

**Mason's Style Sheet Based on *The SBL Handbook of Style, Second Edition***  
Format adapted from *Journal of Biblical Literature* Instructions for Contributors (on-line version, 2000)

## ***1. General Information***

1.1 Consult *The SBL Handbook of Style, Second Edition* (Atlanta: SBL Press, 2014), which is available in the Judson University library, for any matters not addressed in this style sheet. Note references to particular sections of *SBLHS2* below.

1.2 For issues not addressed in *SBLHS2*, see *The Chicago Manual of Style* (16th ed.; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 2010). For spelling of biblical names and terms, follow those used in the NRSV or *NIDB*. (See the abbreviations lists elsewhere in this style sheet.)

1.3 Writing should not employ the term “man” (including also “men,” “mankind,” “brotherhood,” etc.) *generically*. Instead, *inclusive* terms (e.g., “human being,” “human,” “humanity,” “humankind,” “people,” etc.) should be used to designate individuals and groups. Translations of other texts (whether ancient or modern) should not be more gender specific than the originals are judged to be.

## ***2. Form of the Manuscript***

2.1 Pages should be typed or printed on one side only, on white paper of standard size (8 ½" x 11").

2.2 Margins should be 1" on all sides, and lines should be double-spaced. Print should be in a standard font such as Times New Roman, 12 point. Ornamented fonts (italic-only, handwritten styles, etc.) are not appropriate for academic work and make reading difficult.

2.3 Avoid overcapitalization. Pronouns for God should not be capitalized (nor, when possible, should they be gender-specific). Pronouns used in reference to Jesus or the Holy Spirit should not be capitalized. Nouns denoting deities (God, Father, Son, also Baal, Zeus, etc.) should be capitalized.

2.4 A space should always be left between initials, thus J. Q. Doe (not J.Q.Doe).

2.5 When used in conjunction with quotation marks, commas and periods are placed inside the quotation marks. Question marks and exclamation marks appear outside the quotation marks unless the quotation itself is a question or exclamation. Colons and semicolons appear outside the quotation marks. See examples in *SBLHS2* 4.1.2.

2.6 Serial commas should be used: “Peter, James, and John” rather than “Peter, James and John.”

## ***3. Quotations, References, and the Use of Footnotes***

3.1 Bibliographic information *must* be given anytime a source is used, whether one quotes the source (with the quoted words placed between quotation marks) or rewords the material. A source is any text from which one quotes or draws an idea that is not common knowledge. For example, no citation is needed if one states that most scholars think the gospel of Mark was a source for the author of Luke, but one would cite a source if discussing a particular theory of authorship for Mark or Luke.

3.2 Footnotes are the preferred means for bibliographic citation. The discussion here in §3 is mainly concerned with issues in the body of the text; see §5 below for direction on the information to be included in the notes. See §4 below for information on identifying quotations from ancient texts.

3.3 Use of footnotes should be indicated by a superscript (raised) arabic numeral (without punctuation or parentheses) at the appropriate place in the body of the text. No period is to be placed after the number at the beginning of the footnote itself. The notes themselves should be numbered consecutively, single-spaced, and positioned at the bottom of each page with the first line of each note

indented. Most common word processing programs automatically handle all the numeration and positioning of the notes. For example, in the most recent versions of Microsoft Word (both for Mac and PC), select References > Insert Footnote.<sup>1</sup>

3.4 Footnote numbers in the body of the text appear at the end of the sentence *after* the punctuation.

3.5 Multiple footnotes within one sentence should be avoided. Even if one refers to several sources in one sentence, all this information should be placed in one footnote at the end of the sentence. If the information in the note is only a series of bibliographic citations, these should be separated with semicolons as in this example.<sup>2</sup> Otherwise, one should punctuate as if writing a paragraph (with periods, complete sentences, etc.), as demonstrated in this example.<sup>3</sup>

3.6 When a footnote includes a digression on some issue (rather than just references) and a bibliographical reference becomes necessary *within the footnote*, one may handle this two ways. If one wishes to stress the ideas of a particular author, one may present the reference entirely within parentheses, not commas, and if possible at the end of the sentence as illustrated with the Attridge and Torrey examples in n. 3 below. If one wishes to stress the information found in a particular source, one may follow the format of the Schnelle example also in n. 3.

3.7 Quotations of five or more lines should be printed as a block quotation, set off from the rest of the text with the entire block indented and single-spaced, followed by a footnote reference. No quotation marks are to be used. If the block quotation is from an ancient text (Bible, Josephus, etc.), the reference (book, chapter, and verse, etc.) should be given in parentheses *after* the final punctuation of the quotation. See *SBLHS2* 4.1.5 and compare with 4.1 below on the positioning of the final punctuation.

3.8 Should one need to omit portions of a text being quoted, ellipsis points may be used. As with any use of quotations, special care should be taken so that the use of ellipsis points does not change or make obscure the meaning of the material being quoted.

3.8.1 Three points should be used, with one space before and after the three points but not between them, to replace the omitted words.

3.8.2 The remainder of the quotation should be punctuated as normal. Thus complete sentences before the omission should end with their normal punctuation, followed by the three ellipsis points, and complete sentences following the ellipsis points should begin with capital letters. See *SBLHS* 4.1.3 for examples.

3.8.3 Ellipsis points should not be used to begin or conclude a quotation.

3.9 Respect for accuracy in verbatim quotations demands that the spelling, capitalization, punctuation, and abbreviations of the original be reproduced *exactly*, even if they differ from the standards of *SBLHS2*. Should a quotation contain an error, this may be indicated by inserting [*sic*] after the word or phrase in question. One should reserve this notation for real errors, not for cases like differences in British and American spelling, abbreviations that differ from those listed in *SBLHS2*, etc.

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<sup>1</sup> Footnotes should be formatted as presented here. Please understand that the contents in these notes are hypothetical and intended only for illustration.

<sup>2</sup> Robinson and Koester, *Trajectories*, 237; Lane, *Hebrews*, 1:114-21; T. W. Mann, "The Pillar of Cloud in the Red Sea Narrative," *JBL* 90 (1971): 15-30, esp. 17.

<sup>3</sup> Since the late eighteenth century scholars have occasionally argued that Hebrews is a homily rather than an epistle. Similarly, some have argued that the epistolary ending of Heb 13 is secondary. Attridge notes, however, that virtually all modern scholars accept the authenticity of Heb 13 (*Hebrews*, 13-14, esp. n. 117). See also the discussion of genre and the authenticity of Heb 13 in Udo Schnelle, *The History and Theology of the New Testament Writings*, trans. M. Eugene Boring (Minneapolis: Fortress, 1998), 372-74. C. C. Torrey thinks that the name "Cyrus" has been interpolated in Isa 45:1 ("The Messiah Son of Ephraim," *JBL* 66 [1947]: 253).

#### 4. Citations of ancient texts

4.1 When ancient texts are quoted *but are not presented in a block quotation* (see 3.7.1 above for block quotations), references should be included in parentheses after the quotation of the text and *before* the final punctuation of the sentence in which the text is quoted. See the last example below in 4.4.

4.2 References to ancient texts should be included in a footnote if one simply wishes to list references to texts that support a statement mentioned in the main text of one's paper. For example, one might state, "The incompetence of Roman prefects and procurators is well-documented in ancient Jewish and Christian literature," then insert a footnote with references to passages in the New Testament and the works of Josephus and Philo.

4.3 **When quoting a biblical passage, one should cite the biblical book, chapter, and verse, *not* the name of a study Bible such as *The New Oxford Annotated Bible*, and indicate which English translation is being used (if applicable).** One need not indicate the translation used in subsequent references unless one quotes from multiple translations. See the last example below in 4.4 for the format, and see 6.4 below for abbreviations of common translations.

4.4 Do not italicize titles of biblical books or their abbreviations. Use abbreviations (without punctuation; see §7 below) whenever notation of a particular chapter and/or verses is present, unless this occurs at the beginning of a sentence. References to verses in different chapters, even if within the same book, should be separated by semicolons. Thus,

1 Cor 9; 11-12; 13:4, 6, 8; 14:1-15:58

In 1 Cor 13, Paul writes about love.

Paul writes about several issues in 1 Corinthians, including love.

First Corinthians has discussions of several issues, including love.

First Corinthians 13:1-13 is about love.

Paul concludes his discussion of faith, hope, and love by stating "the greatest of these is love" (1 Cor 13:13 NRSV).

4.5 The colon should be used when referring to noncanonical literature and rabbinic literature (e.g., Jub. 14:4; m. Sanh. 2:4). See §8 below for abbreviations to some of the most important books of the Pseudepigrapha and the Apostolic Fathers. Note that unlike biblical abbreviations, these usually are punctuated. They are italicized if they are the works of a named author (Josephus, *Antiquities*) but otherwise are not (Jubilees).

4.6 Methods for citing Dead Sea Scrolls vary greatly because the standards have changed since certain scrolls became widely known and their citations entrenched. See *SBLHS2* 8.3.5 and Appendix C, and see §9 below for some of the most common abbreviations and texts.

4.6.1 In general, a designation such as 11Q13 1 II, 5 means cave **11**, from **Qumran** (as opposed to other possible sites listed in *SBLHS2*), text **13** from that particular cave, fragment **1** (not always necessary to indicate), **second** column (not always necessary to indicate), line **5**.

4.6.2 Most Dead Sea Scrolls also have a name that reflects their contents. So, for example, the designation in 4.6.1 could also read 11QMelch 1 II, 5, with Melch being the abbreviation for Melchizedek. One should be aware that some scrolls almost always are referenced by name rather than number (1QS, 1QIsa<sup>a</sup>, 1QpHab, etc.). See §9 below for other common abbreviations.

4.7 In references to Josephus, Philo, classical, and ancient Christian literature, the current English or Latin titles are to be used (abbreviated, if possible, and sometimes italicized), followed by appropriate book, chapter, and paragraph numbers (where available). Thus, Eusebius, *Hist. eccl.* 3.3.2; 4.15.3-5. English abbreviations for books of Josephus are *Ant.*, *Ag. Ap.*, *J.W.*, and *Life*. See §8 below for abbreviations for the Apostolic Fathers. See *SBLHS2* for more information on Philo (8.3.6), Josephus (8.3.7), and classical and ancient Christian literature (8.3.14).

## 5. Bibliographical References

5.1 When citing a book for the first time, the name of the publisher, place of publication, and date of publication must be stated. If multiple cities are given for the same publisher, cited only the first city listed. If a book is published jointly by two publishers, list the city/publisher information for both, separated by a semicolon (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans; Leiden: Brill). In the case of reprinted volumes, the original date of publication should be cited. See *SBLHS2* 6.2.17-18 for details on reprints.

5.2 Two-letter upper-case postal abbreviations are now used in bibliographical citations (Elgin, IL, not Elgin, Ill.). The state need be indicated only when the place of publication is obscure or liable to confusion, thus Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, but Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press. The state need not be indicated for Atlanta, Grand Rapids, Louisville, Minneapolis, or Nashville.

5.3 Bibliographical data should be presented as compactly as possible. Abbreviations such as “pp.” and “cols.” are to be avoided. Ordinarily, words like “series,” “Press,” and “Verlag” are omitted, as are the names of translators. (Exceptions: “Press” is to be used for university presses [and the word “University” is to be spelled out, not abbreviated]; also Scholars Press, Neukirchener Verlag.) See §11 below for common abbreviations of journals, series, and reference works.

5.4 Below are examples of the most common types of references necessary for student papers. Each example includes the following kinds of citations in this order: **first footnote reference, second and subsequent footnote references, then bibliography reference.** Notice that SBL style does not use terms like “ibid” and “loc. cit.” in footnotes. Instead, a direct reference to the author and title (often abbreviated) must be included in every note. Notations of “esp.” technically are not part of SBL style but are a common scholarly courtesy.

### 5.4.1 Book/Monograph

The most basic elements are the following (in the order of a first footnote):

<sup>1</sup> [author], [title] ([city of publication]: [publisher], [date of publication]), [pages].

<sup>1</sup> N. Clayton Croy, *Prima Scriptura: An Introduction to New Testament Interpretation* (Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 2011), 9-15.

<sup>2</sup> Croy, *Prima Scriptura*, 9-15.

Croy, N. Clayton. *Prima Scriptura: An Introduction to New Testament Interpretation*. Grand Rapids: Baker Academic, 2011.

**NOTE:** Be careful not to confuse first and middle names and/or initials for authors.

5.4.1.1 If a **book has two authors/editors**, note the order of names in the bibliography entry. Also, note how **editions other than the first** are indicated. Use the terminology for subsequent editions that is used in the book itself, which may be a number like 2nd edition or a more general notation like revised edition (rev. ed.).

<sup>1</sup> John H. Hayes and Carl R. Holladay, *Biblical Exegesis: A Beginner’s Handbook*, 3rd ed. (Louisville: Westminster John Knox, 2007), 137.

<sup>2</sup> Hayes and Holladay, *Biblical Exegesis*, 137.

Hayes, John H., and Carl R. Holladay. *Biblical Exegesis: A Beginner’s Handbook*. 3rd ed. Louisville: Westminster John Knox, 2007.

5.4.1.2 For first and second references to **books with three or more authors or editors**, list the name of the first author/editor followed by et al. For the bibliography entry, list all the authors/editors as in 5.4.1.1 above.

### 5.4.2 *Commentary in a Series*

The key elements are the following (in the order of a first footnote):

<sup>1</sup> [author], [title], [series name, if any] ([city of publication]: [publisher], [date of publication]), [pages].

<sup>1</sup> M. Eugene Boring, *1 Peter*, ANTC (Nashville: Abingdon, 1999), 114-21.

<sup>2</sup> Boring, *1 Peter*, 114-21.

Boring, M. Eugene. *1 Peter*. Abingdon New Testament Commentaries. Nashville: Abingdon, 1999.

**NOTE:** If a book in a series is also a revised edition, notation of the edition would appear before the notation of the series name.

**NOTE:** Most commentary series do not use volume numbers, but volume numbers may be included after the series name or abbreviation. See the Lane example below.

**NOTE:** For commentaries with multiple volumes on the same biblical text (i.e., a two-volume commentary on Hebrews), one may either cite the book as one part of a multivolume work (and indicate page numbers of the particular volume, such as 1:114-21 for pages in vol. 1) or as an individual volume bearing a title representative of its contents. Whatever form one chooses must be utilized consistently. Consider the following examples for a first footnote reference, either of which is entirely acceptable:

<sup>1</sup> William L. Lane, *Hebrews*, 2 vols., WBC 47A-B (Dallas: Word, 1991), 1:114-21.

<sup>1</sup> William L. Lane, *Hebrews 1-8*, WBC 47A (Dallas: Word, 1991), 114-21.

### 5.4.3 *Journal Article*

The key elements are the following (in the order of a first footnote):

<sup>1</sup> [author], “[article title],” [abbreviation for name of journal] [volume] ([year of publication]): [pages of entire article], esp. [pages actually cited, if different].

<sup>1</sup> T. W. Mann, “The Pillar of Cloud in the Red Sea Narrative,” *JBL* 90 (1971): 15-30, esp. 17 n. 13.

<sup>2</sup> Mann, “Pillar,” 17.

Mann, T. W. “The Pillar of Cloud in the Red Sea Narrative.” *Journal of Biblical Literature* 90 (1971): 15-30.

**NOTE:** The first reference and the reference for the bibliography (but not the second and subsequent footnotes) should include the page numbers of the *entire* article. It is customary in a first reference to cite the entire article, then indicate the specific page or pages being cited after the abbreviation “esp.” (“especially”). In the example of a first reference above, attention is directed to a footnote (n. 13) on p. 17 in the source.

#### 5.4.4 *Article in a Biblical Dictionary/Encyclopedia or One-volume Commentary*

The most important thing to remember when citing articles is to give primary attention to the author of the cited article and the name of the article. **A very common student error is attribution of credit for an article to the overall editor of the dictionary or encyclopedia rather than to the actual author of the article.** The editor is credited in the bibliography entry but not in footnotes.

The key elements are the following (in the order of a first footnote):

<sup>1</sup> [author of the article], “[title of the article],” [abbreviation for the book title] [pages of entire article], esp. [pages actually cited, if different].

<sup>1</sup> Eric F. Mason, “Hebrews, Epistle to the,” *EDEJ* 716-18, esp. 717.

<sup>2</sup> Mason, “Hebrews, Epistle to the,” 717.

Mason, Eric F. “Hebrews, Epistle to the.” Pages 716-18 in *The Eerdmans Dictionary of Early Judaism*. Edited by John J. Collins and Daniel C. Harlow. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 2010.

5.4.4.1 If the article is from a **multivolume set**, the format for footnotes is identical to that above except the volume is cited with the page numbers (for example, *ABD* 2:872). The entry in the bibliography would also reflect the number of volumes:

Freedman, David Noel, ed. *Anchor Bible Dictionary*. 6 vols. New York: Doubleday, 1992. *or*

Betz, Hans Dieter. “Galatians, Epistle to the.” Pages 872-75 in vol. 2 of *Anchor Bible Dictionary*. Edited by David Noel Freedman. 6 vols. New York: Doubleday, 1992.

5.4.4.2 **First citations for articles from theological dictionaries** should be handled like the example in 5.4.4 above and should list all the pages in the article; specific pages may be indicated with “esp.” as with a journal article entry (see 5.4.3.1). **Second and subsequent citations** should omit the article title and give only the author, dictionary abbreviation, and specific pages. In student papers, cite the specific article (as in 5.4.4) for the **bibliography entry**. (This instruction differs from *SBLHS* 2 6.3.7.) Consult the professor if citing an article whose title is in an ancient language.

5.4.4.3 Some works list only the author’s initials after an article but include a list of contributors in the opening pages of the book. This list must be consulted for citations.

#### 5.4.5 *Chapter (or Article) in a Volume of Essays or a Study Bible*

The key elements are the following (in the order of a first footnote):

<sup>1</sup> [author of the article], “[title of the article],” in [book title], [editor or editors], [series title abbreviation and number, if relevant] ([city of publication]: [publisher], [date of publication]), [pages], esp. [pages actually cited, if different].

<sup>1</sup> Anders Aschim, “Melchizedek and Jesus: 11QMelchizedek and the Epistle to the Hebrews,” in *The Jewish Roots of Christological Monotheism: Papers from the St. Andrews Conference on the Historical Origins of the Worship of Jesus*, eds. Carey C. Newman, James R. Davila, and Gladys S. Lewis, *JSJSup* 63 (Leiden: Brill, 1999), 128-47, esp. 132-33.

<sup>2</sup> Aschim, “Melchizedek,” 132-33.

Aschim, Anders. "Melchizedek and Jesus: 11QMelchizedek and the Epistle to the Hebrews." Pages 128-47 in *The Jewish Roots of Christological Monotheism: Papers from the St. Andrews Conference on the Historical Origins of the Worship of Jesus*. Edited by Carey C. Newman, James R. Davila, and Gladys S. Lewis. Journal for the Study of Judaism Supplement 63. Leiden: Brill, 1999.

**NOTE:** This model is used when citing essays, introductions, or notes (but not the biblical text) from **study Bibles** like *The New Oxford Annotated Bible*, though generally it is best to cite other kinds of sources that have fuller discussions. Also, this model may be used for citing materials from **multi-volume commentaries like *The New Interpreter's Bible* that use the series name as the book title (but see the addendum for additional instructions)**. Most study Bibles, including the *NOAB*, include a list of contributors in the first few pages of the book. See also 4.3 above.

#### 5.4.6 *Translations of Ancient Texts*

In general, one must cite both the reference to the ancient text and the translation being quoted. For details, see *SBLHS* 7.3.1-2.

### 6. *Abbreviations: General*

6.1 The following abbreviations may be used, usually preceded by "the" and with no punctuation.

HB	Hebrew Bible	OT	Old Testament
MT	Masoretic Text	NT	New Testament
LXX	Septuagint	ET	English translation
Vulg.	Vulgate	MS(S)	manuscript(s)

6.2 The following may also be used, always followed by a period:

ch(s).	chapter(s)	n(n).	note(s)
col(s).	column(s)	ed(s).	editor(s), edited by
esp.	especially	et al.	<i>et alii</i> , and others
frag.	fragment	v(v).	verse(s)

6.3 Notations for eras should not use periods nor have spaces inserted between letters. The notations BCE and CE are preferred rather than BC and AD. Note: AD appears before the date (AD 70, but 70 CE).

6.4 The following abbreviations should be used for popular English translations of the Bible. For abbreviations of other translations, see *SBLHS2* 8.2.

ESV	English Standard Version	HCSB	Holman Christian Standard Bible
KJV	King James Version (Brit.: AV)	NABR	New American Bible, Revised Ed.
NASB	New American Standard Bible	NETS	New Engl. Transl. of the Septuagint
NIV	New International Version	NLT	New Living Translation
NRSV	New Revised Standard Version	RSV	Revised Standard Version
NJPS	<i>Tanakh: The Holy Scriptures: The New JPS [Jewish Publication Society] Translation according to the Traditional Hebrew Text</i>		

## 7. Abbreviations for Biblical Books

### *Hebrew Bible/Old Testament*

Gen	Genesis	Eccl (Qoh)	Ecclesiastes (Qoheleth)
Exod	Exodus	Song (Cant)	Song of Songs (Canticles)
Lev	Leviticus	Isa	Isaiah
Num	Numbers	Jer	Jeremiah
Deut	Deuteronomy	Lam	Lamentations
Josh	Joshua	Ezek	Ezekiel
Judg	Judges	Dan	Daniel
Ruth	Ruth	Hos	Hosea
1-2 Sam	1-2 Samuel	Joel	Joel
1-2 Kgdms	1-2 Kingdoms (LXX)	Amos	Amos
1-2 Kgs	1-2 Kings	Obad	Obadiah
3-4 Kgdms	3-4 Kingdoms (LXX)	Jonah	Jonah
1-2 Chr	1-2 Chronicles	Mic	Micah
Ezra	Ezra	Nah	Nahum
Neh	Nehemiah	Hab	Habakkuk
Esth	Esther	Zeph	Zephaniah
Job	Job	Hag	Haggai
Ps/Pss	Psalms (one/several)	Zech	Zechariah
Prov	Proverbs	Mal	Malachi

**NOTE:** Book of Psalms, genre of psalms; Ps 23, but Pss 146-50.

### *Apocrypha/Deuterocanonicals*

Bar	Baruch	Jdt	Judith
1-2 Esd	1-2 Esdras	1-2 Macc	1-2 Maccabees
Add Esth	Additions to Esther	3-4 Macc	3-4 Maccabees
Ep Jer	Epistle of Jeremiah	Pr Man	Prayer of Manasseh
Add Dan	Additions to Daniel	Ps 151	Psalm 151
Pr Azar	Prayer of Azariah	Sir	Sirach (Ecclesiasticus)
Bel	Bel and the Dragon	Tob	Tobit
Sus	Susanna	Wis	Wisdom of Solomon
Sg Three	Song of the Three Young Men		

### *New Testament*

Matt	Matthew	1-2 Thess	1-2 Thessalonians
Mark	Mark	1-2 Tim	1-2 Timothy
Luke	Luke	Titus	Titus
John	John	Phlm	Philemon
Acts	Acts	Heb	Hebrews
Rom	Romans	Jas	James
1-2 Cor	1-2 Corinthians	1-2 Pet	1-2 Peter
Gal	Galatians	1-2-3 John	1-2-3 John
Eph	Ephesians	Jude	Jude
Phil	Philippians	Rev	Revelation ( <i>not</i> Revelations)
Col	Colossians		



## 8. Abbreviations for Pseudepigraphical and Early Christian Books

Below are abbreviations for some of the most common books. For abbreviations of others, see the several lists under *SBLHS2* 8.3. Note that these abbreviations are punctuated but are only italicized if the author's name is identified.

### *Pseudepigrapha*

1-2-3 En.	Ethiopic, Slavonic, Hebrew Enoch
LAB	Ps.-Philo, Biblical Antiquities ( <i>Liber antiquitatum biblicarum</i> )
Let. Arist.	Letter/Epistle of Aristeas
Jub.	Jubilees
Pss. Sol.	Psalms of Solomon
Sib. Or.	Sibylline Oracles
T. 12 Patr.	Testaments of the Twelve Patriarchs
T. Levi	Testament of Levi
T. Benj.	Testament of Benjamin, etc.

### *Apostolic Fathers*

Barn.	Barnabas
1-2 Clem.	1-2 Clement
Did.	Didache
Diogn.	Diognetus
Herm. Man.	Shepherd of Hermas, Mandate(s)
Herm. Sim.	Shepherd of Hermas, Similitude(s)
Herm. Vis.	Shepherd of Hermas, Vision(s)
Ign. Eph.	Ignatius, <i>Letter to the Ephesians</i>
Ign. Magn.	Ignatius, <i>Letter to the Magnesians</i>
Ign. Phld.	Ignatius, <i>Letter to the Philadelphians</i>
Ign. Pol.	Ignatius, <i>Letter to Polycarp</i>
Ign. Rom.	Ignatius, <i>Letter to the Romans</i>
Ign. Smyrn.	Ignatius, <i>Letter to the Smyrnaeans</i>
Ign. Trall.	Ignatius, <i>Letter to the Trallians</i>
Mart. Pol.	Martyrdom of Polycarp
Pol. Phil.	Polycarp, <i>Letter to the Philippians</i>

## 9. Abbreviations for Dead Sea Scrolls and Related Texts

Below are some of the more common scrolls and abbreviations. For a more complete list, see *SBLHS2* 8.3.5 and Appendix C. See also 4.6 above.

a, b	first copy of a specific text, second copy, etc.
ap, apocr	apocryphon
ar	Aramaic (language of the particular text)
gr	Greek (language)
hebr	Hebrew (marked only if is unusual for a particular text; otherwise assumed)
p	peshar (commentary)
paleo	Paleo-Hebrew script (old writing style)
pap	papyrus
tg	targum
CD	Cairo (Genizah text of the) Damascus Document
1QapGen ar	Genesis Apocryphon (in Aramaic) of Cave 1 (cf. <i>SBLHS</i> pp. 185 and 76)
1QH	Thanksgiving Hymns from Qumran Cave 1
1QIsa <sup>a,b</sup>	First or second copy of Isaiah from Qumran Cave 1
1QpHab	Peshar on Habakkuk from Qumran Cave 1

1QM	War Scroll
1QS	Rule of the Community (formerly called Manual of Discipline)
1QSa	Rule of the Congregation (appendix to 1QS)
1QSB	Blessings (appendix to 1QS)
3Q15	Copper Scroll from Qumran Cave 3
4QFlor	Florilegium (or Eschatological Midrashim) from Qumran Cave 4
4QMess ar	Aramaic “Messianic” text from Qumran Cave 4
4QMMT	Halakhic Letter, (Miqsat Ma'ase Ha-Torah = “Some Precepts of the Law”)
4QTest	Testimonia text from Qumran Cave 4
4QTLevi	Testament of Levi from Qumran Cave 4
11QMelch	Melchizedek text from Qumran Cave 11
11QShirShabb	Songs of Sabbath Sacrifice, or Angelic Liturgy from Cave 11 (cf. Cave 4)
11QTemple	Temple Scroll from Qumran Cave 11

### ***10. Abbreviations for Jewish Rabbinic Texts and Nag Hammadi Tractates***

See *SBLHS2* 8.3.8-10 for Jewish rabbinic texts and *SBLHS2* 8.3.12 for Coptic (including Nag Hammadi) texts.

### ***11. Abbreviations for Commonly Used Journals, Reference Works, and Commentary Series***

See *SBLHS2* 8.4.1 (alphabetized by source) and 8.4.2 (alphabetized by abbreviation) for a more complete list. Titles of periodicals and books are italicized, but titles of series are not (nor are acronyms of authors' names when they are used as abbreviations).

AB or AYB	Anchor Bible or Anchor Yale Bible
<i>ABD</i>	<i>Anchor Bible Dictionary</i>
ABRL or AYBRL	Anchor Bible Reference Library
<i>ANET</i>	<i>Ancient Near Eastern Texts</i>
BNTC	Black's New Testament Commentary
<i>CBQ</i>	<i>Catholic Biblical Quarterly</i>
CC	Continental Commentaries
DJD	Discoveries in the Judaean Desert (note the British spelling)
<i>DJG</i>	<i>Dictionary of Jesus and the Gospels</i>
<i>DLNT</i>	<i>Dictionary of the Later New Testament and Its Developments</i>
<i>DNTB</i>	<i>Dictionary of New Testament Background</i>
<i>DPL</i>	<i>Dictionary of Paul and His Letters</i>
<i>DSSSE</i>	<i>The Dead Sea Scrolls Study Edition</i> , ed. García Martínez and Tigchelaar
<i>EBC</i>	<i>Expositor's Bible Commentary</i>
<i>EDB</i>	<i>Eerdmans Dictionary of the Bible</i>
<i>EDEJ</i>	<i>The Eerdmans Dictionary of Early Judaism</i>
<i>HBC</i>	<i>HarperCollins Bible Commentary</i>
<i>HBD</i>	<i>HarperCollins Bible Dictionary</i>
HNTC	Harper's New Testament Commentary
IBC	Interpretation (commentary series; compare <i>Int.</i> below)
ICC	International Critical Commentary
<i>IDB</i>	<i>Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i>
<i>IDBSup</i>	<i>Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible: Supplementary Volume</i>
<i>Int.</i>	<i>Interpretation</i> (journal; compare IBC above)
<i>ISBE</i>	<i>International Standard Bible Encyclopedia</i>
<i>JBL</i>	<i>Journal of Biblical Literature</i>
LCL	Loeb Classical Library

<i>MDB</i>	<i>Mercer Dictionary of the Bible</i>
<i>NBD</i>	<i>New Bible Dictionary</i>
<i>NCB</i>	New Century Bible (commentary series)
<i>NHL</i>	<i>The Nag Hammadi Library in English</i> , ed. Robinson
<i>NIB</i>	<i>New Interpreter's Bible</i> (note italics for the abbreviation—commentaries on individual biblical books are treated as articles in the larger work)
<i>NIBCNT</i>	New International Biblical Commentary on the New Testament
<i>NIBOT</i>	New International Biblical Commentary on the Old Testament
<i>NICNT</i>	New International Commentary on the New Testament
<i>NICOT</i>	New International Commentary on the Old Testament
<i>NIDB</i>	<i>New Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible</i>
<i>NIDNTT</i>	<i>New International Dictionary of New Testament Theology</i>
<i>NIDOTTE</i>	<i>New International Dictionary of Old Testament Theology and Exegesis</i>
<i>NIGTC</i>	New International Greek Testament Commentary
<i>NTL</i>	New Testament Library
<i>NJBC</i>	<i>New Jerome Biblical Commentary</i>
<i>OCD</i>	<i>Oxford Classical Dictionary</i>
<i>ODCC</i>	<i>Oxford Dictionary of the Christian Church</i>
<i>OTL</i>	Old Testament Library
<i>OTP</i>	<i>The Old Testament Pseudepigrapha</i> , ed. J. Charlesworth (2 vols.)
<i>TDNT</i>	<i>Theological Dictionary of the New Testament</i> (10 vols.; <b>not</b> abridged 1-vol.)
<i>TDOT</i>	<i>Theological Dictionary of the Old Testament</i>
<i>WBC</i>	Word Biblical Commentary ( <b>not</b> World!)

**NOTE:** Resist the temptation to make up an abbreviation if one is not listed here or in *SBLHS2*. For example, PNTC is Pelican New Testament Commentaries, not Pillar New Testament Commentary or Paideia Commentaries on the New Testament.

### ***Addendum: Citations from New Interpreter’s Bible and Similar Sets***

Citing articles from the *The New Interpreter’s Bible* (and similar commentary series such as the *Expositor’s Bible Commentary*) can be complicated. See the note about such sets in the style sheet at 5.4.5.1.

The difficulty arises because such sets are multivolume commentaries that contain treatments of several biblical books in each volume. They occupy middle ground between a one-volume commentary (like *HarperCollins Bible Commentary*) and a commentary from a traditional series (like Anchor Bible, Word Biblical Commentary, etc.). The bibliographical forms for citing such texts likewise combine elements familiar from citations of the other commentary types.

Amazingly, *SBLHS2* still does not specify how to cite works in this type of commentary, though I indicated in 5.4.5.1 that one should follow the format of a one-volume commentary. The significant difference, though, is that *NIB* is a multi-volume work, thus one has to indicate somehow which volume within the larger set is being cited. I suggest the following as appropriate (in the order of a first footnote):

<sup>1</sup> [author of the chapter], “[title of the chapter],” in [*abbreviation of commentary set*], [volume number]:[pages of the entire chapter], esp. [pages actually cited, if different].

<sup>1</sup> N. T. Wright, “The Letter to the Romans,” in *NIB* 10:393-770, esp. 457-58.

<sup>2</sup> Wright, “Romans,” 10:457-58.

Wright, N. T. “The Letter to the Romans.” Pages 393-770 in vol. 10 of *The New Interpreter’s Bible*. Edited by Leander E. Keck. 12 vols. Nashville: Abingdon, 2002.