Biblische Notizen Biblical Notes

Neue Folge. Herausgegeben von Kristin De Troyer und Friedrich Vinzenz Reiterer, Salzburg, in Verbindung mit Karin Schöpflin, Göttingen.

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Style Guidelines for the Presentation of English-Language Articles

http://www.plus.ac.at/bwkg/bn.nf/

1. General

1.1. The journal *Biblische Notizen* appears four times per year. Articles are always welcomed and appear as quickly as possible, provided they were not published in another journal and they meet the requirements for publication (peer-review-procedure) in format and content. Articles in English, German or French are requested in electronic form in both word- and pdf-format. – Before printing authors receive their own article for final proofreading. Authors assign their publication rights to BN.

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- 1.2. As a matter of principle, articles are accepted for publication only if they correspond to the formal guidelines presented here.
- 1.3. Under the title of the article, the author's first name and surname are to be given, with postal and e-mail address. At the end of the article, both an English abstract and a German summary of a maximum of 5 lines should be added.

2. General Guidelines Concerning Format

- 2.1. For bibliographical data the *original spelling* and (where relevant) punctuation should be copied, though the new German orthography should be used. We do not take responsibility for typing errors..
- 2.2. As far as possible, the text is to be left *unformatted* (e.g., without hyphenation, no full justification). Please keep to this, since you will be reducing our workload considerably.
- 2.3. For subdivisions in the text, use decimal numeration with Arabic numerals (e.g., 1.; for further specification: 1.1 *and* 1.2).
- 2.4. Emphases in the text should be typed set only in *italics*.
- 2.5. To indicate quotations, double quotation marks ("") should be used (not " "). Single quotation marks ('") should be used only for a quotation within a quotation.
- 2.6. Footnote numbers are to be superscripted. Add one space before the text of the footnote.
- 2.7. Footnotes always *begin* with an *uppercase* (*capital*) letter (even in cases such as "E.g." or "Cf.") and *end* with a *period* (*full-stop*).
- 2.8. Distinguish between dash (–) and hyphen (-).
- 2.9. When the dash is used in its actual function, it is generally situated between two spaces except when followed by a punctuation mark –, but it can also be used in enumerations at the beginning of lines.
- 2.10. For inclusive number references (e.g., when referring to times or pages), do not use the dash (–) but rather the hyphen (-). Examples of correct usage: pages 12-18; Mk 1,1-2.
- 2.11. The typographical apostrophe (') must be used.
- 2.12. To indicate omissions use ..., but in Greek quotations use $\kappa \tau \lambda$.
- 2.13. For brackets within parentheses (round brackets), use square brackets.
- 2.14. For Hebrew and Greek texts, the fonts of BibleWorks or SBL-fonts should be used. Greek is to be written with the accents.
- 2.15. Transliteration and transcription of Hebrew script is always done in *italics* and in *lowercase (small) letters*, using the following signs:

3. Guidelines for Bibliographical References

- 3.1. Each article must conclude with a bibliography giving full details of all works used.
- 3.2. In the footnotes use only references to the concluding bibliography, in the form of short references. Such references should consist of the surname, the abbreviated title (generally the first noun) and the number(s) of the pages (or columns); e.g.:

Vogel, Untersuchungen, 24.

- 3.3. Titles should be written without italics or quotation marks. However, retain original use of italics and quotation marks if they appear in the title.
- 3.4. First names *can be given* in abbreviated form as initials. The chosen form has to be applied consistently in the bibliography.
- 3.5. The names of several authors or editors are separated by a slash (/) and one space. Where there are more than three names, give the first of the names followed by "et al."

 If one person is mentioned several times in immediate succession, the *cited name is retained*.
- 3.6. If there are three or more places of publication, only the first is given, followed by the abbreviation "et al." Names of publishers are not included.
- 3.7. The names of series, journals, dictionaries (etc.) are to be abbreviated according to SBL Handbook of Style, Peabody, MA ²2014, or S.M. Schwertner, Internationales Abkürzungsverzeichnis für Theologie und Grenzgebiete, Berlin / New York ³2014. Titles not included there are to be written out in full, except abbreviations which have become routine.
- 3.8. Year- and volume numbers of series and journals should be given in Arabic numerals; further subdivisions are indicated by means of a slash (/).

 In the case of continuing works of limited number (e.g., multivolume individual works, commentaries, dictionaries), Roman numerals are to be used; cf. the example of Kaiser below.
- 3.10. Page references should be written out in full: 48-49; 212-214 (neither: 48f. nor: 212-14).
- 3.11. If a sentence in a footnote extends beyond the reference to the relevant literature, after the page reference a comma must always be placed.

Monographs

Surname, I. (= initial/s of first name/s), Title. Subtitle, (Roman) volume number. Volume title (Series title [Arabic] volume number), Place EditionYear.

Blenkinsopp, J., The History of Prophecy in Israel, Louisville, KY 1996.

Haenchen, E., Die Apostelgeschichte (KEK III), Göttingen ¹⁶1977.

Kaiser, O., Der Gott des Alten Testaments. Wesen und Wirken. Theologie des Alten Testaments, III. Jahwes Gerechtigkeit (UTB 2392), Göttingen 2003.

Schottroff, L. / Schroer, S. / Wacker, M.-T., Feministische Exegese. Forschungserträge zur Bibel aus der Perspektive von Frauen, Darmstadt 1995.

Williams, M.A., Rethinking 'Gnosticism': An Argument for Dismantling a Dubious Category, Princeton 1996.

Articles in Collected Volumes

Surname, I. (= initial/s of first name/s), Title. Subtitle, in: Surname, I. / Surname, I. (eds.), Title. Subtitle, (Roman) volume number, Volume title (Series title [Arabic] volume number), Place EditionYear, Pages.

Krüger, T., Dekonstruktion und Rekonstruktion prophetischer Eschatologie im Qohelet-Buch, in: Diesel, A.A. et al. (eds.), "Jedes Ding hat seine Zeit ...". Studien zur israelitischen und altorientalischen Weisheit, FS Diethelm Michel (BZAW 241), Berlin / New York 1996, 107-129.

Articles in Dictionaries

Surname, I. (= initial/s of first name/s), Title. Subtitle, in: Name of the Dictionary Volume number, EditionYear, Pages.

Schmidt, K.L., βασιλεύς κτλ. D.-F., in: ThWNT I, 1933, 573-595.

Articles in Journals

Surname, I. (= initial/s of first name/s), Title. Subtitle, in: Name of the Journal Year number (Publication year) Pages.

Burfeind, C., Paulus $mu\beta$ nach Rom. Zur politischen Dimension der Apostelgeschichte, in: NTS 46 (2000) 75-91

Kodell, J., "The word of God grew". The Ecclesial Tendency of Λόγος in Acts 1,7; 12,24; 19,20, in: Bib. 55 (1974) 505-519.

4. Abbreviations

- 4.1. The abbreviation "v." (verse) is also to be used for the respective plurals (verses), and *not*: "vv."
- 4.2. "See" is always to be written out (e.g., "see below" or "see above"). Shortened forms such as "loc. cit.," "op. cit." and similar abbreviations should be avoided.
- 4.3. For the abbreviation of biblical books in English-language articles, follow: SBL Handbook of Style, Peabody, MA ²2014. Chapter- and verse references are separated from one another by a comma without a space (e.g., Jer 20,7); verse numbers within a chapter are separated from one another by a period (full-stop) without a space (e.g., Mark 12,13-17.35-37). Passages from different chapters and from different books are separated from one another by a semicolon with one space (e.g., Num 12,1-15; 20,1-13; Mark 11,27-33; 12,1-12; but: Matt 6,9-13 par. Luke 11,2-4), and likewise several chapters without any verse references (e.g., Isa 45-46; 49).
- 4.4. Non-biblical writings from early Judaism and early Christianity should be abbreviated in accordance with *either* SBL Handbook of Style, Peabody, MA ²2014, *or* the list of abbreviations noted in Point 3.7 above (Schwertner).
- 4.5. The names of ancient authors should be written out in full. Ancient writings should be cited by the classical (not the modern) form of their name. The name of the author and title of the work should be separated from one another by a comma with a space. Arabic numerals should generally be used for references to books, chapters, columns, sections, paragraphs, verses, lines (etc.), unless the use of Roman numerals is well established. Punctuation marks should be used in a similar way as for the references to biblical passages. Where needed, references to a specific edition are to be added in parentheses (brackets); to indicate line numbers after the page references, a slash (/) without a space is to be used.

Iustinus Martyr, Apologia I,26,3 (Goodspeed 43); Platon, Phaedros 243ab; Vergilius, Aeneis VI,518-519; Eusebius, Historia Ecclesiastica II,13,4.6 (SC 31,67-68).

- 4.6. Inscriptions are abbreviated according to the corresponding list in: Der neue Pauly 3, 1997, XII-XXXVI. Abbreviations not found there should be explained in the concluding bibliography.
- 4.7. A reference to papyrus passages is to follow: J.F. Oates (ed.), Checklist of Editions of Greek, Latin, Demotic and Coptic Papyri, Ostraca and Tablets (BASPap.S 9), Atlanta ⁵2001 (an updated version may be consulted on the internet: http://papyri.info/docs/checklist).
- 4.8. Internet citations should be set between angle brackets (<>), and then in parentheses (round brackets) give the date when the link was consulted for the last time.

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