

Tyndale Bulletin Style Guide 2025

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1. Submission of articles

Tyndale Bulletin publishes articles which make an original contribution to biblical studies and related disciplines. Contributions are expected to be compatible with the doctrinal basis of Tyndale House, Cambridge (see <https://academic.tyndalehouse.com/doctrinal-basis>).

Please note the following:

- Manuscripts should be submitted for consideration via Scholastica, at <https://tynbul.scholasticahq.com/for-authors>.
- Files submitted to *Tyndale Bulletin* should be in PDF format.
- Files must be anonymised for blind review.
- An author without a PhD (or equivalent) in a relevant subject and at the beginning of their academic career must submit a recommendation by their supervisor or an established academic, stating that they have read the author's work, that they believe it is suitable for an academic journal, and that it makes a contribution to knowledge on the subject

Authors are asked to write as concisely as possible in clear English prose. The journal has an international readership with a wide range of disciplines, so specialist terminology should be explained, and an English translation should be provided when referring to foreign languages. If English is not an author's native language, their work should be proofread by a native English speaker prior to submission.

Preference will be given to articles of 8500 words or fewer (including footnotes but excluding bibliography). Manuscripts should begin with an abstract of seventy to two hundred words and should be submitted along with five to eight keywords.

A separate bibliography of all works cited should be included at the end of the article.

As well as research articles, *Tyndale Bulletin* publishes dissertation summaries for recent doctoral work which has, at least in part, been carried out at [Tyndale House, Cambridge](#). Submissions, which are subject to internal editorial review, should be between 1000 and 1400 words. Authors of dissertation summaries should provide details of their association with Tyndale House, ideally including the relevant dates.

By submitting their articles for publication in *Tyndale Bulletin*, authors affirm that their work has not been published previously and will not be submitted simultaneously elsewhere.

2. Permissions and copyright

2.1 Permissions

It is the author's responsibility to obtain permission for the use of any copyright material, if permission is necessary, and to ensure that appropriate acknowledgements are included in their article. In UK law most material is protected by copyright until seventy years after the author's death.

2.1.1 Quotations

Normally it is unnecessary to obtain permission for the quotation of brief prose passages in a scholarly work, but it should be obtained for any extract from a poem, play or song that is still in copyright. In general the principle of 'fair dealing' applies, meaning that the length of the quoted passage and the use to which it is put should be fair to the author and publisher of the work quoted, so that nothing is done to diminish the value of their publication.¹

2.1.2 Translations of the Bible and other ancient texts

Where specific translations are *discussed* in the course of an article, this will typically be covered by the fair usage provisions of copyright law, which permit reproduction of brief passages for the purposes of critique or review. Bibliographic details should of course be provided as appropriate.

Where an author makes use of third-party translations of biblical texts (or other ancient materials) in lieu of providing their own translations, the copyright and licensing status of the translation used should be checked, and permissions obtained as appropriate.

Many (but not all) Bible translations are published with specific allowances for reuse of limited amounts of material, providing an appropriate notice of copyright is provided. (See for example NIV, NRSV, ESV.) Details are usually found in the front matter of a printed edition. Where such a copyright notice is required, it should be inserted in a footnote at the first point where the translation is used. Authors may wish to indicate that all Bible texts are quoted according to a particular translation. Where multiple translations are used, the appropriate translation abbreviation should be provided in each reference.

Translators of other ancient texts should be acknowledged in citations, following the pattern shown in §10.1 of this guide. This applies even when older translations are used that are out of copyright.

¹ For further information about fair use copyright provision see <https://www.gov.uk/guidance/exceptions-to-copyright>.

2.1.3 Images / figures

Complete items such as tables, maps, photographs, and other illustrations must not be reproduced without permission. It is the author's responsibility to ensure that such permissions are in place. Evidence that such permissions have been given (either specifically, or through more generalised licensing arrangements) should be provided at the point of submission of the article.

2.2 Copyright of *Tyndale Bulletin* articles

The copyright of articles published in the *Tyndale Bulletin* is held by Tyndale House, Cambridge.

3. Article structure

Each article should be preceded by an abstract of seventy to two hundred words, and a list of five to eight suggested keywords. The abstract and key word list will form part of the article metadata, and will be used for indexing and for navigation between articles on related topics on the *Tyndale Bulletin* website, so should be constructed with care.

In most cases, articles should begin with a short introduction, and end with a conclusion.

Up to three levels of headings / subheadings can be used, on the pattern shown below:

1. Primary heading
 - 1.1 First level subheading
 - 1.2 First level subheading
 - 1.2.1 Second level subheading
 - 1.2.2 Second level subheading
2. Primary heading
 - 2.1 First level subheading
 - 2.2 First level subheading
 - 2.2.1 Second level subheading
 - 2.2.2 Second level subheading

Authors are asked to ensure that it is clear to which level each heading belongs. However it is not necessary for authors to apply specific formatting (font sizes, spacing, etc.) to the headings, since all articles will be reformatted according to our templates at the typesetting stage of production.

A separate bibliography of all works cited should be included at the end of the article.

4. Stylistic conventions: overview

4.1 Sources

In most respects, *Tyndale Bulletin* follows the conventions described in the second edition of *The SBL Handbook of Style* (henceforth *SBL2*).² *SBL2* in turn builds on *The Chicago Manual of Style*, which is now in its 18th edition (henceforth *CMS18*).³

The key points at which *Tyndale Bulletin* style departs from *SBL2/CMS18* relate to areas where different conventions apply in British English and American English, most notably regarding spelling and punctuation. These areas are discussed further below. Authors can assume that the recommendations of *SBL2/CMS18* apply except where specifically indicated in this guide.

4.2 Gender

The generic use of masculine nouns and pronouns is increasingly unacceptable in current English, and other forms of expression should be used whenever possible. Likewise, the use of ‘man’ as a collective noun should be avoided, preferring ‘human beings’, ‘humankind’, or ‘the human race’. On the other hand, politically correct innovations such as the use of feminine pronouns for God and artificial neologisms should also be avoided.

5. Formatting of text

Authors should use Unicode fonts throughout their submissions.

Underlining and bold type should not be used in the text of the article (unless quoting from another author who uses these styles). Italics should be used for foreign languages (on which see §9), and may be used sparingly for emphasis.

6. Numbering and dates

In general, conventions for numbering and dates follow the recommendations in *SBL2* 4.2 and 4.3.7. The main exception is the use of hyphens for inclusive verse ranges (see §6.3). A brief overview of some key points is provided below for convenience.

6.1 Arabic and Roman numerals

Roman numerals should be used only very sparingly, according to standard conventions (e.g. Henry VIII), and Arabic numerals preferred wherever possible.

6.2 Spelling out numbers

The numbers zero to a hundred (and their round multiples) should be given in words, except for statistics, measurements, and references, which should be given as numerals. Ordinals should always be given in words, as should approximations. Within a sentence, consistency should be maintained. For example, ‘five

² Billie Jean Collins et al., eds., *The SBL Handbook of Style*, 3rd ed. (SBL Press, 2014). Authors should note that this edition differs in a number of important respects from the 1999 first edition.

³ *The Chicago Manual of Style*, 18th ed. (University of Chicago Press, 2024). Whilst *SBL2* was originally produced in dialogue with the 16th edition of *The Chicago Manual of Style*, some minor changed recommendations in response to the subsequent editions can be found at the SBL Handbook of Style blog: <https://sblhs2.com/>.

to one hundred and forty-three' would be preferable to 'five to 143'. Sentences should in nearly all cases not start with numerals. (For exceptions see *CMS18* 9.5.)

6.3 Inclusive numbers

Inclusive verse ranges for biblical texts are separated with hyphens. (See further discussion in §10.)

Other figures indicating ranges of numbers (including inclusive *chapter* ranges for biblical texts) should usually be separated by an en-dash (–). For clarity the second number in the range is usually given in full, and not abbreviated.

6.4 Dates

Dates should be written in the format 17 August 1945. Ordinary capitals should be used for BC and AD, without stops. If preferred, BCE and CE may be used. Note the distinction between 'the Twentieth Century' (noun, no hyphen, capitals) and 'a twentieth-century scholar' (adjective, hyphen, no capitals).

Inclusive years are separated by an en-dash (–). For clarity and consistency, all digits should be used for all years, whether BC/BCE or AD/CE. (For example, 1950–1960 should be used rather than 1950–60.) Note that AD precedes the date, and BC follows the date. CE and BCE both follow the date.

6.5 Weights and measures

International (metric) units should be used (for example grams rather than ounces, kilometres rather than miles).

6.6 Page numbers

See the discussions below in §10 and §11.

7. Spelling and capitalisation

7.1 General spelling conventions

Where relevant, spellings should follow British English conventions.⁴

For verbs (and cognates) that can be spelled with '-ise' or '-ize' in British English, '-ise' should be used in *Tyndale Bulletin* articles. (For example, 'capitalise' and 'capitalisation' are preferred over 'capitalize' and 'capitalization'.)

7.2 General capitalisation conventions

In general terms, names are capitalised (e.g. Bible) and other words written in lower case (e.g. biblical). Lower case pronouns are used for God and Jesus. For the tetragrammaton authors should use YHWH (normal caps) or the LORD (small caps).

The main title of the article uses title case, in which all words are capitalised except articles, prepositions, co-ordinating conjunctions and possessive determiners. The same applies to titles of works in English cited in footnotes and bibliography. Titles of non-English works should be capitalised according to the

⁴ For a useful reference guide see Maurice Waite, ed., *New Oxford Spelling Dictionary* (Oxford: OUP, 2014).

conventions of the language in question. (For example, proper names and nouns are capitalised in German; only proper names are capitalised in French. See *SBL2* 6.1.3.4.)

For headings and sub-headings in the article, sentence case capitalisation should be used. Generally that means the first word and any proper nouns are capitalised, and all other words are lower case.

7.3 Technical terms

For spelling and capitalisation of technical terms and names relevant to Biblical Studies, please refer to the list of recommendations in *SBL2* 4.3.6, which applies with the following exceptions:

<i>SBL2</i>	<i>Tyndale Bulletin</i>
apothegm	apophthegm
catalog	catalogue
Christianize	Christianise
etiologial	aetiologial
etiology	aetiology
Greco-Roman	Graeco-Roman
hellenize	hellenise
Judea	Judaea
Judean	Judaeian
Paleo-Canaanite	Palaeo-Canaanite
paleography	palaeography
Savior	Saviour
Second Council of Nicea	Second Council of Nicaea
worship, worshiper, worshipping	worship, worshipper, worshipping

8. Punctuation

8.1 Quotations

Formatting of quotations follows a British English convention which diverges from *SBL2*: first level quotation marks are single; second level quotation marks are double.⁵ The only punctuation marks included *within* the quotation marks are those derived from the original quotation, unless the quoted material constitutes a grammatically complete sentence.

For example:

- As the author said, ‘I prefer British style punctuation.’
- The author said her preference was for punctuation in ‘British style’.
- He replied, ‘I was disappointed when you said, “I prefer British style punctuation.”’
- He replied, ‘I was disappointed when you said “British style”.’

Longer quotations (of more than forty words) are presented as separate indented block quotations in a smaller font size, without quotation marks.

⁵ This pattern is discussed as ‘British Style’ in *CMS17* 6.9, 13.30. For further examples see *New Hart’s Rules: The Oxford Style Guide*, 2nd ed. (Oxford: OUP, 2014), 4.14, 9.2.3.

Omissions within prose quotations should be marked by an ellipsis (...), preceded and followed by single spaces. An ellipsis should not normally be used at the beginning or end of a quotation, because most quotations are taken from a larger context and it is not necessary to indicate this unless the sense of the passage quoted is obviously incomplete.

Omission of one or more full lines in block quotations of poetry is indicated by a line of widely spaced dots roughly corresponding in length to the preceding line.⁶

8.2 Parentheses, brackets, and parenthetical dashes

8.2.1 Parentheses ()

Parentheses are used to enclose:

- parenthetical statements within a text
- references to ancient or modern works within a text
- an original foreign word or phrase after its English translation, or an English translation if the original is cited directly
- phonetic transcriptions

When one or more whole sentences are within parentheses, the final stop should be inside the closing parenthesis. Otherwise, it is outside. Normally a reference in parentheses at the end of a sentence is placed before the final stop, but in the case of a block quote consisting of several sentences, the reference may be placed separately after the stop. In British style, parentheses may be used within parentheses, though this should be avoided when there are satisfactory alternatives. Parentheses should not be changed to square brackets, nor vice-versa, since their usage is different.

8.2.2 Square brackets []

Square brackets are used to enclose words or phrases which have been added to an original text – in quotation, transcription, transliteration, or translation – to indicate:

- reconstructions of unclear text
- corrections, in which case the bracketed material may replace the original word
- additions to clarify the sense
- explanations, e.g. 'He [the owner] gave him [the buyer] the ox'
- editorial comments, e.g. [two words illegible], [sic]

Square brackets may also be used to enclose bibliographical information that does not actually appear in a cited publication.

8.2.3 Parenthetical dashes

Parenthetical dashes can be used in pairs as an alternative to parentheses within a sentence, or singly to introduce a phrase at the end of a sentence. This may provide a useful alternative to nested parentheses in some cases.

A spaced en-dash (–) should be used, rather than an unspaced em-dash (—).

⁶ Cf. CMS17 13.57.

8.3 Commas

In line with British style, commas should be used before (but not after) ‘cf.’ and ‘e.g.’ and ‘i.e.’.

When enumerating three or more items, the words ‘and’ and ‘or’ should be preceded by a comma to avoid the possibility of ambiguity, for example:

Jerusalem, Hebron, and Beersheba

Abraham and Sarah, David and Bathsheba, and Boaz and Ruth

8.4 Displayed lists

In displayed lists, items which constitute full sentences should usually start with a capital letter and end with a full stop. Where the items do not constitute full sentences, full stops are omitted at the end of each item, and capitalisation of the first item is not required unless the list is numbered.

For example:

When submitting an article, the following must be considered:

- article anonymisation
- correct style
- inclusion of abstract

When submitting an article, the following must be considered:

1. Article anonymisation
2. Correct style
3. Inclusion of abstract

When submitting an article, the following must be considered:

- Material that would allow the author to be identified should be removed.
- The article should follow the conventions set out in the Style Guide.
- An abstract of 70-200 words should be included.

Where the items in a displayed list directly continue the introductory sentence, they should be punctuated as they would be in a list of items incorporated in the main text, separating items with commas or semi-colons.

For example:

When submitting an article, authors should ensure that

- material that would allow them to be identified should be removed;
- the article follows the conventions set out in the Style Guide; and
- an abstract of 70-200 words is included.

8.5 Other punctuation

Colons should be used to introduce subtitles.

Exclamation marks should not be used, except in quotations from other authors.

9. Foreign languages

9.1 General considerations

9.1.1 Primary sources

Words in foreign languages should be printed in *italics* (unless Hebrew, Greek, or other ancient scripts are used) and accompanied by an English translation for the benefit of readers who do not know the language. The translation is normally given in parentheses, using quotation marks.

If blocks of foreign language text are quoted, the translation will usually be typeset in parallel with the original text. Authors may, however, provide the translation located underneath the original in their submitted version, since the submitted Word document will as a matter of course be substantially reformatted at the typesetting stage.

9.1.2 Secondary sources

Quotations from secondary sources in foreign languages should normally be translated into English, and the original may also be given in a footnote if required. The guidelines above for quotations in English (§8.1) should also be noted.

9.2 Hebrew and Aramaic

9.2.1 Pointed vs consonantal text

Unless there are specific reasons to use consonantal text (e.g. direct quotation from the Dead Sea Scrolls), Hebrew/Aramaic text should include vowel pointing. Where biblical texts are quoted in Hebrew/Aramaic the accents of the Masoretic Text should also usually be included. When particular words or phrases are discussed in abstraction from an original context, vowel pointing should be included, but context-specific accents may be omitted where they are not relevant to the argument.

Hebrew and Aramaic text should be provided in a Unicode font. The final print version will use SBL Hebrew.⁷

9.2.2 Transliteration

For articles that refer to Hebrew or Aramaic terms, but where the argument is potentially accessible to readers without specialist knowledge of those languages, transliteration may be provided where this will enable such readers to better follow the discussion.

The transliteration should be provided in parentheses, followed by the translation, unless the meaning of the word is already clear from the context. Where the Hebrew/Aramaic text is already in parentheses, the transliteration should follow after a spaced en dash.

For example:

Genesis opens with the words בְּרֵאשִׁית בָּרָא אֱלֹהִים (*bereshit bara Elohim* – ‘in the beginning God created’).

According to Genesis 1:1, God created (בָּרָא – *bara*) the heavens and the earth.

⁷ For further advice see <https://academic.tyndalehouse.com/unicode-font-kit>. Please note that older non-Unicode Hebrew fonts such as SPTiberian and BWHebl are not suitable.

Transliteration of Hebrew/Aramaic to facilitate reading by non-specialists should follow the simplified style shown below, adapted from the general-purpose style in *SBL2* (5.1.2.1–5.1.2.2).

א	aleph	'	ט	tet	t	פ	pe	p; f
ב	bet	b; v	י	yod	y	צ	tsade	ts
ג	gimel	g; gh	כ	kaph	k, kh	ק	qoph	q
ד	dalet	d, dh	ל	lamed	l	ר	resh	r
ה	he	h	מ	mem	m	ש	sin	s
ו	vav/waw	v or w	נ	nun	n	שׁ	shin	sh
ז	zayin	z	ס	samekh	s	ת	tav	t
ח	khet	kh	ע	ayin	'			

א and ו do not normally need transliteration at the beginning and end of words because they are silent. The transliteration of ו as v or w is a matter of personal preference. A consistent method should be used in any one article.

Dagesh lene is indicated only when there is a difference in pronunciation (i.e. b/v, k/kh, p/f). *Dagesh forte* is indicated by doubled letters, except for צ (ts) and שׁ (sh).

The long and short e (*tsere* and *segol*) and the vocal *shewa* are transliterated as e, and silent shewa is omitted. All other vowels are transliterated by a, i, o or u, as appropriate, without accents. Vowel letters are not normally transliterated, except that a final qamets he (הֶ֫) is indicated by *ah*. Consonants without vowels should be separated by hyphens, for example *ts-d-q*.⁸

In some cases it may be useful to provide more detailed academic style transliteration – for example in studies juxtaposing ancient Near Eastern languages. In such instances the conventions shown in *SBL2* 5.1.1 should be followed.

9.3 Greek

Greek should normally be accented, though occasionally this may be inappropriate (e.g. direct quotations of epigraphic material). Greek text should be provided in a Unicode font.⁹ The final print version will use Gentium Plus, which is also used for Roman script.

Greek is not usually transliterated. If there are specific reasons for doing so, the following simplified system (adapted from the general-purpose style in *SBL2* 5.3.1) should be used:

α	a	γχ	nch	ι	i	ο	o	υ	u; y
β	b	δ	d	κ	k	π	p	φ	ph
γ	g	ε	e	λ	l	ρ	r	χ	ch
γγ	ng	ζ	z	μ	m	ρ̣	rh	ψ	ps
γκ	nk	η	ē	ν	n	σ	s	ω	ō
γξ	nx	θ	th	ξ	x	τ	t	'	h

The letter *upsilon* (υ) is transliterated as u when part of a diphthong, but otherwise as y.

⁸ For a complete list of vowel transliterations see *SBL2* 5.1.2.2.

⁹ For further advice see <https://academic.tyndalehouse.com/unicode-font-kit>. Please note that older non-Unicode Greek fonts such as SPionic and BWGrkl are not suitable.

9.4 Other ancient scripts

Other non-Roman scripts should be provided as Unicode fonts with appropriate accompanying transliteration. *SBL2* 5.4-5.8 provides guidelines for transliteration of Coptic (5.4), Akkadian (5.5), Egyptian (5.6), Ugaritic (5.7), and several other ancient languages.

10. References to the Bible and other ancient literature

10.1 General considerations

In the main text, titles of biblical books and other ancient works should usually be given in full; abbreviated forms should be used in parentheses and footnotes.

A ‘run-in’ quotation of an ancient source in the main body of the text should be followed in parentheses by the primary reference, *preceding* any full stop or other final punctuation. For a longer ‘block quotation’, the primary reference should be provided in parentheses *following* the final punctuation at the end of the quotation.

When a translation of an ancient text is used, the translator(s) should also be acknowledged, according to the following pattern (cf. *SBL2* 6.4.2):

According to Tacitus, ‘Christus, the founder of the name, had undergone the death penalty in the reign of Tiberius, by sentence of the procurator Pontius Pilatus’ (Tacitus, *Ann.* 15.44 (Jackson)).

Full bibliographical details of the translation used should be provided in a footnote at the point where a given translation is first used. If all translations of a given text are from the same source, this can be indicated in the initial footnote, and the translator’s name can then be omitted from the individual references.

10.2 Bible¹⁰

Names of books of the Bible should be written in full in the text of the article. In parentheses and footnotes the following abbreviations are used:

Gen, Exod, Lev, Num, Deut, Josh, Judg, Ruth, 1 Sam, 2 Sam, 1 Kgs, 2 Kgs, 1 Chr, 2 Chr, Ezra, Neh, Esth, Job, Ps/Pss, Prov, Eccl, Song, Isa, Jer, Lam, Ezek, Dan, Hos, Joel, Amos, Obad, Jonah, Mic, Nah, Hab, Zeph, Hag, Zech, Mal

Matt, Mark, Luke, John, Acts, Rom, 1 Cor, 2 Cor, Gal, Eph, Phil, Col, 1 Thess, 2 Thess, 1 Tim, 2 Tim, Titus, Phlm, Heb, Jas, 1 Pet, 2 Pet, 1 John, 2 John, 3 John, Jude, Rev

Inclusive *chapter* numbers are separated by an en-dash (–), and *verse* numbers by a hyphen (-). Chapter and verse are separated by a colon, distinct chapter references by a semi-colon and space, and distinct verses by a comma. There is a space between the book abbreviation and reference, but no spaces within the numerical reference. For example:

Gen 1–3; Lev 4:1-3; Matt 5:18,20; 1 Cor 12:1–13:13

When the book or chapter referred to is clear from the context, it may be omitted in the reference, for example:

¹⁰ For biblical citations, *Tyndale Bulletin* style departs from *SBL2* in that *verse* ranges are separated by hyphens rather than en-dashes.

chapter 7; verse 2; verses 3-4 (or in parentheses and footnotes: ch. 7; v. 2; vv. 3-4)

Bible sections and versions are abbreviated (in parentheses and footnotes) using capitals without stops, for example:

OT, NT;

MT, LXX;

BHS, NA²⁸, THGNT;

ESV, NASB, NEB, NET, NETS, NIV, NJB, NLT, NRSV, REB, RSV, RV, TEV, etc.¹¹

On acknowledgements and permissions relating to use of Bible translations see §2.1.2.

10.3 Deuterocanonical books / Apocrypha

For occasional references to the Deuterocanonical books and the Apocrypha it may be preferable to write the names in full, even in parentheses and footnotes. If abbreviations are used they should be as follows:

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

Chapter and verse numbers for Deuterocanonical books should follow the conventions described above for OT and NT.

10.4 Other ancient texts

Abbreviations for other ancient texts should follow the recommendations in *SBL2*. Note that – unlike for biblical material – larger section divisions are usually separated from smaller divisions by a full stop rather than a colon (e.g. Philo, *Spec.* 2.71-72). As with biblical citations, hyphens can be used to indicate ranges within the lower level subdivisions, and en-dashes for ranges at the higher level divisions (e.g. Philo. *Spec.* 2.262-3.1).

Abbreviations for rabbinic works should use the shortened forms shown in *SBL2* 8.3.8, but with general-purpose rather than academic transliteration (e.g. Avod. Zar., Sheqal., Zevah.).

As per *SBL2*, *italics* should be used for the titles of attributed ancient works, but not for authors or for the titles of unattributed ancient works.

¹¹ In some cases it may be necessary to indicate which version of a Bible translation is in view; for example the 2011 NIV differs in many respects from the 1984 NIV.

11. References to modern literature

11.1 General considerations

The *Tyndale Bulletin* uses the ‘short-title system’ of referring to modern literature, with references in footnotes. Initial references should be given in full, and subsequent references use author names with short titles, not ‘op. cit.’ or ‘ibid.’.

A separate bibliography is provided at the end of each article. Formatting of the citations in the footnotes and those in the bibliography is slightly different; see the examples provided below for details. When a bibliography contains more than one work by the same author, these should be placed in *alphabetical* order according to title, disregarding definite or indefinite articles. The author name should be included in full for each reference rather than being replaced by a dash after the first reference.

The guidelines given in *SBL2* 6.1–6.4 apply, with the exception that use of quotation marks and parentheses should follow the British English conventions outlined in §8 of this guide. Authors should note in particular that *SBL2/CMS18* guidelines stipulate that in secondary source citations, only the basic ‘facts of publication’ – publisher and date – are placed in parentheses. Other information such as series names and information about different editions *precedes* these parentheses.

NB Following the new convention introduced with *CMS18* 14.30, place of publication is now *not* required in citations of books published after 1900.¹²

Wherever possible, authors should include Digital Object Identifiers (DOIs) in citations.¹³ As per *SBL2/CMS18*, access dates for online material are not required.¹⁴

11.2 Short titles

For the short titles, the following guidelines from *SBL2* (p. 70) apply: ‘The shortened title should include key words occurring as close to the beginning of the title as possible and with the word order unchanged. Titles of four words or less are not shortened.’ For further clarification see *CMS18* 13.36.

11.3 Examples

Examples of some of the most frequently used reference types are shown below. For other variations, please consult *SBL2* 6.2–6.4 (noting however that place of publication is now omitted as recommended in *CMS18*).

11.3.1 Book

Footnote:

J. A. Thompson, *The Bible and Archaeology*, 2nd ed. (Eerdmans, 1972), 25–27.

Bibliography:

Thompson, J. A. *The Bible and Archaeology*. 2nd ed. Eerdmans, 1972.

¹² For books published before 1900, *CMS18* 14.31 recommends just place and date of publication instead of publisher and date.

¹³ A useful tool for locating DOIs for items in a bibliography is available at <https://doi.crossref.org/simpleTextQuery>.

¹⁴ *CMS18* 13.15; *SBL2* 6.1.6 rejects access dates as ‘unreliable, unverifiable, and unnecessary.’

11.3.2 Book with a DOI

Footnote:

Blane Conklin, *Oath Formulas in Biblical Hebrew* (Penn State University Press, 2011), 6–7, <https://doi:10.5325/j.ctv1bxgzws>.

Bibliography:

Conklin, Blane. *Oath Formulas in Biblical Hebrew*. Penn State University Press, 2011. <https://doi:10.5325/j.ctv1bxgzws>.

For books consulted online where no DOI is available, the URL can be included in place of the DOI.

11.3.3 Book in a series

Footnote:

S. J. Walsh, *The Mighty from Their Thrones: Power in the Biblical Tradition*, *Overtures to Biblical Theology* 21 (Fortress, 1987), 45.

Bibliography:

Walsh, S. J. *The Mighty from Their Thrones: Power in the Biblical Tradition*. *Overtures to Biblical Theology* 21. Fortress, 1987.

11.3.4 Edited book

Footnote:

Todd E. Klutz, ed., *Magic in the Biblical World: From the Rod of Aaron to the Ring of Solomon*, JSNTSup 245 (T&T Clark, 2003).

Bibliography:

Klutz, Todd E., ed. *Magic in the Biblical World: From the Rod of Aaron to the Ring of Solomon*. JSNTSup 245. T&T Clark, 2003.

11.3.5 Translated book

Footnote:

Martin Hengel and Anna Maria Schwemer, *Jesus and Judaism*, trans. Wayne Coppins (Mohr Siebeck, 2019), 105.

Bibliography:

Hengel, Martin and Anna Maria Schwemer. *Jesus and Judaism*. Translated by Wayne Coppins. Mohr Siebeck, 2019.

11.3.6 Book section

Footnote:

Dorothea H. Bertschmann, 'Divine Plenty, Human Thriftiness: A Canonical Reading of (Un)Limited Resources', in *The Bible and Money: Economy and Socioeconomic Ethics in the Bible*, ed. Markus Zehnder and Hallvard Hagelia, *Bible in the Modern World* 76 (Sheffield Phoenix, 2020), 218.

Bibliography:

Bertschmann, Dorothea H. 'Divine Plenty, Human Thriftiness: A Canonical Reading of (Un)Limited Resources'. Pages 217–242 in *The Bible and Money: Economy and Socioeconomic Ethics in the Bible*. Edited by Markus Zehnder and Hallvard Hagelia. *Bible in the Modern World* 76. Sheffield Phoenix, 2020.

11.3.7 Journal article

Footnote:

Nicholas J. Moore, 'Sacrifice, Session and Intercession: The End of Christ's Offering in Hebrews', *JSNT* 42 (2020): 525, <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0142064X20914527>.

Bibliography:

Moore, Nicholas J., 'Sacrifice, Session and Intercession: The End of Christ's Offering in Hebrews'. *JSNT* 42 (2020): 521–541. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0142064X20914527>.

Please note: DOIs should be included wherever possible; they are now available even for many older articles.

11.3.8 Book review: titled

Footnote:

Walter Brueggemann, 'James Barr on Old Testament Theology', review of *The Concept of Biblical Theology: An Old Testament Perspective*, by James Barr, *Horizons in Biblical Theology* 22 (2000): 58–74, <https://doi.org/10.1163/187122000X00045>.

Bibliography:

Brueggemann, Walter. 'James Barr on Old Testament Theology', review of *The Concept of Biblical Theology: An Old Testament Perspective*, by James Barr. *Horizons in Biblical Theology* 22 (2000): 58–74. <https://doi.org/10.1163/187122000X00045>.

11.3.9 Book review: untitled

Footnote:

Markus Bockmuehl, review of *Paul and the Gift*, by John Barclay, *Theology* (2016): 382–384, <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0040571X16647869r>.

Bibliography:

Bockmuehl, Markus. Review of *Paul and the Gift*, by John Barclay. *Theology* (2016): 382–384. <https://doi.org/10.1177%2F0040571X16647869r>.

12. Abbreviations

12.1 Use of abbreviations

Abbreviations should not normally be used in the text of an article. Abbreviations may be used in parentheses and footnotes, if they are well-known or can easily be checked in standard works. For abbreviations relating to ancient documents see §10.

12.2 Modern literature

The most comprehensive and widely used standard for abbreviations of journals and scholarly works in biblical studies is that found in *SBL2* 8.4. This standard should be followed for well-known and frequently-cited journals and standard works, but titles which are likely to be unfamiliar to readers of the *Tyndale Bulletin* should be given in full. Journals with a one-word title should be given in full (e.g. *Interpretation*, *Themelios*).

A few examples are given below. Note the use of italics for titles of books, but not for the titles of series, or for works where the initials are taken from the names of the authors (e.g. BDB).

BDB	ICC	NTS	SNTSMS	VT
BJRL	JBL	ODCC	TDNT	WBC
CBQ	JSOT	OTL	TDOT	ZAW
HTR	JSOTSup	SBLDS	TNTC	ZNW
IDBSup	NICOT	SJT	TynBul	

12.3 General abbreviations

General abbreviations should follow the conventions of British English. As noted earlier, they should be avoided in the text of an article, and only used in parentheses and footnotes if readily understood.

Most single-word abbreviations are followed by a full stop (e.g. 'vol.'). though there are exceptions (e.g. weights and measures). Contractions (where the final letter of the abbreviation is the same as the final letter of the word) do not need a full stop (e.g. 'Mr'). Plurals of abbreviations are followed by a full stop (e.g. 'vols.'). Abbreviations for 'verse' and 'page' should be separated from the accompanying numbers by a space; e.g. p. 10, vv. 22-23. Capitalised abbreviations for reference works, countries and organisations do not need full stops (e.g. ICC, USA, UNESCO).

A few examples are listed below; see also the more extensive list in *SBL2* 8.1.3.

AD	Anno Domini	etc.	and so on	pp.	pages
BC	Before Christ	g	gram	pl.	plural
BCE	Before Common Era	Gk	Greek (<i>not</i> Gk.)	q.v	<i>quod vide</i> – which see
ca.	circa	Heb.	Hebrew	repr.	reprinted
CE	Common Era	i.e.	that is	rev.	revised
cf.	compare	lit.	literally	sg./s.	singular
ch.	chapter	m	metre	trans.	translated
chs.	chapters	mg.	marginal	v.	verse
Dr	(<i>not</i> Dr.)	n.	note	vv.	verses
ed.	editor(s), edited by, edition	N.B.	<i>nota bene</i> – note well	vol.	volume
e.g.	for example	n.d.	no date of publication	vols.	volumes
esp.	especially	no.	number	§	section
et al.	and others	p.	page	§§	sections

12.4 Abbreviations to be avoided

Do not use the following abbreviations, unless quoting from another author who uses them:

- 'f.' and 'ff.' (Instead specify the exact range of pages or verses.)
- 'ibid.', 'loc. cit.', 'op. cit.' (Use the short-title system to specify the exact work referred to.)