

### **3. Footnotes**

In this section, some suggestions will be made regarding the correct citation of bibliographic elements in footnotes. Since there are different ways of quoting, a review of information for the most frequent cases will firstly be provided and then other styles will be presented.

#### **3.1 Sequence of Information**

a) *Book*: author (or editor), title, subtitle, series, its number, place, publisher, edition (if not the first one), date, (individual number if single volume of multivolume work is cited), (pages).

b) *Article in a periodical*: author, title, subtitle, abbreviated name of the periodical, volume number, date, pages.

c) *Article in a collected work*: author, title of the article, subtitle, title of the work, subtitle, editor, series, its number, place, publisher, date, pages.

The data for bibliographical entries should be obtained from the title page or its equivalent. If they are absent, the use of the cover or of the packing is admissible. For the description of an article, the data placed immediately before and after it should be used. Moreover, one checks the numbers of pages (or columns).

It is not necessary to adopt each element of writing from the source (capital letters, punctuation, etc.). However, in all of the bibliographical entries, the same sequence of information and the same punctuation consistently should be applied.

#### **3.2 Rules for Books**

Author – The initial letters of the First and Middle Name + Surname (or the name of the collective body).

*First name and middle name:* after the first name a period (full stop) and a space are placed; then the first letter of the middle name should be written followed by a period and a space; in case of names separated by a hyphen “-”, after the initial of the first name are placed: a period, a hyphen, the initial of the middle name and a period.

*Double surnames* are separated by a hyphen “-”, if the rules of a particular language require this.

*Two surnames* are separated by an en dash “–”, preceded and followed by a space.

When the work is written by several authors, usually surnames of all the authors are quoted, if their number doesn’t exceed three. However, when the surnames are more than three, after the first surname, instead of other ones, the abbreviation “et al.” (et alii, “and others”) is placed.

In case of the Editor, after the (last) surname, followed by a space, “ed.”, “éd.”, “Hrsg.”, “a cura di”, “red.”, etc., is used in parentheses “()”, followed by a comma and a space.

If it is necessary to quote an entire work by several authors which does not have an editor, its title alone is to be used.

Names of the collective body should be quoted according to the original spelling. When in a document there are names of two institutions, only the name of the first one should be provided.

*Title. Subtitle – Italics.*

[For works by an author, published by an editor, the latter is indicated by the opening of a parenthesis “(”, then “ed.”, and a space, which is followed by the initial of the first name + surname, and closing of the parenthesis “)”].

Name and number of series – After the parenthesis “(”, abbreviation is used; after the number, if there is one, a semicolon “;” is used.

When the editor indicates the year of the lecture or seminar instead of the volume number, such indication should be recorded. If a volume of a series gathers different lectures in various issues, immediately after the year of the lecture a slash “/” is placed and, without a space, the issue number.

[Dissertation, which has been not published – in place of the name and number of series, one writes the abbreviation “Diss.” and puts the name of the academic institution in which the defense took place].

Place of publication – It is written according to the original spelling of the name at the time of publication.

For a city with double name, the names are separated by a hyphen “-”, if the rules of a particular language require it.

More than one city of publication is separated by an en dash “–”, preceded and followed by a space.

In case of the name of the place in Latin, the *genitivus locativus* or the *ablativus loci* should be maintained, e.g., Romae for Roma, Londini for Londinum, Neapoli for Neapolis, Parisiis for Parisii, Pisis for Pisae.

Publisher – The publisher’s name should be abbreviated in footnotes and bibliographies by the omission of *Press*, *Publishing Company*, and other such terms except in the case of university presses and wherever else ambiguity or awkwardness would result. An ampersand should be used in a publisher’s name rather than *and* (e.g., T&T Clark; Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht; Farrar, Straus & Giroux). Note that the serial comma is omitted before an ampersand. Presses named after a founder or family member are generally identified by the founder’s last name only (e.g., Brill rather than E. J. Brill; Eerdmans rather than Wm. B. Eerdmans). Presses named after a historical figure who was not a founder are identified by the full name (e.g., John Knox rather than Knox).

Books are often published cooperatively by a pair of publishers. In such cases, it is necessary to cite both publishers; the two should be listed in their normal way and separated by a semicolon. Places of publication and publishers' names should not be combined and separated by slashes:

Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht; Fribourg: Presses Universitaires

Not: Göttingen/Fribourg: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht/Presses Universitaires

Date – It is put after the name of the city, followed by a space; after the date the parenthesis “)” is closed.

The number of the edition is placed in superscript, before the date, if the edition cited is not the first one.

Volume number – in Roman numerals, in capitals, without vol., Bd., T., and is followed by a comma.

Page number(s) – They are cited without p., pp., S., SS., pag., etc.; and are followed by a period or a semicolon.

If the quoted pages are paginated in Roman numerals, they should be written in lower case.

For forthcoming books, the page number is omitted and the expression “(forthcoming)” should be used.

[Footnote number, if there is one – After the page number, a comma is used, followed by a space, and the abbreviation “n.”, {German: “Anm.”}, followed by a space and a footnote number; then a period or a semicolon is placed].

NB No publisher's name is mentioned. If the place of

publication is unknown, “[s.l.]” (*sine loco*) should be written; the unknown date is quoted as “[s.a.]” (*sine anno*)<sup>1</sup>. If a work is released in a place or on a date that are omitted, but are otherwise known with certainty, these elements are put in square brackets; if they are deduced with near certainty: in square brackets, after the place or the date a question mark should be inserted.

Even though the insertion of abbreviations of names of US States and territories is not obligatory, for homonymous cities, their usage is recommended (e.g. Cambridge, MA). Their insertion can be useful for less known cities (e.g. Montclair, NJ). The abbreviation of a State or a territory is written in capitals, and it is located after the name of the city, followed by a comma and a space.

The following abbreviations are used by *US Postal Service*:

AK	Alaska	AL	Alabama	AR	Arkansas
AS	American Samoa	AZ	Arizona	CA	California
CO	Colorado	CT	Connecticut	DC	District of Columbia
DE	Delaware	FL	Florida	GA	Georgia
GU	Guam	HI	Hawaii	IA	Iowa
ID	Idaho	IL	Illinois	IN	Indiana
KS	Kansas	KY	Kentucky	LA	Louisiana
MA	Massachusetts	MD	Maryland	ME	Maine
MI	Michigan	MN	Minnesota	MO	Missouri
MS	Mississippi	MT	Montana	NC	North Carolina
ND	North Dakota	NE	Nebraska	NH	New Hampshire
NJ	New Jersey	NM	New Mexico	NV	Nevada
NY	New York	OH	Ohio	OK	Oklahoma
OR	Oregon	PA	Pennsylvania	PR	Puerto Rico
RI	Rhode Island	SC	South Carolina	SD	South Dakota
TN	Tennessee	TX	Texas	UT	Utah

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<sup>1</sup> Abbreviations from modern languages can also be used.

VA	Virginia	VI	Virgin Islands	VT	Vermont
WA	Washington	WI	Wisconsin	WV	West Virginia
WY	Wyoming				

- T. R. Henn, *The Bible as Literature* (London: Lutterworth – New York: Oxford University Press 1970) 9-15.
- H. Simian-Yofre, *El desierto de los dioses. Teología e Historia en el libro de Oseas* (Córdoba: El Almendro 1993) 83.
- S. Mowinckel, *Psalmenstudien. I. Āwān und die Individuellen Klagepsalmen. II. Das Thronbesteigungsfest Jahwās und der Ursprung der Eschatologie. III. Kultprophetie und prophetische Psalmen. IV. Die technischen Termini in den Psalmüberschriften. V. Segen und Fluch in Israels Kult und Psalmendichtung. VI. Die Psalmdichter* (Kristiania : Calwer 1921, 1922, 1923, 1923, 1924, 1924).
- F. M. Abel, *Histoire de la Palestine depuis la conquête d’Alexandre jusqu’à l’invasion arabe* (EtB; Paris : Gabalda 1952) II, 105-129.
- W. Marchel, *Abba, Père! La prière du Christ et des chrétiens* (AnBib 19; Rome : Pontifical Biblical Institute 1963) 50, n. 189.
- H. W. Wolff, *Dodekapropheton I: Hosea* (BKAT 14/1; Neukirchen-Vluyn: Neukirchener <sup>2</sup>1965) xiv-xvii.
- A. Sáenz-Badillos, *Historia de la lengua hebrea* (Estudios Orientales 2; Sabadell: Ausa [s.a.]) 201-209.
- L. F. Hartman – A. A. Di Lella, *The Book of Daniel* (AncB 23; Garden City, NY: Doubleday 1978) 55-56.
- F. Rosenthal, *An Aramaic Handbook* (PLO ns 10; Wiesbaden: Harrassowitz 1967).
- W. R. Baker, *Personal Speech-Ethics in the Epistle of James* (WUNT.2 68; Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck 1995) 90.
- S. Z. Leiman (ed.), *The Canon and Masorah of the Hebrew Bible*.

- An Introductory Reader* (LBS; New York: Ktav 1974).
- L'Antico Testamento e le culture del tempo. Testi scelti* (Roma: Borla 1990).
- A. Pinto León, *Lamed y sus relaciones. Indicaciones para su traducción* (Dys. PIB; Roma: Pontificio Istituto Biblico 1990) 54.
- P. Kahle, *Der hebräische Bibeltext seit Franz Delitzsch* (FDV 1958; Stuttgart: Kohlhammer 1961).
- W. Schlachter, *Passivstudien* (NAWG 1984/3; Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht 1984) 117-173.
- F. Cocco, *The Torah as a Place of Refuge. Biblical Criminal Law and the Book of Numbers* (FAT; Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck 2016) (forthcoming).

### 3.3 Articles

These written studies are published in periodicals or journals, in edited volumes and in volumes in honor of someone (homenaje, mélanges, Festschrift, miscellanea, in onore di qualcuno, księga pamiątkowa), and as independent sections of dictionaries and encyclopedias.

#### 3.3.1 Rules for Periodicals

Author – cf. books.

“Title. Subtitle” – Roman type and in quotation marks “ ”.

For texts in French and Italian, guillemets « » may be used – followed by a comma and a space.

*Name of the periodical* – *Italics*. The name should be abbreviated if possible; a space follows.

Volume number – In Arabic numerals.

If the article is published in a volume paginated by fascicle

(issue), after the volume number a slash “/” is placed and, immediately after, the fascicle or issue number is written.

If the issue is divided into parts that do not use continuous numbering, after the issue number, a comma is placed which is followed by the number of the part; a space follows.

Year – In parentheses “()”; a space follows.

For *La Civiltà Cattolica*, which is published in biweekly fascicles in four volumes with an independent pagination, after the year a slash “/” is placed and, without placing a space, the volume number is written in Roman numerals, in capitals.

Page number(s) – cf. books.

E.g.

- E. Vogt, “Das Wachstum des alten Stadtgebietes von Jerusalem”, *Bib* 48 (1967) 337, 339.
- J. Fleishman, “Why Did Simeon and Levi Rebuke Their Father in Genesis 34:31?”, *JNSL* 26/2 (2000) 101-116.
- A. A. Brux, “Arabic-English Transliteration for Library Purposes”, *AJSL* 47/1,2 (1930) 1-30.
- H. L. Ginsberg, “The Oldest Interpretation of the Suffering Servant”, *VT IOSOT* (2013) 25-28.
- B. André-Salvini, “Histoire de la Mésopotamie au temps de l’écriture cunéiforme”, *MoBi Hors-Série* (printemps 2011) 22-31.
- M. Gilbert, “Qoelet o la difficoltà di vivere”, *CivCatt* 154 (2003/II) 450-459.



### 3.3.2 Rules for an Article in an Encyclopedia or a Dictionary

Author – cf. books<sup>2</sup>.

“Title. Subtitle” – cf. article; it is cited without “in”

*Title of the work* – *Italics* with possible abbreviation.

Volume number – In Roman numerals, in capitals.

Page number(s).

E.g.

A. Baumann, „מנות”, *ThWAT* IV, 728-734.

Y. Blau, „Menahem ben Jacob ibn Saruq”, *EJ* XI, 1305-1306.

R. Le Déaut, „Targum”, *DBS* XIII, 270\*-312\*.

### 3.3.3 Rules for a Journal Article with Multiple Page Locations and Volumes

Author – cf. books.

“Title. Subtitle” – cf. article.

*Name of the periodical* – cf. article.

Volume number – cf. article.

Year – cf. article.

Page numbers of the first part of the article are followed by a comma and a space if the article is continued in the same volume; page numbers are followed by a semicolon, by volume number, by year and by page numbers if the article is continued in a different volume.

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<sup>2</sup> Sometimes, encyclopedias, lexicons and dictionaries put the initials of the author only, after the article or the entry. In this case, the surname should be written in full form.

E.g.

M. HARAN, “Studies in the Account of the Levitical Cities. I. Preliminary Considerations. II. Utopia and Historical Reality”, *JBL* 80 (1961) 45-54, 156-165.

J. L’HOUR, “L’Impur et le Saint dans le Premier Testament à partir du livre du Lévitique”, *ZAW* 115 (2003) 524-537; 116 (2004) 33-54.

### **3.3.4 Rules for an Article in an Edited Volume and in a Festschrift**

Author – cf. books.

“Title. Subtitle” – cf. article; “in” is not used.

*Title. Subtitle of the work* – cf. books.

Editor – in parentheses “()”, “ed.” (“éd.”, “Hrsg.”, “a cura di”, “red.”, etc.) followed by a space, the initial of the name, a period, a space and the Surname.

Name and series number – cf. books.

Place of publication – cf. books.

Publisher – cf. books.

Date – cf. books.

Volume number – cf. books.

Page number(s) – cf. books.

E.g.

F. F. Bruce, “The Theology and Interpretation of the Old Testament”, *Tradition and Interpretation. Essays by Members of the Society for Old Testament Studies* (ed. G. W. Anderson) (Oxford: Clarendon Press 1979) 385-416.

H. Gese, “Natus ex virgine”, *Probleme biblischer Theologie. Festschrift G. von Rad* (Hrsg. H. W. Wolff) (München: Kaiser

1971) 75.

- S. P. Brock, "Genesis 22 in Syriac Tradition", *Mélanges Dominique Barthélemy. Études bibliques offertes à l'occasion de son 60<sup>e</sup> anniversaire* (éd. P. Casetti – O. Keel – A. Schenker) (OBO 38; Fribourg: Éditions universitaires; Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht 1981) 1-30.

### **3.3.5 Rules for a Chapter or a Section within a Separately-Titled Volume**

(in a Multivolume, Edited Work)

Author – cf. books.

"Title. Subtitle" – cf. article. The title of the chapter or paragraph is written; "in" is not used.

*Title of the work*, etc.

Page number(s).

E.g.

- I. Meyer, „Die Klagelieder”, *Einleitung in das Alte Testament* (red. E. Zenger i in.) (KStTh 1/1; Stuttgart – Berlin – Köln: Kohlhammer<sup>3</sup>1998) 430-435.
- S. Pisano, „Il testo dell'Antico Testamento”, *Metodologia dell'Antico Testamento* (red. H. Simian-Yofre) (CSB 25; Bologna: Dehoniane 1995) 39-78.

### **3.4 Rules for a Review**

Author of the review – initial of the name + surname (cf. books) followed by a comma and a space; then "review of" is used, followed by a space.

The reviewed work – cf. books (as a rule) and articles.

The publication that contains the review – if it is a periodical, rules for articles should be applied.

E.g.

- K. A. Fox, review of A. J. Malherbe, *The Letters to the Thessalonians. A New Translation with Introduction and Commentary* (AncB 32B; New York: Doubleday 2000), *NT* 44 (2002) 395-397.
- J.-M. Auwers, review of M. Millard, *Die Komposition des Psalters. Ein formgeschichtlicher Ansatz* (FAT 9; Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck 1994), *RTL* 26 (1995) 496-501.
- T. Collins, review of G. H. Wilson, *The Editing of the Hebrew Psalter* (SBLDS 76; Chicago: Scholars [sic] 1985), *JSS* 32 (1987) 193-196.

### ***3.5 Rules for an Introduction, Preface, Foreword or Afterword Written by Someone Other than by Author***

Author of the introduction... (initial of the name + surname) – followed by a comma and a space; then, in Roman type, and without quotation marks “introduction to / preface to / presentazione to”, etc., followed by a space, is used.

Work which includes the introduction... – cf. books.

Page number(s).

E.g.

- L. Moraldi, introduzione to Giuseppe Flavio, *Antichità giudaiche* (CdR II. La Religione Ebraica; Torino : UTET 1998) 26-27.
- J. Doré, présentation to P. Grelot, *Le Mystère du Christ dans les psaumes* (CJJC 74; Paris : Desclée 1998) 7-10.
- N. Lohfink, prefazione to J. Y.-S. Pahk, *Il canto della gioia in Dio. L'itinerario sapienziale espresso dall'unità letteraria in*

*Qohelet 8,16–9,10 e il parallelo di Gilgameš Me.* iii (IUO.SAMi 52; Napoli: Istituto Universitario Orientale 1996) ix-xi.

- D. N. Freedman, prolegomenon to G. B. Gray, *The Forms of Hebrew Poetry Considered with Special Reference to the Criticism and Interpretation of the Old Testament* (LBS; New York: Hodder & Stoughton 1915, 1972) vii-lvi.
- H. Küng, foreword to *The Rivers of Paradise. Moses, Buddha, Confucius, Jesus, and Muhammad as Religious Founders* (ed. D. N. Freedman – M. J. McClymond) (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans 2001) vii-ix.

### 3.6 Reprint

The model for books is used. After the date of the original edition, followed by a comma and a space, the name of the city is written if it is different from that in the previous publication, and the date of the reprint; the rest of information is given as usual.

E.g.

- J. L. Ska, *Introduzione alla lettura del Pentateuco. Chiavi per l'interpretazione dei primi cinque libri della Bibbia* (CBi[R]; Roma: Dehoniane 1998; CBi[B]; Bologna: Dehoniane 2000) 135-138.
- P. Joüon, *Grammaire de l'hébreu biblique* (Rome: Pontificio Istituto Biblico <sup>2</sup>1947, 1987) § 121a.
- H. Gunkel – J. Begrich, *Einleitung in die Psalmen. Die Gattungen der religiösen Lyrik Israels* (Göttingen: Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht <sup>4</sup>1933, 1985).
- C. F. Keil, *Leviticus, Numeri und Deuteronomium* (BC 1/2; Leipzig: Dörffling & Franke <sup>3</sup>1870, Gießen – Basel: Brunnen 1987).

### **3.7 A New or a Revised Edition**

The model used for books is applied. In case of a revision or a revised and enlarged edition, relative information is quoted in parentheses “()” immediately after the title or, if it is present, after the subtitle.

E.g.

- J. Blenkinsopp, *A History of Prophecy in Israel* (Revised and Enlarged) (Louisville: Westminster John Knox Press 1996).  
O. Eißfeldt, *Einleitung in das Alte Testament* (NTG; Tübingen: Mohr Siebeck <sup>3</sup>1964, <sup>4</sup>1976).

### **3.8 Citations Taken from Secondary Sources**

Studies consulted personally (primary sources) should be quoted. However, if it is impossible to access a source directly, a study is to be quoted according to the styles mentioned above (cf. book; article); after a comma and a space, the expression “quoted in” is used and all bibliographical references of the work from which the quotation was taken is then cited.

E.g.

- S. Abramsky, *Kingdom of Saul and Kingdom of David* (Jerusalem: Shikmona 1977) 117-125, quoted in S. M. Kang, *Divine War in the Old Testament and in the Ancient Near East* (BZAW 177; Berlin – New York: de Gruyter 1989) 213.

### **3.9 Classic, Patristic and Medieval Works**

#### **3.9.1 Rules for a Single Work**

Name of the author – in its most known form.

*Title of the work* – abbreviated.

Internal notations – divisions and subdivisions of the work, ordinarily established by the author himself.

As for abbreviations of these works, authors lack uniformity of style. If personal abbreviations are used, it is necessary to maintain consistency throughout one's written work.

For a list of the abbreviations, see:

*SBLHS*<sup>2</sup>, 141-168.

Allenbach, J. et al. (ed.), *Biblia Patristica*. Index des citations et allusions bibliques dans la littérature patristique (Paris 1975-) I-VII.

Liddell, H. G. – Scott, R., *A Greek-English Lexicon* (Revised and Augmented by H. S. Jones) (Oxford <sup>9</sup>1925-1940, 1990) xvi-xxxviii; Idem, *A Greek-English Lexicon*. Revised Supplement (ed. E. A. Barber) (Oxford 1968) vii-x; Idem, *A Greek-English Lexicon*. Revised Supplement (ed. P. G. W. Glare) (Oxford 1996) x-xx.

Lampe, G. W. H., *A Patristic Greek Lexicon* (Oxford 1961) xi-xlv.

Souter, A. et al. (ed.), *Oxford Latin Dictionary* (Oxford 1968) ix-xx.

E.g.

Aristoteles, *De mundo*, 391b.2.

Plutarchus, *Tiberius et Caius Gracchus*, XI, 2.3-4.

Athanasius, *Exp. in Ps.* 2,2-3.

Augustinus, *De doct. Chr.* II, 16.

Hilarius, *Tr. in Ps.* 2,1-4.

Albertus Magnus, *De animal.* XIII, 2, 1.

### 3.9.2 Citation of a Series or Multivolume Work

After the elements already indicated above in § 3.9.1 and in the parentheses “()”, additional indications are added:

Collection or Editor – Preferably the collection. For Church Fathers, critical editions should be used, if they exist.

Volume number – that is preceded by the abbreviation of the collection and a space.

Page number or, sometimes, line number – preceded by a comma and by a space.

E.g.

Aristoteles, *De mundo*, 391b.2 (ed. D. J. Furley, III, 346).

Plutarchus, *Tiberius et Caius Gracchus*, XI, 2.3-4 (ed. B. Perrin, X, 170).

Athanasius, *Exp. in Ps.* 2,2-3 (PG 27, 64d-65a).

Augustinus, *De doct. Chr.* II, 16 (CChr.SL 32, 42).

Hilarius, *Tr. in Ps.* 2,1-4 (CSEL 22, 37-40).

Albertus Magnus, *De animal.* XIII, 2, 1 (ed. H. Stadler, II, 927-931).

### **3.10 Rabbinic, Talmudic, Midrashic Works**

#### **3.10.1 Rules for the Tractates of the Talmud, Mishnah and Tosefta**

Title of the work – abbreviated (cf. SCHWERTNER, *IATG*<sup>3</sup>, xxxix;) preceded by “b”, “y”, “t”, “m”.

Folio number followed, without a space, by “a”, indicating a citation for a left page or “b”, for a right page; and for Talmud Yerushalmi, “a” and/or “b” for the columns on the front site of the page or “c” and/or “d” for the columns on the back site of the page.

When quoting the Mishnah or the Tosefta, the chapter number is followed by a colon and the paragraph.

E.g.



bPes 17a.  
 yHag 77d.  
 mAv 1:1.  
 tPea 2:4.

### 3.10.2 Rules for Midrashim, Targumim, and Collections

Title of the work – Roman type and abbreviated (cf. SCHWERTNER, *IATG*<sup>3</sup>, xxxix-xl).

In case of a commentary on a biblical passage, cite the biblical reference.

Editor – in parentheses “()” (“ed.” followed by a space, the initial of the name, a period, a space and the SURNAME of the editor; a comma and a space follow, and then the page number, without “p.”).

E.g.

MTeh on Ps 72,5 (ed. S. Buber, 326).

EstR on Esth 3,5 (ed. S. Buber, 23).

MekhY on Exod 15,1 (ed. H. S. Horovitz – I. A. Rabin, 118-119).

Yalq 843 on Ps 92,2 (ed. A. B. Hyman, 130).

TgPsJ on Exod 20,2.

TgNeof I on Deut 5,6.

### 3.11 *Qumran*

For numbering, abbreviations and publications of documents from Qumran, Masada, Ḥirbet Mird, Wadi Murabba‘at, Wadi ed-Daliyeh, Naḥal Še‘elim (= Wadi Seiyal), Naḥal Ḥever, and other sites, see:

Fitzmyer, J. A., *The Dead Sea Scrolls. Major Publications and*

*Tools for Study* (Revised Edition) (RBSt 20; Atlanta 1990) 1-93.

Reed, S. A., *The Dead Sea Scrolls Catalogue. Documents, Photographs and Museum Inventory Numbers* (RBSt 32; Atlanta 1994).

Washburn, D. L., *A Catalog of Biblical Passages in the Dead Sea Scrolls* (TCSt 3/2; Atlanta 2002).

### **3.12 Writings by Philo and by Flavius Josephus**

#### **3.12.1 Philo of Alexandria**

After the author's name, the title of the work in abbreviated form is quoted, followed by the its internal divisions.

E.g.

Philo, *Prov.* 2,29,6.

Philo, *Spec.* 1,85.

#### **3.12.2 Flavius Josephus**

After the author's name, the title of the work in abbreviated form is quoted, followed by the book, bar *The Life*, and number:

E.g.

Josephus, *Ant* 8,88.

Josephus, *Ap* 2,258.

Josephus, *Vita* 150.

### **3.13 Electronic Publications**

A few ways of quoting texts published on CD-ROM, DVD, PDF

e-book, Kindle edition, etc. and on the Internet are suggested below<sup>3</sup>.

### 3.13.1 Rules for CD-ROMs and DVDs

Author – initial of the name + Surname.

*Title. Subtitle* – italics in case of the book; or

“Title. Subtitle” – Roman type in quotation marks, in case of an article, dictionary article, etc.; after a comma and a space, if the document lacks pagination, possible references to the internal division of the document are cited, such as a chapter heading or other divisions.

The title of the collection of texts on CD/DVD as it is written on the title page of the electronic document or on the cover or on the disk (cf. books).

Place of publication – cf. books.

Publisher – cf. books.

Date – cf. books.

Indicate CD-ROM or DVD in square brackets.

E.g.

G. J. Wenham, *Genesis 1–15* (WBC; Waco: Word Books 1987) [CD-ROM].

S. Greengus, „Law. Biblical and ANE Law”, E. Laws Protecting the Family, *The Anchor Bible Dictionary* (red. D. N. Freedman) (New York – London – Toronto – Sydney – Auckland: Doubleday 1992) [CD-ROM].

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<sup>3</sup> For more information on electronic books and online publications, see *SBLHS*<sup>2</sup>, 90-91, 95-96, 103-104.

### 3.13.2 Rules for PDF e-book, Kindle edition, etc.

Author – initial of the name + Surname.

*Title. Subtitle* – italics in case of the book; or

“Title. Subtitle” – Roman type in quotation marks, in case of an article, dictionary article, etc.; after a comma and a space, if the document lacks pagination, possible references to the internal division of the document are cited, such as a chapter heading or other divisions.

Place of publication – cf. books.

Publisher – cf. books.

Date – cf. books.

Indicate PDF e-Book, Kindle edition, etc. in square brackets.

E.g.

A. Sacchi, *La morte del Messia. L'interpretazione sacrificale* (Milano: Bompiani 2015) 24-27 [PDF e-Book].

T. E. Levy, “Introduction to the Levant During the Chalcolithic Period. Regional Perspectives”, Syria/Lebanon, *The Oxford Handbook of the Archaeology of the Levant, c. 8000-332 BCE* (ed. M. L. Steiner – A. E. Killebrew) (Oxford Handbooks; Oxford: Oxford University Press 2014) [EPUB].

### 3.13.3 Rules for Web Publications

Author – initial of the name + Surname.

*Title. Subtitle* – for books, etc.

“Title. Subtitle” – for periodicals, etc.

The Internet address – preceded by a comma and a space.

Accessed – in square brackets; this element is inserted specifically when the year or the date of the publication are not found.

E.g.

- G. Cesareo, *La riflessione teologico-morale sulla pace a partire da Pacem in terris e Gaudium et spes*. Il contributo specifico italiano (Diss. Uni. Freiburg, Schweiz; Freiburg 2008) 14-19, <http://doc.rero.ch/record/8958/files/CesareoG.pdf>.
- J. J. Kilgallen, „Hostility to Paul in Pisidian Antioch (Acts 13,45) — Why?“, *Bib* 84 (2003) 1-15, <http://www.bsw.org/biblica/vol-84-2003/hostility-to-paul-in-pisidian-antioch-acts-13-45-why/191>.
- J. A. Soggin, „Il giubileo e l’anno sabatico“, [http://www.biblico.it/doc-vari/conferenza\\_soggin.html](http://www.biblico.it/doc-vari/conferenza_soggin.html) [dostęp: 12.10.2015].

### 3.14 *Unpublished and Informally Published Works*

Apart of what was already stated in § 3.2 (cf. “Diss.”, “Mémoire”, “forthcoming”), it is also possible to cite an author’s unpublished work in various ways. In a footnote, one of the following expressions is used: “personal communication of the author (date)”; “personal letter of the author (date)”; “statement recorded on...”; (N. N., *Title...*); “manuscript”, etc. In case of a personal communication, a tape recording, or shorthand reports, the printed text should be submitted for the cited person’s approval.

### 3.15 *Nota Bene*

If the same work is quoted several times in a contribution, the first time it is cited in full, whereas afterwards, only essential data are provided: the author’s surname is followed by one (or more) significant words from the title. If one refers again to the same work published by an editor, the expression “ed.”, and, if necessary, “et al.”.

The expressions: op. cit., art. cit. or similar, are not used. An

exception to this rule is the expression *ibidem* (in the same work), which is used in the same footnote, immediately after previous quotation of the same work.

E.g. <sup>12</sup> T. R. HENN, *The Bible as Literature* (London: Lutterworth; New York: Oxford University Press 1970) 9-15.

<sup>16</sup> HENN, *Literature*, 11.

<sup>23</sup> B. J. COLLINS et al. (ed.), *The SBL Handbook of Style*. For Biblical Studies and Related Disciplines (Atlanta: SBL 2014).

<sup>46</sup> COLLINS, *The SBL Handbook of Style*, 134-137.

If, in a footnote, bibliographical documentation on a topic is listed, chronological order should be used.

In case of two or more quotations of the same author/s or the same authoress/es in the same footnote, the Latin terms *Idem*, *Iidem* or *Eadem*, *Eaedem* are used.

#### 4. Bibliography

Each entry should be alphabetized according to the English alphabet. In case of works in foreign languages, the entry should be alphabetized in accordance with the alphabet of the main language used in the publication.

The citation method is the same as in § 3 with one difference: **in the Bibliography the full name of the cited journal should be given, instead of its abbreviation.** The author's surname is followed by a comma, a space, and the initial of the first name. At the end of the entry, the inclusive page (or column) numbers of the article or the cited entry; however, this does not apply to a book if it is by the same author.

Alphabetical order is used.

When putting the entries in order, the apostrophe within a


surname should not be taken into account.

E.g. Lewittes, M.

L'Hour, J.

Licheński, J. Z.

If two or more works of the same author are listed, his name is not repeated, but is replaced by a line: ———.

Jenni, E., „, Wolke”, *THAT* II, 351-353.

———, „Das Wort *olam* im Alten Testament”, *ZAW* 64 (1952) 197-248.