

RESEARCH PAPER **Guide**

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SINT-PIETERS-LEEUEW, BELGIUM

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¹ I am indebted to Prof. Vern Poythress (Westminster Theological Seminary, Philadelphia, PA) and Douglas A. Oss (Central Bible College, Springfield, MO) for portions of this guide (§§II–III). For further help read John Frame, “Evaluating Theological Writings” (369–70); “How to Write a Theological Paper” (371–79); and “Maxims for Theologians and Apologists” (375–79), in *The Doctrine of the Knowledge of God* (Phillipsburg, NJ: Presbyterian and Reformed, 1987).

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Let prayerful submission to the Lord and his Word characterize your whole theological enterprise; ask the God to give you sound biblical-theological insight at each step of your research and writing. The disciplines of both scholar and saint are yours by calling; they must be joined together in your lives since you are charged to feed the flock. Your labor is not merely academic and temporary, but spiritual and lifelong. Acknowledge God's grace throughout this process: ask him for help, and thank him when he gives it.

I. Content Guidelines

A. Prescriptions

1. Be organized, cogent, and persuasive.

- a) Exegetical Papers
 - (1) Provide headings for Introduction, Body, and Conclusions.
 - (2) Outline the passage itself, and follow that outline for the body of your paper.
 - (3) If it is useful, develop a separate section for motific analysis (e.g., in biblical-theological papers).
- b) Systematic Theology Papers
 - (1) If the issue has been the subject of historical or current controversy:
 - (a) Set out the debate's key arguments, arranging them historically or logically as best suits the data.
 - (b) Analyze and critique the various viewpoints, noting both strong and weak points.
 - (c) Conclude with your understanding of the Bible's teaching on the matter.
 - (i) Define the scriptural foundations your understanding.
 - (ii) Incorporate the strengths of other viewpoints into your own.
 - (iii) Anticipate and neutralize objections.
 - (2) If the issue has several key facets:
 - (a) Determine the key facets and weigh their relative importance.
 - (b) Treat them methodically one after another in separate sections.

2. Things that are essential

- a) Provide proper and thorough *documentation* of materials used in research, following the format set out in this guide.
- b) Exegetical Papers
 - (1) Pay attention to the following:
 - (a) Each verse.
 - (b) The whole passage as a unit.
 - (c) The context in the book.
 - (d) Major concerns in the book.
 - (e) Quotations, allusions, or echoes of other Scripture passages.
 - (2) Use your passage as a window on the whole of Scripture, acknowledging the remoteness of what is only remotely connected.
 - (3) Distinguish what the original human author and audience could have understood from additional connections that we now see in the light of the completed canon.
- c) Systematic Theology Papers
 - (1) Deal with all the suggested key texts that bear on your doctrinal position.
 - (2) Assess each passage's meaning in its own context to determine its applicability to your topic.
 - (3) Respect the theological contribution of those who have gone before you in the church.

- (a) Do not lightly dismiss or ignore the consensus of the Church throughout its history.
- (b) Do not misrepresent even those with whom you differ.
 - (i) Do not argue against implications that you attach to someone's view without determining that they are in fact *necessary* implications of that viewpoint.²
 - (ii) Do not set up a straw man and knock that down rather than wrestling with an opponent's actual theological strengths.
- (4) Be bold where Scripture is clear and cautious where Scripture is vague.

B. Proscriptions (no-no's)

1. Things that are inconsequential:

- a) Whether you discuss at any length harmonistic problems and objections of liberals.
- b) Whether you go into grammatical minutiae, except as these may bear on a major interpretive question.
- c) Whether you make homiletic applications in the body of the paper.
- d) Whether you provide an extended introduction and discussion of the setting, except as these may bear on a major interpretive question.

2. Things that may sink your grade

- a) Majoring on minors and minoring on majors.
- b) Neglecting to comment at all about an important verse.
- c) Allowing systematic or dogmatic theology to overwhelm the nuances of the passage itself.
- d) Failing to interpret a passage with proper canonical awareness:
 - (1) Keeping your eyes too exclusively fixed on one text.
 - (a) Missing a key background, such as OT prophecy or type.
 - (b) Missing a key fulfillment, such as a postexilic fulfillment or a NT fulfillment.
 - (2) Keeping your eyes too globally fixed on the whole of Scripture.
 - (3) Failing to distinguish between the *emphasis* of an individual text on the one hand, and the whole counsel of God in on the other hand.
 - (4) Failing to show an *organic connection* between the emphasis of an individual text on the one hand, and the whole counsel of God in on the other hand.
- e) Giving priority in interpretation to a reconstructed historical situation about which you hypothetically suppose the passage to be speaking, rather than to the passage itself as it comes from author to reader.
- f) Etymologizing, or otherwise using a word study as though it were a method of doing biblical theology.
- g) Emphasizing *verbal* parallels more than true *conceptual* parallels when doing motific analysis.
- h) Making a passage speak more definitely or precisely than its language will bear.
- i) Allegorization.

II. Steps for Interpretation

A. Exegetical Development

1. Preliminary acquaintance with the text

- a) Memorize the passage.
- b) Define the limits of the passage.³

² See D. A. Carson, "Logical Fallacies," chap. in *Exegetical Fallacies* (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1984), 91–126.

- c) Pray for the Holy Spirit's illumination.
- d) Read and re-read the passage in the book's larger literary context.
- e) View the whole of Scripture from the standpoint of this passage.
- f) View this passage from the standpoint of the whole of Scripture.
- g) Strive for a maximum number of different perspectives.

2. *Original Setting*

- a) Learn as much as you can about the speaker, the audience, and the circumstances of the utterance (historical background).
- b) Check out difficulties with reference tools: commentaries, Bible encyclopedias, atlases, lexicons, grammars, etc.
- c) Analyze the passage syntactically.
- d) Outline the passage using whatever forms of outlining are most promising.
- e) Determine how the passage relates conceptually to its immediate literary context.
- f) Identify the genre of the text and of larger sections in which it is imbedded.

3. *Canonical Setting*

- a) Locate the passage in its epoch in the history of redemption, and determine its contribution to revelation at that point.
- b) Do a motific analysis,.
 - (1) Identify *antecedent* and *subsequent* use of the same motif in the canon.
 - (2) Note whether other passages make *comparative* or *contrastive* use of the motif.
- c) Do a diachronic analysis of the earlier canonical sources and later use of this passage in Scripture, and its application to various audiences.
 - (1) Does your passage quote, allude to, or echo an earlier text in the canon?
 - (2) Does a later portion of the canon quote, allude to, or echo your passage?
- d) Pick two to five key words and trace their usage through the OT and the NT.
 - (1) Be alert for parallel motifs where these words are used.
 - (2) Note: Every instance of a word doesn't indicate a parallel motif or concept.
- e) Use cross references and other resources to locate passages most similar or most contrasting to the given passage.
- f) Identify theological issues raised or solved.
- g) Compare the passage with other passages dealing with similar issues.
- h) Reevaluate exegesis in the light of the canon already available to the original hearers of the given passage.
- i) Note how the passage preaches Christ (Luke 24:25ff., 44ff.).
- j) Assess how differences in redemptive-historical epoch and cultural situation will affect current application.
- k) Summarize the message of the passage in a single declarative sentence precise enough that a person familiar with the Bible might guess the passage just from the summary.
- l) Check your work against *exegetical* commentaries, especially those recommended by the professor.

4. *Current Application*

- a) Make the applications concrete by forming them in one-sentence summaries.
- b) Interact with theology to formulate applications to *our time* and *yourself*.
 - (1) Replace *then* statements with meaningful and legitimate *now* statements.
 - (2) Replace *them* statements with *you, we, and I* statements.
 - (3) Replace merely *descriptive* statements with *hortatory* statements.

³ The NIV paragraphs are generally reliable. If you read Greek enough to use a Greek NT, the paragraph divisions in the United Bible Society edition are excellent. Commentaries also provide paragraph division help.

- c) Adapt the application to your audience, noting what they should *do* differently because of this passage.
- d) Choose a principal application with a concrete audience in mind.
 - (1) Decide whether following the text consecutively or motifically would be more effective.
 - (2) Organize the outline so that each major section is an answer to a question the audience might well ask about the principle motif.
 - (3) Fill in the outline in detail with illustrations, etc.

B. Dogmatic Development

1. *Define the scope of the issue, don't write about all of theology and a universal cosmic theory.*
2. *Collect relevant biblical data.*
 - a) Use a concordance, cross references, and your memory of the Bible to assemble the initial scriptural data.
 - b) Check your findings against others' work to discover any oversight that might hinder you from dealing comprehensively with the issue.
 - c) Follow the steps for exegetical theological development listed above.
 - (1) Key passage: follow these steps as closely as time constraints will allow.
 - (2) Subsidiary passages
 - (a) Follow the steps *loosely* when you are clear on the meaning of the passage.
 - (b) Follow these steps *closely* when you realize an exegetical problem must be settled before you can be sure of how to apply it to your own topic.
3. *Check off your work against the work of others who have gone before you.*
 - a) Determine what Church Fathers, Reformers, and contemporary evangelical theologians have said about the issue.
 - b) Recheck your exegetical work if you're at odds with established evangelical positions.
 - c) Where your difference remains in spite of careful reconsideration, assess and critique the views that differ from yours.
 - (1) Attempt to demonstrate where they go wrong, anticipating objections as if the one whom you are critiquing would be responding to your critique.
 - (2) Show what the church gains in doctrinal clarity and/or fidelity by following the path you prescribe over the path you critique.

III. Style Guidelines

A. Introduction

William Strunk and E. B. White's *Elements of Style* is a small entertaining guide to English usage that is correct but not stuffy. Turabian's *Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations* provides the prescribed format for research papers.⁴ Turabian has hundreds of numbered paragraphs of rules, advice, and examples showing proper style and documentation for research writing. *The guide you hold in your hand surveys common elements you will use from Turabian, but it is no substitute for getting your own copy and consulting it.*

⁴ William Strunk, Jr. and E. B. White, *The Elements of Style*, 3rd ed. (New York: Macmillan, 1979), which I cite as SW## for the proper page to consult on particular matters; Kate L. Turabian, *A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations*, 6th ed., ed. Bonnie Birtwistle Honigsblum (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1987); based on the *Chicago Manual of Style*, 13th ed. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1982).

B. Points to Remember

1. Grammar

- a) Numbers
 - (1) Learn when to spell out numbers (§§2.29–36).
 - (2) Use the correct form for numbered lists and outlines (§§2.70–73).
- b) Spelling
 - (1) Use a dictionary for spelling and for syllabification at hyphenated line breaks, unless your word processor incorporates these features.
 - (2) Consult Turabian for on plurals and possessives (§3.11), and hyphenating (§3.102).
- c) Abbreviations
 - (1) Use “general scholarly abbreviations” in notes and phrases enclosed in parentheses, not in the text itself (§2.23–26).
 - (2) Use standard abbreviations for Bible versions and sections.

American Revised Version	ARV	New Living Translation	NLT
Apocrypha	Apoc	New Revised Standard Version	NRSV
Douay Version	DV	New Testament	NT
English Revised Version	ERV	Old Testament	OT
Jerusalem Bible	JB	Revised English Bible	REB
King James Version	KJV or AV	Revised Standard Version	RSV
Living Bible	LB	Revised Version	RV
Massoretic Text (Hebrew)	MT	Septuagint (Greek)	LXX
New American Standard Bible	NASB	Syriac	Syr
New English Bible	NEB	Today's English Version	TEV
New International Version	NIV	Vulgate (Latin)	Vulg
New King James Version	NKJV		

- (3) Abbreviate Bible book names when citing chapter and verse (§2.21). Use the following simplified style prescribed by the Society of Biblical Literature’s “Instructions for Contributors.” If you prefer, you may include periods after these abbreviations; however, in either case, be consistent.

Bible (OT)

Genesis	Gen
Exodus	Exod
Leviticus	Lev
Numbers	Num
Deuteronomy	Deut
Joshua	Josh
Judges	Judg
Ruth	Ruth
1 Samuel	1 Sam
2 Samuel	2 Sam
1 Kings	1 Kgs
2 Kings	2 Kgs
1 Chronicles	1 Chr
2 Chronicles	2 Chr
Ezra	Ezra
Nehemiah	Neh
Esther	Esth
Job	Job
Psalms	Ps/Pss
Proverbs	Prov
Ecclesiastes	Eccl or Qoh
Song of Solomon	Song of Sol or Cant
Isaiah	Isa
Jeremiah	Jer
Lamentations	Lam
Ezekiel	Ezek

Daniel	Dan
Hosea	Hos
Joel	Joel
Amos	Amos
Obadiah	Obad
Jonah	Jonah
Micah	Mic
Nahum	Nah
Habakkuk	Hab
Zephaniah	Zeph
Haggai	Hag
Zechariah	Zech
Malachi	Mal

Bible (NT)

Matthew	Matt
Mark	Mark
Luke	Luke
John	John
Acts	Acts
Romans	Rom
1 Corinthians	1 Cor
2 Corinthians	2 Cor
Galatians	Gal
Ephesians	Eph
Philippians	Phil
Colossians	Col

1 Thessalonians	1 Thess
2 Thessalonians	2 Thess
1 Timothy	1 Tim
2 Timothy	2 Tim
Titus	Titus
Philemon	Phlm
Hebrews	Heb
James	Jas
1 Peter	1 Pet
2 Peter	2 Pet
1 John	1 John
2 John	2 John
3 John	3 John
Jude	Jude
Revelation	Rev

Apocrypha

1–2–3–4 Kingdoms	1–2–3–4 Kgdms
Additions to Esther	Add Esth
Baruch	Bar
Bel and the Dragon	Bel
1–2 Esdras	1–2 Esdr
4 Ezra	4 Ezra
Judith	Jdt
Epistle of Jeremiah	Ep Jer
1–2–3–4 Maccabees	1–2–3–4 Macc
Prayer of Azariah	Pr Azar
Prayer of Manasseh	Pr Man
Sirach/Ecclesiasticus	Sir or Ecclus
Susanna	Sus
Tobit	Tob
Wisdom of Solomon	Wis

d) Punctuation

- (1) In a series of three or more elements, separate the elements by commas, including a comma before the conjunction that joins the last two elements (§3.68, *SW/2*).
- (2) Place a comma before a coordinating conjunction linking independent clauses (§3.66; *SW/5*).
- (3) Use commas to set off *nonrestrictive* clauses in apposition to a noun; do not set off restrictive clauses (§3.73; *SW/3–4*, 59; cf. proper use of ‘that’ [restrictive] and ‘which’ [nonrestrictive]).
- (4) Use a colon to introduce a direct quote (§§3.73, 5.26; but see the example in §5.31; *SW/7–8*).
- (5) Use multiple punctuation correctly. For example, periods and commas go inside a final quotation mark; semicolons go outside the quotation mark (§§3.103–10). European punctuation practices generally place all punctuation outside the quotation marks. Whichever you choose, be consistent throughout the paper.

e) Capitalization, quotation marks, and underlining

- (1) Underline foreign words in the text if they are not well-known (§§4.28–32); however, do not underline Greek or Hebrew if they are printed in their own characters (e.g., ahab, Ḥhab, or bhā; and philos, *philos*, or *filoj*).
- (2) Do not substitute boldface or capital letters for underlining; however, you may use *italic* for underlining if you do so consistently (§4.14).
- (3) When underlining words, do not underline accompanying punctuation unless the punctuation is part of what you are underlining (e.g., punctuation that is part of a title).
- (4) Do not capitalize pronouns that refer to deity (*Manual of Style*, §7.77, cf. the practice in the *New International Version*).

f) English Usage

- (1) Avoid using passive verbs unless the sense *actually* requires it—it seldom does (*SW/18–19*).
- (2) Forget the impersonal third person pronoun. *One* would think scholarly writing should be able to get along without this and other ponderous Victorian circumlocutions, wouldn’t *one*?
- (3) Avoid qualifiers unless *actual* caution demands qualification—as opposed to pseudo-scholarly equivocation (*SW/63*, 73).
- (4) Express parallel items in parallel form to highlight their likeness or contrast (*SW/26–27*).

2. Form

a) Layout

- (1) Type on A4 white paper using 2.5 cm margins all around.
- (2) Type text double-spaced except for block quotes, footnotes, and bibliography.

- (3) Follow the correct format for the title page.
 - (4) Include a table of contents that agrees with the paper's contents (§§1.11–18).⁵
 - (5) Include page numbers on all but the title page and first page of the text.
- b) Quotations
- (1) Quote only the quotable, paraphrase and cite other sources.
 - (2) Use a colon to introduce a quote that is not otherwise connected to the sentence (§3.89; SW/7–8).
 - (3) Space ellipses properly (§5.18), but you may use the ellipses figure when it's available in proportional fonts.
 - (4) Quote whole whenever possible, omitting unnecessary ellipses. Ellipses at the beginning or ending of a quotation are generally unnecessary (§5.27), and use sparingly even in the middle.
 - (5) Use block text for quotes that run five or more lines of typed text (§§5.30–34).
 - (a) Move the left margin of the block quote over four spaces from the regular left margin, but leave the right margin unchanged.
 - (b) Single space the text with a double space before and after the quotation.
 - (c) Do not use quote marks except for quotes embedded in your quote.
- c) Footnotes/Endnotes
- (1) If you use footnotes, separate footnotes from the text with a twenty-character rule line typed with the *underline key*. Position the rule line on the first line below the text and begin the footnote text three lines below the text (§§14.13, 14.35–36).⁶
 - (2) If you use endnotes, start a new page after the end of your text and center the title (END-NOTES) three lines above the first note.
 - (3) Use two spaces after periods and colons in the text itself if your font is non-proportional, but single space after all punctuation in footnotes. With *proportional* fonts, use single spaces following punctuation everywhere.
 - (4) Number the notes consecutively with a superscript number¹ one-half line above the footnote text.
 - (5) Omit initial article and terms like 'Press', 'Company', 'House', 'Brothers', in a publisher's company name unless it is a university press (§§8.57–59).
 - (6) When abbreviating a state name in a footnote or bibliography, be consistent in your use of either the standard abbreviations or the postal abbreviations (*e.g.*, Tex. or TX [§8.53]).
 - (7) Second or subsequent references (§§8.84–87, 111).
 - (a) Use *Ibid.*, for consecutive references to the same *work* (§8.85–86).
 - (b) Use *Idem*, for consecutive references to the same *author* (§8.86).
 - (c) Use shortened references for subsequent references to a work already mentioned in the notes (§§8.88–96).
 - (8) Separate multiple references by a semicolon and list them in the order they were cited in the text (§§8.16, 11.65–68).
 - (9) Use the proper forms.
 - (a) Books in series (§§8.49–50, 11.16–17)
 - (b) Reference works (§§8.112, 11.42–43)
 - (c) Component parts in a book (§§11.26–27)
 - (d) Scholarly journal (§§8.99–103; 11.39–40, not popular magazines)
 - (e) Dissertation or unpublished paper (§§8.130, 11.55)
 - (10) Double space between each footnote.

⁵ This is optional, depending upon the instructor's preference. Generally, it is not required for shorter research papers of the 10–20 page length but required for longer theses and dissertations.

⁶ Most word processors default setting for footnotes will take care of this automatically.

- d) Bibliography
- (1) *Do not mix citation/bibliography systems*; use Turabian's *note and bibliographical* format (§11.1) shown in this guide's examples and as the first of each pair of examples in Turabian (§11).
 - (2) Single space after all punctuation in bibliographies, even though you should use two spaces after periods and colons in the text itself.
 - (3) Capitalize the titles and subtitles of works in English using the 'headline-style' (§4.6). Use the 'sentence-style' for works in foreign languages (§§4.10–12).
 - (4) Omit initial article and terms like 'Press', 'Company', 'House', 'Brothers', in a publisher's company name unless it is a university press (§§9.57–59).
 - (5) When abbreviating a state name in a footnote or bibliography, be consistent in your use of either the standard abbreviations or the postal abbreviations (*e.g.*, Tex. or TX [§9.52]).
 - (6) Double space between each bibliographic entry.
 - (7) When listing a succession of works by the same author, give the name in the first entry and an eight-space line (underscore key) followed by a period in place of the author's name in the rest of his entries (§§9.27, 14.34, 42).
 - (8) Use the proper forms.
 - (a) Books in series (§§11.16–18)
 - (b) Reference works (§§11.42–43)
 - (c) Component parts in a book (§§11.26–27)
 - (d) Journals (§§11.39–40, distinguished from magazines)
 - (e) Dissertations or unpublished papers (§11.55)

IV. Sample Footnote and Bibliography Forms

The following examples come from Bible and theology works. The first element in each entry is the footnote; the second is the bibliographical entry for the same citation. For full description to explain the following examples, refer to Turabian chapter 8 for footnotes and chapter 9 for bibliographies.

A. Some Annotated Examples

1. Footnotes

a) Book

³⁴ Dale A. Brueggemann, *My Next Book: A Fulfillment of Ecclesiastes 12:12* (Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1991), 281.

or

³⁴ Dale A. Brueggemann, *My Next Book: A Fulfillment of Ecclesiastes 12:12* (Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1991), 281.

- (1) Indented first line.
 - (2) Consecutive superscripted footnote number.
 - (3) Author is in normal order and punctuated with a comma following it.
 - (4) Full title with normal capitalization and underlined or *italicized*; title and subtitle separated by a colon—but no period after it.
 - (5) Parentheses set of the publication data, with location preceding the publisher and separated by colon.
 - (6) Closing period.
- b) Journal Article

⁶⁴ Dale A. Brueggemann, "Brevard Childs' Canon Criticism: An Example of Post-Critical Naïveté," Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society 32/3 (1989): 314-16.

- (1) Indented first line.
- (2) Consecutive superscripted footnote number.
- (3) Author is in normal order and punctuated with a comma following it.
- (4) Full article title with normal capitalization and enclosed in quote marks but *not* italics; title and subtitle separated by a colon—but no period after it.
- (5) Journal title underlined or in *italics*.
- (6) Include volume numbering.
- (7) Parentheses set of the publication data with a colon before the pagination.
- (8) Closing period.

2. Bibliography

Brueggemann, Dale A. My Next Book: A Fulfillment of Ecclesiastes 12:12. Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1991.

Or

Brueggemann, Dale A. *My Next Book: A Fulfillment of Ecclesiastes 12:12*. Grand Rapids: Grand Rapids, MI: Eerdmans, 1991.

- (1) Hanging indent.
- (2) Author is last name first, because the bibliography list is alphabetized by last name.
- (3) Full title with normal capitalization and underlined or *italicized*; title and subtitle separated by a colon and followed by a period because no parentheses set off the following publication data.
- (4) Publication data punctuated with periods not parenthesis, but the location and the publisher are separated by a colon.

B. Common Types of Published Books

1. Single author (§11.3)

¹Victor P. Hamilton, Handbook on the Pentateuch (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1982), 186-87.

Hamilton, Victor P. Handbook on the Pentateuch. Grand Rapids: Baker, 1982.

2. Multiple authors: more than three (§11.6)

²Eugene G. Bewkes and others, The Western Heritage of Faith and Reason (New York: Harper & Row, 1963), 133.

Bewkes, Eugene G., Howard B. Jefferson, Herman A. Brautigan, Eugene T. Adams, and J. Calvin Keen. The Western Heritage of Faith and Reason. New York: Harper & Row, 1963.

3. Editors instead of authors (§11.11)

³David F. Wells and John D. Woodbridge, eds., The Evangelicals: What They Believe, Who They Are, Where They Are Changing (Nashville: Abingdon, 1975), 204-5.

Wells, David F., and John D. Woodbridge, ed. The Evangelicals: What They Believe, Who They Are, Where They Are Changing. Nashville: Abingdon, 1975.

4. *Works in series, editor named (§11.17)*

⁴M. Dahood, Ras Shamra Parallels: Texts from Ugarit and the Hebrew Bible, Analecta orientalia, ed. S. Rummel, no. 51 (Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute, 1981), 54-55.

Dahood, M. Ras Shamra Parallels: Texts from Ugarit and the Hebrew Bible. Analecta orientalia, ed. S. Rummel, no. 51. Rome: Pontifical Biblical Institute, 1981.

5. *Translated works; works in series; series editor named (§11.17)*

⁵A. D. R. Polman, Barth, trans. Calvin D. Freeman, International Library of Philosophy and Theology, Modern Thinkers Series, ed. David H. Freeman (Grand Rapids: Baker, 1960), 16-17.

Polman, A. D. R. Barth. Translate by Calvin D. Freeman. International Library of Philosophy and Theology, Modern Thinkers Series, ed. David H. Freeman. Grand Rapids: Baker, 1960.

6. *Edition other than first (§§11.18-20)*

⁶John Bright, A History of Israel, 3rd ed. (Philadelphia: Westminster, 1981), 104-12.

Bright, John. A History of Israel. 3rd ed. Philadelphia: Westminster, 1981.

7. *Author's work contained in the author's collected works (§11.13)*

⁷The Complete Writings of Roger Williams, ed. Samuel L. Caldwell, vol. 4. The Bloody Tenent yet more Bloody: By Mr. Cottons endeavor to wash it white in the Blood of the Lambe (New York: Russell and Russell, 1963), 1-7.

Williams, Roger. The Complete Writings of Roger Williams. Edited by Samuel L. Caldwell. Vol. 4, The Bloody Tenent yet more Bloody: By Mr. Cottons endeavor to wash it white in the Blood of the Lambe. New York: Russell and Russell, 1963.

8. *Separately titled volume in a multivolume work with a general title and one author, or with co-authors (§11.15)*

⁸Will Durant and Ariel Durant, The Story of Civilization, vol. 11, The Age of Napoleon (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1975), 394-97.

Durant, Will and Ariel Durant. The Story of Civilization. Vol. 11, The Age of Napoleon. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1975.

9. *Separately titled volume in a multivolume work with a general title and editor (§11.14)*

⁹Richard A. Gard, ed., Great Religions of Modern Man, vol. 3, Christianity: Protestantism, ed. by J. Leslie Dunstan (New York: George Braziller, 1961), 160.

Gard, Richard A., ed. Great Religions of Modern Man. Vol. 3, Christianity: Protestantism, ed. J. Leslie Dunstan. New York: George Braziller, 1961.

10. Anthologies or component part by one author in a work by another (§11.26)

¹⁰M. Weinfield, "Divine Intervention in War in Ancient Israel and in the Ancient Near East," in History, Historiography and Interpretation: Studies in Biblical and Cuneiform Literature, ed. H. Tadmor and M. Weinfield (Jerusalem: Magnes, 1983), 125.

Weinfield, M. "Divine Intervention in War in Ancient Israel and in the Ancient Near East." In History, Historiography and Interpretation: Studies in Biblical and Cuneiform Literature, ed H. Tadmor and M. Weinfield, 124-31. Jerusalem: Magnes, 1983.

11. Secondary source of quotation (§11.31)

¹Rupert Cross, Evidence, 3rd ed. (London: Butterworth, 1967), 380; quoted in Norman Anderson, A Lawyer among the Theologians (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1974), 21.

Cross, Rupert. Evidence. 3rd ed. London: Butterworth, 1967. Quoted in Norman Anderson, A Lawyer among the Theologians, 21. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1974.

12. Reference works: encyclopedias, dictionaries, and lexicons (§§11.42-43)

The first examples emphasize the reference work and its overall editor, but does not reference who wrote the actual text being cited.

¹²The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology, 1966 ed., s.v. "History."

The Oxford Dictionary of English Etymology, 1966 ed. S.v. "History."

¹³Henry George Liddell and Robert Scott, comps. A Greek-English Lexicon, 9th ed. with supplement, s.v. "iŝtoria."

Liddell, Henry George and Robert Scott, comps. A Greek-English Lexicon. 9th ed. with supplement. S.v. "iŝtoria"

¹⁴Paul Edwards, ed., The Encyclopedia of Philosophy, s.v. "Philosophy of History," by William H. Dray.

Edwards, Paul ed. The Encyclopedia of Philosophy. S.v. "Philosophy of History," by William H. Dray.

¹⁵The Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible, s.v. "Interpretation," by H. L. Drumright, Jr.

The Zondervan Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Bible. S.v. "Interpretation," by H. L. Drumright, Jr.

The following alternate format emphasizes the author (§11.43). This is *preferred* in biblical-theological studies. We like to know who *wrote* the words you quote rather than who edited the work in which they wrote.

¹⁷Kittel, Gerhard, ed., Theological Dictionary of the New Testament, trans. and ed. Geoffrey W. Bromiley, s.v. "iṣtorew (iṣtoria)" by Freidrich Buchsel.

Kittel, Gerhard, ed. Theological Dictionary of the New Testament. Translated and edited by Geoffrey W. Bromiley, S.v. "iṣtorew (iṣtoria)." In Theological Dictionary of the New Testament. Edited by Gerhard Kittel. Translated by Geoffrey W. Bromiley.

Even more to be preferred is citation like the following, which puts the author cited first.

¹⁸Freidrich Buchsel, "iṣtorew (iṣtoria)," in Theological Dictionary of the New Testament.

Buchsel, Freidrich. "iṣtorew (iṣtoria)." In Theological Dictionary of the New Testament.

²⁰H. Gaster, "Demon, Demonology," in Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible, 1.818.

Gaster, H. "Demon, Demonology." In Interpreter's Dictionary of the Bible. 1.818-22.

The following example reflects a tendency to document very familiar resources using widely accepted abbreviations.

¹⁹Freidrich Buchsel, "iṣtorew (iṣtoria)," TDNT.

Buchsel, Freidrich. "iṣtorew (iṣtoria)," TDNT.

13. Dissertations, theses, and D.Min. projects (§11.55)

²¹Joel Nobel Musvosvi, "The Concept of Vengeance in the Book of Revelation in Its Old Testament and Near Eastern Context" (Ph.D. diss., Andrews University, 1987), 45.

Musvosvi, Joel Nobel. "The Concept of Vengeance in the Book of Revelation in Its Old Testament and Near Eastern Context." Ph.D. diss., Andrews University, 1987.

²²Milton Henry Gould, Jr., "Developing a Plan of Mutual Ministry in a Cooperative Parish" (D.Min. proj., Drew University, 1988), 28.

Gould, Milton Henry, Jr., "Developing a Plan of Mutual Ministry in a Cooperative Parish." D.Min. proj., Drew University, 1988.

C. Commentaries

1. Commentaries, ordinary difficulty of citation (§§11.3, 11, 16-17, 28)

²³William L. Lane, The Gospel According to Mark, The New International Commentary on the New Testament, ed. F. F. Bruce (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1974), 175.

Lane, William L. The Gospel According to Mark. The New International Commentary on the New Testament, ed. F. F. Bruce. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1974.

²⁴I. Howard Marshall, The Gospel Of Luke: A Commentary on the Greek Text, The New International Greek Testament Commentary (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1978), 192-94.

Marshall, I. Howard. The Gospel Of Luke: A Commentary on the Greek Text. The New International Greek Testament Commentary. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1978.

²⁵Matthew Henry, "Exodus," in Matthew Henry's Commentary, rev. ed. (New York: Revell, n.d.), 1:270.

Henry, Matthew. "Exodus." In Matthew Henry's Commentary, rev. ed. New York: Revell, n.d.

²⁶J. N. D. Kelly, The Epistles of Peter and Jude, Harper's New Testament Commentaries (New York: Harper & Row, 1969), 95.

Kelly, J. N. D. The Epistles of Peter and Jude. Harper's New Testament Commentaries. New York: Harper & Row, 1969.

²⁷R. C. H. Lenski, The Interpretation of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans (Minneapolis: Augsburg, 1961), 25.

Lenski, R. C. H. The Interpretation of St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans. Minneapolis: Augsburg, 1961.

2. Commentaries (high difficulty of citation)

Sometimes you must identify the separate elements on a title page and apply the appropriate rules to a work for which there is no example, even in Turabian's plentiful supply. In that case, follow the sequence Turabian describes (§§8.23-24).

²⁸John William MacGorman, "Galatians," in The Broadman Bible Commentary, ed. Clifton J. Allen, vol. 11, 2 Corinthians-Philemon (Nashville: Broadman, 1971), 79.

MacGorman, John William. "Galatians." In The Broadman Bible Commentary. Edited by Clifton J. Allen. Vol. 11, 2 Corinthians-Philemon. Nashville: Broadman, 1971.

I have always hated trying to cite anything from *Interpreter's Bible* since it has so many editorial and authorial levels., but here goes with an example for you hardy souls who are willing to risk it. If you can get it anything close to right, I probably won't remember the difference anyway—especially if you're consistent.

²⁹Hugh Thomson Kerr and Hugh Thomson Kerr, Jr., "The Song of Songs: Exposition," in The Interpreter's Bible, ed. George Arthur Buttrick, vol. 5, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, Isaiah, and Jeremiah (New York: Abingdon, 1956), 111-12.

Kerr, Hugh Thomson and Hugh Thomson Kerr, Jr. "The Song of Songs: Exposition." In The Interpreter's Bible. Edited by George Arthur Buttrick. Vol. 5, Ecclesiastes, Song of Songs, Isaiah, and Jeremiah. New York: Abingdon, 1956.

Another work that's difficult to cite is Keil and Delitzsch, who coauthored a multivolume work (§§11.4 + 11.15). Keil wrote volumes on Jeremiah, and Kennedy translated the second volume. Since this stuff was printed in the nineteenth century, we find no printing history and the volumes are unnumbered. So it ends up looking like this:

³⁰C. F. Keil and F. Delitzsch, Biblical Commentary on the Old Testament, The Prophecies of Jeremiah, by C. F. Keil, vol. 2, trans. James Kennedy (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1956), 2.

Keil, C. F. and F. Delitzsch. Biblical Commentary on the Old Testament. The Prophecies of Jeremiah, by C. F. Keil, vol. 2. Translated by James Kennedy. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1956.

Calvin's commentaries have a single author but two coeditors, and each volume has its own translator. The date is the date of translation. Therefore, follow the pattern for "separately titled volume in a multivolume work with a general title and one author" (§11.15) and "Author's work translated and edited by another" (§11.12).

³¹John Calvin, Calvin's Commentaries, ed. David W. Torrance and Thomas F. Torrance, vol. 8, The Epistles of Paul the Apostle to the Romans and to the Thessalonians, trans. Ross Mackenzie (Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1961), 100.

Calvin, John. Calvin's Commentaries. Edited by David W. Torrance and Thomas F. Torrance. Vol. 8, The Epistles of Paul the Apostle to the Romans and to the Thessalonians. Translated by Ross Mackenzie. Grand Rapids: Eerdmans, 1961.

Since Wesley's *Explanatory Notes* uses no page numbers, the reference must be to the Scripture passage.

³²John Wesley, Explanatory Notes upon the New Testament (London: John Mason, 1842), John 17:19.

Wesley, John. Explanatory Notes upon the New Testament. London: John Mason, 1842.

The *Pulpit Commentary* has two title pages: the first for the series or set, the second for the volume. *Psalms* is published in two volumes. In volume one, one author wrote the exposition; Conder wrote the application. This is a "Separately titled volume in a multivolume work with a general title and editors" (§11.14). Note number 33 emphasizes Conder; note number 34 emphasizes the commentary set (similar to the *Interpreter's Bible*).

³³E. R. Conder, Psalms: Homiletics, The Pulpit Commentary [vol. 17], ed. H. D. M. Spence and Joseph S. Exell, new edition (London: Funk & Wagnalls, n.d.), 1:121-23.

Conder, E. R. Psalms: Homiletics. The Pulpit Commentary [vol. 17], ed. H. D. M. Spence and Joseph S. Exell. New edition. London: Funk & Wagnalls, n.d.

³⁴H. D. M. Spence and Joseph S. Exell, eds., The Pulpit Commentary, new edition [vol. 17], Psalms: Homiletics, by R. E. Conder (London: Funk & Wagnalls, n.d.), 1:121-23.

Spence, H. D. M., and Joseph S. Exell, eds. The Pulpit Commentary. New edition [Vol. 17], Psalms: Homiletics, by R. E. Conder. London: Funk & Wagnalls, n.d.

D. Non-Book Materials

1. Journal Article (§§11.39–40)

Notice that journal articles are different from magazine articles in the way you cite material. Journal entries in bibliographies list the page range for the entire article, but magazine entries enter the beginning page of the article, since the article may skip pages to different locations in the issue.

³⁵Christopher Blake, "Can History Be Objective?" Mind n.s. 44 (January 1955): 61.

Blake, Christopher. "Can History Be Objective?" Mind n.s. 44 (January 1955): 61-78.

³⁶Carey B. Joynt and Nicholas Rescher, "The Problem of Uniqueness in History," History and Theory 1 (1961): 154.

Joynt, Carey B. and Nicholas Rescher. "The Problem of Uniqueness in History." History and Theory 1 (1961): 150-62.

Notice that standard abbreviations are used for journals in footnotes, but the bibliographies spell out the full title.

³⁷Stanley N. Gundry, "Hermeneutics or Zeitgeist as the Determining Factor in the History of Eschatologies," JETS 20 (March 1977): 45.

Gundry, Stanley N. "Hermeneutics or Zeitgeist as the Determining Factor in the History of Eschatologies." Journal of the Evangelical Theological Society 20 (March 1977): 45-57.

2. Magazine Article (§11.41)

³⁸Russ Bush, "Are You Sure You 'Preach the Word'?" The Baptist Program, October 1975, 8.

Bush, Russ. "Are You Sure You 'Preach the Word'?" The Baptist Program, October 1975, 8.

3. Newspaper Article (§11.44)

³⁹Helen Parmley, "Author Upset by Baptist Board's Decision," Dallas Morning News, 1 September 1990, 47 (A).

Parmley, Helen. "Author Upset by Baptist Board's Decision." Dallas Morning News, 1 September 1990, 47 (A).

4. Book Review (§11.46)

⁴⁰Dale A. Brueggemann, review of Nahum-Malachi, by Elizabeth Achtemeier, in WTJ 50 (Spring 1988): 191.

Brueggemann, Dale A. Review of Nahum-Malachi, by Elizabeth Achtemeier. In Westminster Theological Journal 50 (Spring 1988): 190-92.

⁴¹Tom Nettles, review of Pilgrim's Progress, by Monica Furlong, in CT, 4 November 1977, 39.

Nettles, Tom. Review of Pilgrim's Progress, by Monica Furlong. In Christianity Today, 4 November 1977, 38-39.

E. Audiovisual Materials (§§11.60–61)

⁴²Elam David, Beyond Our Subjectiveness, Thesis Theological Cassette 16:9 (Pittsburgh: Thesis Theological Cassettes).

David, Elam. Beyond Our Subjectiveness. Thesis Theological Cassette 16:9. Pittsburgh: Thesis Theological Cassettes.

⁴³Russell H. Dilday, Jr., Called to Teach, sound cassette TC 149, Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1975.

Dilday, Russell H. Jr. Called to Teach. Sound cassette TC 149. Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary, 1975.

⁴⁴James Dobson, How to Raise a Strong-Willed Child, 2 1/2" VHS videocassettes, 110 min. (Waco: Word, 1984).

Dobson, James. How to Raise a Strong-Willed Child. 2 1/2" VHS videocassettes, 110 min. Waco: Word, 1984.

⁴⁵Brazil: A Culture Study, 33 min. (Forth Worth: Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary), 1/2" videocassette, VHS 322.

Brazil: A Culture Study. 33 min. Forth Worth: Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary. 1/2" videocassette, VHS 322.

F. Internet Documents

1. Work (or part of a work) with a printed source or analogue

⁴⁶Thomas Hardy, Far from the Madding Crowd, ed. Ronald Blythe (Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1978), 22-23. Online. Oxford Text Archive. Internet. 10 May 1995. FTP: <ota.ox.ac.uk/pub/ota/public/english/hardy/madcrowd.1802>

Hardy, Thomas. Far from the Madding Crowd. Ed. Ronald Blythe. Harmondsworth: Penguin, 1978. Online. Oxford Text Archive. Internet. 10 May 1995. FTP: <ota.ox.ac.uk/pub/ota/public/english/hardy/madcrowd.1802>

⁴⁷W. J. Linton, "King Alfred," Claribel and Other Poems (London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., 1865), 53-55. English Poetry Full-Text Database. Rel. 1. CD-ROM (Cambridge, England: Chadwyck-Healey, 1992).

Linton, W. J. "King Alfred." Claribel and Other Poems. London: Simpkin, Marshall, & Co., 1865. 53-60. English Poetry Full-Text Database. Rel. 1. CD-ROM. Cambridge, England: Chadwyck-Healey, 1992.

⁴⁸Cinderella, or The Little Glass Slipper (New York: W. M. Mather, 1830s). The Cinderella Project, de Grummond Children's Literature Research Collection, University of Southern Mississippi. Ed. Michael N. Salda, ver. 1.0. Feb 1995. <www.usem.edu/usmhbmg/lib_arts/english/cinderella/cind6.html>.

Cinderella, or The Little Glass Slipper. New York: W. M. Mather, 1830s. The Cinderella Project, de Grummond Children's Literature Research Collection, University of Southern Mississippi. Ed. Michael N. Salda, ver. 1.0. Feb 1995. <www.usem.edu/usmhbmg/lib_arts/english/cinderella/cind6.html>.

2. *Work (or part of a work) without a printed source or analogue*

⁴⁹John M. Zakour, The Doomsday Brunette, 1994. 15 May 1995.

<<http://zeb.nysaes.cornell.edu/ddb.cgi/go/cl>>.

Zakour, John M. The Doomsday Brunette. 1994. 15 May 1995.

<<http://zeb.nysaes.cornell.edu/ddb.cgi/go/cl>>.

⁵⁰H. Churchyard, "Pride and Prejudice—Notes on Education, Marriage, Status of Women, etc.," Jane Austen Information Page, 1994–95. 28 May 1995.

<<http://uts.cc.utexas.edu/~churchh/pptopic2.html>>.

Churchyard, H. "Pride and Prejudice—Notes on Education, Marriage, Status of Women, etc." Jane Austen Information Page, 1994–95. 28 May 1995.

<<http://uts.cc.utexas.edu/~churchh/pptopic2.html>>

⁵¹The Hunt. Microsoft Dinosaurs. CD-ROM (Redmond, WA: Microsoft, 1993).

The Hunt. Microsoft Dinosaurs. CD-ROM. Redmond, WA: Microsoft, 1993.

3. *Journal/Newsletter/Newspaper with a printed source or analogue*

⁵¹Stephen G. Nichols, "Picture, Image, and Subjectivity in Medieval Culture," MLN: Modern Language Notes 108:4 (1993): 617–37. 11 Oct 1994.

<<http://muse.mse.jhu.edu/tocs.journals/mln/108.4nichols.html>>

Nichols, Stephen G. "Picture, Image, and Subjectivity in Medieval Culture." MLN: Modern Language Notes 108:4 (1993): 617–37. 11 Oct 1994.

<<http://muse.mse.jhu.edu/tocs.journals/mln/108.4nichols.html>>

⁵²"How Green Are You?" Consumer Reports (Nov. 1994): 2 pars. Online at Prodigy, 10 March, 1995.

"How Green Are You?" Consumer Reports. Nov 1994: 2 pars. Online at Prodigy, 10 March, 1995.

4. *Journal/Newsletter/Newspaper without a printed source or analogue*

⁵³David L. Fox, "The Fiction of a Reason," Architronic: The Electronic Journal of Architecture 2/3 (1993): 24 pars. 4 April 1995. Gopher:

<<arcrs4.saed.kent.edu>>.

Fox, David L. "The Fiction of a Reason." Architronic: The Electronic Journal of Architecture 2/3 (1993): 24 pars. 4 April 1995. Gopher:

<<arcrs4.saed.kent.edu>>.

5. *E-Mail Message*

⁵⁴Mel Page <pagem@utsuarts.east.tenn-st.edu>, "African Dance. . . and Malawi." E-mail to Masankho Banda (28 Nov 1994).

Page, Mel <pagem@utsuarts.east.tenn-st.edu>. "African Dance. . . and Malawi." E-mail to Masankho Banda. 28 Nov 1994.