hodgson; trans. George Eliot; Lives of Jesus; Philadelphia: Fortress, 1972) 773.

Shortened reference: Strauss, *Life of Jesus*, 773.

A Book by Four or More Authors:

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

Shortened reference: Scott et al., *Reading New Testament Greek*, 133.

A Book with an Editor and No Author:

Anthropological Approaches to the Old Testament (ed. Bernhard Lang; Issues in Religion and Theology 8; Philadelphia: Fortress, 1985) 1–20.

Shortened reference: *Anthropological Approaches* (ed. Lang), 1–20.

An Article in a Journal:

Richard S. Ascough, "The Thessalonian Christian Community as a Professional Voluntary Association," *JBL* 119 (2000) 311–28, at 311.

Shortened reference: Ascough, "Thessalonian Christian Community," 311.

Consult *SBL* §8.4 for a list of journal titles that should be abbreviated and the appropriate abbreviations.

An Article in an online Journal with no print counterpart:

Wolfgang Oswald, "Foreign Marriages and Citizenship in Persian Period Judah," *JHebS* 12 (2012) art. 6, p. 3, <https://doi.org/10.5508/jhs.2012.v12.a6>.

A Serial Article: If an article appears in multiple installments labeled *parts*, omit the *part* designation from the title (*SBL* §6.3.2). As in the second example below, it may be necessary to provide additional information in the short title to indicate which part is referenced:

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

Shortened reference: Wildberger, "Abbild Gottes," 489.

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

Shortened reference: Wellhausen, "Composition des Hexateuchs" (1876), 444.

An Article in an Anthology, Festschrift, or Other Edited Volume:

Bernard McGinn, "The Abyss of Love: The Language of Mystical Union among Medieval Women," in *The Joy of Learning and the Love of God: Studies in Honor of Jean Leclercq* (ed. E. Rozanne Elder; Cistercian Studies Series 160; Kalamazoo, MI: Cistercian Publications, 1995) 95–120, at 113.

Shortened reference: McGinn, "Abyss of Love," 113.

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After one article in an edited volume has been cited, subsequent citations to additional articles in the same volume need not reproduce the full citation information but can rely on the volume's short title:

John R. Sommerfeldt, "Bernard of Clairvaux on the Truth Accessible through Faith," in *Joy of Learning* (ed. Elder), 239–51.

An Introduction, Preface, or Foreword by a Separate Author:

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.
Shortened reference: Boers, introduction, xi.

A Journal Article Reprinted in an Anthology: You are only required to include the version you consulted, not the full publication history (*SBL* §6.3.3):

R. J. Zwi Werblowsky, "Some Psychological Aspects of the Kabbalah," *Harvest* 3 (1956) 1–20.

A Multivolume Work:

Jacob Milgrom, *Leviticus: A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary* (3 vols.; AB 3, 3A, 3B; New York: Doubleday, 1991–2001) 2:1803.
Shortened reference: Milgrom, *Leviticus*, 2:1803.

A Titled Volume in a Multivolume Work:

Karl Barth, *The Doctrine of the Word of God* (trans. G. T. Thomson and Harold Knight; vol. 1.2 of *Church Dogmatics*; Edinburgh: T&T Clark, 1956) 489.
Shortened reference: Barth, *Word of God*, 489.

A Recent Reprint (not public domain):

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) 35–37. Page numbers taken from the reprinted edition.
Shortened reference: Van Seters, *In Search of History*, 35–37.

Be sure to specify the printing to which your citations refer at the first reference.

An Internet Publication with a Print Counterpart: If the author has consulted a PDF or online edition of a work that conforms in all respects to its print counterpart, whether a book or an article, the author may omit information about format (adapted from *SBL* §6.2.25). However, if the online edition differs in any respect from the print edition or the author is uncertain, a URL or, preferably, DOI should be included at the end of the initial citation, preceded by a comma (see *SBL* §6.1.6; *CMS* §§14.167, 14.184):

Rudolf Otto, *The Idea of the Holy: An Inquiry into the Non-rational Factor in the Idea of the Divine and Its Relation to the Rational* (trans. John W. Harvey; rev. ed.; London: Oxford University Press, 1923) 21, <https://archive.org/details/theideaoftheholy00ottouoft>.
Shortened reference: Otto, *Idea of the Holy*, 99.

Arthur Darby Nock, "Gnosticism," *HTR* 57 (1964) 255–79, <http://www.jstor.org/stable/1508563>.
Shortened reference: Nock, "Gnosticism," 256.

Note that access dates are no longer required (*SBL* §6.1.6; *CMS* §14.7).

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An Electronic Resource: Similarly, when citing sources consulted in electronic format (such as Kindle books, CD-ROMs, etc.), indicate the relevant format at the end of the initial citation, preceded by a comma (*SBL* §6.1.6; *CMS* §§14.166, 14.168). Do not cite page numbers from an electronic edition, as these are not stable; rather, cite a chapter or section number. Because this is less precise than a page number, if at all possible it is preferable to cite a print edition (*SBL* §6.2.25):

William James, *The Varieties of Religious Experience: A Study in Human Nature* (London: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1902), Microsoft Reader e-book, ch. 6.

Shortened reference: James, *Varieties of Religious Experience*, ch. 6.

* An Internet Publication without a Print Counterpart: When citing a document published exclusively online, whether “formally” or “informally” and whether a primary or secondary source, include as much of the following information as is relevant, formatted accordingly (*pace SBL* §§6.4.14–15):

Name of Author or Sponsor of the Site, “Title” (editor), *Name of Website or Blog* or Name of Database, publication date, URL and/or DOI.

Examples: Alin Suci, “Newly Found Fragments from Codex Tchacos,” *Patristics, Apocrypha, Coptic Literature and Manuscripts* (blog), 10 October 2012, <http://alinsuciu.com/2012/10/10/newly-found-fragments-of-codextchacos/>.
Shortened reference: Suci, “Newly Found Fragments.”

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

Shortened reference: Cobb Institute of Archaeology, “The Figurines of Maresha.”

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

Shortened reference: “Pyla-Koutsopetria Archaeological Project” (ed. Caraher).

“The One Hundred Most Important Cuneiform Objects,” Cuneiform Digital Library Initiative Wiki (cdli:wiki), http://cdli.ox.ac.uk/wiki/doku.php?id=the_one_hundred_most_important_cuneiform_objects.

Shortened reference: “One Hundred Cuneiform Objects.”

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

Shortened reference: Goodacre, “Jesus’ Wife Fragment.”

Wolfgang Oswald, “Foreign Marriages and Citizenship in Persian Period Judah,” *JHebS* 12 (2012) art. 6, p. 3, <https://doi.org/10.5508/jhs.2012.v12.a6>.

* An Online Reference Work: (*pace CMS* §14.248):

Christian Schwöbel, “Tillich, Paul,” *The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Modern Christian Thought*, http://www.blackwellreference.com/subscriber/tocnode?id=g9780631198963_chunk_g978063119896322_ss4-1.

Shortened reference: Schwöbel, “Tillich, Paul.”

A Dictionary or Encyclopedia Entry (*SBL* §6.3.6):

Dana Andrew Thomason, “Corinthians, Third Epistle to the,” *ABD* 1:1154.

Shortened reference: Thomason, “Corinthians.”

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* A Titled Book Review in Print (*pace SBL* §6.3.4): Pattern titled reviews directly on other journal articles but insert information about the title under review:

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.

Shortened reference: Pelikan, "Liable to Read."

An Untitled Book Review in Print (*SBL* §6.3.4; *CMS* §14.125):

Howard M. Teeple, review of *Introduction to the New Testament*, by André Robert and André Feuillet, *JBR* 34 (1996) 368–70.

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

An Untitled Book Review Online:

Mary Coloe, review of *Father, Son and Spirit: The Trinity and John's Gospel*, by Andreas J. Kostenberger and Scott R. Swain, *Review of Biblical Literature*, 8 March 2009, http://bookreviews.org/pdf/6661_7221.pdf.

Shortened reference: Coloe, review of *Father, Son and Spirit*.

A Dissertation or Thesis:¹²

Richard S. Ascough, "Voluntary Associations and Community Formation: Paul's Macedonian Christian Communities in Context" (PhD diss., University of St. Michael's College, Toronto School of Theology, 1997) 297–307.

Shortened reference: Ascough, "Voluntary Associations," 297–307.

A Conference Paper:

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.

Shortened reference: Niditch, "Oral Culture," 14.

A Text from the Ancient Near East: Consult *SBL* §6.4.1 for guidelines.

An Edition of a Classical or Patristic Source: Prominent editions of classical and patristic sources can be cited in abbreviated format following a complete citation at first mention. These include the Loeb Classic Library (LCL); *Ante-Nicene Fathers* and *Nicene and Post-Nicene Fathers* (*ANF*, *NPNF*¹, and *NPNF*²); and *Patrologia Latina* and *Patrologia Graeca* (PL and PG) (adapted from *SBL* §6.4.2, §§6.4.5–6.4.6). In formatting short titles for these works, follow the templates below. (Note that when passing reference is made to a primary source, it is not necessary to cite an edition; reference to the section number in the primary source is ordinarily sufficient. However, any time an edition or translation is quoted, it must be cited in full. It may also be helpful to cite an edition when the source is discussed at some length, even if it is not quoted):

Augustine, *Civ.* 1.5.9–10 (Augustine: *City of God: Books 4–7* [trans. William M. Green; LCL 412; Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press, 1963] 167–86).

Shortened reference: Augustine, *Civ.* 1.5.9–10 (LCL 412:167–86).

¹² If the thesis has been published as a monograph, it is usually preferable to cite the monograph.

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The Clementine Homilies 1.3 (*The Ante-Nicene Fathers* [ed. Alexander Roberts and James Donaldson; 10 vols.; 1885–1887; repr., Peabody, MA: Hendrickson, 1994] 8:223).

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

Cyril of Alexandria, *De unitate Christi* (*S. P. N. Cyrilli Alexandriae archiepiscopi opera quae reperiri potuerunt omnia* [ed. J.-P. Migne; PG 75; Paris: Imprimerie catholique 1863]).

Shortened reference: Cyril of Alexandria, *De unitate Christi* (PG 75).

DISCURSIVE FOOTNOTES

A discursive footnote includes information other than citations. The following guidelines are meant to keep discursive footnotes as clear and readable as possible.

- Limit discursive footnotes to one paragraph or less.
- * When a citation is required, place it in parentheses at the end of the appropriate sentence (*pace CMS* §14.33). In general, compose your footnotes such that each sentence requires no more than one citation.