

# Abridged Style Sheet for a Biblical Studies Monograph

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Primary references: *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 15th edition,  
*Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary*, 11th edition,  
and *The SBL Handbook of Style*

## Typesetter Notes

### Codes

[A] .....	A-head	[CN] .....	Chapter number
[A <sup>n</sup> ] .....	A-head in notes section	[CT] .....	Chapter title
[B] .....	B-head	[EXT], [/EXT] .....	Extract
[C] .....	C-head, run-in (08)	[PN] .....	Part number
[CBib] .....	Chapter biblical reference	[PT] .....	Part title

### Overall

1. Four illustrations appear in the German edition. Their locations are now identified in the manuscript.
2. Biblical translations are numbered lists; keep an eye out for imported style problems.

## Style

1. Greek transliterations: (a) English word first with Greek in italics inside parentheses immediately afterward as often as possible. (b) if Greek should be first, follow immediately with English in roman inside parentheses and quotation marks at first use within a chapter. More than one English word is fine, of course. If we follow this practice, a glossary will not be necessary.
2. Use *SBL* biblical abbreviations, even in running text.
3. *SBL* Mishnah, Talmud, and related literature abbreviations (8.3.8). Make sure to include in index.
4. Series of biblical citations: (a) “*par/r.*” used to indicate that there are parallels (b) semicolons okay within parentheses (c) use “and” in place of last semicolon in running text.
5. “Matthew”/“Mark”/“Luke”: Use quotation marks when names are used to represent the authors of these documents.
6. B.C.E., C.E. (use periods to match traditional state abbreviation style).
7. Allowed “e.g.” and “i.e.” only inside parentheses.
8. “Verse/s” only at the beginning of a sentence, “v./vv.” in running text and inside parentheses
9. Allowed “ff.” because translator would need to chase down too many sources to provide page ranges for all of them.
10. Used serial comma.
11. No comma after introductory prepositional phrase unless necessary for clarity (per translator).
12. No comma after “Thus” “Hence” “Here” etc. (per translator).
13. Allowed note callouts inside sentences where the note references a specific item rather than the whole idea of the sentence.
14. Works by other authors that [Author] *discusses* have a footnote after the author’s name in the running text and then in-text page numbers in parentheses following each quotation. Volume numbers are provided in the in-text citations.
15. Words as words are in italics.
16. Historical present for parable retellings.
17. Extracts must be at least six manuscript lines long.
18. Allowed personification of the text (e.g., “The text wants to emphasize . . .”).
19. En dash for dualisms (e.g., soul–body, 08).
20. “See above/below”: Deleted if reference is vague or for a general idea addressed in the same chapter, otherwise augmented with an x-ref or queried for one.

## Terms and Names

aftereffect (n., intro)	Ma'jan (a toll collector, ch5, 21)	Scripture (ch2)
apocalyptic (n., ch8)	mammon (ch7)	<i>Shema Israel</i> (to match "Lord's Prayer," ch7, 19, elsewhere)
birthpangs (follow NRSV, ch3)	Messiah (Jesus)	slaveowner (ch22)
Body of Christ (as community, ch8)	messiahship (22)	social-historical method (not "sociohistorical," etc., intro)
church father (ch2)	New Testament (and "First Testament")	Son (ch17)
church, the (ch8)	non- (generally followed Chicago style to drop hyphen, but allowed for unusual words and "non-dualistic" because of the book's emphasis of this term)	Son of Man (ch16)
Decalogue (ch7)	parousia (intro and elsewhere; ital. only inside parentheses indicating a Greek transliteration, ch3)	Synoptic Gospels (intro)
Diaspora, the (ch8)	Pax Romana (ch12)	synoptics, the (the Synoptic Gospels, ch15)
disciples, the (lc., ch7)	Pharisaism (ch1)	tefillin (ch5)
First Testament (ch4)	Pharisee (ch1)	<i>topos</i> (ch20)
Flood, the (ch3)	psalms, the (ch16)	Torah (okay with or without definite article)
Gentile Christian (adj., ch7)	<i>realia</i> (n., ch9)	Twelve, the (but "disciples," ch7)
Gospel (as "good news," intro; "Gospel of Matthew," ch2)	realpolitik (ch22)	Two-thirds World (ch9)
gospel (e.g., "Matthew's gospel," intro, ch2)	Risen Christ, the (ch21); Risen Jesus, the (ch17); Risen One, the (ch2)	<i>vaticinia ex eventu</i> (ch2)
Gospel for the Poor (ch8)	Roman empire (intro)	vinegrowers (TOC)
<i>Gospel of Thomas</i> (ch12)	Sayings Source Q (ch12)	Western world (ch9)
High Priest (ch2, but "high priests")		Wisdom tradition (ch3)
historical method (intro)		works-righteousness (ch20)
Jesus movement (ch6)		worldwide (ch3)
Jesus Seminar (ch8)		
Jewish Christian (adj., ch7)		
Jewish-Roman War, 60–70 C.E. (intro)		
landowner (ch2)		
Law (cap. meaning "Torah," ch1, 19)		

## Greek and Hebrew Terms

All Greek and Hebrew terms should be translated upon first use in a section.

<i>anaideia</i> (ch23)	<i>amme ha 'aretz</i> (ch20)
<i>asotia</i> (ch20)	<i>ketubah</i> (ch9)
<i>asotos</i> (ch20)	<i>nimshal</i> (ch7)
<i>atriensis</i> (ch17)	<i>zedaka</i> (ch 9)
<i>daneion</i> (ch25)	

## Notes

- Note references: 243n110
- Short title style throughout (taking bibliography into account), not only after a first full reference.
- If reference is bibliographical, authors' last names only, except where initials are necessary to distinguish between authors with the same last name, in which case, all initials are given.
- Used full title, not an abbreviation, for short titles.
- TDNT citations in the notes need to be filled in; they need to be added to the bibliography as well.

## Bibliography

- German edition first, then English for English translations of German originals
- Copubs: I have left in US and UK copublication information because this translation will likely be the one in use in both places (e.g., London and New York: Sheffield Academic Press).
- Deleted German translations of English-original works.
- Used short versions of publisher names; kept ampersands where appropriate
- Left in first city where more than one was given for one publisher e.g., Neuchâtel and Paris: Delâchaux et Niestlé)
- Harper & Row edition of [Title]: replace with [second edition publisher's] edition whenever possible; refer to year of original edition in brackets).