

# *Early Christianity*

## **Guidelines for Manuscript Submissions in English**

### **General Instructions:**

1. For orthography consult *Merriam-Webster's Collegiate Dictionary* (10<sup>th</sup> ed.; Springfield, Mass.: Merriam-Webster, 1994). For compound words not in *Merriam-Webster*, see rules and examples in *The Chicago Manual of Style* (14th ed.; Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1993; hereafter: "CMS").
2. Justify manuscript using 1.5 line-spacing. Keep 4 cm edge for proofreading corrections. For Highlighting (sparingly), use italic.
3. Include a short summary of the manuscript (of up to 3 sentences or 4 lines). This summary will appear at the end of the article and be published on the Publisher's homepage as a preview.
4. Submit formatted articles as Word<sup>®</sup>-File *and* Adobe PDF by CD or via e-mail to the editorial office:

Prof. Dr. Jens Schröter  
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin  
Theologische Fakultät  
Redaction Early Christianity  
Burgstraße 26  
10178 Berlin  
GERMANY

E-Mail: [schroetj@hu-berlin.de](mailto:schroetj@hu-berlin.de)

### **Specific Instructions:**

In all matters of formatting, authors are to follow the *SBL Handbook of Style*. Notes below reiterate important *Handbook* guidelines.

### **Abbreviations**

#### *Biblical Books:*

Gen, Exod, Lev, Num, Deut, Josh, Judg, Ruth, 1–2 Sam (LXX: 1–2 Kgdms),  
1–2 Kgs (LXX: 3–4 Kgdms, 1–2 Chr, Ezra, Neh, Esth, Job, Ps/Pss, Prov, Eccl (or Qoh),  
Song (or Cant), Isa, Jer, Lam, Ezek, Dan, Hos, Joel, Amos, Obad, Jonah, Mic, Nah,  
Hab, Zeph, Hag, Zech, Mal  
Matt, Mark, Luke, John, Acts, Rom, 1–2 Cor, Gal, Eph, Phil, Col, 1–2 Thess, 1–2 Tim,  
Titus, Phlm, Heb, Jas, 1–2 Pet, 1–2–3 John, Jude, Rev

#### *Apocrypha and LXX:*

Bar, Add Dan, Pr Azar, Bel, Sg, Sus, 1–2 Esd, Add Esth, Ep Jer, Jdt, 1–4 Macc, Pr Man, Ps 151, Sir, Tob, Wis

For abbreviation of series etc. see SBL Handbook of Style. If not listed there, see *Abkürzungen Theologie und Religionswissenschaften nach RGG<sup>4</sup>* (UTB 2868), hg. von der Redaktion der RGG<sup>4</sup>, Tübingen, 2007.

### **Enumeration**

Avoid en-dashes or bullets for enumeration.

### **Greek / Hebrew Letters**

For words in Greek or Hebrew use Unicode and a Unicode-Font. Hints for the use of Unicode can be found on the [SBL Homepage](#).

### **Hyphens and Dashes**

Please distinguish between hyphens (e.g., first-century writer) and en, em and parenthesis dashes (e.g., Mark 16:1–8; 1972–1983; “I know who you are – the Holy One of God!” or “Thus the dynamic of the complete narrative – of mercy in and beyond disaster – never becomes central”). Most current word processors offer separate characters for each (dashes in Word: Strg-Button + “minus”-Button in NumPad.) Do *not* use automatic hyphenation capability, i.e., turn off auto-hyphenation so that words will not be broken by “soft hyphens” at line endings.

### **Footnotes**

Please use your word processor’s automatic footnote feature (no endnotes). All footnotes must be numbered, including notes in a title in which, for example, place or occasion of the article’s emergence is explained (\* should not be used).

Footnote enumeration should follow the citation or term to which it refers. Examples: This is one of the “most important requirements”<sup>3</sup> of scientific exegesis. Even with numerous proposed solutions for the Synoptic Problem,<sup>12</sup> further question exist.

Footnotes never *follow* punctuation (e.g., comma or period). Thus:

He wished to maintain the “streng geschichtlichen Charakter der neutestamentlichen Theologie,”<sup>18</sup> to make it easier to understand.

Wrede was concerned about the „streng geschichtlichen Charakter der neutestamentlichen Theologie.”<sup>18</sup>

With existing punctuation in a citation, single quotation marks are used: “The writings, which we now refer to as the ‘New Testament.’”<sup>14</sup>

### **Omissions and Insertions**

Omissions in a citation should be indicated by square brackets [...].

Insertions must also be placed within square brackets.

### Quotation Marks

Normally double quotation marks should be used, belonging *outside* periods and commas. Single quotation marks should be used to indicate quotations within double quotation marks or to indicate usual terms. Note the following examples:

“Correct punctuation is vital.” / “I am not a ‘pedant.’” / “He says he is not a ‘pedant.’” / This man, who claims he is not a “pedant,” likes making rules about commas. / The ‘messianic secret’ motif of Mark constitutes an important example.

A question mark also belongs inside of the quotation marks. Thus:

Why had he said, “I am too tired to respond?”

Colons and semicolons, however, belong into quotation marks:

S. Westerholm wrote the article “‘Letter’ and ‘Spirit’: The Foundation of Pauline Ethics.”

### Bibliographical Information in Footnotes and Bibliography (alphabetized)

#### Books of One Author:

##### Footnote:

<sup>15</sup>

A. Lindemann, *Paulus im ältesten Christentum: Das Bild des Apostels und die Rezeption der paulinischen Theologie in der frühchristlichen Literatur bis Marcion* (BHT 58; Tübingen 1977) 120–125.

<sup>16</sup>

A. von Harnack, *Marcion: Das Evangelium vom fremden Gott: Eine Monographie zur Geschichte der Grundlegung der katholischen Kirche* (2<sup>nd</sup> ed.; TUGAL 45 [= 3<sup>rd</sup> series 15]; Leipzig 1924) 60, 95.

##### Footnote (abbreviated):

<sup>19</sup>

Talbert, *Reading John* (see n. 15), 22.

<sup>21</sup>

Harnack, *Marcion* (see n. 16), 65.

#### Books of Two Authors:

##### Footnote:

<sup>4</sup>

J.M. Robinson and H. Koester, *Trajectories through Early Christianity* (Philadelphia 1971) 237.

##### Footnote (abbreviated):

<sup>12</sup>

Robinson and Koester, *Trajectories* (see n. 4), 23.

#### Books of Three or More Authors (et al., Latin for “and others”):

**Footnote:**

<sup>7</sup>

B.B. Scott *et al.*, *Reading New Testament Greek* (Peabody, MA 1993) 53.

**Footnote (abbreviated):**

<sup>9</sup>

Scott *et al.*, *Reading New Testament Greek* (see n. 7), 42.

Translated Books:

**Footnote:**

<sup>14</sup>

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

**Footnote (abbreviated):**

<sup>18</sup>

Egger, *How to Read* (see n. 14), 291.

Books with an Editor:

**Footnote:**

<sup>5</sup>

J.H. Tigay (ed.), *Empirical Models for Biblical Criticism* (Philadelphia 1985) 35.

**Footnote (abbreviated):**

<sup>9</sup>

Tigay, *Empirical Models* (see n. 9), 38.

Essays in Edited Books:

**Footnote:**

<sup>3</sup>

H.W. Attridge, "Jewish Historiography", in *Early Judaism and Its Modern Interpreters* (ed. R.A. Kraft and G.W.E. Nickelsburg; Philadelphia 1986) 311–343, here 315.

**Footnote (abbreviated):**

<sup>6</sup>

Attridge, "Jewish Historiography" (see n. 3), 314–317.

NB: If subsequent references could be confused with another article by the same author, please include book title.

Articles in Scholarly Journals:

**Footnote:**

<sup>7</sup>

B.Leyerle, "John Chrysostom on the Gaze," *JECS* (1993) 159–174.

**Footnote (abbreviated):**

<sup>23</sup>

Leyerle, "Chrysostom" (see n. 7), 161.

Magazine Articles:

**Footnote:**

<sup>8</sup>

A.J. Saldarini, "Babatha's Story," *BAR* 24/2 (1998) 28–33, 36–37, 72–74.

**Footnote (abbreviated):**

<sup>8</sup> Saldarini, “Babatha’s Story” (see n. 8), 72–74.

Encyclopedia or Dictionary Articles:

**Footnote:**

<sup>33</sup> K. Stendahl, “Biblical Theology, Contemporary,” *IDB* 1.418–432.

**Footnote (abbreviated):**

<sup>36</sup> Stendahl, “Biblical Theology, Contemporary” (see n. 33), 1.419.

Multivolume Works:

**Footnote:**

<sup>5</sup> B.W. Winter and A.D. Clarke (ed.), *The Book of Acts in Its Ancient Literary Setting*, Vol. 1 of *The Book of Acts in Its First Century Setting* (ed. B.W. Winter; Grand Rapids 1993) 25.

**Footnote (abbreviated):**

<sup>16</sup> Winter and Clarke, *Acts in Ancient Literary Setting* (see n. 5), 25.

**Electronic Sources**

If electronic sources are cited, the on-line access date (July 8, 2009 = “07/08/09”) must be included with the full website address. Excessive citing of electronic sources is, in most cases, discouraged.